

MUNGRET
ANNUAL

1917-'21



RIGHT REV. DR. WILLIAM TURNER, D.D.
Bishop of Buffalo, N.Y.
(Mungret, 1883-88).

The cover of 'The Mungret Annual' is highly decorative with intricate Celtic knotwork borders. At the top left is a shield with 'IHS' and a cross. The text 'VOL. VI. No. 3.' and '(Twenty-second Year)' is at the top right. Below that is 'JULY, 1919.' The main title 'The MUNGRET ANNUAL.' is written in large, stylized letters, with 'MUNGRET' on a diagonal banner. A circular emblem on the right shows an eagle with a shield and the Latin motto 'RECOMPENSATUR UT AQUILAE IUVENTUS TUA'. A banner at the bottom right contains the Latin phrase 'SAC DALTA MAN OILTEAN.' Below the title is a landscape illustration of a large building, likely Mungret College. At the bottom center is a globe. The price 'PRICE 1s. 6d. post free.' and subscription rates are listed in the bottom right. The name 'MUNGRET COLLEGE' is at the bottom center.

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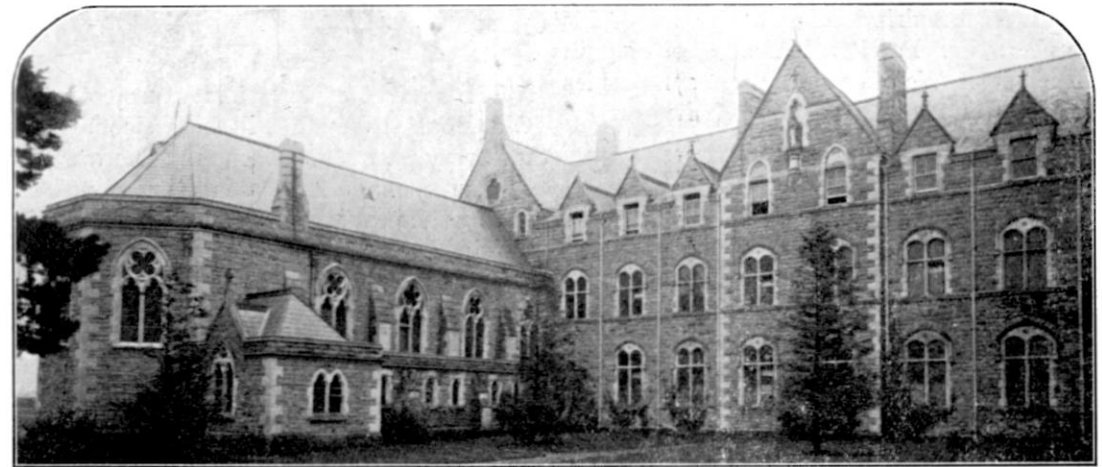
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The Mungret Annual.



Editorial.

THE appointment of Dr. Turner to the bishopric of Buffalo was welcome news at Mungret. Dr. Turner's great abilities had long marked him out for such a high and responsible office. So far back as the 'eighties Fr. Daniel, S.J., had predicted a brilliant career for William Turner, then a young student at the Apostolic School. Since his ordination twenty-five years ago, Dr. Turner has fully justified the hopes of his old French Jesuit master. His elevation to the sacred rank of Bishop is a fitting climax to a career of exceptional brilliance and utility. If Catholic scholars deplore the loss of a profound philosophical student, they will be comforted by the thought that Bishop Turner's talents are now employed in higher and more sacred duties. We wish all health and blessing to Mungret's new Bishop, and pray that God may give him many years of life to labour in his great diocese.

We have to record many changes in the College Staff. Fr. Nerney went to Australia last August, and is at present engaged in parish work at Melbourne. Fr. Casey is stationed at Tullabeg, where he is Spiritual Father and Professor of Mathematics. Fr. Coghlan has been transferred to Galway and Fr. Murphy to Canterbury. Rev. J. Gubbins and Rev. F. Cuffe are studying Theology at Milltown Park. Br. Brady, too, has left us and has returned to Milltown. Fr. Campbell, Fr. Barragry, Fr. Joy, Fr. O'Donoghue, Rev. T. Montague, Rev. R. Peterson and Rev. J. Farrell take the places of those who have left.



But the most notable change was the departure of Fr. William Kane, after a connection of seventeen years with Mungret. As Professor of Philosophy Fr. Kane will be remembered by many generations of Apos-

toxic students. They will feel, surely, that his departure severs one of the chief associations that linked them to their Alma Mater. Fr. Kane professed Philosophy at Milltown Park until last winter, when he was transferred to Llandrindod Wells to succeed his brother, Fr. Patrick Kane, who died in December. We offer our sincere sympathies to Fr. Kane on the death of his brother, who was a member of the College staff in the year 1888.



The college did not escape the great wave of influenza that swept across the country last February. In less than a week the vast majority of the boys were down with the sickness, and the house had become a big hospital. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to Miss Manly for her unwearied attention and devotion to the wants of the sick in this serious crisis. During the four long weeks in which the influenza was raging Miss Manly was in constant attendance on the boys and was indefatigable in providing for all their needs. Careful nursing is imperatively required in combating the influenza, and Miss Manly gave herself entirely to the service of the sick. The thanks of Rev. Fr. Rector, the community and the whole House is here offered to Miss Manly for her unsparing self-sacrifice in the hour of supreme anxiety and danger.



Fr. John Nicholson of Buffalo, Wyoming, has very generously offered a prize for the best essay on "The Economic Regeneration of Ireland." The subject is one of vital importance to-day and calls for wide reading in the industrial history of Ireland and in modern Economics. We hope that there will be keen competition. "One receiveth

the prize," it is true, but "everyone that striveth for the mastery" will gain something far exceeding "a temporal crown"—a living knowledge and appreciation of the real needs and aspirations of our native country.



The revival of Fr. Cahill's project of an Old Boys' Reunion will be welcome news for every past Mungret man. The war had, of course, made such a meeting impossible during the past years. The enthusiasm with which Rev. Fr. Rector's suggestion of an annual meeting was received last Whit Monday gives promise of a very successful gathering in the summer of 1920. An account of the meeting here last Whit Monday, when the idea was mooted, will be found in the pages of the ANNUAL. We wish the Provisional Committee every success in their endeavours, and hope to be able to be of assistance to them in the work of organisation.



The Editor wishes to thank all who have assisted him in the production of the ANNUAL. All the contributors have taken great pains to make their sections a success. Amongst many others, he must thank Rev. J. O'Mahony, S.J., and Rev. E. Hartnett, for their contributions. To Fr. Barragry, our Prefect of Studies, he offers his thanks for having drawn up those sections dealing with examinations, school roll, etc., all of which involve such time and labour. In conclusion, he desires to express the hope that for all Mungret students, past and present, the ANNUAL of 1919 will be another link to bind their affections to their Alma Mater. If this happy result has been achieved, "our labour is not in vain in the Lord."

June, 1919.

Field-Marshal Count Peter Lacy.

BY E. HARTNETT.

WHO would have guessed that in the middle of the eighteenth century an illustrious Irish soldier should have been chiefly instrumental in uniting the countries of Finland, Livonia, Esthonia and the Crimea to Russia? Or that the destinies of Poland and the Ukraine were largely determined by his campaigns? Yet such was the case. The life-story of this man is worth recalling just at present, when the political situation of Russia is occupying the serious attention of Europe. It is our purpose to give a sketch, as brief as may be, of the career of Marshal Peter Lacy.

Amongst the war-worn veterans that sailed for France shortly after the Treaty of Limerick—in the event "only a scrap of paper"—there were a few individuals to whom attention is directed. The eldest of these was Captain Pierse Lacy, who, besides his brother, Colonel James, was also accompanied by his three sons, companions in exile. They were all of them of the house of Ballingarry-Lacy, county of Limerick. Already an ensign under fourteen years, Peter, the second eldest son, was the one marked by fate for the greatest fame. He was the future Russian Field-Marshal. His father and elder brother died in the service of King Louis. The younger brother was killed at the battle of Malplaquet, while his uncle, Colonel James, fell on the bloody field of Marsaglia.

Peter Lacy was born October 9th, 1678, at Killeedy, Co. Limerick. Shortly after arriving in France he secured a Lieutenancy in Athlone's regiment, and served under the Marshal de Catinat in Italy until the year 1696. Being mustered out of service after the peace of Ryswick, he quitted France. After several futile attempts to get into the Polish or Austrian service—a peace had just been concluded with Turkey and Hungary at Carlowitz—he volunteered with several officers of Vienna to discipline Russian troops for Peter the Great.

WAR WITH SWEDEN.—PULTOWA, 1703-21.

He was immediately promoted captain of a company in Colonel Bruce's regiment, and served through the war waged between Peter and Charles XII. of Sweden. Livonia and Ingria were the scenes of these operations. After the capture of Jambourg in the latter province (1703), the Czar, in recognition of his services, placed Lacy in command of a company of Russian nobles armed and horsed at their own expense—they were called the "Grand Musqueteers." Only two years later he was appointed major of Marshal Sheremetoff's infantry regiment, in which capacity he acquitted himself most brilliantly against Lowenhaupt, the celebrated Swedish general. From this time onward Lacy's promotion was very rapid. In 1706 he was named Lieutenant-Colonel

of the regiment of Polotzk, where he was ordered to instruct three newly-raised regiments; and somewhat later, whilst serving under the Czar, he was made Colonel of the



BALLINGARRY CASTLE.

Siberian infantry regiment. In conjunction with Lieutenant-General Bauer's Corps he contributed not a little to the reduction of Bucko in Poland.

Subsequently linking his regiment with the main Russian army, the whole advanced in 1708 to Copaisch on the Dnieper, to check the approach of Charles XII. from Saxony, after an unbroken series of victories. Prince Repnin's Corps was broken by the Swedes, and was therefore obliged to retire to Gorigorhi on the other side of the river. This left the way open for Charles to form a junction with Mazeppa, the famous Hetman of the Cossacks. Still the latter brought but little help to the Swedes, a fact all the more aggravated by the announce-

ment that General Lowenhaupt's auxiliary force had been intercepted by the Czar (at Lesna) whilst on its way from Sweden. In the November of this year Colonel Lacy showed remarkable ability in foiling the efforts of the enemy to cross the Desna; indeed it was only in his absence at another post that they succeeded in routing General Gordon, and effecting a crossing at Mischin.

During the following December Lacy, having been dispatched to harass Rumna, whither Charles had gone, not only succeeded in assaulting the town, but actually took possession of it, fortifying himself in face of the whole Swedish force. For this feat the Czar presented him with a regiment of grenadiers. But the greater distinction awaited him. On the eve of the great battle of Pultowa (1709) Colonel Lacy, although not yet raised to the rank of brigadier, was especially commissioned by no less a judge of ability than Czar Peter himself to act in that capacity on the Russian right wing under Lieutenant-General Bauer. He was sorely wounded in the terrific battle that



DE LACY ARMS.

ensued. Ferrar, the historian, speaking of the victory of Pultowa, takes occasion to remark: "It was Marshal Lacy who taught the Russians to beat the King of Sweden's

army, and from being the worst to become some of the best soldiers in Europe."

In 1720 General Lacy effected many sea-raids on the Swedish coast. On one occasion he anchored a fleet of 130 ships actually within twelve miles of Stockholm, and encamped the vanguard of his army on shore. The Swedes were fain to conclude a hasty and disadvantageous peace, that of Nystadt. Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, Carelia, together with some Baltic Islands, were secured to Russia. In appreciation of his services, General Lacy was henceforward honoured with a seat in the College of War at St. Petersburg; whilst at the coronation of the Empress Catherine I. in 1724 he immediately followed the imperial carriage on horseback, distributing 1,500 gold and 11,000 silver medals amongst the populace.

WAR OF THE POLISH SUCCESSION, 1733-36.

General Lacy was in 1733 ordered to invade Poland with 30,000 men, to set up Augustus of Saxony as king in opposition to Stanislaus. Entering Warsaw in October, and following up the adherents of Stanislaus, he ejected them from Thorn in 1734. In March of the same year he opened trenches about Dantzic, and in the next month he routed 8,000 Stanislautes with only 2,000 men. Thereupon he pressed the siege of the town vigorously, and succeeded in reducing it in four months. In consequence of this reverse Stanislaus fled in disguise from

Poland, whilst Augustus, as an earnest of his gratitude, presented General Lacy with his portrait set in diamonds and valued at 25,000 crowns. He was also honoured with the knighthood of the White Eagle of Poland.

The issue, however, was far from decided until 1735. In this year, at Busawitza, with only some 2,100 men, he completely worsted 20,000 Stanislautes led by the Palatine of Lublin. This astonishing victory was followed by the surrender of the remaining

Stanislaute Poles. For these and similar successes General Lacy was made the recipient of a public ovation in Warsaw. The celebrations were not well ended when he received a commission to unite his forces with those of Austria, and prosecute the war against France. The latter country had just declared war against Austria on the question of the Polish succession. He succeeded in effecting a junction with the imperial army under Prince Eugene of Savoy in the vicinity of Manheim, where



PETER THE GREAT.

the veteran Prince, having reviewed the Russian troops, complimented their general for the thorough discipline and splendid condition of the men. In their progress through Germany the same traits excited the wonder and admiration of all. But, fortunately, peace was concluded, and Lacy, allowing his troops to winter in Bohemia, repaired in 1736 to Vienna. In his diary he has left us a detailed account of his visit,

and records how he was admitted to an audience with the Emperor and Empress, being most graciously received. He had interviews besides with several distinguished persons, including the Dowager Empress Amelia, the Duke of Lorraine, and many of the Imperial family. The Emperor in a second audience presented him with his portrait set in diamonds and also with some 5,000 ducats. As though to complete the honours that were showered upon him, a courier from St. Petersburg arrived shortly afterward, bringing him the patent of field-marshal.

WAR WITH TURKEY, 1735-39.

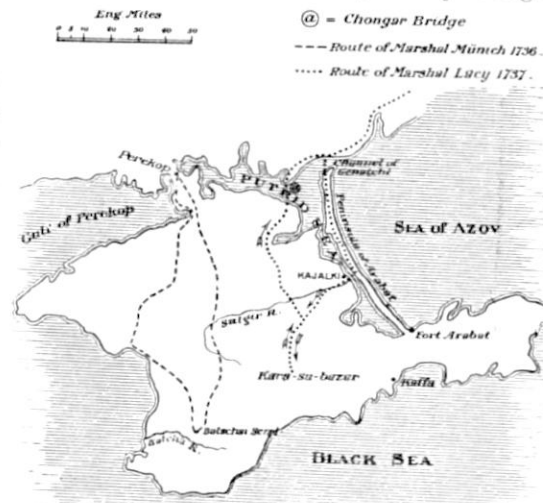
War was declared on Turkey in 1735. Lacy was placed in command of large Russian forces, and ordered to reduce the fortress of Azov. Travelling south in his post-carriage and attended by a bodyguard of only 36 dragoons, the little cortege was suddenly attacked by 2,000 Tartar banditti. The guards were easily overpowered and the carriage looted, but fortunately for the Marshal, the robbers seemed more intent on plunder than on securing prisoners. Seizing the opportunity, he mounted one of the horses and effectually made his escape.

The siege was instantly prosecuted and large mining operations undertaken. In one of their sallies 3,000 Turks compelled a Russian guard of 600 men to retire. The consequences might have been serious were it not that Marshal Lacy hurried up with reserves. Once in his eagerness to urge on his men he proceeded too far, and was instantly cut off by the Turks. He would undoubtedly have been slain were it not for the devotion and self-sacrifice of the Russian soldiers. Famine soon made its appearance among the garrison, and this, coupled with a ceaseless cannonade, had the effect of compelling the Bashaw to surrender the place in July. He was permitted to march away with the garrison, but was obliged to

relinquish over 300 pieces of artillery, stores and ammunition, together with several hundred Christian slaves.

INVASION OF THE CRIMEA, 1737.

Another expedition to the Crimea was now organised, and of this Marshal Lacy got charge. The Russian fleet under Admiral Bredel was to act in conjunction with the land forces. Making his communications absolutely secure, Marshal Lacy, advancing along the shore of the Sea of Azov, set up a hospital-fort with a garrison in the neighbourhood of the river Molotschnie-Wodi. With 40,000 men he unexpectedly bridged



MAP TO ILLUSTRATE CAMPAIGN IN CRIMEA.

and crossed the Channel of Genatchi, and so marched down the Peninsula of Arabat, where he was shortly reinforced by 400 Calmucks. The Khaun of the Crimea was completely baffled, and hastily leaving Perekop, had to fall back on the narrow neck of land formed by the sea, in front of Fort Arabat, over which the Russians had necessarily to march. He decided to dispute the passage here, and, if possible, draw them into battle. In this the Marshal outwitted him. Sounding the sea dividing the jut of

land from the Crimea proper, Lacy quickly improvised some rafts, by means of which the artillery and most of the army were carried across to the mainland.

The arrival of the Russian army on the mainland of the Crimea dismayed the Khaun. Wisely fearing the Russians on open ground, he hurriedly betook himself across the mountains, not, however, with such expedition as to escape the deadly onslaughts of the Calmucks and the fierce Cossacks. Instead of occupying Arabat, Marshal Lacy made a detour towards the mountains, and coming up with the Khaun, gave him battle near the town of Karas-su-Bazar. After about an hour's engagement the Khaun's troops were repulsed and pursued several miles into the mountains. The Russians encamped in the vicinity, and made various raids over the country, destroying the Tartar villages and invariably returning with immense booty. The Marshal now moved to the siege of Karas-su-Bazar. As many as 15,000 Turks were seen strongly entrenched before the town. The Russians stoutly attacked and within an hour almost annihilated the enemy. The town was subsequently pillaged and burned to the ground.

Marshal Lacy ordered a return to the sick camp previously mentioned, but had not far advanced when the enemy were descried coming in force beyond the river Karas; whereupon General Douglas was immediately ordered to detach several regiments and attack them. This he did without delay, crossing the river and opening a brisk cannonade to allow the Cossacks to approach sufficiently near to deliver a charge. The latter were thrice driven back, but the enemy were in the end forced to retire with heavy losses. In the course of the engagement the Marshal had despatched the Calmucks to take the Turks in the rear. A considerable delay in returning was a cause of general anxiety, as it was feared they had been cut off. Still the suspense was relieved

two days later, when they returned to the camp bringing over a thousand prisoners and immense booty. They had penetrated the mountain fastnesses as far as Bakchai-Sarai.

The entire army now moved forward, and crossing the Chongar bridge, arrived at the sick camp on July 27th, where a council of war was held. It was decided to return to the Crimean frontier, as the purposes of the campaign had been accomplished. The Russians wasted the country in their progress, burning several hundred Tartar villages, carrying off 30,000 oxen and over 100,000 sheep. Still the enemy were ever hovering on the rear, and when part of the army had already crossed from the headland of Chongar on pontoon boats, the main body was unexpectedly attacked on the Crimean side, and a desperate struggle ensued. Repeated and violent onsets were stubbornly sustained by the Russians, and with such good results that the attackers were fain to retire, becoming in turn the object of terrific counter-attacks. After a few days the army advanced to more suitable quarters. Through his reconnoitring parties the Marshal ascertained that he had been followed a long way by the Khaun, who, however, seeing no opportunity for a surprise, had returned behind the lines of Perekop.

It was shortly after this, when the Marshal was about to winter the army on the Russian frontier, that news was brought of a successful engagement with the Turkish fleet in the Sea of Azov, the latter being driven by Admiral Bredel into Kaffa and there effectively blockaded.

The whole campaign of Marshal Lacy has been favourably compared with that of Munich. His care for the soldiers cannot be better instanced than in the foresight displayed in providing for the sick, and in the custom introduced of making the men march in the early dawn in order to avoid the hardships incident to a march made under a burning sun.

Next year (1738) Marshal Lacy was commissioned to re-invade the Crimea, while Munich was despatched with a large force to drive the infidels beyond the Dneister. When they arrived within sight of Perekop, the Russians discovered that, as in the previous year, the Khaun was effectively barring their progress. Taking a lesson from past experience, the latter did not neglect to occupy the Chongar headland and that point of the Arabat peninsula from which Lacy had crossed the previous year. This spot lay due east of the town of Kajalki. But with all these precautions on the part of the Khaun, Marshal Lacy's resource was equal to the occasion. Again entering on the peninsula of Arabat, he marched south, without, however, advancing so far as the lines which the Khaun had recently thrown up on peninsula opposite Kajalki. Instead of this he crossed at a point midway between these lines and Genitchi. A westerly wind had suddenly sprung up. Combined with an intense heat, this wind has usually the effect of retarding the incoming tide and of practically drying up the intervening strait. Taking advantage of these circumstances, the Marshal drew up his men in a single line along the beach. They all passed over simultaneously, anticipating the returning tide. Marching on Perekop, he laid siege to it with such vigour that in two days the

Turkish governor with his 2,000 janissaries were forced to surrender. The enemy left 300 cannon and a great quantity of stores in Russian hands. A garrison was left in occupation whilst the main army pressed forward. The rearguard was at one point suddenly attacked by 20,000 Tartars. The situation was extremely critical. General Spiegel hurried up with strong supports. Even then the terrific contest remained undecided, and not until Marshal Lacy detached still further reinforcements did the Russians succeed in driving off the Tartars. Over a thousand of the enemy lay dead on the field, whilst the Russian losses amounted to less than 600. The brave Spiegel was himself severely wounded in the action.

About the same time it became known that the fleet co-operating with the land forces had been badly incapacitated by a great storm, and this, taken in connection with the devastated condition of the country, and the consequent lack of provisions, decided the Marshal on returning at once to Perekop. In this way circumstance over which he had no control made the capture of Kaffa, the most important as well as the strongest maritime fortress in the Crimea, absolutely impracticable. Realising this, Marshal Lacy returned in October to the frontier and wintered in the Ukraine.

(To be continued).



Bishop Turner.

THE news of Rev. William Turner's appointment to the see of Buffalo, N.Y., reached us here in Mungret last February. That one of Mungret's most brilliant and gifted sons should be raised to this high and sacred dignity is a tribute to his great work in one of the intellectual centres of the States and reflects glory on this College that is proud to number him amongst her sons. The diocese of Buffalo is to be congratulated on this happy event. Bishop Turner is one of our most distinguished alumni, amongst the best and greatest in that long line of zealous and learned priests that have gone forth from Mungret to labour for Christ in America. It is then, with feelings of intense joy and well-founded pride that, in the name of Mungret College, we tender him our sincerest and warmest congratulations.

Dr. William Turner was born at Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, April 8th, 1871. He came to Mungret in 1883, where he studied Philosophy and graduated at the Royal University. In 1888 he went to the American College, Rome, to prepare for the priesthood, and was ordained in 1893. In this year he took out the degree of Doctor of Theology, and was also awarded the Benemerenti medal for a treatise on the "De Anima" of St. Thomas. Archbishop Ireland, on a visit to Rome, was so impressed by the striking scholarship of Dr. Turner, that he begged from the Bishop of St. Augustine the services of this brilliant priest as a professor in the Seminary of St.

Paul. Here the wisdom of the Archbishop's choice soon became evident. Speaking of Dr. Turner's work as a professor, Bishop Shahan says, "The whole province of St. Paul is deeply indebted to him for the earnest, profound and practical training of its priesthood in the truths of Catholic philosophy, for their love of the highest learning, ecclesiastical and secular, and for their devotion to the intellectual duties of the priesthood." In 1903 Dr. Turner went to Europe to carry out some research work in mediaeval philosophy. The results of his studies were given to the world in his *History of Philosophy*.

The merits of the *History of Philosophy* are sufficiently attested by the splendid reception given to the work both in America and Europe. A lengthy appreciation from the pen of Fr. John Gwynn, S.J., appeared in the MUNGRET ANNUAL of 1903. As a professor of Philosophy, Fr. Gwynn was fully competent to pass judgment on the book. Anyone who has read—or rather studied—Dr. Turner's history will coincide with Fr. Gwynn's statement, viz., that the author excels not merely in the exposition of a system of philosophy, but also in that more difficult task of determining a philosopher's intellectual antecedents. By way of illustration, Fr. Gwynn selected that portion of the "History" that dealt with the intellectual hypotheses of Hegel. Hegel's philosophy is probably the most abstruse and difficult system of thought that has ever been evolved by the human mind. To grasp

in outline the trend of his speculations is an accomplishment of no small merit. We can thus understand the difficulties that beset a writer who undertakes the task of discovering the pre-conceived ideas which Hegel brought to his work. Fr. Gwynn, having studied Dr. Turner's treatment of the subject, has but one comment to make, "This is admirable." The same remark is of application to the whole work. Open the book at any section or chapter dealing with a writer, ancient, mediaeval or modern. You will find a biographical notice, a catalogue of his chief works, a description of the intel-

object throughout the work is to teach the student to see the problem as it presented itself to each philosopher, to follow him step by step and, as it were, reach his conclusion. It is only then that we are justified in criticising and pronouncing judgment on his work. Dr. Turner's book bears out the saying of Erdmann that the historical study of philosophy is a science in itself.

Shortly after the appearance of the *History* Dr. Turner was appointed Professor of Philosophy in the Catholic University of Washington, and from this time until his appointment to the see of Buffalo he has



CONSECRATION OF BISHOP TURNER.

A GROUP OF PAST MUNGRET MEN.

Back Row.—Revs. T. Eaton, J. O'Kelly, B. Bresnahan, J. Turner.
Front Row.—Rev. M. Maher, Rt. Rev. Dr. Curley, Rt. Rev. Dr. Turner, Rev. H. Moynihan.

lectual trend of his age, his peculiar mental attitude towards the problems of his day, an exposition and criticism of his philosophy. In brief, you obtain what you had come to seek, a thorough and appreciative knowledge of what the philosopher thought and said. Dr. Turner, it may be added, has an instinctive accuracy in the choice of words and phrases—a vital asset in the delicate work of philosophic analysis. His main

been engaged in the duties of a university professor. He has been a regular contributor to the leading Catholic periodicals in the States, *The American Ecclesiastical Review*, *America*, *Philosophical Review*, *Journal of Philosophy*, and is editor of the *Catholic University Bulletin*. He has constantly given series of summer and winter lectures at various academies and colleges. Early in the present year he was called away

from his university duties to devote his talents to the higher work of Church government.

The consecration of Dr. Turner took place on Sunday, March 30th, 1919, in Washington. The consecrating prelate was His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. The first consecrator was the Rt. Rev. Dr. Denis J. O'Connell, Bishop of Richmond; the second was the Rt. Rev. Dr. Michael J. Curley, Bishop of St. Augustine. With the Bishop-elect himself were associated as chaplains his two brothers, the Rev. Dr. John F. Turner, D.D., and the Rev. Patrick Turner. The sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Shahan, Rector of the Catholic University. Taking as his text the words of St. Paul to Timothy: "Take heed to thyself and to doctrine: be earnest in them. For in doing this thou shalt both save thyself and them that hear thee," Dr. Shahan first referred to the distinguished career of the newly consecrated Bishop, both as a student and as a professor. Turning then to the peculiar duties of a bishop as the instructor of his flock, he pointed out that the establishment of the episcopal order was the means devised by Divine Wisdom "for the rescue of Holy Church in every age from the evils and perils which are never lacking." He showed that from the times of the Apostles down to our own day, in which a false, materialistic philosophy reigns supreme, the bishop has ever been the defender of the truth of Christ against the errors of the world. Referring to the history of the Church in America, he dwelt upon all that the country owed to the long line of

the pontifical order. It was to this glorious company that Dr. Turner was now joined.

The installation of Dr. Turner as sixth Bishop of Buffalo took place on Wednesday, April 9th, in the new St. Joseph's Cathedral. The new Bishop was afterwards entertained at a banquet by the priests of the Buffalo diocese. In replying to the numerous speeches Dr. Turner confessed that while insisting upon the principle of authority, his own inclinations were towards democratic ways: "Let us be known," he said, "by a certain habit of democracy, plain speaking and plain dealing." In conclusion, referring to the name of his diocese, he said that a buffalo was a singularly helpless beast, but everybody knew the power of the onrush of buffaloes: he, therefore, counselled unity.

The appointment of Bishop Turner will be welcomed by every sincere Catholic. A cultured age, enlightened by all that is best in human science and speculation, stands forward and boldly challenges the Church of Christ. The conflict has raged from the days of St. Paul to our own times. In His all-seeing wisdom the Holy Spirit gives us leaders that are fully armed for battle, "omnes tenentes gladios et ad bellum doctissimi." Such a trusty soldier of Christ we behold in the newly-appointed Bishop of Buffalo. We wish him health and strength to carry out the onerous duties of his office. In offering him once more our sincere and joyful congratulations, we fondly look forward to the time when he will visit his Alma Mater and give his episcopal blessing to the school that this day is proud to hail him as her most distinguished son.

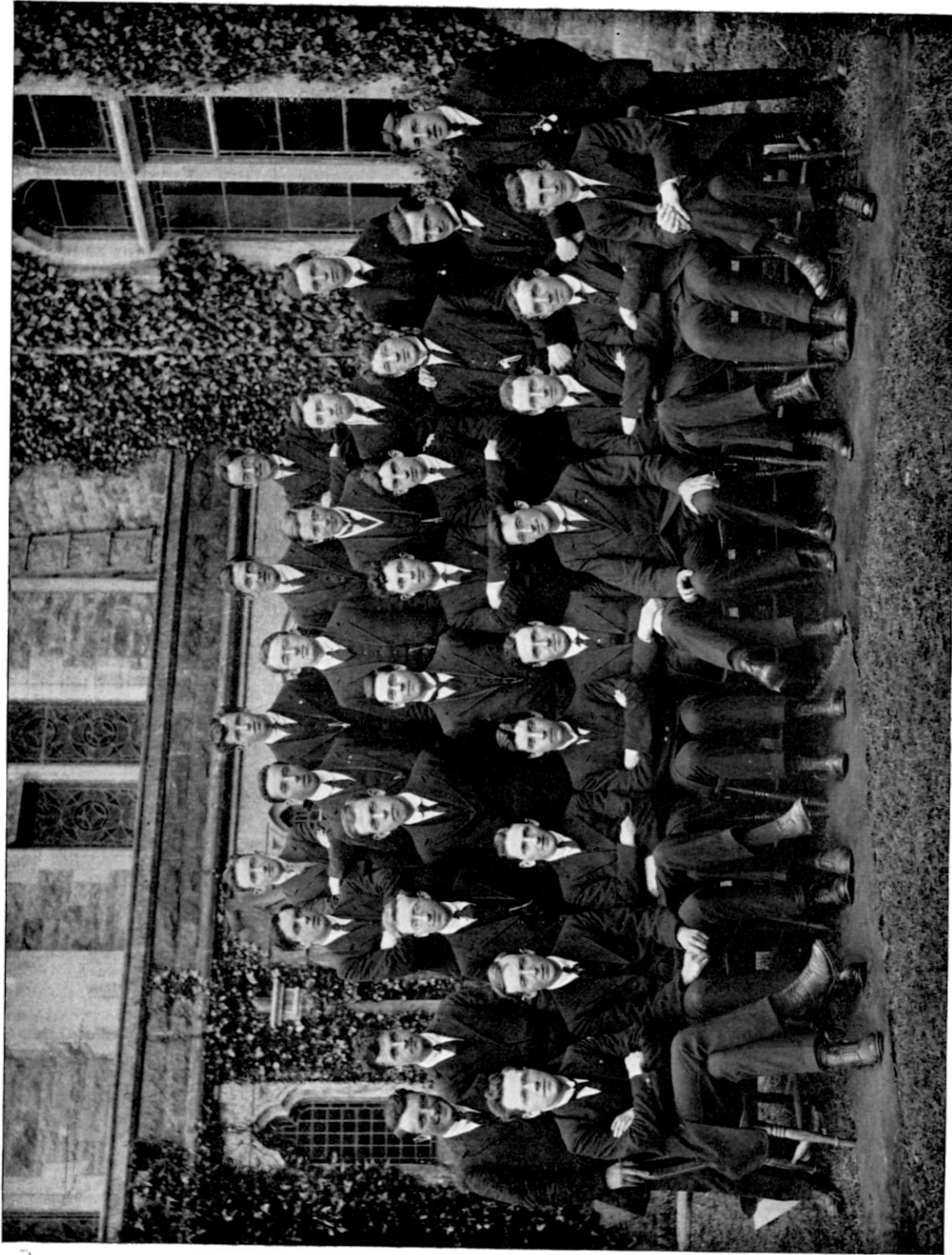
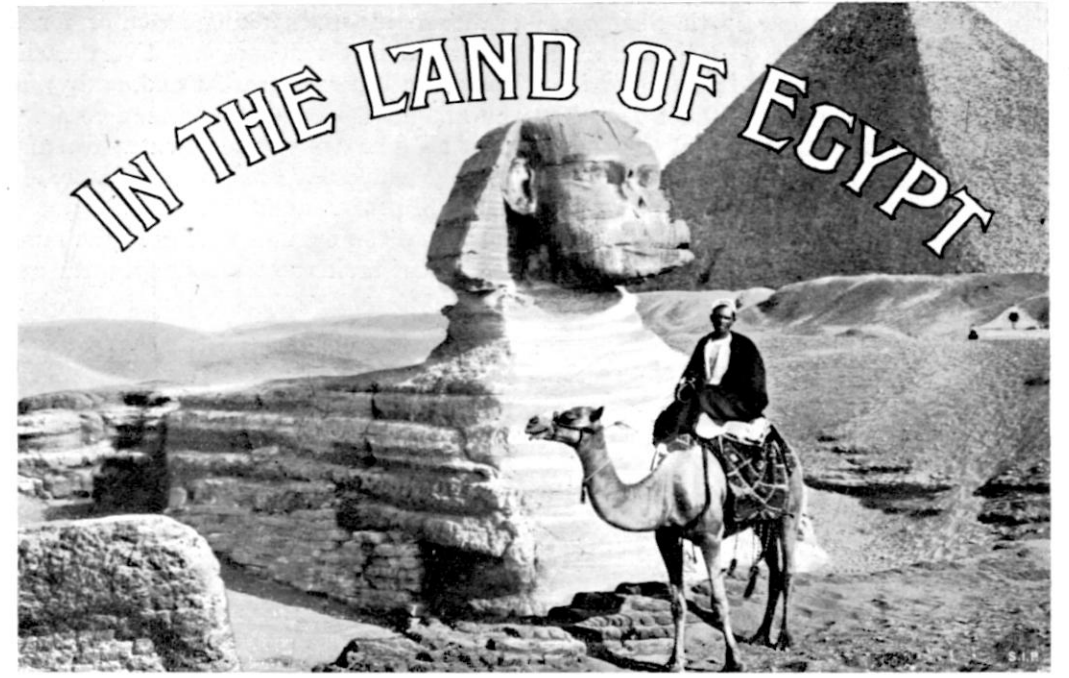


PHOTO BY]

SENIOR APOSTOLICS.

Fourth Row.—C. McGrath, D. Somers, M. O'Neill, R. Ahern.
 Third Row.—A. O'Flynn, J. Lalor, M. O'Sullivan, T. Cullen, J. Walshe, J. Lamehan.
 Second Row.—D. McGrath, C. Maguire, M. O'Carroll, M. Murray, P. McAsey, P. Casey, P. Halligan, H. O'Flaherty, T. Kelly, J. Fisher.
 Sitting —H. Boyle, J. McKenna, T. McGrath, E. Glancy, W. Walsh (Prefect); J. Brady, T. Hartnett, J. Maxwell, G. Connell.

[KEOGH BROS.



By J. C. O'MAHONY, S.J., C.F.

NOW that the Censor restrictions are being removed, I gladly avail of the kind invitation of the Editor of the MUNGRET ANNUAL to jot down a few of my experiences as a Military Chaplain. On Sunday, December 12th, just after midnight, we dropped anchor at Gibraltar about two miles off shore. The citadel on the side of the slope, with its twinkling lights, looked like a fairy palace. Next morning we were under weigh again, and we could see to the north the snow-capped range of the Sierra Nevada. The weather was cold. We had occasional falls of snow on our way to Valetta, which we reached on the morning of December 16th. We all availed ourselves of the welcome shore-leave, and I set off at once to visit some friends at our College at Birchicara. The day was delightful, and one felt a sense of freedom after a week's imprison-

ment in a ship. The stone walls round the fields recalled a walk round Galway. Goat-herds drove their flocks through the street, and those who wished to buy saw the goats milked at the doorstep. I paid a visit to the Cathedrals and the armoury. Our guide called our attention to a suit of mail worth £20,000 which had been overlooked by the French when they looted the place at the beginning of the last century.

ALEXANDRIA.

On December 20th we got into Alexandria just after breakfast, and a few hours later I left the ship to report at H.Q., and find my destination. I was informed that I should have nothing definite for some days, so I went to stay at our College, where I was made very comfortable. On Christmas Day the boarders of the senior classes went in

the afternoon to visit a Catholic Home, managed by nuns like our Little Sisters of the Poor, where they waited on the old men at their Christmas dinner. It was edifying to see the boys of the best Catholic families of Egypt performing this work of Christian charity.

The Christmas College examinations were held between Christmas and the last day of the year, when the boys went home. I was asked to examine orally in English. The authors were Silas Marner and one of Lamb's Tales. The examinations lasted from 8.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

The examiners were seated some yards apart round the walls of the Theatre, while the boys sat together at the stage end. A pleasing distraction was introduced at 10.30 a.m. by the arrival of the College brother with a tray of wine and cigarettes for the examiners, and bonbons for the boys. What an improvement if this custom were to figure in the order of your examinations! Some time later I was asked to arrange a week-end Retreat for the soldiers there. I

turned to Mr. Harrington, the Director of the Post Office Service in Alexandria, a splendid type of a Catholic layman, who had organised a fine Catholic Club for soldiers in the city, and Mr. L. Lang, who had often helped me with my week-end Retreats in Dublin. They approached the Brothers of Christian Schools, who kindly placed their country residence at our disposal for the

day, and laid us under a further debt of gratitude by undertaking to cater for the men at a moderate price. Every facility was given to the men to attend, and we had the happiness of seeing 250 men coming in from all quarters of the town at 6 a.m. to give the whole day to God. We had reading at table, just as at Milltown Park, and the bearing of the men, especially in the matter of silence, took the French Brothers quite by surprise.



THE PYRAMIDS.

to the little channels through the fields for irrigation.

About twenty miles outside Cairo one can see the Pyramids, and even at that distance they are very impressive. A good tram service brings one out to them from the city in about an hour. No single ancient monument has been so much written about as the Great Pyramid. All kinds of theories have been propounded to solve the meaning

CAIRO AND THE PYRAMIDS.

The journey from Alexandria to Cairo takes something under four hours in the train, but it is full of interest the whole way. The roads by the railway line are traversed by a large number of 'ellaheen journeying to or from the towns on the line, the husband seated on the donkey, the wife on foot behind. As far as the eye can reach the flat plain is well tilled, and the canals by the roads are sending their rich treasure from the Nile by Shadoofs or by Shakkiahs up

of their existence. A French savant held that the Pyramids were built as a barrier against sandstorms; other theories were that they were built as granaries by Joseph; that they were a lasting metrical standard; that they were built merely to give employment; that the perfect orientation showed that they were built for astronomical purposes. Nearly all are now agreed that they were built merely as royal tombs. The wonderful skill shown in building astonishes one even more than their stupendous size. No settlement to an appreciable fraction of an inch can be detected, and the average error is less than ten-thousandth of the size in equality, squareness and level. They were built by the first three kings of the fourth dynasty, Cheops (B.C. 2850), Chephren and Mycerinus, and were thus hundreds of years old when Abraham came down to Egypt. Professor Flinders Petrie is convinced of the

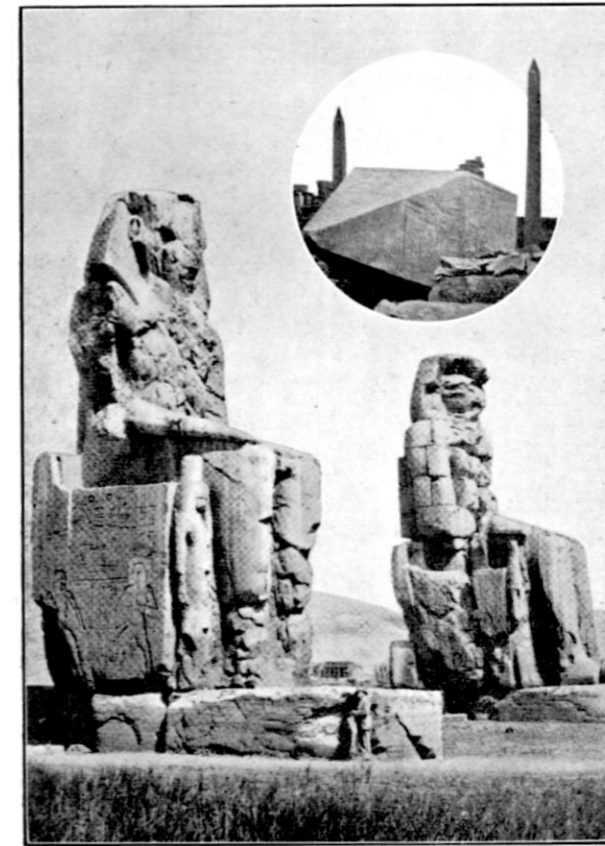
accuracy of Herodotus when he states that it took 100,000 men twenty years, working for three months a year, to build the Pyramid of Cheops. Towards the end of July, when farm work was suspended and the Nile had risen, a gang of eight men

could fill in their time of service by transporting ten or twelve blocks to the foot of the plateau. This would easily allow the 2,300,000 stones to be brought across and placed *in situ*. A few statistics will give some idea of this colossal Pyramid. Its height is 451 feet, each side is 755 feet at the base, and the area is 13 acres. A Frenchman has estimated that a wall 6 feet high and 1 foot

wide could be made all round France with the stones in the three Pyramids.

One of the most interesting Mosques is Gamia-el-Azhar, which is at once a Mosque and a University. It was opened as a school in 996, and for nearly a thousand years has been the great centre of study of the Koran for those of the Moslem religion. Just before the war there were 12,000 students there, under 300 professors. Each nation and each province of Egypt has its own hall. The serious disturbances that took place formerly between the

different sects and different nations when they mixed together for lectures required this separation. The professors sit on stools and the students on the ground round them, either listening to an exposition of some passage, or chanting aloud



COLOSSI OF MEMNON.
INSET RUINS AT KARNAK.

some part of the Koran which they commit to memory, at the same time swaying the body.

The chief treasure of Cairo is the wonderful Museum. I had the good fortune to find as guide one of our Fathers whose studies brought him daily to the Museum for some months, and in this way I was able to make the most of the few hours at my disposal. The clean-cut incisions and engravings on the hard granite of the statues, with the imperfect tools at the disposal of the workmen thousands of years ago is a marvel. There is also a wonderful collection of jewellery, brought thither from the various tombs. For many, I dare say, the most wonderful sight in the museum is the mummy of Rameses II., the Pharaoh of the oppression. He it was who ordered the overseers of the workers to refuse the people straw, compelling them to provide it themselves. "Let them be oppressed with works and let them fulfil them. For they are idle and therefore they cry, saying: Let us go and sacrifice to our God." (Exod. v.).

LUXOR.—THE TOMBS OF THE PHARAOKS.

The journey up the river from Cairo to Luxor shows the constant battle between the river and the desert. In many places the strip of green between the river and the sand is only a hundred yards wide, but it is

growing wider, thanks to improved methods of irrigation. I have not time to give any details about the great temples at Karnak and the splendid obelisk of Queen Hatshepsu. On the opposite bank of the river are the Tombs of the Kings, on the way to which I passed the Vocal Colossus of Memnon, which was said to emit a sound at sunrise, and which the friend of our early schooldays, the wall-builder Hadrian, went to hear.

It may be not without interest to note how the mummies of the Pharaohs came to be discovered. For many years the natives of the Theban plain supplemented their earnings by the harvest of the tombs. A certain Arab named Achmed, searching with his companions for antiquities in the tombs of the kings, struck a shaft, and having descended it, found himself in a vast mortuary chamber, for him a treasure house of untold wealth. To prevent his companions from sharing in his find he called to them in an agitated voice to haul him up, as he had

seen a ginn (evil spirit). To give additional colour to his story about the evil spirit (which is supposed to manifest its presence by an intolerable stench), he secretly threw down the shaft one night a dead donkey. The neighbours looking down the shaft were convinced of the truth of Achmed's story, and felt no temptation to explore the



SUNSET ON THE NILE.

dangerous place and meet the unclean spirit. Achmed, with the help of his brother, whom he took into his confidence, had thus a monopoly of his lucky find, and began to dispose of his antiquities to foreign visitors at Luxor. These antiquities were of such surprising interest that the suspicions of savants were awakened. In 1881 Burgsch Bey and M. de Maspero went up to Thebes in spite of the sweltering summer heats, to investigate the matter. Achmed, who had been betrayed by his brother, led the two savants to the spot. Burgsch Bey thus describes his surprise on entering the mortuary chamber. "My astonishment was so overpowering that I scarcely knew if I were awake or whether it were only a mocking dream. Resting on a coffin to recover from my excitement, I mechanically cast my eyes over the coffin lid and saw the name of Seti I., father of Rameses II., both belonging to the nineteenth dynasty. A few steps further on, in a simple wooden coffin, with his hands crossed on his breast, lay Rameses II. The further I advanced the greater the wealth displayed."

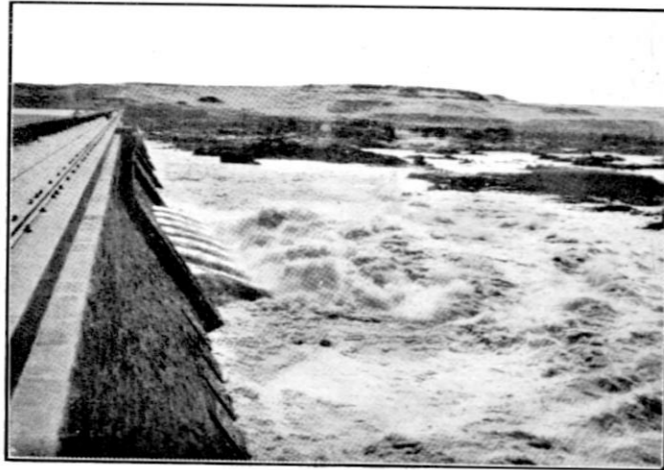
ASSUAN.

The ordinary gauge stops at Luxor, and to continue the journey to Assuan one has a narrow gauge of about 30 inches. The carriages are comfortable, and in addition to the plain glass windows there are also windows of a dark blue glass to lessen the glare of the sands. The distance is 140 miles, and takes from 10 a.m. to about 4 p.m. The line runs practically the whole way close to the bank of the river. The desert on the eastern side for the most part comes close to the railway line, the amount of land under cultivation on both banks being very narrow. About 35 miles south of Luxor a well-known temple of Esna is passed. In the third century these mountains were peopled by large numbers of Christian hermits and ascetics. Pachomius, one of the most famous of these, was born here. Under Decius a systematic

attempt was made to suppress Christianity. The persistent refusal of the monks to perform military service had a great deal to do with the furious persecutions of Christians which took place under Decius and Diocletian. Further on, one sees two other famous temples, Edfu and Romombo.

A mile or so above Assuan the river is hemmed in by stupendous granite walls, marking the approach of the first Cataract. The town has advantages over Luxor in that it is situated well above the Nile, and has an impressing appearance, with its fine hotels and handsome shops. It was an important frontier city of the Romans. Juvenal, who was exiled here as Governor, wrote some of his satires in this city. The view from the windows of the hotel across to Elephantine Island, with its rich assortment of trees, and the bracing, crisp air in the early spring of March, especially in the morning and evening, made one wish that his stay could last for two weeks instead of two days. The morning after our arrival I went to the Parish Church shortly after 5.30 a.m. to say Mass, and after breakfast I was shown a museum, the result of the diggings of three fathers amongst the ruins on the island. At 8.30 a.m. our party started for the granite quarries from which the obelisks were taken. One obelisk lies there still, roughly carved, waiting to be separated from the native rock. We could see in it the way in which the obelisks were severed. Three sides were roughly shaped, and along the side adjoining the rock where the section is to occur small holes are cut in the stone a few inches in length, width and depth. These are packed with wood on which water is poured, causing the wood to swell, and thus splitting the stone along the desired line. On the way out we passed through a village of Bishareens, a Bedouin tribe with a fuzzy-wuzzy style of hair, who were very shy about consenting to have a group photograph. After a ride of eight miles through scorching deserts and rock we finally reached Shellal,

where we took boat for Philae. These famous temples are situated on an island 500 yards long and 150 yards wide, and are fully exposed only between August and December, when the Nile is allowed to flow freely between the gates of the dam. At the time of our arrival in March only the tops of the pillars and roofs of the temple were visible. Every precaution was taken by the Government when the dam was built to guard against injury to these temples. One hears occasionally a cry denouncing the vandalism of submerging these treasures of the past, but when we consider the enormous benefit to the poverty-stricken population, one is glad that common sense prevailed and that the objections to the dam, generally raised by tourists to earn a cheap reputation for culture, were disregarded. The journey from Philae to the Dam takes about half an hour, the guide pointing out the



THE DAM AT ASSUAN.

sites of former villages which are now quite submerged. The roar of the water escaping—only two of the lower sluices out of 140 were open—was plainly audible.

Some figures connected with the Dam may interest you. After the Nile begins to rise early in July all the sluices (of which there are 140, each 23 feet by 6½ feet) are opened. At the end of November, when nearly all the mud held in suspension, the precious gift of the river to the cultivated tracts of Lower Egypt, has passed through, and the water begins to clear, the sluices are gradually closed, and the lake is quite full

about the 1st of February. This collection of water has a capacity of 2,420,000,000 cubic metres, and an extent up stream of 185 miles. The Dam was begun in the year 1898, and the work was for the time concluded in 1902. This holding up of the river added 500,000 acres to the land cultivable in summer, giving an increase of national wealth of £15,000,000. Work was resumed in the years 1907 and 1912, increasing the height 16½ feet, which is said to add another half a million acres to the land affected by the river. The length of the Dam is 2,150 yards. The top is 1,462 feet above the foundations. The masonry is 114 feet wide at the base, and 40 feet at the top. On the west side of the Dam a Canal has been cut 52 feet in depth and 40 feet wide at bottom, with four locks to admit of the passage of boats at all seasons.

After a visit to the garden we returned to our donkeys, and returned by a short route of three miles to Assuan. Although the fresh cool air of the morning had changed into a very sultry heat, our donkey boys ran with us the whole way back, as they had done along the eight miles out to Shellal, whacking the animals and laughing the whole time.

In the evening after dinner we had the usual crowd of pedlars on the verandah selling spears, swords, whips, necklaces, etc., with offers of "only eight bob to you, Captain," which worked gradually down to a shilling or less; and so to bed to rest for the long journey of 700 miles back to Alexandria.



APOSTOLICS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

STATE EDUCATION.

THE first debate of the term was held on Sunday, 17th November, Rev. Mr. O'Mahony, S.J., taking the chair. The subject for discussion was—"That education under the direct control of the State, being attended with grave dangers to the intellectual and moral development of the citizen, it is in the best interests of a country to abolish all government control of the schools and to leave the work of education to non-political institutions."

The debate proved to be most interesting and lively, and a very large number of *extempore* speakers took part in it. The speakers were: For the affirmative—W. Walsh, M. O'Neill, R. Ahern, and M. O'Carroll. For the negative—P. Halligan, M. Murray, D. Somers, J. Maxwell.

For the Affirmative:—

For the affirmative it was urged that education was the foundation on which all true progress rests. Any system of education which would endanger the moral and mental development of the individual, which would distort his mind in any way or which would mar the happiness of any section of the community ought to be rejected. In a system of education under the direct control of the State such a danger always exists. In all State systems of education there is a tendency to make education subservient to current political doctrines. This must inevitably interfere with the healthy and normal development of the mind. Sufficient evidence of this is given in both the French and German systems of education. In the French system religion and education have been severed with the one purpose in view, namely to develop a specific type of mind amongst the French people. Since religion and education are inseparably bound together, such a severance must necessarily prove prejudicial

to the individual. Where no religion is taught there is no morality, and in most State systems of education there is a tendency to leave religion out of the question, or at least distort it into an effete system of modern pagan morality. There is also a tendency in modern times to argue that what is vital in the economic or social life of a nation should be under the direct control of the State. Commerce and food production are one of the most vital factors in a nation's life; and yet the great economic discovery of modern times was the principle of *laissez faire*, i.e., non-interference of the State in these things. The fact, therefore, that education is nowadays of vital political importance does not *eo ipso* establish the necessity of State control. Various plans for the formation of non-political educational syndicates were then sketched in outline.

For the Negative:—

For the negative a strong case was presented, and great stress was laid on the fact that it required the State to enforce any system of education. The various systems of private control that were suggested by the affirmative speakers were plausible but in reality impracticable. When education is under the direct control of the State, the Government will legislate in the best interests of the people whom it represents. It is in the interest of the State that the individual should obtain such an education as would secure the advancement of the nation in the world of politics, commerce, science and letters. The State, moreover, having absolute control in a country, can insist upon the exact execution of its orders. Such a power cannot be claimed by a private body or association. In considering the question of religion the affirmative had misrepresented matters, even if they had not indulged in exaggeration. It was indeed true that an atheistical State, filled with hatred for religion, would use its powers over the schools to eradicate religion. But, looking to the vast majority of countries where State education was established, it must be admitted by all that adequate provision has been made for religious instruction. Pure irreligion was on the whole an antiquated theory that had passed away with the so-called philosophers of the eighteenth century. Governments of the present day fully appreciate the importance of religion even for the temporal welfare of the State. After all, why should we consider France as our criterion of judgment, when she is really an exception to a very general rule? In fine, the State insures efficiency, financial support, sound instruction, and fosters rather than injures the religion of its subjects.

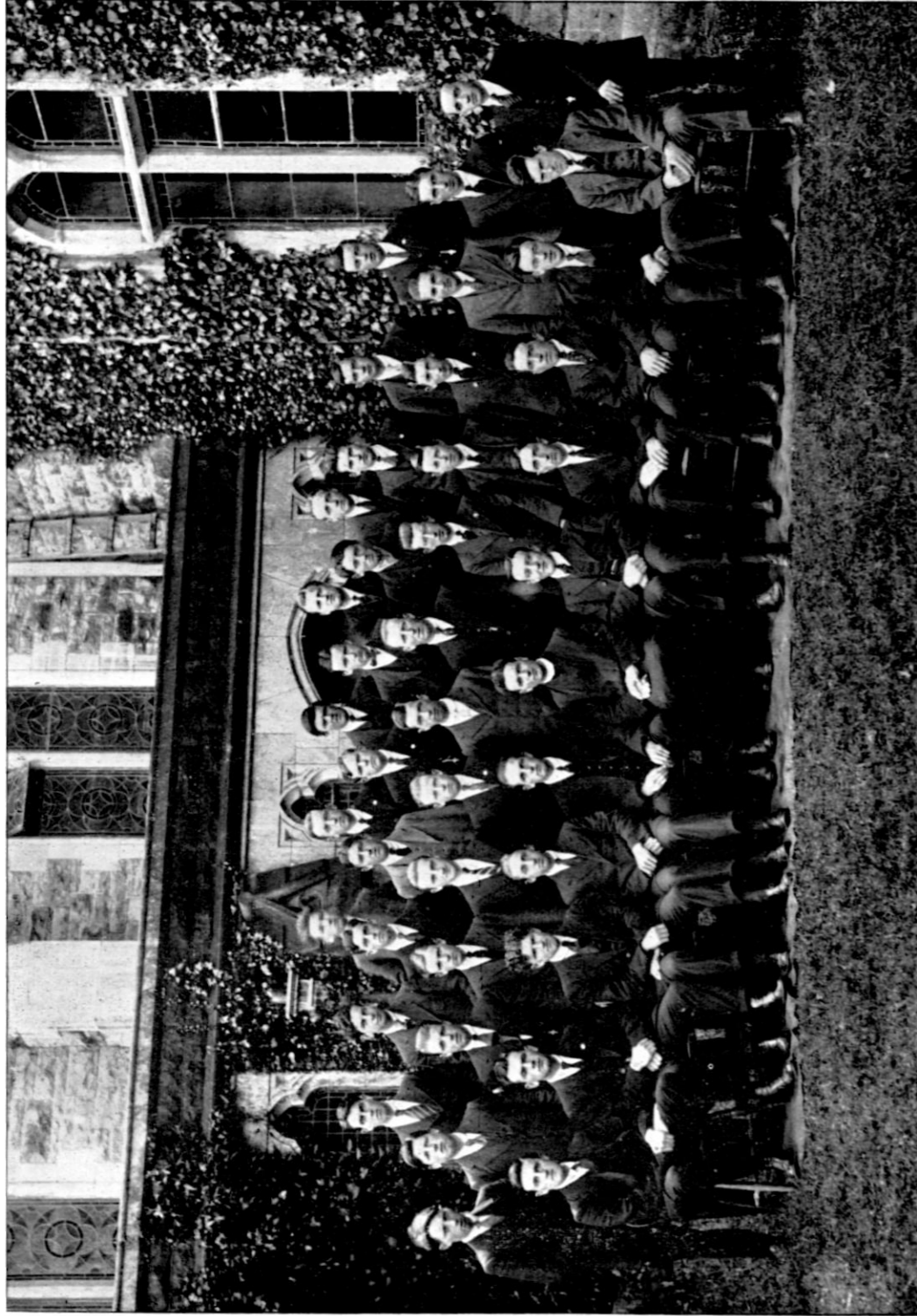


PHOTO BY

I. CLUB.

[KEOGH BROS.]

Third Row.—J. Fitzgerald, P. Hayes, F. Fitzgerald, D. Ryan, J. Rafferty, J. Conway, J. O'Brien, T. Cahill, A. Murphy, M. Hickey, M. Collins, R. Power, T. Pierce, M. Dowd, J. MacDonnell, M. Scanlan, T. Harrington, T. Kearney, D. Forde, J. Hill, J. O'Regan, M. Donworth, J. Heelan, M. Healy.

Sitting.—F. O'Driscoll, M. McNamara, E. Kissane, J. Purcell, P. Finn (*Captain*); Rev. A. Kelly, S. J.; R. Hennessy, R. Fitzpatrick, W. O'Connell, F. White, E. Jennings.

Fourth Row.—J. Mellett, V. Coughlin, P. Hartney, F. Greene, M. Nolan,

The voting was :—

For the motion—8.

Against the motion—21.

The motion was lost by 13 votes.

DEMOCRACY.

The second debate of the term was held on Sunday, 8th December. The subject discussed was—"That Democracy is prejudicial to individual freedom and happiness and fails to give expression to the popular will."

All admitted that this was the most successful debate held in the school for some time. The subject was well chosen and of living interest in these times of political reconstruction, as new forms of governments, especially democracies, were the news of the hour.

The speakers were : For the affirmative—J. McKenna, A. O'Flynn, M. O'Sullivan, and E. Glancy. For the negative—T. Hartnett, M. Fahey, G. O'Connell, and C. Maguire.

For the Affirmative :—

For the affirmative it was urged : Democracy has been defined as "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." This definition is correct in theory, but when it is applied to practical politics it is wholly unworkable. The foundations of democracy are such maxims as "Man is born free," "All men are equal," "Government by all is in the interests of all." All men are equal in their specific nature if you will, but they are unequal as to talents, ability, and social standing. Hence the maxim—Equalities are unnatural, inequalities natural. The Government in a democracy is not in the interests of all because it represents only that section of the community which is in the majority at the elections and is, therefore neither a government of all nor is it in the interests of all. Does such a government represent the popular will? No; for the simple reason that in a democratic state it is impossible to know the popular will. The popular will is represented in the government of a state in so far as that government accurately carries out the wishes of the majority of the electors. Since all possess the franchise in a democratic state, the uneducated masses are always in the majority and have the preponderating power in the selection of candidates at the elections. The ignorant people are easily swayed by the eloquence of some demagogue and cannot judge for themselves regarding difficult political problems. The result is that the elected representatives have almost full freedom of choice in governing. Great stress was laid on the state of the governments of France and Mexico. These governments had completely failed to give expression to the popular will. The

affirmative speakers distinguished democracy as a form of Government and as a movement and while admitting that the former was prejudicial to individual freedom affirmed that the latter did much to raise the masses from slavery.

For the Negative :—

The speakers on the negative urged that democracy was a government of the people by the people for the people as opposed to the rule of a dominant chief or class. A glance at the history of the world will clearly show what democracy had achieved for civilisation and true progress. With the rise of democracy slavery and serfdom were abolished. The growth of democracy was essentially connected with the development of the nations of the world. While Europe was plunged in ignorance and enveloped in an atmosphere of darkness, then it was that the democracies of the nations were the slaves of the plutocrat and the aristocrat. Slowly but surely the people obtained their God-given right, and autocracy is now a thing of the past. They denied that the people, once they had obtained the right to govern themselves, would wrest it to their own destruction. America and Switzerland had proved how successfully the democratic form of government can be worked, and the fact that there were exceptions only showed that like everything else it was liable to abuse.

The voting was as follows :—

For the motion—10.

Against the motion—21.

The motion was defeated by 11 votes.

Owing to the unfortunate outbreak of influenza in the new year and the prevalence of sickness during the Easter term, no more debates were held. The success of the debates of the Christmas term was due in a great measure to the untiring efforts of our Rev. Chairman, to whom we tender our grateful thanks. All the speeches were of a very high standard and displayed along with some hidden genius a deep and thorough study of the different problems.

JAMES MCKENNA,
Hon. Sec.

IRELAND AND AMERICA.

THE first Session of the Lay Boys' Academic Debating Society was held on December 8th, Fr. Joy, the President, taking the chair. The subject before the House was—"That America has made no adequate return to Ireland for all that Ireland has done for America." The speakers

were: For the motion—R. Fitzpatrick, A. Murphy, E. O'Reilly, V. Coughlin, J. Hill. Against the motion—J. Fitzgerald, J. Mellett, M. McNamara, A. McAllister, J. Fitzgerald, R. Hennessy. The speakers from the Upper House were Rev. Fr. Rector, Mr. Peterson, S.J., and Mr. Farrell, S.J.

The proceedings were opened by a short address by the President, in which he clearly defined the scope of the question. Then, after some questions had been asked and answered by the leaders of both parties, the debate was opened by the leader of the Government. The subject was well handled, and good speeches were made on both sides.

For the Affirmative:—

The affirmative laid stress on the fact that Ireland had been one of the chief factors in the creation and development of the United States. In the War of Independence thousands of Irishmen had given their services to the Continental army, and had distinguished themselves in the newly-formed American navy. Indeed the first naval victory was won by an Irish admiral. In the century following this "birth of a nation," when America was growing in territory, it was from Ireland that she obtained the men who populated her vast and fertile plains. Not merely this. It not infrequently happens that amongst those who join in the rush to a new land there will be found vast numbers of social outcasts and men of desperate fortunes who have left their country in order to "out-run native punishment." But Ireland gave to America of her best. It was "her brave peasantry, a country's pride," that crossed the Atlantic to profit by the opportunities of living that had been denied them at home. What was it that made the Catholic Church so flourishing in the States? Was it not the Irish, who had planted the faith in this mighty land? What return had America made to Ireland that was commensurate with such benefits bestowed by Ireland on America? It was true that the Irish in America were loyal to the old country and that Ireland had the support and sympathy of the great bulk of the American people. But America has as yet a debt to pay to this country, and until she has used her influence to obtain for Ireland her just and legitimate rights, we must consider that she has not made an adequate return for what Ireland has done for her.

For the Negative:—

The Opposition considered the question from a different point of view. It had been said by the speakers of the affirmative that the Irish people, by emigrating to America, had made the United States the great country that she is to-day. But it might be argued with equal force that America, in providing a home for Irishmen, was conferring an inestimable boon upon them. Life was man's most precious possession, America gave new life to the Irish people when they were at the point of death. Nor was this all. The

Irishman found scope for his talents in the States, and had acquired there wealth and influence such as he could never have hoped to obtain at home. This aspect of the question was handled in various ways by the different speakers. Even apart from these considerations, America had constantly given both moral and financial support to Ireland in times of distress and in the great political struggle of the nineteenth and the present century. It could not, therefore, be said that America was under any obligation of gratitude to Ireland. If Ireland has conferred great benefits on America by giving her a numerous and healthy population, it should also be remembered that America has made an adequate return to Ireland by giving to her sons the opportunity of developing into a powerful and prosperous people.

When the question was put to the vote, the result of the polling was:—

For the motion—33.

Against the motion—21.

The motion was carried by a majority of twelve.

THE SOCIAL QUESTION.

The Second Session of our Debating Society, held on the two nights previous to the Easter holidays, proved a most distinct success. Great advance was made on the previous session both in the manner and the matter of the speeches. We were fortunate in the choice of a subject which grasped the interest both of speakers and listeners, and proved in the event most stimulating and instructive. We were fortunate also in having in a larger degree the ever welcome support of speakers from the Upper House and one from the Strangers' Gallery—Fr. Hackett. To him and to Fr. Barragry, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Mahony, Mr. Farrell, and Mr. Peterson the House tender their sincere thanks for the very great help they gave us to make our meeting a success.

For the Affirmative:—

After a short introductory speech from the President, the Premier then moved the resolution, but reserved his speech till the close of the Debate. The first speaker for the affirmative was W. O'Connell. He put the case for the demands of Labour with great force. The Opposition began to look anxious as he marshalled his arguments and statistics, and it seemed that the case for Capitalism was gone. The Employers, however, found an able advocate in E. Kissane, who devoted his main arguments to proving that Labour,

with thrift, and, above all, sobriety, could live comfortably on present wages. From this onward the case was closely reasoned on both sides—P. White, E. O'Reilly, J. Hill, M. McNamara, A. Murphy and V. Coughlin stoutly championing the cause of the workman and between them constructing a very powerful case. For the Opposition, R. Power and A. McAllister made trenchant attacks on the weak spots in the Labour cause, and withered up their adversaries by their denunciations of the moral, social and economic evils of Bolshevism, Syndicalism and Socialism. M. Healy was conspicuous for the pungency of his aphorisms on the idle labourer. His remarks brought a fresh breeze of Realism into the Debate. J. Egan and J. McDonnell followed on the same side. The speech of the latter only needed more vigorous delivery to be really one of the best of the Session. The members of the Upper House intervened at this period of the debate, and we mortals were rejoiced to behold the wars of Olympus, especially as the forces, both in numbers and cogency of argument were so evenly divided. We learned much in this way of how to grapple with our subject and get the strangle-hold on an adversary. No part of the debate was more useful to us than this.

For the Negative:—

So far, however, we had only rifle and machine-gun fire and field pieces. With the rising of the Leader of the Opposition, R. Hennessy, we recognised the booming of the big guns and knew we were at the climax of the engagement. Shell after shell was landed plump into the forces of the Bolsheviks and

Socialists, and it seemed as if they must have disappeared from the earth in smoke and dust. But the smoke and dust cleared, and up from his dug-out popped the generalissimo of all the "isms" and "ists," R. Fitzpatrick. The big guns were silenced, and now we heard only the steady, deadly, insistent crack of the rifle of an expert sniper doing deadly execution. Both speeches were excellent, and neither side could ask for an exchange of leaders as a condition of victory.

Then in accordance with custom of the House the President reviewed the debate. He had nothing but praise for the matter of the speeches, but urged strongly the need for greater mastery of the power of expression, as an essential if ever the speakers were to be a power for Ireland or for Catholicism. He then reviewed the arguments on both sides, and gave an exposition of what the demands of Labour at present were. He explained briefly the nature of Trades Unionism, Socialism, Syndicalism and Bolshevism, and outlined how they were related one to another and to the principles of natural justice and to Christian principles; and urged on the members the importance of further study of these questions for the Catholic laity.

The vote was then taken, and though Labour had on the whole the best of the speaking, it fared ill in the Lobby.

The result was:—

Affirmative—26.

Negative—51.

The motion was lost by a majority of 25.



The Old Boys' Re-Union.

A CRICKET match, Past *v.* Present, was the occasion of a very pleasant gathering of Old Boys at Mungret on Whit Monday last. A Reunion, suggestive as it is of a large public gathering, is perhaps too grandiose a word to describe what was after all little more than an informal meeting of some ten or a dozen past Mungret men. But that small gathering counted among its numbers Messrs. Thomas Pegum, Michael Dwyer, Richard Hartigan and Thomas Cronin, names all intimately associated with every movement undertaken in the interests of the College and its past students. When, therefore, the idea of a Reunion was suggested by Rev. Fr. Rector, it was eagerly taken up by these gentlemen, and in the course of the afternoon a Provisional Committee was formed to forward the plan of a Reunion in the summer of next year.

The nature and object of the Reunion was discussed in the after-dinner speeches on Whit Monday. Mr. Michael Dwyer voiced the sentiments of many a past Mungret man when he declared that he had always cherished the idea of an annual reunion of old Mungret boys. Mungret College, he said, must inevitably be the centre of such a meeting. Here was the initial difficulty. The College was at a great distance from such big centres as Dublin and Cork, where so many of the Past were at all times congregated. Annual dinners and smoking concerts could in some measure fulfil the objects of a Reunion, but could not

be an adequate substitute for a Reunion in the College itself. He suggested that the south of Ireland should be looked upon as the recruiting-ground of such an assembly at Mungret. He then discussed the question of a Provisional President and Committee to launch the project.

Mr. Hartigan expressed his entire approval of what Mr. Dwyer had said, adding that committees for each of the provinces should be appointed so as more easily to come in contact with the Past. Other speakers gave their hearty support to the project, and before the guests departed the initial stages of the work had been accomplished. A Provisional Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. T. E. Pegum, J.P. (Chairman), R. Hartigan (Secretary), I. Harris and E. O'Sullivan, others to be appointed later. Provincial Secretaries will be subsequently deputed to get into touch with Past Students and further the interests of the Union in their respective provinces. The Provisional Committee will meet at the Royal George Hotel in September to draw up a programme.

A Reunion of Old Boys is not an entirely new idea. Fr. Edward Cahill, it will be remembered, when appointed Rector in 1913 immediately took steps to establish an annual gathering of past Mungret men. On Whit Monday, 1914, a most successful Reunion was held, successful both as regards the large numbers who attended and as regards the spirit of good fellowship evoked

when old friends long separated met again beneath the shadow of the college walls. Then came the war and the long years when all such meetings became impossible. But the small gathering on Whit Monday last plainly showed that Fr. Cahill's ideas had fallen on good ground. The time has now come to establish the Reunion on a solid and permanent basis; and we have full confidence that the zeal and energy of the Provisional Committee will be met with a hearty response from every quarter.

We cannot in this context omit to mention

Reunion in Ireland completes the work of the American association. By the help of two such assemblies all Mungret men, both at home and in distant lands, will renew the spirit of affection and co-operation that needs must inspire all who have grown up in the same surroundings and under the same influences. We here in Mungret look forward to such an assembly of old friends in the historic abbey grounds, where the memories of past days will be revived and the phoenix ashes of early youth fanned into vigorous flame.

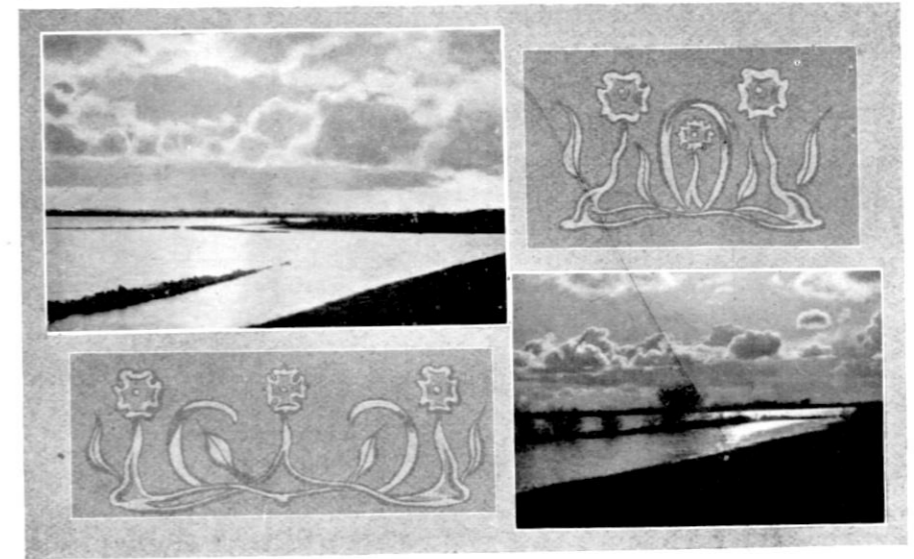


PHOTO BY]

SUNSET ON LOUGHMORE.

[REV. J. FARRELL, S.J.]

the great Mungret Alumni Association of America. For many years now it has served to bring past Mungret men together from all parts of the States. During the war, indeed, these meetings have not been held, but we look forward to their revival in the coming year. The present project of a

The following past students met at Mungret on Whit Monday, June 9th:—Messrs. T. E. Pegum, M. Dwyer, Thomas Cronin, Rev. W. Gallagher, E. O'Sullivan, I. Harris, R. Hartigan, G. MacDonnell, W. Maloney, W. Bull, P. Hurley, M. McCarthy, W. Galvin, and J. McNamara.

The Cumann Gaedhealach.

THE Inaugural Meeting of the "An Cumann Gaedhealach" was held in Large Study on March 5th. The Prefect of Studies spoke at great length on the necessity of doing something to improve the position of Irish generally in the School. The following is a brief synopsis of his address.

You will admit, and readily admit, that your knowledge of Irish is very imperfect, notwithstanding the fact that you have as master one of the most efficient and most enthusiastic teachers of Irish in the country. You may be able to translate an Irish author and perhaps answer questions directly bearing on the text; but you cannot carry on a conversation in Irish.

Very little progress can be made if, whilst endeavouring to speak Irish, you have first to formulate your thoughts in English and then translate mentally into Irish. This continual mental translation retards facility and fluency of speech, and makes the speaking of Irish a real torture. You must, therefore, train yourself to think in Irish. You must not look on Irish words as translations of English words, but as the direct signs of the objects about you. You must train yourself so to think that when you see an object you recall at once not the English, but the Irish name. You will thus get rid of mental translation and will become in a short time fluent speakers of Irish.

It is hardly necessary to put before you at any length reasons why you should throw

yourselves into this movement. These reasons I have dwelt on from time to time in the class room, and consequently I may now be very brief. They may all be brought under three heads—(1) utility, (2) patriotism, (3) religion.

The utilitarian motive is twofold, viz., pedagogical and commercial. As an educational instrument, Irish scholars tell us, Irish is unrivalled. It is unnecessary to quote many authorities. Let one or two suffice. Professor Zimmer says—"With regard to the Irish language as a subject of instruction, I know of no other modern language which, regarded purely as a language, possesses a higher educational value than modern Irish for a boy who knows English"; and Professor Kuno Meyer—"The Irish language, well taught, I regard as a first-rate means of mental training."

There is also the "commercial" reason, or what is sometimes called the "bread-and-butter" reason. The country is awakening to the necessity of reviving our language from sea to sea. All efforts up to the present have been either spasmodic or partial; and like all such efforts have not effected much. But there is sure to be, and soon let us hope, a general movement all along the line. The time will surely come when only Irish speakers will be elected to our public Boards; when all positions in the gift of these Boards will be given only to those who have a knowledge of Irish; when Irish will

be the language of the workroom and the shop, the council board and platform and pulpit, the school and college and university. Am I too sanguine? I don't think so. Our people are now on the march, and who shall set limits to the march of a people united and organised?

The second reason I put forward is Patriotism. Again this motive is twofold, sentimental and practical. We have, I'm sorry to say, too many mere sentimental patriots in Ireland. These people wear the "green" on their sleeve and shout their nationality from the housetops; but some-

how or other they are found wanting when their co-operation is needed. Patriotism of that brand I do not recommend. It is loathsome. I prefer the patriotism of those who speak less but act more; who are animated by intense national feeling and endeavour to maintain our national characteristics, who ardently desire to see Ireland develop along national lines, and strive to ward off desecrating hands. Patriotism such as that leads to national independence of character, national self-respect and national pride.

The last motive is religion. The policy of various English governments in Ireland was

to bring about change of religion; and one of the means they used to effect that was change of language. Now I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that after the grace of God the Irish language was the great instrument that kept the Faith in the country. England has been a Protestant country since the time of the Tudors. Everything emanating from it, therefore, is tinged with Protestantism. Everything Irish is Catholic, intensely Catholic, and hence as long as the barrier of the language existed there was no real danger. Experience assures us that these who speak only Irish are among the most Catholic-minded and most moral people in the world.

You see now, I am sure, what I want. I want you to study the language thoroughly, to use it on all possible occasions, to make it the ordinary channel of your thoughts. In the Irish language is to be found a cul-

ture that is particularly Irish; in it are to be found enshrined all the ideals, the customs and beliefs of our race. Its study, therefore, must temper your characters, stiffen your patriotism, infuse fresh vigour into your religion, render you immune against the worst forms of Anglicisation, in a word, keep you Irish and Catholic. Throw yourselves, therefore, into this movement. You will be the gainers temporarily as well as spiritually,



OFFICIALS OF THE CUMANN GAEDHEALACH.

Standing—J. Noone, F. O'Driscoll, J. Conway, J. MacDonnell, V. Coughlan, A. O'Reilly.

Sitting—D. Forde (Hon. Sec.), Mr. Haugh (Vice-President), Rev. J. Barragry S.J., (President), J. Rafferty (Hon. Treas.).

whilst you will undoubtedly be preventing by your action, as far as in you lies, the saddest of all tragedies—the death of a nation.

* * * * *

On the following day 84 lay-boys signed the following pledge:—

“I, the undersigned, hereby promise to observe the Rules and Regulations of ‘An Cumann Gaedhealach, Colaiste Mungraide.’”

* * * * *

Officials of An Cumann Gaedhealach:—

President—The Prefect of Studies.

Vice-President—Mr. Haugh.

Committee—Vincent Coghlan, Florence

O’Driscoll, John Conway, John Noone,

Andrew O’Reilly, John McDonnell.

Hon. Treasurer—John Rafferty.

Hon. Secretary—Dominick Forde.

AN DÍOSPÓIREACHT.

An ceart do muintir na hÉireann an Śaeóealς do óomeáto mar teanga labairta? Iρ rín i an óeirt do bí á pléóe aςam iρ oóóe Dé Óomnaς, an 23ao de mí an Máirta. Da i an óeuto díoróóireacó i nŚaeóilς óá raib riam aςam ra Óoláirce i. Sean focal iρ eao é go mbíonn śac aon corpuśao las, acó i mbara ní las do bí an corpuśao reo aςaimne acó a malairc ar raó. Do léis Sean Ó Raitóearcraς páiréar óúinn aςur óá nŚlacraimír a óóairle ní labarraimír aon focal Deurla go deo arír.

Dubairc Sean ġuró é Dia do eus an Śaeóealς óúinn, ġuró i teanga ar rean aςur ar rinnreap i, ġuró i do labair páóraς aςur Driġro aςur Colm Cille, aςur ġac aomneac ar bpiú tráóc air i reanóar na hÉireann aςur ná beao rác ná réim oraimn go deo go ġcarraimír ar an nŚaeóilς arír. Dóubairc ré fóρ go raib a óteanga réim aς ġac aon náirpim aςur aς ġac aon rreib óaome piú amám aς rna óaome ġorma amúς i ndírre Śear. ġur teanga bpreaś uapat i an Śaeóealς, ġuró i an teanga ba ionnra aςur ba óinne le muintir na hÉireann i aςur go mbeao pí mar teanga go deo aca mar mbeao reall-bearc aςur camarraoil an t-Śaranaς. Ní túrce do óur ré a óor ar óalam tírim na hÉireann ná do óur ré roimír an Śaeóealς do óur ré óor. Da raó a ġur

éirúς leir. Óomeáto an Śaeóealς a ġreim i ġeróóóealς na nÓaome go óóiblíaoam anġorca, acó roraoir! Acó pí á caillcamamc aςur aςóul i nÓiaró a óeiréao riam ó óom. Iρ baóalac go mbeao pí imiġce ar raó uaimn anoir mara mbeao a bfuil óeunta aς Connraó na Śaeóilςe óun i do buanuśao aςur do óur óá labairc ar raio na hÉireann arír. Annran óubairc Sean go mba óeart óúinn go léir an Śaeóealς do fóġluim aςur i do labairc ó marom go horóce aςur ó tuan go Śacraim; ġur oraimne aςur ar ar leiréóí do bí a rearam, aςur go mba é an náire óearς go deó óúinn é óá ġcaillrimír uirce.

Annran do labair Óoimnic Mac ġiolla an áca, aςur do mól ré go móρ páiréar Śeám. Dóubairc ré ġur óúr Sean Dúóe an óub na ġeal óom móρ rín ar muintir na hÉireann i ótaob na teanga, go bfuil Éireannaς aςamn anoir aςur óeiróó ná fuil aon maic ra Śaeóilς aςur ġur óit-óéille aςur caiteam ainprie beic aς iarraró i fóġluim. An ġcualaró aomneac riam Śaranaó a ráó ná raib aon maic ra beurla, nó Spáinneac a ráó ná raib aon maic ra Spáinnir. Ní hí an Śaeóealς acó aςan maic, acó iρ iao an óream óaome go mbíonn an porc rín aca de píor acó aςan maic. Seóimíní ruaraóe aςan árho aςan éireacó iρ eao iao.

Dóubairc Uimrion ó Coóalam ġur óamc aςan óial aςur óóairle aςan óeallraim do bí i bpairear Śeám, acó óá ólear é ná raib ré óom óona leir an óamc do óeim an camteóir óéíóeanaó. Dóubairc ré fóρ ná raib aon maic ra Śaeóilς, ná labairc ar m aon tír eile i acó amám in Éirinn, aςur ġur beaś óuime in Éirinn réim a labairann i acó óaome boóca aςan árho, ġur mióro óuinn i do óaiteam uaimn aςur rraimncir aςur Śearmáimír do fóġluim in a h-áit.

Dóubairc Míóeal ó Néill ġur óúis leir ná raib an ceart aς Uimrionn ar aon óor. Iρ píor é ná labairc ar an Śaeóilς in aon tír eile acó in Éirinn, acó iρ píor leir ná labairc ar rraimncir in aon tír eile acó ra brraimnc ná Spáinnir in aon tír eile acó ra Spáinn, acó mar rín réim níor óualaró mé aon rraimncac riam a ráó ná raib aon maic in a teanga óúóeair óoirce ná labairc ar i óóíoróealς iaraóca i. Ní óualaró aςur ní óloirreap.

Dóubairc Flairí ó Óuirceóil go raib go leór le fóġluim aςamn inr na rraileannaib aςan bacamc leir an nŚaeóilς. Dóubairc ré fóρ ná raib aon aipreao inncce aςur ġur caillcamamc ainprie beic á fóġluim.

Dóubairc Annreap ó Raóalacś náρ óáimς ré leir an ġeaimc do óeim Flairí ar aon óor. Iρ píor é go bfuil go leór le óeunam aςamn inr na rraileannaib acó má cá ronn oraimn aon ruo do óaiteam amac ar ólár na rraile ní hí an Śaeóealς ba óeart óúinn do óibeart. Da óúis le óuime ar Flairí ná ríul óaóa le óeunam aς an óuime fóġluimíġeann teangaóa eile acó aipreao do óeunam arca. Acó bpeall air. Iρ mó focal rraimncire aςur larom acó aςam-ra acó níor carao aomneac fóρ uim óabarrao aipreao óom ar iao do labairc.

Do labair na óaome reo leonar leir: Múir ó hÓalaġce, Óomár Mac Ríarar, Seumar Mac Óóġám, Anóime Mac Ólarcrair, Sean Málóro, Sean ó Nuaoam, aςur Múir ó Dúóa. Mól an rear Móρ go móρ a reaoar do óeim na camteóirí a ġuuro oibre. Ní raib aon óoimne aġe go raib an óamc óom líomóca aca, aςur óuirreaoar ionġnaó aςur ácar i bpoóair aóeile air. Do labair an tóóair Deaprearaς uim annran ġ mól ré óúinn an Śaeóealς do labairc i ġóomnuóe aςur beic óúir do rraalacá an Cumann Śaeóealacġe.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

A.—General Regulations.

- 1. The Badge to be worn at all times.
2. Irish salutations to be used on all occasions.
3. Boys to be addressed by Irish names.
4. Prayers to be said in Irish.
5. One half-hour’s conversation in Irish on walks.
6. Irish to be used in preference at all times when known and understood.
7. If person addressed does not understand, English not to be resorted to immediately. The question or statement to be put in various ways till the person addressed does understand.

B.—Irish Class.

- 1. Class, as far as is consistent with thorough efficiency, to be conducted in Irish.
2. Memory Lesson. Short passage of prose or poetry (circ 8 lines) to be learnt for each class.
3. Recitation—Monthly. (Piece to be selected by Master and to be learnt by all).
4. Letter-writing.

C.—Recreation between Classes.

- 1. Irish to be spoken. If not Irish, then silence.
2. Subject of conversation—order of day, work done in class, incidents of classroom, the weather, etc.
3. Each boy to speak at least three sentences.

D.—Games and Ordinary Recreations.

- 1. English may be spoken during recreations after meals.
2. Irish to be spoken when playing games (indoor and outdoor). Irish to be spoken also when going to or returning from outdoor games. Also at half-time.
3. Subjects of these conversations—the game, the players, incidents of the game, etc.

E.—Refectory.

- 1. Everything to be asked for in Irish.
2. Irish recommended during whole of meal time. A short story suggested as a help—to be told by boys in turn to table. Conversation on story.

F.—The Club.

- 1. The official name of the Club—An Cumann Gaedhealach.
2. All Intermediate Pupils (lay-boys) eligible for membership.
3. A meeting every fortnight.
4. At beginning of meeting (circ 5 mins.) short extracts from well-known writers on Irish language to be read.
5. A short paper in Irish to be prepared for each meeting by one of the members.
6. Discussion in Irish on paper. Four boys appointed for this purpose. Other members not merely free but earnestly invited to join in discussion.
7. No speech to last more than 5 minutes.
8. Notes may be used, but speech may not be read.
9. The Club is strictly non-political.





Compiled from Notes supplied by P. WALSH, J. MELLETT, and J. NOONE.

Sept. 2nd.—Apostolics return to-day. As usual there are many new faces. The first inquiry is regarding the changes in the Community. We miss, amongst so many others, Fr. Kane and Fr. Casey, who have been so long connected with Mungret. Fr. Kane is at present doing parochial work at Llandrindod Wells, Wales. Fr. Casey is professing Mathematics at Tullabeg.

Sept. 3rd.—Retreat, conducted by Fr. Thomas Murphy, commences to-day.

Sept. 7th.—Retreat ends this morning. It is easy to see that the four days of monastic silence have not made people forget how to use their voices. At 10.30 the list of cabinet ministers is published to an admiring crowd. The government has the support of the country. The Prime Minister is no less a person than William Walsh. We pray that the Lord will give him grace to faithfully carry out the duties of his office and rule us with temperance and wisdom. The names of the other officers will be found in other sections of the magazine.

Lay Boys return. Mr. Kelly continues to hold the office of First Prefect. Mr. Montague replaces Mr. Cuffe, who has gone to Milltown Park. We welcome Mr. Montague back to Mungret, and wish him every success in his new office.

Sept. 8th.—There are so many changes in the College staff that it will take us quite a time to become acquainted with the new masters. But we are all beginning to know Fr. Barragry, and it looks as though he were beginning to know us. "O tempora, o mores." This evening the Apostolics had a concert after supper in which most of the new boys took part. We are glad to see that there is plenty of talent amongst our new companions.

Sept. 10th.—Arrival of Mr. Pocco O'Shaughnessy. We were beginning to fear that this lofty pillar of

Mungret had been removed, that this royal oak, whose roots strike down to the foundations of the College, had been torn up. But he is now with us again.

Sept. 12th.—The new boys are still engaged in studying the pictures on the corridor. By-the-by, when is the Editor of this journal, or whoever is in charge of the business, going to frame and put up the pictures of 1916-18? We are not envious of the past or unnecessarily conceited. But, after all, if the youth of Mungret are to be inspired with ambition they must realise that great things have been done and are being done by the present generation. Let these pictures, then, be put up without delay.

Sept. 17th.—A class devoted to the study of Commerce and Agriculture has been formed. We feel now that the economic future of Ireland is assured. This pink streak of dawn gives promise to a glorious day.

Sept. 19th.—Following hot foot upon the formation of the agricultural class comes the thrashing machine. At a weird hour of the night a fierce jangling and panting was heard on the avenue. Next morning the agricultural class were out in the farm and did a splendid day's work. After many hours of most strenuous labour they were rewarded by Mr. Doolan with a couple of apples apiece. Either they had not come to the chapter on sweated labour in their Economics, or Mr. Doolan wanted to show them how a modern up-to-date farm is to be run.

Sept. 20th. The elections for the House officials were held last night and the results published this morning. Capt. of House, Pat Finn; Capt., 2nd Club, John Power; Capt., 3rd Club, Joe Normile. Hearty congratulations and advice to keep all swellings of the head well under control.

Sept. 21st.—We wish to tender our sincerest sympathies to Rev. Fr. Rector on the death of his father, R.I.P.

Sept. 23rd.—"The rain it raineth every day." With gloomy spirits we wander "in or out." The clouds are somewhat lifted after dinner by shop and the sweet tones of a gramophone.

Sept. 24th.—A slight epidemic manifests itself to-day in pale faces and a general weariness of life. The experts having studied the symptoms of the disorder have come to the conclusion that too much sugar had been put in the jam. The authorities promised to remedy the abuse. An unexpected half-day cheered us up. The key of the shop was lost and the lock had to be forced. Crowds of volunteers offered to guard the post until Mr. Kelly had the larder safely secured with bolts and bars.

Sept. 25th.—Eve of the Retreat. The Prefect of Studies vows and threatens an era of executions and terror after the Retreat. The usual walks to distant orchards with the usual fruitless results. Evening comes, and when Michael O'Neill tolls the bell the corridors which a minute before were all bubbling with life now are silent as a place of tombs. Fr. C. Doyle, S.J., Rector of Crescent, is giving the Retreat.

Sept. 26th.—While the corridors resound with groans and pensive footfalls, the Apostolics set out for a long walk to the Delmege Glens. All pay a visit to the Treaty Stone in the city. Home again at 4.30 when we partake of an excellent dinner, helped out by some delicate preserves supplied by Fr. Stephenson. Fr. Stephenson is a very nice man. We all like him.

Sept. 27th.—In the evening Hugh O'Flaherty, gave us a lecture on the Elementary Principles of the Tonic Sol-Fa and Staff Notation of Music. It was a most instructive lecture. The lecturer showed a thorough knowledge of his subject.

Sept. 29th.—End of Retreat, the most successful we have had for many a year. Free day and walks. The Junior Apostolics had a most enjoyable walk to Patrickswell. Perhaps it is better not to publish facts. Fr. Stephenson says that his "rock buns" will have no market for some days to come. It is a wholesome (and appetising) thing to have friends among the Junior Apostolics. The Seniors said that they had a very pleasant walk to Ferrybridge and enjoyed the scenery; but their words had a hollow ring about them.

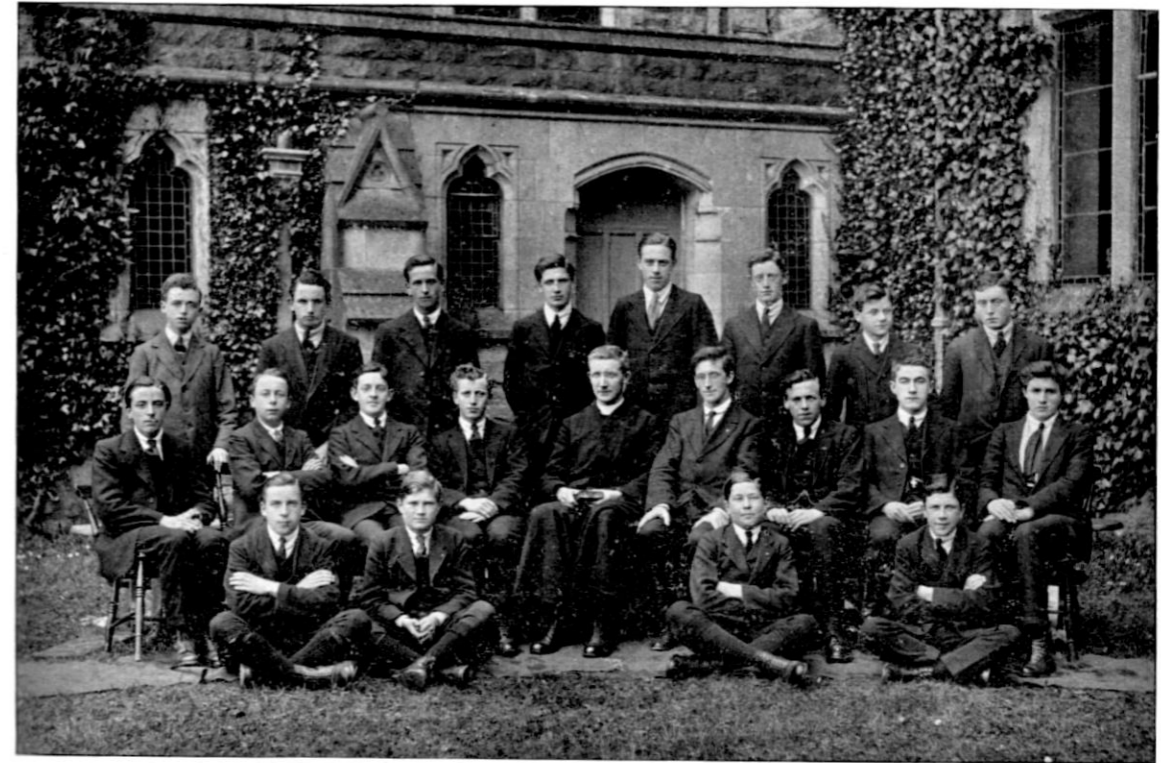


PHOTO BY]

JUNIOR APOSTOLICS.

[KEOGH BROS.

Third Row.—J. Cassidy, W. Airey, L. Cunningham, F. Deignan, T. Toal, L. McEver, J. Bush, G. Mulligan.
Sitting.—D. O'Leary, F. Fanning, A. Conway, P. Walshe, Rev. W. Stephenson, S.J.; J. Brady (*Prefect*); G. Reynolds, J. O'Loughlin, T. Pathe.

On Ground.—J. Finn, P. Harty, M. Downey, J. MacArdle.

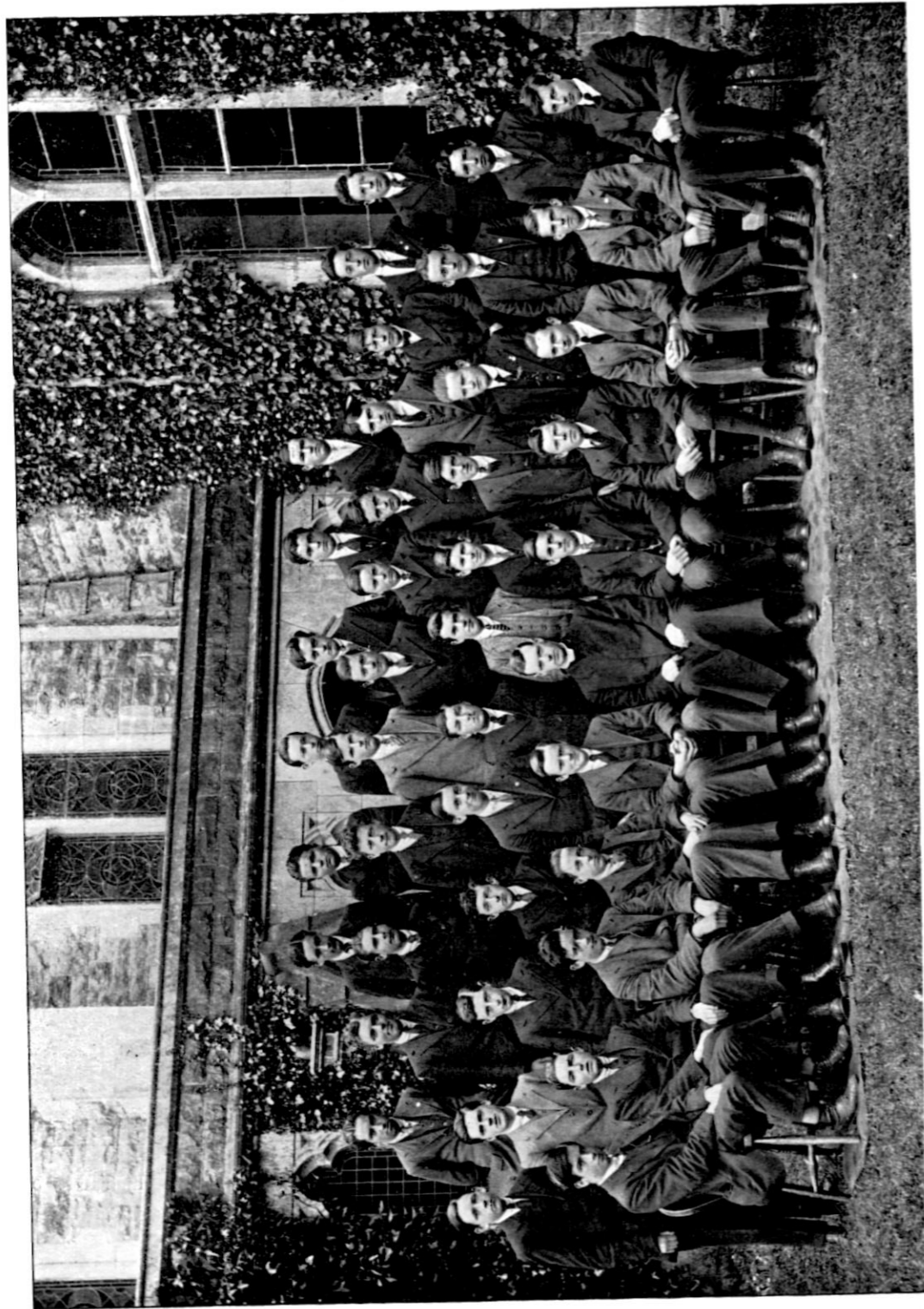


PHOTO BY

H. CLUB.

Fourth Row—D. Ryan, J. Fox, J. McCarthy, W. Butler, T. Fox, R. Coffey, J. O'Hea, A. O'Reilly, T. Walsh, A. Watson, D. Hanly, J. Ambrose, P. Casey, C. Keran, P. O'Brien, E. O'Reilly.
Third Row—A. Garry, E. Connolly, J. Ryan, T. O'Meara, E. Slattery, A. McAllister, R. Lomerigan, J. Hayes, T. Breen, J. O'Sullivan, J. Egan, A. O'Mahony, E. Martin.
Second Row—W. Ryan, J. Barry, C. O'Neill, T. Moore, J. Power (*Captain*); Rev. R. Peterson, S.J.; P. Sheedy, R. Nolan, T. Widger, C. Haymar, J. Bentley.
Sitting—J. Noone, J. Barry, C. O'Neill, T. Moore, J. Power (*Captain*); Rev. R. Peterson, S.J.; P. Sheedy, R. Nolan, T. Widger, C. Haymar, J. Bentley.

[KEOGH BROS.]

Sept. 30th.—The opening Rugby match of the season was played to-day. The match showed us that there is good promise for a reliable House XV. Tim Kearney, I need hardly say, scored the first try of the season.

Oct. 1st.—Aching limbs and stiff joints remind us this morning of our first day's Rugby match. The weather continues unsettled. The night studies have now come to complete the round of work. We have put out all sail to catch the freshening breeze, the ship is running fair before the wind. Fr. Barragry is smiling.

Oct. 4th.—New boys make their appearance day by day. They quietly slip in amongst us before we are aware of their presence in the house. Fr. Vincent Byrne, S.J., arrived last evening. The older boys will remember his sermon on St. Francis Xavier in 1916. He will spend about a week at Mungret.

Oct. 5th.—A beautiful Ping-Pong table exquisitely painted and resting on artistically carved trestles has been presented to the house by Mr. Kelly. The table is placed in the corridor, and the crowds assemble to see the local Doherty and Wildings. Mr. Kelly is the champion of the school. Few can stand up against his lightning strokes as he flashes screws and smashers into desperate angles and corners. Con O'Neill is second champion. Fierce artillery duels constantly take place between him and Mr. Kelly.

Oct. 6th.—We fully sympathise with the popular craze for "movies," let your broad-browed philosophers and mumping pessimists say what they will. Mr. Kelly has promised to pander to our tastes one of these evenings. To-night we all eagerly await them, groups stand about the corridors. "Are the pictures here?" "Yes. They are on now." "Where, in the name of goodness?" "On the walls." (Rapid retreat of the funny fellow to some place of safety amid howls of execration and expressions that have been remorselessly suppressed by the Government censor).

Oct. 8th.—We offer our sincere sympathies to Rev. Mr. Mahony, S.J., on the death of his brother Lieut. Mahony, who was killed in France on September 27th. R.I.P.

Oct. 9th.—A glorious full-class day. Reports were read out and reports rang out with alarming vigour. The Big Push had been launched in holy Mungret of the scholars.

Oct. 11th.—Senior Apostolics had a fine Gaelic match to-day. Mr. Farrell took part in the game. Fr. Carey paid us a visit this afternoon. He leaves next week for his mission in Natchez. We wish him every success in his work. He is gone to join the glorious band of Mungret missionaries who are doing such noble work in the Master's vineyard.

Oct. 12th.—The terrible disaster to the "Leinster" has brought sorrow to Mungret. Fr. Campbell's brother, Rev. William Ildelphonus Campbell, O.S.B., who had been making a retreat here during the past week, was lost. Willie Jones' brother, who was travelling over to London was also drowned. We offer our sincere sympathies both to Fr. Campbell and W. Jones, and will not forget to pray for the souls of their departed relatives.

Oct. 13th.—Rugby after lunch. The players are making good progress in the game. The team will be light, but we trust that this deficiency will be supplied by skill and speed. Amongst those mentioned in despatches to-day are T. Piers, F. Fitzgerald and V. Coughlin. In the evening the Senior Apostolics held

the first session of the Literary Academy. The subject for discussion was—"That brains are a more essential factor for success in the individual than is character." The motion was carried by a majority of 6.

Oct. 14th.—Frank Coyle and Anthony Madigan are making preparations for their journey to Rome. J. McNamara and M. Clune, who have been studying theology at All Hallows', are also going to Rome to complete their studies. We advise them to do a little practice with the stiletto and to break themselves in to the macaroni.

Oct. 17th.—Mr. Kelly has provided us with an excellent gramophone and a choice selection of records. All the great masters are represented, Wagner, Mozart, Gounod, Gilbert and Sullivan, &c. Perhaps the most characteristic feature is the large repertoire of McCormick's best lyrics, including "A Thrush at Eve," and "I hear you calling." We look forward to many pleasant musical entertainments during the coming winter.

Oct. 20th.—Fr. Leonard, of the Maynooth Mission to China, spoke to us in the Chapel this evening on the aims and objects of the Mission. We hope that his words will bear fruit in vocations to this whitening harvest field. After supper a farewell concert was held in honour of Anthony Madigan and Frank Coyle.



PHOTO BY [REV. J. FARRELL, S.J.]
ON THE TOUCH-LINE.

Oct. 29th.—The great National novena to the Irish saints for the spiritual and temporal welfare of Ireland was commenced this evening. Fr. Frost gave a splendid lecture in the Chapel on the objects of the Novena and the glory of the Irish saints. Benediction, during which prayer for Ireland will be read, will be given every evening. An Irish class, formed under the presidency of Michael Murray, is making satisfactory progress. Meetings are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Oct. 31st.—Hallow Eve. Why do we celebrate the feast of All Saints by gorging ourselves with the good things of this passing world? I suppose the reason is that our minds will to-morrow be attracted to heavenly things, and we are taking farewell to the delights of earth. Anyhow our ignorance of the origin of the custom does not prevent us from doing honour to it. Nuts are strictly forbidden. To insure the observance of the regulation, our hampers were plundered by Mr. Kelly and all nuts removed. We hope he enjoyed the Spartan fare.

Nov. 1st.—Feast of All Saints. High Mass was sung by Fr. Frost. Football matches were the order of the day. A good Gaelic match, in which Fr. Frost and Mr. Farrell took part, was played by the Junior Apostolics. In the evening a very pleasant concert was held on the corridor. One of the items was a duet by Messrs. Montague and Peterson, which was applauded roundly by a delighted audience.

Nov. 3rd.—After a hotly contested match among the Seniors, Munster was beaten by the rest of Ireland in Gaelic. The III. Club are undergoing a special course of training in Soccer. Mr. Montague expounds the theory of the game the evening before a match, as also sundry tricks and passes that are practised north of the Boyne water. On the next day the team puts these principles in practice with astonishing success. We are looking forward to a brilliant display in the next out-match.

Nov. 7th.—Hot pipes were set a-going to-day. This makes the study hall a real "student's bower." We browse contentedly over our favourite Horace and work out those delightful problems in mathematics that Messrs. Hall and Knight have imposed upon long-suffering generations of schoolboys.

Nov. 11th.—A day perhaps the most momentous of the 20th century. 'The war is over.'

Nov. 13th.—Feast of St. Stanislaus. A most exciting match between II. and III. Clubs, resulting, we regret to say, in the victory of II. Club. Third Club really had the best of the game. (From notes supplied from I. Club). The II. Club reporter writes: "After a brilliant game, II. Club humbled the vicious pride of these cocky III. Clubbers. We played a clean, scientific game, and won not by weight but by brains. The frantic shouting of their supporters were of little avail to the vanquished." In the evening Mr. Kelly had prepared a good cinema performance.

Nov. 14th.—From the diary of a member of III. Club: "We all assembled to witness the defeat of II. Club XV. by the second XV. of I. Club. II. Club played with all the energy of despair. It was a refreshing sight to see that glorious I. Club team flashing through the ranks of the enemy and scoring try after try. II. Club retired discredited and defeated. Heartiest congratulations to the noble members of I. Club."

Nov. 17th.—Sunday games. This evening the first session of the Apostolics' Debating Society was held. The subject was the advantages of State Education. An account of the debate will be found elsewhere. Good speeches were made on both sides.

Nov. 20th.—The past few days had been holding out fair promise of skating. A thaw suddenly set in. E. Jennings changes his mind and tears up the telegram for his skates that he had just written.

Nov. 21st.—Now let a paen of victory thunder through the vault of heaven and shatter the welkin. III. Club—noblest and most gallant of players—sweep all before them and defeat II. Club by 9 points to 3. No comment is needed. The facts speak for themselves. (Under this date the II. Club reporter has a few uninteresting remarks about the weather and a quotation tending to show that true greatness is within).

Nov. 22nd.—Cloonana coursing to-day, but the prevalence of the epidemic hinders us from going to the dogs. The sporting men among us keep us well informed and supply us with tips from the kennels. The wrong dogs seem to have got into the kennels.

Nov. 27th.—This evening two of our old hurlers, R. Fitzpatrick and W. O'Connell, tested a hurley ball. We all at once began to think of our great XV. of last year, who are now scattered far and wide. Three only survive with us. We hear with great regret that the Captain of II. Club, John Power, is seriously ill at home. We shall not forget him in our prayers.

Nov. 30th.—Elections for the Sodality this evening. Candidates are reviving the old Roman custom and going around looking for support and sympathy. They gaze devoutly at holy pictures and sigh inwardly the while, groaning in spirit. A profound impression is made on the electors.

Dec. 1st.—Welcome, happy day, harbinger of Xmas-tide! We hear the voices of welcome wafted from our homes, whilst the yule logs glow and crackle joyously. The three weeks of work and exams. will soon come to an end. League matches still shake the soil and "bruise her flowerets with the armed hoofs of hostile paces." III. Club again wins a victory.

Dec. 3rd.—Feast of St. Francis Xavier. Results of the Sodality elections published this morning. Blank dismay is writ large on the faces of many, and spiritual consolation is administered in large doses. High Mass at 10 o'clock. Fr. Joy preached an instructive sermon on St. Francis Xavier. He insisted on the careful moral and intellectual preparation necessary for all who are to do God's work either in the world or in religion, and illustrated his remarks from the life of this great missionary saint. A sumptuous banquet, ordered by the thoughtful generosity of Fr. Minister, was served in the evening, and the day closed with a very successful concert.

Dec. 8th.—Feast of the Immaculate Conception. Solemn reception into the Sodality of Our Lady. In the evening debates were held in both sections of the House. The Senior Apostolics discussed the question of Democracy. The meeting was a great success, and was generally considered the most successful debate within the memory of those present. The lay-boys debated the subject of the relations of Ireland to the United States. Many of the speeches were excellent, and showed signs of careful preparation.

Dec. 12th.—"The sweet approach of even or of morn" is as nothing compared with the approach of the Christmas vac. The signs of the times can be read by all. Constant references are made to the coming exams., and Fr. Barragry preaches and enforces the doctrine of final perseverance. The League matches are played with increasing fury (if that were possible), and all are eager to win the medals that are now on show. Frank Duggan considers that one of these trophies would neatly balance the sodality medal on his watch chain.

Dec. 14th.—How tardily the days limp away! The Christmas exams. are now started, and all our learning is being rapidly consigned to paper.

Dec. 17th.—The morning of the last day has dawned. 12.30. Hurrah! The term's work is over. Let us pack and be gone. In the evening the solemn reading of results was held. Fr. Barragry made some complimentary allusions to our fine spirit of work, which we received with bashful modesty. Solemn Benediction and Te Deum followed.

Dec. 18th.—Home for the Christmas holidays. "Let the silent luxury trickle slow" through our joyous spirits. Up come the brakes. "Any more room there. Shove up a bit in front. Room on the box seat, Tom. All aboard for the south? Drive on.

... Three cheers for Fr. Rector." . . . And now, gentle reader, as the horses' heads are turned towards Limerick, let me draw to a close. We shall meet again in a few . . . but no . . . A happy Christmas to all. Hurrah!

Jan. 15th.—The blackest day in the calendar. The long dreary procession of cars plough through the muddy roads and dump their heartsick occupants beside the dull grey granite of the college portals. The first view you get is through No. 1 classroom, where you see the rows of grammars and authors standing in grim array and threatening to lay a dull, mailed-fisted weight on your burdened soul. Ah me, if this is life, there is sweetness in the thought of death and forgetfulness.

Jan. 17th.—The term has now begun in full earnest. Let the black thoughts surge up in all their turbid noisomeness. Just think of it. The cheery familiar faces, the warm fire, the carpeted parlour, freedom, play. Now Horace, progressions, the past participle with *être*, battles and sieges, and then stone corridors, study places, long dormitories. How the human mind can stand it is the wonder. The Philosophers, no doubt, can console themselves with their philosophy. But what physic, I pray you, is there for our tortured minds?

Jan. 20th.—Two of the pioneers of the Mission to China, D. Carey and E. Lane, both past Apostolics, visited us to-day. They were heartily welcomed by all. We trust that their mission to Mungret will prove fruitful, and that new recruits will join them for that great battle area in the Far East.

Jan. 22nd.—One of the aspects of home-sickness is the thought, "What was I doing this day last week?" And then there comes a flood of memories "*ferens imbrem lacrymarum.*" An unexpected half-day tends to cheer us up a little, and a feeling of resignation takes hold of the spirit.

Jan. 28th.—An event of so domestic a nature as to warrant us passing it over in silence occurred this evening in the study. For full particulars apply to Anthony. We hear that he is looking out for a job in the Ministry of Munitions. However, if he does not take more care of himself and keep his plans concealed from the enemy, he may have cause to seek help from the Ministry of Reconstruction.

Jan. 31st.—The weather promises skating on Lough Mor. Skates are being prepared, and some who in the damp weather spoke freely of their deeds on the ice are now remarkably quiet. I suppose they will take walks when the season opens.



PHOTO BY]

HOUSE RUGBY XV.

[KEOGH BROS.

Standing.—J. Power, M. Scanlan, J. Conway, F. Fitzgerald, J. Fitzgerald, M. Dowd.
Sitting.—T. Pierce, E. Kissane, R. Hennessy, P. Finn (Captain); J. Purcell, R. Fitzpatrick,
W. O'Connell. On Ground.—J. Mellett, R. Nolan.

Feb. 2nd.—Feast of Purification. Half-day. Weather bitterly cold, and yet no prospect of skating.

Feb. 7th.—Certain changes in the classes give an air of variety and novelty to things. The inevitable survival of the fittest and the triumph of mind over mind is finding due expression. The only modification of the old theory is that we, the unfit, have to survive also, and win enforced victories over Hall and Knight, paladins of an unchivalrous age.

Feb. 10th.—The Flu has arrived here at last. A piercing east wind that has been blowing for the past few days has brought the disease on its wings.

Feb. 12th.—They are succumbing in quick succession. Classrooms are turned into miniature infirmaries while II. Club dormitory has taken on the appearance of an hospital ward. Masters come down to class laden with books, and find that they have no audience. The Senior Apostolic's Study presents a woeful spectacle. The few survivors from the general havoc are huddled together in one corner of the room, as though taking shelter from the darts of the relentless enemy.

Feb. 14th.—The enemy still advances. The small band of Apostolics decide to make their dormitory the General Headquarters, but on considering the situation, they decided to make a last stand in the Science room. Here they took up an impregnable position. A message reaches them that Fr. O'Donoghue and Mr. Kelly have succumbed.

Feb. 15th.—The cry "Bread, bread," rises in a wail from II. Club dormitory. But the principle is "Starve a fever," and it is applied with unrelenting vigour. It is now we hunger after the fleshpots of Egypt.

Feb. 17th.—Tim Fox, having succeeded in convincing a sceptical medical board that he had the Flu, is placed under scientific treatment. He passed quickly through the starvation stage of the disease. He will be shortly removed to the convalescent ward, where billiards, etc., will help to make life worth living and tide over the dreary interval that must elapse before he can resume his intellectual labours.

Feb. 20th.—Gradually, as from a great slumber, the patients rise. Some are pale, some are thin, some are weak, some have no appetites (woe the while!), some have the Flu still. Not the ghost of a smile to brighten up the scene.

Feb. 25th.—The convalescent room is filled. Loud shouts and noisy din proceed from this quarter. Fr. Barragry is delighted, for all this bespeaketh a speedy return to work. A half-day for survivors enables all to share in the jubilation.

Feb. 28th.—The sick (including your humble chronicler) are now allowed out to breathe the air of heaven. Few of us can struggle round the black walk. We are contented if we can drag ourselves "pale and faint" to the laurels and there catch the warm sunshine.

Mar. 3rd.—The house bell summons us all to class this morning. So we may say that the Flu has to all intents and purposes departed from Mungret. There is a lingering idea that the Prefect of Studies may at any moment succumb. He needs a rest after all his labours. The Apostolics are busy replacing desks, books, etc., into the study halls.

Mar. 6th.—A weariness still seizes upon our bones. Classes proceed, but we have not much energy to put into them. Still everyone is recovering, and that is a comforting thought.

Mar. 8th.—Report is "All fair," though as yet we wear our overcoats and sou'westers. Fr. Rector got a slight touch of the Flu, but quickly recovered from it.

Mar. 12th.—Fr. Nicholson, S.J., who is giving the Lenten Lectures in the city, gave us a short lecture in the chapel this afternoon.

Mar. 14th.—"To or from a table." It is all the same, we feel, as our nostrils are tickled by the odour of fish. The mild weather continues, and all are making improvement under its genial influence.

Mar. 17th.—Feast of St. Patrick. As it was impossible for the choir to prepare, there was no High Mass. But an eloquent sermon was preached on our national saint by Fr. Stephenson. We had a cinema performance in the evening. We celebrated St. Patrick as best we could under the present circumstances.

Mar. 21st.—A light fall of snow came as a surprise to all except, we presume, to the Director of the Meteorological Station. He had not hung out the warning signals however.

Mar. 23rd.—A date that will be for ever memorable in the annals of Mungret. This evening the "Cumann Gaedhealach" held its first session. A full account of the meeting will be found elsewhere. The Irish Language has now received an impetus that gives promise of great success in the future. It remains now with the boys themselves to carry on the work.

Mar. 26th.—Fr. Cahill, S.J., paid us a flying visit to-day. He gave a lecture on Irish History last evening in Limerick.

Mar. 28th.—It is a well-known phenomenon in nature that if you pour water into a vessel that has a hole in the bottom of it, the water will flow out through the hole. A scientist, seeing the possibility of applying this principle to washing troughs, suggested the employment of removable pieces of rubber attached to a chain. Now within the last few days these removable pieces of rubber had nearly all been removed. A little pressure and persuasion resulted in the recovery of these useful articles, and they now no longer wander beyond their tethers.

April 1st.—All Fools' day and, as Charles Lamb says, a "general festival." If playing the fool is the manner of celebrating this solemn occasion, we must admit that we did not notice any marked change in the actions of some who, as the same author says, have "a speck of the motley." One day is so like another.

April 3rd.—Speculations with regard to the commencement of the Easter vac. have now been superseded by official announcements. We return home on Saturday week. There is the usual exhortation to fill up the short time by good works.

April 6th.—Passion Sunday. This evening Mr. Peterson, S.J., delivered a very interesting lantern lecture on Australia. The slides were excellent, and gave us a vivid notion of life in the antipodes. He took pains to remove from our minds the popular belief that the centre of the continent is one vast desert of sand. Perhaps the most impressive set of pictures were the illustrations of the wheat-growing districts. The lecture was most instructive and entertaining, and we here offer Mr. Peterson our warmest thanks for the trouble he has taken in providing us with a pleasant evening's entertainment.

April 10th.—The debate on the Social question was held this evening. Fire-eating Bolshevism wrestled in deadly conflict with uncompromising Capitalism. Good speeches were made on both sides. We refer the reader to the section dealing with the Debates.

April 12th.—Home for the Easter vac. We shall recruit our exhausted energies and prepare ourselves for the Great Push that carries us to the end of the school year.

April 24th.—Back again. We had nourished fond hopes that the siege of Limerick would effectually cut us off from the dear old school. But Fr. Barragry seems to have power in high quarters. A trumpet-blast was sounded from the battlements of old Mungret, the barriers were lowered, and we once more occupy the citadel. The fort will be permanently evacuated at the end of seven weeks.

April 27th.—A light snowstorm lent variety to things. We have had so little snow this year that this event deserves to be chronicled. We hope that next month has sunshine and warmth in store for us.

May 1st.—Poetic licence again! Have we not all read the ecstasies of the poets, too numerous to be quoted, of the "merry month of May," and here we are drenched under a downpour that would do honour to the month of October. It cannot be said that this district is unsung by poets, for we have the songs of O'Brudhair and the bard of Thomond. However it cannot rain always.

May 2nd.—First Friday. A striking feature in the evening devotions was the illumination of the high altar, toward which the boys contributed. This was a thoughtful act of devotion, recalling to the mind that beautiful psalm, "Ego dilexi decorem domus tuae."

May 5th.—Fr. Roche, S.J., who had joined the Community some months ago, was suddenly called back to military service as chaplain. Fr. Morris comes to take his place.

May 11th.—The grand exam. in Religious Knowledge is held this morning. "Why leave theology all to the clergy" was the thought uppermost in our minds as our eyes scanned the paper in Apologetics, Dogma, Moral and Ecclesiastical History. We shall see in a few days who are the lights in the firmament.

May 12th.—Fr. O'Connell, of the Nigeria mission, paid us a short visit to-day, and in the evening made a brief address to the Apostolics on his work in Africa.

May 13th.—Results of the Religious Knowledge exam. published. Many lights in the firmament extinguished, nay, it looks as though the day of dissolution were at hand. But the Faith must be kept in holy Ireland, and, as the notice has it, "all these boys will again present themselves for examination." It is of no avail to quote à Kempis on the futility of human knowledge. For the next few days it will be far better for many to know the definition of compunction than to experience its beneficial effects.

May 14th.—There is a saying about the wet and windy May filling the barns with corn and hay. A plague on these wise saws that always seem to cut across the grain! All we know is that the present wet weather fills the corridors with boys. Fr. Finucane is doubtless rejoicing in spirit and considering the advisability of pulling down the barns and building new ones.

May 15th.—"How do they think of these funny things?" A gigantic parcel, purporting to be a statue of St. Patrick, was brought to the recreation door this evening by Fr. Stephenson. Three boys "faithful and true" were commissioned to bring the precious treasure into the corridor. Then began the unpacking. Paper, then a box, then more paper, then armfuls of hay, another layer of paper. "Take care now. Stand back there, everyone will see it in a minute." Fr. Stephenson is beaming, and then, "Oh, horror," nothing appears but a wooden pedestal. These Cork people have a very delicate sense of humour.

May 18th.—The Apostolic Prefects have their well-deserved annual holiday to Lough Gur. The day was fine, and all enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

May 20th.—The Philosophers go to see "A Greek Slave," "of which all Limerick talks from side to side." It is no exaggeration to say that this great production will be spoken of in the city for years to come. To Fr. Dillon-Kelly, a former member of the Mungret community, we offer our heartiest congratulations on the phenomenal success of the achievement, largely due to his organisation and labour.

May 21st.—The statue of St. Patrick has come, and is now placed in the chapel. It is a beautiful piece of work, executed by Messrs. Egan of Cork. We must take occasion here to express our admiration for all that Fr. Stephenson has done to improve the church decorations. A special account of the improvements that have been undertaken under his supervision will be found elsewhere.

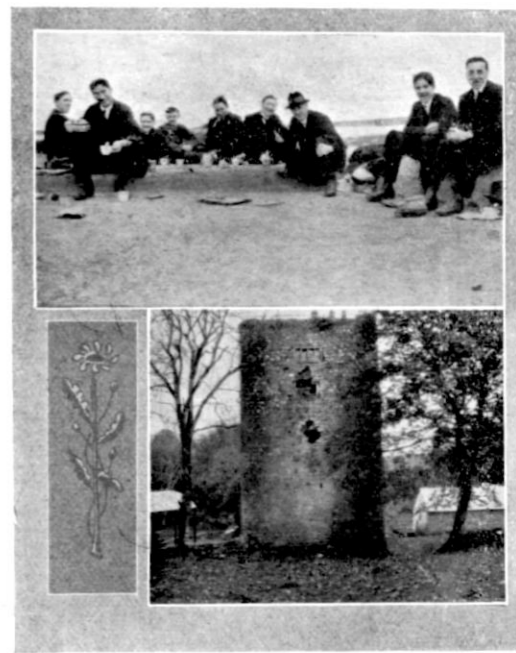


PHOTO BY] [REV. J. FARRELL, S.J.
EXCURSION TO LOUGH GUR.
TEA-TIME LOUGH GUR CASTLE.

June 2nd.—The House officials had their annual excursion to-day. A large waggonee conveyed these dignitaries and their large stock of provisions to the Clare Glens, where a most enjoyable day was spent. The choir had a delightful picnic to the Cratloe woods and insisted on coming back by an early train so as not to miss the evening studies. Zealous boys! You deserve to succeed in life!

June 5th.—The days are drawing rapidly to a close. The Intermediate exams, are looming on the horizon, "the cuckoo's parting cry" is heard on the slopes of Temple Mungret. We shall, therefore, close our chronicle by wishing all a happy vac. after their year's work.



We must in the first place offer our congratulations to **Revs. John and Patrick Turner** on the appointment of their brother, **Dr. William Turner**, to the Bishopric of Buffalo. Fr. John Turner is attached to the diocese of New York. Fr. Patrick Turner served as a military chaplain to the U.S.A. army, and came safely through the war.

On April 29th, 1918, **T. J. McGrath** received the degree of M.D. in the National University, where he had taken his medical qualifications nine years ago. Dr. McGrath, who is a son of J. McGrath, of William Street, Limerick, has been practising in London for some years. He holds a Diploma in Public Health, and has contributed articles to the *Lancet*.

Fr. James Murphy, C.F., of Christchurch, New Zealand, paid us a short visit last September. He was chaplain on a hospital ship last year; but during the last few months of the war was with the armies on the western front. Speaking of the final advance, he writes: "For the past seven or eight weeks we have been travelling over country in which neither town nor village remains standing. It is a vast wilderness, full of shell-holes, trenches, wire and the debris of war. Needless to say, it has cost us heavily to get thus far." We are glad to be able to record that after his varied experiences of the war on land and sea, Fr. Murphy has come safely through the struggle.

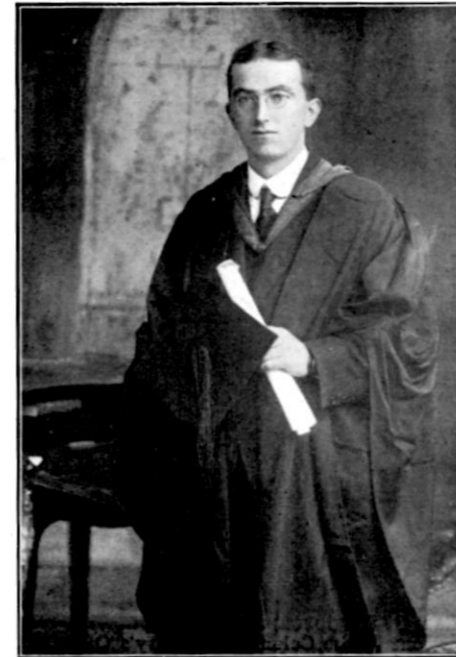
Fred. O'Connor (1911-13) has lately succeeded to the



PHOTO BY] GROUP TAKEN AT ALL HALLOWS'. [KEOGH BROS.
Standing.—C. Greene, T. Lawless, M. Geehan, P. Nolan, W. Mulvihill.
Sitting—J. Rourke, P. Magill, E. Lyons, T. Hickie, P. Tobin,
 J. Rafferty, M. Clune.

title of The O'Rourke. We offer him our heartiest congratulations on the acquisition of this noble, historic name. He is at present engaged in medical studies in Dublin. When he has become qualified he intends to settle in Spain, where a most promising career is open to him. We wish him every success in that land, where the name of O'Rourke is a title of honour.

P. J. Rafferty, B.E., entered Mungret College on 1903, and left after passing 1st Arts (R.U.I.) in 1907. He studied Civil Engineering in Queen's College, Galway, and University College, Dublin, and obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering (N.U.I.). He is now practising his profession at Rocksavage, Roscommon, and holds the official appointment of Assistant Surveyor to Galway Co. Council since 1912. He was the pioneer of the system of road maintenance by direct labour in Co. Galway, and the success attending



P. J. RAFFERTY.

his efforts in the northern portion of the county led the other districts to follow suit, with beneficial results.

He is an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Ireland, a Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and several other professional and scientific bodies. He is taking a prominent part in the movement for the registration of Civil Engineers, and believes there is a great opening for young college men if all the works of the various branches of the profession were to be carried out by fully qualified persons. The "Register of Assistant Co. Surveyors in Ireland," published January, 1918, is a most elaborate catalogue, in which the salaries, travelling expenses, etc., of the Assistant County Inspectors of

Ireland are set down in tabular form. It shows the need of reform in the service. Great praise was given to the work in the engineering section of *The Irish Builder and Engineer*, March, 1918.

Their old schoolfellows will be glad to hear news of **Joseph and Michael Butt**. Joe is at present studying Philosophy in the Jesuit House of Studies in Alabama. He did not escape the influenza scourge that swept through the land last November, but, we are glad to learn, escaped lightly.

Michael Butt last year joined the American Navy for the duration of the war. In a letter home he gives a most interesting description of life in the cadet school; the drilling, the studies and the various duties that make up the life of a naval officer. Writing again early in March of this year, he says that he has now been discharged and that he will resume his former work in the railroad service.

Rev. J. P. O'Loughlin, S.J., is at present stationed at Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala. He has succeeded to the onerous duties of Editor of the *Springhillian*.

John Humphries, who is at present making his theological studies at St. Patrick's College, Thurles, was ordained on the 15th of June this year. The field of his missionary labours is the diocese of Brisbane.

Rev. Thomas Butler, C.S.S.R., is busily employed on the missions and is a very popular and impressive preacher. Fr. Butler cherishes a strong affection for his Alma Mater. We hope that during the moments of rest between his missions he will find time to visit old friends at Mungret.

Anthony Madigan, who left us last October to study Philosophy at the American College, Rome, reports good health and spirits. He gives very interesting accounts of his life and studies. He writes: "We are doing a strange course in Philosophy. The subjects I am studying at present are Mathematics, Greek, Chemistry, Geology, Biology, Zoology and Logic. It is a trying experience in the beginning to sit listening to a Professor lecturing in Italian without being able to understand a single word. The lectures in Logic are given in Latin, but here there is the same difficulty, as it is next to impossible to understand the Italian pronunciation." He mentions a very curious New Year Eve custom. "At midnight the streets are deserted, and the people throw out pots and pans and all the rubbish they can find. The houses are built very high, so you may be sure there is some din. I had an old basin waiting to be put out of the way, so I jumped out of bed at midnight and threw it out of the window. I was glad of the opportunity of getting rid of it so easily. At 12.30 the people again appear in the streets." Anthony is availing himself fully of his opportunities of seeing the famous sights in the Eternal City.

At Propaganda College there are seven Mungret men—**Willie Nesdale**, who will be ordained this summer; **John Rafferty**, who is in 2nd Theology; **Leo Lehmann**, **E. Wynne**, **J. McNamara** and **P. O'Donnell**, 1st Theology, and **Frank Coyle**, 2nd Philosophy.

In the American College **Michael Keyes** is in 3rd Theology, **Paddy Nolan** and **Michael Geehan** in 2nd Theology, and **Anthony Madigan** in 1st Philosophy.

Tom Gough is to be congratulated upon his great success in the management of the "Coliseum" Picture Theatre. The cinema has now become indispensable as a form of public amusement. The Coliseum supplies

the public with a constant succession of films of excellent quality and on most varied topics. The orchestra is high class—indeed it is a common saying in Limerick that the Coliseum provides the best musical entertainment in the city. Tom Gough's activities are not confined to Limerick. Last April he opened a cinema theatre in Ennis. The crowds who flocked to it on the opening night were a good omen of its future success. It is always pleasing to know that the responsible position of proprietor of one of the big cinema palaces of the city is held by a prominent Catholic citizen.



T. GOUGH.

Lewis Tierney is doing a fine business with his father in Exchequer and Bolton Streets, Dublin. We offer him our sympathies on the death of his only brother, which occurred last February.

Patrick Duffy (Capt. of House, 1913-14) is resident student at the Mater Hospital.

Tom Garry, John Hanley, J. Dore, James Carney, John Morrin, Michael McEnirney are studying medicine.

Laurence Loughran is attending lectures at the National University, Dublin.

Cyril Byrne is working in one of the Dublin banks, and is getting on very well.

Rev. M. H. Pathe, C.S.S.R., left Mungret in 1911, and entered the Redemptorist novitiate in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. He was ordained priest in 1917, and is at present stationed at St. Louis. We wish him health and strength for the arduous missionary work in which he is now engaged.

Bernard Lee took out his degree in Legal and Political Science last summer at the N.U.I.

Tom Lawless passed the entrance examination, Royal College of Surgeons, last summer, and is now studying medicine in Dublin. His brother **John** is preparing for the priesthood at St. Mel's Seminary, Mullingar.

John Sweeney is at Birr, where he is building up a good practice as a dentist.

Michael O'Connor, of Tervoe, takes out his final examination this year at the College of Surgeons, Dublin. His brother, **John O'Connor**, is in his first year.

Michael Cleary, who was at Mungret, 1900-06, has a very flourishing drapery business in his native town of Tipperary.

We congratulate **Rev. James Farrell, S.J.**, on his success in the University. He took out an Honours B.A. Degree in Classics last autumn. He is at present here on the Mungret staff. He is an enthusiastic supporter of the games, especially the Irish games. He has played on the House Hurling XV., and his skilful and scientific play have contributed much to our success in the out-matches.

In a letter from Woodstock College, Ind., U.S.A., the writer informs us that **Fr. David Cronin, S.J.**, is now teaching Rhetoric at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., and doing excellent work there. **Fr. H. Blackmore** is in San Jose, Cal., attached to St. Joseph's Church there. His health has not been the best of late, yet not so bad as to prevent him doing his work. **Fr. Madigan**, who was at Mungret, is a real "booster" for the place. (This is explained to mean the exact opposite of "slacker"). Both he and his neighbour, **Fr. Shiel**, belong to the Seattle diocese, "and we had a most delightful chat about dear old Mungret and its enchanting surroundings, the Abbey, Tervoe, Adair, Cratloe, etc."

Fr. Aedan Roberts, O.F.M., in a letter to the Editor, says that it is now twenty-five years since he left Mungret. From that day until now his affection for his Alma Mater has been undiminished—indeed, if we may say so, it seems to be growing stronger every year. Fr. Roberts is busily engaged in missionary work at Clonmel.

William G. Fitzgibbon, a former Captain of Mungret, is at present in the Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong-Kong. Mr. Fitzgibbon takes a prominent part in the various Catholic societies and guilds in Hong-Kong. He is one of the original members of the St. Joseph's Church branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and is a member of the Hong-Kong General Council. He is a member of the Hong-Kong Catholic Peace Celebration Committee, which purposes to erect a beautiful War Memorial Church on the style of Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris. The war has prevented him from returning home to Ireland on leave, but he hopes to be able to see his native Co. Kerry again in 1921. For one who has travelled to the farthest ends of the earth Mungret is only "across the bay" from Tarbert, and we hope to see him once more in the corridors and playgrounds which for him must be peopled with pleasant memories. He has desired the Editor to draw the attention of his past schoolfellows to his address—"Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong-Kong."

W. Galvin is in his father's business at Carrick-on-Suir and is doing exceedingly well. He takes a prominent part in the social activities of his native town.

Hubert Kelly passed his final examinations in Medicine last year, obtaining the degrees of M.B., B.Ch., and B.A.O. He is at present practising in Limerick City. We feel assured that his future success will fulfil the promise of his brilliant career, both in Mungret and in the University.

Writing from Buffalo, Wyoming (Church of St. J. Baptist), in January, **Fr. J. F. Nicholson** mentions that **Fr. Cotter** is now settled in Butte, Mont., and seems resolved to remain there, where he is getting along well. "Since coming here I have been very busy building a Rectory. I work outside during the day, and do my reading and writing at night. I just had the first sick call since I came to Buffalo. As it was seventy miles in the country, it made up for several. We built three churches last year in the territory I relinquished; and I expect to be able to have some more this year in my present territory. The nearest priest is only forty miles distant now by auto line. I feel immensely improved in health."

Roger Riordan is at Thurles, studying Philosophy. We hear that he still plays the game of Hurling with the same unabated vigour and dash that he displayed formerly at Mungret. In the fierce contests of the League matches he was ever on the winning side, and we have it on the authority of reliable witnesses that he never played a game without smashing a hurley. This record he still maintains at Thurles.

Dr. Denis Morris is at present resident in Galway. In conjunction with a brother doctor he has acquired "Seamount," in Galway, and turned it into a home for invalids. We are glad to say that his project is attended with great success.

Willie Deevy, A.S.A.A., came to Mungret in 1904, and in the year following was Prefect of the Holy Angels' Sodality. Some time after leaving the College he decided to take up accountancy and was articled to Mr. A. J. Magennis, F.S.A.A., of Cork. Having qualified, he opened an office in his native city of Waterford, where he has now an extensive and rapidly increasing practice.

Readers of the present number of the ANNUAL need not be told of the labours of **Eddie Hartnett** in the fields of historical literature. The subject matter of his researches is the Irish in Europe after the Treaty of Limerick. For how many of us must it be said that our knowledge of this most glorious chapter in Irish history is confined to a few isolated events. Eddie Hartnett brings us at once into the full light of historical facts. His essay on Field-Marshal Count Peter Lacy—which will be concluded in the next number of the ANNUAL—is a monument of careful research and painstaking scholarship. Eddie is busily engaged on other branches of the same subject. We trust that in the intervals of his pastoral labours he will produce a standard work on this section of Irish history, and thereby lay us under an additional debt of gratitude to the scholarship of his learned diocese of Limerick.

Fr. Henry Spain, who was in Mungret, 1911-12, was ordained at Thurles, June, 1918.

Dan Carey paid us a visit during the course of the year. He is studying at Shrule for the Chinese Mission.

He is the first Mungret man to join the Maynooth mission to China. He will appreciate this honour more fully when in a few years he shall see his name at the head of a long and glorious list of Mungret men in this great Irish Mission.

Loman O'Regan writes to say he had been in the National Bank, Belfast, since January, 1917, and that he likes his work very much. There are eight Catholics there out of a staff of twelve, including a cousin of Father A. O'Kelly, S.J. He adds that he is secretary for the Knights of the Blessed Sacrament there, and is kept busy knighting people, young and old. Over 150 joined the Crusade there. It is a great thing, and he blesses Mungret for it. He was made a Knight by R. Hennessy before he left Mungret. He had joined a conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The members were delighted to have him amongst them, seeing all that the Mungret Social Study Club, of which he was a member, had done for the poor. He also joined the Holy Family attached to the Clonard Monastery of the Redemptorist Fathers,



W. DEEVY.

the Rector of which, Fr. D. Turner, was educated at Mungret. Loman desires to be remembered to all his old masters here.

Rev. M. M. Moriarty, C.S.S.R., was ordained priest in 1917. He was a schoolfellow of Fr. Pathe, and entered the Redemptorist novitiate with him. He is engaged in missionary work in California.

Rev. E. Bourke, S.J., took out his B.A. degree in History last October, and is at present on the staff of Belvedere College, Dublin. **Rev. C. Scantlebury, S.J.**, is studying Philosophy at Milltown Park, Dublin. He took his degree in Languages and is specialising in Celtic Archaeology.

Anthony Morrissey and **Paddy Harris** are in Holy Cross College, Clonliffe. **Gerald Keating** is in Maynooth. We offer him our sincere sympathies on the tragic death of his brother last summer. **Charlie Jennings** is studying Medicine at the N.U.I.

Rev. William Lillis is now stationed at St. Columba's Church, Drumcondra. Last St. Patrick's Day he preached in Irish in St. Audoen's Church, High Street, Dublin.

Rev. Hugh O'Neill is stationed at Durrus, Bantry.

Michael Clasby is in St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, New York.

Rev. Thomas Johnston, S.J., won the 1st Entrance Scholarship, N.U.I., valued £50, last autumn. He is at present stationed at Rathfarnham Castle, and is attending the University. Such a brilliant start gives promise of a distinguished University course. We wish him success in his studies.

Matt Hickey entered the Redemptorist novitiate at Dundalk some years ago and is at present making his studies at Esker, Co. Galway. His brother **Joseph** is farming in his native county Wicklow. To both we offer our sympathies on the recent deaths of their father and brother.

Frank McGrath is attending the College of Surgeons, Dublin, and is also engaged in Williamson's Medical Hall, Harold's Cross. His brother **Eddie** is in the motor business in Tipperary.

Denis Murphy our Captain of last year, **James O'Connell** and **John Devlin** are in All Hallows studying Theology.

Joe Byrne, of Wicklow, is studying Engineering at the N.U.I.

Alphonsus O'Neill is at present head of a large motor garage in Cork. He spent some years in London engaged in this important trade, and has hence acquired

great experience in everything connected with automobiles. We wish him every success in his business.

E. J. Hanrahan (1913-15) is engaged in farming, and is doing very well. His taste for music finds ample scope on the violin, with which he occupies some of his leisure moments.

Maurice Ryan is studying Philosophy at St. Patrick's College, Thurles, and is making good progress in this deep and abstruse subject. His metaphysical speculations have, we regret to learn, withdrawn him from the game of Hurling. Maurice was one of the College XV, of 1918—that *Annus Mirabilis* in the record of Mungret athletics. This defection from the ranks of the hurlers is, we believe, but a passing phase. Maurice will realise some day that a full appreciation of transcendental being may co-exist with his old affection for the tough ash of the caman.

Edward Lyons and **Michael Clune** are at Genoa studying Theology.

Dr. Patrick Magnier is Resident Medical Officer in the South Dublin Union since October, 1918.

Rev. Mark Quigley, S.J., is studying Philosophy at Milltown Park, Dublin. **Frank Quigley** is resident student at the Coombe Hospital, Dublin, and also attends the Hardwicke Hospital. His brother **Luke**, who won 3rd Place in the N. Tipperary Co. Council Scholarships, attends the College of Surgeons, Dublin.

Gerard Holmes is resident student at Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital, Dublin.

Denis Flannery, Nenagh, is in Furlong's Medical Hall, Merrion Row, Dublin.



Sodality Notes.

Sodality of the Blessed Virgin.

Director :

REV. E. FROST, S.J.

Prefect.—R. J. Hennessy.

Secretary and First Asst.—J. MacDonnell.

Second Assistant.—P. White.

Sacristan.—D. Forde.

The Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, true to its traditions, continues to be a potent factor in the spiritual life of the school. The wishes of our late Holy Father Pope Pius X. are excellently carried out by the Sodalists, as is evident from their daily ap-

proach to the altar-rails for Holy Communion. During Lent the Stations of the Cross were regularly and fervently made by many of the Sodalists. In the month of May two of the Sodalists recited in turn the Little Office of the Immaculate Conception each morning.

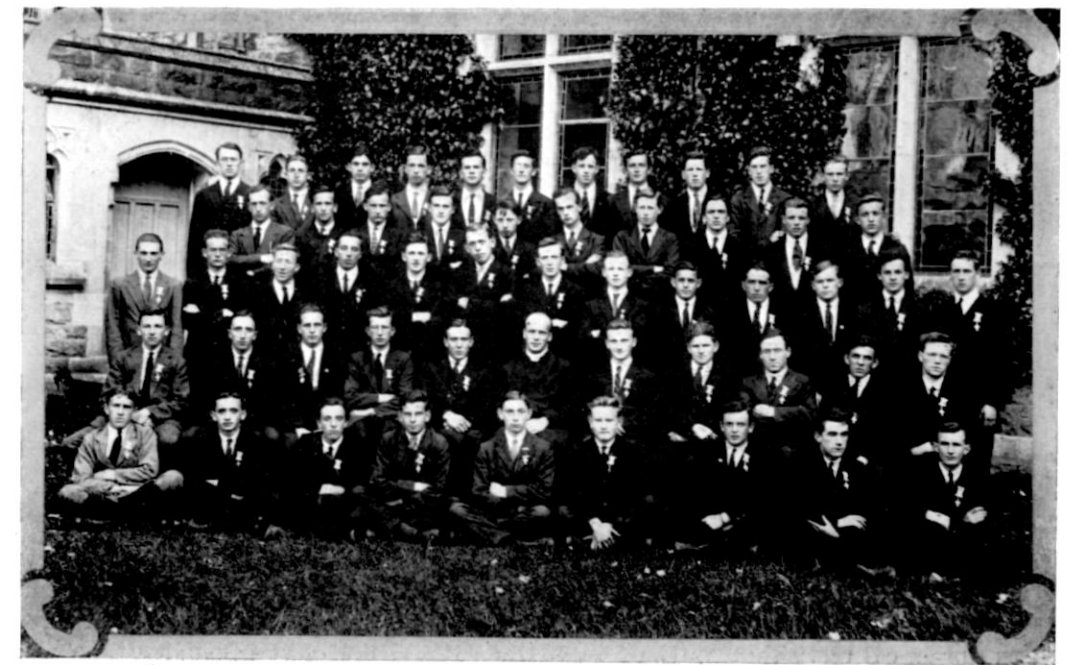


PHOTO BY]

SODALITY OF BLESSED VIRGIN

[EXCELDA STUDIO, LIMERICK.

We have much pleasure in recording that the successful foundation of the Irish Mission League, under the auspices of the Maynooth Mission to China, in the College, is wholly due to our Father Director.

On December 8th eleven new members were received into the Sodality by Fr. Rector, who reminded them of their duties to Our Lady, and what the College required of them as Sodalists. They were:—F. Fitzgerald, M. Healy, J. Hill, M. Hickey, E. Jennings, R. Power, T. Pierse, M. Scanlan, W. O'Connell, D. Somers, M. O'Sullivan.

On the second reception, which took place on Ascension Thursday, 29th May, the following were received:—L. Cunningham, D. O'Leary, C. Maguire, J. Daly, A. O'Flynn, M. O'Neill, J. Lalor, P. Hayes, D. Ryan, J. Egan, T. Hayes, M. Collins, T. Harrington, M. Dowd, M. Donworth, V. Coughlan, J. Mellett, F. O'Driscoll, J. Conway.

The following is a complete list of the Sodality:—

Apostolics.—W. Walsh, J. MacKenna, E. Glancy, J. Maxwell, H. Poyle, M. Murray, R. Ahern, J. Brady, F. Coyle, P. Halligan, T. Hartnett, E. Kennedy, T. MacGrath, A. Madigan, M. O'Carroll, J. Hyland, J. O'Loughlin, G. O'Connell, D. Somers, M. O'Sullivan, Leo Cunningham, Denis O'Leary, Charles Maguire, Joseph Daly, Augustine O'Flynn, Michael O'Neill, John Lawlor.

Lay Boys.—R. Hennessy, P. O'Shaughnessy, M. MacNamara, E. Kissane, R. Fitzpatrick, P. J. Finn, J. Purcell, A. Murphy, W. O'Connell, F. Fitzgerald, E. Jennings, P. Sheedy, J. Rafferty, A. MacAllister, M. Healy, T. Pierse, R. Power, M. Hickey, J. Hill, M. Scanlan, P. Hayes, D. Ryan, J. Egan, T. Hayes, M. Collins, T. Harrington, M. Dowd, M. Donworth, V. Coughlan, J. Mellett, F. O'Driscoll, J. Conway, D. Forde,

RICHARD J. HENNESSY, *Prefect.*

Sodality of the Holy Angels.

Director:

REV. R. CAMPBELL, S.J.

Prefect.—A. O'Reilly.

1st Assistant.—J. Noone.

2nd Assistant.—T. Widger.

Sacristan.—E. O'Reilly.

The Sodality of the Holy Angels continued its good work during the past year. Faithful to the spirit of their calling, the Sodalists have always endeavoured to give good example in the schoolroom and the recreation ground, and to show by their cheerfulness and practical piety that, in the friendship of the Holy Angels there is found real

joy and happiness. Our Director, Fr. Campbell, spared no pains to make the Sodality meetings a success; and the receptions both in December and May were conducted with full ecclesiastical solemnity. There is perhaps no better sign of the flourishing life of the Sodality than in the large number who are now enrolled.

The first reception was held December 15th, and the following were received as members:—R. Nolan, F. Duggan, J. Breen, M. O'Neill and J. O'Hea. The second reception took place on May 18th. The following

were received:—E. Slattery, P. Heelan, T. Breen, R. Lonergan, W. Aherne, J. Hayes, M. Walsh, D. O'Malley, J. Bourke, C. Purcell, J. Barry, E. O'Sullivan, P. Murphy, D. Moriarty, E. Martin, R. Quinlan.



PHOTO BY]

[EXCELDA STUDIO, LIMERICK.

SODALITY OF HOLY ANGELS.

Besides these new members, the Sodality contains the following, elected in previous years:—A. O'Reilly, J. Noone, T. Widger, E. O'Reilly, H. Clarke, J. Curtin, P. Looney,

M. O'Hea, D. Vaughan, C. Keran, making a total of thirty-three members.

A. O'REILLY,
Prefect.

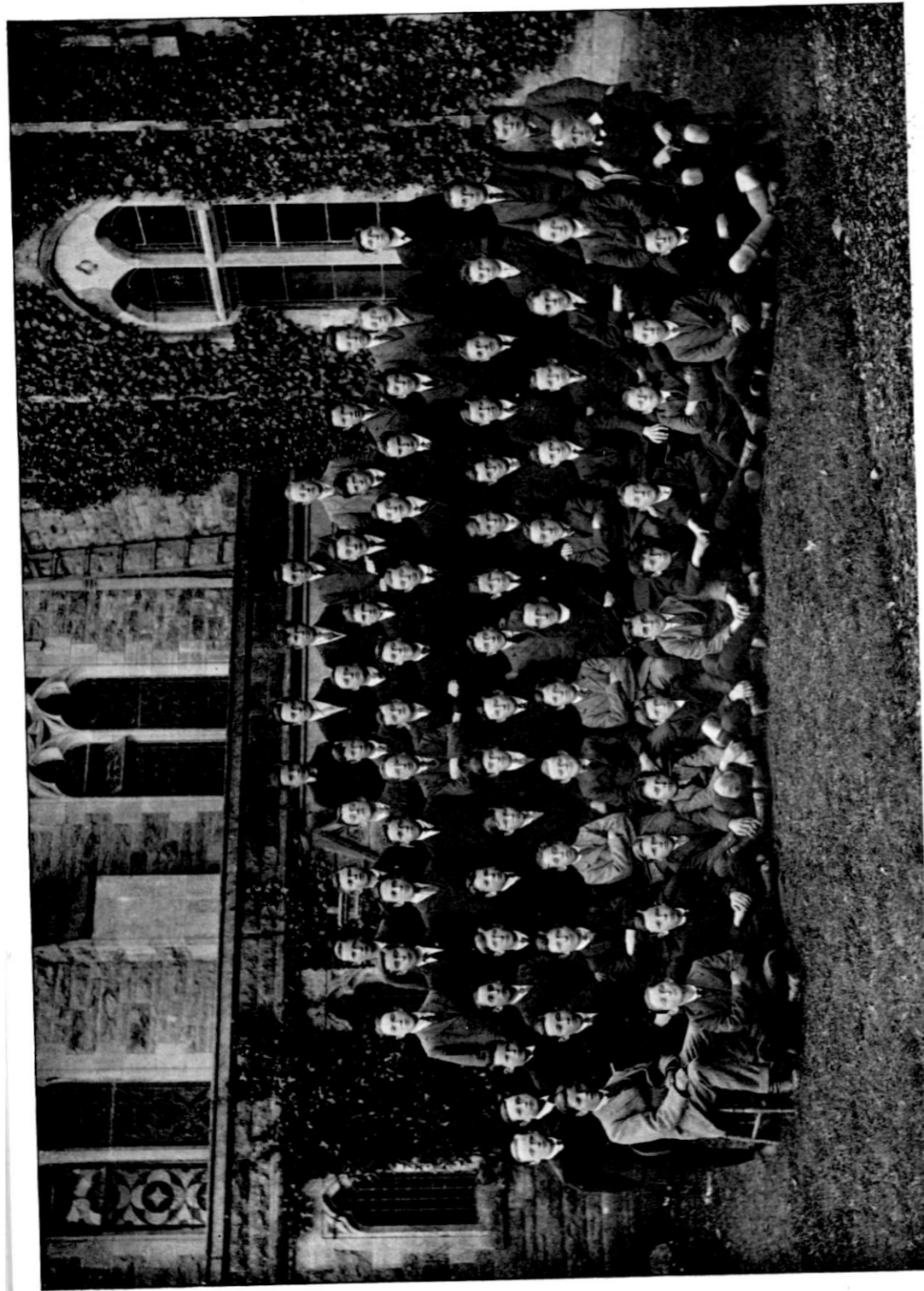


PHOTO BY]

III. CLUB.

[KEOGH BROS.

Sixth Row.—W. Costelloe, J. Curtin, R. Quinlan, F. Flannery, R. Meredith, T. Magner, D. Quaid, D. Vaughan, E. O'Sullivan, P. Murphy, T. Sheehan, F. Walsh, M. Maher, M. Walsh, P. Lee, T. Duggan, M. O'Sullivan, P. Coffey, D. Harrington, T. Flood. *Third Row*.—J. Robinson, J. Kirwan, W. Lane, W. Revington, D. Maher, J. F. O'Sullivan, A. Leahy, H. Foley, D. Ward, J. Moore, M. O'Malley, T. Kaber, H. Clarke, J. Bourke, P. Heelan, F. McAllister, J. Cribben, J. McCarthy. *Sitting*.—J. Barry, J. Crowe, P. Looney, M. Kelly, F. Duggan, J. Normile (*Captain*), Rev. T. Montague, S. J.; M. O'Neill, J. Breen, D. O'Malley, A. O'Shaughnessy, G. O'Brien, C. Deevy. *On Ground*.—J. Delany, James Delany, F. Miller, D. McCarthy, T. Maher, J. Crehan, A. Lane, B. Barry, W. Delany, P. Kelly, F. Deevy.

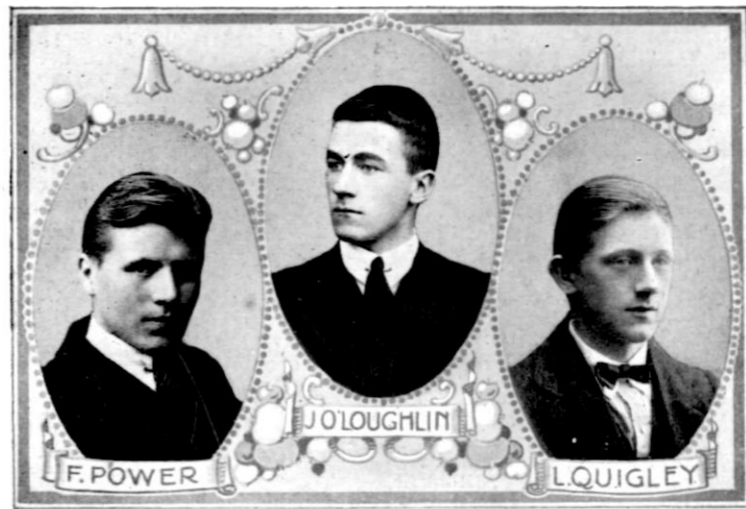
MATRICULATION, 1918.
 Thomas Bennett.
 Geoffrey Connell.
 William Conway.
 John Delaney.
 Joseph Griffin.
 Patrick Harris.
 James O'Connell.

Examinations.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND. ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

M.A. DEGREE.
Celtic Studies.—J. McGrath, B.A.
Educational Science.—James McArdle, B.A., H.Dip. in Educ.
 B.A. DEGREE.
Ancient Classics.—James Farrell.
History.—Edmond Bourke.
Legal and Political Science.—P. Lee.

1st Class Scholarship (£50).—Thomas Johnston.
 N. TIPPERARY COUNTY COUNCIL SCHOLARSHIPS.
 Francis Power secured First Place.
 Luke Quigley secured Third Place.



PHOTOS BY] N. Tipperary County Council Scholarship, 1918.—First Place.

DISTINCTIONS, 1918. First Place in Ireland Geometry, Middle Grade, 1918.

[KEOGH BROS. N. Tipperary County Council Scholarship, 1918.—Third Place.

Michael O'Connor.
 Cyril O'Meehan.
 Francis Power.
 Luke Quigley.
 John Ryan.
 Maurice Ryan.
 Denis Somers.

All candidates presented qualified.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND.

The following qualified for entrance to College of Surgeons:—

Robert Gubbins.
Thomas Garry.
Thomas Lawless.
Hugh Nealon.
Thomas Ryan.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS,
1918.

(Subjects in which over 50 per cent. was gained are printed in heavy type.)

SENIOR GRADE.

Ahern, R.	.. English, Latin, French, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.
Bennett, T.	.. English, Latin, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Casey, M.	.. English, Latin, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Conway, W.	.. English, Latin, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Delaney, J.	.. English, Latin, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Fisher, J.	.. English, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Flynn, A.	.. English, Latin, French, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Griffin, J.	.. English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra.
Lawler, J.	.. English, French, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.
Naughton, A.	.. English, Latin, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
O'Connell, J.	.. English, Latin, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra.
Power, F.	.. English, Latin, French, Irish (H.) , History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Quigley, L.	.. English, Latin, French, Irish (H.) , History and Historical Geography, Geometry.
Somers, D.	.. English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.

MIDDLE GRADE.

Curran, M.	.. English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Geometry.
Deignan, F.	.. English, Latin, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.
Dore, J.	.. English, Greek, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Hill, J.	.. English, French, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.
Kennedy, E.	.. English, Latin, Greek, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
McEver, L.	.. English, Latin, French, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Mulcahy, J.	.. English, Latin, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Murphy, B.	.. English, Latin, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Geometry.
O'Connor, M.	.. English, Greek, Latin, French, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
O'Meehan, T.	.. English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Geometry.
Path, T.	.. English, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Power, A.	.. English, French, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.
Rafferty, J.	.. English, Latin, Irish, Arithmetic, Algebra.
Ryan, D.	.. French, Irish, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Toal, T.	.. English, Latin, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.
Sheedy, P.	.. English, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.

JUNIOR GRADE.

Conway, J.	.. English, Latin, French, Irish, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Fanning, F.	.. English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Forde, D.	.. English, Latin, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Garry, A.	.. English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Kelly, J.	.. English, Latin, Irish, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
McDonnell, J.	.. English, Latin, French, Irish, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.

Mulcahy, R.	.. French, Irish, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Norris, J.	.. English, French, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Normile, J.	.. English, Latin, French, Irish, Geometry.
O'Hea, J.	.. English, Greek, Latin, Irish, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
O'Hea, M.	.. English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
O'Neill, M.	.. French, Irish, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
O'Reilly, A.	.. English, Latin, French, Irish, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
O'Reilly, E.	.. English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Vaughan, D.	.. Latin, French, Irish, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.
Walsh, P.	.. English, Latin, Irish, History and Historical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.

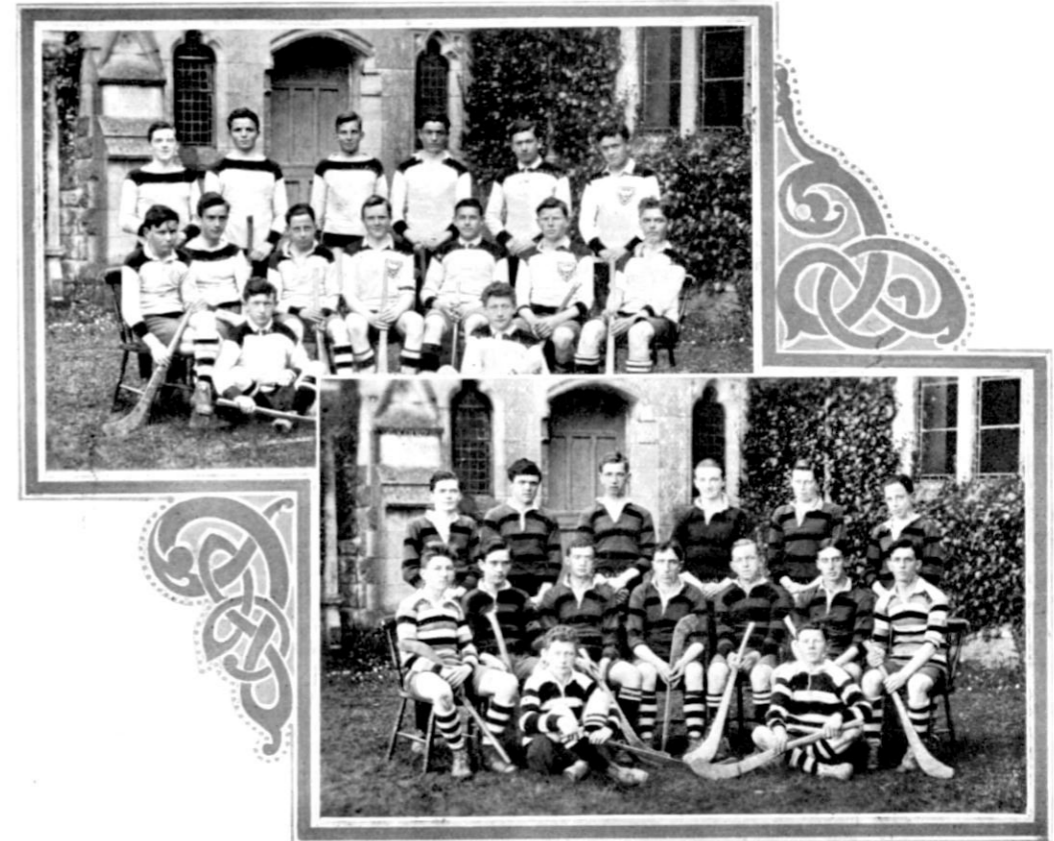
CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY.—1st places.

<i>Aggreg.</i>	.. .. T. Hartnett.
<i>Ethics</i> "
<i>Psychology</i> "
<i>Physics</i>	.. .. J. Hyland.
<i>Logic</i>	.. .. M. Fahey.

Intermediate Classes.—1st places.

Senior Hons.	.. J. O'Loughlin
Senior Pass	.. M. Scanlan
Middle Hons.	.. P. Walsh
Middle Pass	.. M. O'Neill
Comm. & Agric.	.. A. Watson
Junior Hons.	.. J. Noone
I. Grammar	.. J. Linehan



II. CLUB HURLING XV.

I. CLUB HURLING LEAGUE.

Intermediate Classes—continued.

II. Grammar	..	J. McArdle
I. Preparatory	..	P. J. Murphy
Elements	..	D. Luby

Religious Knowledge.—1st places.

Apostolics	..	..	T. Hartnett.
Senior	..	..	D. Somers.
Middle	..	..	F. X. Fanning.
Junior and I. Grammar	J. Noone.		
Com. and II. Grammar	W. Lane and		A. Watson.
Prep. and Elements	..	J. Kirwan.	

REPORT OF PREFECT OF STUDIES.

After the distribution of Prizes, the Prefect of Studies reviewed the work of the term. He said that it was his privilege to lay before the house a brief report of the Studies of the term that had now ended. The object of such a report was not to unfold theories new or old concerning education but to arouse and stimulate that interest which boys ought to take in their own moral and intellectual development. Before, however, proceeding to details, he would like to utter a word of warning, a word of consolation. In the lists which had just been read there were only few down as having secured prizes and many down as having failed in the examinations. He warned these boys not to think in consequence that the time which they had spent had been necessarily wasted or lost. "All cannot get prizes; all cannot even pass examinations. Prizes and passes are by no means an adequate test of the work done during the term: much less are they an indication of the promise and potentiality of a future career. Prize lists do not, cannot, recognise the hard-working boy of mediocre ability; nor do pass lists always reveal the boy who by his industry and patience is laying deep during his school life the foundations of future success."

The Age for Coming to School.

"Three reasons may be assigned for failure in study—lack of ability, lack of industry, and age. More frequently, and especially in this school, failure is due to the fact that parents keep their children at home too long. They desire quick returns for their money. This is an age of investments and big dividends. Parents realise that money invested in the education of their children is the best of all investments; but they desire to get the interest before it is really due. They think that a year or two, or at most three, are quite sufficient to enable a boy to gain that knowledge that will enable him to start a professional career. Such a period may be sufficient for the talented boy; but it is certainly not sufficient for the boy of mediocre ability." He desired that this should be taken home especially by those who have brothers that are likely to come here, and he would ask these boys to impress upon their parents that the **proper age for beginning college life is twelve or at latest thirteen.**

Religious Knowledge.

"In our College examinations there is one very gratifying feature and that is the very high marks obtained by the vast majority of the boys in Religious Knowledge. It was a very gratifying feature, especially as the tests set were undoubtedly difficult. It is hardly necessary to point out that never in the history of the Church was a knowledge of our religion so important or so necessary as it is in the modern world. Freemasons—indeed it might be said all non-Catholics—though they differ in many things, agree in one thing—they agree in their hatred of the Catholic Church; and their method of attack is far more insidious, far more dangerous than the pitch-cap or the rack. They appeal to the animal side of man, they reject well-known principles of Christian

justice and Christian honour: they attack the very foundations of Faith itself. To battle successfully against such unscrupulous foes there is need of character, founded on the bedrock of religion; there is need of conviction that when all things are considered, nothing is so natural as the supernatural; there is need of determination never to trifle in matters of religion. In politics you may be but a vote; in agriculture you may be but a hand; in the army you are but a number; but in religion you must be men, men led captive by the dominating force of

language was now being revived throughout the country, not merely as a written literature but as a spoken tongue. There was a duty upon school authorities to give full prominence to the teaching of the Irish language and Irish history; for a system of education obtaining in a country that ignored the language and history of the country tended not to ennoble but to enslave the people. The use of Irish as a spoken tongue in this college was a subject occupying his attention. He hoped to devise a plan in the coming term which would pro-



PHOTO BY

HIL. CLUB HURLING XV.

[KEOGH BROS.]

Standing.—J. O'Sullivan, F. Flannery, D. Luby, D. Vaughan, M. O'Hea, P. Looney.
Sitting.—M. O'Malley, J. Crowe, M. O'Neill, J. Normile (Captain), F. Duggan,
J. Breen, D. O'Malley. On Ground.—R. McCarthy, J. Bourke

Christ's Personality and thus brought under the sweet yoke of Christ's Law."

The Study of Irish.

With the exception of the Philosophers, every boy in the house was studying Irish. The days when it was not considered "tony" to speak Irish had passed away. The Irish

vide for this need. He concluded by referring to the rich treasures contained in Irish literature and to the spirit of Christian faith that informed even the idiom of our native tongue. Irishmen thus educated in a thoroughly Irish atmosphere would be found always true and steadfast to principles of Faith and Nationality.

Religious Knowledge Course, 1918-19.

PHILOSOPHY AND SENIOR CLASSES.

CHRISTMAS TERM.

- (a) **Maynooth Catechism**, cc. 1-13 incl.
 (b) **Holy Scripture**. Acts of Apostles, cc. 1-14 incl.
 (c) **Religious Knowledge**.—Apologetics. Existence of God. The Human Soul. Natural Religion. Revelation. Miracles. Prophecies. The Bible. The Messiah and His claims. Institution and Nature of Church. Marks of the Church. Constitution, Authority and Government of the Church. Accusations against the Church. Schouppe, Part I.; Part II., c. 5; v. also Sheehan, Apologetics, Gerard: Religious Instruction).
 (d) **Ecclesiastical History**.—From Death of Charlemagne to Fall of Eastern Empire. Manual, cc. 5, 6, 7.
 (e) **Geography** relative to Scripture and History Courses.

EASTER TERM.

- (a) **Maynooth Catechism**, cc. 14-30.
 (b) **Holy Scripture**, cc. 15-28.
 (c) **Religious Knowledge**.—Dogmatic—The Scriptures. Tradition—Doctrinal Authority of Church. Development of Doctrine. God and His Attributes. The Blessed Trinity. Creation. Original Sin. The Incarnation. Grace. The Sacraments. The Theological Virtues. The Four Last Things. (Schouppe, Pt. II.; Part III., c. 7; v. also Gerard: Religious Instruction).
 (d) **Ecclesiastical History**.—From Taking of Constantinople to Beginning of 18th Century. Manual, cc. 8, 9, 10.
 (e) **Geography** relative to Scripture and History Courses.

SUMMER TERM.

- (a) **Maynooth Catechism**, 3, 6, 8—13, 23, 26, 27, 28.
 (b) **Religious Knowledge**.—Evolution. Materialism. Agnosticism. Papal Infallibility and Historical Difficulties. The Inquisition. Anglican Orders. Rights of Labour and Capital. Church and State. Church and Education. The Drink Question. Injurious Effects of excess on the Man, the Home, the State. Temperance Movements. Pioneer Association. (Gerard: Temperance Catechism, Leo's Encyclicals).
 (c) **Ecclesiastical History**.—The 18th and 19th Centuries. Manual, cc. 11-12.
 (d) **Geography** relative to History Course.

MIDDLE GRADE CLASSES.

CHRISTMAS TERM.

- (a) **Maynooth Catechism**, cc. 1-13 incl.
 (b) **Holy Scripture**.—St. Mark, cc. 1-9 incl.
 (c) **Religious Knowledge**.—Faith. The Apostles' Creed. (Fauders, Part I.).

- (d) **Ecclesiastical History**.—From Institution of Church to Conversion of Constantine, 312 A.D. Manual, ch. 1.
 (e) **Geography** relative to Scripture and History Courses.

EASTER TERM.

- (a) **Maynooth Catechism**, cc. 13-30 incl.
 (b) **Holy Scripture**.—St. Mark, cc. 10-16.
 (c) **Religious Instruction**.—The Commandments. The Precepts of the Church. The Virtues. Fauders, Part II.; v. Schouppe, Pt. II., c. 16; Pt. III., cc. 1-5.
 (d) **Ecclesiastical History**.—From Conversion of Constantine to Fall of Western Empire, 312-476. Manual, c. 2.
 (e) **Geography** relative to Scripture and History Courses.

SUMMER TERM.

- (a) **Maynooth Catechism**, cc. 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, 26, 27, 28.
 (b) **Religious Knowledge**.—Grace. The Sacraments. Sacramentals. Prayer. Sin. Virtue and Christian Perfection. Ceremonies and Religious Practices of the Church. The Drink Question. Injurious Effects of Excess on the Man, the Home, the State. Temperance Movements. The Pioneer Association. (Fauders, Part III. Temperance Catechism. Schouppe, Part II., cc. 6-16; Part III., cc. 4-9).
 (c) **Ecclesiastical History**.—Fall of Western Empire to Death of Charlemagne, 476-814. Manual, cc. 3, 4.
 (d) **Geography** relative to History Course.

COMMERCIAL AND JUNIOR CLASSES.

CHRISTMAS TERM.

- (a) **Maynooth Catechism**, cc. 1-13 incl.
 (b) **Holy Scripture**.—A—St. Matt., cc. 1-10; B—St. Luke, 1-10.
 (c) **Religious Knowledge**.—Creation. Redemption. The Church. (Power, cc. 1-11 incl.).
 (d) Ceremonies of Mass. Methods of hearing Mass. Devotions. Indulgences.
 (e) **Geography** relative to Scripture Course.

EASTER TERM.

- (a) **Maynooth Catechism**, cc. 13-30.
 (b) **Holy Scripture**.—A—St. Matt., cc. 11-20; B—St. Luke, 11-18.
 (c) **Religious Knowledge**.—Grace. The Commandments. The Precepts of the Church. (Power, 12-21 incl.).

Donations to the Church.

“I have loved, O Lord, the beauty of Thy house.”
—Ps. 25.

1. An exquisite piece of crochet work for an alb, received from Mrs. O'Sullivan, of Ballylongford. The Community are deeply grateful for the generous gift.

2. The Lay Boys subscribed to the illumination of the High Altar on First Fridays. Every boy who wished could purchase an altar candle, which was placed on the altar during the all-day exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. We desire to thank T. Pierse, J. Purcell, D. Vaughan and C. Keran for their help in making the plan a success. All are very pleased with the innovation.

3. The thanks of the whole house are offered to Lady Emly for her gifts of flowers to the Church on the occasion of the great feasts. We shall not soon forget her kindness to the College in this and former years.

4. Early in May a movement was started to erect a statue to St. Patrick in the chapel. In less than ten days a statue and pedestal in polished oak were secured. The statue is admired by everyone, and is a great ornament. It was made by Messrs. Egan and Co. of Cork. The Apostolics gave a generous donation, and amongst the Lay Boys three very successful raffles were held to defray the expenses. Special credit is due to P. Finn (Capt.), T. Pierse, J. Purcell, F. and J. Fitzgerald and R. Fitzpatrick, who conducted the raffles. The statue of our national apostle will stand for all time in the chapel, a perpetual monument to the faith and piety of the Mungret boys of 1919.

W. STEPHENSON, S.J.,
Praef. Eccles.

- (d) **Ceremonies** and Religious Practices of the Church, especially those of Holy Week.
 (e) **Geography** relative to Scripture Course.

SUMMER TERM.

- (a) **Maynooth Catechism**, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, 26, 27, 28.
 (b) **Holy Scripture**.—A—St. Matt., cc. 21-28; B—St. Luke, cc. 18-24.
 (c) **Religious Knowledge**.—Prayer. The Sacraments. Sacramentals. (Power, cc. 22-30).
 (d) The Blessed Sacrament in Its threefold aspect.—Real Presence, Sacrament, Sacrifice. The Drink Question. Confirmation Pledge. Pioneer Association.
 (e) **Geography** relative to Scripture Course.

PREPARATORY AND ELEMENTARY CLASSES.

1. **Prayers**.—Our Father, Hail Mary, Creed, Confiteor, Act of Contrition, Salve Regina, Prayer to Guardian Angel, Angelus.
 2. **Maynooth Catechism**, cc. 1-13.
 3. **Bible History**.—New Testament. Part I.—History of Our Lord to Passion.
 4. **Religious Knowledge**.—The Mass. Methods of hearing Mass. Confession. Perfect Contrition. Frequent and Daily Communion. Devotion to Sacred Heart. Devotion to Our Lady.
 5. **Geography** of Holy Land.

EASTER TERM.

1. **Prayers**.—Memorare, Anima Christi, Regina Coeli, Acts of Faith, Hope and Charity. Litany of Loreto.
 2. **Maynooth Catechism**, cc. 13-22.
 3. **Bible History**.—New Testament. Passion and Death of Our Lord. Glorious Life.
 4. **Religious Knowledge**.—Sins of the Tongue. Occasions of Sin. Honesty. Truthfulness. Love of Neighbour. Love of God.
 5. **Geography** of Holy Land.*

SUMMER TERM.

- (a) **Prayers**.—All.
 (b) **Maynooth Catechism**, cc. 22-30.
 (c) **Bible History**.—History of the Apostles.
 (d) **Religious Instruction**.—Ceremonies and Religious Practices of the Church. Prayer. Morning Offering. Purity of Intention. Indulgences. Devotion to Souls in Purgatory.
 (e) **Geography** of Holy Land.

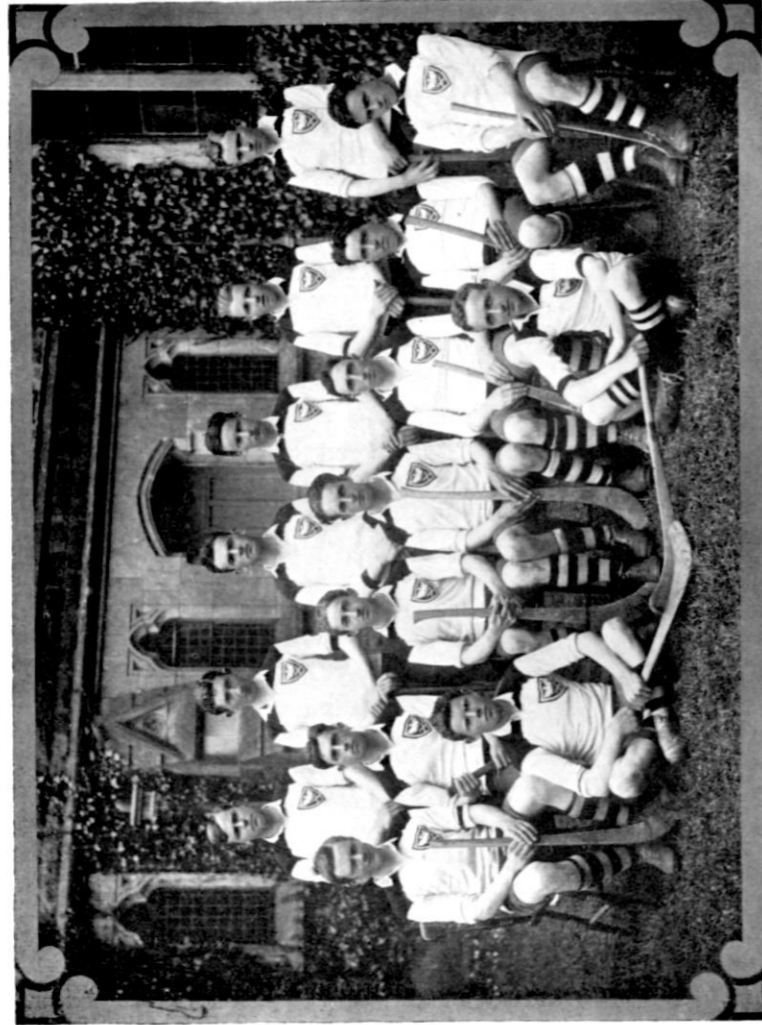


PHOTO BY]

HOUSE HURLING XV.

[KEOGH BROS.

Standing.—J. Rafferty, J. O'Regan, M. McNamara, J. Conway, T. Pierce, M. Dowd, J. Purcell, P. Finn (*Captain*), R. Fitzpatrick, W. O'Connell, J. Ambrose.
Sitting.—J. Power, F. Fitzgerald, J. Keogh, R. Nolan, M. Nolan.

Athletics.

FOOTBALL.

The Football Season this year, in spite of many prophecies to the contrary, proved most successful. Although the prevalence of the "Flu" in the South of Ireland rendered matches with other teams inadvisable, the enthusiasm of the several Clubs in the College never abated.

The true test of a successful year in our games is not the number of our victories against the champions of other schools, but rather the form and spirit shown by each and every member, great and small, of the College teams. And in this respect our Football Season was undoubtedly unique. It is true, indeed, that most of our boys are still strangers to the Rugby game, yet the majority in each Club very quickly mastered the essentials of the play, and were able to afford a well-contested match of loose, dashing football in their Half-day Games.

A very successful "Inter-Club Competition" was also held; the winners (Third Club) being awarded a set of fine silver medals.

The following is the Table of Results in the Competition:—

	Played	Won	Lost	Drew	Points Scored
1st Club (2nd Div.) v. 2nd Club	3	2	—	1	13
2nd Club v. 1st Club (2nd Div.)	3	2	1	—	3
2nd Club (2nd Div.) v. 3rd Club	3	1	2	—	11
3rd Club v. 2nd Club (2nd Div.)	3	2	1	—	14

In the **House XV**, we must single out for special mention R. Fitzpatrick, John Power and P. Finn (Capt.) among the forwards, and R. Nolan, Tom Pierce and Frank Fitzgerald among the backs.

Second Club turned out two rattling divisions in the Competitions. John Power (Capt.), Robbie Nolan and P. Sheedy sustaining an arduous fight against the Seniors; and T. Moore, E. Connolly and J. Barry against the Juniors.

But it was among the **Third Club** giants that the best Rugby was to be seen. A fine bustling "pack," led by R. Sullivan, J. Curtin and J. Breen showed themselves useful with both feet and hands; while the pick of a well-trained combination among the backs were H. McMahon, J. Cribben and F. Duggan.

In Third Club also great strides were made in the Soccer Games. Many of the smaller boys especially showing great dash and pluck combined with a good

knowledge of the game. On visiting the Third Club Grounds any evening after dinner one was sure to find a most interesting and keenly contested game in progress.

HURLING.

On starting the Hurling Season we were all dismayed to think that out of the famous House team of last year there remained to us but three members—Dick Fitzpatrick, W. O'Connell, and F. Fitzgerald. The names of Tom Lawless, Jack Hayes, and Jack English and their compeers had passed into the realms of tradition.

However, bearing in mind the glories of the past, we commenced to train anew a team that might do credit to Mungret's fame. Yet once again the fates decreed against us. Early in February we were visited by that dream demon—the Flu. Our best men stricken down, our Clubs disorganised—what could be done? Certainly "out-matches" were out of the question. So we tried to keep the great game going in spite of all obstacles, and we succeeded beyond all hope. A Senior and a Junior League were started, both of which proved a huge success. We are especially grateful to Father Frost and Mr. Farrell for their kindness in playing so constantly with us in both matches and Leagues. It was their presence, without a doubt, that brought courage and enthusiasm into our hearts once more; and in our only "out-match" of the season to their combination and strong defence was surely due the completeness of our victory.

MUNGRET v. CORK UNIVERSITY. May 3rd.

The scene was most picturesque as the rival teams lined up in brilliant sunshine, on one of the finest days of the year. The ball being thrown in, the University captain with a beautiful "puck" succeeded in putting the ball in dangerous proximity to our goal, but Robbie Nolan soon had it out in mid-field again, where Dick Fitzpatrick with a neat left shot put the House full-forward in an easy position to score a goal. Then after the "puck-out" the ball was soon in the University half, and John Power, amid great enthusiasm, succeeded in raising the white and green flags in quick succession. After some splendid play in mid-field Fitzpatrick scored a point from the wing. Shortly after this the 'Varsity scored a goal and a point, leaving the score at half-time:—

Mungret—2 goals 1 point.

Cork University—1 goal 1 point.

The second half opened fast and keen, the play being almost entirely in the College favour. John

Power again scored a goal, Fitzgerald soon following with another goal and a point. Again Fitzgerald raised the green flag, but the University now pressed hard, and their captain shot a brilliant goal. The play was fast and furious to the end, and the final whistle left the result:—

Mungret—8 goals 3 points.
Cork University—2 goals 1 point.

It was agreed by all that the display given by the House team was a splendid one.

The highest praise is to be given to John Power in the forwards and R. Fitzpatrick, W. O'Connell, M. McNamara and J. Ambrose in the backs. Robbie Nolan showed himself equally good in the responsible position of goal as he does in every position of the field.

Second Club boasts the honour of having three men on this year's House XV., and these among the very best—John Power, R. Nolan, and J. Ambrose. Their presence in the Second Club games gave a great impetus to the play and maintained the standard at a very high mark. Amongst the other players of Second Club mention must be made of P. Sheedy, T. Moore, E. Connolly, and C. O'Neill.

Third Club, as in the Football, turned out a "tip-top" Hurling Team. It was unanimously declared that not even among the House XV. was such skill and dash shown as among the Third Club XV.

They defeated the Crescent College Hurling XV. by 6 goals and 2 points to 3 goals and 1 point.

It is hard to select any for special praise out of so even a team, but Third Club owe much for the keenness and skill of their Hurling to Jack Crowe, Joe Burke and the O'Malleys. Their Captain, J. Normile, showed himself both a good leader and a keen player.

HANDBALL.

During the short summer term, usually a time when our intellectual activities in preparation for the examinations render us less appreciative of the pleasure of the field and the playground, the enthusiasm of all was raised to the highest pitch by the inauguration of an annual Handball championship of the College. The championship (singles) was open to the whole school, and twelve competitors entered, six from the

Apostolic school and six from the Lay Boys. After a series of most exciting matches, witnessed by the whole school and by many of the community, the championship was won by Robbie Nolan (2nd Club, Lay Boys). He was presented with a beautiful medal with inscription. Amongst others who gave the champion some keen games before he carried off the prize were T. Pathe, F. Deignan, and H. Flaherty.

CRICKET.

On Whit Monday a cricket match was played against a team representing the Past. Such meetings are always a pleasant event in the School Year, especially as they serve to keep us in touch with our Old Boys. Though the result was a draw, the advantage was on the side of the visitors, whose fielding was admirable.

PAST.

E. O'Sullivan, b. Fr. Joy	5
I. Harris, c. Mr. Peterson, b. Fr. Frost	0
T. Pegum, b. Fr. Frost	3
M. Dwyer, c. and b. Fr. Frost	10
P. Hurley, b. Fr. Frost	0
T. Cronin, c. and b. Fr. Frost	16
M. McCarthy, c. Fr. Frost, b. Fr. Joy	9
G. McDonnell, c. F. Fitzgerald, b. Fr. Frost	3
W. Bull, c. and b. Fr. Frost	8
W. Molony, run out	11
W. Galvin, not out	3
Extras	12
Total	78

PRESENT.

Fr. Frost, c. R. Nolan, b. Harris	17
Mr. Peterson, b. Hurley	6
C. Haymar, played on, b. Hurley	1
M. Nolan, not out	12
Fr. Joy, b. Harris	0
R. Nolan, c. Cronin, b. Pegum	2
J. Conway, c. Dwyer, b. O'Sullivan	1
T. Moore, b. O'Sullivan	0
D. Ryan, not out	5
Extras	2
Total for 7 wickets	46



Obituary.

REV. W. DEMOUY, D.D.

REV. WILLIAM DEMOUY, D.D., died of pneumonia at Denver, Col., December 9th, 1918. He had received the Last Sacraments as early as November 26th, and during the following days his condition had somewhat improved. But his delicate constitution was not proof against the ravages of disease, and he quietly passed away on Dec. 9th, fortified by the rites of the Church.

Fr. Demouy was of French and Irish stock, and was born at Mobile, Ala., in August, 1884. When he had completed his college studies he came to Mungret, where he followed the University course in Arts and Philosophy, 1900-04. He then went to the Propaganda College, Rome, to study theology. He there obtained the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and was ordained priest in 1909. After his ordination he returned to the United States to commence his missionary labours. After some years at his native city of Mobile, Fr. Demouy was appointed Secretary to the Apostolic Delegation at Washington. His weak health, however, obliged him to relinquish these duties and to take up work in the more healthful climate of the West. He went to Colorado in 1913, and was appointed chaplain to St. Rosa's Home. He was secretary to Bishop Tihen, and acting Chancellor of the Diocese of Denver. Death carried him off last winter at the early age of thirty-four.

The death of Fr. Demouy is a loss not only to the diocese of Denver but to the Catholic Church of America. In 1913 he began to contribute weekly sermons to the *Denver Catholic Register*. These sermons were widely read and appreciated by the Catholic public. Benziger Brothers recently published two volumes of "Eight Minute Sermons," from his pen. The Apostolic Delegate and Bishop Allen of Mobile both commended the work. The "Eight Minute Sermons" had a rapid circulation in the States, where Fr. Demouy's reputation as a writer was universally appreciated. Two works, *Spiritism* and *From Eden to Heaven* were published after his death. He was a constant contributor to many Catholic publications.

When the news of Fr. Demouy's death reached Washington, Archbishop Bonzano, the Apostolic Delegate, wired a message of sympathy to the Bishop of Denver. On the day of the funeral the Requiem Mass was sung in the cathedral of Denver by Bishop Tihen. After Mass the remains were carried to Mobile, Alabama, Fr. Demouy's home, where the interment took place. The Apostolic School of Mungret has lost in Fr. Demouy a gifted and zealous son.—R.I.P.

REV. JOHN BYRNE, C.C.

FR. JOHN BYRNE, C.C., was in Mungret in 1903. He was ordained priest in 1907, and spent his early years on the mission in Parkersburg, W. Virginia. He then returned to take up the chaplainship of the Carmelite Convent, Roebuck, and after a year's duty there was appointed assistant curate at Beechwood Avenue, Ranelagh. He was a preacher of no ordinary merit,

a most popular confessor, and a man of wide and varied reading. He fell a victim to the last great wave of influenza, which carried him off after a few days' illness, on February 4th, 1919.—R.I.P.

REV. JEREMIAH CRONIN.

FR. JEREMIAH J. CRONIN, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Harvard, Neb., died at St. Catherine's Hospital, Omaha, on December 15th, 1917, after a short illness. Fr. Cronin left Mungret for America in 1887, and was ordained priest by Cardinal Gibbons in 1900. The State of Nebraska was the field of his missionary labours, and here he had spent seventeen fruitful years of service when death called him away. The esteem in which he was held by both the clergy and people was testified by the large congregation that attended the Requiem Mass and funeral. The solemn Requiem Mass was sung by his brother, Fr. David Cronin, and the sermon was preached by the rector of the Cathedral, Fr. W. H. Bradley, a past Mungret student and classmate of the deceased. Fifty priests from all parts of the diocese of Lincoln were present, as well as a delegation of parishioners from Harvard. A large funeral party accompanied the remains to their last resting place in Calvary Cemetery. We offer our sincere sympathies to Fr. Cronin's relatives here at home and to his brother, Fr. David Cronin, who is a priest on the American mission.—R.I.P.

FR. PATRICK O'KANE.

FR. PATRICK O'KANE, commonly known by his old schoolfellows as "Pato," came to the college in the year 1897, and entered the Matriculation class. He was born in the United States, where he received his early education. He remained in Mungret until 1902, taking out his B.A. degree in Philosophy. He was Captain of the House and Prefect of the Sodality. He will always be remembered by those who were in Mungret in his time, as he was the soul of all the amusements, games, concerts, theatricals. After leaving Mungret he went to Maynooth, and was ordained for the diocese of Down and Connor, where he laboured until a few years ago. During the last years of his life he worked in America. He died in Derry in the early part of this present year.—R.I.P.

JACK RAVERTY.

JACK RAVERTY (O.M., 1906-9) entered the Registry of Titles Office in 1909, and remained there till he took out his B.L. degree in 1915. Shortly after he went to Canada, and there in 1916 he joined the Canadian forces. After a few months' training he was sent to France in the 5th Battalion of the Montreal Regiment. He saw much fighting between that date and the 1st September, 1918, when he was killed in that advance of the Canadians which recovered the region round the famous Vimy ridge. The fighting was severe and the casualties numerous; and beyond the fact of his death the War Office had little informa-

tion to give. He was just one of the many poor boys who went over the top into the fiery furnace and were swallowed up in the monstrous confusion of it all. Those who remember him as the quiet boy with a taste for literature and acting, who under Fr. O'Leary's tuition made an ideal Mr. Spalding in the *Private Secretary*, will have one more reason for marvelling at the transformation effected by the Great War in the lives of individuals as of nations. He was one of the many thousands of Irishmen whose death has gone to swell the roll of honour of other lands than their own, and whose blood was shed for that liberty which those who profited most by their sacrifices would deny, if they could, to the country of their birth. To Dr. Henry Raverty, of Bray, and his family we offer our sincere condolences on his loss, and we are sure that all his old schoolfellows will join in our prayers for the repose of his soul.—R.I.P.

LIEUT. T. O'BRIEN.

The death of TOM O'BRIEN came as a heavy blow to all of us who knew him so well at Mungret only a



LIEUTENANT O'BRIEN.

few short years ago. He was one of the most popular boys in the College. Delicate health prevented him indeed from taking part in many of the school games; but he was one of the most prominent figures in the College theatricals. He distinguished himself especially in Mr. A. B. Fell's delightful comedies. On leaving Mungret he went to the Royal Veterinary College, Dublin, and qualified for his profession in September, 1917. In March, 1918, he received a commission in the A.V.C., and was sent out to India some time afterwards. In September last we received the news of his death in India from pneumonia. Tom O'Brien was a cheerful, kind-hearted boy, and brought these good qualities with him wherever he went. His loss will be mourned not only by his family and friends

but by all of us who lived with him in Mungret a few short years ago.—R.I.P.

DR. T. FENNESSY.

Amongst the many victims of the "Leinster" disaster was DR. THOMAS FENNESSY, of Waterford. He was at school in Mungret, 1904-06. Ill-health prevented him from taking up his professional studies immediately after leaving the college and forced him to postpone his final medical examination until the summer of 1913. He took up medical work in England, and there found ample scope for his talents. On his return journey after a visit to Ireland, he was lost on the "Leinster," October 10th, 1918, aged twenty-nine years. Coming within a few years of his brother's death, his loss will be felt all the more keenly by his sorrowing family. We offer them our sincerest condolences in their bereavement.—R.I.P.

DAVID CLANCY.

The death of DAVID CLANCY took place at Durban, South Africa, December 9th, 1918. He was sent out to German East Africa with the British Expeditionary Force in June, 1917. He was on active service until October last, when he returned with his regiment to Durban. He wrote home on October 31st, saying that he had got Mass, Confession and Holy Communion the previous Sunday for the first time for more than a year, and experienced the rest, peace of mind and spiritual comfort that religion gives. He reported good health and spirits and looked forward to his home-coming. Before the letter reached his family the War Office had notice of his death from influenza in Durban.—R.I.P.

TOM DELANY.

On the morning of October 29th, 1918, TOM DELANY died at his home in Killenaule, Co. Tipperary. He came to Mungret in 1911, where he remained until 1913. On his return home he took charge of an extensive farm, which he worked with great ability and success. A promising career was thus open to him, when, in October last, he was struck down with the influenza. Double pneumonia rapidly set in, and he died peacefully on October 29th, fortified by the rites of holy Church.—R.I.P.

JEREMIAH McCARTHY.

It was with deep sorrow that we learned of the death



J. McCARTHY.

of JERRY McCARTHY in December last. As he was in Mungret so late as 1917 his death comes home to us

with an especial pang of grief. As soon as he left the College he joined the Artists' Rifles Officers' Training Corps, and was sent to Romford Camp, Essex, where shortly after his arrival he contracted influenza. Several complications followed, and his condition rapidly became critical. He received every medical assistance, and was attended throughout his illness by a Benedictine Father, the pastor of Great Warley Church. After three weeks of suffering, borne with admirable patience and fortitude, he quietly passed away on December 20th, aged eighteen years. He was interred in the cemetery of his native town of Sligo.—R.I.P.

MICHAEL KELLY.

MICHAEL KELLY was amongst us 1909-14. He subsequently went to the Propaganda College, Rome, where he received the degree of B.D. During the third year of his Theology his health gave way, and in May, 1917, he returned to Ireland. With the advice of his doctors he took a year's rest before continuing his studies. He bore the delay with exemplary patience and was rapidly recovering his health when he was attacked by the influenza. After a three days' illness he passed away on 11th December, 1918, at the early age of twenty-six years, and within three months of his ordination to the priesthood.—R.I.P.

REV. JAMES O'LOUGHLIN, O.Cist.

JAMES O'LOUGHLIN, O.Cist. was in Mungret from 1910 to 1913. Delicate health kept him at home until 1916, when he entered the Cistercian Order. He began his novitiate in Mount St. Bernard's, Leicester, but

was subsequently removed to Mt. Melleray. In February, 1919, he again returned to England, and was professed in March of that year. Shortly after his profession he was seized with a serious attack of influenza. On Easter Saturday morning he breathed his last, being only twenty-four years of age.—R.I.P.

JOHN RYAN.

JOHN RYAN received his early education at the De la Salle school, Bruff, and came to Mungret in 1917 to prepare for the priesthood. During the short year he was in the school he had given proof of talents of a high order and of a deep and solid piety. In the summer of 1918 his health rapidly declined, and on December 9th, 1918, he peacefully died.—R.I.P.

MICHAEL FAHEY.

It is with sincere regret that we chronicle the death of MICHAEL FAHEY, which took place at the Jesuit Novitiate, Tullabeg, February 1st, 1919. It was only in September, 1917, that Michael came to Mungret, but in the short time that he spent in our midst he had endeared himself to all his fellow-students. Last January he joined the Society, and commenced his noviceship at Tullabeg. Possessed of exceptional abilities, he gave promise of a most useful career as a member of the Society of Jesus. But death intervened, dispelling the high hopes that had been entertained by all who had known him intimately. He was buried in the cemetery of his native town of Castlebar. To his bereaved parents we tender our sincere sympathies in their great sorrow.—R.I.P.



Mungret College, Near Limerick,

1918-1919.

RECTOR : REV. JAMES CORBOY, S.J.

COLLEGE STAFF :

REV. ERNEST SPILLANE, S.J., Minister.	REV. WILLIAM STEPHENSON, S.J., Asst. Moderator.
REV. JOHN BARRAGRY, S.J., Prefect of Studies.	REV. JOHN JOY, S.J.
REV. JAMES TOMKIN, S.J., Moderator of Apostolic School.	REV. PATRICK O'DONOGHUE, S.J.
REV. EDMUND FROST, S.J., Director of Sodality, B.V.M.	REV. AUSTIN KELLY, S.J., Prefect of Discipline.
REV. RICHARD CAMPBELL, S.J., Director of Sodality, Holy Angels.	REV. JEROME MAHONY, S.J., Editor and Manager MUNGRET ANNUAL.
REV. JAMES FINUCANE, S.J., Butsar.	REV. THOMAS MONTAGUE, S.J., Prefect of Discipline.
	REV. ROBERT PETERSON, S.J.
	REV. JAMES FARRELL, S.J.

LAY BROTHERS :

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

LAY MASTERS :

WILLIAM O'KEEFFE, ESQ. JAMES HAUGH, ESQ. MICHAEL MOORE, ESQ. FRANCIS MOANE, ESQ.
DANIEL DOOLAN, ESQ.

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

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

SECOND PHILOSOPHY.

APOSTOLICS.

Coyle, Francis.
Glancy, Ernest (Prefect, I. Club).
Halligan, Patrick.
Hartnett, Thomas.
Hyland, James.
Maguire, Charles.
Maxwell, James (Prefect, II. Club).
McGrath, Timothy (Prefect, IV. Club).

LAY BOYS.

Fitzgerald, Francis.
Fitzpatrick, Richard.
Hennessy, Richard (Prefect, Sod. B.V.M., Sec., I. Club).
Kissane, Edward.
O'Shaughnessy, Patrick.
O'Connell, William.

McKenna, James (Prefect, Sen. Study).
Murray, Martin.
O'Neill, Michael.
Walsh, William (Prefect, Sen. Apostolics).

FIRST PHILOSOPHY.

APOSTOLICS.

Boyle, Hugh (Prefect, Small Study).
Fahey, Michael.
Madigan, Anthony.
O'Connell, Geoffrey.

LAY BOYS.

McNamara, Michael
White, Patrick.

SENIOR I.

APOSTOLICS.

Ahern, Richard.
Curran, Martin.
Fisher, James.
Flynn, Augustine.
Kennedy, Edward.
McGrath, Cornelius.
McEver, Lawrence.
O'Loughlin, Michael.
Somers, Denis.
Toal, Timothy.

LAY BOYS.

Hill, Joseph.
Mellett, John.
Murphy, Arthur.
Pierse, Thomas.
Rafferty, John.

SENIOR II.

APOSTOLICS.

Brady, John (Prefect, Jun. Apostolics).
Byrne, Joseph.
Daly, Joseph.
Deignan, Francis.
Lalor, John (Prefect, III. Club).
O'Carroll, Michael.
O'Sullivan, Michael.
Walshe, John.

LAY BOYS.

Candon, Patrick.
Coghlan, Vincent.
Egan, James.
Fitzgerald, Joseph.
Hayes, Patrick.
Healy, Maurice.
Jennings, Edmond.
McAllister, Anthony.
Ryan, Daniel.
Scanlan, Martin.
Sheedy, Patrick (Sec., II. Club).

MIDDLE I.

APOSTOLICS.

Cunningham, Leo.
Downey, Michael.
Fanning, Francis Xavier.
Harty, Patrick.
Reynolds, Gerard.
Tiernan, Michael.
Walsh, Patrick.

LAY BOYS.

Conway, John.
Garry, Augustine.
Hickey, Matthew.
McCarthy, James.
McDonnell, John.
O'Hea, James.
O'Reilly, Edward.
Ryan, John.

MIDDLE II.

APOSTOLICS.

Airy, William.
Casey, Patrick.
Conway, Arthur.
Cullen, Thomas.
Kelly, Thomas.
O'Leary, Denis.
Path, Timothy.

LAY BOYS.

Cahill, Thomas.
Dowd, Maurice.
Finn, Patrick (Captain of House).
Forde, Dominick.
Moore, Thomas.
Nolan, Maurice.
O'Brien, John.
O'Driscoll, Florence.
O'Meara, Thomas.
O'Neill, Michael (Sec., III. Club).
Purcell, John.
Walker-Casey, Thomas.

JUNIOR HONOURS.

LAY BOYS.

Clarke, Henry.
Geoghegan, James.
Hanly, Denis.
Heelan, Patrick.
Leahy, Anthony.
MacMahon, Hugh.
Noone, John.
Normile, Joseph (Captain, III. Club).

O'Hea, Michael.
O'Reilly, Andrew (Prefect, Sod. Holy Angels).
Quaid, Denis.
Ryan, Walter.
Vaughan, Denis.
Walsh, John.
White, Thomas Kyran.

FIRST GRAMMAR.

APOSTOLICS.

Cassidy, Joseph.
Keeley, Michael.
Linehan, James.
McAsey, Philip.
O'Flaherty, Hugh.

LAY BOYS.

Ahern, Walter.
Bourke, Joseph.
Breen, John.
Curtin, John.
Donworth, Maurice.
Duggan, Francis.
Hartney, Patrick.
Hayes, Thomas.
Heelan, John.
Keran, Charles.
McAllister, Francis.
Miller, Frank.
Nolan, John Robert.
O'Brien, Gerald.
O'Malley, Denis.
O'Neill, Conal.
O'Regan, James.
O'Sullivan, Stanley.
Power, John (Capt., II. Club).
Purser, John.
Ryan, Denis.
Walsh, Thomas.
Widger, Thomas.

SECOND GRAMMAR.

APOSTOLICS.

Bush, James Joseph.
Finn, John.
McArdle, James.
McGrath, Daniel.
Mulligan, George.

LAY BOYS.

Ambrose, Joseph.
Barry, James.
Bentley, James.
Butler, William.
Costelloe, William.
Duggan, Thomas.
Fox, John.
Fox, Timothy.
Greene, Francis.
Harrington, Daniel.
Harrington, Thadeus.
Hayes, James.
Haymar, Clive.
Kearney, Timothy.
Keran, Christopher.
Lane, Wilfrid.
Lee, Patrick.
Lonergan, Richard.
Looney, Patrick.
O'Brien, Patrick.
Slattery, Edmond.
Sullivan, Raymond.
Sullivan, Joseph.
Sullivan, Mortimer.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL.**LAY BOYS.**

Breen, Thomas.
Coffey, Richard.
Collins, Michael.
Connolly, Edward.
Maher, Matthew.
Mahony, Eugene.
Mahony, Alphonsus.

McElligott, John.
Moroney, Thomas.
Power, Richard.
Purcell, Charles.
Watson, Anthony.
Wiseman, William.

PREPARATORY.**LAY BOYS.**

Barry, John.
Coffey, Patrick.
Cribbin, John.
Crowe, John.
Delaney, James.
Delaney, John.

Moriarty, Daniel.
Murphy, Patrick.
O'Malley, Michael.
O'Shaughnessy, Arthur.
O'Sullivan, James.
Quinlan, Richard.

Flannery, Francis.
Flood, Thomas.
Jones, William.
Kirwan, Joseph.
Luby, Daniel.
Magner, Thomas.
Martin, Emmanuel.

ELEMENTS.**LAY BOYS.**

Barry, Brendan.
Crehan, James.
Deevy, Clement.
Deevy, Frederick.
Delaney, William.
Foley, Henry.
Lane, Allan.
Lanigan, James.
Maher, Daniel.
Maher, Thomas.

McCarthy, Jeremiah.
McCarthy, John.
McCarthy, Richard.
Meredith, Richard.
Moore, Joseph.
O'Kelly, Michael.
O'Kelly, Patrick.
Raheer, Thomas.
Robinson, Joseph.
Ward, Denis.

Raheer, Michael.
Revington, William.
Sheehan, Thomas.
Sullivan, Edmond.
Walsh, Francis.
Walsh, Michael.



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK

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

FULL COURSES FOR DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS IN

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

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

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

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

When ordering please mention this Journal.

Mungret College, S.J.,

LIMERICK.



The College is beautifully and healthfully situated on an eminence a little to the south of the Shannon, and less than three miles west of the City of Limerick. There are several spacious, well-lighted, and well-ventilated dormitories, lecture halls, and class rooms, also lavatories and bath rooms, constructed on the most improved principles. The Natural Science Department has a very large and valuable collection of instruments. In addition to the play grounds and cricket fields there is an extensive ambulatory for exercise and games in wet weather. 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, etc. The Matriculation course has always formed a very special class in the College. The successes gained by Mungret in the examinations of the Royal and National Universities place it in the first rank of Irish Colleges. In this Department students who are sufficiently advanced may attend lectures in Logic and Mental and Moral Science.

III.—COMMERCIAL.

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

IV.—AGRICULTURAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Each pupil will bring with him at least two suits of clothes, an overcoat, flannel shirts and underclothing, eight pairs of stockings, eight pocket handkerchiefs, six towels, six serviettes, three pairs of sheets, four pillow cases, three night shirts or three pairs of pyjamas, three pairs of strong boots, two pairs of house shoes, caps, two laundry bags, and a dressing-case.

TERMS.

For boys over fourteen, 30 guineas (inclusive), half-yearly.
 For boys under fourteen, 25 guineas (inclusive), half-yearly.
 Music—3 guineas half-yearly.
 Books—Extra.
 N.B.—No reduction can be made in favour of brothers.

For further particulars apply to,

THE RECTOR,

Mungret College,

LIMERICK.

Apostolic School of the Sacred Heart.

MUNGRET COLLEGE, LIMERICK

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

V. **Time of Probation.**—A period of six months is allowed a boy, from his first entrance into the school, to think over his vocation, and to understand its nature and the duties of the College life. If, at the end of that time, he is determined to persevere, and if the Superior considers that he gives sufficient promise of an Apostolic vocation, he becomes a pupil of the Apostolic School.

VI. **Pension.**—The Pension for Apostolic students is sixty guineas a year for boys over fourteen, and fifty guineas for boys under fourteen. There is at the disposal of the College a number of burses, founded for the training of students for the foreign missions. By this means a limited number of students can be maintained each year on considerably reduced pensions. Those, however, who are admitted on burses pay £10 each half-year. Their parents or guardians must besides provide clothes and travelling expenses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further particulars may be had on application to :—

THE MODERATOR,

Mungret College,

LIMERICK.