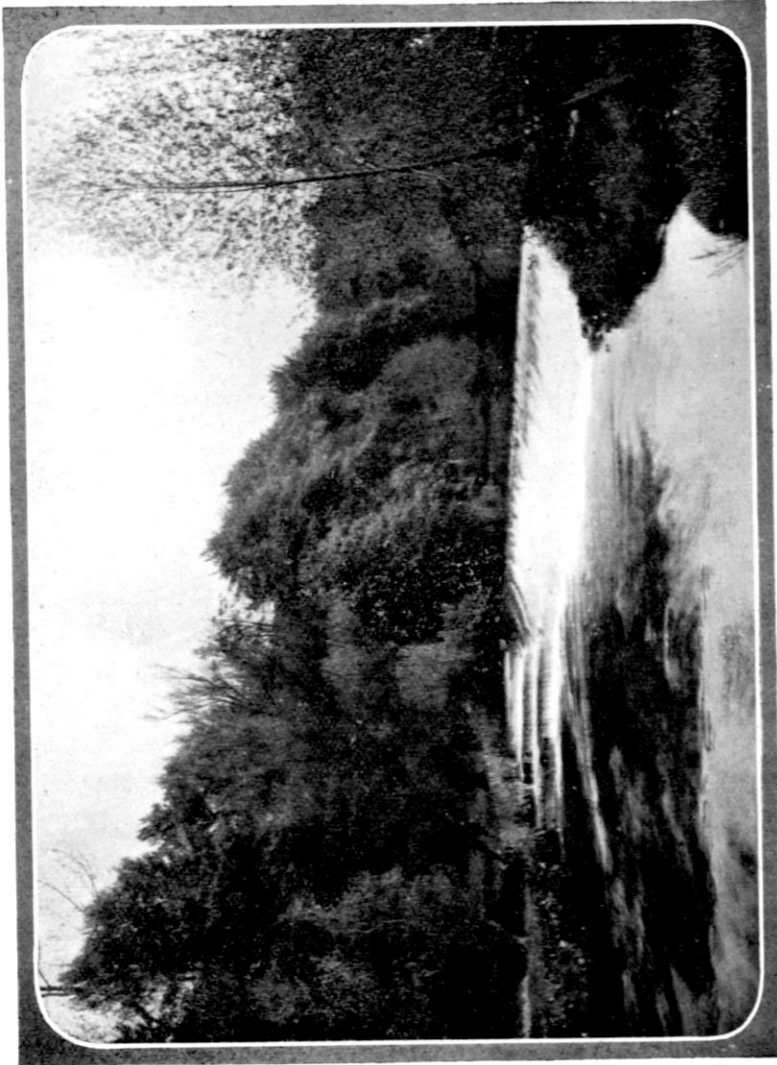


CONGREGATION
ANNUAL

1917-18





MULKEAR RIVER.

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(Twenty-second Year).
JULY, 1920.

The MUNGRET ANNUAL.

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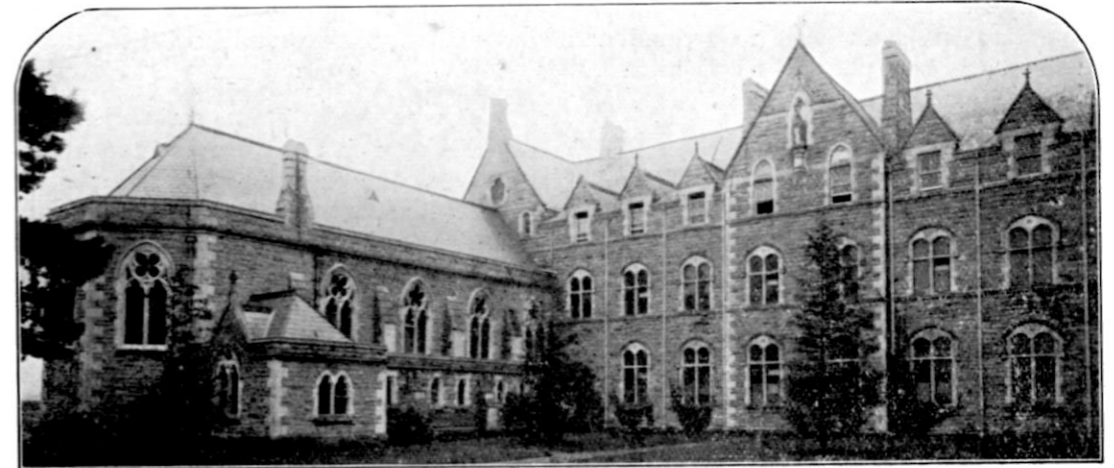
The Mungret Annual.

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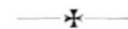
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Editorial.

THE death of Fr. P. Tighe, S.J., late Rector of Mungret College, took place at Sydney on March 31st, 1920. Fr. Tighe was appointed Rector in 1912, but a few months after he had taken up the duties of his office he fell seriously ill, and was obliged to leave Ireland for his health. When he had recovered, he was sent to Australia, where a more genial climate restored his strength and vigour. He was stationed for the most part at Melbourne and Sydney. But his powers as a missionary and director of souls made him in constant demand for retreats to priests and religious, and for missions to the people. In the course of these labours he visited many parts of the Commonwealth and New Zealand. During the war he served as a Military Chaplain to the Australian Forces and earned the affection of the soldiers by his self-sacrificing charity. The death of Fr. Tighe is a severe loss to the Australian Mission. He will be missed by all classes of the community, and

by none more than the poor of Sydney. In his life was fulfilled the words of Holy Writ: "Explevit tempora multa."



There have been many changes in the Community this year. Fr. Campbell is Minister at Rathfarnham Castle. Frs. Joy and O'Donoghue have gone to Clongowes; Frs. Tomkin and Frost to Tullabeg; Rev. Mr. Peterson to Australia, and Rev. Mr. Montague to Milltown Park. Fr. Fahy, the late Rector of Belvedere College, Dublin, takes the place of Fr. Tomkin as Moderator of the Apostolic School, while Fr. O'Kelly again fills the post of Assistant Moderator. Fr. Kane, Fr. Maher, Rev. Mr. Hayes, and Rev. Mr. Glynn take the places of those who have left.



Fr. L. Dekker, S.J., of the Dutch province, was at Mungret last May as Visitor for Fr. General. He very kindly granted the

boys a play-day, a welcome gift, especially in summer time. Before his departure Fr. O'Kelly held a special parade of his cadets, in which Fr. Visitor received the usual military salutes and marks of honour. We hope that his short visit to Ireland and Mungret will be a pleasant recollection.



Mr. Val Egan, who paid us a visit at Whitsuntide, very kindly presented a Gold Medal to the best all-round athlete at the annual sports. Mr. Egan's affection for his *Alma Mater* shows itself at every opportunity. His active organisation in connection with the Reunion—which, most unfortunately, we were unable to hold on Whit Monday—is perhaps the best example of his zeal and interest in Mungret. The Editor wishes to thank him here for his assistance in the compilation of the "Past" section of the ANNUAL.



Mr. Joe McKenna, another of our Past men gave us a most enjoyable cinema entertainment last term. He brought out to Mungret a magnificent machine which he had just purchased, in order that we might have the best possible show. We are deeply sensible of his most generous offer to give us such another evening whenever we wish, and thank him most heartily for his kindness and goodwill.



Our best thanks are also due to Mr. Tom Gough, proprietor of the "Coliseum" Picture-House, likewise a Past Mungret man. Mr. Gough has been most generous in lending us films, and to him we owe many a pleasant evening's entertainment.



Readers of the ANNUAL will assuredly welcome the revival of the "Letters from Our Past." During the years of the war it was difficult to get into communication with our Past men scattered all over the world. This difficulty has now disappeared;

and the generous enthusiasm with which the plan was hailed by all to whom it was communicated by the Editor convinces him that he has consulted the cherished wishes of the Past. He wishes to thank the various contributors to the present number of the ANNUAL.



We note with great satisfaction the establishment in the College of the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, and the St. Vincent de Paul Society. On every First Friday the members of the Confraternity wore the medal, and the "Treasury of Good Work" sheets gave evidence of the spiritual activities of the boys. The St. Vincent de Paul Society led an active life, and organised very successful sports for the children of the National Schools in our neighbourhood. To Fr. Stephenson's inspiration and efforts is due in great measure the success of both these Societies.



The College "under 19" Rugby team entered this year for the Munster Cup matches. This gave additional zest to the games, and, thanks to Rev. Fr. Rector's training, our XV. showed up remarkably well on its first public appearance. We were defeated in the final by the Presentation College, Cork. But this will only spur our players to yet greater efforts in next year's season.



The Editor wishes to thank all who have helped him in the preparation of the ANNUAL. In the first place he thanks all who have kindly contributed articles and letters, and who have collected news of our Past. He is especially indebted to Rev. T. Mahon of Maynooth, Rev. D. Murphy of All Hallows College, and Mr. Val Egan. Thanks to their assistance, and to that of many others who well deserve honourable mention, the Editor's labours have been greatly lightened.

June, 1920.

Blessed Oliver Plunket.

THE 16th of May last was a day of great joy to the Irish race throughout the world by reason of the beatification of Oliver Plunket as a glorious martyr for the true Faith. The leading features of his life have been much before the public of late: for us here in Mungret a glance at his apostolic labours will have more special lessons.

When in July, 1669, he was appointed Archbishop of Armagh, he was forty years of age, and had spent twenty-four years in Rome as a student of the Irish College, Professor of Theology at the Propaganda, and finally as agent for the Irish bishops. On his arrival in Ireland in March, 1670,

matters were in a very troubled state. Already orders had been issued from Dublin Castle to search for and arrest the titular Archbishop of Armagh; and for some months Dr. Plunket was obliged to go disguised as Captain Brown with a wig, a sword and pistol. There was the difficulty of the "Remonstrance" promoted by a priest

named Walsh, a supporter of the Ormonde faction and imbued with Gallican and Jansenist errors. This movement had indeed been scotched

by Dr. Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, and had lost its chief temporal support when early in 1669 Ormonde was dismissed from the vice-royalty; but its power for harm was far from negligible. In the more remote parts of the country there were bands of "Tories," as they were called—their leaders being men who had been deprived of their properties by the Cromwellian wars and had banded together to assert their rights, or at least to harry their despoilers. Violently dispossessed to make room

for new undertakers and adventurers, with a paltry equivalent nominally assigned to them in the desolate West—badly able to maintain its native population—to this alternative of Hell or Connaught many of them preferred to make things hot for their supplanters. This inevitably led to feuds, plundering, exactions even from unoffending third parties, and



Blessed Oliver Plunket.

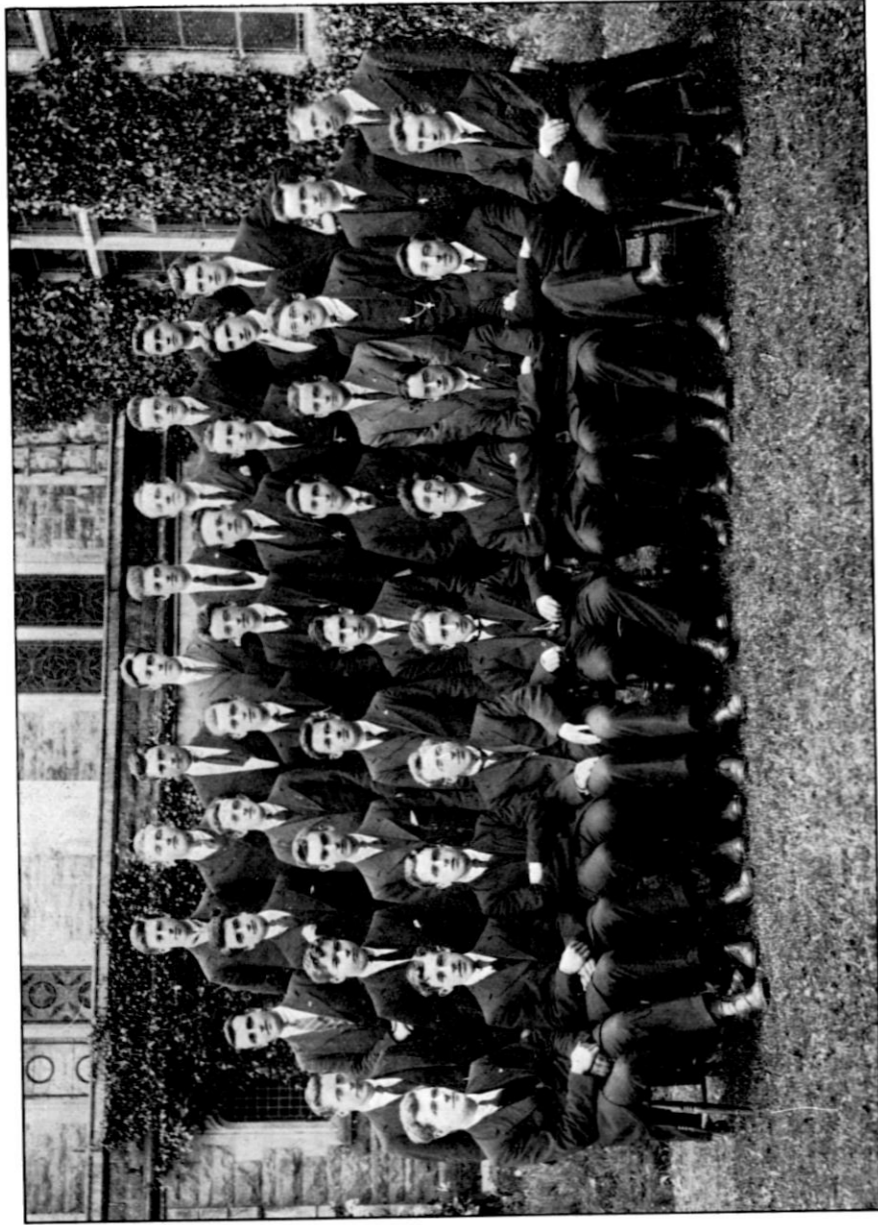


PHOTO BY]

SENIOR APOSTOLICS.

[KEOUGH BROS.

4th Row—P. Collins, R. Harris, P. Casey, T. Toal, D. Dunne, M. Toal, L. McEver, T. Pathe.
 3rd Row—D. McGrath, J. O'Brien, A. Conway, J. Linehan, D. O'Leary, G. Reynolds, J. Walsh, F. Deignan, G. Keyes.
 2nd Row—T. Cullen, W. Devlin, B. Thompson, T. Farrell, W. Airey, J. Cummins, E. Bourke, H. O'Flaherty, L. Cunningham, T. Walsh.
 Sitting—H. Boyle, J. Fisher, A. O'Flynn, M. O'Carroll, J. Daly, J. Brady, R. Ahern, J. Lalor, G. O'Connell.

finally to reprisals, outlawry and all horrors. Again, many of the bishops had been long in exile, or if in the country were in hiding and hardly able to carry on their sacred functions. Some dioceses had not seen a bishop for forty years. The very administration of the sacraments was a matter of the greatest danger. Under all these circumstances it is not wonderful that ecclesiastical discipline had become relaxed and abuses were not easily remedied. The Catholics in general, who outside Dublin were still twenty to one of the whole population, had been reduced to a state of dire poverty; so that it was with extreme difficulty they could support their priests. To add to their misery, the "law" regarded the Protestant clergy as entitled to the tithes and dues of all, and these claims were constantly and rigorously enforced against a people who repudiated all connection with them as heretical usurpers. Moreover, in places Catholic children were frequenting Protestant schools—for want of any others—with evident and growing danger to their faith.

While the laws against Catholics were already very severe, yet the execution of them depended to some extent on the character and disposition of the viceroy. His tenure of office depended on the tug-of-war between the rival factions in the English Privy Council, which again in part rested on the whim of an unprincipled and dissolute sovereign. Hence the state of the Catholics as to anything that might even be called "tolerance" was in the last degree precarious.

Such were some of the problems which awaited Oliver Plunket. He strove manfully with them, and in a few years did a giant's work in bettering the condition of the country. With the advent, in June, 1670, of Lord Berkely as Lord Lieutenant, the times were relatively favourable. Dr. Plunket was assiduous in administering the Sacraments and in preaching both in Irish and English. Within two months he had

confirmed more than ten thousand people, in about four years upwards of forty-eight thousand, some over sixty years of age.

In the summer of 1670 there was held a National Synod in Dublin—the first for forty years—at which were present the four archbishops, the two other bishops then in Ireland, and the vicars-general of the other sees. Later in the same year he held a provincial Synod at Clones, and again, in 1678, one at Ardpatrick.

He followed the Tories into their fastnesses, reasoned with them as a father and pastor, and in many instances persuaded them to give up their outlaw life; interested himself in procuring for them pardons for the offences with which the law charged them, so as to enable them to return to civil occupations or to go abroad to settle in some Catholic country, where many of them afterwards rose to positions of fame and power.

One of his first cares was the education of the young. Having obtained the services of Fr. S. Rice and two other Jesuits, he set up for them a school in Drogheda, where, or near which, he usually lived. Here they carried on for over three years, having in general some one hundred and fifty Catholic youths, besides some forty Protestants, and seemingly about twenty-five ecclesiastics. He met with great difficulties in keeping it in existence.

He visited all the eleven dioceses in the province of Armagh, and at the request of their pastors inspected certain other dioceses also. He kept up a constant correspondence with the Holy See and Propaganda. This, of course, had to be conducted under an assumed name and in a secret manner, and naturally with great expense; so that he at times spent up to one-third of his revenue in this way. Indeed he claims that he wrote more letters in four years than the Irish bishops in the preceding thirty.

He was appointed visitor to the Scoto-Irish of the Hebrides, and in 1671 contemplated a voyage there, which probably was

made, as reference is made to a relation or report from him on these islands.

Even in June, 1670, on a sudden alarm, he had to burn all his letters, including the brief of his consecration; but on the whole conditions had been fairly tolerable up to 1673, when the persecution began to set in again. He exhorted his fellow pastors to remain in the country and conceal themselves till the storm should have passed, or if need be to fearlessly lay down their lives for their flocks.

He did not quail before the coming tempest. "Perhaps the storm will aid us more than the favouring breeze," he says.

In December, 1673, he writes: "The hut in which Dr. Brennan [then of Waterford, afterwards Archbishop of Cashel] and myself have taken refuge is made of straw; when we lie down to rest, through the opening of the roof we can see the stars; when it rains, we are refreshed by each successive shower." A little oaten bread was their only support; "yet," he adds, "we choose rather to die of hunger and cold than to abandon our flocks, since it would be shameful for those spiritual soldiers to become hirelings who were trained in Rome." Again, in 1674, he tells of their sudden flight: "We deemed it necessary to take to our heels; a cutting north wind blew in our faces, and the hail beat so dreadfully in our eyes that to the present we have scarcely been able to see with them. Often we were in danger of being lost, till at length we arrived at the house of a reduced gentleman who had nothing to lose; but, for our misfortune, he had a stranger in his house by whom we did not wish to be recognised: hence we were placed in a large garret, without chimney and without fire, where we have been during the past eight days. Blessed be God, who gave us the favour of suffering."

In March, 1675, he tells of his fear that "we must fly once more to the woods and caverns in which we have already, for fifteen months, passed a severe novitiate."

At times there was a lull in the storm.

Finally, the frenzy of the Titus Oates plot spread from England to Ireland. Dr. Plunket was arrested and imprisoned. Charges were trumped up against him—that he had enrolled a body of 70,000 papists to levy war against the crown, and had conspired with the King of France to land a French army at Carlingford—charges which on the face of them were absurd and incredible. Being arraigned at Dundalk, his perjured accusers did not dare to appear against him in a place where both they and he were known. The master-minds in the anti-Catholic agitation found it necessary to have the trial removed to London. We know the gross unfairness of the proceedings there, as is now admitted on all hands. One phrase addressed to the accused by the president of the court affords a flood of light:—"The bottom of your treason was your setting up your false religion." It is true he died for the Catholic faith!

He went to his fate as though to a wedding, by the testimony of one of his jailers. On the scaffold he openly professed the faith, solemnly protested his entire innocence, and gave a complete pardon to all his enemies and adversaries. An eye-witness declared that his heroism in death gave more glory to religion than he could have won for it by many years of a fruitful apostolate. He died on the 11th of July (or the 1st, old style), 1681. His constant toils and sufferings, as well as his long imprisonment, had told on him, and though only fifty-two years of age, he is said to have looked to be seventy.

May his influence ever be exerted to preserve the true faith for that people for whom he toiled and for whom he laid down his life. God grant, too, that there may be admitted to the same honours of beatification—and in due time of canonization—that long list of heroes, some 260 in number, who laid down their lives for the same faith and love, and who form but a fraction of those lives, given for God and Christ, which have made of the Irish "the martyr nation of the world."

W.

To the Tomb of St. Francis Xavier.

A Pilgrimage to the Island of Sanchoan (St. John's Island), off the South Coast of China.

BY WM. GUERIN FITZGIBBON, B.A.

(Captain of Mungret, 1902-03) Hongkong Civil Service.

PAST and present students of my old *Alma Mater* will understand with what pleasure I learnt last September that their Lordships the Bishops of Hongkong and Canton were making arrangements to organise a pilgrimage to the tomb of that illustrious Jesuit missionary saint, the glorious patron of all Catholic Missions in the Far East, the great Thaumaturgus of the Orient, St. Francis Xavier, who passed to his heavenly reward 365 years ago on the island of Sanchoan, about 100 miles south-west of Hongkong.

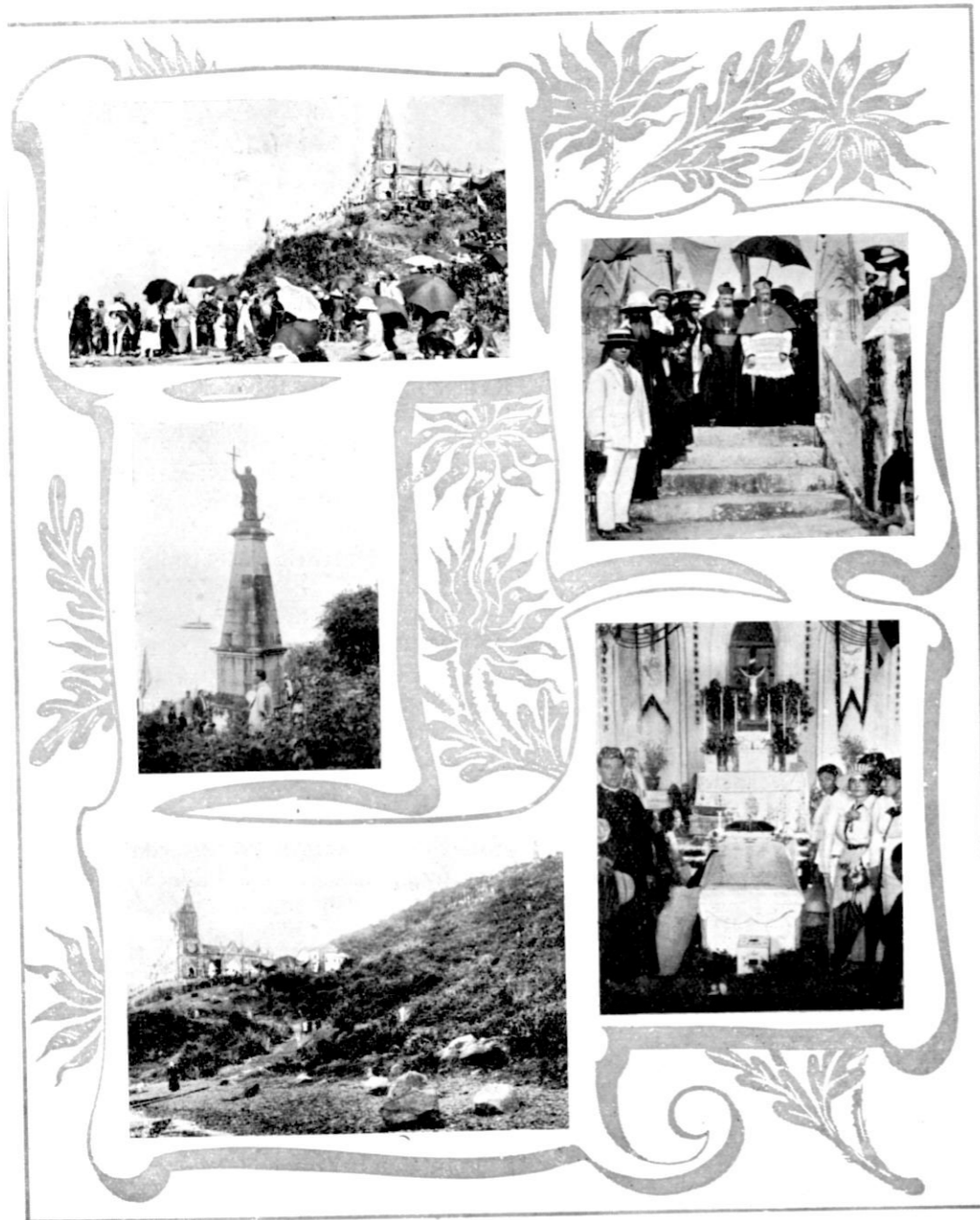
There is no steamer communication between Hongkong and Sanchoan; indeed the only European whom the islanders see for months and perhaps years at a time is the priest in charge of the Mission, the zealous Father Eugene Thomas, who has strenuously laboured among these poor people during the past fourteen years. It was, therefore, necessary to charter a vessel for the pilgrimage, and their Lordships were fortunate in securing a large, well-appointed French coasting and river steamer named the "Charles Hardouin." Most of the actual organising work was in the able hands of the Rev. Father Spada, of Rosary Church, Kowloon, who acted as Director of the Pilgrimage.

Nearly two hundred Chinese pilgrims from Canton travelled to Hongkong by

train, and arrived just before 5.30 p.m., the time fixed for the departure of our steamer. As we looked down from the promenade deck on those crowds of fervent Chinese Christians from the capital city of South China, as they came hurrying on to the wharf after their long train journey from Canton, our thoughts flew back through three and a half centuries to the humble mat shed on the shore of Sanchoan in which the noble saint, who is now the patron of missions numbering millions of native Christians, gave up his soul to his Master on the 27th November, 1552. *Si quaeris monumentum circumspice.*

Saturday, the 13th October, 1917, was one of those beautiful brilliant days which we enjoy in Hongkong and South China almost uninterruptedly from October to March. The steamer cast off from her wharf at 5.30 p.m., the numerous flags with which she was decorated for the occasion fluttering gaily in the breeze as she steamed out through the magnificent harbour of Hongkong and headed southwards towards Macao.

Besides their Lordships Bishops de Guébriant and Pozzoni, Vicars Apostolic of Canton and Hongkong, there were on board many priests belonging to various missions in the Kwangtung Province, including the Rev. Fathers Sebastiao Maria



1. Pilgrims on Island. 2. Group, including Bishop de Guebriant, and Bishop Pozzoni.
3. Statue of St. Francis Xavier. 4. Tomb of the Saint. 5. Church of St. Francis Xavier.

VIEWS OF SANCHOAN.

Aparicio da Silva, Joao Lucas, and Vicente Leong of the Mission of the Society of Jesus at Shiuhing. There were also several Christian Brothers, Sisters of the Congregation of the Immaculate Conception, Sisters of the Poor, Daughters of Charity of the Canossian Institute, and Sisters of St. Paul of Chartres. The Emerald Isle had three lay representatives, Mr. W. Coughlan of Youghal, Mr. P. Barry of Queenstown, and the writer, hailing from the Kingdom of Kerry.

Before dinner, which was served at 7.30 p.m., His Lordship Mgr. de Guébriant, Bishop of Canton, recited the Angelus, and then the voices of hundreds of pilgrims joined in singing that beautiful hymn "Ave Maris Stella." After dinner other hymns were sung and prayers said in common, and as we steamed slowly down through Macao harbour about 9 p.m. in the calm of that beautiful October evening, the sweet words of the "Ave Maria" were borne from a hundred voices to the eager crowd of pilgrims awaiting us on the Praya. As we drew near to the wharf the spirit of the pilgrimage was manifested in the exultant strains of the Magnificat and the 112th and 116th Psalms. *Laudate Dominum omnes gentes: laudate eum omnes populi*—O praise the Lord all ye nations: praise him all ye people.

The band of the Chinese boys of the Macao Salesian Orphanage played from the shore while our steamer was making fast to the wharf. The Praya for a considerable distance on both sides of the wharf was lined by thousands of Chinese. The occasion was a solemn one, and the whole scene was deeply impressive. One hundred and thirty-eight pilgrims came on board at Macao, bringing with them the Salesian Orphanage Band.

We left Macao at 10 p.m. and settled down to our long all-night trip southwards to Sanchoan. Soon after leaving the

harbour we were joined by a Chinese gunboat, which the Canton authorities had provided as a protection against the pirates who infest these southern waters. This gunboat remained with us until we came within sight of Macao on the return journey next day.

Prayers were recited and hymns sung by all the pilgrims after we left Macao; the Rosary was then chanted, and special prayers were offered to the glorious saint whose tomb we were about to visit. By midnight we had all retired to whatever accommodation we could find—deck chairs, ordinary stiff-backed cane chairs, or even a shady corner of the bare deck—for, large as the steamer was, all the available cabin accommodation was barely sufficient for the ladies, Chinese and European.

Masses were celebrated at daybreak at two altars which had been improvised in the saloon, and we all received the Blessed Sacrament. When we came out on deck our steamer was just casting anchor in the Bay of Sanchoan, perhaps on the very spot at which rode the good ship *Santa Cruz*, in which St. Francis Xavier arrived in this bay 365 years ago.

This island was first visited in 1517, nearly twenty years after Vasco da Gama discovered the Indies, by one of Albuquerque's most distinguished officers, Fernao Peres de Andrade. The object of the visit appears to have been to open negotiations with the Chinese traders. This trading mission, however, met with little or no success, as anti-foreign feeling was extremely bitter at the time, and to set foot on China meant imprisonment and tortures, and probably death. It was some thirty-five years later that St. Francis Xavier, after ten years' labours at Goa, among the Paravas, at Mancar, Meliapor, Ceylon, Malacca and Japan, arrived at Sanchoan on the 15th September, 1552, and saw before him that vast empire to which he had so long and

so fervently desired to bring the light of the Gospel. St. Francis landed with a brother of the Society of Jesus, a Chinese named Antonia de Santa Fé, who had taken the habit at Goa. Three other Jesuits who had accompanied St. Francis on the *Santa Cruz* were sent on by him to Japan.

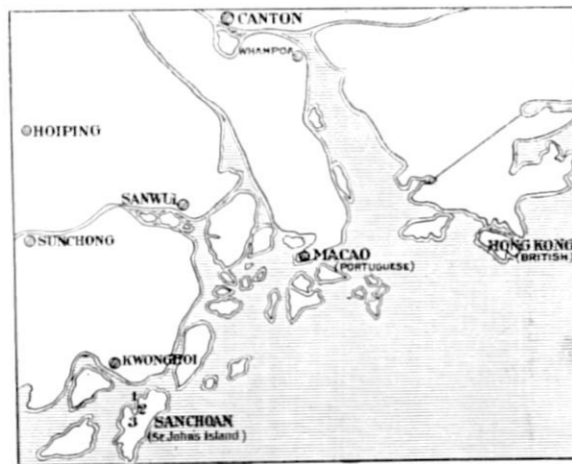
The zealous missionary prepared at once to carry out his design of getting over to the mainland, which was visible across the channel from the island. The Portuguese officers and traders who accompanied him on the *Santa Cruz* attempted to persuade him that his design was impracticable, all setting before his eyes the certain and terrible punishments and tortures that awaited him at the hands of the Chinese authorities. The saint was, however, not to be deterred. He succeeded in engaging a Chinese merchant to take him to Canton and to land him, as we read in the saint's letters, "early in the morning at the gate

of the city, with his books and other similar small luggage," Xavier binding himself that no tortures should ever bring him to confess the name or house of him who had set him on the shore. This voyage was deferred for some weeks by the Chinese merchant owing to the fear of being discovered and denounced to the Governor of Canton, a fear probably fostered by the Portuguese traders, who dreaded that the revenge of the Canton authorities would also fall on themselves. After he had been thus held up at Sanchoan for over two months the Saint was seized with a violent fever on the 20th November,

and on Sunday, November the 27th, under a wretched shelter made of straw matting, and attended only by his faithful Brother in Jesus, Antonio de Santa Fé, this saintly scion of the illustrious houses of de Jasso and Xavier breathed forth his holy soul into the hands of his Maker. Father Butler gives the date of the saint's death as the 2nd December, but the following beautiful account of his last hours, left us by Brother Antonio de Santa Fé, removes any doubt as to the correct date:—

"The Father spoke with great fervour for five or six hours, having continually the name of Jesus on his lips. During the whole of Thursday and Friday he was so patient and so quiet that it was no work whatever to wait upon him. On Saturday he began to lose the power of his speech. As soon as I perceived it I became convinced that Our Lord was soon to take him away; and as I was placing a candle

into his hand—I being alone with him—he slept in the Lord, and his blessed soul departed from this miserable life. Without any effort he passed to the life of the Blessed, to receive the reward of the many labours which he had borne for the exaltation and the propagation of the Faith, and for the name of Jesus Our Lord. It was, therefore, on a Sunday, November 27th, in the year 1552, at two o'clock after midnight, in a straw hut on the island of Sanchoan, off the coast of the Canton Province, that the blessed soul of Father Master Francis left this present life for eternal rest."



Sanchoan and Coast of China.

The remains were enclosed in a large Chinese coffin, which was filled up with lime so that the flesh being quickly consumed the bones might be carried away by the next ship leaving the island for Malacca.

On February 17th of the following year, as a ship was ready to sail southwards, the grave was opened. When the lime was removed, the face was found ruddy and fresh coloured—like that of a man who is in sweet repose—and the body was perfectly whole and sound, with its natural moisture uncorrupted. The sacred remains were taken to Malacca, whence in August of the same year they were translated to Goa in India, where they were received by an immense multitude, the Viceroy and the whole city turning out to do honour to the great servant of God. The body is still in the Church of the Good Jesus at Goa, and every tenth year the Faithful are allowed to gaze at the holy remains, which time and decay have left unimpaired. On these occasions not only Christians, but thousands of Hindus flock to venerate the precious body of the illustrious saint.

In 1565, thirteen years after St. Francis Xavier's death, eight Jesuit Fathers established themselves at Macao, and some years later, in 1582, Fathers Ruggieri and Ricci succeeded in entering Canton, after having gained the favour of the Viceroy of that city. In 1639 their successors raised at Sanchoan, over the place where their Brother had been buried, a stone which still marks the spot to-day, and is now situated in the centre of a chapel, known as the Chapel of the Tomb, built in 1870 by the Right Rev. Mgr. Guillemin, the first Prefect Apostolic of the two Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

It was opposite this Chapel of the Tomb that we found our steamer anchored as we came out on deck from the saloon after we had attended Mass and received Holy Communion. The shore was about half a

mile distant, and we immediately made preparations to disembark in the native boats (*sampans*), which soon crowded round the steamer. We landed at 6.30 a.m. on a small rough stone pier, just under the hill on which the Chapel of the Tomb is built. A procession was formed on the pier, headed by their Lordships the Bishops of Hongkong and Canton. The cross was borne in front, followed by the band of the Salesian Orphanage of Macao. We proceeded slowly up the path leading to the Chapel of the Tomb, the way being lined on both sides by hundreds of the people of Sanchoan, who had gathered from all the surrounding villages to assist in the devotions of this eventful day in the history of their remote and lonely island. From the pier to the Chapel, and from there to the great bronze statue of the saint higher up the hill, the path and steps were gaily decorated with flags; the island of Sanchoan was indeed *en fete* to welcome the pilgrims who had come to show their respectful veneration at the tomb of the Grand Apostle of the Orient.

It is impossible to describe the intense feeling of pious respect and veneration with which our souls were filled as we entered the chapel and beheld the simple tomb of this great servant of God. The pilgrims crowded round to kneel and kiss the stone, which when it was first erected in 1639 by the Jesuit Fathers of Macao stood perpendicularly over the spot where the saint had been buried, but now rests horizontally on the top of the simple stone tomb in the centre of the chapel. This stone is just over 6 feet long, 2½ feet wide, and 5 inches thick, and bears Chinese and Portuguese inscriptions. The translation of the Chinese inscription is: "Francis Xavier, a Western Saint, of the Society of Jesus, in the winter of the year Yam Tsz, *i.e.*, the 31st year of the Emperor Ka Ching's reign, went to heaven to enjoy the true rest. Later on, in the twelfth year of the Emperor Sung Ching,

his Brothers of the same Society raised this stone to his memory." The Portuguese inscription is as follows: Aqui foi sepultado S. Francisco Xavier da Companhia de Jesus Apostolo do Oriente. Este padrao se levantou An. 1639. (Here was buried St. Francis Xavier of the Society of Jesus, Apostle of the Orient. This stone was erected in the year 1639).

We remained kneeling at the tomb while Mass was celebrated, and then left to make room for the hundreds outside who were patiently awaiting their turn to enter the little chapel.

This Chapel of the Tomb is a pretty structure, in simple and graceful Gothic style. It is only 60 feet long by 30 wide, and has a steeple which is about 75 feet high. It is surrounded by a cemented esplanade, bounded by a stone railing. The ensemble is very pleasing to the eye, and, truly, as one sees for the first time on this lonely and desolate island the graceful chapel rising in bold relief on the slope of the promontory, he cannot but realise the unspeakable beauty of sanctity, since it has power thus to make "the wilderness rejoice and flourish like a lily"—"*exultabit solitudo et florebit quasi lilium.*"

It will be observed in one of the photographs that the windows of the chapel are built up. This was done in 1886, when a number of pilgrims visited Sanchoan from Hongkong to repair the damages wrought in a wave of ruin and desolation which had swept over the island two years earlier, when the chapel was ransacked and plun-

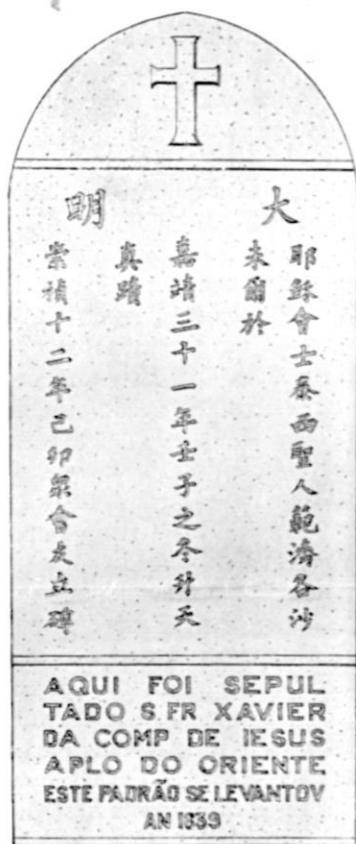
dered by pirates, probably with the connivance of the Chinese Provincial Authorities. The altars, the doors, the windows, the chapel bell, the marble floor, the beautiful white marble that surrounded the tomb, nay the very roof itself, tiles and wood, all were looted, and what could not be carried away was wantonly broken. The sacred

building itself, being entirely of stone, escaped complete destruction, and was, as explained, repaired two years later, the windows being built up as a protection against robbers, and the marble of the tomb and altars being replaced by simple stone which offers no temptation to the gangs of pirates who prey on these islands and their simple inhabitants from time to time.

From the chapel we climbed up to the monument of the saint. This is a granite pedestal, about 30 feet high erected in 1877 and situated on the slope of the hill about 100 feet above the Chapel of the Tomb. It bears on its summit a bronze statue of the saint, representing him as looking across towards the mainland of the vast empire to which he had been denied admission; his right hand resting on an anchor, symbol of the Hope of Redemption

which he had longed to bring to the hundreds of millions of inhabitants of China; his left hand bearing aloft the sacred emblem of the Faith to which he had come to call them.

Over on the south side of the bay, situated between two villages, stands the large and graceful Church of the Mission, erected, at



INSCRIPTIONS ON TOMB OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

the same time as the Chapel of the Tomb, through the zeal and veneration of Mgr. Guillemin and the liberality of Her Majesty the Empress Eugénie, who on so many occasions proved her generosity towards the Church in China. It was mainly through her bountiful aid, for instance, that Mgr. Guillemin was enabled to rear the beautiful Gothic cathedral of Canton.

When we returned to the Chapel, Masses were still being celebrated. Afterwards the Rev. Father José da Costa Nunes, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Macao, preached an eloquent sermon on St. Francis Xavier, taking as his text the words: "Behold the place where they laid him"—"*Ecce locus ubi posuerunt eum*" (Mark 16, 6). After the sermon His Lordship Bishop de Guébriant, Vicar Apostolic of Canton, gave the Pontifical Benediction, and presented a relic of the saint for the faithful to kiss.

Breakfast was then served in the grounds of the little chapel, and immediately afterwards we returned to the pier where *sampans* were waiting to take us back to the steamer. At 11.15 a.m. all were on board, and as our vessel passed out of the bay to the sound of hundreds of voices singing the jubilant notes of the *Te Deum*, we continued to gaze in tender veneration on the fast-receding island, that spot where Almighty God had, for the first time in this vast Chinese Empire, manifested so visibly His great power when He allowed the remains of His faithful servant to come from the grave whole and sound as if death had never been upon them.

At 5.45 p.m. we reached Macao, where we

remained only about half an hour, and, after a fast trip, arrived just after 10 p.m. at Hongkong, where we disembarked, the weary pilgrims from Canton remaining on board to continue their journey, about an hour later, up the river to Canton.

The earnest piety displayed during the pilgrimage by the Chinese Christians left a deep impression on the minds of all the Europeans present, and must have been a source of exceeding joy to the great saint as he looked down from his heavenly home on those Christian descendants of the heathen to whom he had longed to bring the divine light of the Gospel of Christ, and for whose salvation he had never ceased to plead with tears and prayers before the Supreme Father of all mankind:—

"O God, Who createst all things, remember that the souls of unbelievers have been called into existence by Thee, and that they have been created after Thy own image and likeness. Remember, O Lord, that for their salvation Thy Son Jesus Christ suffered the most cruel death on the cross. Let it not then, I entreat Thee, O Lord, be any longer permitted that Thy Son should be despised by unbelievers; but, appeased by the prayers of holy men and of the Church, the Spouse of Thy most holy Son, do Thou have pity on them, and, forgetting their idolatry and their unbelief, bring it to pass that they too may acknowledge Thy Son Jesus Christ, Who is our Salvation, Life and Resurrection, through Whom we are saved and liberated, and to Whom be honour and glory throughout all ages without end. Amen."



Fr. Riordan sends us the following account of the Mungret men in the diocese of Florida:—

"In the diocese of St. Augustine, Florida, there are nine alumni of Mungret College, seven of whom are Seculars and the other two Jesuits. First in rank is the Bishop, **Right Rev. M. J. Curley, D.D.**, whose see is in the old Spanish town of St. Augustine. He has been ruling the diocese since 1914, about nine months after the late Bishop Kenny died. Not only is he a fearless defender of the Church's claims, but during the War he proved to the hilt that a Catholic and a Bishop are more a defender of Government than the loud-mouthed ranters of patriotism. Many an Irish priest becomes a naturalised citizen of the American Republic.

Under his episcopate churches and schools and a hospital have been built. At Miami and in Jacksonville two churches are in course of erection. And in addition to all of these, a Catholic Clubhouse is in full swing in Jacksonville. At this rate of building an outsider may conclude that the Church in Florida has slipped on "Seven-league Boots" to make giant's strides toward the North Pole of glory.

To help the Bishop in his efforts the other alumni of Mungret are scattered over the State from Fernandina to Tampa. The **Rev. Father Nunan** is pastor in Fernandina; **Father Maher** and **Nevin** at Jackson-

ville, the one a pastor, the other a curate; **Fathers P. Barry, V.G.**, at St. Augustine, **Bresnahan** at South Jacksonville, **O'Riordan** at Sanford, **McNally, S.J.**, and **Stritch, S.J.**, at Tampa. To think that the State of Florida is 46,959 miles square, with a Catholic population of 53,000 souls, and only fifty-three priests to care for so many.

To break and distribute the food of the Gospel to the shivering crowd, **Father Maher**, the well-known and kind-hearted pastor, looks after his parish in Jacksonville. It is by far the largest one of the parishes of Jacksonville. One of the two curates assisting him in the care of the parish is **Father Nevin**, who is a devoted young priest. Two curates are needed to look after the wide area which the parish covers. Between hospitals,

jails and charity missions they are on the "go" all the time.

Our Vicar-General is also Pastor of the Cathedral Parish, and right worthily he discharges the heavy responsibilities of his offices. Shortly after the death of **Father O'Brien** he succeeded to the Vicar-Generalship, having left a new parish he formed in So. Jacksonville.

To the parish of So. Jacksonville **Father Bresnahan** succeeded. He is a missionary to Protestants, for whose benefit he has spent himself in going from country



REV. J. RIORDAN.

place to country-place preaching the Faith, oftentimes to listless people, aye! even to cynical bigots.

From So. Jacksonville let us proceed to Fernandina, a distance of forty miles, where **Father Nunan's** modest mansion rises. He is in charge for nine or ten years. A Convent school is attached to the parish, taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

So much for the Seculars. At Tampa **Father McNally** is rector of the Community and head of the new High School built within the past few years. The school accommodates 140 pupils. **Father McNally** is unsparing in energy to secure the best education for every pupil. On the teaching staff is **Father Stritch**, who is remarkable for his ability as teacher and his fatherly interest in the boys."

Fr. Denis Turner, C.S.S.R. ('89-'91), was appointed Rector of St. Patrick's, Esker, in August, 1918. **Fr. Turner** was ordained priest at Teignmouth, Devon, in 1890, and was for many years stationed at Clonard Monastery, Belfast. He is continually engaged in missionary labours throughout the country. We wish him health and blessings in his arduous work.

Fr. C. Hunt, C.S.S.R. ('81-'86), after twenty-five years' missionary labours beneath the Southern Cross, returned to Ireland last February. During all his time in Australia he filled the office of Rector. He is at present attached to St. Joseph's, Dundalk.

Fr. James Murray, C.S.S.R. ('81-'88), is in Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.

Fr. George Kilbride, C.S.S.R., after a brief respite in Australia, has again returned to the Philippine Islands. He is a great favourite among the Philipinos, and is considered one of the most successful missionaries amongst them. He is continually calling to Ireland for more labourers. The harvest is undoubtedly great, but the labourers are very few.

Fr. Frank O'Rourke, C.S.S.R. ('11-'13), was ordained April 6th, 1919. Last August he was appointed to St. Joseph's, Dundalk, where he began to work with all the zeal of a missionary. On the event of a fire breaking out in the church in the beginning of this year he sustained a serious injury in his right hand. He was helping to remove a life-size statue from the sanctuary. While engaged in the work the statue fell and crushed his hand beneath it. The wound is not yet healed, and twelve months will probably elapse before he is ready for the field again.

Rev. Matt. Hickey, C.S.S.R. ('11-'14), was professed in Dundalk, Feb. 2nd, 1919. He has got very strong and is at present at Esker, studying 2nd Theology. **Rev. A. Glover, C.S.S.R.** ('11-'15) is also in 2nd Theology.

Rev. S. Connelly, C.S.S.R. ('12-'16), is finishing his 2nd year's Philosophy.

Rev. James Reynolds, C.S.S.R. ('09-'16), reports excellent health and spirits. He is at present in his 1st year's Theology.

Rev. Fr. Joyce, P.P., V.F., has been lately appointed Parish Priest, Portumna, Co. Galway.

Rev. Nicholas Fegan (1896) has been recently appointed P.P. in the Galway diocese.

Rev. Michael Saul, S.J. ('04-'09), was ordained at Milltown Park last year, and has now finished his course in Theology. He entered the Society in 1909, and after his novitiate went to the Collegio Penizi, Malta, where he spent two years. He studied Philosophy at Valkenburg until the outbreak of the war in 1914, when he went to St. Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst. During his years on the Continent **Fr. Saul** gave special attention to the study of languages. He is a fluent Irish speaker and is keenly interested in the revival of our language. We wish him every success in his work.

There are two Mungret men for ordination this Summer in Maynooth, viz., **Rev. Edward Hartnett, B.A.**, and **Rev. P. Lynch, B.A.** Both graduated in 1916 in the N.U.I. **Paddy Lynch** is a most enthusiastic man about all things Irish, and has held the Presidency of the Columban League for the past year—the highest office in the House. **Eddie Hartnett** is still mining in Irish History fields. Both **P. Lynch** and **E. Hartnett** are for the diocese of Limerick.

Charlie Moriarty ('10-'11) is in Second Divinity for Limerick diocese.

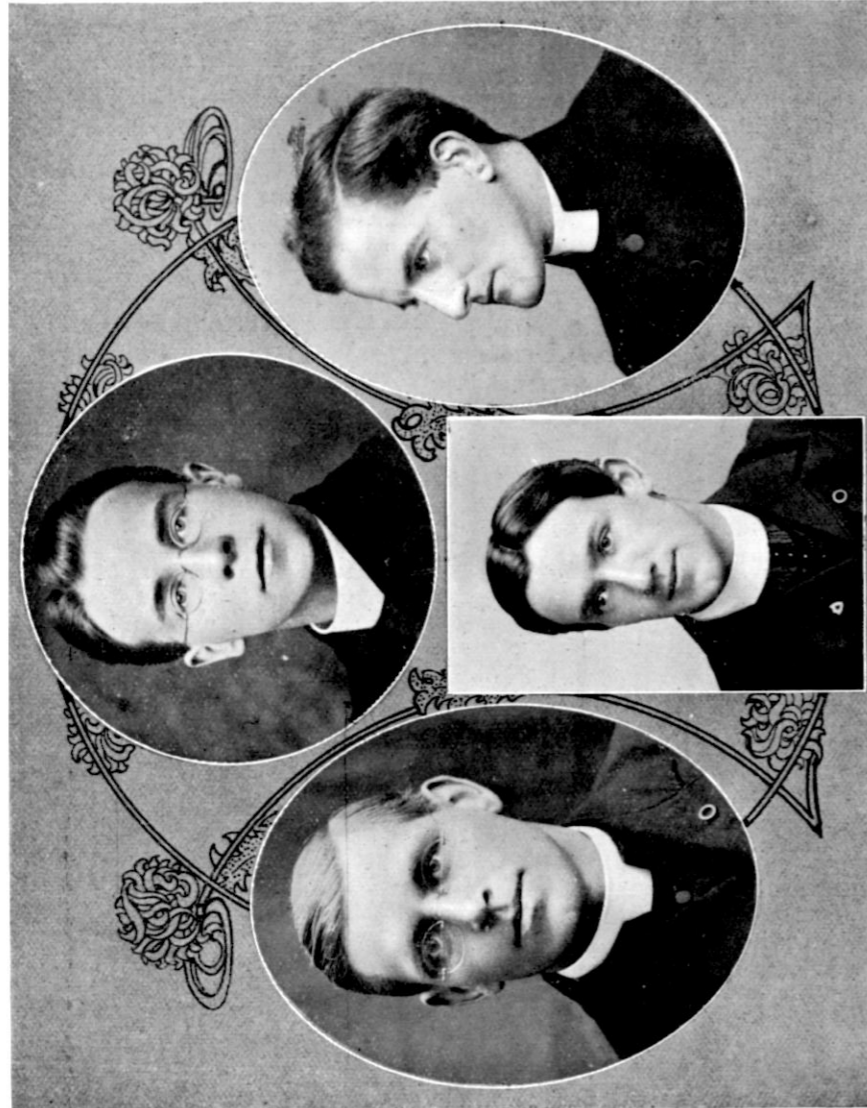
Jerome Keating ('14-'15) is here in the B.A. class. On leaving Mungret he went to Holy Cross College, Clonliffe, and after doing part of the Arts and Philosophy course there was sent to Maynooth for the diocese of Dublin. "Get **Jerome** on your side in a football match, and you are sure to win."

James Linehan ('11-'15) is for the diocese of Cloyne. He is in the Second Arts class, and besides the ordinary philosophical course, he is doing Honours in Modern Languages.

Rev. W. Lillis, B.A. ('08-'09), who was ordained in 1918, is doing active missionary work in Dublin. He is a fluent preacher in Irish.

Rev. Thomas Dunphy, B.A. ('08-'9), is on the Mission in the diocese of Glasgow.

Rev. John M'Keon, who was ordained in Genoa in 1917, is on the Mission in Bathurst, Australia.



REV. E. HARTNETT.

REV. T. LONG, O.M.I.
REV. P. LYNCH.

REV. M. SAUL, S.J.

SOME OF OUR RECENTLY ORDAINED PRIESTS.

Richard Deasy is at present doing 3rd Divinity. "He is, as we say here, *solidissimus*. He does not forget the old *Alma Mater*. It is a subject we often talk on."

Tom Mahon got the degree of B.Ph. last September, and earned the special appreciation of his professors for the papers he sent in. He is now doing the 1st Divinity Course, and has quite distinguished himself at the various disputations during the year. He is a student of whom great expectations are entertained.

Frs. Sheil and Madigan, of the Seattle diocese, and Fr. Hugh Floyd, of Morgan Park, Duluth, were in Ireland lately, and paid a visit to their *Alma Mater*.

Rev. T. Long, O.M.I., was ordained priest on Easter Sunday last at Belmont, Stillorgan. He will begin his missionary work this summer. We wish him every success.

Rev. R. Butler, S.J., who writes to us from Trichinopoly, expects to return to Ireland this summer to begin his theological studies.

Fr. James McArdle, whose photo we publish, has had a very distinguished career in the N.U.I. He took out his M.A. degrees and the Higher Diploma in Education. He is at present in India, where he is working up a High School for Telugus at Pharingipuram, Guntur District (South India). He is publishing a little periodical called "Charity" in aid of his school.

Fr. Charles Piler, S.J., is teaching at St. Aloysius' College, Galle, Ceylon.

Fr. Michael Curtin is assistant Head-Master in St. Mary's High School, Madras. His health has been rather delicate since he went to India. Despite this, he is a hard worker and has won the hearts of all the people.

Fr. John Morris writes from Capetown:—"Dr. John Colgan is the leading churchman here—the Dr. Mannix of Capetown. He has just concluded a brilliant course of Lenten lectures on Socialism, which, for solidity, charm of language, and persuasiveness were quite the finest ever heard here. The Socialists of Capetown attended, and, if not converted, were at least much enlightened by the discourse."

John Guerin is at St. Peter's College, Freshfield, Liverpool, studying for the priesthood. He gives a very interesting account of his life and doings, and is happy in his vocation.

Frank Coyle, Ernest Glancy, Tom Hartnett, Charlie Maguire and James Maxwell are doing First Theology at Propaganda. Frank Coyle and Ernest Glancy are doing a special course of Church Music.

Leo Lehmann, Jack MacNamara, Paddy O'Donnell and Eddie Wynne are in 2nd Theology. **John Rafferty**, who is in 3rd Year, got 1st Place in Dogmatic Theology and Gregorian Chant, and 2nd in Ecclesiastical History last November. Leo Lehmann got 1st in Sacred Archaeology and 2nd in Ecclesiastical History. Jack MacNamara, Eddie Wynne, John Rafferty and Frank Coyle are prominent in the games on the villa. Jack and Eddie were two of the prominent players on the old Mungret triumphant XV. of 1918. They sadly miss the clash of the caman. Jack is ready to argue against all comers that there is no game to beat a Hurling match.

Michael Keyes has been recently ordained. He is looking remarkably well after his very serious illness last Christmas. **Michael Geehan, Paddy Nolan**, and **Pat Magill** are finishing their 3rd Theology. **Pat Halligan** and **Dick Hennessy** are in 1st Year. **Anthony Madigan** will commence Theology in the coming year. **Denis Somers** is just finishing his 1st Philosophy.

Anthony Madigan writes: "What was our surprise the other day when we met in the piazza in front of the Propaganda College **E. Lyons, M. Clune, J. McKenna** and **M. Murray**. They have come from Genoa to Rome to be present at the canonizations. There was quite a big crowd of Mungret men standing there at the Propaganda door, including **James Croker** (Br. Martin), in his brown habit and sandals. The Genoa men look very well, and are enjoying thoroughly the sights of Rome."

Michael Clasby was ordained priest on May 29th, at Rochester, N.Y.

John J. Murphy, S.J., was ordained at Georgetown, Washington, D.C., by Cardinal Gibbons, on June 29th.

Dan Carey was ordained priest on June 6th for the Chinese Mission.

We copy the following notice from an Australian paper:—

"In St. Joseph's Church at Hobart, on St. Patrick's Day, the three Masses were said by brothers, a unique happening. The Rev. **Fr. John Cullen, B.A.**, of St. Joseph's, said the first Mass; **Fr. Arthur Cullen, B.A.**, of Brighton, said the second Mass; and **Fr. Joseph Cullen, B.A.**, said the third Mass."

These three brothers are all past Apostolic students of Mungret. We wish them every blessing in their work.

Willie Ryan, son of our distinguished fellow-citizen Mr. T. Ryan (formerly Mayor of Limerick), has been recently married.

Captain J. M. Crowe, Veterinary Surgeon, lately demobilised from the R.A.V.C., has established himself in Edenderry, King's Co., where he has already secured an extensive practice. We offer him our congratulations on his marriage, which took place on Nov. 12th of last year.

Richard Fitzsimons is now on Reporting Staff of *Irish Independent*, 111 Mid. Abbey Street, Dublin.



REV. J. McARDLE.

James B. Staek, of Listowel, Auditor, Solicitors' Apprentices Debating Society, delivered an inaugural address on 7th November.

Thomas O'Malley, Kilmilken, Maam, is an extensive farmer in Connemara, and a Rate Collector (large) and holder of other appointments to Galway Co. Council.

Dr. James Gannon is a successful practitioner in Oranmore, Co. Galway.

Dr. Michael McMahon (of Co. Clare) has been lately demobilised from Royal Army Medical Corps, and is at present *locum tenens* at University College, Galway.

Capt. George Gaynor, R.A.M.C., got Hon. War Degree of M.Sc., N.U.I., in October, 1919.

Thomas A. Rafferty is in business at Craughwell, Co. Galway.

Raymond Stephenson is a partner in firm of O'Keeffe & Lynch, Solicitors, 30 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Dr. N. H. Colohan has been lately appointed House Surgeon, Galway Infirmary.

James Campbell is Secretary, Galway Harbour Board and Milling Works in Galway.

Christopher Connolly served in R.N. during war, having some exciting experiences whilst in charge of T.B.D.

Dr. Arthur Colohan has recently obtained a fine position as S.M.O. of an Orthopaedic Hospital. He is an ex-Captain R.A.M.C.

Frank Davis is pursuing medical studies in U.C.G.

J. Kilgannon has been recently married. He is living for some time past in U.S.A. **Dr. Tom Lydon**, ex-Captain R.A.M.C. He secured D.P.H. (1st place) last examination. **Joe Leahy** is doing well in the Argentine.

Charles Jennings has passed his final examinations in Medicine. We offer him our congratulations on his success. **Patrick Duffy** and **Frank Quigley**, ex-Captains of the House and **Anthony O'Regan** are now doing their fourth year, and the exam. comes off in a couple of months. **Jack Morrin**, **Laurence Loughran**, **James Carney**, **Michael McInerney**, **Bertie O'Malley**, **Tom Moran**, **Charlie M'Entee** and **Joseph P. Dorr** are all now coming to the end of the Third Year Course. Most of them are attached to one or other of the various city Hospitals. **Joe Dorr** is also making a name for himself in Senior Rugby Football, being one of the best forwards on the University College team.

Frank Power, who is now doing his Second Year Medicine, also plays half on the University Coll. 2nd team, and in this connection often knocks across **Raymond Barry**, who is doing Engineering work at the College of Science, but plays football with the Civil Service Club. **Luke Quigley**, **John Egan**, **John Hanly** and **S. Cahill** are also doing Second Med., while in the First Year we have got **Jack Mellett** and **James Egan**, and **T. O'Sullivan**, who came to Dublin from Cork last autumn.

Emmet Scanlan likewise left Cork University last year, and is now at the Dublin College. **James Butler** is doing Commerce at the University (First Year). **Cyril O'Meehan** is going in for his exams. in Science and Engineering in June at the National, and his brother **Tom** has just secured the Preliminary exam. of the College of Surgeons.

At the College of Surgeons **Maurice Cremin** is doing his Third, and secured a couple of distinctions, including a gold medal at the last exam. **Tom Garry**, **Bertie Gubbins**, **Tom Lawless**, **Denis O'Brien**, **John Purcell**, and **Cecil O'Shaughnessy** are also doing Medicine there. **T. Lawless** plays a good deal of Hurling and Gaelic Football with the "Collegians."

John Kelly is at the Veterinary College. **John Golding** has been doing Agriculture at the Department Model Farm in Glasnevin.

Alfred Lee is studying Law at Trinity.

Kevin Mulkearn and **Vincent O'Brien** are both at business in Dublin. **Harry Clarke** is now at Switzer's, of Grafton Street.

In Holycross College, Clonliffe, **Anthony Morrissy** is this year doing his B.A. exam. His health has improved wonderfully. **Paddy O'Sullivan** (of Mallow) is also there in the Second Arts class with **Paddy Harris**.

Of the Mungret men at All Hallows College, **John O'Brien**, **Thomas Hayes** and **Daniel O'Sullivan** have now finished their course, and are to be ordained on June 20th. In the Third Divinity class there are **James Hickie**, **William Mulvihill**, **Patrick Tobin**, and **Denis O'Connell**. In Second Divinity we have **John Devlin**, **John English**, **Michael Sheahan**, B.A., **John Hayes** and **Denis Murphy**, our Captain, 1917-18. **John Devlin** is in great demand at concerts and lectures where any singing is required; while **Michael Sheahan** and **John English** are both among the best in the House at Gregorian singing.

The following have arrived at the end of their First Year's Theology—**David Ryan**, B.A., who did the Honours exam. in Philosophy last autumn; **Edward Kissane** and **William O'Connell**. In the Junior House **Michael O'Connor** is doing Second Arts, while **Thomas Pierce** and **Patrick Sheedy** are doing First Arts. **Paddy Hayes** is at home since Christmas owing to ill-health.

In St. John's College, Waterford, **Michael Guiry** has now come to the end of his Second Year's Theology, and **Frank Fitzgerald** and **Richard Fitzpatrick** have done First. **P. Walsh** and **J. Fitzgerald** and **Maurice Healy** have commenced Philosophy.

Morgan Walsh has started the study of Theology at St. Peter's College, Wexford; and **T. Bennett** is doing Philosophy at St. Patrick's, Armagh, as is also **Owen O'Neill**.

Michael McNamara is a reporter on the staff of a Dublin newspaper, and intends going to England shortly in a similar capacity.

Michael Dooley is farming at home near Birr, while **Frank Dooley** is apprenticed to a chemist at Boyle, Co. Roscommon.

Loman O'Regan is still in the National Bank, Belfast, and is prominent as a social worker in the St. Vincent de Paul Society and as an organiser and Knight Commander of the Blessed Sacrament League. **Gerald Magee** is at business in his father's offices at home in Belfast.

Joseph Duhig is in the National Bank in Middleton.

Joe Kennedy (of Lucan) is now a naval officer and doing splendidly.

Charles and **Tom O'Grady** are farming at home near Kilfinane. **Willie McKeogh** is similarly engaged.

Fr. W. Nesdale sailed for Australia a couple of months ago.

Joseph Butt, S.J., is at present doing his Philosophy at Mount St. Michael's, Hill Yard, Washington, U.S.A., where his brother **Michael** was to see him some months ago. The latter is engaged in the Railway Department, and advancing rapidly.

B. H. Lee, B.A. (Clifden, Co. Galway), finished his apprenticeship with Messrs. Henry Concannon & Fahy, Solicitors, Tuam, and is due for his final exam. just now.

James F. Fitzgerald, B.A., is Principal of St. Colman's Intermediate School, Roscommon.

Frank Carroll is Accountant, National Bank, Roscommon, and **Tom Mulcair**, Cashier, National Bank, Dunmore, Co. Galway.

Joseph Connolly, M.Inst.M.E., is Borough Surveyor, Cashel.

John Smith (1907, etc.) has a successful practice as a Solicitor, Castlebar.

Dr. Denis Morris is getting on splendidly with his new nursing home, St. Ann's Hydro, Salthill, Galway.

Raymond Stephenson, Solicitor, is partner in Messrs. O'Keeffe & Lynch, 30 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Frank Fahy, B.A., is M.P. for South Galway.

Louis Roche (1901-'04), Castleisland, Co. Kerry, is a prominent figure in Coursing circles.

Dr. J. B. Barry (1907) has been for some time attached to Hume Street Hospital, Dublin.

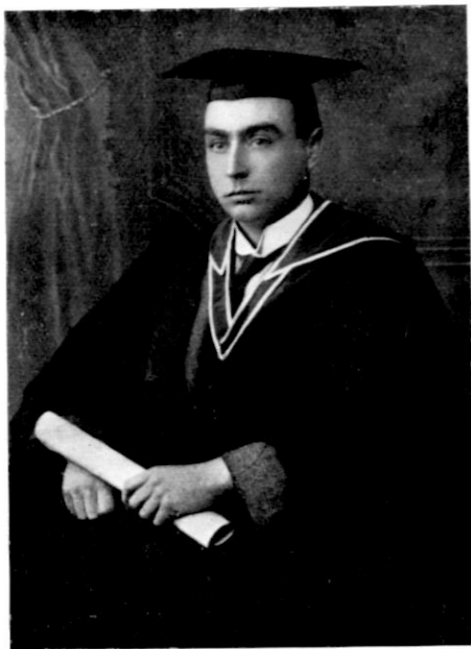
Gerald McCarthy has a good practice at the Bar.

We offer our congratulations to the following Mungret men recently married:—

James McMahon to Miss Eily Honan.
Terence Doorly to Miss May McDonnell.
Francis Dowling to Miss May McMahon.
Redmond Keating to Miss Mary Fitzgerald.
Jack Sweeney to Miss Eily McMahon.

Tom Coffey (1911-12) was reading medicine at University College, Dublin, when the war broke out. He joined the R.F.A. in September, 1914, and was all through the war, being finally demobilised in January, 1919. In December, 1918, he got an appointment in the Indian Forest Service, and is at present studying at Brasenose College, Oxford, for the degree in Forestry. Last season he played on the College Hockey XI., and is one of the Tennis VI. for this term. We wish him every success in his exams.

Jack Fogarty is now Accountant-Cashier at the new branch of the National Bank, Limavady, Co. Derry. He is popular wherever he goes, and has made friends everywhere. He is excellent at all sports, having won many tennis tournaments and golf championships, as well as being a keen fisherman and a first-rate shot. He speaks with much affection of his years in Mungret, of the cricket and football matches in which such well-known past Mungret men



R. JOHNSON, LL.B.

as Michael Garry, Dan Crowley (R.I.P.) and George O'Brien figure prominently. The Muses claim Jack Fogarty as one of their votaries, and he still retains his interest in the classics.



DR. W. ROCHE.

Dick Johnson is practising as a solicitor in his native town of Rathkeale, Co. Limerick. He took out his Honours B.A. degree in 1915, and his LL.B. (1st Cl. Hons.) in 1917, and Solicitor's final in 1918. His brother **Edwin Johnson** is at business in Rathkeale.

W. J. Roche, M.B., qualified last April. He read an Honours course, and got second place in the 2nd Medical Exam. He is heavy-weight boxing champion of University College, Cork, retaining championship since 1915, and Captain of University Rugby first team, 1919. It is scarcely necessary to inform our readers that he played on the Irish International team against England, Scotland and France this season. On the eve of the match with Wales he was unfortunately attacked with the influenza, as a result of which the Irish XV. was deprived of one of its best forwards. In their accounts of the international matches both the English and Irish papers singled him out for special praise. Willie also plays on the hockey and cricket teams of the University.

Gerard Holmes qualified last December, and is at present House Surgeon at the Peterborough Infirmary, Peterborough.

John Lahiff is reading for his Final Medical at Cork University. He was organising Secretary of the Students' Club in 1919. **Eddie** and **Gerard Lahiff** are doing 3rd Medical. They have both played on the Collegians' Hurling team during the past two years.

On June 14th, 1919, the Western District Committee of the Irish branch of the Institution of Municipal Engineers was formally inaugurated. **Mr. P. J. Raftery, B.E.**, was appointed District Chairman. Speaking of the resolutions dealing with the salaries question, the *Municipal Engineering and Sanitary Record* of July 24th, 1919, writes in an editorial: "If all the District Committees formed in connection with the Institution of Municipal Engineers in Ireland show similar vigour to that of the Western District Committee of the Institution, . . . the material prospects of the Irish Municipal Engineers will ere long undergo much-needed improvement." Having detailed the various resolutions adopted, the notice concludes: "The resolutions are of a decidedly practical nature, and the Secretary of the Institution of Municipal Engineers is to bring them to the notice of all parties concerned. It is only by combined action such as that initiated by the Western District Committee that success can be achieved in the improvement of the lot of Irish Municipal Engineers." Mr. Raftery's activities in the Western District have not in any way diminished his interest in Mungret. The Editor is indebted to him for much information about old Mungret men.

T. D. Carrick has been recently demobilised, and has returned to the Hibernian Bank. He is stationed at Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath.

Vasco O'Donnell is serving his apprenticeship with Mr. Colman, Dentist, Leeson Street, Dublin.

Thomas Hogan and **Justin McCarthy** are at business in Fethard.

Richard Manning is working his own business in Waterford.

M. Dooley, M. F. Bergin and **J. Delaney** are all engaged in farming.

Val Egan, Vinnie Egan, Joe Harney and **H. O'Donnell** are in the National Bank. The Editor wishes to thank

Mr. Val Egan for all the help he has given him in compiling the Past section of the *Annual*.

Joe Guerin and **Willie Guerin** are in the Munster & Leinster Bank. **Paddy Considine** is in the National Bank, Newtownbarry..

Justin McCarthy and **W. Dennehy** are at business in Mallow. **Jerome O'Brien** is farming at home. **Robert Linahan** is at business in Buttevant.

Gerald Fitzgerald is teaching at the Agricultural College, Darrara, Clonakilty.

James Lannen is at business in Cork, and is doing very well. **James Liston** is practising as a Solicitor in Charleville.

George O'Brien, Churchfield, Clarina, has left the Bank and has taken up farming near Broadford, Co. Clare.

Edward Hearne, Carlow, is practising as a Veterinary Surgeon. His brother, **Michael Hearne**, is in the United States.

P. J. Slattery is a dentist in his native town of Borrisokane.

Michael Coen is in his father's business at Gort. We learn that **Willie Hargrove**, also of Gort, is building up a prosperous business in his native town.

Roger Riordan is studying Philosophy at Thurles, and is deeply immersed in this profound science. **Maurice Ryan**, who is also at Thurles, paid us a visit this year. He looks in excellent form, just as we were accustomed to see him on Thursdays during the Hurling season.

Emmet Skinner finished his apprenticeship at the Inchicore Works, Dublin, last May.

Con Burke is a most successful business man in Johnstown, and President of the Social Club.



DEBATES.

State Ownership v. Co-operation.

THE debate was held on Thursday December 11th, the Rev. Fr. Kane, S.J., being Chairman. The question before the house was—"That State Ownership of the greater Industries is a better Solution of the Social Problem than the System of Co-operation."

It proved an interesting meeting. The subject, though somewhat difficult, was well handled by the different speakers. The speakers: For the affirmative—H. Boyle, J. Walshe, A. Conway, T. Pathe. For the negative—J. Lalor, J. Fisher, F. Deignan, L. Cunningham.

For the Motion:—

It was urged that Co-operation as now carried on in Ireland and elsewhere had been attended with a certain amount of success. However, the question did not deal with Co-operation of Consumption, but with Co-operation of Production, which had been an unqualified failure. Numerous instances were quoted to justify this statement. State Ownership, on the other hand, was workable, and was a success wherever it had been attempted under favourable conditions. It was argued that the land could be taken over by the state with great advantage to all concerned. Under no system of Co-operation could the land be taken over. Lack of a business education among the masses as well as the lack of sufficient capital precluded any success under Co-operation.

Against the Motion:—

The speakers for the negative urged that the present system perpetuates cleavage between employer and employed. Co-operation means that the actual workers own the industries, and share in the profits. In such a case every man works for himself, and reaps the full fruit of his labours. Co-operation is the only system in which the workers work for themselves, and under this system they are raised from serfdom to be independent men.

A nation is prosperous if its people are prosperous. The state may be wealthy, but if the people as a whole are poor, the nation is not prosperous. With Co-

operation it is different. The people have the wealth, and so the nation is prosperous.

In this system there is an apparent difficulty with regard to sufficient capital. This, however, is easily overcome by the fact that banks are quite ready to advance money to co-operative societies at a reasonable interest. The Rochford Woollen Mill and other places were quoted as examples of the many advantages of Co-operation. Again this system cuts out the middlemen and retailers who make their wealth by taking the poor man's money. Why should the worker have to pay extra to such vendors when he can have articles at wholesale prices under Co-operation? Contrast this system with that of State Ownership, and see which is the better for solving the social problem. State Ownership could not justly be adopted without compensation for legitimate interests, which would imply an enormous burden on the state and the general public.

The voting:—

For the motion—12.

Against the motion—18.

Hence the motion was lost by 6 votes.

R. J. AHERN,
Hon. Sec.

Agriculture and Industries in Ireland.

THE first meeting of the Lay Boys' Academical Debating Society was held on December 12th, 1919, in the I. Club Billiard Room. The subject for discussion was—"That the future Prosperity of Ireland is to be sought in her Agricultural rather than in her Industrial Resources."

The subject does not postulate any antagonism between Irish agriculture and industries. Assuming the full and free development of both, it makes the assertion that the economic prosperity arising from the country's agricultural resources so far

surpasses the profits of industry, that agriculture may be considered the true foundation of the nation's wealth.

A subject of such range and complexity might well tax the wits of our debaters; but as it is a problem that at the present moment affects the deepest interests of our country, it seemed advisable that the main outlines of the subject should be considered by the House. The debate was most successful. The speakers made long voyages of discovery into Blue-books, statistics, columns of imports and exports, and over that bewildering mass of detail flung the dazzling light of reason and rhetoric. It may be safely said that the session of December, 1919, maintained the good traditions of the Lay Boys' Debating Society.

The following is a list of the speakers:—For the affirmative—P. Finn, J. Hogan, J. Conway, J. O'Hea, T. Walsh, M. O'Neill. For the negative—J. MacDonnell, P. White, E. O'Reilly, J. Noone, D. Forde, W. Ryan.

For the Affirmative:—

It was argued that Ireland was *par excellence* an agricultural country. The land was rich and fertile, eminently suited for tillage and cattle-farming, whereas its comparative poverty in mineral resources precluded it from being a manufacturing country on any large scale. The vast majority of the people were engaged in agriculture—it has been calculated that 75 per cent. of the population obtain their subsistence by toiling on the land. Agriculture is, then, the staple industry of Ireland and the true source of the nation's prosperity. Moreover, in considering the sources of a nation's wealth, it is also necessary to view them in relation to the demand of home and foreign markets. The "farmer who hanged himself on the expectation of plenty" illustrates the principle that without a market

the produce of a country is a source of economic loss rather than prosperity. Now Irish agriculture has a magnificent, nay, an insatiable market facing her shores. England has abandoned agriculture and devoted herself to industries. To supply her vast industrial population with food she makes a constant demand upon agricultural Ireland. The high prices that Irish farm produce have realised during the past few years point conclusively to the fact that agriculture is the true source of the country's prosperity. The various departments of agriculture were then considered by the different speakers. Of the first importance is the cattle trade. The demand for Irish cattle is enormous, and as a consequence this branch of agriculture is flourishing. The fertile plains of Meath, Kildare and the Golden Vale are unequalled as fattening land for oxen, whilst the stonier land of Roscommon and the hill pastures of the four provinces produce an excellent quality of Irish mutton.

Of recent years greater care has been given to breeding, and as a result there has been a great improvement in Irish cattle. Prices for cattle are at present so high that one might almost say that the cattle trade itself was the most lucrative source of wealth in Ireland. The Dairy Industry, too, has made great forward strides. Irish creameries are springing up in every county, the quality of butter is excellent, and, thanks to the co-operative system, is a source of great profit to the Irish farmer. Horse-breeding, sheep farming, pigs and poultry, were each considered, and above all tillage-farming and all it means for the material

prosperity of the country. In conclusion, it was said that Ireland is by nature an agricultural, not an industrial country. In every branch of agriculture Ireland produces an excellent quality of material, which finds a ready market and commands high prices. These facts constitute Irish agriculture as the true source of the nation's prosperity.

For the Negative:—

The Opposition argued that the experience of modern times went to show that in every state the industries were a source of greater financial profit than agriculture. This principle should therefore be verified in an industrial Ireland. The speakers of the affirmative made the assertion that Ireland was by nature unsuited for industries. This statement is easily refuted. The past history of Ireland teaches us that Ireland is an industrial country. From the earliest times Ireland manufactured a great variety of goods and had markets for her produce in all the countries of



CASTLE TROY.

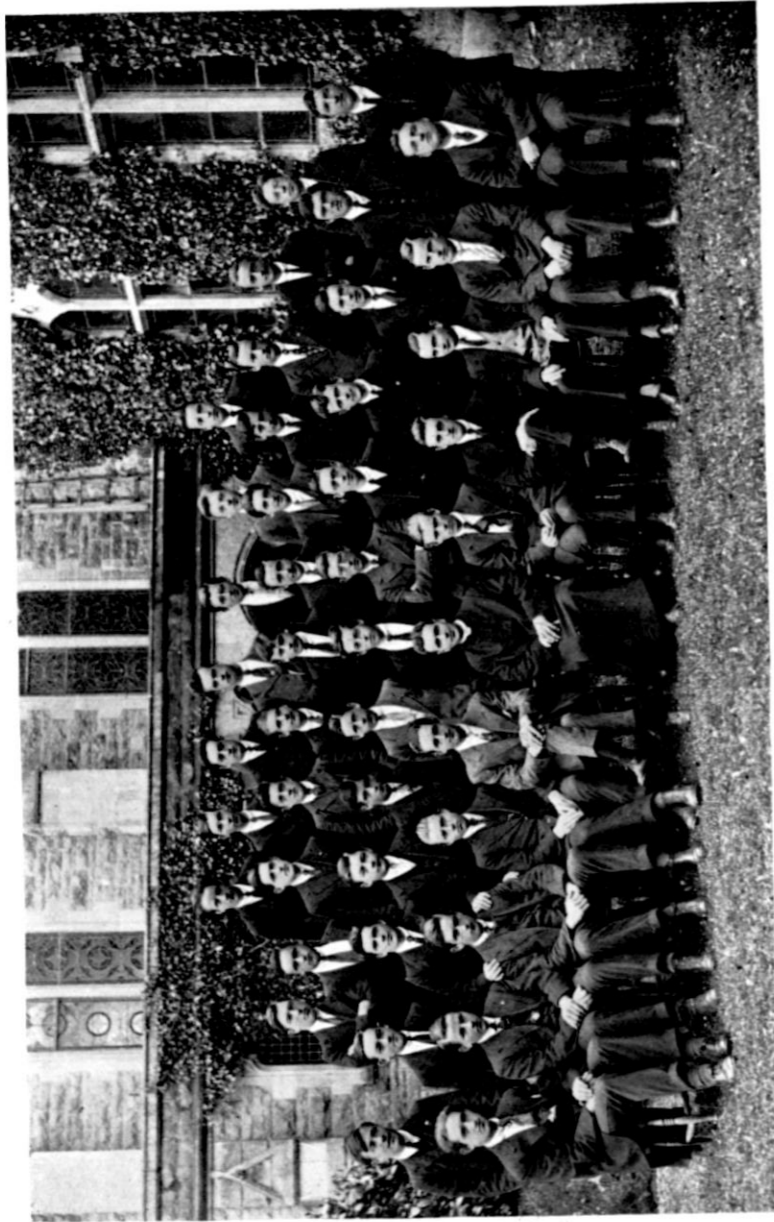


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I. CLUB.

[KEOGH BROS.

4th Row—A. O'Meara, J. O'Mahony, W. Butler, T. Hayes, J. O'Brien, H. Ryan, H. Russell. 3rd Row—T. Casey, J. Ambrose, T. Kelly, R. Sullivan, J. O'Hea, J. Curtin, F. Flannery, J. Sullivan, J. Bentley, J. Conway, A. O'Mahony, E. O'Reilly. 2nd Row—J. Loneragan, M. O'Neill, J. Ryan, D. Vaughan, J. Noone, W. Ryan, P. O'Brien, D. Forde, J. Shortiss, J. Hogan, P. White, P. Hartney, R. Loneragan. Sitting—F. Kelly, P. Furlong, C. O'Neill, P. Rafferty, P. Finn (Capt.), Rev. A. Kelly, S.J., M. Dowd, F. O'Driscoll, T. Widger, T. Walshe, F. Green.

Europe. The student of Mrs. Green need not be reminded of this fact. What, then, had befallen Irish industry? It had been destroyed by a rival who feared its opposition. And what greater proof have we of the economic treasures latent in Irish industrialism than the constant desire of England to depress Irish trade. Again it has been said that Ireland is deficient in coal. A more careful geological survey of the country is required before such an assertion can be made. Even if this were the case, are there not the peat bogs of northern Leinster and of Connaught which await industrial exploitation? Then, again, industry does not depend entirely upon coal. Petroleum, and electricity generated by water-power, can be extensively used for the driving of machinery.

Viewing the prosperity of the individual, rather than of the large landowner or capitalist, it is to be noted that industrialism gives employment and good wages. Exactly the opposite result has sprung from Irish agriculture. Emigration is due in a large measure to the fact that agriculture is the sole occupation of the Irish people. The younger sons of the small farmer found themselves without means of livelihood, and were forced to emigrate to America to save themselves from starvation. Industrial Ireland can find plenty of employment for such men. They will earn good wages, and their labour will go to increase the prosperity of their own country.

Going further into details, the different industries were considered by the speakers, their economic possibilities discussed, the profits estimated. While admitting the economic advantages of agriculture, the opposition pointed out that the profits arising from many of its branches—the much-vaunted cattle trade for instance—are obtained at the expense of the people. To obtain these profits large tracts of land must be turned into pasturage and prosperous farmsteads broken up. Industrialism, especially if the co-operative system is adopted in Ireland, will make a wealthy, respected, and populous Irish nation.

In her revived industries, then, must Ireland seek the true source of her prosperity. Agriculture is, indeed, one of the essential parts of her economic life, and must be given every attention. Put agriculture will not yield that great surplus wealth which is essential to the life of a nation, or will yield it only under circumstances that are inimical to the general good of the people. The country must then look to its industries for its financial prosperity.

The voting was:—

For the motion—53.

Against the motion—36.

The motion was carried by a majority of 17.

The Prohibition Question.

AMONGST the many outstanding events of the Easter term must be classed the House debate on the Prohibition question. The Sessions were held on Thursday, Feb. 26th, and Sunday, February 29th. In the opinion of those best competent to judge,

the debate was a remarkable success and gave evidence of considerable oratorical talent, especially amongst the speakers of the Apostolic School. Members of the Community joined in the Debate on the closing night, Fr. Hackett, of the Crescent, and Mr. Farrell supporting the motion, and Fr. Wm. Gwynn speaking for the Opposition. The subject before the House was—"That the Prohibition Act, by which the Manufacture and Use of all Intoxicating Liquors is forbidden by law in the United States of America, is a Wise and Reasonable Measure, and deserves to be adopted as a Government Policy by an Irish Parliament."

The Lay Boys defended the motion against the Apostolic school. The following is a list of the speakers:—For the affirmative—(Lay Boys)—P. White, J. Shortiss, E. O'Reilly, J. O'Mahony, J. Hogan, D. Forde. Against the Motion (Apostolics)—J. Brady, R. Ahern, H. O'Flaherty, M. O'Carroll, H. Boyle, G. O'Connell.

For the Affirmative:—

Reconstruction in every department is the order of the day. The stern experience of the past few years has revealed to the nations their particular deficiencies and forced them to consider the remedies that will be thorough and lasting. It is as a part of this great movement of national reconstruction that the Drink Problem presents itself for examination in this present hour. The question must not be considered in any theoretic fashion as though the problem resolved itself into the discussion of the use or abuse of a created good or a doctrine of "nicely balanced less or more"—the drink problem means the unrestrained consumption of intoxicants by which the physical and moral well-being of the individual is impaired and the State thereby weakened and impoverished in its citizens. Such a state of things calls loudly for strong measures of reform. Has teetotalism solved the problem? It has, indeed, done good work; but where the evil is so gigantic a yet greater force is needed to grapple with it. As a deep-rooted vice that threatens the vital forces of the State, the Drink problem has but one solution, State Prohibition.

The general right of the State to interfere with the individual has been questioned by the opposition. It may be answered that the very foundation of civil society and of State jurisdiction postulates the limitation of human liberty in exchange for the benefits of social life, law and order, and a higher standard of material well-being. Social laws and customs break in upon our individual freedom on every side. It cannot then be argued that the State in interfering with human liberty is acting either unconstitutionally or illegally.

The intervention of the State in the particular question of Prohibition is objected to on the grounds that it interferes with individual rights and destroys that ethical freedom of choice which is the essence of character-training and character-formation. To the first it may be replied that where the exercise of individual rights is abused by the great majority of the community to the direct detriment of the State, the State has the right of interference. As to the ethical question, it is a well-known fact that where temptation is great, precautions and safeguards are necessary. Such safeguards do not paralyse free choice but simply check the overwhelming force of evil, and thereby make free choice a moral possibility. To this principle the State may appeal when it prohibits drink. It assumes the evident fact that drink is a baneful force which conquers men in nine cases out of ten, and thus directly injures the State. Prohibition adopts the only effective method of checking this force, and thus saves a man from destruction.

The question was discussed from the moral, social and economic points of view. The ruin of the individual and of family life, loss of intellectual vigour and of physical endurance, fearful waste of money and consequent poverty, were all duly stressed by the affirmative. Prohibition was above all a very practical question for Ireland. The evils of drink and the wonderful results that have come from the Temperance movement are matters of everyday knowledge. " 'Twas drink that brought us down"—this is true in a far wider sense than the poet of the '98 rebellion had imagined. And what is it that has built us up, that has increased social and economic prosperity, that has made the home happier and has opened up new and healthy sources of pleasure, save temperance? If Total Abstinence has done such wonders let us complete the good work by universal teetotalism. In fine, the social and material prosperity of Ireland loudly call for Prohibition, and demand that it should be adopted as a Government policy by an Irish Parliament.

For the Negative :—

A strong and well reasoned case was presented by the Opposition. While it was admitted that the Drink problem was most serious and called for immediate remedies, it was not to be met either in theory or practice by State Prohibition. The duty of the State was to maintain public order, safeguard life and property, and enter into relation with foreign powers. In the exercise of these public functions the State has delegated rights to which the individual citizen submitted. But when the State intrudes itself into the private life of man, however excellent its motives may be, it tends to paralyse the normal individual development on which the national well-being is founded.

Hence it follows that whatever reforms in domestic life are necessary to the material well-being of the State, they cannot be effected by the State without grave risk of bringing more deep-seated evils into being. State interference in the Drink question is thus fundamentally unsound.

But nothing shows more clearly the fallacy of a theory as its failure in practical life; and Prohibition stands condemned by the test of experience. The utter failure of the Prohibition Act in the State of Maine was forcibly demonstrated. Legislation, police vigilance, heavy fines were all powerless to check the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors. Nor was this the only time that such an experiment had failed. In England the Gin Act of 1736 simply gave rise to illicit manufacture and retail of the article. Nor was this all. The general effect of such legislation is to call into existence a most noxious quality of strong drink, and thus to increase the evil tenfold. Again, where there is total Prohibition, it is always allowed to sell drink for medicinal purposes. The sale of medical permits will become a lucrative business and will go far to nullify a Prohibition Act.

The moral evils of Prohibition were also dealt with. Ex-President Taft had pointed out that Prohibition, by causing men to break the law in a matter where their natural rights were interfered with, would insensibly create a disrespect and contempt for law itself, and thus be productive of the greatest of all social evils. Again, it was shown that the virus of the Drink evil was not seated in an inordinate desire for drink, but in those wretched social conditions that at present prevail. Thus Prohibition was treating the symptoms of the disease, not the disease itself. If the condition of the labouring classes is ameliorated, the craving for excessive drink will rapidly disappear. In fine, the action of the State in forbidding the use of intoxicating liquors was unsound in theory, an infringement on the rights of the individual citizen, powerless to remedy the evil of drunkenness, and the seed of far greater moral disasters than it was meant to remedy.

In order to remove the Debate from the region of "Party Politics," a select committee of the Upper House assigned marks to the speakers. The result of the marking was :—

For the motion (Lay Boys)—449 marks.
Against „ (Apostolics)—493 marks.
The motion was lost by 44 marks.



A Mungret Ode.

God! Thou at Mungret in far distant ages
Wert loved and sung by countless saints and sages,
Who speeding bravely throughout all the races
Brought to them Christ's Gospel and Christ's saving graces.

(Chorus) We their unworthy children do implore thee
That we continue Mungret's famous story.

Lord! when the Vikings and the Saxon spoilers
Plundered our Abbey, scattered all its scholars,
Our fathers bravely made their lives' oblation
Wresting Thy favour for Thy suffering nation.

(Chorus) We their unworthy, &c.

While for weary ages Mungret's hoary steeple
Watched o'er the field where lay her martyred people,
Mungret's sons in Heaven were strong petition making
That their mother's sleep at length might have a glad awaking.

(Chorus) We their unworthy, &c.

Now, God in mercy has crowned their service splendid,
Raised up Mungret from her grave, her silent sleep has ended,
Forth again go Alesan's sons with Irish faith and learning,
To teach and suffer, toil and die, new fame for Mungret earning.

(Chorus) We those unworthy, &c.





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JUNIOR APOSTOLICS.

[KEGGH BROS.

2nd Row—P. Barry, P. Harty, J. McArdle, A. Wright, W. O'Connor, J. O'Reilly, J. Bushe, J. Geary.
 Sitting—C. O'Grady, P. Byrne, J. Foley, F. Fanning, Rev. J. Farrell, S.J., J. Brady, C. O'Donovan, J. Cassidy, M. Downey.

Field-Marshal Count Peter Lacy.

(Concluded.)

WAR WITH SWEDEN, 1741.

AS war was anticipated with Sweden in 1739, the Marshal's forces were in consequence kept as a reserve along the Ukrainian frontier. Complaints about this time had become so rife against the mismanagement and severity of Marshal Munich that the Czarina commissioned Lacy to institute an investigation into his conduct; but this the Marshal with characteristic delicacy and in all courtesy refused. Munich's susceptibilities, however, were touched, and he even accused his colleague of intrigue. A scene ensued in which the Marshals drew on each other, but fortunately for both, General Lewachef, hearing the affray, rushed between the combatants and threatened their arrest in the name of the Empress.

In 1741 Lacy was given supreme command against the Swedes in Finland, his second in command being General, afterwards the famous Field-Marshal, Keith, a brother exile and Jacobite in distress, coming of an illustrious Scotch family of the same name. The Russians immediately invested and reduced Wilmanstrand, which was hitherto deemed well nigh impregnable. The Swedes had previously drawn up in order of battle before the narrow approaches to the town, whilst a strong force, under the distinguished General Von Wrangel, occupied a hill which dominated it to the right. With the object of silencing the batteries, Keith launched an attack on the right wing, but was being stubbornly driven back until at this moment General Mannstein, deflecting from an advance against the other wing, came to his support, and so effectively routed the

Swedes as to leave them no choice but to fly into the town. The renewed attack on the left wing was equally successful, for the Swedes, believing that the first check had disorganised the Russians, abandoned their choice positions, and were in consequence speedily driven back. The wanton shooting of a herald despatched to demand surrender so enraged the Russian soldiery that in the furious assault which followed, not more than 500 of the 6,000 Swedes within escaped. The captures in men and military material were very great. Without, however, pushing on to Fredericksham, Marshal Lacy withdrew to the frontier, where he encamped the army. What with a failing commissariat, and an army daily reduced by sickness and by detachments, if the prisoners were to be escorted to St. Petersburg, is it any wonder that in effect the Marshal should run counter to the orders of the Court as to the expediency of capturing Fredericksham? The success of the campaign was celebrated with great rejoicings in the capital. Leaving Keith in command, the Marshal himself now repaired thither, and in his own palace chivalrously entertained his late antagonist, General von Wrangel.

PALACE REVOLUTION OF 1741.

In the December of this same year Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, was raised to the throne by a successful revolution. Lacy had been entirely unacquainted with the events leading to this movement, for, to his honour be it said, never once did he show the least disposition to have any part in the opprobrious intrigues, which were

quite the order of the day at the Russian Court. At dawn the Marshal had been awakened by a party of Elizabeth's partisans who challenged him on his allegiance. Suspecting that changes had occurred, but still undecided as to which empress actually reigned, Lacy replied with ready wit, "I belong to the party of the reigning empress." Although the response caused no little merriment, it was the means of securing, if not his head, well, at least his rank and office. These events were followed by a serious mutiny in the Russian Guards, fomented by the jealousy of certain malcontents, because of the preferment meted out to foreign officers. The Marshal acted very promptly in the circumstances, and had the ringleaders instantly committed to prison. Strong measures secured the restoration of discipline in the ranks, and relieved at once the apprehensions of the Court and the tension in the city. By these measures he is said "to have saved the capital and perhaps the whole Empire."

CAMPAIGN OF 1742.

In May Marshal Lacy reviewed the forces for the next Swedish campaign at Viborg. As the Russians marched across Finland the Swedes continually fell back before them, and ultimately, without the least pretence at resistance, evacuated and burned Fredericksham. Lacy was about to pursue them across the river Kymen, and had already succeeded in silencing their batteries on the other side, when word was brought from Court not to proceed any further but, securing that river as the new frontier, bring the campaign to

an end. A council of war was immediately held, and there, unlike the decision of the last year, it was decided to ignore the order and push on to Helsingfors. The Swedes still continued to retreat, abandoning several important towns, even withdrawing from Helsingfors itself with the intention of making a stand at Abo. But a peasant on that occasion acquainted the Marshal of a disused roadway, which led by a circuitous route through a deep wood into the main highway further on. On enquiry the information was found substantially correct, and a clearance party under General Lowendahl going forward, they were joined by the main army subsequently at the meeting of the ways. Unconscious of this manœuvre, the Swedes presently came in sight, and utterly disconcerted at seeing the Russians before them, they hurriedly retreated and set about fortifying Helsingfors in feverish haste. Blockaded on land by the Marshal's forces, and cut off at sea by Admiral Mishakow, the whole

Swedish force of 19,000 men had no choice but to surrender. Even Marshal Lacy himself subsequently admitted that if his opponents had only the hardihood of putting up a good fight, Finland would not have remained in Russian hands. The announcement of these victories at St. Petersburg was the signal for an extraordinary outburst of rejoicing, and when the Marshal arrived shortly afterwards he was received with the greatest honour.

CAMPAIGN OF 1743.

The campaign that opened in 1743 was



A GROUP OF ANTIQUARIANS AT CARRIGOGUNNEL CASTLE.

in many ways unlike its predecessors. The land forces were put on board the Russian galleys outside St. Petersburg, and solemn Mass, at which the Empress in person attended, was celebrated on board Marshal Lacy's flag-ship. Her Majesty took this occasion of presenting the veteran with a gold ring of great worth and a reliquary still more valuable. Then was witnessed a pretty scene, for as the whole flotilla moved out of its moorings, firing a continuous salute whilst sailing past the palace, Her Majesty was seen at one of the windows waving her handkerchief until all had passed out of sight. This squadron was joined at Kronstadt by the main fleet, commanded by Admiral Count Gollwin, whose flag-ship carried over 110 guns. Weather conditions made delay inevitable, and during the interval Her Majesty again visited the fleet and held long interviews both with the Admiral and Marshal Lacy. Not far from Hangouth the Swedish fleet was sighted, and Lacy, who was very ambitious of winning a naval victory, ordered the Admiral to attack. But the latter made the frivolous pretext that, as Czar Peter had set up the precedent of avoiding attack unless the odds were three to two, he could not give battle without another ship. The Marshal's rage can well be imagined. Still, after due consultation, he complied so far as to detach twenty-four light craft from his own flotilla to make good the Admiral's insufficiency. The hostile fleets soon encountered, and as they brushed past each other a terrific cannonade was kept up from either side; whilst the Marshal himself triumphantly drove off two Swedish vessels that had borne down on his own frigate. General Keith's squadron united shortly with the main fleet, and the combined navy effectually chased the Swedes back to Stockholm, and even meditated a descent on the coast near Degerby. However, the announcement that preliminaries of peace with Sweden were being discussed by

the Russian government put an end to that design, and in fact to the whole campaign. Peace was shortly concluded; whilst in recognition of the great services rendered by Marshal Lacy in securing Russian territorial integrity at home and in establishing the prestige of the Russian arms on the Continent, no earnest was deemed more befitting the great veteran than that he should be brought to St. Petersburg in Her Majesty's own private yacht, there to receive at once the thanks of the Court and the acclamations of the whole people. Fetes and other joyful manifestations were the order of the day, and lasted over several weeks. Truly it was an honour worthy the close of a great career! Amidst the general rejoicings the old Marshal—for he was now advanced in age—withdrew from public life, and retired for the few years still left him to his home and estates in Livonia. He died here on the 11th of May, 1751. Of the children that survived him, his younger son became afterwards if anything still more famous. Trained to arms in the camp of his kinsman Ulysses Maximilian Count Browne, he distinguished himself in the Seven Years' War, ultimately attaining to the rank of Field Marshal and becoming Count of the Holy Roman Empire, in the Austrian service.

Marshal Lacy has been described by his contemporaries as being tall and well-proportioned, vivacious, cool in judgment, ready in resource, rapid and decisive in action. Frederick the Great of Prussia once styled him the "Prince Eugene of Muscovy." By his own soldiers he was regarded with peculiar affection, for in all their wants and in every campaign they were the object of his first and best attention. Organization, discipline, and unswerving devotion to duty were the great traits impressed by him on the Russian soldiery. Not many years ago, and as though to perpetuate his memory and the reforms for which he stood, a division of the army was named after him; and even

to-day, after the lapse of over three generations, it is not without significance that the Russian people should, on the eve of their own emancipation, concern themselves with the destiny of a nation still bowed under a weight of wrong and oppression—a nation out of which came a worthy associate of the one emperor who consolidated, advanced, and uplifted the Russian Empire, who secured its civilization, and established its greatness. Such in effect is the career, as

thrilling as it is wonderful, of that young exile who, many years before, passed from the city of the lower Shannon—itsself memorable in connection with a "scrap of paper"—over to the Continent, and there, in an unknown land, among strange people, expended that genius and energy which but for adhesion to the worthless Stuarts might have been applied with better advantage to his own countrymen.

E. M. HARTNETT.



THE SHANNON AT CORBALLY.

Letters from Our Past.

ROME.

Rev. P. O'Donnell gives us the following account of an audience with the Holy Father:—

I do not think I told you about an audience which the Holy Father granted to our College on the 8th Jan. It was very impressive indeed. At 6 a.m. we set out for the Vatican, along the dark, foggy streets by the Tiber. It was cold, but of course we were too excited to care about the weather, and as we turned into the piazza of S. Peter's we saw through the fog the lights away up in the apartments of the Holy Father. Five minutes later we were in the Pope's private chapel off the Sala Clementina, our ears strained to catch every footfall outside. At length we heard the tramp of the guard outside, and the next moment the Pope entered, preceded by three of the noble guard and two Monsignori, and followed by two or three lay attendants. The Holy Father says Mass very devoutly. It was difficult at times to realise that he was Pope, for he was vested like a simple priest. We had the unspeakable happiness of receiving Holy Communion from his hands. It was a tremendous privilege to receive Christ Himself from the hands of His Vicar. He knelt with us in thanksgiving during a second Mass celebrated by a Monsignore, and then we followed him to his study. Here we were individually presented, each student kneeling at the feet of His Holiness, kissing his hand, and receiving from him a little remembrance of the visit. Resuming his seat then and gathering us closer to him, the Holy Father spoke to us at great length on the great ideals

of the priesthood. What shall I say of this discourse? The Pope speaks, not as the rest of men, but "as one having power." His tone of voice is clear, but softened almost to sadness. His whole soul was in the words which he spoke. His enthusiasm for the cause of Christ was manifested in his speech, and he impressed us as no one else could have impressed us, for it seemed

to us that he spoke as an "alter Christus"—as Christ Himself would have spoken; and we left the Vatican that morning inspired with great thoughts. The audience lasted close on two hours.

Writing on February 16th, he says:—

John Rafferty, Jack MacNamara and myself went to a Mass down in the Catacombs of St. Callixtus



IN THE CLARE GLENS.

this morning. It was a very romantic experience. We set out for the Catacombs before the sun rose, and walked along the silent streets; and as we passed the Coliseum the first rays of the day faintly illumined its giant arches. On we went by the Arch of Constantine, past the Monastery on the "Via Triumphalis," from which St. Augustine set out to evangelise the English, and, leaving the city by the Porta San Sebastiano, we were soon out on the old Appian Way. We passed the church of Quo Vadis, built to commemorate the oft-told legend of the meeting of Peter with his Lord, and soon arrived at the Catacombs. The sun had just appeared above the Alban Hills, and for miles and miles the dreary Campagna stretched away to the horizon.

"A dreary waste expanding to the skies."

Mass was celebrated in the Crypt of St. Cecilia by an Armenian priest in his own rite. It was damp and

cold away down there amongst the tombs, and as we knelt there in silence during the celebration of the Sacred Mysteries our minds wandered back over the centuries to the early days of the Church when the Christians of Rome, hunted and persecuted, flocked here to the celebration of those self-same mysteries which even now were renewed in our presence.

The Crypt takes its name from the Virgin and Martyr, St. Cecilia, who died for the Faith under the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, in the year 177 A.D., and was here interred. Seven centuries afterwards her body was found in the selfsame spot, and was transferred with great solemnity to her house in Trastevere, which had then been made into a church. In 1693 the coffin was opened, and lo! to the astonishment of all the body of the martyr was found intact. She was in a lying attitude, three fingers of her right hand and one on her left were held forward to signify her confession of the Trinity—Three in One. Maderno, the sculptor, was present, and from the sacred model before him executed what is now regarded as the finest piece of sculpture of the 17th century. The late Cardinal Rampolla, re-opening the coffin some years ago, found the body still incorrupt. In the next crypt nine popes of the early church were buried. There are eleven miles of Catacombs explored in this region. Our guide this morning took us over two miles *sub terra*. We poked our way along through the narrow passages, holding our lighted tapers well over our heads, and as we went some seminarists in front intoned the *Miserere*. We saw some very valuable treasures of archæology, including some paintings of the 2nd century symbolising the Holy Eucharist.

Much has been written about the Catacombs, but much more remains to be written, and even in this region they are not yet fully explored. We had been underground quite a long time, and were glad to see the light once more. It was certainly one of the most enjoyable mornings I have spent since I came to Rome.

THE MADURA MISSION.

Rev. Reuben Butler, S.J., writes from Trichinopoly:—

Though St. Francis Xavier laboured a good deal in the mission, it was really founded in the early 17th century by Fr. de Nobili, a man famous in missionary history in India for his efforts to convert the Brahmins by a complete adoption of their social customs. He was succeeded by such great men as the martyr, Blessed John de Britto, and Fr. Beschi. The latter was not only remarkable for his apostolic labours and sufferings, but is also one of the foremost names in Tamil literature, the language spoken in this part of India. The mission cultivated by these men was much larger than the present, and numbered at the beginning of the 18th century some 150,000 Christians. During the suppression of the Society in the Portuguese Dominions the Mission suffered severely; some Christian centres were completely ruined, others were played havoc with by the Protestants. It was again handed over to the Society in 1838, and later on constituted a diocese. The present diocese numbers over 267,000 Catholics, out of a total population of over 6,000,000, mostly Hindus, and covers an area of 16,500 square miles. Imagine, if you can, our difficulties—137 priests have to look after our various institutions and 267,000 Catholics spread over an area of two-fifths that of Ireland, and to try to convert a

population half again as large as that of Ireland. For the year ending June, 1918, the latest returns that I have, there were over 9,000 conversions from paganism. No other reason for the fewness of conversions is needed than the want of missionaries; our missionaries are all busy with their Christians, and they can exert but a very indirect influence on the pagans. If we could set aside a certain number of men for the pagans alone, I have no doubt but that things would be otherwise.

Long, long ago, St. Patrick heard the voices of the Irish calling on him to come to their rescue, and to bring them out of the darkness of paganism to the light of truth. St. Patrick responded to the call, and it is due to his faithful response that Ireland is a holy, Catholic Ireland. The very same cry is wafted to-day not from the children of Ireland to the ears of the youthful Patrick, but from the children of India, steeped in paganism, to the children of Ireland, glorying in the possession of the Faith. How many generous souls listen to it?

Speaking of St. Joseph's College, he says:—

In St. Joseph's College we have well over 2,000 students, divided pretty equally between the school and college departments.* Of these, over 700 are Catholics; the major portion are Hindus, mostly Brahmins, with an insignificant sprinkling of Protestants and Muhammadans. Of the 700 Catholics, about 500 are boarders, who spend the day from sunrise until after dark in a special institution called the Semiboarding, set aside for them. The home life of the poorer people in India is very badly adapted for studies. About 200 of our Catholic students attend the University classes in the College department.

It would be difficult to give you any idea of the standard of knowledge required in the students, but the standard is very high, and the studies are extensive and require a very well-equipped institution. The physics and chemistry laboratories have few equals in private colleges the world over. Our library is up-to-date, and contains nearly 12,000 volumes; and the museum is a great centre of attraction for visitors. A large hall, capable of containing between two and three thousand students, serves as a theatre for the college assemblies, debates, etc., and for a study for the students during leisure hours. You have no idea as to the size of the various buildings; they are simply colossal.

In the school the numbers of students in a class are limited to forty, so we have the phenomenon of one class being divided into several sections. In the college there is no limit, the number of students in a class ranges between 120 and 200, and approaches nearer the latter in the History branches. It is wonderful with what ease those large classes can be managed. I do not suppose that a class of European boys, of like size, would be so easily controlled.

MAYNOOTH MISSION TO CHINA.

Rev. Edmond Lane, one of Mungret's pioneer Missioners to China from Dalgan Park, writes to us:—

Here in Dalgan there are only two Mungret students so far, Willie Walsh and myself, pursuing that ideal

* In India the term college is restricted to an institution that is affiliated to the university.

that haunted us in Mungret before the Irish Mission to China was yet a reality. Little we thought in those days that we would ever have the happiness of having an Irish Mission in China and of labouring with our own countrymen for the land of our adoption.

You ask me to give you some particulars about our Mission. I suppose the story of its founding by Fr. Galvin a few years ago is already known to you. He laboured in China for about four years. Then, being laid low by sickness, he came home to die. But God had yet a great work for him to do. Finding himself blown in on the Irish coast as a bird out of a storm, as a homeless wanderer of the night, what could he accomplish? He had already among the rice fields of China dreamed dreams—dreams that he would blush to reveal to any other than his intimate friends. He dreamed in his waking moments of establishing a society of Irish priests who would go forth to convert at least a part of that mighty "Empire of the East." Partly recovered from his illness, he was joined by Fr. Blowick, Professor of Theology at Maynooth, and both now set to work to materialize their daydreams under Divine Providence. They met with much-needed sympathy and support from Dr. Cohalan, Bishop of Cork, and many other prominent Irish ecclesiastics. They now laid their scheme before the Irish bishops at their annual meeting at Maynooth, October, 1916, and received hearty approbation for the creation of a missionary body of Irish priests for the conversion of China and also for the opening of a college. Rome soon confirmed the approbation of the bishops, and so the foundations of our little society were laid. St. Columban's College, the mother house of the Mission, was opened in January, 1918, and on the following June the Society was canonically erected by His Lordship Dr. O'Dea, Bishop of Galway. We have lately acquired another house in Cahercon, Co. Clare, where we intend teaching Philosophy next September. There is also a house canonically erected in Omaha, U.S.A., where some of our priests reside who conduct the American edition of our magazine, *The Far East*, which has a circulation of over 55,000 copies, while the Irish edition has a circulation of 50,000 copies.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Fr. Michael Pathe, C.S.S.R., writes, after his missions in Florida and Alabama:—

I met Phil Cullen in Pensacola, and when we started to talk of old times there was very little chance to write an article. Phil is doing great work there. Then

I went to Whistler, Alabama, where Paddy O'Connor is "monarch of all he surveys." Paddy is still as full of fun as ever he was, though the fullness doesn't show itself as it was wont to. He is thin, and the hairs on the top of his head were blown away in a hurricane—they have terrible hurricanes in Alabama. The week's mission at Whistler was like a trip to Ireland and Mungret for me—we talked so much of faces and places we had known, and of the things we did which Superiors never knew.

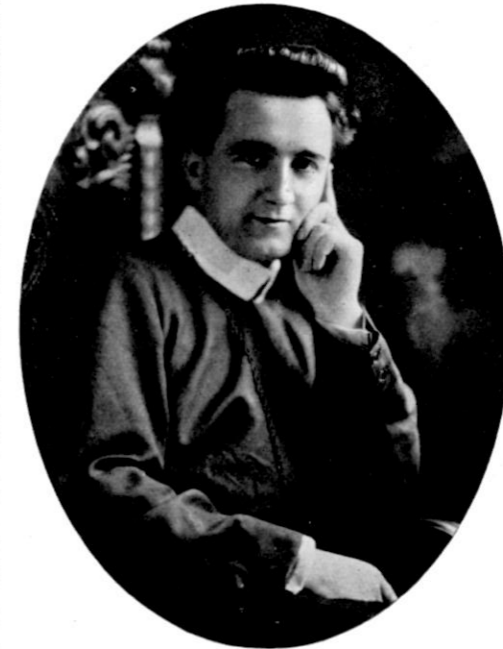
Then I went on to Bayou La Batre, a little town down on the Alabama coast, whose most honoured and best-loved citizen is Redmond O'Donoghue. Again we went over football games and through hurley matches, and past class rooms, and up and down the spines of old professors, and the end of a perfect week came all too soon. In Mobile City I met and stayed some time with P. Eaton and F. Henry. In Springhill College I had a most enjoyed and long-to-be-remembered visit with John Deignan and Tommy O'Loughlin. I know from what other students told me that Mungret has reason to be proud of those two men. Of course I don't say anything of the Mungret men in Mobile and throughout that diocese.

They are splendid men all of them—doing splendid work, loved by all their fellow priests. I met Tom Cassidy, but was sorry that poor Tom is delicate. Eugene Sands has an Irish parish down in Warrington, a naval air station on the Gulf. He is the same happy and kind Eugene. I rode down to Eugene's place with Bishop Allen, and was glad for the opportunity to confirm my great opinion and strengthen my love for that kindest of kind Bishops.

Father Eaton and Father Henry—though they were in Mungret long before me, treated me with extraordinary kindness. I'll never forget that trip on the Southern Missions. I came back with this impression uppermost in my mind, that the priests I had met were the finest priests and the happiest and most contented you'll ever find.

Speaking of the missionary work in the States, Fr. Pathe says:—

I wish my brother Apostolics could see some of these American Missions, could see the enthusiasm of the people, their willingness to make sacrifices, their hunger for the word of God—and I wish they could feel some of the consolation that the Missionary feels, they would know how God rewards the great sacrifices they are preparing to make.



REV. M. PATHE, C.S.S.R.

St. Columbanus.

PRIZE ESSAY.

EARLY LIFE.

THERE have been ages in the Church's history when paganism or heresy has been rampant or when Christian ideals had been well nigh forgotten. But at such times the Providence of God raises up a Dominick, a Bernard or an Ignatius Loyola to combat unbelief and lead men back to God. Such great and holy men of the Church have stamped their names upon a generation, and shall be honoured by the Catholic world to the end of time. In the vanguard of this glorious army Ireland numbers some of her noblest sons, among them one of the great fathers of western monasticism, Columbanus of Luxeuil and Bobbio. The life and labours of this great Irish missionary is the subject matter of this essay.

Patrick was dead scarcely fifty years, but the seed which he had sown had already sprung up a hundredfold. The native princes and their subjects were true and faithful sons of Rome, whilst in every part of the island the monasteries had lit the torch of sanctity and learning. Armagh, Clonmacnoise and Mungret were flourishing institutions before our saint was born; whilst the second half of the sixth century witnessed the establishment of Clonfert, Rahan, Kells, and other equally famous centres of learning and Christianity. In such an era of spiritual fervour and intellectual vigour Columbanus was born of a noble Leinster family, between the years 530 and 543 A.D.

From the first it would appear that Columbanus was a bright and winning child,

endowed with more than average ability. He received his first lessons in his father's Dún, and then, after some years, attended a neighbouring monastic school. Here his love for learning and study was fully gratified, and under the skilful tuition of the monks he made rapid progress in grammar, mathematics, and literature. In personal appearance he was tall and well built, "fair and blue-eyed," says Dr. Healy, "like most of the nobles of the Scots." We learn from his biographer Jonas that the handsome features of Columbanus attracted the notice of a young woman, who strove to win his affection and to lead him away from God. He struggled hard against the temptation, and by additional application to study and fervent prayer endeavoured to overcome the devil. In his distress he sought the advice of a saintly nun with whom he was acquainted since his early days. When he had confided to her his trouble, she related to him the history of her lonely life, and urged him to quit the world and its attractions. To the gifted and high-born youth the call to choose between the joys of life and the austerity of the Cross must have meant a bitter struggle. But grace triumphed over nature, and ere he had left the cell of his holy counsellor he had decided to leave all and follow Christ.

LOCH ERNE AND BANGOR.

Arrived at the shores of Loch Erne, he committed himself to the direction of a learned and holy monk called Sinell. Some

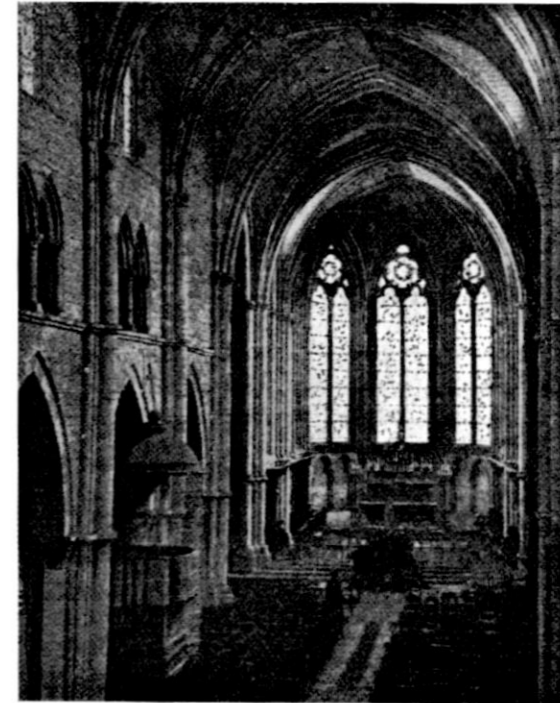
writers say that he chose the school of Cluain Inis because Sinell was a kinsman. The holy monk welcomed the noble Leinster boy. From the very first Columbanus entered into the spirit of his new life and, thanks to his excellent education, was soon able to take up the study of Scripture, of which Sinell was a renowned teacher. He gave proof of his progress in sacred letters by writing a commentary on the Psalms, no mean achievement for a young man. But with all their zeal for learning, the Irish monks burned with a yet greater zeal for personal sanctity. Sinell instructed his pupil in the ways of prayer and self-denial and led him forward in the path of perfection.

Between the years 554 and 558 the famous monastery of Bangor was founded by Comgall, and shortly after this time Columbanus left Cluain Inis for the "Insula Custodaria." It was the custom of the Irish monks to build rude huts of osier around the chapel of the monastery. Within these primitive dwellings was a bed of straw and rushes, which served as a place of rest for the white-robed monk after his day of study, toil and prayer. Columbanus had not lived long at Bangor before his talent and holiness attracted the attention of his superiors. As soon as he arrived at the canonical age he was permitted by Comgall to take Holy Orders. After his ordination Columbanus

spent many fruitful years of hard work and fervent prayer. "He gave himself up entirely to fasting and self-abnegation," says Jonas. But the life at Bangor seemed too confined for the energetic nature of our saint, and soon he was to find scope for his fiery zeal in the vanguard of that mighty army of Irish missionaries that swept like a whirlwind over the face of Europe.

IN BURGUNDY: LUXEUIL.

Europe was at this time in the throes of dissolution. To all human calculation the Christian religion seemed doomed to destruction amidst the fierce political upheavals and moral degeneration of the times. A hundred years had elapsed since the conversion of Gaul, and yet the spirit of unbelief stalked defiantly in the footsteps of Christianity. There was a deep-seated social unrest. Infidelity and licentiousness, the product of an era of civil



ABBAY CHURCH OF LUXEUIL.

strifes, reigned supreme from the monarch's palace to the peasant's hut. Church discipline was lax and churchmen neglected many of their most important duties. In a word, the political and religious condition of the Continent seemed to promise the speedy destruction of human society.

But keen and searching eyes were watching the trend of events. Columbanus had already resolved to leave the cloistered calm

of Bangor and go forth to preach the gospel of penance to the sensual and savage nations of Europe. At first Comgall opposed the wishes of his subject, but fearing to stand in the way of God's work, he finally gave his assent. And then one morning Columban and twelve chosen companions said good-bye to Bangor and its monks, embarked on a vessel bound for the Continent, and sailed away from their native land forever.

After a voyage of three days the missionary landed on the shores of Brittany whence, after a short stay among the Celtic inhabitants, they crossed into French soil. This took place about the year 589, when, according to the opinion of the best authorities, Columbanus was about fifty years of age.

What a piteous sight must have met the eyes of these God-fearing men when they beheld the field of their labours. Soon, however, the presence of the enthusiastic Irish missionaries made itself felt throughout the whole land. The clergy, responsive to the voice of conscience, woke up from their lethargy and indifference. It seemed as if a new life had been suddenly infused into the land, so lately full of corruption and vice.

At this time Gunthramm, a grandson of Clovis, reigned in Burgundy, and when he heard of these holy monks he became anxious to meet them. In the days of his youth he had led a wicked life, but he had recently reformed his manners, and was now desirous that Columbanus and his companions should settle down in his kingdom. With this object in view he offered them an old Gallo-Roman castle called Annegray, situated in the Vosges Mountains. Here the abbot and his companions lived a life of the most austere poverty, being often obliged to make their meal off the wild fruit of the forest. The number of applications to join the community grew so large that Columbanus was soon obliged to seek accommodation for them elsewhere. Wandering through

the forest one day, he arrived at a deserted Gallo-Roman settlement called Luxeuil, some eight miles from Annegray. The king granted the site, and the monks erected huts similar to those of the monastery at Bangor. The sons of the neighbouring gentry came in large numbers, and before many months had passed a flourishing school was established at Luxeuil. Shortly after this Columbanus founded yet another monastic institution, at a place called Fontaines.

During twenty years our saint toiled and prayed in his adopted country, and his work was crowned with success. Nevertheless the many thorns that beset his path caused him much affliction. His first great struggle was with the French bishops on the question of the Easter celebration. The Irish celebrated Easter on the fourteenth day of the moon when that day fell on a Sunday, instead of celebrating it with the rest of the Church on the Sunday after the fourteenth day. In A.D. 602 the bishops were assembled in council, and the case was considered. The abbot did not attend, although his presence was required, but wrote a letter explaining his position in a courteous and respectful manner. When the bishops still persisted in saying he was wrong, he referred the matter to Rome. Two letters which he wrote to the Holy See never reached their destination, but the third is still in existence. No answer seems to have been sent to it, presumably on account of the death of Pope Gregory in A.D. 604. Not to be beaten, he persisted in writing another letter to Pope Boniface, the successor of Gregory to the Chair of Peter. But before he received an answer other events conspired to place him outside the jurisdiction of the French bishops.

Under the influence of his mother Brunehildis, a heartless and ambitious woman, the weak-minded Thierry II. led a life of vicious self-indulgence. He maintained, however, his esteem for the abbot of Luxeuil, and visited him frequently. Columbanus

on these occasions advised and rebuked him, but to no purpose. At last the holy monk threatened to excommunicate him. Enraged at what they considered an insult to the dignity of the king, Brunehildis and some of the courtiers stirred up Thierry to take vengeance on the monks of Luxeuil. Thierry at once set out for the monastery with the intention of forcing the monks to conform to the customs of the country regarding the enclosure. When

he asked for admittance into the cloisters, Columbanus met him with a dignified refusal, remarking that there was a guest house for Seculars. The angry king forced his way into the monks' refectory, but hastily retired when he was warned of the consequences of his action. Addressing Columbanus, he threatened to banish him from the country if he did not consent to conform to the custom. Columbanus refused, and thereupon one of the

nobles was ordered to arrest the monk and carry him to Besançon. Escaping from his place of confinement, Columbanus made his way back to his beloved Luxeuil. He was again seized, banished from Burgundy, and, guarded by a body of soldiers, he was conveyed with some of his brethren to the coast and put on board a ship that was sailing for Ireland. A furious storm arose which drove them back to the

Frankish coast. The captain of the ship, believing that the storm was an intervention of Providence, refused to set sail again with the missionaries, and so they found themselves on French soil, free from further molestation from the soldiers of Burgundy. They now directed their steps to Soissons in Neustria, where they were graciously received by King Clothair II. He begged Columbanus to remain, but the saint had already decided to pass over the Alps into Italy. After a few days at the court of Soissons, Columbanus and his monks set out on their long journey southwards.

IN ITALY.

Passing through Paris and Meaux, the party arrived at the court of King Theudebert, at Metz, where they were welcomed with hospitality. It was with paternal joy that the exiled abbot of Luxeuil embraced his children who had to flee from the anger of Thierry. At

length the travellers embarked on the Rhine, and after many days arrived at Basle. Turning south, they reached Tuggen, on the Lake of Zurich, where they remained for a short time to preach to the inhabitants of the district. But the Alemanni, who lived in this picturesque Alpine country, had more love for the idolatry of Wodan than for the cross of Christ. The position of the missionaries became so pre-



ABBÉY OF LUXEUIL.

carious that it was deemed prudent to remove to Bregenz, on Lake Constance. For three years Columbanus toiled to convert the savage natives, but perceiving that he was not destined to reap the harvest of this land, he at last set out for Italy. Gall, we are told, fell ill and was forced to stay behind. It was for him that God had reserved the work of evangelising the Swiss.

Our saint and his faithful companions, after a fatiguing journey across the snow-clad Alps, arrived at Milan, where they were graciously received by King Agilulf and his queen, Theudelinda. At this time the Arian heresy was prevalent amongst the Lombards, and at the instigation of the queen, who was a good Catholic, Columbanus wrote a tract against the Arians, which has unfortunately been lost. The king bestowed on the Columbans a territory called Bobbio, a place between Milan and Genoa, situated in a lonely defile of the Appenines. Here the brethren repaired a ruined basilica and erected the celebrated monastery which for many years was the stronghold of the Catholic religion in northern Italy.

Soon after he had settled down in Bobbio, Columbanus wrote his famous letter to the Pope on the "Three Chapters." The "Three Chapters" were certain writings which had been anathematised by the Emperor Justinian. The Emperor's action had been dictated by a desire to conciliate the Monophysites and thereby to bring them back into communion with the Church. The condemnation was received by the Western Church with a storm of protest. The ground of the dispute was this, that whereas the Eastern Church (under pressure from Justinian) condemned the chapters for the theological errors they unquestionably contained, the Western Church considered that such errors did not afford sufficient ground for anathematising writers whose works had received the approval of a General Council, and who had died in communion with the

Church. Pope Vigilius opposed the decree, although after a life-long struggle he approved the decision of a Council which he had summoned and which accepted the edict of the Emperor. The west in course of time acquiesced in the decision, save Milan, where opposition lingered in the atmosphere of Arianism that still pervaded the north of Italy.

"It was into this dispute," writes Mrs. Concannon, "that Columban threw himself immediately after his arrival in Milan—*à corps perdu*, as his manner was. Without really knowing very much about the question at issue, he allowed himself apparently to be more or less influenced by the accounts he received from his Lombard informants and correspondents, men hostile to the Holy See." Protestant historians of later times see in this letter hostility on the part of Columbanus to the claims of Rome. Such a conclusion is quite unwarrantable. Columbanus had indeed spoken to the Pope with an asperity of language which, says Montalambert, can only be excused by the faith and austerity of these young and vigorous times. But his loyalty to Rome is expressed in terms that are beyond all doubt and cavil. In his zeal for truth he had plunged into a controversy before he had mastered the exact point at issue or had understood the attitude of the disputants.

LAST YEARS.

Meantime a change of men and policy had taken place in Burgundy. Thierry had died, and the lords of Burgundy, disgusted with the Queen Dowager Brunehildis, had declared for King Clothair of Neustria. Thereupon the newly-elected monarch invited Columbanus to return once more, sending Eustace, the Abbot of Luxeuil, to urge his request. But Columbanus was growing old, and now that Bobbio had received him in his hour of need, in Bobbio he would die. It may not be out of place to

mention what Gall saw in his little cell the night the saint breathed his last, as no other account of his death is extant. In the stillness of the night as Gall was alone in his wattled hut near the little river Steinach, he heard the tinkle of a bell. It was the bell of the abbot of Bobbio, which had been manufactured many years before in Bangor. At the sound the memories of the past were wafted gently towards the lonely Apostle of Switzerland. And then the darkness melted away and Gall found himself, as he thought, in the midst of a number of white-robed monks at the entrance to the cell where his master was dying. On Sunday, November 23rd, between midnight and prime, Columbanus's spirit left this valley of tears to enjoy its eternal rewards. Athala alone was with him when he died. He it was who had summoned Gall to attend in spirit at the deathbed of their master.

Thus ended the life of a great saint and a great Irishman. A friend of kings and royal princes, he was fearless and outspoken, and regarded not the person of man. That he was headstrong and impetuous cannot be

denied; but this impetuosity sprang from his zeal for truth and morality at a time when vice and paganism had sunk deep into the lives of men. In his temperament, suited in many respects to the circumstances of his age, Columbanus was formed in that mould from whence have sprung the great men of every age. Into a demoralised civilisation he breathed the spirit of purity and self-denial, and brought with him that strength of mind and firm adhesion to the great ideals of human life that is the reward of heroic virtue. Of him it may well be said: "*Loquebar de testimoniis tuis in conspectu regum et non confundebatur; et meditabor in mandatis tuis quae dilexi nimis.*" In his personality there is a complex blending of opposite characteristics by which alone we can explain much that is contradictory in his life. He sleeps in Bobbio until that day when he shall arise in glory to receive the full reward of his faithful stewardship.

G. CONNELL,

II. Philosophy.





From Notes contributed by A. FLYNN, E. O'REILLY, and A. LEAHY.

Sept. 1st.—Apostolics return to-day. Many surprises await us. Fr. Tomkin, our Moderator since 1913, has left us and is succeeded by Fr. Fahy. Fr. Stephenson, our popular Sub-Moderator of the last two years, has been succeeded by Fr. O'Kelly. The name of Fr. O'Kelly is so intimately associated with the Apostolic school that it would be impertinence on our part to introduce him to Mungret men. To Fr. Fahy and to Fr. O'Kelly we extend a hearty welcome.

Sept. 2nd.—New Apostolics are carefully examining the public buildings. Sadness and depression weigh down their spirits, but this will soon wear off when they settle down to their new life. Lay Boys return to-day.

Sept. 3rd.—"Hail, stately dome!" Back again to the old place. Within the dome, however, there are many changes. In our department we first note the absence of Rev. Mr. Montague, the III. Club Prefect of last year. His place is taken by Rev. Mr. Hayes.

Sept. 4th.—"The cry is still 'they come.'" Long lines of cars wend their slow way from the city to the college, carrying miserable youths and portentous trunks, while the acrobatic jarvies balance themselves in some mysterious manner on the side step of the vehicle. All are safely landed with their belongings, and prepare their souls for the coming term.

Sept. 5th.—A glorious full class day, the first of its kind, oozing with intellectualism, and glorious with promise of many such days to come. Once again Caesar receives hostages from the Aedui and flings bridges across rivers; the square on the hypotenuse holds its own against the rest of the triangle; the towns and small islands still obstinately refuse the aid of a preposition. And to think that last week we were boating and bathing at Kilkee, basking in the glorious summer sunshine!

Sept. 8th.—James Hickie and Tom Hartnett called to see us to-day. After lunch there was an exciting cricket match. Fr. O'Kelly distributed apples amongst

the winners. We welcome this gift, reminiscent as it is of Fr. Stephenson's "rock buns." We heartily hope that the dose will be repeated. After supper we held the usual concert in which the musical qualities of our new friends were tested. A very enjoyable evening was passed.

Sept. 12th.—The Retreat is looming upon the horizon. We learn that it is to be given by Fr. O'Mara, S.J. One facetious youth must needs crack the hoary jest and inquire where we were to retreat to, and if any Germans had been sighted. We must ask pardon of the Editor of the *Annual* in obtruding this worn-out piece of drollery into the pages of his dignified journal.

Sept. 15th.—Before going into Retreat we have a solemn public duty to perform—the election of the officials. We proceed in state to the Study Hall, and in profound silence set down a number of names on paper. Nothing is heard, save the whispered query of Dick—"How do you spell 'secretary'?" P. Finn is again elected Captain; Jack MacDonnell is 2nd Captain.

Sept. 16th.—First day of the Retreat. Silence and pensive footsteps. One budding Bowles expressed his indignation (in gestures) that the handball alley was used as a place of rest by some contemplative souls. Great use was made of the spiritual books.

Sept. 19th.—Retreat ends this morning. Everyone pronounces it a complete success, and all were delighted with Fr. O'Mara. The Senior Apostolics walk to Carrig-o-Gunnell and make antiquarian investigations amongst the ruins. Some of the more adventurous spirits, inspired doubtless by the spirit of the Retreat, climbed to the top of the tower, but the majority were content to remain below. In the evening concerts were held by all sections of the House. III. Club entertained the Lay Boys with a special concert, whilst Fr. Morris, Messrs. Farrell and Glynn took part in a concert arranged by the Apostolics.

Sept. 24th.—General route march of Apostolics, under the experienced guidance of J. Cummins, our drill-instructor. Fr. Cantwell, Chancellor of San Francisco Diocese, a past Apostolic, paid us a visit this evening.

Sept. 28th.—Opening of the football season. Great discussion as to the qualities of this year's team. Joe Hogan shows us some Dublin style, and opens the eyes of some of your humdrum forwards.

Sept. 29th.—Stiff all over after yesterday's play. Half-day in honour of the Captain, P. Finn. The Michelmas goose put forward its best muscle, to do honour to the occasion.

Oct. 2nd.—Fr. Nesdale, a past Apostolic, paid us a visit to-day. Fr. Stephenson has enrolled the boys in the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, and as a result everyone is to-day wearing the medal.

Oct. 9th.—Free day. The various divisions of the House disperse themselves in every direction, to Crecora, Patrickswell, Adare, etc. III. Club step it out manfully and reach Adare. On their way they paid a visit to a creamery, and, to use the Homeric phrase, put away the desire for a gallon of cream in less than no time. I. and II. Clubs also make their way to Adare, and return weary and exhausted. Joe Shortiss is somewhat lame, and there are scratches on his face. The rumour is that he had an animated discussion with the lady in whose establishment he took lunch.

Oct. 13th.—Fr. O'Kelly has arranged for League Matches amongst the Apostolics. Team A played team B to-day. The match was good, but the players should keep their places better. I. Club Rugby match showed an all-round improvement. Our hopes in the Mungret XV. increase from week to week. Great things are expected from Joe Hogan.

Oct. 19th.—First meeting of An Cumann Gaedhealach. Brilliant Irish speeches were made. D. Forde read a paper in Irish on Emigration. Both Mr. Glynn and Mr. Veale addressed the meeting in Irish. The Cumann is now launched for 1919-20.

Oct. 23rd.—The League matches amongst the Apostolics continue with unabated fury.

Oct. 26th.—Hard and exciting match between the Probables and Possibles: House XV. In the first half the Possibles played such a dashing game that it looked as though their opponents would find themselves ranked amongst the Improbables. However, in the second half the Possibles were defeated. John Lalor played in his usual fine style. In the evening the Apostolics held their first Academy meeting. A very interesting discussion was held on the "Problem of the Minimum Wage."

Oct. 28th.—A great crowd was seen to assemble around the notice board this morning. The attraction was a gigantic notice with the text, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." This doctrine was confirmed by Scripture texts and arguments from reason and the authority of eminent men. Some of the younger fry exclaimed against the author of the notice and cried out, "What bloody man is that?"

Oct. 30th.—Violent and exciting Rugby match in II. Club. The counties of Clare and Limerick challenged the Rest of Ireland to deadly combat. The Rest of Ireland, indignant at the audacity of the Banner County and its neighbour, girded themselves for the fray. "Oh, what a match was then, my countrymen!" Tom Power and Michael Walsh, summing up the accumulated indignation of the southern counties,

smashed through the defences of their opponents, and carried victory with them as they scored try after try. At the end of the match the score stood—Rest of Ireland, 19 pts.; Clare and Limerick, nil.

Oct. 31st.—The usual parcels, and the usual search by the authorities for forbidden fruit. Loud complaints and murmurings from those unfortunate individuals whose parcels were made up of nuts. However, a pleasant surprise awaited us after dinner. We found that a big hamper of apples had been deposited by Mr. Kelly between the I. Club goal-posts. Everyone helped themselves generously, and the ridiculous rumour got abroad that Florrie O'Driscoll accounted for seventy-five rounds of this ammunition.

Nov. 1st.—Feast of All Saints. Playday. Walks after High Mass. I. and II. Clubs direct their steps to Patrickswell, where they get the train to Croom. On arriving at Croom, they discover to their horror that there will be no train to carry them back. So after a council of war all prepare to face the eleven miles that lie between Croom and Mungret. The first cohort arrives just at dinner-time, whilst during the rest of the afternoon, straggling bands were visible on the distant heights of Raheen, or skirting the deserted shores of Loughmore. Joe Hogan and Joe Shortiss, inspired by an heroic sense of duty, arrive just as the study-bell is ringing. How they must have covered the last few miles in order not to lose a particle of the precious time devoted to intellectual culture! Concerts in the evening in all sections of the House. The Apostolic concert revealed much latent talent, whilst amongst the Lay Boys Jack Ryan contributed some of his best comic songs.

Nov. 4th.—Fr. Gavan-Duffy of the Foreign Missions Society, Paris, and missionary in India, paid us a visit to-day. Fr. F. Greenan (1913-15) also called to see us. He is bound for Australia.

Nov. 6th.—One of the most momentous days in the history of the term's Athletics. To-day the gallant III. Club defeated II. Club in a match that will be long remembered in the annals of Mungret sport. II. Club made a gallant stand, but their defence and attack completely broke down before the superior skill and determination of their opponents. II. Club are in despair, and may be seen walking the corridor in deep dejection, whilst a student of Matthew Arnold's "Celtic Literature" has taken careful measurements of Paddy Heelan's head, and declares that his noble Celtic skull has increased in size by $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. The same cerebral development is noticed amongst other prominent players of the III. Club team.

Nov. 7th.—The Billiard Room was crowded after dinner this evening to witness the final of the billiard tournament. The players were Dan Redmond of III. Club and Frank Duggan of II. Club. The game was fairly even, until Frank shot to the front with a brilliant break of 25. He won the match and 5s. worth of chocolate.

Nov. 8th.—III. Club heads begin to resume their normal size, and the II. Club brow has cleared considerably.

Nov. 9th.—III. Club League matches begin to-day. The rumour goes that there is a "feed" in store for the winning team. The hope of an orgy to come lends wings (or rather feet) to the players. In I. Club Tipperary and Limerick defeat the Rest of Ireland by 10 pts. to 3 pts. The second meeting of An Cumann Gaedhealach was held this evening. A very interesting paper was read in Irish by E. O'Reilly. The Apostolics held their first

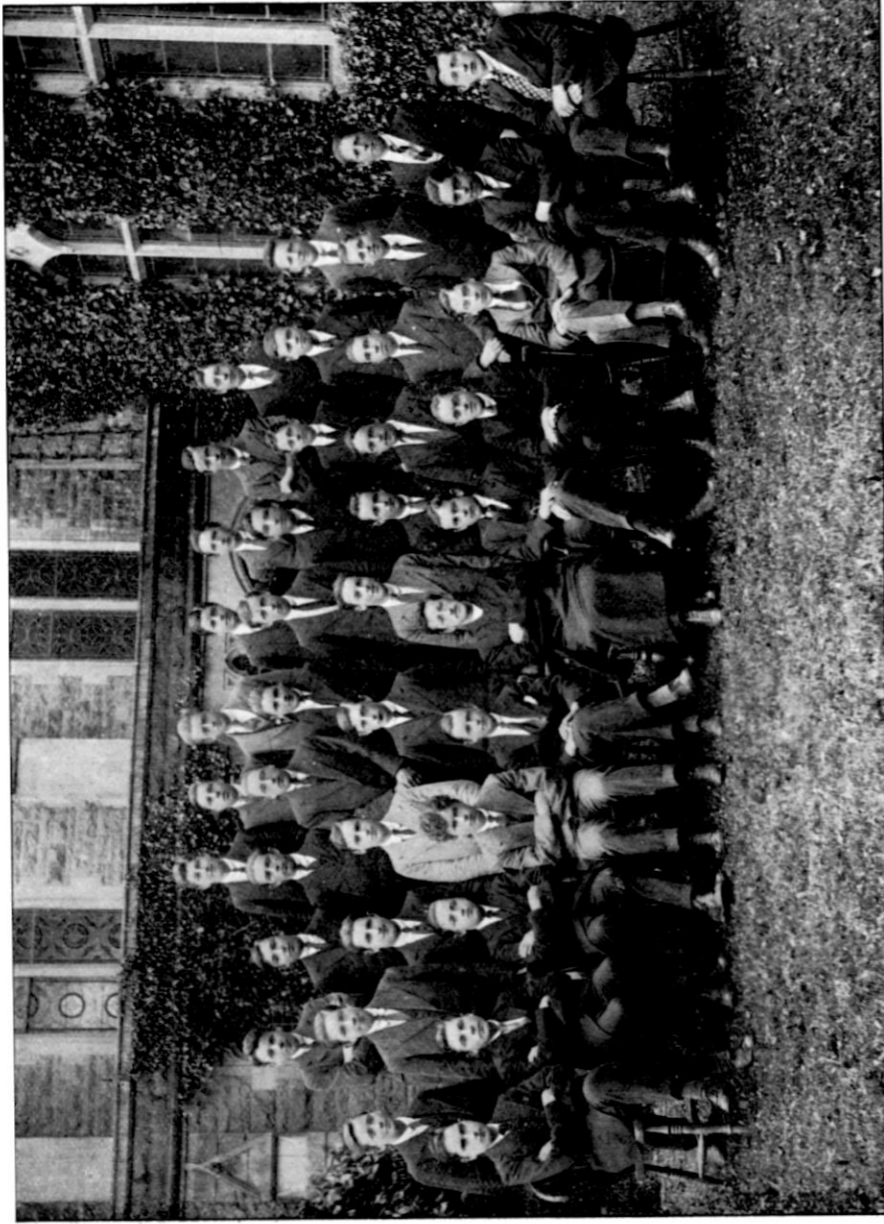


PHOTO BY

I. CLUB.

[KEOGH BROS.]

4th Row—T. Flood, J. Walsh, C. Keran, J. Barry, S. O'Sullivan, C. Purcell, C. Keran, 3rd Row—J. O'Sullivan, P. Coffey, P. Lee, F. Walsh, D. Quaid, P. Cawley, W. Coffey, B. Coen, A. MacNeice, 2nd Row—W. Grant, P. Murphy, W. Roche, T. Power, T. O'Meara, M. Walsh, E. Scanlan, D. Moriarty, M. Honan, K. Deevy, J. O'Dwyer, Sitting—M. O'Sullivan, J. Fitzgerald, J. Behan, R. Quinlan, F. Duggan, Rev. M. Glynn, S.J., J. Cribben, A. O'Shaughnessy, J. Moore, M. Garry, D. O'Mahony.

debate of the term. The subject dealt with the Irish Language. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another section.

Nov. 10th.—Our Prefect, Mr. Kelly, is down with a bad cold. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Nov. 12th.—A heavy fall of snow this morning reminds us that Christmas is coming. Everyone looks forward to a great battle after breakfast; but we find to our disappointment that the door is locked. However, in the evening we had our full share of winter sports. Break-neck slides were made on the tennis court, and soon a line of figures was seen to glide gracefully up and down the court. In the afternoon the III. Club waylaid the Apostolics at Clarina and peppered them with snowballs. The Church Militant confined itself to the defensive, fearful of letting loose its giant strength against the Lilliputians.

Nov. 16th.—We wish to tender our sincere sympathies to Rev. Mr. Glynn on the death of his brother, the news of which reached us to-day. We shall not forget to pray for the repose of his brother's soul.

Nov. 17th.—A Science exam. this morning. During lunch the Science students made a profound impression on their audience by discoursing familiarly on cylinders, micrometers, test-tubes, H₂O, and other wonderful things. In the evening Fr. O'Mahony, S.J., from the Crescent, delivered a most interesting lantern lecture on the Holy Land. Fr. O'Mahony has spent a long time in Palestine as Military Chaplain, and visited all the places he mentioned in his lecture. The slides were from photographs that he had taken himself. Many of them illustrated familiar scenes in the Gospel, especially those connected with agriculture and sheep-farming. The lecture was most instructive and entertaining.

Nov. 18th.—League matches commence to-day. Under various names, historic and patriotic, the teams lined out, and played with that dash and fury which League matches always call forth. There is an unconfirmed report from one of the battlefields that Joe Shortiss actually took off his coat.

Nov. 26th.—Half-day. The Rugby in I. Club is especially interesting, as upon to-day's play will be decided the XV. for the coming out-match. The backs make brilliant dashes, the forwards work well in the pack, whilst Jack Ryan flits around the scrum and "spoils" in first class style.

Nov. 27th.—Mr. Hayes, whilst coaching the III. Club XV., is severely handled by Jerry McCarthy. There is something in "Macbeth" about certain violent forms of instructions "which being taught return to plague the inventor." We trust, however, that Mr. Hayes will soon recover.

Nov. 29th.—A fateful evening: the elections for the Sodality. John Cribben, who is studying Herodotus, considers that the mental attitude of each candidate is first to vote for himself as the most worthy aspirant, and then to vote for Joe Shortiss as second in dignity and merit.

Dec. 3rd.—Feast of St. Francis Xavier. A day of prayer, play hours and the pleasures of the table. There was High Mass in the morning and a very practical sermon preached by Fr. Dillon-Kelly, S.J., of the Crescent. After Mass walks for all. The country was scoured in all directions, and the various local forts and raths visited. There was a general tendency not to go too far out of sight of the College for fear of arriving back late for dinner. With laudable punctuality every one is back in good time, and prowls around the corridor

like a famished tiger. The dinner-bell rings, and with a self-restraint that belies our interior emotions—the Minister insists on decorum and good manners—we enter the Refectory. A glorious sight meets the enraptured eye. The tables are camouflaged with pyramids of fruit, top-heavy blanc-manges of divers colours, plates of biscuits and bottles of lemonade in serried battalions. Grace is said, and then "there was high feasting in Tintagel's halls." The day closed with a pleasant cinema show, and all retired to rest, conscious that this had indeed been a playday.

Dec. 6th.—An out-match against the Christian Schools of Cork. After a good fast match Mungret came off the victors by 6 pts. to 5. An account of the match will be found in another section.

Dec. 8th.—Feast of the Immaculate Conception. Reception into the Sodality of Our Lady. In the afternoon the Commercial challenged the united strength of I. and II. Grammar in a Rugby match. The Business methods of the Commercial proved superior to the "Kultur" of the Grammar classes, with the result that the Commercial won by 17 pts. to nil.

Dec. 12th.—First meeting of the Lay Boys' Debating Society. Whilst the grave senators of I. and II. Clubs solemnly discussed the respective merits of Agriculture and Industries, the III. and IV. Clubs, amidst a deafening uproar of vituperation and eloquence, voice or rather below the claims of certain southern counties of Ireland. An account of these meetings has already been given to the reader.

Dec. 13th.—The shadow of the coming Christmas vacation now rests upon the College. The shadow is strangely unlike the substance, for what resemblance is there between the joys of the Yuletide and exams. in Geometry, Latin, and the rest? These days are both "foul and fair," but on the whole the shadows are chased away by the ever-brightening beams of the holidays.

Dec. 14th.—A day of bewildering varieties. In the morning the reception into the Holy Angels Sodality, followed by an excellent breakfast, at which some of the newly-created Angels showed signs of their earthly extraction. In the afternoon a Soccer match between the Community and the boys. This match, once a regularly recurring event, has of late years tended to fall out of existence. We all welcome its revival. Any of us who thought that the Community would have suffered from this long interval of inaction were soon put right in our minds by the result of the match. The Community won by 3 goals to nil. To add to our humiliation, one of the Community (who was not playing) assured us that they had not put on their best team on this occasion. In the evening the final session of the I. Club debate was held. Many of the community spoke, whilst Fr. Barragry put a number of abstruse and subtle points to the Opposition which they found great difficulty in answering. The motion was carried by a large majority.

Dec. 17th.—Every day brings the vacation nearer, although "the wingless crawling hours" move forward with leaden feet. The exams. are in full swing, and the term's work is crowded into these busy days. The intellectuals dream of prizes and academic laurels, whilst we console ourselves with the thought that sterling average qualities and a steady spirit of work are the things that win in the battle of life.

Dec. 19th.—12.30! A bell and a yell! The end of the term! What pen shall describe the uproar, the wild rush to the study-hall, the feverish haste with which

everyone gets rid of his books as though they were pestilential things, and then, as we shake ourselves free from the iron grip of pedagogy, how the thoughts of the Christmas vacation of to-morrow course freely through our ecstatic spirits. In the evening comes the packing of trunks. The dormitories are upside down! One fellow carefully folds his coats and deposits them artistically into his trunk. Another is taking a running jump on his box in order to induce the lid to meet the lock; whilst a third party is struggling with a gigantic portmanteau on the stairs. Soon the corridor is filled with luggage, and you must thread a winding maze if you are to get anywhere. After supper the reading of results, a concert, solemn *Te Deum*, and then to bed with light hearts.

Dec. 20th.—Morning at last. We spring up regardless of the cold and darkness, snatch a hasty breakfast, jump into top-coats and mufflers, "Good-bye, Tom; pleasant vac.," out through the hall-door and into the drag. Down the avenue, and then with a cheer we pass through the College gates, and the vac. has commenced. Happy Christmas to all!

EASTER TERM.

Jan. 15th.—A day of depression, mourning and streaming faces, one of those days that should indeed be seized by a darksome whirlwind and forgotten by men. But the grim reality clings fast to our spirits. We wander aimlessly in the grounds, watch with listless gaze the funeral procession of cars, and greet our friends with choking voices. A disconsolate group that was huddled in one of the window corners of the corridor suddenly caught sight of the edge of a desk in No. 5, and immediately gave vent to deep sighs. The evening comes down bleak and mournful upon a scene of unpeppable desolation.

Jan. 19th.—Let us draw a veil over these dark days, as it is useless to harrow the spirit. Fr. Barragry has an outrageous theory that the best cure for homesickness is vigorous application to study. It is probably based on the idea of taking a hair of the animal that has bitten you. There is but one consolation—there are eleven weeks to Easter.

Jan. 22nd.—The Hurling season starts to-day. Great display of science, skill and strength. Joe Shortiss and Florrie O'Driscoll cause great consternation amongst the players by the ferocious way in which they lay about them in every direction. "Tantaene animis coelestibus irae?" but there may be found some earthly spirits to curb their rage.

Jan. 26th.—The news reaches us that Mungret has been affiliated to the Munster Schools Rugby Association. This lends new energy to the game. Fr. Rector is to train the team, and we all look forward to the coming struggles with the Munster schools. After tea there is scrum practice in the ambulacrum.

Feb. 2nd.—Feast of the Purification. The I. Club Sodality had walks while the rest of the house played hurling.

Feb. 4th.—A serious accident occurred to-day. Tom Widger, wielding the caman with his customary energy, came in contact with the sacred person of one of the Philosophers. But then a wonder came to light. The Philosopher recovered from the blow, but Tom's hurley was splintered to matchwood. Such is the power of mind over matter.

Feb. 5th.—One of Fr. O'Kelly's flag-days. There is a solemn parade at 4.30 p.m. Fr. O'Kelly then read

us the text of a hymn entitled "The Soldiers of Christ." A very tasty cake at supper put the crown on a most successful day.

Feb. 8th.—Another "final" trial match for the Rugby XV. As many of the good players did not appear on the field, we wonder if they have declined the test, and whether the Committee will consider their previous record.

Feb. 11th.—The first trial with our opponents in the Cup matches, a friendly game with the Christian schools of Cork. The match was well contested. Mungret won by a slight margin. This has inspired both the XV. and the whole House with hope and confidence.

Feb. 12th.—Playday and off to the coursing at Clounanna. The details of the day's adventures would fill a volume. The coursing absorbed the interests of our sporting men, others less noble in their tastes staked their fortunes against the wit and cunning of card-sharpers and thimble-riggers, whilst the great majority confined their attention to a tea-tent which displayed the alluring notice, "Entrance 2s., and take what you like." It would be invidious to mention names, but the present chronicler (who snatched a hasty lunch in the marquee) was informed that some doughty champions of Mungret spent the whole time under that canvas. In the evening we drag our weary limbs back to the College and enjoy a well-earned rest.

Feb. 13th.—The Pioneer priests of the Maynooth Mission to China, Frs. Blowick, Galvin, Mullins and O'Donovan, honour us with a visit to-day. They were accompanied by Mr. Ignatius Ying-ki, who professes Chinese at Shrule. The Apostolics held a concert in honour of the visitors, after which the missionaries made speeches. Fr. Mullins gave a very humorous description of Dalgan. Mr. Ying-ki was then prevailed upon to speak. He gave some very interesting descriptions of his native country, and assured us, on behalf of his countrymen, that China would never forget the debt she owed to Ireland. The Maynooth Mission to China numbers many recruits from both sections of the school, who will, please God, one day follow in the footsteps of Fr. Blowick, Fr. Galvin and their companions, and help to spread the good tidings of the Gospel in China.

Feb. 14th.—Various rumours afloat ament a coming play. Snatches of dialogues or a wild outburst of rhetoric are heard in various quarters, whilst Br. McCabe and his faithful henchmen are busy with trestles and planks in the ambulacrum. But the secret is well kept, and we impatiently await the surprise.

Feb. 17th.—Shrove Tuesday, Playday. In the evening the Lay Boys acted, "Ἄν τ-ἀεμυζᾶσὶ μόρ." The play was a great success. How inspiring it was to hear the actors joke, declaim and wrangle in fluent Irish. Parts of the play were necessarily in English, and here we had plenty of topical allusions which might have escaped the audience if spoken in Irish. A notice of the play will be found in another section.

Feb. 19th.—The first match for the Munster Cup against the Abbey School, Tipperary. The ground was very heavy, and so the play was confined for the most part to the forwards. After a well-sustained struggle Mungret came off victors by 1 try to nil. This means that we are in for the final.

Feb. 22nd.—The members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society attend a meeting of the Limerick branch. Fr. Stephenson has this year revived the Mungret branch of the Society, and we are glad to say that it

has resulted in much practical charity towards the poor. We wish the Society all success and prosperity.

Feb. 26th.—House debate on Prohibition was held to-night in the ambulacrum. The Total Abstinents heard with applause the powerful arguments in support of complete abolition of strong drink, whilst the rest of the house hung with anxious suspense on the words of the Opposition. The debate was adjourned to Sunday. It looks as though Prohibition will not withstand the withering criticism of the Apostolic speakers.

Feb. 29th.—Renowned as Paddy Heelan's birthday. The captain of III. Club is now four years old according to the calculations of some of our mathematicians. Paddy must be considered a youthful prodigy, for one of the members of III. Club who has a taste for theology and mathematics calculates that he should not reach the use of reason until about the year 1932. The

lations and their deep questionings into life's problems, go forth to spend a day in the country. They decide to visit Quin Abbey. By train from Limerick to Ardsollus, then on foot to the monastery. A very pleasant day is spent examining the ruins and enjoying the fine view from the top of the tower. Fr. Gwynn had ordered lunch at an hotel for "2 o'clock sharp." Punctual to the moment we arrive at the hotel, and find an excellent spread. After lunch one enthusiastic musician unearthed a violin, and this with the piano enabled us to have a pleasant extempore concert. In the evening all returned to Mungret after a most enjoyable day's outing.

Mar. 14th. There was a fall of snow during the night. As soon as breakfast was over the Apostolics and Lay Boys mobilised all their available forces and prepared for combat. Field-Marshal Paddy Casey was



PHOTO BY]

HOUSE HURLING XV.

[KEOGH BROS.

Standing—P. Casey, F. Kelly, T. Toal, C. O'Neill, D. Dunne, J. Conway.
Sitting—J. Ambrose, R. Ahern, M. Dowd, P. Finn (Capt.), P. O'Brien, T. Pathe, J. Fisher.
On Ground—F. Flannery, P. Furlong.

Prohibition debate concluded this evening. Once again the battle raged furiously around the famous Drink law. The Lay Boys made another mighty effort to banish the bottle and the beer-barrel from our midst, but the brilliant defence of the Apostolics wins the victory for the anti-Prohibitionists.

Mar. 8th.—The final for the Munster Cup was played to-day at the Market Fields. The Mungret XV. played a good game, but they were defeated by the better play of their opponents, Presentation College, Cork, who won the match by 13 pts. to nil. This defeat will spur us to yet greater efforts in the coming year; and we trust that the grit and determination of the Mungret players will yet be crowned by the laurels of victory.

Mar. 10th.—Philosophers' free day. The Philosophers, leaving aside for the moment their airy specu-

the leader of the Apostolics. He made a stirring speech to his troops before the battle began. He appealed to the spirit of Hannibal, who had conquered the eternal snows of the Alps, and promised a speedy victory to his soldiers. The enemy was not led by so valiant a leader, although the individual soldiers displayed no less courage and skill than their opponents. The battle raged long and furiously, until at last the ammunition gave out on both sides. Even then a spasmodic guerilla warfare continued for some time, as some of the combatants were very dexterous in fielding the stray shells of their opponents. The historians of both sides chronicle a defeat for the Apostolics, due, indeed, to the overwhelming numbers of their foes. But all admit that Marshal Casey showed splendid skill in withdrawing his forces, and that

were it not for the absence of his reserves his consummate strategy would have secured a complete victory for his side of the House.

Mar. 17th.—Feast of St. Patrick. High Mass and sermon by Fr. Gwynn. After Mass we had a number of important Hurling matches. We then adjourned to the Refectory, where we found a spread that did honour to the feast of the National Apostle and cheered the hearts of the sons of Erin. In the evening we had a concert and two plays, "Special Pleading" and "The Jackdaw." The thanks of the House is due to Mr. Glynn for the trouble he has taken in getting up our Concerts and Theatricals.

Mar. 23rd.—IV. Club has earned for itself the eternal gratitude of the House. During the past few weeks these champions have developed an extraordinary enthusiasm for Rugby. At every available moment they are to be seen forming scrums, scoring tries, and performing brilliant bouts of passing with a handball or an old hat or any available instrument. The climax came when in solemn deputation they awaited upon Fr. Rector and asked for a half-day. The details of the negotiations will in due time be published in the IV. Club White Book. All we know is that Joe Hurley carried on the negotiations with great tact and skill, and that finally Fr. Rector granted a half-day to the whole College.

Mar. 26th.—The Philosophers of I. Year are looking very worried. An unexpected exam. has suddenly loomed up over the horizon. This is indeed a thunder cloud, but there is nothing for it except to sit down under the spacious shelter of Fr. Hickey's manuals and to bravely meet the inevitable hour.

Mar. 28th.—Palm Sunday. An interesting match was played against the Mungret Parish Hurling Team. The visitors played a good game, but were in the end defeated by the College XV.

April 1st.—Home again for a short vac. Once again Mungret sends out its band of happy scholars broadcast east, west, south and north. A notice on the corridor warns us that schools reopen on April 12th. Until that time then let there be peace and joy amongst us.

April 5th.—The Holy Week ceremonies are held as usual, and on Good Friday many go in to Limerick to hear the sermons. Easter Sunday comes in all its splendour, and the Easter sports, organised by Fr. O'Kelly, begin to-day. The first match of a Hurling competition took place to-day. Mr. Farrell's team was beaten by the Nessans, led by Mr. Hayes.

April 6th.—Final of Hurling match. Mr. Hayes' team is again victorious and carries off the prize, a cake of large dimensions, well coated with almond paste. In the evening great preparations for to-morrow's excursion. Piles of plates, shoulders of mutton, wine-bottles filled with milk, all betoken an *al fresco* dinner on the morrow.

April 7th.—Off for Killaloe in the early hours of the morning. Most of us climbed Crag Hill and enjoyed the splendid view of Lough Derg. We did ample justice to the dinner, which took place at 1 p.m., and returned to Limerick in the evening after a most enjoyable day.

April 11th.—Solemn distribution of prizes by Fr. O'Kelly. The generous contributions of Fr. Rector and the community made the ceremony a most pleasant conclusion to a vacation, short but very enjoyable.

SUMMER TERM.

April 12th.—*Dies illa!* the mournful procession again winds its slow way along the Limerick road and up the avenue and round into the yard. The vac. has been all too short, and now, just as we had begun to realise our happiness, we are back in the old place.

April 15th.—Sudden arrival of visitors from Hong-Kong. Great interest is taken in their actions, and all are anxious to know how they will relish the Mungret rice. One of them, we learn, speaks Chinese fluently. A unique opportunity for our Chinese missionaries.

April 16th.—Denis Murphy, Captain of the House, 1817-18, visited us to-day, and in the afternoon played hurley with a much maligned set of players. It was quite an epoch in the history of the team in question.

April 18th.—The members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society attended a conference at Limerick, and were warmly welcomed as a new acquisition to the Society. A Hurling match between I. and II. Clubs was played in the afternoon. I. Club won, of course. In the evening we were treated to a most interesting lecture on Blessed Joan of Arc by Fr. Kane. Fr. Kane had a beautiful selection of slides, and gave us a most instructive account of the life-work and sufferings of the Maid of France, soon to be canonised.

April 21st.—The much maligned team above referred to played a match with II. Club to-day, and despite the training they had received from Denis Murphy were ingloriously defeated. "The Sc—s went out to battle, but they always fell"—such was the insulting remark of the victorious II. Club in the insolence of their triumph. The defeated team will one day live down this calumny.

April 25th.—Another Hurling match against Mungret village, in which the visitors were defeated, thanks to the brilliant play of Maurice Dowd, who was responsible for 4 goals, and Jack Crowe, who ran up 4 points. In the evening the Apostolics acted "The Eloquent Dempsey." An account of the play will be found in another section, but we must here record the thanks and appreciation of the House to the players for the most enjoyable evening's entertainment that we have had for a long time. During the interludes we were favoured with choice selections by the Mungret orchestra. James B. O'Mahony drew forth from his violin enchanting harmonies, "like the sweet sound that breathes upon a bank of violets."

April 27th.—Everyone still talking about the play. The roses are still on the cheeks of Mary Kate Dempsey, though the Eloquent himself seems to have quite recovered from the assault and battery of the great election day. Congratulations again to all the players.

May 2nd.—Hurling match with Caherline, with Fr. Rector as referee. After a good fast game Caherline came off victorious with 5 goals 2 pts. against 5 goals. Many "night watchers of the stars" remained up to see the eclipse of the moon. Their scientific curiosity was gratified at some unearthly hour in the morning.

May 3rd.—A glorious spread for the Hurling XV. Like the heroes of old, these mighty hurlers, after a tough season's play, stretched forth their hands to the good cheer provided, and did ample justice to the cakes and fruit.

May 6th.—Limerick races, and of course the usual downpour of rain. In the evening Fr. Lockington, S.J., Superior of the Australian Mission, gave us a very interesting lecture on the Catholic Church in Australia. We all felt proud of the manly, progressive spirit of Australian Catholics.

May 9th.—A cinema show in the evening, with special Charlie Chaplin films. A most enjoyable entertainment!

May 13th.—Free day, and walks in all directions, Croom, Adare, etc. If the mud and the wet are to be borne with in winter, we have now to face the heat and dust of summer. But a swim at Adare and then another in Loughmore at the end of the journey make us endure the hot sunshine.

May 14th.—Cricket begins to-day. The batters are in better form than the bowlers, thanks to the hurling season just closed. However, there are not wanting some good-length bowlers who give the batsmen plenty of trouble. We miss Fr. Frost at the nets in the evening recreations. We have not forgotten the skilful manner in which he got the whole House XI. caught out in the Community match last year. So perhaps it is better in the long run that he should be absent during these weeks.

May 16th.—The photographer on the premises. Hair-oil, ties of divers colours, suits the very last word in tailoring make their appearance, and by the "heightened expression" they give to the general appearance of the College, justify Matthew Arnold's definition of style. And then the ease and restfulness of the pose in the various groups! The reader is recommended to study the illustrations and photographs of the various clubs.

May 20th.—Fr. Lockington's free day with walks and swims. Mr. O'Keeffe was seen in a dainty trap driving along the Adare road with two of the com-

munity. We hear that he is going to take lessons in driving.

May 23rd.—Whit Sunday. Sports were improvised, and proved most successful. A full account of them will be found in another section. We must not, however omit to congratulate our Captain, P. Finn, on his success in the various races, and also John Cribben, the champion jumper of 2nd Club.

May 24th.—Whit Monday. The finals in the various events took place. Mr. Val Egan presented a beautiful gold medal to the best all-round athlete. It was won by John Cribben.

May 28th.—Fr. Dekker, S.J., of the Dutch province, is at present in Mungret. He very kindly gave us a playday to-day.

May 30th.—The St. Vincent de Paul Society organised sports for the village, which came off to-day in the College grounds. Pony races, donkey races, running, jumping and tugs-of-war made the day a great success. The members of the Society are to be congratulated on their good work on this day and on other occasions.

June 1st.—The Editor is clamouring for "copy," and so we must close the journal for the present year in the words of the poet, slightly altered for the occasion:—

For us and for our comedy,
Here stooping to your clemency,
We beg your hearing patiently,
and trust that our diary may prove to be something more than "the posy of a ring."

Exchanges.

We beg to acknowledge the following exchanges:—

The Clongownian.

The Mountaineer (Mount Melleray College).

The Mangalore Magazine.

The Stonyhurst Magazine.

Georgetown College Journal.

St. Aloysius' College Magazine, Glasgow.

St. Ursula's Annual.

The Mountaineer (Mount St. Mary's College).

The Belvederian.

Annual Record, Trichinopoly.

The Aloysian, Galle, Ceylon.

The Xaverian.

The Torch (College of Science, Ireland).

C.I.C. Annual, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

University College, Cork, Gazette.

Salesian School Magazine.

The North Point Annual.

The Xaverian (Calcutta).

El Salvador (Saragossa).

Sodality Notes.

Sodality of the Blessed Virgin.

Director :

REV. W. STEPHENSON, S.J.

Prefect.—P. White.

2nd Assistant—D. Forde.

Secretary and First Asst.—J. MacDonnell.

Sacristan.—F. O'Driscoll.

The Sodality of Our Lady, under the direction of Fr. Stephenson, S.J., continues to maintain its best traditions. The Sodalists during the past year have upheld the honour of their heavenly Mother, and by their example have exercised an influence for good on the College. The practice of frequent and daily Communion, so recommended by Pope Pius X, testifies to the zeal and devotion of the members. A very noticeable increase in devotion to the Sacred Heart was a marked feature amongst the Sodalists. We trust that this devotion, so dear to every true child of Mary, may be cultivated still more in coming years.

On December 8th sixteen new Members were received into the Sodality. Rev. Fr. Rector reminded them of their duties as clients of Mary and of what is expected of them by the College as "Mary's chosen few." The following is a list of the members received:—W. Butler, E. Martin, F. Kelly, J. Shortiss, J. Noone, J. O'Hea, E. O'Reilly, T. Walshe, J. O'Sullivan, J. Curtin, P.

Hartney, J. McCarthy, J. O'Brien, F. Greene, R. Lonergan, D. Vaughan, T. Pathé, T. Toal, J. Fisher.

At the second reception, which took place on Ascension Thursday, 13th May, the following were received:—Walter Ryan, J. Ryan, J. Lonergan, T. Kelly, P. O'Brien, T. Casey, J. B. O'Mahony, T. Widger, T. Cullen, M. Downey, F. X. Fanning, J. McArdle, H. O'Flaherty, J. Walsh.

The following is a complete list of the present Sodality:—

Apostolics.—R. Ahern, J. Brady, M. O'Carroll, H. Boyle, G. O'Connell, Joseph Daly, A. O'Flynn, J. Lawlor, D. O'Leary, Leo Cunningham, T. Toal, J. Fisher, T. Pathé, T. Cullen, M. Downey, F. X. Fanning, J. McArdle, H. O'Flaherty, John Walsh.

Lay Boys.—P. White, J. MacDonnell, F. O'Driscoll, D. Forde, J. Shortiss, P. Finn, M. Dowd, T. Hayes, J. Conway, F. Greene, J. Curtin, J. Hogan, F. Kelly, D. Vaughan, T. Kelly, J. B. O'Mahony, J. O'Brien, E. Martin, J. O'Sullivan, Walter Ryan, T. Casey, J. Ryan, R. Lonergan, J. Lonergan, P. O'Brien, T. Widger, J. Noone, J. O'Hea, J. Hill, W. Butler, T. Walshe, P. Hartney, J. McCarthy.

PATRICK J. WHITE,

Prefect.

Sodality of the Holy Angels.

Director :

REV. T. MAHER, S.J.

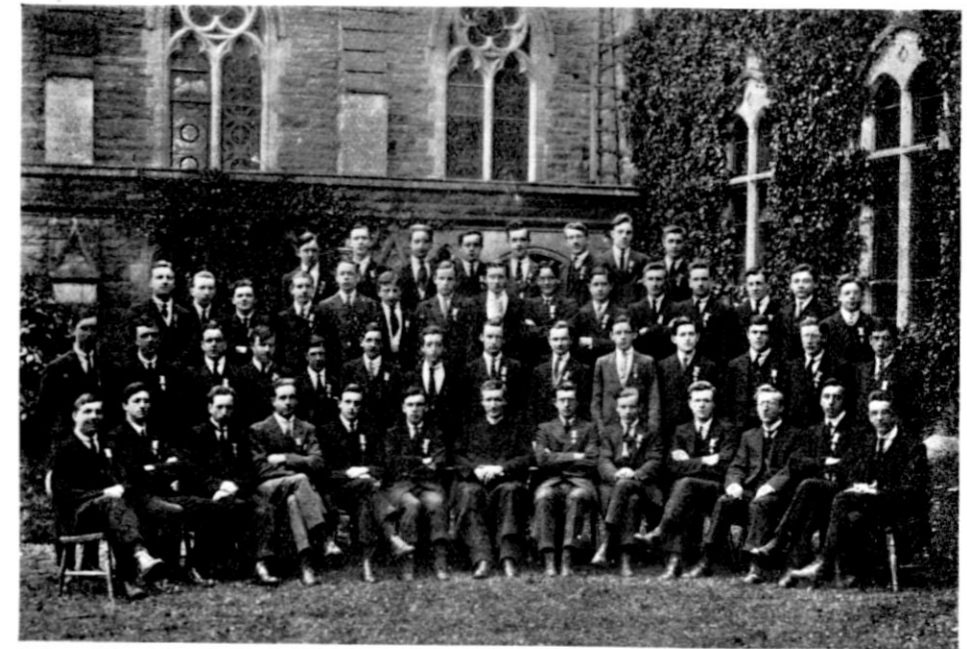
Prefect.—C. Keran.

Assistant.—J. Breen.

Sacristan.—P. Murphy.

The Sodality of the Holy Angels continues to flourish in the College. The Sodalists have

van, M. Sullivan, H. Foley, P. Coffey, M. O'Malley, F. Deevy, J. Cribben, F. Walshe, A. Leahy. On Corpus Christi Very Rev. Fr. Dekker, S.J., of



SODALITY OF BLESSED VIRGIN.

always striven to show by their general conduct and their application to work that the spirit which animates them is one of solid and practical piety. Our Rev. Director, Fr. Maher, S.J., spared no pains to make the weekly meetings a success; and the number of candidates to the Sodality, both at Christmas and Summer, is the best proof that the Sodality is an important factor in the life of the College.

The following boys were received by Rev. Fr. Rector on December 14th:—T. Flood, T. Magner, J. O'Sulli-

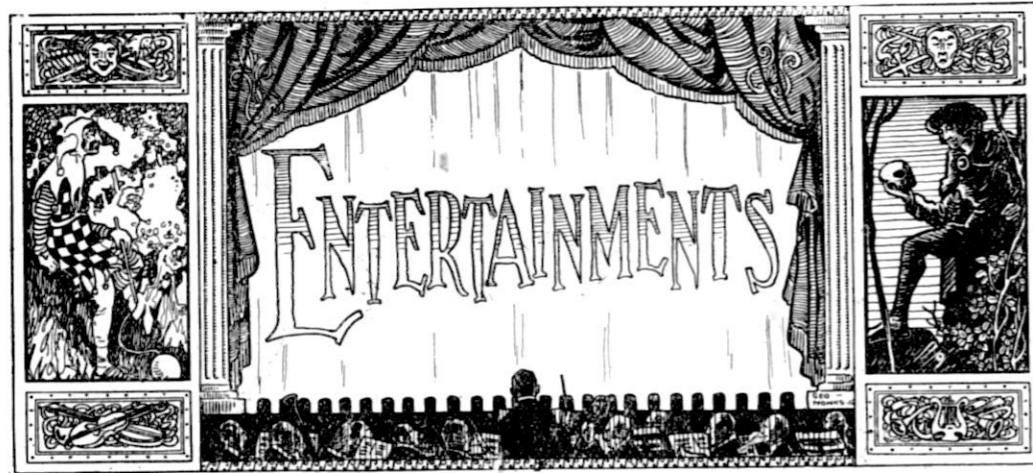
the Dutch province, received the following boys into the Sodality:—T. Sheehan, K. Deevy, G. O'Connor, Jas. Ryan, James Fitzgerald, J. O'Reilly, J. O'Connell, E. Scanlan, W. Grant, W. Roche, Michael O'Sullivan, D. J. O'Sullivan, E. Deevy, Jerry McCarthy, B. Burns, Robert Nix, D. Redmond, Jos. Kirwan.

Besides those who were received at those two receptions, there are others who are also enrolled in the Sodality and who were received in previous years. They are as follows:—

Chas. Keran, John Breen, P. J. Murphy, M. O'Hea, P. Heelañ, Walter Aherne, M. Walshe, Denis O'Malley, J. Bourke, C. Purcell, J. Barry, E. O'Sullivan, T. O'Meara, R. Quinlan, Frank Duggan, D. Moriarty.

CHARLES KERAN,

Prefect.



THEATRICALS

The tradition of Mungret Theatricals was well maintained during the past year. The plays and concerts organised by both sections of the House were most successful. The dramatic and musical talent displayed were of a high order; and all the performers are to be congratulated on their achievements. Various circumstances have in recent years militated against the performance of the big Shakespearean plays, and such productions as "The Sign of the Cross" and "Redemption." But the talent that made such great performances possible is still with us, and will assuredly in the near future again find scope for its full expression. The old proverb is true of Mungret Theatricals—"The present meets the past. The future, too, is there."

OPENING CONCERT, SEPT., 1919.

The first Concert of the year is generally held at the close of the Annual Retreat in September. It is of the first importance in that it sets the standard for the coming year. Many performers make their debut, while we eagerly scan the programme and count off those who are still with us since the last "season." The performance of last September fulfilled the hopes of all who know the traditions of Mungret Theatricals. Of those who have lately come to Mungret, Fr. Morris and Mr. Glynn are our leading tenors, while of Joe Hogan it may be safely said that there has not been for

many a year so skilful a performer on the violin. Mr. Farrell's rendering of "Poet and Peasant" maintained the reputation of last year's artists, and he was well seconded by R. Ahern. The concert was very successful, and we look forward with well-grounded expectations to the plays of the coming terms.

Programme.

Piano	.. Selection.	E. O'Sullivan.
Song	.. The Cheery Song.	G. O'Brien.
Comic	.. Maguire's Motor-Bike.	J. Kirwan.
Violin	.. Ave Maria.	J. Hogan.
Song	.. Slievenamon.	A. McNeice.
Flute	.. Poet and Peasant.	Mr. Farrell.
Comic	.. Flanagan's Flying-Machine.	A. Leahy.
Duet	.. I saw from the Beach.	{ Fr. Morris. Mr. Glynn.
Song	.. Ben Bolt.	A. Joyce.
Duet	.. Norma.	{ Mr. Farrell. R. Ahern.
Comic	.. Phil the Flutter.	J. Kirwan.
Violin	.. Intermezzo.	J. Hogan.
Finale	Chorus.

AN T-ACRUZADU MÓR—THE GREAT CHANGE.

On Shrove Tuesday we were entertained by an Irish play, or at least by a play a great part of which was in Irish. Cathal, the son of Nora McNeill, returns from America filled with the spirit of the new Ireland. As soon as he places his foot on Irish soil there is for him no other language save that of the Gael. But during the long years of his absence exactly the opposite influences have been at work in his old home. His brother Seaghan has severed his connection with Irish customs as being a bar to modern progress, whilst his sister Nuala has succumbed to the refining influences of "Home Chat" and the mild pathos of the sevenpenny novel. Some of the neighbours also, notably Martin O'Toole, have adopted "practical" views on the Language question. It is into this torpid atmosphere that Cathal McNeill, with his Celtic enthusiasm and

his American lack of compromise, bursts like a fiery comet from outer space. He quickly seizes the situation of affairs, and with the help of his friends concocts a plan that very successfully develops the latent Irish spirit of his family. He then reveals himself, and is welcomed to his hearth with that true Irish spirit that is the breath of his life.

The play was most successful. The actors spoke clearly so as to give the audience every opportunity of following the dialogue. Florrie O'Driscoll did the part of Cathal excellently, while D. Forde as Martin O'Toole was the typical conservative, such as we meet with in Padraic Colum's "Irish Year." Jack Ryan as Seaghan was fresh and breezy and gave us plenty of topical jokes, especially when the consignment of boots from Mungret College arrived on the scene. But it is invidious to mention names where all performed their parts so well. We must, therefore, congratulate everyone on a very pleasant entertainment.

Programme.

Νόρα τῆς Νεῖλλ (bean an tíse)	Nora McNeill	W. Ryan.
Seághan (-a máic)	Seaghan (her son)	J. Ryan.
Caéal (mac atá tagairte ón uileán úr)	Cathal (her son returned from America)	F. O'Driscoll.
Νυῦλα (inísean ír óise)	Nuala (her youngest daughter)	A. McNeice.
Μáire (inísean ír ríne)	Maire (eldest daughter)	A. Leahy.
Conn (mac óis)	Conn (youngest son)	J. Kirwan.
Τὰς ὁ-ἑαῶρα	Comarrain	Neighbours:
Concubair MacMaésgáimna	Caéal—Tim	J. Conway.
Μαρταίρ Ὑα Τυαῖτῖλλ	O'Hara, Con.	E. O'Reilly.
	O'Mahony, M	D. Forde.
	O'Toole	
Boots in the "Walker Arms"	..	A. O'Shaughnessy.
Act I.—Parlour in "Walker Arms."		Cathal's Return.
Act II.—Kitchen in Cathal's Home.		

ST. PATRICKS DAY CONCERT.

A variety programme opened by a farce called "Special Pleading," and closed by Lady Gregory's little play, "The Jackdaw," afforded a very pleasant entertainment on St. Patrick's night. The Dramatic Society once again maintained the good name of the Mungret stage, J. Ryan, A. Leahy, D. Forde and the other players acting their parts in a manner quite up to our expectations. G. Keyes has a sweet tenor voice and sings with expression. The dancing of Tom Walshe and Larry McEyer always brings down the house, and made us regret that the four-hand reel had to be omitted for want of time. Both the musicians and the players deserve praise for the excellent performance.

Programme.

1. Irish National Overture	-	Orchestra.
2. Farce "Special Pleading"	-	The Dramatic Society.
3. Piano Solo - Irish Airs	-	T. O'Meara.
4. Dance - Four-hand Reel	-	Messrs. McGrath, Pathe, Cullen, McEver.
5. Orchestra - Hibernia	-	-
6. Song - "Eamonn an Cnuic"	-	G. Keyes.
7. Dance - Hornpipe	-	Messrs. Walsh and McEver.
8. Orchestra - Minuet	-	-
9. Song of the Golden-haired Man	-	G. Keyes.
10. Play - "The Jackdaw"	-	The Dramatic Society.
11. Finale - Hope March	..	Orchestra.

SPECIAL PLEADING.

Cockney Burglar	..	J. Crehan.
Irish Burglar	..	J. Ryan.
Mr. Culivert	..	D. Forde.
Mary	..	A. Leahy.

Scene—A London Drawing Room.

THE JACKDAW.

Mrs. Broderick	..	A. Leahy.
Jos. Nestor (Army Pensioner)	..	J. Ryan.
Mich. Cooney (Mrs. Broderick's brother)	..	D. Forde.
Timothy Ward (a Process Server)	..	F. O'Driscoll.
Sibley Fahy (an Orange Seller)	..	C. Hogan.
Tommy Nally (A Pauper)	..	E. O'Reilly.

Scene—Mrs. Broderick's Shop.

THE ELOQUENT DEMPSEY.

On Sunday, April 25th, the Apostolic students produced "The Eloquent Dempsey." We need not detain the reader with a sketch of the plot, as he is doubtless acquainted with it. The play, it need hardly be said, was a great success, and reflected great credit on the actors. The part of Jeremiah Dempsey was played by Michael O'Carroll. The pompous rhodomontade, the quick change from health to sickness when Dr. Bunbury was at the door, the unending flow of words in all emergencies, and lastly the crushing calamity of the closing act were all rendered to the life by Michael O'Carroll. We congratulate him on his success. Jim Fisher as Mrs. Dempsey was the bustling hostess of Dempsey's establishment, and gave us a good interpretation of this somewhat difficult part. Joe Brady had all the fussiness and pedantry of Dr. Bunbury, while the military abruptness and impatience with triflers that characterises Capt. McNamara were skilfully rendered by Geoffrey Connell. The minor characters were also well represented by John Lawlor, Arthur Conway and Michael Downey. Our congratulations and thanks are offered to all the players for their excellent performance and the enjoyment they gave us.

Programme.

Overture	-	March	-	-	Toihurst.
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THE ELOQUENT DEMPSEY.

Act I.

Scene—Dempsey's Drawingroom, over his Shop.
Time—Morning.

Act II.

Scene—Same.
Time—Evening of same day.
Interval - - - - - Orchestra.

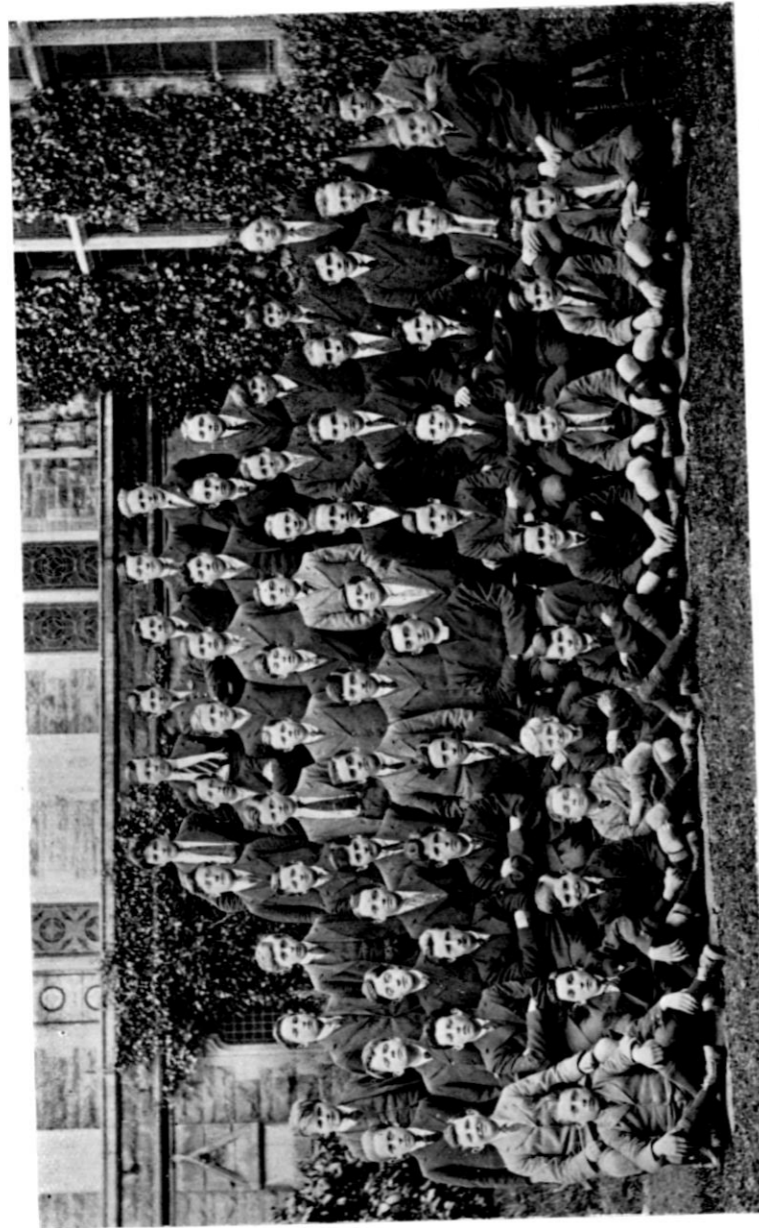
Act III.

Scene—Same.
Time—Morning, a week later.
Finale.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Jeremiah Dempsey	..	M. O'Carroll.
Mrs. Dempsey	..	Jas. Fisher.
Mary Kate (daughter)	..	A. Conway.
Doctor Bunbury	..	J. Brady.
Capt. McNamara	..	G. Connell.
Mike Flanigan	..	J. Lalor.
Brian O'Neill	..	M. Downey.

A crowd of people off the Stage.



[KFOGH BROS.]

III. CLUB.

PHOTO BY] 6th Row—C. Hogan, A. Leahy, B. Quigley, J. McCarthy, B. Burns, E. Coyle, 5th Row—J. O'Reilly, T. Sheehan, B. Quinlan, J. O'Sullivan, D. McCarthy, W. Revington, A. Joyce, 4th Row—R. Tarrant, G. O'Brien, J. Hurley, J. Quinlan, G. O'Connor, M. Walshe, D. McCarthy, J. Kirwan, J. Robinson, D. Redmond, R. Nix, F. Marshall, J. Doran, 3rd Row—J. O'Connell, E. Lysaught, D. O'Sullivan, B. Barry, E. Sullivan, J. Crehan, H. Foley, R. Kelly, T. Coughlan, W. Aherne, M. O'Hea, J. McCarthy, C. Connolly, F. Deevy, Sitting—T. Martin, J. Sheehan, P. Conway, J. Normile, J. Breen, Rev. D. Hayes, S.J., D. O'Malley, R. Widger, D. Caslin, M. O'Malley, P. Power, On Ground—R. McCarthy, M. Aherne, H. Nolan, J. Nolan, D. MacNeice, J. Sheehan, N. Nolan, D. MacMahon, J. Lawler, F. Miller.

In conclusion, we must thank Frs. Fahy and Morris and Messrs. Kelly, Farrell and Glynn for the assistance they rendered in the various entertainments. The training of actors, stage management, and preparation of musical pieces means much patient labour in the midst of other duties. We hope that the success of the year's Theatricals will in some way recompense their toil.

THE CINEMA.

The account of the Theatricals would be incomplete without mention of the Cinema performances. At the end of a second Thursday, when we are weary with

a long tramp over hill and dale, it is pleasant to look forward to a good evening's laugh over Charlie Chaplin. Mr. Kelly has never failed to have something for us on these occasions. Thanks to Br. McCabe's help, the lantern never plays that nasty trick of going out in the middle of the performance, but burns steadily and brightly to the end of the play. The films throughout the year were very interesting and varied, embracing every conceivable topic. On one occasion Mr. Joe McKenna, Manager of the Theatre Royal, an old Munster man, brought out his own magnificent machine in order to give us the very last thing in the cinema line. Our very best thanks are due to him for his generosity and for the first class entertainment that he provided for us.

We also owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Tom Gough, who on many occasions lent us excellent films, and took every opportunity of putting us in the way of the very best selections.



Examinations.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

1919.

SENIOR GRADE.

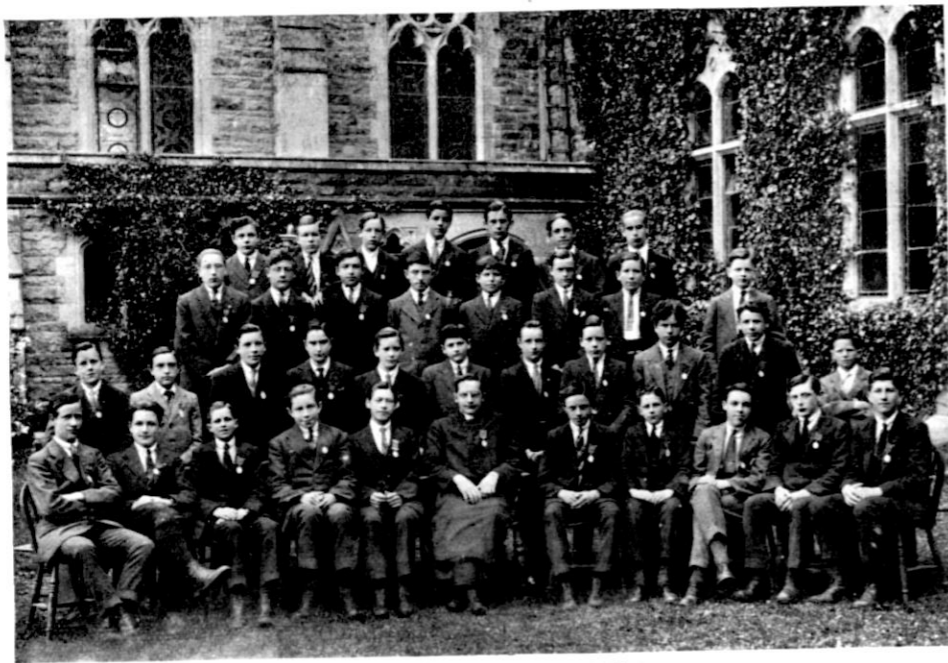
- Ahern, R. . . Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, History, and Geography, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry.
- Coghlan, V. . . Arithmetic, English, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra.
- Egan, J. . . Arithmetic, English, Latin, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry
- Flynn, A. . . Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra.
- Hill, J. . . Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Geometry, Algebra.
- McAllister, A. . . Arithmetic, English, French, Irish, History and Geography, Algebra.
- McEver, L. . . Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, Geometry, Algebra.
- McGrath, C. . . English, Latin, Irish, History and Geography, Algebra.
- Mellett, J. . . Arithmetic, English, Latin, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry.
- O'Loughlin, M. . . Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry.
- Pierse, T. . . Arithmetic, English, Latin, Irish, History and Geography.
- Rafferty, J. . . Arithmetic, English, Latin, Irish, Geometry.
- Ryan, D. . . Arithmetic, Latin, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra.

- Scanlan, M. . . Arithmetic, Irish, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry.
- Sheedy, P. . . English, Latin, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra.
- Toal, T. . . Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra.
- Walshe, J. . . English, Latin, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry.

MIDDLE GRADE.

- Casey, P. . . English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography.
- Conway, J. . . Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography.
- Cunningham, L. . . Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry.
- Downey, M. . . Arithmetic, English, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry.
- Fanning, F. . . Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry.
- Forde, D. . . Arithmetic, English, Latin, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry.
- Garry, A. . . English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry.
- Harty, P. . . Arithmetic, French, Irish, Geometry, Algebra.
- McCarthy, J. . . Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MacDonnell, J. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. | Burke, J. | Arithmetic, Latin, French, Irish, Geometry, Algebra. |
| Moore, T. | Arithmetic, English, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. | Breen, J. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |
| O'Hea, J. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. | Cassidy, J. | Arithmetic, English, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |
| O'Neill, M. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. | Clarke, H. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, Geometry. |
| O'Reilly, E. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. | Curtin, J. | Arithmetic, English, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |
| | | Donworth, M. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, Irish, History and Geography. |
| | | Duggan, F. | Arithmetic, Latin, French, Irish, Geometry, Algebra. |

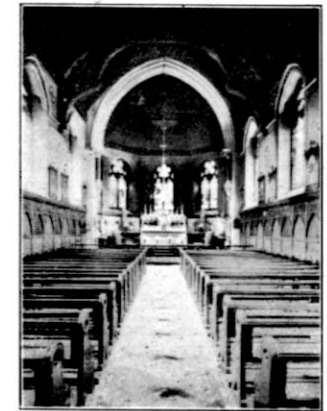


SODALITY OF HOLY ANGELS.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pathe, T. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. | Geoghegan, J. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, Irish, History and Geography. |
| Reynolds, G. | Arithmetic, Latin, Irish, Geometry, Algebra. | Hanly, D. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |
| Ryan, J. | Arithmetic, Latin, French, Geometry and Algebra. | Heelan, P. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |
| Walsh, P. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. | Keran, Ch. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |
| Nolan, M. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, Irish, Geometry. | Leahy, A. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |
| <i>JUNIOR GRADE.</i> | | | |
| Ahern, W. | Arithmetic, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry. | Linehan, J. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Philosophy | .. G. Connell. |
| Senior Grade | .. M. Downey. |
| Middle Hons. | .. M. O'Hea. |
| Middle Pass | .. C. O'Grady. |
| Junior Hons. | .. J. Kirwan. |
| 1st Grammar | .. J. O'Sullivan. |
| 2nd Grammar | .. W. Devlin. |
| Comm. and Agric. | .. T. Kelly. |
| 1st Preparatory | .. A. McCoy. |
| 2nd Preparatory | .. R. McCarthy. |
| Elements | .. J. Quinlan. |



COLLEGE CHAPEL.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| McArdle, J. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |
| Nolan, R. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, Geometry. |
| Noone, J. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |
| Normile, J. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |
| O'Hea, M. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |
| O'Malley, D. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, Irish, Geometry, Algebra. |
| O'Neill, C. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |
| O'Reilly, A. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |
| O'Sullivan, S. | Arithmetic, Latin, Irish, Geometry, Algebra. |
| Power, J. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |
| Quaid, D. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, Irish, Geometry, Algebra. |
| Ryan, D. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, Irish, History and Geography, Algebra. |
| Ryan, W. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |
| Vaughan, D. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |
| Walsh, T. | Arithmetic, English, Latin, French, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |
| Widger, T. | Arithmetic, English, French, Latin, Irish, History and Geography, Geometry, Algebra. |



CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

FIRST PLACES IN CLASS.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 2nd Philosophy | .. H. Boyle. |
| 1st Philosophy | .. R. Aherne. |
| Senior Hons. | .. T. Toal. |
| Senior Pass | .. H. O'Flaherty. |
| Middle Hons. | .. J. Noone. |
| Middle Pass | .. P. Collins. |
| Junior Hons. | .. M. Garry. |
| 1st Grammar | .. D. Redmond. |
| 2nd Grammar | .. J. Walsh. |
| Comm. and Agric. | .. F. Flannery. |
| 1st Preparatory | .. M. O'Sullivan. |
| 2nd Preparatory | .. J. O'Connell. |
| Elements | .. D. O'Sullivan. |

SPECIAL PRIZES.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Middle Hons. | .. J. O'Mahony (General Answering). |
| Middle Pass | .. J. Bourke (Application). |
| Junior Hons. | .. W. Revington (Improvement and Gen. Answering). |
| Comm. and Agric. | .. W. Grant (Application). |
| 1st Prep. | .. R. Kelly (Application). |
| | .. R. Nix (Application). |
| | .. B. Burns (General Answering). |

Athletics.

Perhaps not the least of the charms of Sport is that the unexpected so frequently happens. So it may well be its unexpectedness that made the success of last year's Athletics so appreciated. At the close of every school year, as the time draws near for many to say their last good-bye to Mungret and the doughty heroes of Football and Hurling fields have played their last game and fought their last fight for the old school, how many of us feel that the prospects of the coming year are dark indeed, and that the shoulders of those who must bear its burdens are all too weak.

And this certainly was never more the case than at the end of last year, for then we were losing many stalwart champions who had upheld our traditions for four or five successive years. Yet the unexpected happened, and our games of 1919-20 were a huge success.

This success we judge not so much by our matches against other teams, which, as we shall record, were most creditable, but rather by the sustained keenness and interest of every player, whether of House Team, Third Club, or "Scallywags."

FOOTBALL.

We were so favoured from October to Christmas with glorious weather that no single opportunity of playing was lost. We had thus every chance of showing the metal we were made of, and right well did all take that chance. Never before have such keen "Half Day" Rugby matches been played, and never before did the players revel in such hard-fought contests that showed so well their grit and go.

As the result of the form shown, we decided to enter for the first time for the "Munster Schools Rugby Cup." It is no small tribute to the prowess of our team, who were all of them extremely young, that we succeeded in reaching the Final, to suffer defeat at the hands of the best team ever turned out by Presentation College, Cork. More than that, we have to congratulate three of our boys—Tim Pathé, Conal O'Neill, and Willie Ryan—on being selected to play for Munster against Leinster in the Schools Interprovincial at Dublin.

The interest in our after-dinner Soccer Matches was sustained by two League Competitions, to the winners of which were presented beautiful silver medals.

An interesting and exciting revival was the Community match, in which the Community defeated the Boys by 2 goals to nil.

The **House Rugby XV.** proved to be an exceedingly good one. Although labouring under the old handicaps of want of knowledge of the game, the players gave a very fine display of dash and doggedness. It would be hard to say whether the victory over Christian College or the narrow defeat by a strong Garryowen combination was more to their credit. Never before

certainly has such a pitch of enthusiasm been reached as in that strenuous battle against the powerful Garryowen men. But luck, and perhaps more than that, was against us!

We were fortunate indeed to have in our team **Joe Hogan**, an old Belvedere footballer, and we are indebted to him both for the keenness he infused into the game and the help his knowledge of the finer points of play gave us all. The other most prominent player was **John Lawler**, to whose skill and dash we owe so much of our success.

Our **Cup Team** (under 19) went far beyond our most sanguine hopes. Amongst the players who did so well for Mungret on distant fields we must single out for special mention **Tim Pathe**, who was the mainstay of our backs. He was equally good in any position, playing both centre-threequarter and stand-off half for the Cup Team, and then for Munster against Leinster on the wing, in which position he distinguished himself. Of the forwards the best were Conal O'Neill, Willie Ryan, and Paddy O'Brien, of whom the two first played for the Munster team, both receiving honourable mention for their play.

Second Club, as of old, produced some fine players, three of whom, Jack Crowe, Dick Quinlan, and Michael Walsh, played for the Cup Team.

However, it was in **Third Club** that we found the finest exhibition of Rugby seen in Mungret. Their decisive victory over Second Club afforded one of the finest games of the year, and their pluck and combination merited the unstinted praise of all. It would be hard to single out the most deserving players, as each was of a high standard. Yet we cannot but congratulate Paddy Heelan, the captain, and Michael O'Hea on being selected to play for the Cup Team. Of the rest, **Tim Coughlan**, **Revington** and **Burns** were the best among the forwards, and Joe Bourke and Jerry McCarthy among the backs.

The "Second Divisions" of 1st and 2nd Clubs, popularly known as the "Scallywags," would well deserve a paragraph or even a page to themselves. We have spoken of keenness, dash and other inspiring qualities when dealing with the other divisions, but these reached their zenith among the "Scallywags." Evening after evening Mr. Kelly led one side or the other (the match was always the same) to a hard-won victory.

HOUSE XV. MATCHES.

MUNGRET v. CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, CORK.

Dec. 6th.

A very even match resulted in a win for Mungret by 2 tries to a goal.

The honours of the day go to Hogan and Ryan in the backs and Lawler and O'Brien among the forwards.

MUNGRET v. GARRYOWEN. Dec. 11th.

The hardest match of the year and one to test the endurance of any school team. Each and every boy is deserving of praise for the determined defence against the persistent attack of Garryowen, and then for the tremendous vigour of their play right through the second half, when the enemy lines were all but carried time after time.

Result:—Garryowen—2 tries (6 points).
Mungret—Nil.

"CUP TEAM" MATCHES.

MUNGRET (under 19) v. PRESENTATION COLLEGE, CORK. Feb. 11th.

Result:—Mungret—1 try.
Presentation—Nil.

This was the first time our "under 19" team lined out to battle for the honour of the Mungret flag.

MUNSTER SCHOOLS CUP.

MUNGRET COLLEGE v. THE ABBEY, TIPPERARY. Feb. 19th.

This, the first match of the Schools Cup Competition, was played in the Markets Field, Limerick, after a steady downpour of rain, which rendered the ground like a quagmire. However, the game was most exciting, and the Mungret boys carried all before them amid the enthusiastic cheers of the whole school and a goodly following from the city.

Pathé was the outstanding man on the field, and was well seconded by Conway among the backs. Yet the highest praise must go to the forwards, to whom the victory was due. The finest of them were O'Brien, William Ryan and O'Neill.

Result:—Mungret College—1 try (3 points).
The Abbey—Nil.

Referee—Mr. Frank O'Sullivan (Garryowen).



PHOTO BY

HOUSE RUGBY XV.

[KEOGH BROS.]

Standing—D. Vaughan, J. Conway, T. Pathe, C. O'Neill, J. Lalor, W. Ryan.
Sitting—F. Greene, J. Hogan, M. Dowd, P. Finn (Capt.), J. Ambrose, P. O'Brien, J. Ryan.
On Ground—M. O'Neill, E. O'Reilly.

Warmest praise to Pathé and Conway for attack and defence, and to O'Neill, O'Brien and Vaughan for their hard scrummaging and dashing play in the loose.

MUNGRET (under 19) v. CATHOLIC INSTITUTE. Feb. 11th.

Mr. Ivan Harris kindly brought out a strong team to give the "Cup Team" a game in preparation for the coming match with Presentation College, Cork. The boys put up a plucky fight against a team that numbered amongst its players such well-known names as those of Mr. Quaid, Mr. E. O'Sullivan, Mr. Ray Doyle, Mr. Flynn, and Mr. H. Nestor.

Result:—Catholic Institute—4 tries.
Mungret—1 try.

MUNSTER SCHOOLS CUP (FINAL).

MUNGRET COLLEGE v. PRESENTATION COLLEGE, CORK.

Market Fields, Limerick. March 6th.

(From Cork Examiner.)

"There was a large attendance at the Markets Field, who witnessed a very fine exhibition of the Rugby code before Presentation College proved their right to the title of holders of the Munster Schools Cup for the year by gaining a well-merited victory over Mungret College by 2 goals and 1 try to nil. During the first half Mungret, who lost the toss, played a very sound defensive game against a strong wind, which blew from the city end. Though it must be admitted that

it took Haly and Foley (Presentation) some time to settle down to their game, yet when they did get going they very quickly caused the Mungret defence to exert themselves to try and keep their lines from being crossed. **O'Hea** tackled well and kicked very well, and more than once saved his side; but **Pathe**, who as half was **the best back on the field**, by long odds, not alone succeeded in stopping the Presentation side from getting through on several occasions, but he was always very dangerous when he got the ball, and made many advantages for Mungret, which, however, went for nought owing to the slow and bad passing by the three-quarters, the best of whom were J. Ambrose and J. Conway on the wings.

Of the Mungret forwards, C. O'Neill, W. Ryan, J. Ryan, and P. O'Brien were the best of a good hard-working pack."

The Mungret team was as follows:—

Full, M. O'Hea; three-quarters, J. Ambrose, P. Heelan, J. Crowe, J. Conway; halves, Walter Ryan and T. Pathé; forwards, J. McDonnell (capt.), C. O'Neill, Wm. Ryan, P. Rafferty, T. Walsh, J. Ryan, R. Quinlan, P. O'Brien.

We must here tender our warmest thanks to Mr. Frank O'Sullivan, the Crescent College, Garryowen and Munster player, for his kindness in coming out to referee our matches and for the advice and encouragement he so constantly gave us.

We also have to thank Mr. Macaulay, Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. A. De Prins, of Garryowen, for their kindly interest in our team.

HURLING.

Our Hurling season commenced in earnest somewhat later than usual, hence our first combinations lacked that confidence in themselves and cohesion with each other that makes victory so certain.

However, when we had found our men and licked them into shape, we fielded a team well worthy of Mungret's tradition as the premier Hurling College. Thanks to the fine contingent from the Apostolic School, our team numbered amongst players boys of the true Mungret type—sturdy in physique, unerring of eye and fearless of heart. Toal, Pathé, Casey and Ahern proved themselves not unworthy of such great predecessors as Jack Hayes, English, McNamara, and Eddie Wynne. Of course, as of old, the Lay Boys produced from among them more brilliant hurlers, who reminded us of **Willie Galvin**, **Diek Fitzpatrick**, or **Willie O'Connell**. Thus we cannot fail to single out for special mention our captain, **Paddy Finn**, with **Crowe** and **Furlong** not far behind. It was unfortunate that an outbreak of sickness in the College compelled us to forego our annual matches with Cork University and Roscrea.

Yet in the five matches we played we gave every proof that our team would have borne itself as bravely and as successfully as in other years. The fact that the visit of the famous Croom team, the Senior Hurling Champions of Co. Limerick, to play our XV. was postponed only at the last moment owing to sickness, is sufficient proof as to the golden opinions the prowess of our boys had won.

Here we must put on record our gratitude to and admiration for Rev. Mr. Farrell, both for his encouragement in our practices and his excellent play in our matches.

In **Second Club**, if the standard of Hurling was not of the highest, yet the matches proved to be as keen as ever. Crowe, Cawley, Roche, and Duggan were the best of a good sturdy lot.

Third Club, who won such a great reputation last year by their skill and combination, were more than fortunate to have practically the same team to uphold their name this year.

On two occasions they soundly defeated the strongest team **Second Club** could field.

The O'Malleys, Joe Bourke, and Dick M'Carthy were as good as ever, and one day should do credit to the House XV.

RESULTS OF MATCHES.

MUNGRET COLLEGE v. CAHERLINE.

St. Patrick's Day.

Caherline—7 goals 3 points.
Mungret—2 goals 1 point.

MUNGRET COLLEGE v. THE PARISH.

Mungret College—7 goals 2 points.
Mungret Parish—3 goals 2 points.

MUNGRET COLLEGE v. CLAUGHAUN.

Claughaun—3 goals 2 points.
Mungret College—1 goal 1 point.

MUNGRET COLLEGE v. THE PARISH.

Mungret College—9 goals 2 points.
Mungret Parish—4 goals.

MUNGRET COLLEGE v. CAHERLINE.

Caherline—5 goals 2 points.
Mungret College—5 goals 1 point.

SPORTS.

On Whit Sunday and Monday Mr. Kelly organised impromptu Sports, which afforded us all two days of excellent fun. Everyone and everything was at its best, from the weather to the gaily-decked flagstaff. Time never dragged and fun never slackened, as Mr. Kelly's bell called us ever to some new trial of our skill.

The various heats were run off on Sunday, and the finals on Monday, leaving the laurels to the following:—

1st Club.

100 yards.—P. Finn, 1st; J. Conway, 2nd.
440 yards.—J. Conway, 1st; T. Casey, 2nd.
Mile.—P. Finn, 1st; R. Sullivan, 2nd.
High Jump.—F. Kelly, 1st; P. Finn and C. O'Neill, 2nd.
Long Jump.—P. Finn, 1st; P. Furlong, 2nd.
Three-legged Race.—E. O'Reilly & R. Sullivan, 1st; P. Furlong and P. Rafferty, 2nd.
Sack Race.—E. O'Reilly, 1st; P. O'Brien, 2nd.
Relay Race.—Tipperary, 1st; Limerick, 2nd.

P. Finn, as the winner of most events in the Club, was presented with a beautiful Gold Medal by Father Rector.

2nd Club.

100 yards.—J. Cribbin, 1st; R. Quinlan, 2nd.
440 yards.—J. Cribbin, 1st; R. Quinlan, 2nd.
Mile.—J. Fitzgerald, 1st; R. Quinlan, 2nd.
High Jump.—J. Cribbin, 1st; J. Behan, 2nd.
Long Jump.—J. Cribbin, 1st; F. Duggan, 2nd.
Three-legged Race.—J. Cribbin and P. Cawley, 1st; F. Duggan and J. Fitzgerald, 2nd.
Sack Race.—E. Deevy, 1st; J. Fitzgerald, 2nd.
Relay Race.—Limerick, 1st; Clare, 2nd.

John Cribbin won Mr. Kelly's Gold Medal for the winner of most events in **Second Club**.

3rd Club.

100 yards.—1st. Div.—W. Revington, 1st; J. Bourke, 2nd. 2nd Div.—T. Martin, 1st; J. Lawler, 2nd.
440 yards.—J. Bourke, 1st; T. Martin, 2nd.
Half-Mile.—P. Conway, 1st; W. Revington, 2nd.
High Jump.—P. Conway, 1st; J. Lawler, 2nd.
Long Jump.—P. Conway, 1st; J. Bourke, 2nd.
Three-legged Race.—P. Conway and W. Revington, 1st; C. Hogan and P. M'Carthy, 2nd.
Sack Race.—R. McCarthy, 1st; D. McNeice, 2nd.
Relay Race.—Limerick, 1st; Cork, 2nd.
P. Conway, who won most events in 3rd, presented with a Gold Medal by Fr. Rector.
John Cribbin won the beautiful Gold Medal presented by Mr. Val Egan (Past Mungret) for the best all-round exhibition in the sports.



PHOTO BY

"UNDER 19" CUP TEAM.

[KEOGH BROS.]

Standing—W. Ryan, J. O'Brien, C. O'Neill, T. Pathe, P. Rafferty, D. Vaughan.
Sitting—M. O'Neill, R. Quinlan, T. Walshe, J. Conway (Capt.), J. Ambrose, W. Ryan, E. O'Reilly.
On Ground—J. Ryan, M. O'Hea.

Obituary.

REV. THOMAS P. MORAN.

FR THOMAS P. MORAN, pastor of St. Francis' Church, Sonoma, died in San Francisco, July 31st, 1910, after several months' illness. Fr. Moran came to Mungret in 1888. While a student of the college he received the B.A. degree of the R.U.I. at the age of nineteen, and three years later the M.A. degree. After a distinguished theological course in the diocesan college, Thurles, he was ordained in 1899. He then proceeded to Louvain University, where he studied for two years for the degree of Theology (S.T.L.), acting during the time as Professor of Mathematics. In 1904 he went to San Francisco diocese. His first appointment in the diocese was as assistant pastor of St. Charles' Church, where he remained until 1906. In this year he was made assistant pastor of St. James' Church in San Francisco, serving in that capacity until 1908, when he was made pastor of St. Bernard's Church, Tracy. Here he laboured with much success for eight years. During that time he erected the present church at Tracy. In 1916 he was assigned to the pastorate of St. Francis' Church, Sonoma, and it was during his incumbency there that he contracted the illness which resulted in his death.

Speaking of Fr. Moran at the Requiem Mass, the Rev. P. R. Lynch said: "I recall his untiring zeal and devotion in the work of the parish. . . . No sick call, night or day, was unreasonable for Fr. Moran. No long and trying hours in the confessional were too exacting for his patience. Every call upon his charity, whether of a spiritual or corporal nature, was answered and in full measure by big-hearted Fr. Moran. . . . His occasional visits here were always a pleasure to priests and people, who remembered his many kindly, gracious acts when serving in their midst. Of the many who mourn his death few, if any, will feel it more keenly than we who knew him and loved him in the happy days of his ministry here." R.I.P.

REV. JOHN COTTER.

REV. JOHN COTTER, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Walthill, Neb., died at Sioux City after a very brief illness. The news of his death came as a great shock to those who knew him, as very few were aware of his illness. Fr. Cotter made his philosophical studies at Mungret, taking out his degree of B.A. at the N.U.J. He then went to America, and after teaching for a short time in New York City, he entered St. Paul Seminary, St. Paul, where he made his theological studies, and was ordained in April, 1916. He was then appointed assistant at St. Cecilia's Cathedral, where he remained until August, 1917, when he was appointed pastor at Walthill. He at once set about the work of building a new church, which was completed and consecrated last summer. But in the midst of his labours, when he had been scarcely four years on the mission, Fr. Cotter was suddenly called away. His early death—he was but twenty-nine years of age—comes as a keen sorrow to his family and to the parishioners and flock of his parish. We offer his family our sincere sympathies in their bereavement. R.I.P.

REV. JAMES J. WHITE.

We take the following account of the death of FR. JAMES WHITE from *The Morning Star* :—

"The clergy of the diocese of Mobile, and Catholics throughout the entire state of Alabama were deeply shocked on Friday last to hear of the death of Rev. James J. White, first assistant at St. Paul's Church, Birmingham. Father White, while in the discharge of his duties a few days ago, attending the sick, contracted the influenza. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and was thought to be progressing favourably when pneumonia developed, and though he received every possible medical attention the end came quickly. His death is characterised as a severe loss to St. Paul's Parish and the Diocese of Mobile, where he was known as a zealous and devoted priest. Not only in Alabama, but throughout the province of New Orleans, in which Fr. White had a wide circle of friends, will the news of his death be received with deep sorrow.

"Fr. White began his classical studies in the famous Jesuit institution, Mungret College, Limerick; but in September, 1900, he came to the United States and entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Mo., and was graduated from that institution in June, 1914, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following September he began the study of philosophy and theology in the seminary department at Emmitsburg, and was ordained a priest by Bishop O. Corrigan on June 16th, 1918. His first appointment was as missionary for the Birmingham district, with headquarters at St. Paul's. Soon after he was made first assistant. In that capacity he made himself many warm friends. He was always untiring in the discharge of his duties, which were neither few nor light. He had charge of the boys' and young people's societies, being chaplain of the Junior Holy Name Society and of the newly formed Yupka Club. He was an earnest and devoted labourer in the vineyard of His Divine Master, and all who knew him will regret his early death."

DR. DANIEL CROWLEY.

DAN CROWLEY came to Mungret in 1904. From the beginning his marked aptitude at games and his quiet, determined manner gave him a prominent place at football and cricket, and very few boys passed through Mungret who equalled his success at the Annual Sports. At school work he was a good steady plodder, and during all his time was exceedingly popular with his companions. On leaving college he took up the study of medicine, taking out lectures in Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. He was resident pupil in Mercer's.

The following is an extract from a letter of Fr. Bennett, S.J., who attended him during his last days :— "And now as to good Dan Crowley. He was on his way home from Mesopotamia, and having to wait some days in Bombay for a ship, put up at the Gt. Western Hotel. While here he contracted dysentery, which was to prove his death. I met him for the first time in the officers' ward at Colaba Hospital. He told me he felt very bad, and asked me to hear his confession and give him the last Sacraments. After all

was finished he thanked me, and said he felt much better. 'I am ready now, no matter what happens,' he said. During the succeeding two days I saw him several times, but as there was very little improvement and he was suffering a good deal, there was no chance for a good talk. At his own request I brought him Holy Viaticum a second time on the morning of September 27th, and he was so much better that he asked me to leave him a little prayer book that he might read over the prayers after Holy Communion. Dr. Rutherford, a college chum, who was attending him, was most devoted and hoped to pull him through. His death that same evening during a very heavy thunderstorm was a complete surprise to all. The nurse who was attending him at the time said he was gone before she realized what was happening. Thank God, he was ready." R.I.P.

REV. J. B. McAULEY, S.J.

With deep regret we announce the death of REV. J. B. McAULEY, S.J., which took place on March 23rd last at New Orleans. John McAuley was educated at Mungret, where he distinguished himself by his musical talents and his proficiency at Mathematics. On leaving College he entered the Society of Jesus, and joined the American province. He had this year finished his course of teaching in the colleges, and was about to take up his theological studies in Ireland. Last March he underwent an operation for appendicitis. After the operation a violent hemorrhage occurred, which proved fatal. When told of his serious condition, he called for his crucifix, renewed his vows, and received the last Sacraments with most edifying piety. One of his religious brothers writes: "His death was a sad shock to everybody here. There was a terrible gloom over the place for several days. We can hardly believe he is gone." To his sorrowing parents we tender our sincere sympathies in their bereavement. R.I.P.

DR. C. BARRAGRY.

The death of DR. C. BARRAGRY occurred in Dublin on September 11th, 1920. Exhausting medical work in all seasons and weathers undermined his delicate constitution, and he rapidly succumbed to an attack of heart failure last September. Dr. Barragry was at Mungret 1906-7. On leaving College he went to Dublin to study Medicine, and was qualified in 1912. He practised with his brother until about the middle of 1913, when he took up work at Leyton, in London. At the outbreak of the war he volunteered for military service, but was not passed by the Medical Board. In 1917 he settled down in Tipperary, where he worked with unceasing activity up to a few weeks of his last illness. His sudden and early death came to us as a great shock, especially to those of the Community who knew him here at Mungret. We offer our sincere sympathies to his brother, Fr. Barragry, S.J., and to his bereaved family in their great sorrow. R.I.P.

DAN RYAN.

We were all deeply shocked last November when the news of poor Dan Ryan's death reached us here at Mungret. He had just left the College at the end of last term, a strong, healthy boy; and we little thought that we were bidding him farewell for the last time. In September last he entered All Hallows College, Dublin, to begin his studies for the priesthood, but in November he became seriously ill and was obliged to go to hospital. He grew rapidly worse, and on

November 12th he passed peacefully away, fortified with all the rites of the Church. He was buried in his native parish of Kilmihil, in Co. Clare. The train carrying his remains was met at Limerick by a deputation of the College boys, headed by the Captain of the House. It is with feelings of genuine sorrow that we offer to his sorrowing parents our sympathies in their great grief. R.I.P.

JOE O'LOUGHLIN.

The death of JOE O'LOUGHLIN occurred on Sunday, April 18th, 1920, at his home in Roscrea. After leaving Mungret in June, 1919, he entered the Jesuit Novitiate, Tullabeg. In the month of November he was attacked with hemorrhage, and was obliged to return home in the following February. No improvement in his condition took place, and on the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph he peacefully passed away.



DR. C. BARRAGRY.

All during his illness he bore his sufferings with the greatest fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will.

The death of Joe O'Loughlin will be felt as a severe loss not only by his family, but by his school companions. His quiet and unobtrusive disposition concealed a deep spirit of holiness and intellectual gifts of the very highest order. It is no exaggeration to say that he was the most talented student that has passed through Mungret in the present generation. No subject seemed to present any difficulties to him—both in languages and mathematics he far out-distanced his class-fellows. Mathematics were his chief study; and there is no doubt that if life had been spared him he would have secured with ease the very highest University distinctions. In every way his early death is an irreparable loss. We offer his family our deep sympathies in their bereavement. R.I.P.



Varia.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

The St. Nessian Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was established here at Mungret on February 8th, 1920. The following officials were elected:—*President*, P. Finn; *Vice-President*, D. Forde; *Secretary*, J. Hogan; *Treasurer*, J. Conway. Fr. Stephenson, S.J., was our Spiritual Director.

During the term our Conference formed a little library of C.T.S. booklets which were distributed amongst the poor, and an old clothes' depot was also instituted. Unfortunately we were unable to undertake the chief work of the Society—visiting the poor; however, by holding a few raffles for the boys in the school, we were able to provide 40 shirts for the children of the neighbourhood.

Our biggest undertaking was a fête for the village school, past and present. It was held in the College grounds on Sunday, May 20th, and proved a huge success. Space does not permit us to give an account of the various items on the programme. Suffice to note that the donkey and pony races were the events of the day. The villagers attended in goodly numbers and thoroughly enjoyed the fun. After the sports tea and cakes were served to the school children, after which Fr. Stephenson distributed the prizes.

The thanks of the Conference is offered to Rev. Fr. Rector, Fr. Minister, Fr. Finucane, Rev. Mr. Kelly, Rev. Mr. Hayes and Mr. McCarthy, who very generously helped to defray the expenses of the fête. There is a rule of the Society which forbids one member to praise another. We must, therefore, simply thank Fr. Stephenson for all that he has done for us.

J. HOGAN,

Secretary.

ENTHRONEMENT OF SACRED HEART.

On the first Sunday of June (the 6th) the Solemn Enthronement of the Sacred Heart took place. Fr. Rector officiated and delivered a very appropriate address. The altar shrine of the Sacred Heart was tastefully decorated, and the singing of the boys was exceptionally good. Many, very many no doubt, will recall this day as a red-letter day in their lives.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

A welcome change, which proved very beneficial, came early in the year. The boys stand up for the singing of the hymns. The effect was marked. To help still further the congregational singing, so strongly advocated by the Pope, the boys very generously helped substantially towards getting some of their favourite hymns printed and inserted in the common Hymn Book. It is a pleasure, and indeed inspiring, to listen to the Mungret boys sing at Benediction. By the merest chance Fr. Hugh Floyd (well remembered by old boys of '94 to '97) attended Benediction one Sunday evening. He was simply astounded at the splendid singing and at the magnificent time kept. It is hoped many more of our past will feel the same pleasure.

THE SPIRITUAL LIBRARY.

Owing largely to the continual help of the boys some 46 bound volumes, variously selected, of Catholic Truth and *Messenger* Office pamphlets were put in the Senior Study Pious Library. As each volume contains nine pamphlets, it means that 414 pamphlets in all are at their disposal. Fr. Stephenson wishes to express his sincere thanks to the donors and collectors. Patrick White and John Barry rendered serviceable aid.

THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER.

Special praise is due to J. MacDonnell, F. O'Driscoll, D. Forde, D. Vaughan, P. Murphy, M. Walsh, J. Breen, Walter Ryan, C. Keran, P. Heelan, all Promoters of Apostleship of Prayer, for their untiring zeal in furthering the interests of the Sacred Heart during the year in the College. They attended regularly the monthly meetings, distributed four dozen *Messengers* monthly, and are certainly largely responsible for the splendid working of the Apostleship of Prayer during the year. The First Friday, the monthly Feast of the Sacred Heart, was certainly all that it could be desired. Added to this is the fact that practically all the boys wore the medal of the Sacred Heart each First Friday as an act of public honour to the Sacred Heart.

Reviews.

Worth. Lectures by Rev. R. Kane, S.J. London: Longmans, 1920. Pp. 226. Price, 6s. 6d.

In the Preface Fr. Kane speaks of himself as an old blind man; and, alas! both epithets are now unfortunately only too true. But just because they are true they constitute a special title why Fr. Kane should preach to us about "Worth." For it would be hard to find a more moving example of moral worth than he himself has given now for many years by an unceasing activity as preacher and publicist, in spite of disabilities that would have reduced a weaker will to repining helplessness. We do not think we are reflecting on the power of his spoken word if we say that the finest sermon he has ever preached is just this superb victory of character over depressing circumstance. The very appearance of this book is in itself a homily and an inspiration.

It contains sixteen sermons or lectures delivered principally at Maiden Lane Church, London. They are marked by Fr. Kane's characteristic depth of thought and studied perfection of style. Indeed, if fault can be found with them at all, it is that sometimes the thought is too intricate and the style too elaborate, too much suggestive of the *labor limae*. Yet the fact that they attracted crowded congregations of plain men and women is proof enough that they were not above the comprehension and appreciation of the people, who are ultimately the best judges of preaching, both as to matter and form. It would seem, therefore, as if those critics who harp upon the need of coming down to the level of a congregation may be using their theodolite inaccurately and arriving at wrong conclusions as to relative altitudes. For Fr. Kane's popularity is there to show that, given the language they know, by which we mean a vocabulary within their reach, the ordinary faithful can follow close philosophical reasoning or theological exposition, and relish the beauty of a polished phrase.

After all, most men and women *can* think, if only a speaker has the power of setting their brains in motion, that is, of presenting even profound thoughts in a clear and arresting manner. Indeed we would go the length of asserting that no utterance will so command attention as that which does evoke the latent thinking power of men. It is, of course, possible to move the feelings of the crowd by cheaper methods of appeal, by sounding rhetoric void of substance, eked out by melodramatic voice-effects and histrionic gesture. But the effect is momentary and the appeal is transitory. It is the galvanisation of dead matter, not the stimulation of a living organism. The heart is normally reached *via* the head, and the genuine orator seeks to move the will by an appeal to the reason.

Emerson is surely right when he says: "The effect of any writing on the public mind is mathematically measurable by the depth of thought. How much water does it draw? If it awakes you to think, if it lift you from your feet with the great voice of eloquence, then the effect is to be wide, slow, permanent over the minds of men; if the pages instruct you not, they will die like flies in the hour."

Fr. Kane's pages instruct and, therefore, should not die. Or at least they should enjoy such relative immortality as may be hoped for in a world where empires crumble and the very mountains wear away. He begins by explaining what he means by worth, distinguishing the true standards from the counterfeits. He passes on to apply this to nations and then to individuals—a simple but effective plan.

We were most interested in his talks on Patriotism, because of the living nature of the subject. Fr. Kane, preaching in London, and identifying himself, as is the artist's wont, with his audience, speaks to Englishmen at the height of the Great War. But the principles he lays down with accuracy and clarity are of universal application. It only needs a slight change of orientation to make them suitable to men of any nationality. His discourses on personal worth will help to the building up of individual character, on which, of course, in the ultimate analysis, even national character and social order depend.

English History for Junior Grade. By M. S. T. Kenny, Cambridge Certificate in Education. Dublin: Fallon Bros., Ltd. Pp. 265. Price, 2s. 6d. net.

The present history will be welcome to the teacher, as it is written to meet the requirements of the Intermediate examinations. We have many large general histories of England; but they generally treat the different periods in too cursory a manner for the requirements of special study. On the other hand, the many excellent little manuals which deal with special eras do not cover the exact course of the Junior Grade, and are thus left out of consideration by the teacher when selecting a class-book. The present work is free from both these disadvantages. It takes up a great period and treats it in a manner that will afford a year's good intellectual work to a Junior Grade boy or girl.

The work, moreover, presents the historical facts in a more scientific manner than we are accustomed to find in the common run of handbooks. Too many histories are content to set down the facts in chronological order, without any regard to their interrelation or to the forces that have moulded them. The result is that history becomes a dreary succession of unintelligible events with no apparent principle of co-ordination. The present work is written on other lines. The main forces that dominated the historical facts are clearly set out, and the facts themselves are kept in constant touch with their true sources. As a result of this an appeal is made to the intellect of the scholar, the history lesson is far better assimilated, and a proper study of history is made.

The book is further enriched by a goodly number of biographies, some of which, such as those of Cardinal Morton, Cranmer, Cardinal Pole, Walsingham, Pym, Blake, etc., will save the teacher much time and trouble. The appendices admirably sum up the leading facts and dates, and will be found useful towards the end of the school year. In a word, this history has the two qualities that are rarely combined in a school text-book—it is an intellectual treatise and a practical examination manual.

There are a few points that do not receive adequate treatment. The great social revolution of the 15th century, which, in England at least, played so important a part in the Reformation movement, is scarcely touched. The Lutheran movement in Germany would be a welcome addition in view of the later years of Henry VIII.'s reign. The wars of religion in France and the politics of Scotland are treated in far too cursory a manner. The section dealing with the Puritan Revolution is very unsatisfactory. It is dismissed in 33 pages (as against 231 pages on the Tudor period). Here an introduction dealing with the growth of parliamentary power in the Middle Ages, the prerogatives of Parliament, etc., "Puritanism and the Double Issue," is imperatively demanded. Lastly, we would suggest a better arrangement of the contents. The biographies might well be placed at the end of the book. Crowded in between the different reigns, they tend to break the continuity of the narrative and thereby confuse the scholar. The essay on the Renaissance is quite out of place at the close of Elizabeth's reign.

With a few such changes and amendments this English History is everything that can be desired, and will make the study of the subject an intellectual work. It is a worthy companion to Mr. Grant's Geography of Europe, in the same series. A History of Ireland, 1485-1660, is promised in the near future. If it is written on the same lines as the present work, the History and Geography class of Junior Grade will be both pleasant and stimulating to the teacher and the pupil.

J. M.

The Child of Mary before Jesus Abandoned in the Tabernacle. Compiled by the Rev. Francis Daly, S.J. 28th Edition. Revised by Rev. William Stephenson, S.J. Dublin: *Irish Messenger* Office, 1920. Pp. xiii.-261. Price (cloth), 9d.

It seems unnecessary to draw the attention of our readers to a prayer-book which was published twenty-eight years ago, and which has run through a large edition every year since its publication. The "Child of Mary" prayer-book is a compendium of what is best and most useful for the Catholic laity. A rapid glance through its contents will convince the reader that its popularity is due to the admirable selection of prayers and devotions which meet the requirements of the devout Catholic in his everyday life and at the seasons of the great festivals.

The arrangement of the book is admirable. Morning and night prayers, prayers for Mass, Confession and Communion, occupy the first section of the book. The sections devoted to the Sacred Heart, the Holy Ghost, Our Lady, St. Joseph, the Irish Saints and the Holy Souls contain all the popular prayers and litanies. There is also an Appendix for religious. A striking feature of the work is the brief explanation which is prefixed to many of the devotions. In a word, the "Child of Mary" is a prayer-book that mirrors the life of the Church in its fundamental spirituality and supplies the Catholic with his best-loved devotions. The size of the book allows of it being carried in the pocket without inconvenience. The print is clear and very legible. It is wonderful value for 9d., and bound in leather, morocco, or calf, it is a handsome as well as a useful present.

J. M.



Mungret College, Near Limerick,

1919-1920.

RECTOR: REV. JAMES CORBOY, S.J.

COLLEGE STAFF:

REV. ERNEST SPILLANE, S.J., Minister.	REV. THOMAS MAHER, S.J., Director of Sodality, Holy Angels.
REV. JOHN BARRAGRY, S.J., Prefect of Studies.	REV. PATRICK MORRIS, S.J., Prefect of Discipline.
REV. JOHN FAHY, S.J., Moderator of Apostolic School.	REV. AUSTIN KELLY, S.J., Prefect of Discipline.
REV. JAMES FINUCANE, S.J., Bursar.	REV. JEROME MAHONY, S.J., Editor of MUNGRET ANNUAL.
REV. WILLIAM KANE, S.J.	REV. DENIS HAYES, S.J., Prefect of Discipline.
REV. WILLIAM GWYNN, S.J.	REV. JAMES FARRELL, S.J.
REV. AUGUSTINE O'KELLY, S.J., Assistant Moderator of Apostolics.	REV. MORTIMER GLYNN, S.J.
REV. WILLIAM STEPHENSON, S.J., Director of Sodality, B.V.M.	

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

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

SECOND PHILOSOPHY.

APOSTOLICS.

Boyle, Hugh.
O'Connell, Geoffrey.

LAY BOYS.

White, Patrick.

FIRST PHILOSOPHY.

Ahern, Richard.
Fisher, James.
Flynn, Augustine.
Brady, John.
Daly, Joseph.
Lalor, John.
O'Carroll, Michael.

Shortiss, Joseph.
Hill, Joseph.

SENIOR I.

APOSTOLICS.

Cunningham, Leo.
Deignan, Francis.
Downey, Michael.
Fanning, Francis.
Harty, Patrick.
McEver, Laurence.
Pathe, Timothy.
Toal, Timothy.
Walshe, John.

LAY BOYS.

Conway, John.
McCarthy, James.
McDonnell, John.
O'Hea, James.
O'Neill, Michael.
O'Reilly, Edward.

SENIOR II.

APOSTOLICS.

Casey, Patrick.
Conway, Arthur.
Cullen, Thomas.
O'Flaherty Hugh.
O'Leary, Denis T.
Reynolds, Gerard.
Toal, Martin.

LAY BOYS.

Dowd, Maurice.
Finn, Patrick.
Forde, Dominick.
Hogan, Joseph.
Kelly, Francis.
O'Driscoll, Florence.

MIDDLE I.

APOSTOLICS.

Linehan, James.
McArdle, James.

LAY BOYS.

Heelan, Patrick.
Leahy, Anthony.
Noone, John.
Normile, Joseph.
O'Hea, Michael.
O'Mahony, James.
Ryan, Walter.
Vaughan, Denis.
Walsh, Thomas.
Ryan, William.

MIDDLE II.

Airy, William.
Byrne, Patrick.
Collins, Patrick.
Curtin, John.
O'Connor, William.
O'Grady, Christopher

Ambrose, Joseph.
Burke, Joseph.
Breen, John.
Casey, Thomas.
Curtin, John.
Green, Francis.
Hartney, Patrick.
Hayes, Thomas.
Honan, Michael.
Keran, Charles.
O'Brien, John.
O'Malley, Denis.
O'Meara, Thomas.
Power, Thomas.
Quaid, Denis.
Walsh, Michael.
Widger, Thomas.
O'Neill, Connell.
Ryan, John.
Russell, Henry.

JUNIOR HONOURS.

APOSTOLICS.

Barry, Patrick.
Harris, Richard.

LAY BOYS.

Aherne, Walter.
Coyle, Eoin.
Cribben, John.
Duggan, Francis.
Garry, Michael.
Hogan, Christopher.
Joyce, Anthony.
Kirwan, Joseph.
Miller, Francis.
Murphy, Patrick.
O'Brien, Gerard.
O'Connor, Gerard.
O'Malley, Michael.
O'Sullivan, Stanley.
Revington, William.
Sheehan, John.
Sullivan, Edmond.
Deevy, Edward.
Deevy, Killian.

FIRST GRAMMAR.

APOSTOLICS.

Wright, Albert.
Cassidy, Joseph.
Keyes, George.
Mulligan, George.
O'Reilly, John.
Thompson, Bernard.

LAY BOYS.

Butler, William.
Conway, Patrick.
Fitzgerald, James.
Keran, Christopher.
Lee, Patrick.
Loneragan, Richard.
Looney, Patrick.
Magner, Thomas.
Martin, Emmanuel.
McNeice, Arthur.
O'Brien, Patrick.
O'Sullivan, James.
Purser, John.
Quinlan, Richard.
Redmond, Daniel.
Roche, William.
Scanlan, Eugene.
Seymour, Gerard.
Sullivan, Joseph.
Sullivan, Mortimer.
Sheehan, John.

SECOND GRAMMAR.

APOSTOLICS.

Bush, James.
Geary, John.
Geehan, John.
Cummins, John.
McGrath, Daniel.
Bourke, Edward.
Devlin, William.
Farrell, Thomas.
Dunne, Daniel.
O'Brien, Joseph.
Walsh, Thomas.

LAY BOYS.

Barry, John.
Bentley, James.
Caslin, Desmond.
Cawley, Patrick.
Coen, Bernard.
Coffey, Patrick.
Flood, Thomas.
Foley, Henry.
Healy, Joseph.
Moriarty, Daniel.
Loneragan, John.
McCarthy, Jeremiah.
O'Mahony, Denis.
O'Meara, Ailbe.
O'Shaughnessy, Arthur.
Sullivan, Raymond.
Walsh, Francis.
Crehan, James.
Furlong, Patrick.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL.

LAY BOYS.

Aherne, Maurice.
Burke, James.
Crowe, John.
O'Dwyer, James.
Grant, William.
Kelly, Thomas.

O'Mahony, Alphonsus.
Purcell, Charles.
Rafferty, Patrick.
Walsh, James.
Flannery, Francis.

I. PREPARATORY.

APOSTOLICS.

Burns, Thomas.
Donovan, Cornelius.
Foley, James.

LAY BOYS.

Barry, Brendan.
Burns, Bartholomew.
Deevy, Frederick.
Doran, James.
Hurley, Joseph.
Lawler, James.
Martin, Thomas.
McCoy, Arthur.
McCoy, Matthew.
Murphy, John.
Nix, Robert.
Nolan, Nicholas.
O'Reilly, John.
Quigley, Brendan.
Robinson, Joseph.
Sheehan, Thomas.
Sullivan, Michael.

II. PREPARATORY.

APOSTOLICS.

McCartan, Vincent.

LAY BOYS.

Behan, Joseph.
Coffey, William.
Kelly, Randal.
Marshall, Francis.
McCarthy, Richard.
Moore, Joseph.
O'Connell, John.
Power, Patrick.
Quinlan, Benjamin.
Ryan, James.
Walsh, James.
Ward, Denis.
Widger, Richard.
Coughlan, Timothy.
Connolly, Cornelius.
McCarthy, Donal.

ELEMENTS.

LAY BOYS.

Deevy, Clement.
McCarthy, John.
McMahon, Daniel.
McNeice, Daniel.
O'Sullivan, Daniel.
Sullivan, John.
Quinlan, Jeremiah.

Sheahan, John.
Tarrant, Richard.
Walsh, Michael.
McCarthy, Dermot.
Nolan, John.
Nolan, Henry.
Lysaght, Edward.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK

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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.

Mungret College was founded by the Jesuit Fathers in the year 1881. It is a Residential College, situated 3 miles outside the City of Limerick. It comprises 3 separate parts—an Apostolic School for students preparing to become priests in Foreign Missionary Countries, a Preparatory Lay School and a Senior Lay School.

The Prospectus of the Apostolic School may be had on application to THE MODERATOR, Mungret College, Limerick.

THE PREPARATORY LAY SCHOOL.

The Preparatory School is intended for boys ranging from 11 to 14 years of age. Young boys here receive instruction in the subjects usually taught in Advanced Primary Schools. They are under the personal guidance and tuition of Jesuit Fathers. Special attention is paid to progress in Speaking, Reading, Elocution and Singing.

The boys of this School have their own dormitories and play grounds distinct from those of the Senior School. They are under the care of a Matron.

THE SENIOR LAY SCHOOL.

The Senior School is intended for boys ranging from 14 to 19 years of age. Boys are here prepared for the Examinations of the Intermediate Board of Education and for Matriculation. The course of studies includes the subjects usually taken by students intended for the Priesthood, for the Junior Civil Service Appointments, and for the Preliminary Examinations of the Schools of Law, Medicine, and Engineering.

Special tuition is also provided for boys preparing for a Commercial Career.

Parents and Guardians are advised in the choice of suitable careers for Senior Leaving Boys.

THE STAFF.

The Staff is composed of Jesuit Fathers and of highly-qualified and experienced Lay Teachers.

RELIGION.

A course of religious instruction comprising Scripture, Church History and Christian Doctrine is obligatory on all. Examinations are regularly set on the course, and valuable prizes are offered for competition in each class. No boy can obtain a medal or distinction in any other subject who fails to qualify in Religious Knowledge. All the boys must be present daily at Mass and other Religious Exercises.

An Annual Retreat for all takes place in the first term of each year.

Confessions are heard in the College Chapel on Saturdays and on the Eves of Holidays.

There are two Sodalties, Senior and Junior, established in the College: there is also a Vincent de Paul Conference for Senior boys.

DISCIPLINE.

The Rector will decline to retain in the school any boy who is guilty of persistent idleness, ungentlemanly conduct, or insubordination, or who refuses to observe the Rules of the College.

REPORTS.

At the end of each term Reports are sent to the boys' Parents or Guardians. These Reports contain the marks obtained by each pupil in the weekly College Examinations, together with an account and appreciation of his conduct, application and progress.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

A large and well-equipped chemical and physical Laboratory is provided for the use of Science students.

LIBRARIES.

To help to the formation of a good literary taste suitable libraries are provided.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The College athletic grounds adjoin the School. Boys are there coached in the usual school games, and safe and healthy exercise is daily taken under the supervision of the Masters.

COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

The "Mungret Annual" is published annually. It is an illustrated Magazine, descriptive of the educational work and of the school life of Mungret. It contains also a record of the doings of Past Pupils.

VACATIONS.

There are three vacations in the year—one of about 9 weeks in Summer, one of about 3 weeks at Christmas, and one of about 2 weeks at Easter. During these intervals no pupil is allowed to remain in the College. Three days before the end of each vacation a health certificate must be sent to the Rector on Forms supplied by the College.

MEDICAL CARE.

An experienced physician visits the College, and there is an infirmary distinct from the College Building, with a duly-qualified nurse in charge.

NEW PUPILS.

New Pupils are usually admitted before classes are formed in September; they may also be admitted early in January.

Before being admitted they must send to the Rector—

1. A Medical Certificate.
2. A Testimonial from the last school attended.
3. A Certified Extract from a Public Register of Births.

OUTFIT.

Each pupil must bring with him at least two suits of clothes, an overcoat, 4 flannel shirts and underclothing, 8 pairs of stockings, 8 pocket handkerchiefs, 6 towels, 6 serviettes, 3 pairs of boots, 2 pairs of house shoes, 3 pairs of sheets, 4 pillow cases, 3 night shirts or 3 pairs of pyjamas, caps, 2 laundry bags, and a dressing case.

TERMS.

The school year is divided into two terms, beginning in September and in February.

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

FEES.

- Preparatory School** (boys between 11 and 14 years)—
50 guineas per annum, *i.e.*, 25 guineas half-yearly.
- Senior School** (boys between 14 and 19 years)—
60 guineas per annum, *i.e.*, 30 guineas half-yearly.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Lessons in Instrumental Music—Piano or Violin—may be got at the College from competent masters. The Fee is 3 guineas half-yearly.

BOOKS.

School Books are an extra charge.

All Fees are payable in advance at the beginning of each term, and should be remitted at once on receipt of the Bursar's Memorandum.

Enquiries to be addressed 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.

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.