

The Mungret Annual

PRICE 2/-Post Free, 2/6.

JUNE, 1938



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N the present number of our College magazine the reader will find an account of the doings of Mungret past and present during the period covered by the academic year 1937-'38. One of the very outstanding features of this record is the large number of Mungret's past studentsseventeen in all-who were ordained to the priesthood during the past twelve months. This number establishes quite a record ; and is due to the fact that both sections of the school, the Apostolic School and the Lay School, each contributed its share. Mungret thus continues that "divinest of all divine works," sending forth each year new workers to reap the harvests of God.

Mungret priests took a prominent part in

the Eucharistic Congresses held during the

past year at Capetown, S. Africa and at Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia. The

organisation and success of the Capetown

Congress were due in great measure to Mgr. Colgan, ably assisted by his Mungret

colleagues. At the Congress at Newcastle several able papers dealing with various aspects of Catholic life and doctrine were contributed by Mungret priests belonging

both to the secular and regular clergy. Moreover, at the Plenary Council of the

Catholic Church of Australia, held at Sydney

last January, Mungret was represented by a

distinguished gathering of prelates and priests. A little plot of earth beside the

Black Walk in Mungret holds the mortal

remains of Father Ronan. But the great

work of Mungret's saintly founder still con-

tinues to prosper and to reach out to the

very ends of the earth.

As we go to press we learn that the Holy Father has been pleased to confer the dignity of Domestic Prelate upon three Mungret priests, Right Rev. John Morris, Pro-Vicar of the Western Vicariate; Right Rev. John Colgan, D.D., Administrator of St. Mary's Cathedral, Capetown, and Editor of the *Southern Cross*; and Right Rev. John O'Rourke, National Director of the Pontifical Association for the Propagation of the Faith. Mungret extends its heartiest congratulations to its three newly-created Monsignori; wishing them every grace and blessing, and many years of fruitful labour for the Catholic Church of South Africa.

The Mungret Past Students' Annual Dinner was held in Limerick last November, and was an unqualified success. From every part of Ireland Mungret men, both cleric and lay, came together in a very pleasant social gathering. The suggestion, made on this occasion, that a Monthly Mass be said for the Past Students of the College was adopted; and it was arranged that the Boys' Mass on each First Friday should be offered for this intention.

The Report read by the Prefect of Studies at the Annual Distribution of Prizes held at the College on Whit Sunday, and which we publish on a later page, deserves very careful consideration. Father Barrett put his finger on a weak spot in the working of our educational system. As soon as boys have passed the Intermediate Certificate examination, their chief ambition is to "get Matric." The Leaving Certificate course is thus practically ignored. It is chiefly to parents that the words of the Prefect of Studies are addressed. If parents are con-



vinced of the importance of the Leaving Certificate examination, and act in accordance with their convictions, it will then be possible for our schools to give a very complete secondary education to Irish boys and girls.

The Sodalities and other spiritual societies maintained their vigorous life during the past year. Very noteworthy were the activities of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, of which we give an account in the following pages. The College Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul has done such good work that it may well be regarded as a model boarding-school Conference. The report of its work which we have published in the present number of the Annual proves beyond all question that even in a boardingschool situated in the country opportunities are afforded to the boys of exercising some, if not all, the main activities of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Special praise is also due to the Missionary Societies and the Pioneer Total Abstinence Society for the good work which they have done during the year.

We have to record certain changes in the College staff. Father Gallagher, our Prefect of Studies during the past three years, is attached to the Church of St. Francis Xavier's, Gardiner St., Dublin, and is assistant to the Director of the Pioneer Total Abstinence Society. Father Shields has been transferred to Clongowes Wood College. Rev. W. McElligott is preparing for the priesthood at Milltown Park, Dublin; Rev. F. Finegan is in Clongowes, and Rev. A. McSeumas in Belvedere College. Their places have been taken by Father Barrett, who is Prefect of Studies, Father Morris, Assistant Moderator of the Apostolic School, Father Prendergast, Prefect of Discipline, Father E. O'Connor, Rev. J. Hughes and Rev. F. Hennelly.

The College football and hurling teams, though they did not succeed in winning any of the coveted trophies offered for competition amongst the schools, gave a very creditable display in all their out-matches. Our Senior Rugby team reached the semifinal for the Munster Senior Cup, and our Hurling team the final for the Dr. Keane Cup. Our Junior team was beaten in the final for the Munster Junior Cup by the narrow margin of one try. These achievements give good ground for hope that in the coming year our College teams may win some at least of the prizes offered for School Hurling and Rugby.

The Editor wishes to express his thanks to all who helped him in the production of the Annual. His gratitude is owing, in the first place, to all who contributed the articles which appear in the following pages. To Mr. Raftery he is, as usual, indebted for a big budget of news of the Mungret Past. He wishes to thank Messrs. Holm and Meyland Smith of the Cement Co. for assistance in the composition of the article on the manufacture of cement. He acknowledges the courtesy of the Irish Press for permission to publish the picture of the Annual Dinner; and of Captain Meskell, for many years Captain of the "Dun Aengus," who supplied him with photographs to illustrate Mr. Rooney's article on the "Men of Aran." Thanks to their assistance and to that of a host of other friends, the Editor has been enabled to produce the present number of the Mungret Annual,

St. Andrew Bobola, S.J.

S^{T.} ANDREW BOBOLA was born in Poland of noble parents in the year 1591. On completing his education he entered the Society of Jesus, and was ordained priest in 1622. Shortly after his ordination he was appointed by his superiors

Polish kingdom, was split in two by schism, for the people in great numbers had joined the schismatic Greek Church after the example of their Russian neighbours. To the south-east, Poland exercised some authority over the Cossack tribes of the



CANONISATION OF ST. ANDREW BOBOLA, S.J. Scene inside St. Peter's.

to the work of evangelising his native country. Then began for the saint that long life of missionary labours which was finally crowned with a glorious martyrdom.

It was no easy mission that faced Andrew and his fellow Jesuits. Poland was torn by feudal rivalries. Worse still, religious warfare lent added bitterness. The Grand Duchy of Luthuania, then part of the Ukraine, but during Andrew's priestly life they rebelled and gave their allegiance to Alexis of Russia.

Vilna was the first scene of Father Bobola's missionary activity. His zeal and holiness made themselves felt in the extraordinary influence he exercised over all with whom he came in contact. He converted or brought back to God a countless number of souls. The success of his labours was such as to earn for him the implacable hatred of the enemies of the Catholic Church.

For over twenty years he led the arduo s life of a missionary, travelling the length and breadth of Poland and Lithuania. Such was his success in winning back those who had fallen away that even in his lifetime he was called the "Apostle of Lithuania." any priest that came their way.

At the time of the Cossack rebellion, the Jesuits in south-eastern Poland had to flee from their houses and churches. Later a Catholic nobleman provided them with a house in Pinsk, and thither came Father Andrew to work, although he knew that he carried his life in his hands. The "Robber of Souls" was come. At once fanatical



CANONISATION OF ST. ANDREW BOBOLA, S.J. Crowd outside St. Peter's.

To his enemies he was the "Robber of Souls." With his success grew the anti-Catholic opposition to him, so that in later years wherever there was a large non-Catholic population, the children were regularly organized to abuse him and shout him down. Neither his patience nor his zeal faltered, although to venture outside the towns was to risk falling into the hands of fanatical Cossack bands, sworn to kill fury was stirred, and a plot was made to murder him. He was captured by a band of Cossacks, and, having refused to deny his faith, he was subjected to the most cruel torments. The heroic sufferings which he endured for the faith may be realised from the following description of the martyr's body, miraculously preserved from corruption, and now resting in Rome :—

The face, hands and feet are dark in

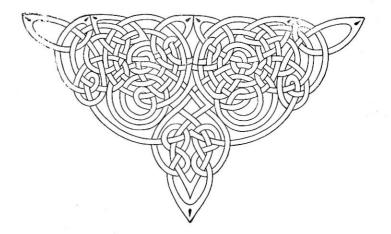
colour. The nose has been cut off. There is a great empty hollow in the place of the right eye. The upper lip is gone, but the lower is entire. The lower teeth are complete. There is no tongue. The cheeks are smooth, but the forehead and chin are wrinkled. The right ear is missing. The skin and flesh of the right hand are well preserved, but the skin of the left hand and fingers are somewhat burnt. The nerves stand out clearly. The lower part of the ribs is split open. The skin of the body is yellowish and the flesh is soft to the touch as in a living person. No flesh is left over the breast and ribs, due to the scourging and burning with torches to which it was subjected.

Such is the pitiable witness of the mutilated body to what the martyr suffered. In the midst of his sufferings he kept on saying : "Jesus, Mary, assist me; enlighten and convert these men; Thy Will be done" —until in rage the murderers cut out his tongue. He at last rendered up his noble soul to God on May 16th, 1657.

The holy life and heroic death of Father Bobola inspired the faithful to seek his intercession with God. Miracles and favours innumerable testified to the sanctity of God's servant. He was beatified by Pope Pius IX, and was canonised by the present Holy Father, Pius XI, on Easter Sunday of the present year.

The cruel martyrdom of St. Andrew Bobola, and his glory in Heaven, proclaimed by the Vicar of Christ amidst the pomp and splendour of the Church's ceremonial are a striking illustration of the words of Holy Scripture: "These are they whom we had some time in derision and for a parable of reproach. We fools esteemed their life madness and their end without honour. Behold how they are numbered among the children of God, and their lot is among the saints." (Wisdom 5).

E. O'C.



The Annual Dinner # 66913

HERE were over 90 past pupils at the Annual Dinner held at Cruise's Hotel, Limerick, on Saturday, November 27th. It was one of the best attended of our functions for many years. Everyone was young again. Interesting items touching the careers of the past were handed round-the strength of the present Cup-team-the results of the exams.-the prospects of modern youth, were all discussed with the eagerness of schoolboys. But there was one general regret-that a great proportion of the immediate past was absent from such an enjoyable gathering. Mr. Frank Fahy, T.D., Ceann Comhairle of the Dáil, kindly presided.

The toast of "His Holiness the Pope" was honoured by Rev. J. Kelly, S.J., reciting a special prayer.

"Eire" was proposed by District Justice Gleeson, and appropriately toasted.

Mr. Hugo Flinn, T.D., proposing the toast of "The College," said that Mungret recalled to him very pleasant recollections and a feeling of deep gratitude to the great Jesuit Order. The toast reminded all present of what they owed to the Jesuit Fathers, whose teaching had helped them all and trained them for later life. They were all proud and glad to gather to do honour to Mungret, and looked forward to the traditions of the College being maintained and multiplied as the years progressed.

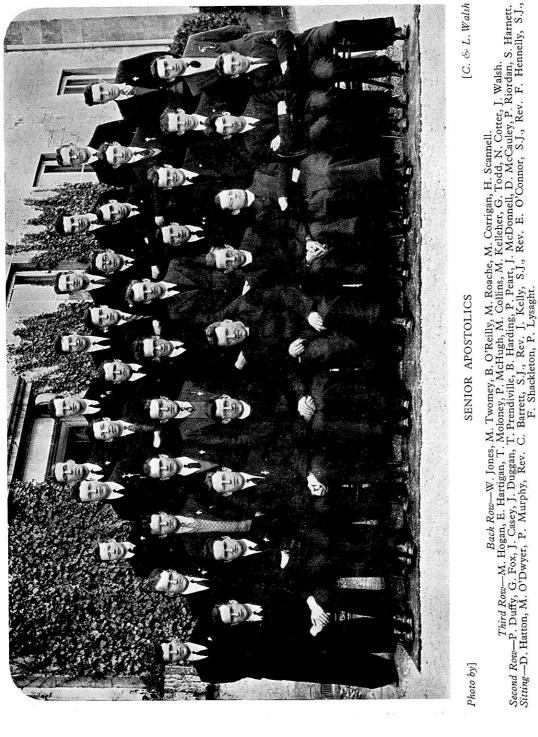
Responding, Very Rev. J. G. O'Connor, S.J., Rector, Mungret, referred to the success of the College during the past year, and said that of the 61 boys presented for the Matriculation, Leaving and Intermediate Certificates, 51 had passed. These results represented a good average year of hard work, and were representative of the efforts of the school in its various activities. Looking at examination results, however, made people often prone to forget that some boys were brilliant and others not. The main task of an educator was to fit each and all for their avocations in life, when school days had ended. It was the work of those

who were responsible for the boy at school, not only to get him through his examinations, but to teach him how and why he should work for those examinations. If the boy's mind and character were properly trained, though he may not be brilliant, he would often appear to greater advantage in the stress of life than others with greater gifts. The most important thing in the training of a boy was to give him a sound Catholic outlook on life. This gathering was an expression of loyalty to Mungret, and consequently to the ideals of Mungretnot merely to the memories and friendships of years that were gone, but to the principles and ideals that Catholic Ireland held dearest and most sacred.

Mr. E. O'Neill, T.D., proposed the toast of "Our Guests." He said it was a great pleasure to see such a large gathering of Mungret men. That enjoyable re-union was enhanced by meeting old associates and exchanging views. It was quite obvious that the guests of the evening were the Jesuit Fathers. To them they owed a great deal. To them fell the task of inculcating to their charges, past and present, the spirit that remained with them throughout life, even after much that they had learned at school was forgotten. Mungret had a wonderful history and a world-wide reputation. There were many Jesuit colleges, but none of them surpassed it in reputation and historical associations. He had been puzzled in trying to come to a conclusion as to who exactly the guests were, and since all present were old Mungret boys, he felt that the real guests were the Fathers, for whom they had always retained a real affection and reverence.

Rev. E. Cahill, S.J., responded. He said that as an old Mungret boy, and then as a member of the Jesuit Order, he always felt proud of Mungret and its associations. Their spirit was to strive after very worthy things, and in that connection he was very proud of the big number of Mungret boys who had taken part in the national movement during the past twenty years. There was an unworldly geniality about their boys that made one proud of them, and it was a great joy to him that night to renew so many old friendships.

Musical items were contributed by Messrs.



Paul Bernard, E. O'Neill, T.D.; P. Dunne, Thos. McInerney, Charles McCarthy. Mr. J. Scallan, N.T., presided at the organ.

Among the guests were :

Very Rev. J. J. Gubbins, S.J., Rector, Crescent College; Very Rev. J. Deevy, S.J., Rector, St. Mary's, Emo; Rev. M. McGrath, S.J.; Morgan McMahon, Hugh O'Brien Moran, R. T. Hartigan, Dr. W. Hederman, Dr. H. G. Roche-Kelly, G. V. Hartigan, L.D.S.; T. Gough, T. Mitchell, Solr.; Dr. T. W. Moran, Dr. J. F. O'Connor, A. M. O'Shaughnessy, J. G. Roche, P. D. Conway, Eugene Scanlan, John D. Ryan, Solr.; James Doran, John Powell, John L. O'Donnell, Thomas McCarthy, Gerald Cahill, J. O'Toole, Joseph E. Slattery (Co. Kerry). Dr. Denis V. Morris, Bernard Coen, Dominic Kearns, Joe Hanrahan (Co. Galway). Eamonn O'Neill, B.A., T.D.; Hugo Flinn, T.D.; Edward C. Bourke, H. M. Roche (Co. Cork). Rev. Thomas Mahon, P. J. Fallon (Co. Roscommon). P. J. Dunne, M. J. Dwyer (Co. Wexford). B. Gallagher, E. Gallagher (Co. Sligo). Rev. John Morris (South Africa).

The success of this gathering, and the loyal spirit which pervaded it was due in a large extent to the very active Committee, who spared themselves no trouble or time in seeing to all the details of its organisation. To Mr. R. T. Hartigan and Mr. T. Gough a special word of thanks is due. The same



GROUP OF MUNGRET PAST AT ANNUAL DINNER

Dermot Hurley, James O'Leary, P. J. Hurley (Limerick). Douglas Kelly, Frank O'Donnell (Co. Mayo). Rev. E. Cahill, S. J., Milltown Park; Frank Fahy, T.D.; Joseph P. Walshe, M. P. Nolan, Louis Hanrahan, John J. Durcan, Michael Harty, Eamonn Gallagher, J. T. O'Donnell, Austin C. Barry, T. J. O'Shaughnessy (Dublin). R. R. Barry, P. J. McNamara, Dermot J. Gleeson, D.J.; John Crowe, P. A. McInerney, P. J. Kerin, M. Kennedy, J. G. McDonnell, Patrick McInerney (Co. Clare). W. P. Ryan, J. Connolly, F. C. Quigley, J. G. McCormack, Emmett J. Skinner, T. J. Hannick, John Molloy, Wm. Bull, Wm. Moloney, John J. Clerihan, A. Clerihan, Brendan C. Quigley (Co. Tipperary). R. D. F. Johnson, D.J.; T. O'Sullivan, C. O'Sullivan, Frank Wall,

Committee was unanimously elected, and it was decided to hold the Dinner again in Limerick next year.

* * * * * *

MONTHLY MASS FOR THE PAST.

At the Annual Dinner, in seeking that something tangible should result from the Re-union of the Past Students, the interesting suggestion made by Rev. E. Cahill, S. J., that a Monthly Mass be said regularly at the College for the Past was very warmly received, and at the Dinner several subscriptions were handed in by those desirous of sharing in the privileges of the idea. If it has not been already done, it is the intention of the Past Pupils' Committee to notify all who signified their intention of participating in these Masses that the idea has been put into operation since last January, as through the kindness and arrangement of Rev. Father Rector, the First Friday Mass in the Boys' Chapel is now reserved every month for that intention. In January and every alternate month a Mass will be said for the deceased Past, and in the other months the Mass is being offered for the spiritual and temporal welfare of Past Students and their families.

Any of the Past desirous of being associated with this specially thoughtful and kindly remembrance should send in their name and address to the Rector of the College, with a small nominal subscription to the fund.

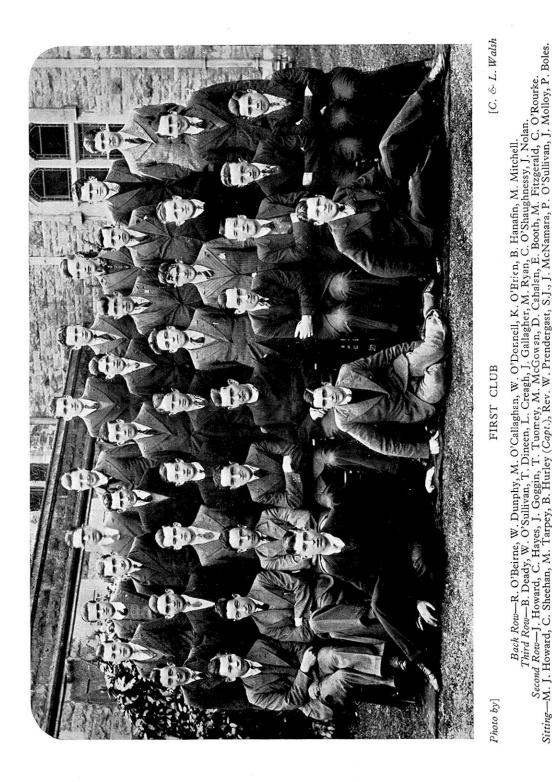
Due to the exertions of Rev. Mr. Pelly, S.J., who wrote a personal letter to all who went, the Annual Retreat at Milltown Park, held from January 22nd to 24th, was a great success. It may be possible next year to organise by way of ordinary Circular two Retreats, one for the immediate Past, and one for those who were at Mungret in earlier years. Here again the sending in of names to be notified in due course would be a valuable help to the organisers.

It will be of interest to many of the Past, and particularly to those who live not too far from the College, to know that a Weekend Enclosed Retreat is held at the College each year, and is organised by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. It is usually held either in the first or second week-end in July. Last summer the Exercises of the Retreat were conducted by Rev. R. S. Devane, S.J. Any of the Past or their friends who would like to join in this Retreat should send their names to the Hon. Secretary of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Limerick at Ozanam House. This will ensure their being notified about the Retreat particulars, when arrangements are made. The Exercises of the Retreat begin at 9 o'clock on the Saturday evening and are over by 8 o'clock on the Monday morning.

R. T. HARTIGAN.



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South Africa's Second National Eucharistic Congress

By REV. H. BOYLE, D.D.

THE Rev. Editor has asked me for an article on the National Eucharistic Congress recently held in Cape Town. It is quite a long time since an Irish Jesuit asked me to write anything. Then it was an essay and many a good half-hour I lost waiting for the ideas that never came. I am still waiting for them, but to oblige an old schoolmate, the following effort is inflicted on you, dear reader.

Let me introduce the Union of South Africa. Doubtless you have met it before when in your Geography class you learned that it was made up of four Provinces: the Cape, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal. To-day we must include the mandated territories of South West Africa and Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland. The total area of these is 1,087,741 square miles. Inside this area could be placed the British Isles, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. We do not want them here, we have enough trouble of our own! The European population of this vast territory is 2,040,750 and the native and coloured population is 8,894,075. All this area and the two Vicariates of Salisbury and Bulawayo in Southern Rhodesia are under the spiritual jurisdiction of Most Rev. Archbishop Bernard Jordan Gijlswijk, O.P., the Apostolic Delegate who resides at Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State. There are 16 Vicariates, 5 Prefectures, and I Independent Mission which are ruled over by 16 Bishops and 6 Monsignori.

There are only two Vicariates under the care of the secular clergy: the Western and the Eastern Cape Vicariates. The latter is the only one with an Irish Bishop and almost completely staffed by Irish priests. The Bishop is His Lordship Right Rev. Hugh MacSherry, the doyen of the South African Episcopate. Of the 44 priests, 40 are from Ireland. The Vicariate is almost as large as the whole of Ireland. The Western Vicariate, although not so extensive, is more thickly populated. Irish secular priests in the Western Vicariate number 16 out of a total of 32.

About the Congress : The First National Eucharistic Congress was held in Durban to celebrate Emancipation Centenary and the Jubilee of Bishop Delalle. This Second Congress was to mark the coming of the first resident Vicar-Apostolic in 1838. Prior to this South Africa, and, I think, also Australia, were all under the care of the Vicar-Apostolic of Mauritius. The first Vicar-Apostolic was Right Rev. Patrick Raymund Griffith, O.P., who was consecrated at St. Andrew's, Westland Row, Dublin, in 1837. He reached the Cape in April, 1838, and soon afterwards made a visitation of the civilized parts of his huge Vicariate. Catholics numbered only a few hundred and were much neglected and badly instructed in the truths of their holy Faith.

Bishop Griffith set to work, and ably assisted by the few devoted priests, he had the consolation of seeing Mission Stations established in some of the more important centres, and together with the church there always arose a school. When one realises the dearth of priests, the enormous distances to be traversed on horseback, on Cape-carts or on foot, not to speak of many other dangers and difficulties, one must salute the pioneers who preached the Gospel in South Africa. The wonderful progress was nowhere so clearly shown as in the Exhibition in connection with the Congress. There we had pictures of the old shacks which served as churches in the days gone by, "simple things of knotted pine and corrugated tin" and close beside them the pictures of the many beautiful churches which to-day adorn the cities and dorps of South Africa. To-day European Catholics number 81,759, Natives 363,332 and Coloured 36,560. the stalls at the Cork Missionary Exhibition last year considered that the Eastern Vicariate was not a missionary area. We would just like to know what she considers a missionary area. The priest to whom she addressed her remarks had expressed the wish to have a portable altar but he did not get it. Scarcely had he arrived here when he had to assist in gathering together the requisites for the celebration of Holy Mass in a Location of 9,000 natives, in which Mass had never before



FATHER GARAHY, S.J., PREACHING AT THE CONGRESS

However, in spite of the great progress of recent years, in spite of the large increase of Priests, Brothers and Sisters, better roads, modern transport and comparative freedom, South Africa is and will be for many years yet to come a missionary country. Were it not for the support of the Association for the Propagation of the Faith many Missions would have to close down. We were all amused to learn that a lady in charge of one of

been celebrated. It was celebrated in the local Recreation Hall. The good priest in question has now charge of another Location in which there are 20,000 Coloured without church or school. In both Locations we have sites for church and school but no money to erect them. That may sound strange coming from the land of gold and diamonds, but these treasures are certainly not in Catholic hands. This is not an article on missionary endeavour, nor yet an appeal for funds, so I must get back to our Congress. It was first mooted by Rev. Dr. Colgan, the Priest-in-Charge of St. Mary's, Cape Town. Two Irish Jesuit Fathers—Fathers Mackey and Garahy—came to give Missions and Retreats in preparation for the great event. Committees were formed and everyone entered wholeheartedly into the work but the greatest fillip came from some Protestant organisation taking steps to oppose the Congress. It was duly thanked at the Congress for the additional and cheap publicity it gave the Congress !

The first function of Congress week was the Pontifical Mass at St. Joseph's College, Belmont Park, Rondebosch, celebrated by His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate. A large altar had been erected in the grounds and the two rows of oaks meeting overhead made it a veritable Cathedral. The weather was perfect. South Africans never before saw so many Bishops and Prelates assembled together in full regalia. Father Garahy preached a memorable sermon. Loud speakers carried his voice to every member of the huge congregation. He referred to the Congress as an important event in the history of the Catholic Church in South Africa. The Catholics of South Africa were there to proclaim in the teeth of the present-day challenge to Christianity that God was in His Heaven, that He was here on earth present on our altars, living in our tabernacles, entering into our souls in the Sacrament of the Holy Communion. The Catholic Church, to which they were proud to belong was the bulwark against paganism.

During the week there were lectures on the work of the pioneer Bishops, Priests, Brothers, and Sisters in the various parts of the country. The civic authorities gave a reception to the Apostolic Delegate and the visiting Bishops, Prelates, Priests, and people. There was a most successful

rally in the City Hall: a Holy Hour for the Priests: one for the people, all of which were well attended. On the final Sunday Pontifical Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's, the Mother Church of South Africa, by Bishop Hennemann, Vicar Apostolic of the Western Vicariate, and finally the great procession in the afternoon. It was certainly the greatest and most colourful procession ever witnessed in South Africa. About 11,000 took part in the procession, and the whole route was lined with silent respectful onlookers, Europeans, Natives and Coloured. The organisation was perfect. Nothing interfered with the solemnity of the occasion. When the Blessed Sacrament was exposed on the outdoor altar near the entrance of St. Mary's, loud speakers carried Dr. Colgan's eloquent discourse to the vast crowd assembled in the square. Concluding his sermon Dr. Colgan aptly recalled to the minds of his hearers that on this very same spot Bishop Griffith prayed to God and planned his missionary ventures as he looked out over this vast country. And here also lived the pioneer Catholics of South Africa who by their prayers and labours laid the foundation of the great faith that those who came after them were able to build on so securely.

It is estimated that upwards of 20,000 knelt for the final Benediction.

The Eucharistic Congress gave South African Catholics an opportunity of prayerfully and gratefully recalling the work of the pioneer Bishops, Priests, Brothers and Sisters who planted the Faith in their midst : it gave them an opportunity of thanking God for the great gift of the Catholic Faith brought to them at the cost of much heroic self-sacrifice. They certainly availed of the opportunity and the Congress was a magnificent expression of Faith in a land where too many, if not hostile, are very indifferent and irreligious. Please God it will produce good effects in the future: it will make the rising generation of South African Catholics proud of their Faith and may it inspire many of them to dedicate their lives to the service of God in order to bring the light of Faith to so many of their fellow countrymen who still "sit in darkness and in the shadow of death." Dear Reader, keep South African special way, in the work of those who are pushing forward the frontiers of the Kingdom of God.

Dr. Colgan and the many Mungret priests working in South Africa are to be congratulated on their part in the successful organization and carrying through of the Congress. We would also wish to mention that His Holiness the Pope has



FATHER GARAHY AND FATHER WYNNE WITH THE NATIVE CHILDREN

Missions and Missionaries in your prayers that God may bless their labours with abundant fruit, that those to whom they preach may hear the word with docility and keep it.

One thing more, if you are not a member of the Association for the Propagation of the Faith then join it immediately and in that way you will participate, in a very conferred the Cross "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" on Mr. Peart and Mr. Laffan for the wonderful self-sacrificing work they have done during Congress Week. Mr. Peart's two sons, Seamus and Denis did their philosophical studies in Mungret, while Paddy his third son is still there. And Mr. Laffan who has been many years out here is an old Mungret boy.

Public Examination Results, 1937

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LEAVING CERTIFICATE.

HONOURS CERTIFICATES.

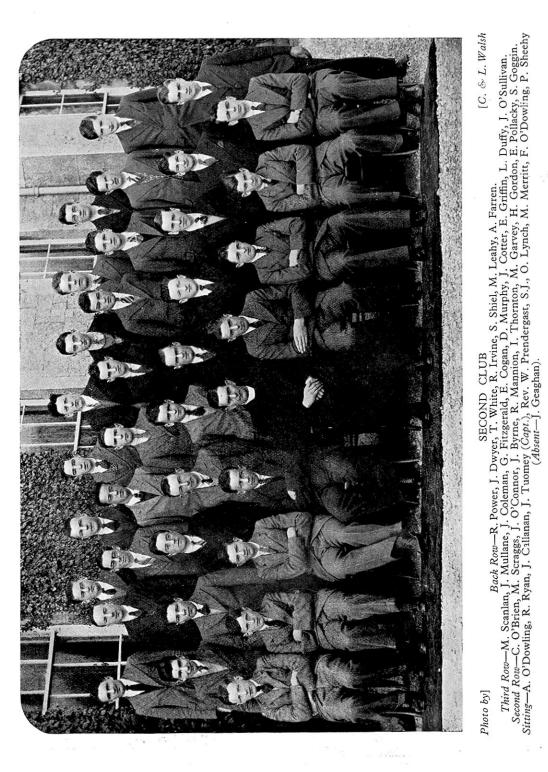
Michael Collins :	HONOURS : English, Mathematics.
	PASS : Irish, Latin, History.
Eugene Hannon :	HONOURS : Irish, Latin, History.
	PASS : English, Mathematics, Geography.
Edward Hartigan :	HONOURS : Irish, English, Geography.
	PASS: Latin, Mathematics, History.
William McNamara :	HONOURS : Irish, English, Latin.
	PASS : History, Geography.
Patrick O'Donnell:	HONOURS : English, History.
	PASS: Irish, English, Latin, Mathematics, Geography.
Thomas Prendiville :	HONOURS : Irish, English.
	PASS: Latin, History and Geography.

PASS CERTIFICATES.

Joseph Casey :	HONOURS : Irish.
	PASS : English, Latin, History and Geography.
Nicholas Cotter:	PASS: Irish, English, Latin, Mathematics, History, Geography
Eamonn Gallagher :	HONOURS : Irish.
	PASS: English, Latin, Mathematics, Geography.
Michael Hayes :	HONOURS : Irish.
	PASS : English, Latin, History and Geography.
Richard Lynch :	PASS: Irish, English, Latin, History and Geography.
William K. O'Leary :	HONOURS : Irish, English, History.
•	PASS: Geography.
Bernard Scallan:	HONOURS : English.
- 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 1	PASS: Irish, Latin, Mathematics, History, Geography.

INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE.

	HONOURS CERTIFICATES.
Joseph Callanan :	HONOURS: English, Mathematics.
	PASS: Latin, Irish, French, History and Geography.
Matthew Corrigan :	HONOURS: Latin, English, Irish, History and Geography.
	PASS : French, Mathematics.
Peter Norman:	HONOURS : Latin, English, Irish.
*	PASS : French, Mathematics, History and Geography.
Michael Tarpey :	HONOURS : Mathematics.
	PASS: Irish, English, Latin, French, History and Geography.



Terence Tuomey : HONOURS : Irish, History and Geography, Drawing. PASS : English, French, Mathematics. Patrick J. O'Sullivan : HONOURS : English, Irish, Mathematics, History and Geography.

PASS: Latin.

PASS CERTIFICATES.

Donnchadh Cahalan :	PASS: Irish, English, Latin, French, Mathematics, History and
	Geography.
John Geaghan :	PASS : Irish, English, French, Mathematics, History and Geography.
Bernard Hughes :	PASS: Irish, English, Latin, French, Mathematics, History and
	Geography.
Myles McGowan:	PASS : Irish, English, Latin, French, Mathematics.
John Murphy:	PASS : Irish, English, Latin, French, Mathematics.
Myles Roache :	PASS: Irish, English, Latin, Mathematics, Drawing, History and
	Geography.
Cornelius Sheehan:	PASS: Irish, English, Latin, French, Mathematics, History and
8	Geography.
Jerome J. Howard :	PASS : Irish, English, Latin, French, Science, Mathematics, History
*	and Geography.
Matthew J. Howard :	PASS: Irish, English, French, Mathematics, History and Geography.
Cornelius O'Brien :	PASS: Irish, English, Latin, French, Mathematics, History and
	Geography.
Edward O'Sullivan:	PASS: Irish, English, Latin, French, Mathematics, History and
	Geography.

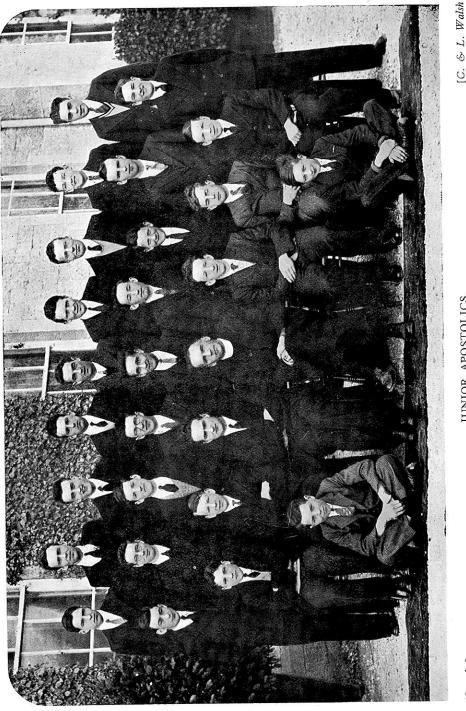
MATRICULATION-N.U.I.

The following passed : -

Laurence Carr, Denis Carroll, Francis Curran, William Dunphy, Patrick Glynn, Patrick Hayes, Patrick Kelly, Thomas Lynch, Seamus McAndrew, James McInerney, James McNamara,

Joseph Morrissey, Rory O'Connor, Fintan O'Flynn, William K. O'Leary, Con O'Rourke, William O'Sullivan, Desmond Ryan, John Walsh, Leo Walsh, Thomas Williams.

seancus cois ceine



C 0 Sullivan, ô Ô a O -J. Tobin, w-T. Enni Photo by] Back Row—J Second Row-S

páoraiz s. ó caola do scríob.

Οις τειπε τώτης μυτότε ; ζάλα ξαοιτε αποιη αποεας απη ; έ αξ ελαξαριπαιξ τεαγμητιξ ; πα ειταιπη αξ μύδατό αξυς αξ κριόσι αξυς γεοριγάη μαιξηεαέ πα ξαοιτε ερίτο απ ειξ.

δί bean a' τιξε 50 5πότας αμ τυαιο πα ειττιπεας. Δμ α δεις εμιοςπαιξεε αιςι γμιό μί αξυμ έμιμ τομάς αμ απ ξεαιπης. "Cuinearo Seán Ruaro bocc ποιυ," αμ

ripe.

"Cuipearo, beannact oilir Dé le na anam," appa Tomár Dán.

Leir rin cuaro mo rmaointe an air an eactraí an lae. Connait mé an poilts fuan uaisneat. O'ainis mé at-uain slón ooimin bhónat an trasaint ir é as surbe cun Oé an ron an fin maind, san thátt an an olasón asur an caoineat a teineat nuain a caiteat an téat rluarat chiat irteat an an scomhainn. Oo thuito mé beasáinín irteat coir na teine, bainear reannat aram réin asur tusar burbeatar to Oia so nadar i scomluatan coir teine asur an lampa an larat.

"Dan Fiao," anna Donncao, "nác ait an nuo é an bár. An faio ir a bíonn oaoine an an raofal ní bíonn ag oéanam buadanta dóib act aingead, ba ir calam. Díonn riad ag thoid ir ag cháimreáil agur ag cun a ngiodán amac le neant oibne agur 'ré atá ag déanam cinnir dom-ra ná cao a bíonn dá mbánn aca? "

" Ιασ το catceam τρτεαά τ bpoll τοτιπτη," αργα bean a' τιζε, " αξυρ τ ξceann peactmaine τά τρεαμμάστ ξlan τι δάαπτα οριτά αξ απ δρυμιμόρι."

"Maipte act 50 bruil an ceapt agat pa méro pin," appa Comáp Dán, "agup ni ceapt oo duine a beit pó-gpeamaptúil ap an paogal ap aon cop. Cá'p agam péin peap a cuard ipteac i dpeipin gup cuipead ap peilo na daoine gup leo í agup 'pé a dí 'n-a purde 50 te, deipim-pe leat. Dein πα σασιπε 50 téiņ "boycott" aiņ. Πί cuiņpeato an 5aba chứt pế'n a capatt σό ná ní téanpato an 5peupatte peo a5aimn-ne bhôs σό péin ná σά muinntip. Ďi pé i στeannta ceapt. An aon cuma nuain a puain pé báp cuaito 5ač aoimne ip an pean béit oopaip cun é tóppam. An noóis, cuipeato é an tá an na báipeac, nó ceapatoan 50 paito an pean bott, beannact vilip Dé ten a anam, cupta aca. Ac ma peato bí bpeatt opta."

"Cionnur pan?" appa Seán Seáinín agur iongantar aipi.

" 1p amtaro," appa Tomáp, " nuaip a táiniz piao abaite ó'n poitiz zo paib an peap a cuipeao 'na puroe pa cúinne."

Πυαιτι α σ'αιτιξ πέ é rin σ'reuc mé caob cian σίοπ αξυρ σμυτο mé beaξάιπίπ eile ιρτεας cun na ceine. Όί ξας aoinne αξ cun noinnt ppéire ran ξcómpáo anoir; più amáin peati a' ciše a bí i lán na ciptineac αξυρ é αξ cun ταοιbín an a bhóiξ.

Απ μαθαιρ μιαώ αξ έιρτεαός le peanpean ceant Ξαούλας αξ cun piop an aon μυο neam-ξηάτας? Πί σειμεανη γέ μιαώ αός pocal nó σό ι n-ιοπαο αθαιμτε. Caitpro τύ péin an curo bán σο lionao.

"An amlaro," appa mire leir, "náp cuipearo ra compainn ap aon cop é?"

O'reuc ré opm azur meill ain.

"Dan noóis cuineavan," an reirean.

"Πι μαιθ πα ππά γύζας," αμγα Comár, " αζυγ μυο eile ni θρυιζισίγ é θοζαό αγ απ ζεύππε αζυγ α ποίčeall σο σέαπαπ. Cuipearo μογ απ καζαμε αζυγ σ'έμμξ leir é cup amac cóm μασα leir an πζεατα αζυγ céim níor μυτοε ní μαζαό γέ. Το θίοσ εαζία αμ ζας ασιππε συι ζαμ απ πζεατα γιπ ταμ έιγ cuitim na horoce go ceann i θρασ 'na σιατο γιπ."

"Capainseann rceul rceul eile," apra maroc mon, a bi 'na furoe ra cumne agur a piopa bos-deans alse.

briseao Stoine an Lampa.

"O'ainis mé réin m'atain as não 50 minic nán chero ré réin i bpúca ná i ocarobre 'oci an oroce a cuaro ré réin ir beinc eile γιαρ 'στί τις Μάιρε ας ιπιρτ κάρταί."

" Cao a bain σούο γιώο? " appa reap

rcoil reaince act biod re rein ir a bean as cun rúta man a bruil Seán pórta anoir asur tuit a mac, Seán, i nghảo le cailín a' ciże."

" cá'r azam an ciż zo maić."

rázad Maine azur an beint cloinne zo beó bocc. Cápla 30 paib ruim beas appsio as cearcail 30 Seun uaiti asur cinn ri an vá conteac a bí anci vo cup ap na cápcaí

" O, τυιζιm αποις," αργα γεαρι α' τιζε,

"nuain a ruain an máisircin bár oo



caisteán baile misteala

la' cise, as basaine na ruile onm-ra, man cá'r as an bpanoirce náp h-innread rceul plam nác paib ceann ní b'reapp i brao as Maroc.

"Öruil fior azac cá'il ciż Śeáin Ui Opiain čiap i noteann Doimin?" apra maroc lerr.

" And é rin an rean a bí as múinead ran rcoil reather annyo ravo? " appa reap A' Tise.

"Atam oo ro a bi 'na mumceom ran

an reilling an oume. Dioo na ceanca agur na coilis aici in áipoe ap an locta taob ircis de dopar na circineac. Di m'atain ir na leavy eile ruivce cum buinvo ir a cúis ir vacav ré lán creóil aca. Dí so mait ip ni paib 30 hole Jup buaileard a' 00 véus an an sclos. Cuip an vá coileac 51000 Apra 1 Ότεαπητα α céile. Όο τόζαύ Stome an Lampa agur oo oemeao pmromini be an lic an oonair,

To pit Jac anne amac ra clór agur bean a' cize 'na oceannca.

To tus m'atain comainle of out irceac apir ap easta 30 mbampi peannpad ap na páircí. Do cuaro ré irceac lei azur lar an commeal. longancar na n-10ngancar nác paio stome an tampa caob chap be'n bopar 50 rlán rábálta !"

An rear náro réidir a cur.

"Riceadan poin plan ip o cuaro asup dem Jac aoinne an a tis réin com cius ce ir a tainiz leir. Nuain a bí m'atain ir an beint eile as véanam amac an an mbótan abaile d'aipizeadan rochard az déanam onta. O'ranavan taob irtis ve'n clarve 'oci 30 pacaro ré tapo aco vá mberoir ann 'ori là an luain ní pacaro ré tapr."

"Ó, bíonn a leitéro ann," appa Seán " agup nil aon ceopa le comace Dé."

" Tá'r azam-ra puo amáin nác bruizeao Όια α δέαπατή," αργα γεαρ α' τιζε.

" Caro é? " app beinc le céile.

"reap mool a cappainge ruar ap neam Le spuais a cinn," appa reap a' cise asur é as leisine a rean-reaine saine ar.

"Cattro uaro an paimerr pin," apra bean a' tize, " azur 'neóraro Maroc ounn I OCLOB AN CAROBRE A bionn le reircinc tian az Opoiceao Deul-Áta-Miotáin."

DÁRDÍ BRAČAN.

Do tos Maroc a piopa ar a poca ; o'reuc ain; buail ré cipin agur annran bi rior 15 Jac somme a bí i látain 30 paib ré an ti an ceann oo baint oe'n rceut.

" Tá an ceant as bean-a'-tise. Ir minic a connaic mé réin rolur as an opoiceao céaona agur ni an meirce a bi mé agur ir minic a connaic m'atain nomam é agur a Lán eile nác é. 17 amlaro a mapibuisearo Dapbi Opatan as an oporceao céaona na bliadanta rada ó foin."

"Céno é an Dápbi Opatan úo?" apra Saprún a bí as cup mópán ruime ran scainne read na horoce,

" Opul cupa as out an pool?" appa Maroc, agur camis place reinse ain.

" Táim," appan Jappún. " Duel ba cóip 50 mbearo fior azac céno é an oume rin ACC n'reavan mé cav a bíonn an piubal aca ing na peoileanna anoig. 'neóparó mé duit anoir céno é azur na oem oeanmao ain."

Déappainn 30 paib catú ap an nSappún Sup cuip ré irreac ap son cop ap Maroc.

" Da é an reallcóin é a choc an cAcain niocláp Ó Sícis i scluain Meala an an 1500 lá ve mí na mápca, ra bliain, 1766. nuall a bi an razane boce chocea alse dein re anonn an O reapsaill agur an Buckstone, beint eile a vaopav cun bair leir an Atain nocláp. Di O peansaill bocc chocca asur é seappéa anuar aise nuain a cus ré ré noeana 30 naib ionan bheas ríoda á caiteam as an brean mbocc. Nuain a cus ré ré noeana an fuil á loc oo fáic ré a rsian 'na beul agur cornuis à bainc oe.

As an am scewona o'aimpis rean oáno ann Seán Ó Cléinis a bí i látain cloc asur buail ré an chocaine as bun na cluaire téi. Cuit an Dhatanac 'n-a chap agur é Jan Chall Jan Unlabra. Nion Leis Mac Ui Cléinis son nuo sin set inteset leir imearc na noaoine agur, an puo ir annam 17 10n5ancac, níon rséicearo niam ain.

Do tozao Dánbi inceac. 'ori an orburoéal 1 5Cluain Meala agur ba mó lá a cait ré ann 1011 an vá paozal. Dí cor amáin ran uais aise so ceann 1 brao acc 1 noeine πα σάια το τυχαύ ceao το imteact leir réin ar an orbuidéal. Ir dóca nác naid aon air te ollam do an an otaob eile ror. Cainiz ré amac ar an orbuioéal 1 Scalpe laime map bi a cora ir a lama San bhis asur bi a ceann iompuiste an leat-caoib ionnur náp mait le h-aon Chiorcarbe é o'reircinc.

Di an na oaome é cun ó cis so cis asur ir man rin a main ré. Fé deine tainis ré cóm rava le Sleann-na-SCheavan. nion mon an failce a cuipearo poime annro re péin deallpain man cuard beint no thún 1 mbun na caspe láicpeac agur buaileadan bocan leir. Di re an incinn aca e cun rior

cóm pava le Daile Páircín. Inuain a cánsavan 'vocí Opoiceav Deul-Áca-Miotáin cinneavan an é v'fásaint ann. Inuain a cuis Dápbí cav a bí an intim aca cus ré amac so píocman voiv. Níon veineavan-ran act é caiteam leir an braill asur tárc ná cuainirc ve ní ruaineav ó foin act amáin so mbíonn rolur ve fasar éism le peircint as an nopoiceav ó'n am ran i leit."

" Muipe, caip plán, a Maroc," appa bean a' ciše, " acc ip ppap acá an pceul azac."

" Cao 'na taob ná béat," αμγα Maroc, " αζυγ é 'á cloipint αζαm ô'n lá α μυζατό mé."

" le voca nác bruil aon baint as an mDpiatanac út le Poll na h-Earcon láim le tis liam Uí Matsamna."

An RIDIRE DAN.

" Níl 50 demin, a Seáin," apra Marde asur paoban anír ain a curo eólair an rean asur an reancur na h-áite do noctad.

"Da é An Rroipe Dán a mapbuigead annrin ag na Drianaig d'n mDáinraig agur d'n am ran i leit níon rár ton, rgead ná pibe réin an an gcuro rin de'n clarde. An céado uain eile a berd tú ag dul tan an áit dírro tú réin go bruil an ceant agam."

" η'μεασαμ cionnup a ruaipeasan an ciosal pin?" αμται Σαμγύη αμίρ.

"Duet ip minic d'aipit mé d'Odnidán bocc, máit iptip na proite praipite, beannact dítip Dé te n-a anam, á pád zup az Cat Chuic Hallidon i-mbtiain áp oct geapna 1333 a buadad é. Dí Euromonn III cóm pápta teip an plite ap thord Muipip Mac Siddún pan zeat pin zup dein pé Ridipe ap Dáipic an áip de. Do tuzad an Ridipe Dán aip d'n zculait éata a éait pé an tá pan. Dí pé cóm bán teip an pneacta azup bí pé az pipéacapinait ap nóp an opuéta maioin Sampard.

Nuaip a vi Gilbert Fitz-John 'n-a Rioipe Dán oo tóg ré caipleán i mbaile Mipcéala act le linn an cata út i mbliain 1641 A.D. to togat zo talam é. 'N-a tiart pan to toz muinnteap Kingston caipleán an an látain ceutna a buart i mbheáttact agur in áilneact an aon caipleán a tózat poime pin i nÉipinn nó i Sapana. To copain pé \pounds 100,000 act, mo cheac nán tótat é pin leip i-mbliain 1922 !

Da é An Rroipe Dán Liam Dall Mac Siobún a cos Caipleán Daile an cSeancaipleáin i bpapóipce Cill Daiplópe, láim le Daile Mipcéala, i mbapúncace Connoún asur Clann Siobún. Pé map ip eól Daoib féin bí parope calman as liam leir cape ap Daile Mipcéala asur i mDapúncace Coip Sléibe map a bruilimío péim 'náp scómnarde.

Πυαιρ α bi éamonn Mac Ξιοbún 'n-a Rroipe bán čápta Ξυρ te Séumar ve Róipte an tatam 50 téip pan mbapúntact ba neapa vó map atá bapúntact feap Muiže. Tap éip vop na Nopmánaiš an tám uactaip v'fašáit ap na Ξαενίτ vo bponn Riašattap na Sapana na taitte tapt ap Mamiptip feap Muiže ap vuine vápb é a ftomneav pléimeann. Vo póp mšean an pléimeannaiš Nopmánac eite vápb é a ftomneav ve Róipte agu ip map pin a puaip munnteap ve Róipte peitb na tatmán 50 téip i mbapúntact feap Muiže.

Cuip Seumar ve Róirce vúil món i volam An Rroine Dáin agur ó cánta nác paib Éamonn pó cáipveamail le muinncin na Cúipce call i Lúnvain puain Seumar garca páipéini ó'n mbainpíogain ag bhonnav calaim An Rroine Dáin agur a nveagaró leir ain péin.

To curp Seumar 1 n-1úl to éamonn 50mbeat ain beit as imteact leir act ní mónán ruime a cuin éamonn i noubrlán Seumair act a nát leir a tíceall to téanam agur aine a tabairt tá rláinte.

Camaillín 'n-a diard pin tuz de Róipte pé talam An Ridipe Báin azur loit azur loirt azur maind an carad ain.

Do cuipead pior láitpead an An Rioipe Dán a bí 'n-a cómnuide i 5Caipleán Coill Deitne, agur gan aon pó-moill buail ré péin ip a luce leanamna bótan i scoinne an Róipt: 5. To capato an tá ann an a céile as át, láim le Daile Miptéala. Tus An Ritipe Dán pé nteana sun lia so món luce leanamna an Róiptis ná a luce leanamna péin. Cóm mait le beit chóta bí An Ritipe Dán an-stic asur i san piop to n Róipteac cuin pé tíopima tá curo pean chearna na h-abann ionnup so bruistoir teact an cúl an ainm eile.

Όο τροτο απ σά ταού 50 ριος μαρι αξυρ 1 ποειμε πα σάια σο 50 μασύ Δη Κόιρτεας γα ηξιώπ αξ Δη Βισιμε Όάη ρέιη. Ιαμ γιη τως Δη Κόιρτεας τη α ζωτο γεαμ αξατό αμ α 5 ceann ταμ γέιη αζτ ιεαπ 510 ύμη Βυατό 14το αξυγ παιμύ γέ Seumar σε Κόιρτε. Όι Δη 510 ύμη Βυατό γεο τη Δη Βισιμε Όάη απζάιρτοεαπαιι αζτ 'η-α σταιό γιη δα πό αμ γατο α 5 curo meana αμ α ζέιιε."

" muipe, a maroc, cá öpuaip cú an c-eolar pin 50 léip?" appa bean a' ciše, " níl το pápú pa papóipce."

"Duel, nác noubaint mé leat ceana 50 mbiod Mac Uí Donnbáin, máisintin na rcoile reainte, as cun ré i n-án otis-ne asur irtoide biod ré réin ir m'atain 'na ruide coir na teine asur an beint aca as cun ríor an rtain, ceol ir lithideact na tíne."

DIARMUID ALLEA.

" Δη cuala τύ ηιαή, a Maróc, τράζτ αη Όιαμπυνο Allta?" αηγα Tomár Dán.

" muipe, cait uait a duine, nác padap bodap ó beit az éipteact leip na peandaoine az cup piop aip. Dí pé map feipdipeac peappanta az an Rioipe Dán. Da é Diapmuro Mac Amlaoid a ainm act ruzad Diapmuro Allta aip de dapp na ngníomapta defocinap indapdapida a dein pé. Dí peannpad ap na daoine zo léip pomhe azur ip i zeozapinait a cuiptroip piop aip pém ip an a curo dapdapidata.

čápla 50 paib An Rroipe Dán ir a curo reap a5 ciomáine poinne reuie ó oúčaiš An Róipeiš lá 'ocí an Caipleán i 3Coill Deiche map a paib An Rroipe Dán 'na comnuroe rén am ran. Di Oiapmuro Allea agur a maigircin i ocopaé. Iluain a bíodan ag oul can ác an an abainn láim le Sleannna gCheaban man a bruilimío 'n-án gcómnaióe, lean an Rioine Dán ain acc o'fan Dianmuro an cúl. Ceap an Rioine Dán gun ag cómaineam an rcuic a bí ré acc nuain o'feuc ré can a gualainn cámig cocc beinge ain nuain a connaic ré an onocreanc a bí 'á déanam ag Dianmuro. Ir amlaid a leig rean-fean dá capall deoc

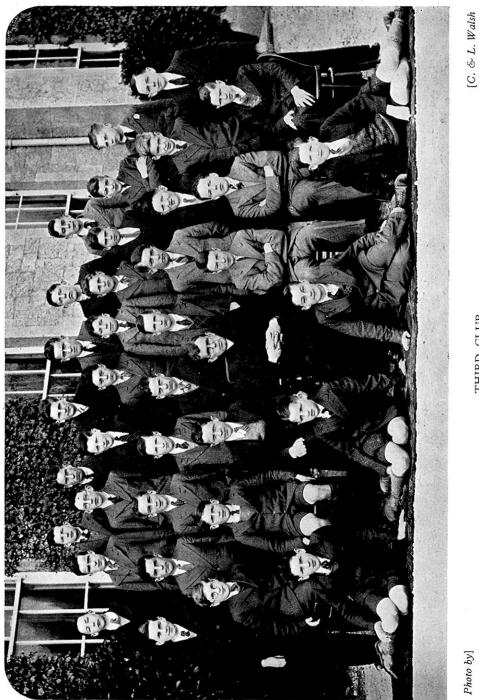


An t-USOAN

o'razáil ran abainn azur nuain a bí ré chomta amac tan ceann an capaill oo bain Dianmuro an ceann oe le buille amáin oá clarócam.

nuaip a ceircis An Rioipe Dán é map seall aip oubaipe Oiapmuro leir 50 masamail nac breaca ré reanr piam map é náp buail ré buille.

An an Latan rin v'orouis an Rivine Dan vo out noime i scomnarve an easta so



nyth, D. Nyhan. Sullivan, D. Cadogan O'Connor. 0 Geary, C. Sitting R Row Third Ro Second Row

n-impeódato pé an clear céatona ain réin ir a to'imin ré an an rean-rean.''

"0! ba nátpeac an beapt é," appa Seán Seámín, "azur veallpuizeann ré nác zan rác a tuzav Viapmuro Allta aip."

" Ó ! ba náipeac 5an σαυς," apra Maroc, " acc níonu é pin an deape da meara opta 50 téip a dem an crocaipe."

" Όα δεασαιη δυαδόαιης αιμ," αμγα bean a' τιξε.

"Cápla," appa Maroc, "so paro tronóncaroe as an Rroipe Dán i sCaipleán Dailean-tSeancaipleáin vápb é a floinneav Ó Dpiain. pé'n am reo bí an Rroipe Dán 'na cómnarve i sCaipleán Coill Deithe nó map a tustap aip anoip Caipleán an Róiptis ve bhís so bruil pé tósta i breipin an Róiptis.

Cápta sun cus Mac Uí Öpiain martao éisin oo'n Rioipe Bán.

Cuala Diapmuro map seall aip. Oroce noolas cuaro ré leir 'oci Daile-an-cSeancarpleám. Cuaró pé ipcead i 50pó na mbó asur oo doint ré ruit imearc na mbó a bi ceanzailce ircis ann. Nuain a ruain na ba bolad na pola topnuis piao as léimpis asur as seimnis. Di fior as Diapmuro so mbear na relaburote 30 léin ar latain an oroce rin. Do ourris an puarlle-buarlle mac Uí Öpiain azur oo páit ré a ceann amać ran brunneois reucaint cao ba bun terr an brocham. Di fror az Oranmuro zun man rin a bear agur bi mo clavane péro oo. Di opéimipe 'n-a rearam aize le hair na ruinneoise asur com luat ir a ráit an Opianac a ceann amac oo bain Oiapmuro ve é le h-aon buille amáin vá clarveam. Maroin lá an na máineac oo bhonn ré an ceann ap An Rroipe Dán map péipin 1 5comain na noolas."

"An chocathe," apra Tomár Dán, "ní cuthrinn tathtr é."

" Năpu é an ionznar é," appa Seán Seáinín, " năp cuipear irceac i mála é uaip éizin azur é caiteam leir an braill?"

"O! ní pičeann teir an posaipe i scómnaroe," apra Maroc, "asur i noeipe na Dála ruain ré rin an bár a bí cuillte aize agur i nDán Dó."

Πυαιρ α παριθυτζεαό An Rrotpe Dán ας Poll na hearcon, παρ α συθαιρτ πέ ceana, ας πυιπητιρ Ui Όριαιη ό Όάιπριζ σ'έιριξ Οιαριπυτο απ-ciúin αρ ραο. Cuaro γέ αρ γούρατο 'στί Daile Mirréala Lá. Um τράτηση δί γέ ρέιη τρ α cáthroe ας όι 1 ςcuibpeann a céile ας σ'έιριξ εατοριρα.

Οο ταξαιή συπε αca σο δεαμτ ξμάποα έιξιπ α σειη Οιαμπυιο. Πίομ σειη μειμεαπ αότ αη μεαμ ώσ σο δυαίασ τοιμ αη σά μύιι. Όι αμ Οιαμπυιο αη δόταμ α ταδαιμτ αιμ μέμη cóm ταραιό τη σο δ'βέτοιμ teip. Ο'έιμιξ teip éαίσο υατα απαό αη cútσομαρ. Léim μέ αμ πύπα α čαραιίt αξυμ σ'ιπτιξ teip αμ πόμ πα ξαοιτε. Δότ, πο téiμ, πάμ βάξ μέ α πάσμα 'nα σιατό, bí βιορ αca ξο teanμασ αη α τόιμ έ. Πυαιμ α cuala Οιαμπυιο ξιόμ α πάσμα σο τύημιπς μέ σά čαραίt αξυμ σο μυδαι μέ teip τιπcealt míte μιξε τμέ βρυτ α

bí ap a bótap abaile cum an bolat το cup amuta ap an matipa. Πυαιρ τζέξ τέ an τρυτ το τυς τέ a agait an τις τριμπρόμα ατυς cuart μτραά ι τουό

αμ τις μειμπεόμα αχυρ έυαιο ιρτεαό ι χορό πα πως παμ α μαιο εμάιπ αχυρ άι bano. Τορπυις πα bandai ας ρομέαζαις αχυρ απ πως ας ξπύραζταις. Čuala an μειμπεόιμ απ clampan αχυρ τάμις μέ απας μευζάπτ cao ba bun leip an bρόμαπ το léip. Πυαιμ α τως μεαμ α' τις μέ ποε αμα cé bi ι τομό πα πως ζωιμ μέ μιορ láitμεας αμ πα σαοιπε α bi αμ τόιμ Όιαμπωσα. Τάπτασαμ μα το ποιίl τρ σο μεμαζασαμ απας μα είδη έ. Τωτασαμ μέ le cloča τρ le baταί το στί το μαιδι απ σό σειμιο ιπτις αν. D'ήτη σειμεαό leip an τοι τομός μιαή, μοιήτε μη πό δ ήσιη ι leit."

" Di ré cuille 50 mait aize," apra Tomár Dán.

"bi zan vabe an voman," anna bean a' tize, "act caterimiv cumineam i zeómnurve an rompla án Slánuizteóna an an zénoir Vó nuain a mait sé vo'n zavurve a cionnea."

"'Seav vineac," appa reap a' tize, " asur 50 noémito Dia chócaine an anamanna na mano 50 lén."

" Amen," appa pinn 50 teip.

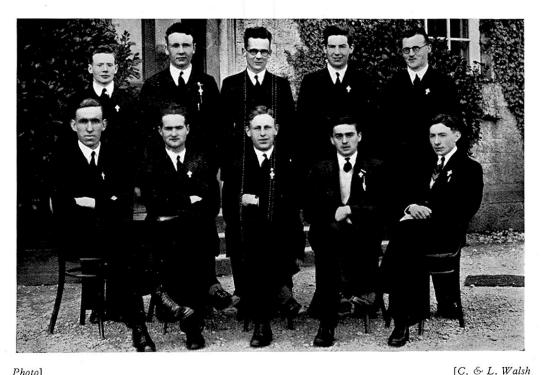
" "Dan 'ria"," anna Tomár Dán azur é as émise 'na rearam de pheib, " act 50 bruil ré a ceathamad dun an aon buille veus. Manuócian an pao anoir mé."

O'éinseaman 50 léin le rin asur o'rasaman rlán azur beannaice az munnein a'

tize. Do maotuiz an an proipm pe'n am po ACT bi an oroce com oub le pic.

ní sáo dom a pád so paib an-átar opm réin Tomár Dán a beit cóm rava leir an ngeata liom.

nuain o'razar rlán aize annrin cuinear olom irceac com caparo ir a tainis liom agur vennim-re lear gun b'rava 'na viaio Sun cuadar as reonundeader 'ori cis Drigoe.



Photo]

OFFICIALS, APOSTOLIC SCHOOL.

Back .- M. Hogan, E. Hartigan, B. Harding, B. O'Reilly, H. Scannell. Sitting-W. Jones, M. O'Dwyer (Junior Pref.), P. Murphy (Senior Pref.), S. Harnett (Prefect of Sodality), N. Cotter.

Mungret Men in South China

HE last account of this mission to appear in the MUNGRET ANNUAL was written by Father Joseph McCullough from the mission field itself. He, with Father Michael Saul, another Mungret man, was at that time in Canton, the capital of South China. His account of the Mungret men who were helping him was probably the last article that Father McCullough ever wrote. For at



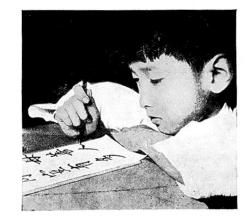
REGIONAL SEMINARY, ABERDEEN, HONG-KONG

the very time when it was published here June 1932, Father Saul was dying from cholera and Father McCullough was courageously attending to the needs of his friend. On June 21st, Father Saul died. On the evening of the funeral, Father McCullough himself went down with the awful sickness that was sweeping away hundreds at that time. He fought the disease out of his system, but on June 27th his heart gave way and he was laid beside Fr. Saul in the little Catholic cemetery by the Pearl

River. It was the end of the first gallant attempt of Irish Jesuits to help in the establishment of a Catholic school in Canton. Two old Mungret men gave their lives for that cause. They were the first of the Irish Jesuit mission to die in China.

The pioneer and founder of the mission was Father George Byrne. He landed in China in 1926, on the Feast of St. Francis Xavier. His first concern was to build a University Hostel where, in a Catholic atmosphere, Chinese Catholics might live while attending the Hong-Kong University. To-day Father Byrne is professing in the University and is known familiarly to the students, Catholic and pagans alike as "Grandfather," That is a title of honour and affection in China.

The second work he was bold enough to undertake was the Regional Seminary for South China. Here the future priests for a region with a population of nearly fifty millions get their training right up to ordination. As native priests are one of the primary needs in China to-day, it can be seen how important the success of this work was and is. At present



A MEMBER OF "III CLUB" WAH YAN COLLEGE

there are more than sixty Chinese students in the Seminary, where their spiritual needs are catered for by Father Dick Harris.

In 1933 the Irish Jesuits took over Wah Yan College, which is now, with over 900 boys on the rolls, one of the largest colleges in Hong-Kong. Here, almost from the beginning, Father Richard Gallagher has been in charge. With him in Wah Yan, also from the beginning, is Father Eddie Bourke, who had been First Club Prefect in Mungret just before he went to China. He has been in charge of the boarders all the time and his influence over them has been so great that it is from among these boarders that we draw the greatest number of converts. One has entered the Jesuit Novitiate in Manila while



MUNGRET MEN IN SOUTH CHINA Standing.—Rev. A. Cooney, S.J., Rev. G. McCaul, S.J., Rev. P. Harris, S.J., Rev. E. O'Sullivan, S.J., Rev. P. Walsh, S.J. Sitting.—Rev. E. Bourke, S.J., Very Rev. R. Gallagher, S.J., Rev. G. Byrne, S.J.

If he was popular in Mungret as a teacher he is even more popular among the Chinese boys. They say of him that he is " $h\delta$ $h\delta$ sam," which means that he has a very kind heart. And all who work with or under him know that this is true. At present he is the acting Superior of the Mission; an arduous task on top of his other responsibilities. another is going soon to the Regional Seminary to start his studies for the priesthood.

Beside ______ se actually working in the front-line trenches, so to speak, there are others preparing themselves by the study of the language. And what a language ! The Jesuits have a special school for its study about twenty miles from Hong-

Kong. Here Father Albert Cooney looks after the wants of those who are learning to write with a brush and to speak in lilting monosyllables. Father Ned Sullivan, his old school-mate, is with him there, striving to "Kong Tong wa," which means simply, but not too simply, to speak Chinese. Mr. Patrick Walsh has now reached such proficiency in the language that he is staying on there simply to perfect himself. Mr. George McCaul, who was in Mungret a year after him, is still that time behind him in the study of the native tongue. Soon he, and all the others in the Language School, will be out teaching in Wah Yan, the Seminary or the University, or, be it whispered, in our new village

mission. They will be replacing the Mungret men, and, of course others, who have gone before them.

Next September, Father T. Fitzgerald, who edited the 1932 Jubilee MUNGRET ANNUAL, and Mr. John Carroll will be going out with six other Jesuits to swell the ranks and carry on the good work in South China. Mungret is prominent in the Irish Jesuit Mission to China as in so many other mission fields. May we ask that you will not forget that little Mission in South China, and that you will help to protect it, by your prayers, now that war and unrest threaten that kind Chinese people who must be won to Christ.

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The Stream

(Prize Poem)

I KNOW the drooping glories of the willows, Shrouding the stream in sylvan veils of peace, Whispering, trembling, murmurous as the billows That break melodious on moon-haunted seas.

I know the long clear reach where amber stealing Betrays the lurking life of listening fin In wine-stained deeps—the bells of evening pealing, Sound o'er the tide of dreams that surges in.

Such dreams as come when all the waters quiver With fleeting patterns of the grey rains feet. —Of chateaux framed in foliage by a river Or whitewash gleaming in a Connaught street.

And dreams that rise on laughing summer morns, When heave-cloaked hills stand sharp against the blue Where songs of peace, of droning peace are born, And sung afar o'er brimming cups of dew.



D., Very Rev. P. O'Donnell, P.P. orton, Most Rev. Dr. Killian, Very Rev. J. Fahy, S.J., G. AT OZ'N PRESENT COLLEGI Standing—Very Rev. J. English, D.D., D.C.I. Seated—Very Rev. H. Johnston, S.J., Right Rev. Mons. M. (Right Rev. STUDENTS OF MUNGRET GROUP OF PAST

Our Past

AUSTIN BARRY (1928-'33), who is in the Royal Exchange Insurance, College Green, Dublin, is doing very well. He came out to see us on the occasion of the Annual Dinner of Mungret Past Pupils, held at Limerick last year.

14 2

FRED BAILEY (1922-'25) is in the Bank of Ireland, Galway. He is a keen Golfer.

14

PADDY BEAKEY (1928-'34) is engaged in his ecclesiastical studies at St. Joseph's College, Mill Hill, London.

12

P. J. BEIRNE (19 8-'1), 37 Nassau St., is an accountant, and conducts a Tax Recovery Agency.

12 14

DR. JOHN W. BEIRNE (1898-1901) is Dispensary Doctor, Frenchpark, Co. Roscommon.

12 2

FATHER TOM BENNETT (1917-'19) has been stationed in Dundalk for some years. He is a zealous worker in the Lord's vineyard.

JOHN K. BERGIN (19 2-'06), Ballinakelly, Newcastle, Co. Dublin, is a farmer and stockmaster.

TIM BOURKE (1929-'31) is finishing his course of Theology in Kenrick Seminary, Mo., U.S.A. He will be ordained this vear.

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DR. HUGH BOYLE'S (1914-'2) health has, we are glad to say, greatly improved in recent years. His article on The Eucharistic Congress, Cape Town, appears in the present number of the ANNUAL.

SEÁN BRADY, T.D. (1915-'22), was returned to the Dáil with a large majority in the General Election last summer. He takes a prominent part in the activities of the Town Council of Dún Laoghaire.

MARTIN BREEN (1909-'12) is the proprietor of the Bridge Hotel, Waterford. He has recently opened a new Cinema Theatre in his native city.

2 2

PATRICK BURKE, T.D., was again returned for Clare at the 1937 General Election.

14 14

PADDY BURKE (1923-'25) is in the National Bank, Westland Row, Dublin. He often meets some of his former masters, and has many pleasant recollections of his old school.

DONALD BURKE (1930-'35) is in business at home in Tubbercurry.

FATHER B. BURNS (1902-'03) is curate in Govan, Scotland. David Ross, one of our last year's students from S. Africa, was at Govan during his holidays last summer, and speaks of the kindness and hospitality of Father Burns.



REV. KEVIN BYRNE

FATHER STEPHEN BURNS, S.J. (1923-'25), was ordained this year at Kurseong, India. He corresponds regularly with Father Kane, his former Professor of Philosophy here at Mungret. Unfortunately Father Burns' photograph did not reach us in time for publication. innome

PADDY BYRNE (1933-'35) is at present studying Philosophy in the House of Studies of the Passionist Fathers, St. Ann's Retreat, Sutton, St. Helen's, Lancs., England. He writes :—

" A couple of days after we had finished last year's 'Orals,' we set out for St. David's, Pembrokeshire, where we spent a delightful holiday. We had a little Celtic chapel attached to the house in which we were stopping, which has been built on the cliffs overhanging St. Bride's Bay. We were living on the very spot where St. Non reared St. David, and there is a well here marking the place where St. Non used daily come for water. Persons of all denominations can be seen every day kneeling in silence and later throwing in a penny. The 'silence' and the 'penny' are necessary if a petition is to be obtained. At the well you hear people expressing their views of religion, particularly Catholicism."

<u>u</u> <u>u</u> <u>u</u> <u>u</u>

FATHER CAHILL, S.J. (1883-'87), who, we are glad to say, has recovered from a serious illness, was one of the principal speakers at the Muintir na Tíre Education Congress, held last summer at Ardmore, Co. Limerick. He was also a welcome guest at the Annual Dinner of Past Pupils held last year at Limerick. We wish him many years of fruitful work as a writer and lecturer.

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JAMES CAMPBELL (1896-'98) is secretary to the Galway Harbour Commissioners, and is at present very busy in connection with the development of Galway Harbour. FATHER JOHN CASEY, S.J. (1888-'90), is Professor of Mathematics in the Jesuit House of Studies, St. Stanislaus' College, Tullamore. He keeps in touch with many of our past resident students in the Midlands.

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MICK CASEY (1929-'31), a former captain of the U.C.D. Gaelic team, was selected this year to represent Munster in the Railway Cup match held at Croke Park on St. Patrick's Day.

RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR CLUNE (1912-'18) acted as Vicar Capitular of the Diocese of Port Augusta, "sede vacante," and blessed FATHER A. CONWAY'S (1916-'19) new church at Minnipa. Mgr. Clune was assisted at the ceremony by FATHER TIM TOAL (1916-'19).

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WILLIE COAKLEY (1926-'28) is in the Munster and Leinster Bank at Omagh. We offer him our sympathies on the death of his uncle, Father Spillane, S.J.

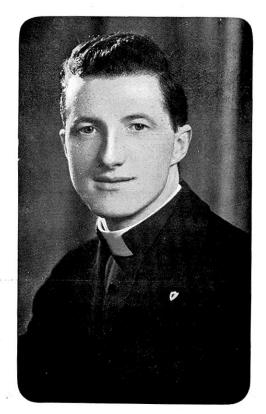
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FATHER PATRICK COFFEY (1923-'28), who was formerly stationed at Peterborough, S. Australia, has been transferred to the parish of Port Pirrie. Before Father Coffey left Peterborough, he was entertained at a farewell concert, organised in his honour by the Catholics of the town. Regret at his departure was universal. The schoolchildren combined to make him a presentation in token of their affection for him. REV. PATRICK COFFEY (1926-'33) is now stationed at the Sacred Heart Church, Cootamunara, N.S.W., Diocese of Goulbourn.

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We are glad to hear from MICHAEL CASEY (1927-'34) that his health has improved, and that he has been able to resume his theological studies. He writes : "Father Flanagan, Rev. Jim Thornton, S.J., Jerry O'Shea and myself had a very pleasant reunion last summer. Jim was leaving for China a short time afterwards. He is the same cheerful Jim as always. I thoroughly enjoyed that reunion. It was good to get together again. We talked about dear old Mungret. What strikes one most is the love all have for Mungret."

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REV. PATRICK COFFEY

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We offer our heartiest congratulations to DR. JOHN COLGAN, Adm. (1903-'09), to whom was entrusted the organisation of the Eucharistic Congress held at Capetown last January, and who thus contributed to the success of what may be considered as one of the great historic events in the history of the Catholic Church in South Africa. We offer him our heartiest congratulations on the Silver Jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood, which occurred on May 17th of the present year.

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FATHER CECIL COONEY (1923-'24) is Professor of Canon Law at Gayfield, Donnybrook, Dublin.

R R R

DR. PADDY CORRY (1924-'28) is at present doing a post-graduate course of medicine.

VINCENT COYLE (1913-'14) is working in Berlin, where he has been for the last fourteen years. He holds an important post in the Potash Syndicate. His brother EOIN (1919-'20) is in Brennan's & Co., Insurance Brokers, Westmoreland St., Dublin.

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DES. CUNNIAM (1923-'27) has been living in the south of England since he left us in 1927, and has always kept a warm corner for Mungret in his memory. About three years ago he joined the Royal Air Force, and later qualified as a Wireless Operator. He married in the August of last year, and was looking forward to a spell on the "home front." Recently, however, we heard that he has been ordered to India. He has promised to write, so we hope to have more news of him next year. PADDY DANAHER (1932-'33) has joined the Air Force and is training as pilot of the large bombing 'planes.

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KEVIN DANAHER (1928-'30) has obtained a Studentship in Archæology, N.U.I. He is continuing his studies in Munich.

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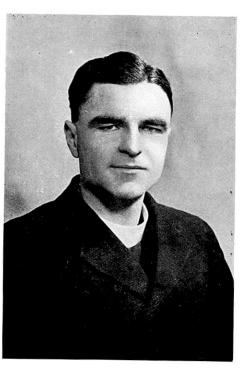
SEÁN DE COURCY (1927-'34) secured Honours in the 2nd Engineering examination, U.C.D. We wish him every success in his Final this year. He is a keen sportsman, and won the University Championship in Billiards recently.

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MATT. DE COURCY (1925-'29) is in the National Bank, Limerick. He secured



Des. Cunniam



REV. EDWARD HANNIGAN, S.J.

brilliant success recently in a difficult examination in Commercial Law. We wish him the like success in his next exam. in Finance and Currency.

R R R

FATHER RICHARD DEVANE, S.J. (1893-'94), continues to contribute articles on Irish social questions to the Dublin daily papers. He is also interested in the French Foreign Mission for Irish Priests.

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WILLIE DOODY (1931-'32) obtained his B.A. degree and Higher Diploma in Education, University College, Cork.

K K K

D. DORAN (1925-'28) is at business in Limerick, and is doing well.

OUR PAST

WILLIE DUNNE (1934-'35) finished his novitiate and Philosophy last September in Kilcolgan, Galway, and is at present studying Theology at the House of the Society for African Missions, Dromantine, Newry.

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PATRICK J. DUNNE (1882-'84) was one of the oldest of the Mungret Past at the Annual Dinner last November. As an Irish singer he excels. He is keenly interested in the progress and success of his *Alma Mater*.

JOHN DURCAN (1920-'24) is practising as a Barrister on the Western Circuit.

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Photo by] [C. & L. Walsh MUNGRET PAST AT UNIVERSITY HALL, DUBLIN

S. De Courcey P. Lynch V. Lynch Standing : G. Hurley (Civil Engineering) (Medicine) (Medicine) (A Seated : E. Gallagher (Architecture) Rev. R. J. Tyndall, S.J. T. White (Civil Engineering) (Principal of Hall) (Law) On ground : F. Curran. 1 Martin (Medicine)

OUR PAST

JOHN J. DURCAN (1922-'25) is building up a successful practice at the Bar in the city of Dublin.

MICHAEL DURCAN (1922-'24) is a chemist in Ballina, Co. Mayo.

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FATHER JOHN DURGAN, S.J. (1882-'86), one of Mungret's pioneer priests, celebrated his Golden Jubilee last year at Seattle. For many years before his ordination he worked amongst the Crow Indians in Montana, and after his ordination he resumed his missionary work, this time with the Indians of Wyoming. In 1915 he returned to Seattle, and spent some years as a master in the College. Later on he took up parochial work at St. Joseph's. We wish him many years of fruitful labour.

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FRANK EGAN (1922) is in Cahiroe, Co. Galway. He paid us an occasional visit during the year.

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DR. JOHN ENGLISH (1913-'18) took a leading part in the Catholic Congress at Newcastle, N.S.W., last February. He addressed the meeting and also read a paper on the Irish Church. We offer him our sincere sympathies on the death of his mother, which took place last December.

The following appeared recently in an Australian paper :—

"The Holy Name Society, of which the REV. W. V. EVOY, O.P., is the national director, has decided to form an archdiocesan union for Melbourne and suburbs, and a committee of five priests has been appointed to draw up a constitution. The society has 60,000 members in Australia and 8,000 members in New Zealand."

The following notice of ANDREW FEENEY appeared in the Roscommon Herald of January 1st, 1938 :---

"One of our American readers writes: The many former friends of Andrew J. Feeney will be pleased to learn of his promotion to the position of Department Executive head at the J. O. Stall Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

"Mr. Feeney was born in Curraghroe, Co. Roscommon, and received his early education at the famous Jesuit College of Mungret, Co. Limerick, where he secured honours in ancient languages. After matriculating he became a student at University College, Cork, where he gained honours in the study of legal and political science. While in Cork he became an active member of the 2nd Battalion I.R.A., and was imprisoned for a short period after an ambush of Black and Tans in Blarney St. He retired from the North Roscommon Brigade I.R.A. at the end of the civil war. The following year he left his native Roscommon for Chicago and became a student in the School of Commerce, North-western University, where he acquired his diploma three years later.

"He later studied at De Paul University, Chicago Law School, and the University of Illinois. In 1936 he became associate editor and editorial writer for the Irish-American newspaper, and gained fame for his defence of the Irish race in a vigorous reply to Bishop Cannon of the Methodist Church.

"Mr. Feeney is a frequent contributor to American periodicals on social and economic subjects. He is a strong advocate of Ireland's rights to sovereign Independence and a constant reader of the newspaper of his choice, *The Roscommon Herald.*"

HUGH J. FITZPATRICK (1926-'27) is a very successful solicitor in Dublin.

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VERY REV. CANON FLOOD, P.P. (1892-'94), is parish priest of St. Paul's, Arran Quay, Dublin. He is at present engaged in building a new church and schools. Canon Flood paid a visit to Mungret last summer.

DR. F. GREENAN (1913-'15), whom many of the Past will remember as a Senior Prefect, was for many years attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne. He is now parish priest at Elwood, where he has built a

Parish Hall and completed the erection of a new church.

FATHER W. HANIFY (1927-'33) is now attached to the diocese of Sale, Australia.

K K K

TOM HANNICK (1931-'33) is in the Provincial Bank, Clonmel.

LOUIS HANRAHAN (1922-'28) is cashier at the Head-Office of the Electricity Supply Board, Dublin.

WILLIE HANRAHAN (1925-'30) is in the Head-Office, Dublin, of Cement Ltd.—

the Company that has built the Cement Factory at Mungret.

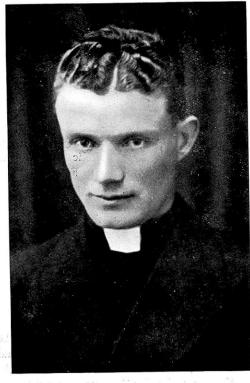
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WILLIE HARTNETT (1932) is doing research work in Veterinary Science in Dublin.

K K K

B. HARNETT (1990-'c6) is Director of the School of Languages in Cork. His pupils have secured very notable successes at public examinations.

We offer our sincere sympathies to DICK HARTIGAN on the death of his mother, which occurred last May.



REV. WILLIAM HANIFY

PADDY HICKEY (1935-'37) is studying Theology at the American College, Louvain.

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TOM HODNETT (1922-'27) is an Accountant at Ford's, Cork. He writes to us frequently.

REV. C. HUNT, C.SS.R. (1881-'86), one of the first of Mungret's students, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his religious profession last year. He cherishes very happy memories of Mungret. We hope that he is well on the way to recovery after his illness of last year. Father Hunt is stationed at "Marianella," Rathgar, Dublin.

farlancha, Katilgar, Dubini.

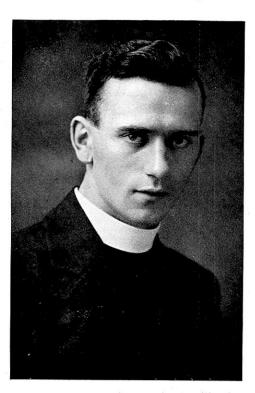
REV. J. HYLAND (1923-'27) is now pastor of the Sacred Heart Parish, Manilla, Iowa.

JOHN IRETON (1929-'32) is in the office of the Royal Insurance Co., Cork.

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REV. HENRY JOHNSTON, S.J. (19.2-'06), is Rector of Corpus Christi College, Werribee, the Regional Seminary of the Archdiocese of Melbourne. Father Johnston's radio lectures on the Catholic Church, broadcast from Melbourne in 1935, have been recently published in book-form. A review of this work is published in the present number of the ANNUAL. He attended, as private theologian to His Grace Archbishop Mannix, the Plenary Council of the Catholic Church of Australia, held at Sydney last year, and was one of the prominent Mungret Alumni who took part in the Regional Missionary and Eucharistic Congress, held at Newcastle, New South

Wales, last February. His paper, "The Blessed Eucharist is the Remedy for Social Ills," was delivered before a large audience in the Town Hall, Newcastle. Father Johnston is the author of several valuable booklets on Catholic questions.



REV. JAMES O'DEA

REV. THOMAS JOHNSTON, S.J. (1910-'15), brother of Father Henry, is Professor of Philosophy and Lecturer in Greek in Corpus Christi College. He also took part in the Congress at Newcastle, and read a paper dealing with the Grusade of Prayer for the conversion of Australia, which had been inaugurated some years previously by the students of Corpus Christi College.

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PADDY KEANE, O.M.I. (1931-'35), is studying 2nd Year's Philosophy at Daingean, Offaly. He writes to say that during his holidays last summer at St. Kevin's, Glencree, Co. Wicklow, he had the pleasure of meeting his old Mungret schoolmates, Rev. Paddy Finneran, S.J., and Rev. Brendan Peakin, S.J., of Rathfarnham Castle.

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Our sincere thanks to PATRICK KIELY (1930-'32) for his interesting and instructive article on Irish Folklore which he has contributed to the present number of the ANNUAL. He is giving special attention to this very important branch of Irish scholarship.

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FATHER MICHAEL KENNY, S.J. (1880-'86), celebrated at Springhill College this year the Golden Jubilee of his entry into the Society of Jesus. Many of his former Springhill pupils, now distinguished American citizens, assembled at their *Alma Mater* to do him honour. Our heartiest congratulations to Father Michael.

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JIM KEOGH (1932-'37) is in the North American College, Rome. He writes :--

"I have had some interesting experiences, including the serving of a Cardinal's Mass at St. Cecilia's Church on the feast of St. Cecilia. I also heard Mass and received Holy Communion in the room in which St. Stanislaus Kostka died. I also saw some relics of the Saint. On 3rd December we heard Mass and received Communion at the altar of St. Francis Xavier. The Saint's hand is encased over this altar. On another occasion we attended a Special Benediction for the War in Spain at the altar at which Our Lady appeared to the German Jew, Ratisbonne, in January, 1842. In one of the Augustinian churches I saw the picture which, according to tradition, was painted by St. Luke and finished by Angels."

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REV. DENIS KEOGH (1892-'95) is Administrator, City Quay, Dublin. He is always glad to meet past pupils of Mungret.

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T. LAWLESS (1914-'16) is a very successful merchant in Tullamore. He has often acted as referee in important County Hurling matches.

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Our very sincere thanks to J. LANGDON LEE (1896-'98) for the pictures of St. John Fisher and of St. Thomas More, which he presented to the Apostolic School, and which hang in prominent places in the Apostolic Corridor. In a letter to the Superior of the Apostolic School, written last March, Mr. Lee, who is an Englishman, gives us the following delightful picture of a St. Patrick's Day celebration in Mungret forty-one years ago :—

"My own recollections of St. Patrick's Day at Mungret College are convivial and joyous. We had a Gala performance in our Dormitory—which place we were busy all day getting ready. Father Flynn was jocose and smiling at "Brekker," and after a time we all went off, with Peter McDonough playing "Sweet Marie" on his harmonica. Father Rector had engaged two or more performers who happened to be playing in Limerick that week, and they regaled us with a lot of comedy. One song was about a woman who had a wooden leg, so she "was half a woman and half a tree." I can still see all the staff laughing—Father Rector, Father Head, Father Francis Daly, Father Dineen, Father Forristal, Mr. Potter, Mr. O'Mahony, Mr. Cahill and Mr. Gwynne. When the Community made their grand entrance down stage, we perceived that their birettas were plentifully decorated with shamrock, which brought down the house. I can picture that day when I as a youth of nineteen was enjoying my first Patrick's Day in Eire."

Mr. Lee paid a visit to his *Alma Mater* last September and recalled many interesting and amusing incidents of life in Mungret in the closing years of the last century.

R R R

ALFRED LENFESTY (1933-'35) secured Honours in his Matriculation exam., and is now studying Accountancy in Belfast. His brother, PETER LENFESTY, intends to continue his studies at U.C.D.

R R R

DAN LENNON (1915-'17) is attached to the Ministry of Defence. He is Editor of *The Irish Cyclist*.

DR. JAMES C. LINEHAN, S.S., D.Ph., is Professor at St. Edward's Seminary, Seattle, Washington. He writes on December 2nd :—

"I was at an "inter-faith" meeting last night—a kind of Philosophical discussion on Immortality. I represented the Catholic view-point. A group of Catholics, Protestants and Jews, students at the University, gather together every month to discuss some point of doctrine. Each of the three denominations is represented by a clergyman. I enjoyed the experience immensely, and thought of the Debates in the old Rec. Room in Mungret."

OUR PAST

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DR. T. J. LYDON (1904-'07) is Medical Officer of Health, Dún Laoghaire, Dublin.



An c-At. Seoram Ó Muntille, C.Í.

JACK MELLETT (1914-'19) is a member of the Gardaí. He is stationed at Ardfinnan, Co. Tipperary.

R R R

DR. DENIS MORRIS (1899-1904) is a Professor in University College, Galway.

The following Mungret Alumni were present at the Plenary Council of the Catholic Church in Australia, held at Sydney last year :-- Most Rev. Dr. Killian, Archbishop of Adelaide; Most Rev. Dr. Norton, Bishop of Bathurst; Right Rev. Mons. M. Clune, Vicar-Capitular of the diocese of Fort Augusta; Right Rev. Mons. P. Kinneally; Very Rev. John Fahy, S.J., Provincial (former Superior of the Apostolic School and Rector of Mungret); Very Rev. Martin Toal, D.D., as delegate for the priests of the diocese of Port Augusta; Very Rev. John English, D.D., D.C.L.; Very Rev. Henry Johnson, S. J., Rector, Corpus Christi College; and Very Rev. Paddy O'Donnell, P.P. It is with genuine pride that we publish a photograph of this very distinguished group of prelates and priests whose names shed lustre on Mungret in the great land of Australia.

FATHER SIDNEY MULLARKEY (1929-'31) is stationed at St. Swithin's, Waverley Road, Southsea, England. He is editor of the parish magazine, and in conjunction with his parish priest, is busy with various building schemes—a new chapel-of-ease recently erected, a parish hall, and a new school, which must be built by the end of next year so as to comply with the regulations of the recent English Education Act. Father Mullarkey writes : "I am very well and happy in my work, and often think with feelings of gratitude of the good days at Mungret." We wish Father Sidney every success in his arduous undertakings.

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FATHER P. MURPHY, C.SS.R. (1926-'31), is completing his Theology at the House of Studies of the Redemptorist Fathers, Athenry, Co. Galway. He was ordained on the 19th September, 1937.

We offer our sincere sympathies to DR. MICHAEL MALONE LEE (1894) on the tragic death of his wife last July, when a car in which she was travelling with Dr. Lee and a party of friends crashed into a train in the suburbs of Brussels. Mrs. Lee was killed instantly, and Dr. Lee himself was injured.

RIGHT REV. MGR. DENIS A. McCABE (1892-'95), pastor of Mount Calvary Church, South Portland, Maine, U.S.A., received last August, the unusual distinction



REV. PATRICK MURPHY, C.SS.R.

of Honorary Archimandrite of the Churches of St. John of Acre, Nazareth, and Tiberias. The title was conferred upon Father McCabe by His Grace, Dr. Grigorios Haggear, Archbishop of Nazareth, Haifa, Bethlehem, and the country across the Jordan. Father McCabe was honoured further with the presentation of the Cross of Galilee with the title of Commander "in recognition of his devotion towards the Holy Land and his services rendered to Galilee, with all prerogatives attached to the said cross." The title of Archimandrite carries with it the honour and privilege of wearing the pectoral cross and the ring, and the signing of the cross before the prelate's signature, according to the custom of bishops.

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GERALD McCARTHY (1900-'03) is in the Parliamentary Draughtman's Office, Dublin.

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JERRY McCARTHY (1931-'32) is in the Munster and Leinster Bank at Midleton, Co. Cork. His brother, JOHN McCARTHY, is clerk in the Employment Exchange, Galway.

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JIM McCOY (1931-'34) is in the Munster & Leinster Bank at Abbeyfeale. He takes an active interest in the new Golf Course which is being made near the town. He called to see us at Mungret during the year.

FATHER P. J. McDONAGH (1895-'99) paid us a visit last October, and entertained us with accounts of the athletic feats of former Mungret students. He himself has established a record for the 100 yards' in the College Sports, which has not yet been



REV. TIMOTHY O'SULLIVAN

broken. Father McDonagh is at present parish priest in E. Jaffery, New Hampshire.

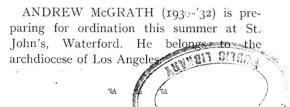
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We offer our sympathy to TONY MacDONAGH (1926-'31) on the death of his mother, which occurred last April.

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FATHER JAMES McGOLDRICK, S.J. (1914-'18), Dean of Seattle College, U.S.A., is a leading authority on education. In spite of his arduous scholastic duties he finds time to give Missions and Retreats.

K K K



FATHER LUKE McGUINNESS (1929-'32) is in S. Africa. He is attached to the church of SS. Peter and Paul, Somerset Strand.

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We offer our sincere sympathies to the MOST REV. DR. JOHN NORTON, Bishop of Bathurst, Australia, on the death of his mother, which took place on March 7th, 1938. Rev. E. Cahill, S.J., represented the Society of Jesus at the funeral of Mrs. Norton. A special Requiem Mass was celebrated in SS. Michael and John's Cathedral, Bathurst, for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Norton, at which His Lordship, Dr. Fox,

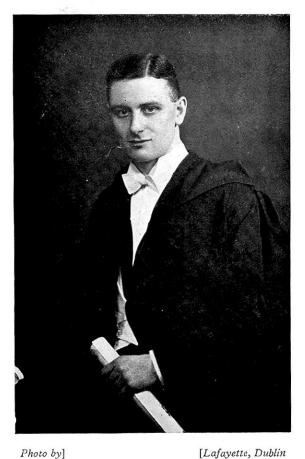


Photo by]

DR. STAN. O'BEIRNE

Bishop of Wilcania-Forbes, a large number of priests, secular and regular, and representatives of various Catholic Societies attended.

STANNIE O'BEIRNE (1927-'31) passed his Final Exam. in Medicine last year. He is a noted oarsman.

BOB O'BRIEN (1930-'36) is studying Medicine at N.U.C., Galway. He was selected to play in the International Rugby trials this year and acquitted himself very creditably. His brother, PADDY O'BRIEN, passed his Final Examination in Medicine last year.

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FATHER PATRICK O'BRIEN (1927-'31) is in S. Africa. The Editor is very grateful to him for news of Mungret Past in South Africa.

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PADDY O'BRIEN (1933-'35) is studying Arts at University College, Cork, and takes a prominent part in the various activities of University life. He is a member of the College Debating Society, and was one of the eight students selected to represent the University in public debates. He is, besides, making a name for himself as an athlete. He obtained a Munster Minor Cup medal, and plays on the 2nd Rugby team. He won his place on the Senior Team in Gaelic Football, and finally carried off the University College Championship Cup in Tennis last year. Heartiest congratulations on your success, Paddy !

OUR PAST

JOSEPH O'BYRNE, B.E. (1912-'14), is Acting County Surveyor, Co. Wicklow, and nolds many important engineering posts in his native county.

DR. GEOFFREY O'CONNELL (1915-'20) has written a history of the diocese of Natchez, the centenary of which is being celebrated this year.

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JIM O'CONNOR (1929-'33), Captain of the House in 1932-'33, is in business at Athea, Co. Limerick, and is doing well.

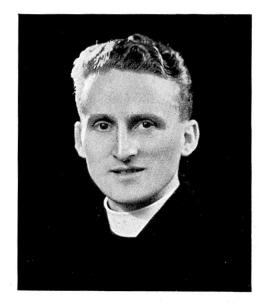
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REV. GEORGE O'CONNOR (1908-'10) called to see us last summer. Father O'Connor was Captain of the School 1909-'10,



REV. GEORGE O'CONNOR

and Prefect of the Sodality. He has been twenty-three years in Australia, and is now stationed at St. Michael's, Trundle, N.S.W.



REV. PATRICK POWER, S.J.

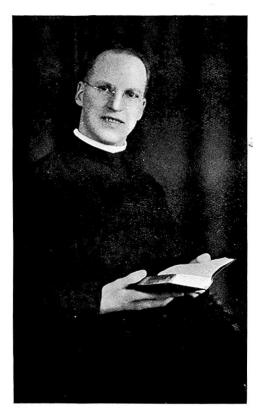
PETER O'DONOGHUE, M.R.C.V.S. (1912-'14) is Veterinary Inspector, Department of Agriculture, Dublin.

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RIGHT REV. MGR. O'FLAHERTY (1918-'22), who for three years was attached to the Papal Nunciature at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has returned to Rome to take up a position in the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office.

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FATHER O'MULLANE (1917-'18), who has been unwell recently, is at home in Kanturk. He spent a few days with us at



REV. CHARLES KEENAN, S.J.

Mungret in the course of the present year. We hope that he will soon be restored to health.

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DR. ANTHONY O'REGAN (1912-'14) is Medical Officer of Health, Glennamaddy, Co. Galway.

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EDDIE O'REILLY (1915-'19) is practising as a doctor at Kill, Co. Kildare.

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ARTHUR O'SHAUGHNESSY (1917-'21) is carrying on his father's business in Bruff, Co. Limerick.

FATHER MICHAEL O'SULLIVAN (1914-'16) is a parish priest in the diocese of Liverpool. He never fails to visit us whenever he comes back to his home at Ballylongford. His brother, 'Tice O'Sullivan (1915-'17) is a successful business man in his native town.

K K K

The following notice of REV. THOMAS PERROTT, S.J. (1914-'15), appeared in *The Advocate* of January 6th, 1938:—

"Rev. Thomas Perrott, S.J., formerly of St. Aloysius' College, North Sydney, has left for Perth to supervise the building of the new college at Claremont—the first foundation of the Jesuit Fathers in Western Australia. Father Perrott entered the Society of Jesus in 1916, and made the novitiate at Tullabeg, Ireland. He studied philosophy at Milltown Park, Dublin, and for the next five years was

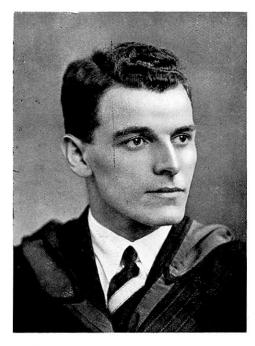


Photo by] [Lafayette, Dublin DR. DERMOT RODEN

OUR PAST

Prefect of Discipline at Clongowes Wood College. Then followed another period at Milltown Park, where he studied theology, and was ordained in 1930. The last year of Jesuit training (tertianship) was spent at St. Beuno's College, North Wales. Father Perrott came to Australia in 1933. His first appointment was to Xavier College, Melbourne, where for one year he was sports master. During the last three years Father Perrott has been on the staff of St. Aloysius' College, Sydney. Since coming to Australia he has conducted retreats, during vacation time, in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania and New Zealand, as well as in the Geraldton Diocese two years ago."

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FATHER JOHN POWER, O.S.A. (1924-'27), is one of the pioneer priests of the Irish Augustinian Mission to Rhodesia. He had previously spent some years in Italy as General Director of the Pious Union.

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JOHN C. QUINLAN (19 9-'1) is practising as a lawyer in San Francisco. He sent an account to the Irish papers of the political situation in Shanghai at the opening of the present war between China and Japan.

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MAURICE ROCHE (1928-'32) obtained his B.A. degree and Higher Diploma in Education at University College, Cork.

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DR. GERALD RODEN (1926-'30), is practising in England. His brother, Dr. Dermot Roden, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., qualified this year, and is attached to Richmond Hospital, Dublin. We offer our sympathies to PHIL and PADDY ROONEY on the recent death of their father.

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NOEL RYAN (1925-'28) is Surveyor in Co. Kildare.

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REGGIE SCALLAN (1929-'34) qualified with First Class Honours as an Engineer, University College, Galway, and is now doing a special B.Sc. Course in Electrical Engineering.

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RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR STENSON (1887-'94) has been appointed Protonotary Apostolic in the diocese of Omaha, U.S.A.

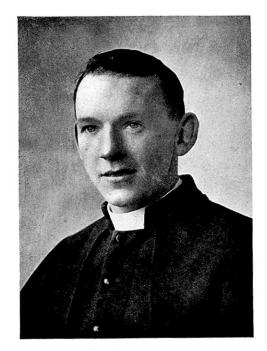


REGGIE SCALLAN, B.E.

LAURIE STEPHENS (1928-'30), of Portsmouth, England, is busily engaged in the work of spreading Catholic literature. He is a close student of Philosophy, and is deeply interested in music and literature.

REV. JAMES THORNTON, S.J. (1928-'30), is in Gonzaga College, Shanghai. He has sent us many items of news from the war zone.





REV. JOHN O'NEILL, A.M.

An American priest on vacation in Ireland last summer said of FATHER PATRICK TRACY (r900-'04) :---'' Father Patsy Tracy has the reputation of being the most scholarly priest in the diocese of Buffalo. He is well read in all subjects and has an extensive library, which is the envy of visitors.''

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[By courtesy of "Sunday Independent"] J. P. WALSHE (Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs)

DR. DENIS VAUGHAN (1917-'20) is attached to the parish of SS. Michael and John's, Dublin, and is a zealous worker amongst the poor.

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J. P. WALSHE (19co-'c3), Secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs, has had a very busy time in connection with the recent Conferences between Irish and British Ministers.

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ST. J. WALSH (1926-'31) is studying Medicine at U.C.D.

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J. J. WALSH (1930-'34) passed his 2nd Medical Examination, University College, Cork.

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OUR PAST

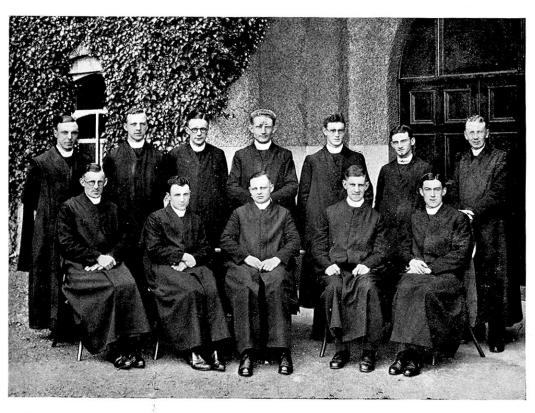
MICHAEL WATSON (1934-'37) is serving his apprenticeship as a motor engineer in Limerick.

We offer our sincere sympathies to DICK BROWNE (1928-'33) on the death of his father, which took place at his residence, Montpellier, O'Brien's Bridge, Co. Clare, on 12th January, 1938.

We offer our heartiest congratulations and good wishes to the following of our Past, who were ordained last year :---At Rome: REV. T. MURPHY; REV. K. BYRNE. At Roscrea: REV. W. HANIFY. At Menlo Park: REV. J. FLANAGAN. At All Hallows': REV. C. O'DONOVAN. At Carlow: REV. P. COFFEY, REV. T. O'SULLIVAN, REV. JAS. O'DEA. At. St. Patrick's, Esker: REV. P. MURPHY, C.SS.R. At Dromantine: REV. J. O'NEILL, A.M. At Thurles: REV. W. RIORDAN. At Milltown Park: REV. E. HANNIGAN, S.J.; REV. J. HURLEY, S.J.; REV. C. KEENAN, S.J.; REV. P. POWER, S.J.

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At Kurseong, India: REV. S. BURNS,



S.I.

Photo by]

[C. & L. Walsh

GROUP OF PAST STUDENTS OF MUNGRET AT RATHFARNHAM CASTLE, DUBLIN

Standing—Rev. J. Carlin, S.J., Rev. D. Peakin, S.J., Rev. J. Meaney, S.J., Rev. J. Houlihan, S.J., Rev. M. Cooney, S.J., Rev. K. Hanley, S.J., Rev. P. Dunne, S.J. Sitting—Rev. J. O'Leary, S.J., Rev. H. Lawlor, S.J., Rev. W. Merritt, S.J., Rev. B. Peakin, S.J., Rev. P. Finneran, S.J.

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Heartiest congratulations, with every blessing and good wish, to the following of our Past, who were married during the past twelve months :—

WALTER BARRY, Clogheen, Co. Tipperary, to Miss Angela Roughan, Ennis, Co. Clare.

DESMOND DUFFY, Loughrea, Co. Galway, to Miss Maura C. Hanafin, Loughrea, Co. Galway.

DR. GEORGE DUGGAN, Bolton, Lancs., (formerly of Ennis, Co. Clare), to Miss Maureen O'Mara, Killiney, Co. Dublin. WILLIE GALVIN, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary, to Miss May Ryan, Cashel, Co. Tipperary.

JOE MORIARTY, Croom, Co. Limerick, to Miss Mai Heverin, Castlebar, Co. Mayo. NICHOLAS O'DONNELL, Killenaule, Co. Tipperary, to Miss Kathleen O'Brien, Tipperary.

DERMUID O'DONO VAN, Rathgar, Dublin, to Miss Joan Connolly, Wolverhampton, England.

THOMAS SHEEHAN, Mallow, Co. Cork, to Miss Gretta Redmond, Gorey, Co. Wexford.

Boys of Last Year

J. GINTY, T. GREANEY, J. KEOGH, American College, Rome.

P. HICKEY, T. KENNEDY, American College, Louvain.

J. MOONEY, D. PEART, S. PEART,
J. SWAN, L. WALSH, All Hallows', Dublin.
E. McSWEENEY, B. POWER, D. ROSS,
C. WATKINS, Collegio Brignole, Genoa.

At the National University, Dublin: F. CURRAN, S. McANDREW, P. O'DONNELL and D. RYAN, Medicine; S. McINERNEY (Dentistry); W. McNAMARA (Arts); R. O'CONNOR (Arts and Law); E. GALLAGHER (Law); F. O'FLYNN (Engineering). Galway: B. SCALLAN (Medicine).

N. BRODERICK, Pharmacy, Limerick.M. HAYES, Clonliffe College, Dublin.

L. CARR and P. GLYNN, African Missions, Kilcolgan, Co. Galway.

D. CARROLL, St. Mary's, Emo, Leix. M. MALONE, The Seminary, Leeds.

T. LYNCH, St. Finnbar's College, Farranferris, Cork.

R. LYNCH, Business, Lisdoonvarna, Co. Clare.

J. HAYDEN, St. Patrick's College, Carlow.

M. WATSON, Motor Engineering, Limerick.

Obituary

FATHER CHARLES PILER, S.J.

DR. CON. LENEHAN.

PHILIP O'NEILL.

DR. J. AUSTIN MCKENNA, M.O.H.

WILLIE COLLINS.

FATHER ERNEST SPILLANE, S.I.

FATHER JOHN FALLON, S.I.

FATHER CHARLES PILER, S.J.

THE Longford Leader published the following account of Father Piler, who died in the beginning of the present year:—

"The news of the death of Rev. Charles Piler, S.I., which occurred recently in India, has evoked feelings of sorrow throughout the Ballymahon area, as well as in the Catholic centres of far-off India, with which the deceased Jesuit was associated during the past years in the sacred ministry winning souls to God. The deceased was born in America, and when a child came to Ireland, and went to reside with his friends at Bessfort, in the parish of Noughal. He received his early education at Ballymahon, N.S., under the tuition of Mr. John Devins, and afterwards finished his ecclesiastical studies at Mungret College, Co. Limerick, and was ordained close on 20 years ago. After his ordination he was granted some holidays, which he spent in his native parish. He then went to take up his sacred duties in India and performed them up to the time of his death, without a single break for holidays to the old land. In that very warm country his duties were always hard, still his heart ever beat in sympathy for those in distress and infirmity, and at times epidemics were raging, he spent long hours, day and night, with unselfish devotion in administering the Sacraments and bringing solace to the sufferers. His great gift of eloquence, his saintly mode of life and his great belief in God were influences which made the lamp of Faith burn brighter amongst the people in that far-off land. The grandest trait in the life of this holy Soggart was his unfailing charity towards all, and his gentle, unassuming disposition won golden opinions from those who had the pleasure of his friendship. He rests amongst those to whom he had ministered so well during his priestly course-a faithful and holy priest, who turned all things with which he came in contact to holy and useful purposes. May he rest in peace and life eternal, and may the sweetness and grandeur of his life be a consolation to his sorrowing relatives and flock in the great loss they have sustained in his death."

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DR. CON LENEHAN.

THE death of Dr. Lenehan will be deeply regretted, not merely by his relatives and friends, but by all who ever had the honour of his acquaintance. During his last fifteen years he practised at Kanturk, Co. Cork, where he



Photo by] [Lafayette, Dublin DR. C. LENEHAN

won the love and esteem of all. By the poor especially will his death be mourned. In him they found not merely a friend, but a father who attended to their wants in the spirit of true Christian charity. It is such men as Dr. Lenehan who in a very special OBITUARY

manner bring credit to their school; for their lives are the realisation of the ideals of a truly Christian and Catholic education. Hence in offering our sympathies to his family and relatives, we cannot but feel an assured confidence that the prayers of Kanturk's poor have exercised their allpowerful intercession with God for the soul of one of their truest friends and greatest benefactors. R.I.P.

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PHILIP O'NEILL.

M UNGRET men of thirty-five years ago will well remember Philip O'Neill and will share most sincerely their *Alma Mater's* sorrow for his death which occurred last October.

When Phil came to Mungret during the Boer War, a spirit of advanced nationalism prevailed, which certainly was congenial to one who had breathed a truly Irish-Ireland atmosphere in his home in Kinsale. With cordial sympathy for the brave Boer farmers the school concerts rang with the words : "We're soldiers of Oom Paul" as a parody of the jingo recruiting ditty of the day. It was a time, too, when the Irish revival of language and culture was asserting itself despite the fact that educational programmes gave merely sufferance to the movement. As a pioneer at Mungret in the revival Phil's eldest brother, Eamonn, had set an inspiring example, and Phil proved himself a worthy successor in the good work, as did Hugh in the years which followed.

Although only a schoolboy Phil did more than a man's part in fostering the Gaelic spirit in the College; for besides acquiring a good knowledge of Irish, he directed his energy wholeheartedly to the other cultural activities of the movement. Like a veritable Pied Piper of Hamelin he interested the whole school in Irish singing and dancing. Being himself a proficient dancer and a capable musician he could beguile a usually boisterous playroom into attention while, with infinite patience, he initiated his comrades in the steps of jigs and reels. Soon the finished productions of his pupils and Phil's own songs and dances were the most popular items of the school concerts. Phil's leadership in all this was a genuine testimony to his character and personality, and made constant demand for tact and self-sacrifice. Indeed he overtaxed his health by his unselfishness, and delicacy obliged him to relinquish his studies and to leave Mungret before completing his R.U.I. course.

After a long rest at home which restored partially his strength Phil entered on studies with a view to the priesthood which had for years been his earnest desire. Unfortunately another breakdown in health forced him to abandon finally his noble resolution. Remaining at home in the years which followed, Phil suffered greatly from continued bad health, and in spite of all medical care he never really recovered. In 1915 he made a pilgrimage and a long stay at Lourdes, and although it did not restore him to health, it shewed his earnest devotion and gave him an occasion of helping many a sufferer who visited the shrine of Our Lady.

Delicate though he remained, Phil shared in many dangers and hardships in the troubled times in Ireland, and as a consequence from 1922 onwards his frail health was completely undermined. Even then he showed his courage and energy by devoting his pen to literary efforts in support of the Gaelic Athletic Association and his Irish Ireland movements.

Mungret men will most gratefully remember him in their prayers, and the *Alma Mater* offers her own deep sympathy and that of all to Phil's brothers, Eamonn and Hugh.

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DR. J. AUSTIN McKENNA, M.O.H.

THE death of Dr. McKenna, Medical Officer of Health, Monasterevan, Co. Kildare, took place on August 4th, 1937. Dr. McKenna was in Mungret 1906-'07. When he had completed his medical studies, he practised at Ballylinan, Co. Kildare. In 1920 he was appointed Medical Officer of Health for the district of Monasterevan, a post which he held until his death, last August. He had also an extensive private practice. In a notice on the death of Dr. McKenna, the Leinster Leader writes :--- " To all he was a courteous and sympathetic physician. To the poor his sympathy was of a practical nature by the provision of free medicines at his own expense to those unable to purchase them." We offer our sincere sympathy to his wife and daughter in their bereavement. R.I.P.

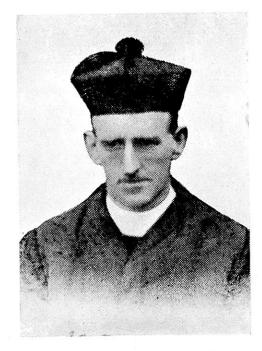
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WILLIE COLLINS.

ILLIE COLLINS came to Mungret in 1914, and on leaving College in 1918, took up farming in his native place, Newtown, Co. Limerick. He took great interest in the local Hurling Club and was a keen fisherman. Some years ago he contracted a very serious disease, and after a long illness he died in the early Spring of the present year. To his wife and family we offer our sincere sympathies. R.I.P.

FATHER ERNEST SPILLANE, S.J.

MANY old Mungret men will hear with regret of the death of Father Ernest Spillane, S.J., which took place in a Dublin nursing home on July 24th, 1937. Father Spillane first came to Mungret in 1912. For the next six years he was engaged chiefly in teaching French to the Senior boys, and in 1918 he was appointed Minister, a position which he held for three years. In 1921 he was transferred to Belvedere College, Dublin, but was back again with us as Minister in 1922. He held that position till 1925, when he was called away for other important work.



REV. ERNEST SPILLANE, S.J.

During his years in Mungret, but especially during the time when he was Minister, Father Spillane endeared himself to boys and community alike. He was a kindly man, and though in very poor health, he was always bright and cheerful. To the sick in particular he was most attentive, and boys in the Infirmary looked forward to his daily visits, eager to suggest answers to conundrums which he had given them, or to resume an argument on some question raised by him. Their hopes of scoring a point, however, were always quickly dashed OBITUARY

to the ground, for Father Spillane had a very acute mind and was an adept in subtle argument.

But, perhaps, what the boys appreciated above all was the Minister's justice. He was a man with a great sense of honour and justice, and all were sure of a fair hearing and a just decision.

It is impossible, in this short notice, to touch on Father Spillane's many virtues, but we cannot omit to mention his holiness. He was a remarkably prayerful man, and one felt that God was never far from his thoughts. An atmosphere of prayer seemed to surround him as he paced backwards and forwards on the walk by the garden, reading his Office or reciting his Rosary—a very familiar sight indeed during those years.

Well, he is gone from us forever—gone, as no one who knew him can doubt, to the God Whom he served so well.

To his brother and sisters who survive him we offer our deep sympathy, for they have lost a saintly brother on earth. But we rejoice with them also at the passing away of one of whom it can surely be said : "He did not receive his life in vain." May he rest in peace.

J.A.D.

FATHER JOHN FALLON, S.J.

ATHER FALLON was born in Dublin in 1875, and was educated at Belvedere College. He entered the Society of Jesus in November, 1893. When he had completed his philosophical studies, he went to Australia and was appointed to the teaching staff of St. Aloysius and St. Ignatius, Sydney, and later on at Xavier. Melbourne. He returned to Ireland for his theological studies, and was ordained at Milltown Park in 1909. His priestly life was spent in teaching and in giving missions and retreats. During his period of residence in England he was attached to the church of the Society of Jesus in Leeds; and for three years was parish priest of Holywell, North Wales.

Father Fallon was a member of the teaching staff in Mungret from 1910 to 1914; and in 1922 he returned to the College to take charge of the Study, a post which he filled for three years. Although Father Fallon was of a retiring disposition, the boys quickly came to know and appreciate his kindliness of heart. He would never tolerate any nonsense, but at the same time knew how to temper justice with mercy.

In 1932 Father Fallon was attached to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Gardiner Street, Dublin. Early last year he contracted a serious malady, and after a short illness he died on September 17th, 1937. May he rest in peace.

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Civil Aviation in Eire

By ancome o n-uadais

TIRE has a special position in the history of flying, for it is the European terminus of North Atlantic air routes. As regards civil aviation in this country, the first Aero Club was formed in Dublin in 1910 and the flying field was at Leopardstown. The types of machines used were two Formans and a Blériot. There were often large gatherings at that field, and the Club paid its way by the sums of money collected from the joy-rides. Although flying at that time was risky, still there were people keen and generous enough to give the invention a help.

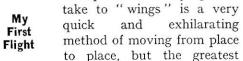
In that year also the Irish Sea was flown from Holyhead to Howth, and two years afterwards the same journey was done in an hour and fifteen minutes. But during the War, aviation in Ireland was confined solely to the military.

Éire moves into the flying picture again in 1010 when Alcock and Brown flew the North Atlantic in an ex-war Handley-Page bomber. In this memorable crossing from West to East they had a forced landing near Clifden, Co. Galway, owing to shortage of petrol. This was a proof that Éire was a terminus of the North Atlantic flying route.

The next spectacular flights took place in 1928 and 1930. In the former year the "Bremen" a German Junker, flew from Baldonnell to Greenly Island, off Newfoundland, with a crew of three, of which one was an Irishman. This was the first successful East to West flight of the North Atlantic. And to show the feasibility of this terminus, in the year 1930 the "Southern Cross" crossed from Dublin to New York, and this aeroplane was navigated by an Irishman. After that there were several crossings

from Ireland, and now the Government has decided to set up the Trans-Atlantic station of Fovnes.

Let me now give a few personal impressions and experiences of flying. To



pleasure of aviation is the piloting of one's own machine. You may ask is flying too dangerous? Well, as to that question, I answer that I am still alive and hold my "A" licence. And when



THE AUTHOR

one has obtained an "A" licence, a quarter of an hour's flying once a fortnight will keep one's hand in. But let me start at the beginning.

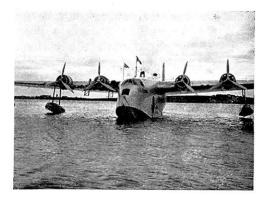
When the Irish Aero Club was restarted I was given a ticket and told to go on my first flight by my father, who was then at the peak of his enthusiasm for flying. I was called out on to the aerodrome where a 'plane was lying gently ticking over. The instructor was in the back cock-pit, talking to some official; he never looked at me, never smiled, never said a word of assurance, and I felt awful as I was strapped in and the side of the cock-pit was closed up. I looked ahead, my father had left me; I began to feel panicky, my heart seemed to be thumping in my throat; in fact, I was thinking of calling the whole thing off, and about to say so to the pilot, when suddenly the engine burst into a shocking roar and we began to move forward. I looked at the floor of my cock-pit, afraid to look out, but after a minute I began to fear if we did not leave the ground soon, that we should hit the boundary fence; then plucking up enough courage, I peeped out only to find that we were 500 feet up. I was absolutely amazed. The "flip" was very short, as we only circled the aerodrome, but coming down the engine seemed to stop, the wind whistled through the wires, and warm air brushed my face; I could see the ground coming nearer and nearer, until we were racing over the grass, and then I felt the machine sinking gently on to the ground, and the tail skid trembling across the turf. That was my first flight and by far my worst experience.

After a little more experience and instruction, I was asked to do navigator

to a party of six who were crossing over to Carlisle. We Navigator set out from Baldonnel, the morning was misty and was

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not encouraging, but we arrived safely in Newtownards, though frozen to the bone and very hungry. After refreshments and the usual Customs formalities we faced for Bangor and thence across the Channel to Portpatrick. There was a thick mist on the horizon, and it was impossible to see the other side of the Channel. After about a guarter of an hour the pilot asked me if I saw the approaching land and if my maps told our position. I looked at the maps and screwed my head over to try and get a glimpse of the land, but had to answer in the negative. Then the pilot said that he could see land-I began to feel



THE "CALEDONIA" AT FOYNES

nervous and thought that my friend was "seeing things" through nerves. But it was the navigator that was wrong, for land suddenly appeared on the horizon. I mention this fact of nervousness lest it may happen to anyone in an aeroplane. We reached Carlisle and were given a very hearty welcome, such as can only be experienced when flying to another Club. We flew back to Dublin next day without any mishap.

One evening in September, when night was falling, another and myself took off

from a field in Grevstones, Co. Wicklow, to fly to Bal-An Escape donnel. We had just cleared the end of the field when I

noticed that the engine cowling was open. We immediately landed and were very lucky. The slightest bump would probably have thrown the cowling off, and it in its turn would have sliced our heads off. However, on landing we closed the cowling down and swore vengeance on the mischievous hand that had undone it. We started again and climbed over the Wicklow Hills, but this was one of the worst pieces of weather that I ran into, for as we were sailing along, suddenly I felt my head touch the centresection which was at least four feet above where I should be sitting. I fell back into the seat, but the cushion was thrown forward in the cock-pit and was pressing against the joy-stick which controls the elevators. The machine was in a dive, but I quickly pulled back the cushion and tugged at the joy-stick and gradually the machine zoomed up.

These bumps, or, as they are usually called, "airpockets," lasted all that journey. At times we fell 200 feet or maybe less, about 150 feet, and only for the belt that tied us on we should have been thrown out of the machine. Very thankfully we arrived at Baldonnell.

About three years ago I had the luck

to represent the Irish Aero Club at a pageant in Nenagh. I took the Club machine and flew across to Mungret. Having passed over the College, I

noticed all the boys out at the ball-alley, and then turned and came back over them at height, of course, then sharply banked and put the nose down and throttled back. And as we rapidly approached, the boys seemed to be looking up at us with delight, and if I guess rightly some of the bigger ones threw themselves flat on the ground. We did go low about three times, in fact, too low. But as I was going round I noticed the new tennis courts on the Apostolic grounds and a place I never saw as a boy in Mungret, that is, the roof. The College and the whole estate looked really well from the air.

I remember that in an old MUNGRET ANNUAL, A. Cooney (now in China) drew a sketch and wrote a description of the boys leaving for their holidays by aeroplane, and the day did not seem far distant as I waved good-bye to Father Dillon (who was then Rector) as he stood out in the gravel walk looking up at me flying away.

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September 6th—Apostolics return to-day. Seamus and Jack Swan introduce us. We have little time for anything else but the many hand-shakes. We find a new Sub-Moderator, Father Morris. On a tour of inspection we find many new improvements —the Junior Dormitory looks posh.

September 7th—All day long boys pouring in—boys—boys—more boys—in ones they come, in twos and again in threes, and yet again one—one—endless boys. Boys that we have seen before and new boys. Endless greetings—endless questions from old boys—the new first Prefect? What's he like?

September 8th—Lectio Brevis: we cross the Rubicon—veni, vidi—but not vici. Round the track we admire the newly metalled avenue;—shall we be as rolled and levelled as that at the end of the term ?

September 9th—Bang—explosion—war is started; it's merely the factory quarry and the 7.50 bell that arouses us to a half-day's class.

September 1cth—Just class. The Prefect of Studies assigns us the number of our desks—new boy all in a didder—" I dunno the number of my desk, but would the number of my bed do, Sir ?"

September 12th—English exam.—Usual essay, " My Vacation." Would that masters had a heart !

September 14th—Congrats. to Bryan on being elected Captain, to Jimmy Mac. securing the second place, and Mick as Secretary. We wish them the best of luck and ourselves many half-days through their efforts. September 15th—Thanks, Bryan—— Captain's half-day. Hurling in Second Club. Martin objects to Reggie's savaging !

September 16th—Master (to 2A Student)— "Why have you not got your Math's copy book ?" Student—"Because, Sir, the shopkeeper with the accent would not give it to me." Dear, dear !

September 17th—Best of luck to our leaders of 2nd Club, J. Tuomey and Oliver. "I'll take your name and address," said the Prefect of Studies; "nothing to alarm you yet," said old Tom K - -n - e; "but wait."

September 18th—1st year's logic learn that the major is most important. F. Sm - th kept saying under his breath, "the masters mark all my themes red wrong." The battle of Hastings in 3rd Club—the Conqueror is one of the boarders.

September 19th—We defeat St. Munchin's in a friendly. Some new books to be selected from : "The Voice in the Night," By Jn. Subs. ; "Home Thoughts from Abroad," by H.G. ; "Life in a Palace," by Highness.

September 21st-Retreat begins to-night.

September 25th—Thanks to Father Scantlebury, we are back to earth again, renewed in spirit. Walks to the usual historic places. J. C--t--r feels so exalted that he ascends to the top of Carrig Castle, but descends with the aid of Peter's umbrella.

September 26th—Irish exam. Babe must have spent a lot of time in the Abbey during the Retreat, for he sent up his exam. done in Ogham lettering. T. Keane on the field instructs us how to play Gaelic; on the air we await the Cavan v. Kerry result. Poor Aloysius bets heavily, and were we to claim our winnings he would have to come forth in borrowed robes.

September 27th—Greek lectures open apology to Plato—superb. In the study hall darkness descended for only a moment; —dreams !—but dreams come true, for at supper an extra pat had fallen to each one's lot.

September 29th—Ethics Professor explains the idea of sanction—J - nes sees the (h)idea. Too much speed on part of their Master gives $_4B$ a chance to take their time at history.

September 30th—Curtain falls on Sept. a curtain of rain to-day. The sacristy blooms have sung their "swan" song.

October 1st—Visit from Brian Power. Glad to see him again.

October 1st—Chestnuts are in season again and the twins may be seen at work once more. Charlie Watkins also pays us a visit before leaving for Genoa.

October 3rd—A day of accidents: in 2nd Club a daisy was trodden upon by an elephant; and among the Juniors, Steve played like an international.

October 4th—Who is the person who asked the librarian for the "Coming of the Monster," by the Masterful Monk? The Junior officials are elected at the first Missionary meeting to-night. We envy them even touching such rare and precious stamps.

October 5th—A half-day got by the Captain of 3rd Club, because he is the only Captain on his legs; the other Captains are all wounded. October 6th—Snippets of class work ; overheard in Religious Knowledge Class. Master —" Why were Adam and Eve driven out of the Garden ?" Pupil—" Because they ate the forbidden tree." Geography Master— " Give me a product of central England." " Hardware, Sir." " Correct. What's hardware ?" " Oh ! Corduroy, Sir."

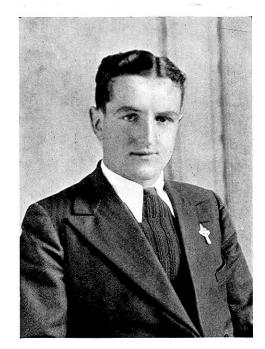


Photo by] [C. & L. Walsh BRYAN HURLEY, CAPTAIN OF THE HOUSE 1937-'38

October 7th—In the opening game of Rugger the only event of note was the beautiful run by Fitz to score under his own posts.

October 8th—Entrance Exam. in full swing: "And who was Daniel O'Connell?" "A tall, dark man killed by the Tans." "Give a full description of Niall of the Nine Hostages." "He was, in the words of the poet, 'as yellow as the primrose.'"

October 9th—All busy preparing their speeches for the coming debate on Wednes-

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day. K. O'B. finds that even if you miss study on the actual night, you make up for it a week before by poring over a dictionary all during rec.

October 10th—In the game to-day, Matric. are beaten by the rest. The Academy must be taking to study. In the Juniors are two teams, "Apples and Custard" versus "Apricots and Jam." The latest "Don't" heard in the vicinity of the showers : "Don't go in there, the roof is leaking."

October 11th—A new way of pushing in the scrum of 3rd Club, as taught by a day scholar, is to put your back against it. We notice that Peter of L.C.A. is trying various kinds of lenses to keep out of study. Those in glass cases should not throw their hurleys round.

October 13th—A very welcome visit from Father J. Morris of South Africa. The debate to-night a great success. Joe Howard brought down the house when he referred to himself as a golfer returned from the links.

October 14th—Heavy Martin says that he touched the boundaries of three counties on walks to-day. Quite a number find their way to Limerick. Autumn mists grow to a fog round the Observatory those evenings.

October 17th—A geography exam. to-day in which it is reported that the Ganges and the Sahara have been found in South America. In 3rd Club, which is always up-to-date, there was Gaelic—Cavan versus Kerry; only two players turned out for Cavan and twenty were wearing the Kerry colours. It was a dead cert for Kerry.

October 18th—" Perms " have disappeared among the Juniors since the ban on hair oil. They will have to take to wax now. The Prefect in the small dormitory does not approve of singing in your bath. October 20th—Our Choir go into Limerick to hear the Vienna Boys' Choir. They told us that it was a great feast of music, both in harmony and in part-singing. But we, the rest, said that the choir could hardly learn any more.

October 21st—Echoes heard outside 2B— "What is an island, Jimmy?" "A piece of land covered by water, Sir."

October 24th—Mission Sunday. A very stirring discourse was given by Father O'Connor, and the result was that the collection was well in advance of previous years. J. C - tt - r mixed it up with the Vincent de Paul collection and gave of his best pair of socks—but his contribution was refused.

October 25th—The Choir Master seen leaving practice this evening in a fainting condition. An anxious inquirer was given the information that he had been trying out a new voice for the choir—" a Mozart" come to life. "Gracious me" is the name of the discovery.

October 25th—Reports in the air. B - ckly disappears to the infirmary and several have discovered sprains in the knees to save their hands.

October 27th—Reports heard. They are in many cases striking. The foxes in the infirmary have taken to a well-known emulsion—Scott's.

October 29th—Parcels herald the approach of Hallow Eve. Nuts crack in class and make the masters constantly refer to the primitive state.

October 30th—Immediate preparations for the concert—overheard upstairs—" Please, Prefect, may I drum at the concert. I was drummed at home once." Dessie gets the job.

October 31st-We played St. Munchin's in the first round of the Senior Hurling Cup and were beaten. Barmbracks for tea; M. Sc-gs finds the ring inside, after he had eaten his. The Apostolics' concert breaks all records and a plate that the Junior Prefect dropped in the excitement. We all wish that we knew that song about Zanzibar.

November 1st-High Mass and play day. Nurse has to remedy the jaw strain, and

November 9th-The Twins change places in class to-day, and Cyril bears the hard knocks for the brother's theme. J. H. O - rd wishes that he had a twin brother in every class.

November 11th-Armistice from class. Seniors walk westward and 3rd Club eastwards. They eat the forbidden crabs and Rod (later) leaves the study with appletitis. Mr. Hughes brightens the evening with slides.



Photo by]

ANNALISTS 1937-'38 E. O'Connor, B. Harding, P. O'Sullivan, M. Hogan (Absent J. Geaghan)

games complete the cure. So fast and furious roll the billiard balls that the red vanishes-the detective captain is asked to scent it out.

November 5th—An advertising aeroplane flies over the College telling us of a new jam. Tu - my licks his lips and sighs that it would drop a Jam bomb.

November 13th-Feast of St. Stanislaus. At Solemn Benediction some members of the choir are slow in starting-above the congregation they must be in ecstasy.

November 14th—What a day for a game wind, weather and Crescent romped through the J.C.T. Only half a team of Zulus from 3rd Club could equal that city scrum.

November 18th-Out to Pictures-3rd Club argue on the merits of the Savoy in Limerick and Cork. Limerick, we all agree, is better on a wet day, and hope it won't be the last.

November 21st—Although the J.C.T. have suffered defeat before, they were laid low again to-day by Crescent. In the evening a brilliant debate that embraced the whole world, numerous references to top hats tended to make it less formal and serious.

November 24th-New Latin parts of the verb to "carry," as heard in Lcb-Fero-Fairy-July-Ladium-a hard mistress is Latin to the Academy.

Master-" Correct this sentence, ' It was me who spilt the ink.' "

Student 3B-" It wasn't me who spilt the ink."

November 25th—Our S.C.T. force a scoreless draw with Rockwell to-day in a friendly. We have once again high hopes of winning the Cup.

November 26th-An ardent philosophical admirer (from a distance) of the Classics says to-day "This is Greek to me, Sir." The Greek Professor wades through a Greek passage. Murphy muses : "An islandman doesn't need Greek."

November 28th-Some of the Old Boys visited us to-day and attended "Missa Cantata." Later in the day our under 15 played Crescent a home match and won by 5 points to g. Up 3rd Club!

November goth-We find the pleasant practical result of the Annual Dinner at the instance of old Mungret is a day off the term. "What an awfully nice man is the Rector," explains Creagh.

December 1st-The good could be better say the few long faces as they read the Sodality results. Master-" How could you find the size of Abyssinia from the map?" Student-" Well, Sir, you would do it by the unitary method."

December 3rd-Feast of St. Francis Xavier. The sermon of Father Ffrench stirred us to imitate the high ideals of the great Jesuit Saint. After High Mass we indulged in games; and in the evening we bussed to town to see the great play of "Romeo and Juliet." The highbrow 3rd Club betook themselves to the picture called "A Day at the Races."

December 4th-A drama enacted in the Junior Dormitory. The new silk curtains are drawn-the mouse appears-toddles to the centre-the Prefect flees-cries summon Sh - - non-mouse drowned amid shrieks of terror.

December 5th-A glorious Sunday, for to-day is the postponed feed. 3rd Club feel it is awful to be so small when there is such a big helping. P-llki tries records on a bun and an apple and an orange at the same time.

December 6th-Master-" Could you tell me the meaning of this proverb, 'Short reckonings make a long friend ?' " Student 3A-" I suppose it means you could make friends with a fellow in a short walk."

December 7th-We are very sorry to hear that Mr. Moore is laid up to-day. In 3rd Club mudlarking won't stop the Gort Captain from winning the League.

December 8th—The feast of the Immaculate Conception-the reception into the Sodality of the new members by Father Rector. P. B-ls looks really good to-day, almost a peer among his fellows. The 3rd Club walk towards Tervoe and Sam makes it an occasion to furnish a detective story by breaking in the door of a ruined house.

December oth-Sliding in full swing. "Skib" shows how they rink it in the south.

December 11th—Depression moving in towards Mungret says the broadcast-Yes, the reports are coming.

December 12th-2nd Club face a heavy team from Nenagh, but only a try scored, and the grass of the field is wandering round the corridor after the struggle.

Hayes, C. O'Shaughnessy, M. J. Howard. O'Sullivan, J. Shannon, J. Tobin.

Back Row-D. Cahalan, M. Mitchell, Sitting-M. Ryan, L. Creagh,

December 13th-Boy A-" Do you know the greatest of aviators ?" Boy B—" Why, the Prefect of Studies." Boy A-"You don't understand the question." Boy B-"I am afraid you don't understand my answer as you were never in his office."

December 14th-The end of the tournament in 3rd Club. Pa's victorious team feast royally in the evening. Box of shop helps the Senior Apostolics to play football with the zest of Juniors.

December 15th—The funeral of Brother Power of the Crescent. We all attend funeral to the cemetery on the Black Walk.

December 16th-Reports heard in fear and not as bad as painted. But a boy of 2B wished he were a rhinoceros just for to-day

December 19th—A cheery Xmas weather that prevents Mr. O'Brien from having his morning class with the academy. The fog in the afternoon prevents the J.C.T. from meeting our most formidable rivals for the Cup.

December 20th—The usual exams. to finish the term; but our bags are waiting to be packed.

January 17th.—" Eheu fugaces !" The Xmas holidays are over, and a day of gloom

and sadness is upon us. Cars roll up to the College in dribs and drabs, and deposit their sad-faced occupants at the bunkerdoor-" Trunks not to be left in the hall," you know. The stone-corridor rings cheerless to the confused tramp of footsteps, as trunks and bags are trundled up to the dormitory. The community meets us with a smile of welcome; but we can't see anything to laugh at. "How many days more, did you say ?" " I make it 87, not counting to-day." Whew !

January 18th—Lectio brevis. Now we're in to it ! A full dose of Horace helps L.C.2 to erase the memory of Xmas trees, roast turkeys and such like impertinences.

January 19th-Jack Swan, true to his name, pays us a flying visit, and darts his experienced eye around the sacristy. We cannot hope to rival your great triumphs in floral decoration, Jack ! Our good wishes to yourself and the Mungret men at All Hallows !

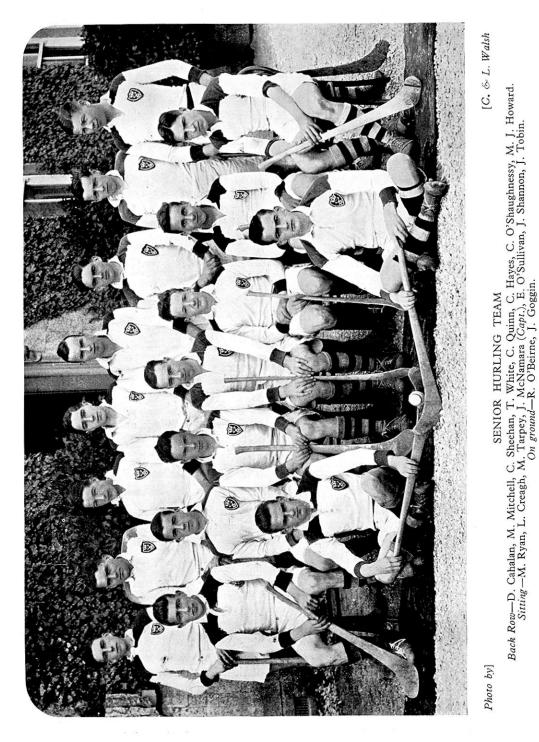
January 22nd—We are beginning to feel quite at home again, except for that bla --(sorry, Mr. Editor, my feelings overcame me), except for that-well-blessed bell. New youth, who will be nameless, asks if he could have a hot-water bottle filled every night ! "Simpliciter non fit," as Cicero might say: "It's simply not done," sonny. However, if that hot-water bottle of yours could be transformed into a thermos flask, it would be a positive boon on walks.

January 20th-Professor-"What' do I mean when I say that the Prefect of Studies is stern ?"

Student-" Backward, sir."

(Explanatory note.-This joke may be viewed from different angles.)

January 31st-Voluntaries begin to-night. "Must I go to voluntaries, sir?" anxiously inquires a callow youth. "Of course you must," was the answer; and the silly mutt went:



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February 2nd—Congratulations and good wishes to Fathers Barrett, Prendergast and O'Connor, who took their last vows this morning. Playday in their honour.

February 3rd—Congratulations to Michael Tarpey, who was picked to play on the Munster Senior School Rugby team. In 3rd Club, Pa's unbeatables finally defeated by Connolly in a League match for a box of shop. The game—which was truly an historic event—featured Creagh's spectacular dashes, Geary's return to form, and the successful bottling-up of Le Bas. The match was indeed full of thrills from start to finish. Amongst the Apostolics, Cork and Tipp. meet in a great Hurling final. Someone remarked of Joe C - s - y's hurley that "you couldn't see the wood for the bands."

February 4th—Rain ! Rain ! Rain ! The "wee mon" from Belfast, lately come amongst us, declares that he is fed up with this Free-State weather.

February 5th—Draughts have become quite a popular pastime amongst certain goahead Seniors. Juniors, not to be left behind in the race of life, are seriously thinking of a Push Ha'penny competition everybody to use his own penny, buttons taboo.

February 8th—Long John Silver is with us again ! Really, Peter, you are quite an adept with the crutches. Primroses have made their appearance on the black walk, and call for poetic effusions from some of our local versifiers. Apparently the Editor of the ANNUAL was not impressed.

February 10th—A few new books for the Library:—

"Chancing your Arm." S. G.

- " Slimming." P. B.
- " The Blueshirts," M. O'C,

February 12th.—Crushing defeat of the Classics by the Philosophers. Phil's complain as they contemplate their scars and bruises that the "innocents" (as the classics are termed by their philosophic brethren) are not as innocent as they look.

February 17th—Final of League Matches between Philosophers and Classics. Defeat of highbrows, who, we trust, take their defeat philosophically.

February 20th—Our Senior Cup team defeat Limerick Technical Institute. Hats off to Micky Merritt, who scored a brilliant try.



J.C.T. IN ACTION (Final of Munster Cup)

February 22nd—We offer our sincere thanks to Col. Haddick for his very interesting and instructive lecture on the preparation of cinema pictures. The title of the lecture was "The World of Make-Believe." III Club, however, was genuinely disappointed to learn that Tom Mix doesn't really get shot in every picture.

February 23rd—Masters' Reports. The rest is not silence, pace the prince of Denmark. "And we heard the distant and random gun," etc., except that the gun was anything but "random." It just got there every time.

February 28th—Pancake day. We are exhorted by Father O'Connor to cut down

0 Lá 30 Lá

" dainty dishes " during Lent. We have all resolved to abstain from the dainty dishes —whenever they make their appearance.

March 2nd—Slight disturbance in the Study-hall to-night, the Study Prefect resorting to various types of "alarms" to waken M. L - - hy from his slumbers.

March 4th—Another parcel of books arrives :—

"The West's Awake." M. C.

"The Major Takes the Count." P. McH. "The Key to Successful Birthday Parties." J. M.

"Memoirs of the Earl of Ormond." M. T.

March 6th—An old friend, Rev. J. Mallin, S.J., pays a visit to Mungret. He played with the Seniors to-day. We're afraid it's his last appearance—for Simon marked him.

March 7th—Willie made quite a hit at the Debate this evening by pointing to the Mungret Cement Factory as "a concrete example of Irish Industrial Progress."

March 9th—One of the Four (or more) Masters who have compiled this chronicle has the following cryptic entry under the present date :—

"Swans sing before they die; 'twere no bad thing,

Should certain persons die before they sing."

He flatly refuses to explain the allusion. He can't be talking about any member of the Choir, anyhow.

March 10th—Dramatic alteration in the statue of St. Patrick—our National Apostle has just transferred his crozier from his right to his left hand ! After all, "Sacristan," as we learn from Hart, is only a Minor Order; and even though Bernard possesses all the cardinal virtues, he has not, very naturally, a minute acquaintance with the ceremonial of a Bishop. Yet, who knows? Μάρτα Ιδαύ.— Ταρ ceann οτό ce cinn tá 'te Ράσραις ciopar ceipt phíom-catpac na hEipeann, Copcais nó Dtá' Cliat, as an sCumann Saeotac.

Dun-cúireanna a h-áipmisearó i 50010018 Copicaise :—

"An áit veineannac ván chutut Via."

"Ceappar run ceanza ré leit, a saib leo réin amáin, a bí az na Concaiseacaib."

March 17th—Feast of St. Patrick. High Mass, and a splendid sermon in Irish by a past Mungret man, Father Joe Hurley, S.J. Our Senior Cup team defeated in the semifinal by the Presentation College, Cóbh. Better luck next year, Seniors !



SHAMROCKS-LET US HOPE !

March 20th—Black Walk Gardener—" I really don't know if these things are flowers or weeds."

Expert Florist—" Pull them up; and if they're weeds they'll grow again."

March 26th—A remarkable case of mistaken identity—that of the boy who bought studs for his boots, and with meticulous care, put them into Oliver's boots! So there are Philosophers amongst the Classics.

April 4th—The first rose of Summer work on the Apostolics' tennis-court has begun. Plenty of volunteers for rolling

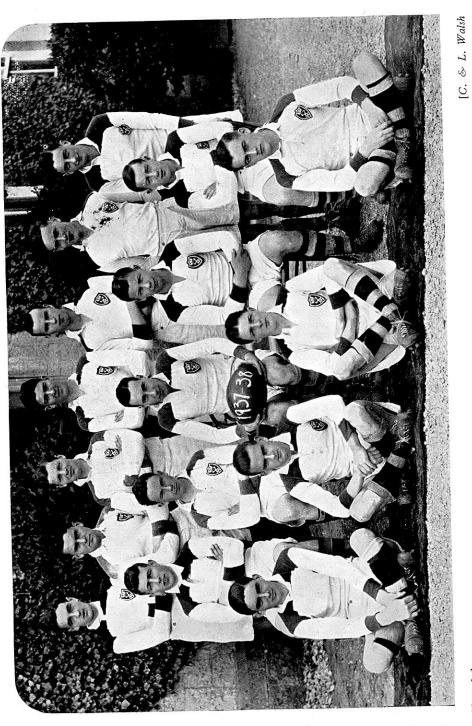


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SENIOR CUP TEAM.

Hanafin, J. How 1, T. Tuomey. nt, J. Geaghan). (Absent, J. S.S.C. Nolar (Capt. onnor, J. Namara (M. Merr Pey, J O'Bei R. Hayes, Ň. Back Row-K. I Sitting-I On Groundthe ground. Would that they showed the same readiness to push the roller as they do to sit on it !

April 7th—III. Club defeats, by 13 pts. to nil, a II Club XV, which included 4 J.C.T. players. II. Club drank the cup of humiliation to the dregs, when the Captain of the J.C.T. was carried off the field. It is said that on the evening before the match the 2B members of Pa's team worked themselves up to battle fury by reading "Clare's Dragoons." Special attention was drawn to such lines as: "Charge till blood flows fetlock high."

April 9th—Philosophers say good-bye to Greek, Physics and other unnecessary sorry, Father Corbett and Mr. Hennelly, I meant subsidiary—subjects. But there is still a fly, or rather an elephant, in the ointment—the Physics exam. has not come off yet.

April 10th--The photographer here to-day. Editor says that he is fed up with the antediluvian jokes about breaking cameras, etc., and wants something entirely new. Not being able to think of anything, we apply to a Philosopher: "Can you think of anything funny about Mungret faces ?" "Well, the funniest thing I can think of is the faces themselves." "Oh, that won't do," I replied, "that will hurt the feelings of the great majority. Perhaps you could say something philosophical." Our friend asked for time to consider, and having studied a representative number of countenances, declared that it would not be safe to go beyond a well-known axiom of philosophy : "Omne ens est bonum." "That'll have to do," I said, "thank you."

April IIth—Physics seems to be the only topic of conversation amongst the Phils. to-day. Have a heart, Father Corbett !

April 14*th*—" We all go home to-day" (lay-boys' chronicler),—" except those who don't" (marginal note, apostolic chronicler).

April 26th—Here we are again ! Situation this term not so serious—a matter of six weeks or so before the summer exams. And the chestnut trees on the avenue in full bloom remind us that summer is nigh.

April 28th—Back to the camán. Rugby is only a memory now. Handball is also keeping our hands full.

May 3rd—Religious Knowledge exam. to-day. Reams of divinity poured out by the Mungret theologians. Indeed we feel confident that, as in the ancient days of the Mungret monastery, we could field a crack



" MUNCH ON, CRUNCH ON !"

team of "Mungret washerwomen" ready to rout any "under 18" Munster scholars on the banks of Ballinacurra stream. It might, however, be better to wait until the results are published.

May 4th—Tennis in full swing. Yes, that about describes it. Some find the net too high, some find it very much in the way, when they are putting in their fast shots. Then there are the smashing back-line players—well, a sixty foot wall at each end of the court would save a lot of time

MUNGRET ANNUAL

running after the balls. I hear that the birds, that were wont to roost in the trees and bushes near the tennis courts have been scared away. The constant barrage of tennis balls must have been getting on their nerves.

May 6th—"II y a "—that's French, if you don't know. You always start off a conversation like that. The following phrases should be learnt off by heart without delay, as the French exam. is first on the list this year: "Un sac de nuit "—" a bag of nuts "; " seches permissions "—" dry leaves." This last should prove useful in a free composition on autumn. We can't give the rest, as they are copyright. May r2th—Monthly playday. The rain seems to have gone to Spain this time, and we still enjoy clear, bright weather. The farmers are crying out for rain, we hear. Don't worry, O ye farmers. It'll come alright.

May 16th—Didn't we tell you? Rain. It's great for the country; but, oh, the lovely white lines on (or rather off) the tennis courts ! Gone to—well, Spain.

May 18th—To-day, a most excit—" Hold ! Enough ! "—interrupts the Editor, who is crying for " copy " Good-bye, now, boys; and a very pleasant summer vac. to one and all !

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na cumainn Šaoólača

an cumann sinnsearac

ג סוֹסרְסְסוּחָפּמֹכָגּוֹ ג כְּעוּחָפּמָס אַן רְזְעַשְׁגּּ ג ג געוויפּמי ג געוויפּמי געוויפּמי געוויפּגע ג געוויד א געוויק געוויפּגעוויק געוויפּגעוויק ג געוויק געוויפּגעוויפּגעוויפּגעוויפּגעוויפּגעוויפּגעוויפּגע

out cun cun mait 'à déanam i tabaint na Saeditze-readar zund fuininte a tabaint re nocana de néin man a cuard na cainteoiní i otaitize a n-áddain i zcaiteam na bliana. Oo tánatar le céite den céad uain an

6ao lá ven tSamain.

Δη μώη αδί le cup τρέ céile b'é ceirt an oeontair é—ouine á μάσ Συμ mitro cup ruar oe azur an opeam eile á cup 'n-a luise opainn Sup aipSeao ra mobieir ba ceant oo caiteam aip.

Οο πεάδαο 50 παιζ αη 5ας ταού πα poinntí ba theire asur má bí an lám uactain as luct cunta ruar σε ra σειμε ní h-i n-airse σο μυζασαμ buao.

θ. σε bota σο tornuit, as cup i n-asaro ansseato σο tabanto σο σαοιπε ac man copad oibpe, má tá an dumar an duine rin obain do déanam ; ní h-é amáin Sund old an snó é ann réin ad sund rad rainrins do lean asur do leanrad an dpod-ianrins do dearcaid. "Cad é an snó," a dein ré, "rinne beit as reaipead ainsid i n-airse asur red oibre le déanam an ruid na típe, as déanam bóithe, as diúsad na bpontad asur as learú na néidrí talman atá ó mait toirc san ainsead a beit le rasáil le caiteam man rin."

p. Ο Súiteabáin a preasain as cun i n-iút cionnap man o'éinis oíot peo an oeoncaip an ocúip; sund é masatcap na Sacpan, opeam so paid easta a schoicinn onca as oeine an cosaio móin so n-éineoccaí amac i n-a scoinnid de dearcaid san obain beit an pasáit as na paisoininí oíomaoine; sun daoine san caipe san chócaine a cuinpead i scoinnid póincinc an peanaid adí as out don sonca te h-oineara; nánd é

na cumann Saoolaca

ιοός an luộc orbhe gan obarh do bert acu; gun millead agur gun leonad tan róth curo món de na daoine reo ra cogad agur gun ruanad an burdeadar onta leogainc dóib agur dá muineanait bár d'ragáil.

1. Ó Donnéava azur cuitle a tabain an ron an núin oubravan nánt ionann cár, aimpin veine an cozaro móin i Sarana azur an aimpin reo ra cín reo. "Tá an obain le véanam," an riav, "azur cá an c-ainzeav á cabainc amac i n-airce; Látain. C. Mac Aonžura azur C. Mac Liam a číon an poimice reo.

Ουδραζας Συρύ έ ρέτοτεας αυ γζέι πα mná το čυμ αδαιε αζυς πα ρογταππα αδί αcu το ταθαιρτ το πα τεαραιό τίσιπαοιπε. Ουδραζας ζυρύ έ γεο αδί ταού τίαρ του δυπρεαζτ πυα, ας cuspearo 1 n-a αξατό γεο ξο γειζμητοτα.

Ruo eile a molao man maolú an leatao an oiomaoincear,—oaoine óza oo coimeáo an rzoil zo oci zo mbero a ré bliain oéaz

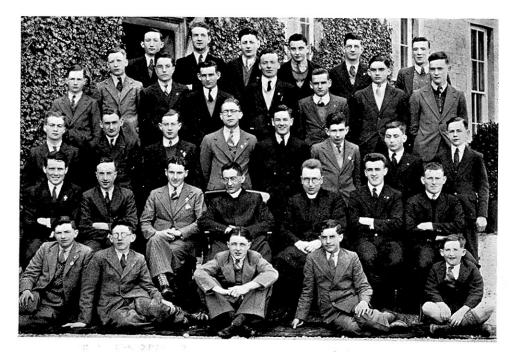


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cainteoirí áirite

[C. & L. Walsh

náp mitro an t-aipseau do cup cun pocarp? Dá mbéau an obaip ap piubal do béau topau aip san moill asur annyan seobtai tuille do pólátap i noiaid céile, i n-ionau na h-oibpidte beit as inteact ap aimlear le tearbac asur le leipte." Míon aontuis na cainteoipí ap an taob eile leir an abcóidiseact peo a pád dá scuiptí tuille oibpeaca poiblide ap bun so mbéau luct díolta cánac asur pátaí pa piott céauna i n-a bruil muinntip an deontair péim pé γάρμιζτε acu azur an raotap a veineann aoránaiz ré látaip véav ap lutt violta tuapartail é tavaipt vo vaoine rápta a véav níor mó 1 nzátap na violaiveatta.

Nuaip o'at-chuinniseaman théir na Noolas oo ruanamain sun món tan róin an cailleamaint an t-Ollam Ó Mónda beit ar látain. Oo rear an t-ollam nua, Mac Uí Óalais, ra beannain ám, asur as opuroim cun deipe na feadha bí an céad cóimtionól. Dlérdead an ceirt "Sun reapp 'Éipe'

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Jaeolac ná cíp na n-Eipeann Jan Jaeolacar."

An na vaoine a lavain vo jear C. Mac Aonsura asur Maolmune de Rónre 50 oamsean an taob oileán na h-Éineann san noinne, oá mbéao opainn an ceanza réin to reactead using cun muinnein an cuarcinc oo bréazao. Oo chearcain zo binibeac m. O Donnabáin agur C. Mac Liam an cuainim rin a náo náno réioin an 'Oneam Oban' vo carav o'n voiceall agur vá teigimir leo ra cento reo náno rava 30 mbeimir 5an ceansa san cip. "Ip tuacmane so món an nórmaineace Saeolac ná piora beas ven tin vo calleamaint an read chémire. Ní baojat oo raoipre agur aonvace na cine annro amac chát éisin, an rato ir beo buacać rpionato an Saeolačair, ac má imtiseann an teansa tá tian 50 0eo an nairiúntact."

Δη cómitionól cinn-bliana ven cumann, vo molav "50 paiv Ré Compav na Saevilse tapt."

To ciopad agur to cuipead an pun ché céile 50 beoman ac vá lionmaine na h-áobaini a cappainsead anuar b'é an róo earaoncair ba mó ra veine ná-taob amáin vo claorveav Leip an cuaipim 30 paib an obaip 30 Léip á déanam az cumannato nac Connpad na Saeouse, so mon mon as an plasalcar; 50 naib an ceanza ó baosal an paro abí rí a múinearó inr na rcoileanna; nac paib an obain á déanam pa ceapt az an zCompad le camall anuar agur gun mitro verne cun teir. "Đá méro abí á véanam tearmuis ven Compard," a oubaint an caob eile, " cá séan-żár pór le cumann món man an Compard. Car ba 5ár Sluaireace ún-nua oo bunu nuain oo bi cumann az a naib catcise an an obain 1 n-aice Laime; ba baot cun cun a leitéro oo véanam ; oob é an Compar a comeár an Jacoltze Jan out ran uais ceana agur ir é agur ir le n-a cabain amáin a coimeáoraimro beo annro amac é."

D'é copar comaineam na ngườ 13 ap pon an púin, 17 i n-a coinniô.

An cumann sóiséarac.

Cuipearo an pún—" Jup reapp Scoil Laeceamail ná Coláirce" le pléroearo or áp 500main an 30aro lá re Mí na Samna.

Na vaoine a lavain an ron an núm, S. Ó Siagail a theonuig iavo le h-ónáro vniogman. Oo cuin pé 'n-a luige onainn a feavar avi rcoil lae reacar an 'phíorún ' i n-a vruiimro annro; ra vaile bíonn vuine an a toil péin man le h-obain agur an méro aimrine vo caitreavo ré le gac ávvan; bíonn ceavo ruivce agur luigce aige leir; i gcoláirce ní poláin vo vuine éinige nómóc agur chácanna pava vo caiteam or cionn na leavan nuain ba ceant von aor óg beit 'n-a gcovlavo go rám.

S. Ó Tuamais a tabain an orúir an ron an coláinte á náo sun reann so món áit man reo le n-asaio na rláinte asur na h-oibne leir. "Má bíonn onainn chéimre raoa oo caiteam as oéanam rcuroéin bíonn cluicí níor reann ann man so mbíonn na oaoine bailiste le céile i n-oineamaint oo cluice o'imint as an am céaona; tainir rin bíonn raitce an imeanta i scomsan oúinn."

Na daoine a labain an ron na reoileanna laeteamla do luiseadan 50 món an raoinre an Domnais agur an cSatainn;—" Ní béad reomna rearcain ná teine te teolaide le rasáil niam i Scoláirte ac amáin b réidir, ran otaplainn." "Tá biad níor roláine le rasáil ra baile agur é beindte 50 dear —ac i Scoláirte!!"

Πα h-apsómaí eile a cappamseav anuar ba liopa le h-áipeam ai.npo iav ač vob' aoibinn a peabar abí an blar asur an socurveaca as popunópi.

Δη εμιπητά ειπη-θίταπα σεη έμπαπη σο pléroeao an μάη—" ζυμ ceapt Catain Čoncarge beit 'n-a Phíom-catain μα τίη μεο."

Νίομο και άσθαμ τειδιόε και έειτε reo αξυμ οά comanta níoμ leoξασ pumn i n-airce le h-aoinne i μιτ και τμάτισμα κά ξαά n-aoi αξ δεαμμασ άξυμ αξ μάμμα και δμεαμ ταιί, i οτμεο ζυμ meropeac é ταμ αοι σίογρόιμεαζε

na cumann saoolaca

oá paib azainn i zcaičeam na bliana.

Όο Ιαθαιη πόμάη σαοιπε αζυρ ιαο 30 Ιέιη ταμ θαρη, ι 30άρ πάμθ βοιάιη α motad αζυρ α n-atmotad.

C. Ó bhiain abí i ocúir cadanardeacca ag molad an húin, hur a dein ré go rápmait.

S. Ó Callanám a cuip 'n-a comnib. D'é a cuaipim reo sup cuibe an cacaip ba Saeolaise a beic 'n-a ppiom-cacaip ; map pin ba mitro an Saillim oo cup pan céao áic.

Όο σειη S. Ο Μασιάιη όμάτο υμεάς γοιτειμ ας ποιασ ' Catain na SCuan.'

Oo tuy D. O n-Anabáin a gut an pon Dlá Cliat a náto gun fo-ionnpurote Concarg. Oo thearnuis C. de Róirte an banamait reo, azur, dá n-abhainn é, mónán banamta nac é, man zund é a d'feann rior cad iad na buntáirtí a daim le Concais tan aon catain eile.

Nuaip do comainizead na zučanna pa deipe do caillead an pún 17 ap a pon, 19 i n-a compile.

ζά άμ mburbeacar αξ συι σοη βειμτ ottaman reo 'ζαιππε, Mac Uí Ċάμταιζ αζυμ Mac Uí Öátaιζ α cuiμ σ'αιρτεαμ ομτα réin τεαότ ι τάταιμ αζυμ ταβαιμτ, συιπε αμ ron, αζυμ συιπε ι n-αζατό αη μύπ. Πίομ stacaró ξο μό-mait ό'n 5Cáμτας, ám, ταβαιμτ ι 5comnib a baite outčaip réin.

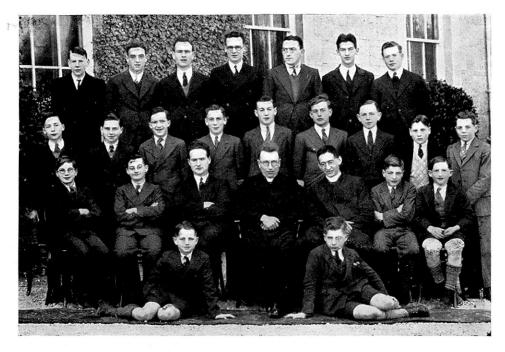


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Back Row—M. O'Neill, K. Banks, J. Duggan, B. Harding, T. Prendiville, F. Shackleton, M. Hogan.
2nd Row—B. Coleman, R. O'Connor, C. Creagh, E. O'Connor, B. Deady, W. Kennedy, D. Cadogan, A. Daly, J. Boyle.
Sitting—P. Hannon, P. Goggin, M. O'Dwyer, Rev. J. Hughes, S.J.; Rev. M. O'Reilly, S.J.; K. Smith, J. Murphy.

THE CHOIR.

On Ground-J. Nyhan, D. Nyhan.

Men of Aran

By PHILIP ROONEY

FUSSILY the Galway steamboat wallowed in the trough of the whitecapped waves in the long sound between the outer islands of Aran, and from Inisheer and Inishmaan a little fleet of curraghs shot out to the boat that is the islandman's sole link with the mainland.

The skill of the island boatman is a thing of wonder. Lacking harbours, they must waiting steamer, the curraghs wheel into line and slide alongside in perfect formation, lying seven deep, gunwale to gunwale, a pitching, buoyant raft.

Already a man is busy in the curragh nearest the steamer's side. His sleeved frieze waistcoat and loose homespun trousers cling snugly to muscled back and lean hips. His red hair has the flare of the sun in it,

Photos by] HOMEWARD BOUND

provide their own transport for livestock and merchandise to and from the steamer in the sound. Cows, horses, sheep, are towed behind the frail curraghs and hauled up into the steamer's hold, while the men in the flimsy shells of lath and tarred canvas far below balance and poise to the pitch of the waters with skill that has a miracle of timing in it.

To-day they are unloading merchandise from Galway town. Racing down to the



and the flash of his teeth is dazzlingly white against deep tan as he calls out in soft, singing Gaelic to the supercargo, balancing lithely the while to take the packages sent outboard by winch from the steamer.

Down comes the merchandise, packet by packet. Cement in dusty sacks swings perilously over the rocking boats below; bags of flour sway sickeningly in the sling of the winch, and as each packet comes within his reach the red-haired giant below pulls it free with a fine swagger of bravado and stows it effortlessly, and with seeming carelessness, along the egg-shell keel of his craft.

Still the packets come—a chest of tea, a drum of oil, weighty mail-bags. And, now that the light boat seems laden to danger point, a home-coming island-woman, gay in red petticoat and fawn shawl, drops easily amongst the piled bales and waves a cheery farewell as the curragh slides out of place and pulls strongly under the steamer's counter for the bleak shore of Inishmaan. ward bound to Inishmore after forty years of seafaring.

Pitching and puffing, the little steamer noses her way to the largest island, a school of porpoise gambolling at her forefoot. On Kilronan pier the sidecars of the islanders are waiting to take the visitors on the island drive. Amongst the drivers is Pat Mullen, gentling his white horse and explaining to a talkative tourist how he and his young daughter came to write the books which have brought them fame.

"Yes, madam. Two books, and a third coming sometime in the fall." His deep

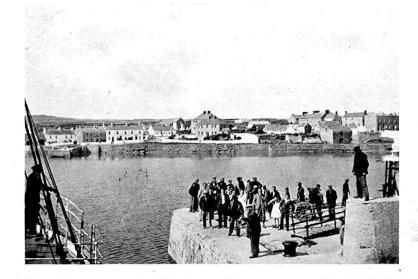


Photo by]

KILRONAN HARBOUR

[Captain Meskell

One by one the other curraghs come alongside. A saturnine, heavily-muscled fisherman grips the rusty plates of the steamer with one hand and slings down squealing pigs between the feet of his oarsmen. A handsome lad scarcely out of his teens, a man of Aran in the making, flushes hotly under the barrage of tactless compliments broadcast by a voluble lady on the upper deck. A greybeard, straight as a rod for all his seventy years, has discovered a boyhood friend and exchanges racy reminiscences with a broad-shouldered, bluesuited boatswain of the Castle Line, homevoice, faintly accented by the years spent in America, comes strongly over the chatter of the quay. "Why did I turn to the writing, is it? Well," his strong-lined face, rich brown under a thatch of greying hair, crinkles in a quick smile, "the fishing was our way of living an' 'twas going from us, so I turned to the writing."

The one-time boatswain of the Castle Line heaved his dunnage on his shoulder. He waved a gnarled hand towards the bare, wind-swept island on the Atlantic's rim.

"It's a hard life," he said, meditatively, but it makes a man handy. It does so."

Sodality of the Blessed Virgin

APOSTOLICS

Spiritual Director : REV. T. P. KELLY, S.J.

Prefect : S. HARNETT.

Sacristan : N. COTTER.

Mcmbers from Last Year: J. Casey, M. Collins, G. Fox, T. Prendiville, J. Walsh, M. O'Dwyer.

Received on December 8th: P. Murphy, M. Tuomey, B. O'Reilly, W. Jones, P. McHugh, M. Hogan, P. Duffy, M. Roache, B. Hughes, H. Scallan.

Received on May 4th: M. Corrigan, F. Shackleton.

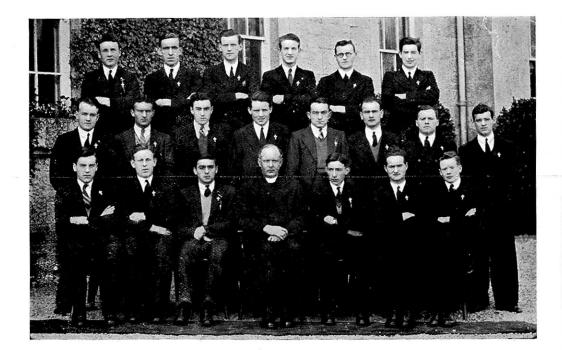


Photo by]

SODALITY B.V.M.—APOSTOLICS

Back Row-E. Hartigan, W. Jones, M. Twomey, M. Roache, H. Scannell, B. O'Reilly. 2nd Row-G. Fox, J. Casey, J. Walsh, B. Hughes, T. Prendiville, J. Duggan, P.McHugh, P. Duffy. Sitting-M. Collins, P. Murphy, S. Harnett, Rev. T. Kelly, S.J.; N. Cotter, M. O'Dwyer, M. Hogan. Sodality of the Blessed Virgin

LAY BOYS

Spiritual Director—Rev. E. O'Connor, S.J. Prefect—B. Hurley. Assistants—E. Booth, J. Macnamara. Members from last year—W. Dunphy, M. McGowan, M. Mitchell, C. O'Rourke, P. O'Sullivan, W. O'Sullivan. The following were received into the Sodality during the year :— On December 8th—P. Boles, D. Cahalan, L. Creagh, B. Deady, J. Goggin, C. Hayes, J. Howard, W. O'Donnell, C. Sheehan, M. Tarpey, T. Tuomey. On May 4th—T. Dineen, M. Fitzgerald, P. Ryan.

 $\mathbf{S}^{\mathrm{PECIAL}}$ attention was given during the year to that rule of the Sodality according to which Sodalists must be "zealous, as far as their condition in life permits, to save and sanctify their neighbour and to defend the Church of Jesus Christ

against the attacks of the wicked." To achieve this ideal of the Sodality, various sections, consisting of three or four members, were formed in order to foster and promote "Spiritual Activities." Council meetings were held periodically to report on the work

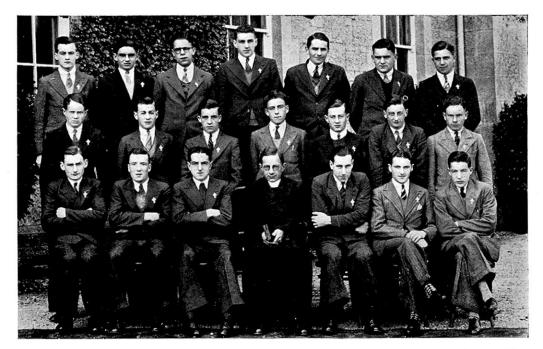


Photo by]

[C. & L. Walsh

[C.& L. Walsh

 Back Row-J. Goggin, C. Hayes, W. Dunphy, W. O'Donnell, C. O'Rourke, M. Mitchell, P. Boles.
 Second Row-M. McGowan, B. Deady, L. Creagh, D. Cahalan, T. Tuomey, J. Howard, M. Tarpey.
 Sitting-W. O'Sullivan, P. O'Sullivan, B. Hurley, Rev. E. O'Connor, S.J.; J. McNamara, E. Booth, C. Sheehan.

SODALITY OF B.V.M.-LAY BOYS

done. The member in charge of each section represented his special department at these meetings. At the ordinary weekly meetings of the Sodality, moreover, opportunities were given to the members of discussing the work and progress of the Sodality. A special Conference was held during Lent for the same purpose.

At one of the weekly meetings in November the Stations of the Cross were said for deceased members of the Sodality, and a special Mass for the same intention was celebrated during the month. In March, a petition for the canonisation of Blessed Oliver Plunket, signed by the Director and all the Sodalists, was sent to the Holy Father.

SPIRITUAL ACTIVITIES.

Catholic Literature Section.

The members of this section look after the pamphlet-box, and promote spiritual reading throughout the school. Attention is drawn to the contents of the pamphletbox by means of Bulletin-board displays. A member of the section takes charge of the Catholic magazines in the Library the Irish Messenger, the Madonna, the Queen's Work, the St. Vincent de Paul Bulletin, etc.

Apostleship of Prayer.

Towards the end of the Xmas term a few Sodalists introduced the devotion of the Apostleship of Prayer; and a Centre was formally established in due course. It consists of twelve Promoters, each with a circle of members. The Promoters distribute the Rosary leaflets and make arrangements for the Monthly Communion of the members who belong to the Third Degree of the Apostleship. The "Treasury of Good Works" and the monthly Intention Forms are also in use.

The Eucharistic Section.

This section deals with everything connected with the Church functions, the serving of Mass, the Stations of the Cross, and Voluntary Adoration on the First Friday of the month. This last devotion deserves special mention. On each First Friday there is Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament during the whole day in honour of the Sacred Heart, the Patron of the College. Only a limited number of boys can be appointed to watch in turn before the Blessed Sacrament. It was, therefore, suggested that all who wished to do so, might undertake voluntary adoration for short periods during recreation hours. The idea was warmly welcomed by the boys; and groups of adorers were organised by the Eucharistic section.

Publicity Section.

This section took charge of the Bulletin Board, and published a great variety of matter in connection with the different spiritual activities of the College. Two or three displays are given each week. In order to promote the cause of Blessed Oliver Plunket, there was on one occasion a very fine exhibition of pictures of the martyred Prelate and of pamphlets dealing with his life and death. Mission displays are very frequent. A series of exhibits entitled "A Child's Day in China" was very much appreciated. The Sodalists of this section are very grateful to Rev. J. Hughes and the Missionary Society for assisting them in their work.

Sodality of the Holy Angels

Spiritual Director: REV. G. GUINANE, S.J.

Prefect : J. GEAGHAN. 2nd Assistant : J. BYRNE. 1st Assistant : J. CALLANAN. Sacristan : C. O'BRIEN.

Members from Last Year: S. Goggin, L. Duffy, E. O'Connor, P. O'Connor, E. Cogan, D. Connolly, J. Mullane, J. O'Connor, J. O'Sullivan, R. Power, T. White, M. Merritt.

Received during the Year: J. Tuomey, O. Lynch, D. Murphy, M. Dunphy, C. Roche, J. Roche, R. Ryan, D. Gleeson.



Photo by]

[C. & L. Walsh

Back Row-M. Dunphy, J. Mullane, T. White, M. Merritt, R. Power, E. Cogan, D. Murphy. Second Row-P. O'Connor, J. O'Connor, S. Shiel, O. Lynch, J. O'Sullivan, L. Duffy, D. Gleeson, D. Connolly. Sitting-J. Tuomey, J. O'Connor, J. Callanan, Rev. J. Guinane, S.J.; C. O'Brien, S. Goggin, E. O'Connor. On Ground-J. Roche, R. Ryan, C. Roche.

SODALITY OF THE HOLY ANGELS



Mungret Missionary Society

THE Mungret Missionary Society began the year 1937-38 with a comparatively big membership. At the inaugural meeting held in September the officials of both divisions were elected. In the Senior Divisions, C. P. Sheehan and P. K. O'Sullivan were elected Secretary and Treasurer respectively; and C. Roche and M. Cronin were elected officials in the Junior Division. Messrs. Cannock & Co., Ltd., Limerick, who, on a number of occasions, very kindly sent us parcels of used stamps.

We had not this year the same facilities for lantern lectures as in previous years. We had, nevertheless, lectures by visiting priests, and also a very interesting account by the Rev. President of the manner in which Missionary Society work is conducted in Belgian schools.

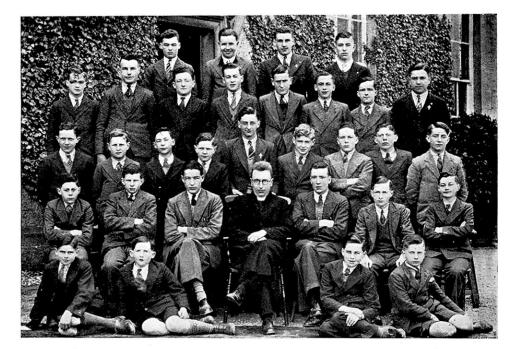


 Photo by]
 MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
 [C. & L. Walsh

 Back Row—J. Cotter, M. O'Callaghan, W. O'Donnell, P. Ryan.
 Third Row—S. Goggin, J. Dwyer, M. Garvey, B. Deady, T. Crowe, E. O'Connor, C. Creagh, P. Boles.

 Second Row—P. O'Connor, P. Duffy, B. Coleman, J. O'Connor, J. Howard, G. O'Sullivan, R. Le Bas, M. O'Shea, J. Twomey.
 Sitting—J. Tarpey, M. Cronin, C. Sheehan, Rev. J. Hughes, S.J.; P. O'Sullivan, C. Roche, P. Goggin.

 On Ground—N. Hayes, J. Murphy, R. O'Connor, D. Nyhan.

The main work undertaken by the Society was that of stamp-sorting. For this purpose meetings were held every week in each division. The attendance at these meetings was very good. For some of our supplies of used stamps we were much indebted to On Mission Sunday a collection for the Missions was made and generous contributions were given. Before the Xmas holidays the Committee decided to hold a Raffle, the Draw to take place on the night before the vacation began. The Raffle was a great success.

After Christmas, work at stamp-sorting was resumed with unabated zeal. The proceeds of our various activities, and especially from the sale of stamps, were used to present a fine Missal and some crucifixes to the Irish Jesuit House at Taai Laan Ch'ung, Hong-Kong. Very Rev. Thomas Cooney, S.J., Superior of the Irish Jesuit Mission to China, thanked the Mungret Missionary Society for these gifts.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul

.....

I N the middle of November last, Bros. Treacy and Hartigan very kindly came out to the College and addressed the Senior Lay-Boys on the spirit and methods of the Society. Their inspiring talk was appreciated in such a practical way that the reorganized Conference was able to hold its first meeting before the end of the month, with a membership of 3I Brothers.

By arrangement with the Particular Council of Limerick, the following officials were appointed :—

President-Bro. C. Sheehan.

Vice-President-Bro. Dunphy.

Treasurer-Bro. Mitchell.

Secretary-Bro. T. Tuomey.

Our Spiritual Director is Father Edward O'Connor, S.J.

The Conference met every Sunday, and the full Agenda, as prescribed by the Rules of the Society, was observed, with the one addition, that after the reports on the visitation, the Spiritual Director often gave a few minutes' talk on some matter concerning the Society's apostolate of charity.

The officials actively concurred with the Director in the conduct of the Conference, each one having his own responsible work. The booklet of Rules, with its introduction, supplied the spiritual reading at the meetings. The average weekly attendance over the period was 29.

* * *

During the year the Conference dealt with various cases of destitution in the locality. It procured a room in the city for a man and his wife who had been living for some time previously in something of the nature of a cyclist's tent. Food, clothing, blankets and coal were also provided for these poor persons. It helped an old man to repair a disused house by supplying him with cement, gravel and a complete window-frame. A tramp-or "wayfarer" as he preferred to call himself-whose pony had died, was provided with a donkey, as also with a melodeon to replace an accordion which had been destroyed in a fire. At Christmas a poor boy was given a suit of clothes, and a poor girl a pair of shoes. On behalf of the Clothing-Room Committee, old clothes were collected and sent in to the Committee.

Coming on to Easter the Conference decided to make a special effort on behalf of the Limerick Boys' Club. Through the members an appeal was made to the boys of the College for story-books for the Club; and as a result, a large parcel of books was presented to the Club Library. The Conference itself gave a present of a Corinthian Bagatelle-table, and the smaller boys subscribed to present two boxes of sweets.

A very generous response met all the efforts of the Conference to raise funds. The sources of income were—raffles, donations, poor-box, sale of College rosettes for out-matches, and the weekly secret bag collection.

In various ways the Conference helped its members and the boys of the College in general to come to a deeper understanding and appreciation of the Society and its work. The Bulletin and other literature of the Society was made available to the members in a library-room where they could read this matter at their leisure; while the school as a whole was kept in touch with the activities of the Conference, and interested in the work of the Society by means of occasional Bulletinboard displays.

Last Christmas a circular was addressed to some twenty Conferences on behalf of twenty-four boys, who lived within reach of a Conference, and who had volunteered to attend a meeting and to go on visitation. Twelve of these boys received an invitation to attend their home Conference. Ten of them were able to accept, and they paid visits to the poor of their locality.

A Brother, J. Walsh, of a city Conference, attended one of our weekly meetings, and gave us a brief but highly appreciated talk; and Father Hennessy, a Canadian Jesuit, gave us, on the occasion of a weekly meeting, a very interesting account of Vincent de Paul work in Canada.

Six Brothers of the Conference attended the Quarterly Meetings of the Limerick Conferences.

The Mass of the Four Intentions was celebrated on April 11th.

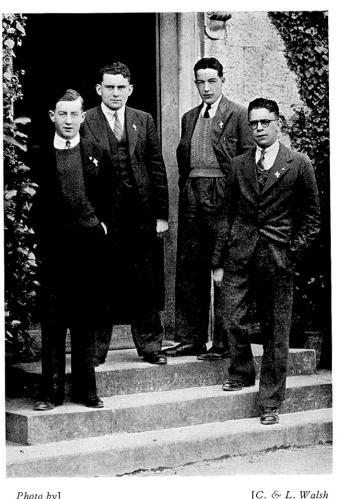


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SOCIETY OF ST VINCENT DE PAUL OFFICIALS

T. Tuomey (Secretary), M. Mitchell (Treasurer), C. Sheehan (President), W. Dunphy (Vice-President).

Later in the year a new report item was introduced at our meetings. A member was appointed to summarise a section of the Annual Report, which he read at the meeting. By this means it is hoped that the St. Nessan Conference will grow in knowledge and appreciation of the work done by the St. Vincent de Paul Society throughout the whole of Ireland.

cumlace sion-seaonad o'n ol

Uaccapán : b. ó muirtille. Circeoin: 1. O DONNCADA. Comanne: C. Ó n-a00a, é. Ó n-aRTazán.

OTOSAC na bliana níon rázad ac beine ven comainte abi azainn anunro agur niono rolan benne eile oo narcao irceac ra coirce, i ocheo sun an an sceachan annro pomainn a luis ualac na h-oibpe. Nion ruanac an obain céaona-ainmneaca Do clánú, agur pé eolar abí maccannac le razáil oo bailiú azur oo cun i ocheo. Annran an nuo ba tábactaise, b'éisean na nazalača oo cun i ocuspine oo na h-laphtólplí. Ir món an burdeadar atá as out oon comante ar uce an craotan reo 50 tém; ní beas de comanta an a noútrate an líon a slacad iread ra cum-LACT-or cionn chiocao inrna spádanna an rao. Όά bann ro, an chiomad curo oá bruil ra tis ir balla 140. Man le na

balla reo réin, ir beas, san ampar, an baozal 30 mbringro giao an zeallamaint ré látain ac ní h-é amáin cun 1ao réin 00 coraine ac i vereo veas-rompla vo tavaine, a luiseavan irceac ra cumlace; rio é ir brits leir an meins beas. Sé an chiomad cúir, ám, an ceann ir mó, man ir le rúil Leoniniom a véanam an pon na sconta a beincean the peace an meince a toinbincean an ornail agur man accumze so ocabancaro an Slánuisteoin snárca na h-aichige voib ran atá claon cun an meirce.

ba mon an calleamaint ou inn sun intis an t-Atain O Salleubain 1 otúir na bliana ac Juroimro conar céarcac ro ran obain TABACTAC ATA A DEANAM ANOIP AT CUN Stuarreadt an trion-reaonta dun cinn.

Plain Talks on the Catholic Religion

H. A. JOHNSTON, S.J.

(Burns, Oates & Washbourne, London). 5/-.

THIS book was originally composed as a series of broadcast talks in Melbourne, addressed principally to a non-Catholic audience. To explain the fundamental truths of our Catholic Faith to one who already has it is quite a different thing from explaining the same truths to others who have either no knowledge of it at all except what may be gathered from a rather unfavourable mass prejudice, or who are completely indifferent to it. For this reason, Father Johnston, Rector of the Seminary of Werribee, tells us in his

foreword that his chief aim was "to be plain, straightforward, and frank." The talks at the time met with such success and popularity that Father Johnston decided to make them available in permanent form in the hope that they may continue to do good.

In its general scheme, the book presupposes a knowledge of the existence of God, and proceeds from this foundation to build up the truths of the Catholic religion. In less than 200 pages, the author covers almost the whole field of apologetics. The preliminary chapters deal with the more immediate consequences of belief in God, and the requisite dispositions this belief should engender in those who seek to inquire further into divine truth. Then the question of revelation and faith is discussed : and thus the way is prepared for a consideration of the Gospels as historical documents, and the story of the institution of the Church contained in them. With that as a background, the author next endeavours to answer the question : "Where is the Church of Christ to-day?" This introduces a comparison with various Christian bodies calling themselves the Church of Christ, and in this context, Father Iohnston indicates what must be the touchstone of truth in deciding which claims are justified.

The chief merit of this book does not lie in the table of contents : this is the common matter treated of in almost any work of apologetics. It is rather in the simple, plain method of approach, by which eternal truths are presented in a way clear and intelligible to any average person interested —as, indeed, we all should be—in the problem of religious truth. It can be confidently recommended for use in the instruction of converts, and also for use in our schools in the study of Catholic apologetics.

P. McE.

Senior Apostolics' Debating Society

THE CINEMA

The 1st Session of the Debating Society was held on Sunday, October 24th. The Motion before the House was :---

"That the Cinema in Modern Times is apt to prove Detrimental to Society."

THE SPEAKERS IN SUPPORT OF THE MOTION WERE : B. Harding, F. Shackleton, G. Fox. Against the Motion : T. Prendiville, J. McDonnell, P. McHugh.

I N support of the Motion it was argued that the cinema was destructive of public morality. The censorship in Ireland being more rigorous than in other countries, we had little idea here of the real harm caused by the cinema. Thus for instance the prominence given to divorce constituted an insidious attack on family life, that is, on the very foundation of civilised society. Magistrates had constantly stated that the prevalence of juvenile crime was due in great measure to the cinema, The Communists, moreover, made use of the cinema as a powerful means of propaganda. The cinema, finally, gets such complete control of the minds of the people, that it tended to mould their ideal in accordance with the melodramatic standards of Hollywood. It was thus apparent that the cinema was detrimental to society.

The Opposition argued that the cinema, if properly employed, was a great educational force. It was now possible to produce the plays of Shakespeare on the films, and thus to stage these great dramas for a larger public than hitherto. The masterpieces of art, the wonders of travel, of geographical and scientific discoveries of every kind were brought to the knowledge of the public by means of excellent films. The careful censorship of films could secure the complete exclusion of all objectionable matter. If the cinema could be used for evil purposes, it could also be made an influence for good. Thus, for instance, missionary films, by bringing home to the mind the vast pagan world, and the labours of missionaries, were a fruitful seed of vocations. Moreover the cinema provided unlimited sources of recreation for the poor, and brightened their lives in a manner that could hardly be exaggerated. The cinema was not intrinsically evil; and if it had been put to wrong uses, it was not thereby necessarily harmful to society.

The motion was put to the vote of the House, with the following results :—

For the Motion ... 20 Against the Motion ... 12

The Motion was thus carried by a majority of 8 votes.

DICTATORS

The subject proposed for discussion was :---

" That Ireland Needs a Dictator."

FOR THE MOTION: N. Cotter, S. Harnett, D. McCauley. AGAINST THE MOTION: E. Hartigan, J. Walsh, M. Roache.

In support of the Motion the Government pointed to the wonderful success achieved by such modern dictators as Mussolini, Pilsudski, Dolfuss, Salazar, etc. They had saved their countries from anarchy and dissolution and established peace within and without the borders of their native land. Portugal which for a century had been unable to balance her budget, was rendered financially sound by Salazar as soon as he had taken the reins of absolute power. In like manner the whole internal economy of Spain was placed on a sound basis by Primo de Rivera. Speakers also stressed the great work of reform carried through in Italy by Mussolini, who, amongst the many other great achievements to his credit, had solved the Roman Question by the Lateran Treaty of 1929. If the great countries of Europe thus penefited by a dictator, Ireland too would prosper under the absolute rule of a great Irishman of genius.

The Opposition pointed out the defects and vices of dictatorial rule. Who could

guarantee that a dictator would not become an unscrupulous and self-willed tyrant? Attention was drawn to Russia where, under a Communist dictatorship, religion was ruthlessly suppressed and full licence given to every form of evil. It could not be proved, moreover, that Ireland either needed a dictator or that her present prosperity would be enhanced by an absolute government. Since we had our own national government we had made good progress in every department of life. The land was fairly portioned amongst the people of Ireland, the areas under tillage had largely increased, industries of every kind were springing up all over the country. It was thus quite clear that our present democratic form of government was a complete success, and that Ireland had no need for a dictator.

The Motion was lost by a majority of 9 votes.

The Medal for Excellence in Debate was awarded to BERNARD O'REILLY.

Ist Club Debating Society

ACADEMICAL YEAR, 1937-38.

President : REV. J. MAHONY, S.J. Party Leaders : J. MACNAMARA, W. O'SULLIVAN. Hon. Secretary : P. O'SULLIVAN.

FOREIGN GAMES.

The First Session of the Debating Society was held on Wednesday, Oct. 13th. The Motion before the House was:—

"That a Ban on Foreign Games is Prejudicial to Irish Sport." The speakers were :

FOR THE MOTION : B. Hurley, K. O'Brien, C. Sheehan, M. McGowan. AGAINST THE MOTION : P. O'Sullivan, J. M. Howard, B. Hanafin, T. Tuomey.

In support of the Motion it was argued that the exclusion of foreign games restricted Irish sport to three or four forms of amusement. To ban a game merely because it was foreign was a very narrowminded policy and showed that our prejudices had got the better of our judgement. The most characteristically Irish games such as Hurling and Gaelic Football could not be played by men in middle life. Hence if only Irish games were permitted, such persons would be deprived of all means of amusement. Let Irish games be played, by all means; but if other games are good and enjoyable they should not be excluded from the programme of Irish sport.

The members of the Opposition argued that Irish national games were excellent forms of amusement and that they catered for all the sporting requirements of the country. This was proved by the fact that

the vast majority of Irishmen played only Irish games and that foreign games were confined to a comparatively small number of persons in Ireland. Irish games, moreover, had a greater following than foreign games. The vast crowds that attend the great Gaelic and Hurling matches at Croke Park, Thurles, etc., far surpassed the number of persons who attend a Rugby International at Lansdowne Road. Sporting experts recognised that Irish games compared favourably with the games of any other country in the world. If, therefore, Gaelic athletics were developed. Irish sport would not suffer by the exclusion of foreign games.

The results of the Debate were :---For the Motion ... 43 marks. Against the Motion ... 39 marks. The Motion was, therefore, carried by a majority of four marks.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

At the Session, held on December 2nd, the subject debated was :--

"That the Measures Adopted for the Revival of Irish as the Spoken Language of our Country have not so far Proved Adequate, and call for Drastic Revision." The speakers were :---

FOR THE MOTION: B. O'Dowling, C. O'Brien, T. Dineen, M. Merritt, J. Molloy. AGAINST THE MOTION: J. Callanan, G. Fitzgerald, P. Sheehy, Jas. Cotter, J. Gallagher,

DEBATES

The Government, having reviewed the history of the Gaelic League and the methods adopted for the revival of Irish, pointed out that, despite all that had been done during the past forty years and more, Irish as a spoken language had made little or no progress. Outside the narrow limits of the Gaeltacht English was still the Irish was not as yet the spoken language of Ireland, maintained that the methods already adopted to revive the language would in time prove successful. It could hardly be expected that the present generation of Irish men and women in middlelife and engaged in their daily occupations would be able to learn Irish and use it in

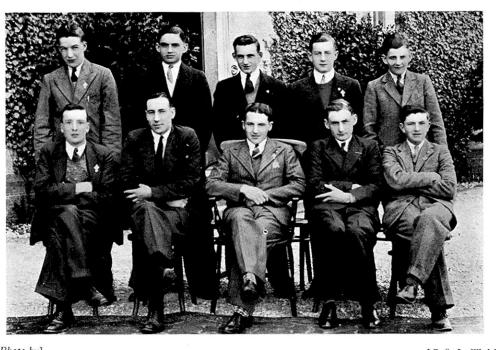


Photo by] [C.& L. Walsh FIRST CLUB DEBATING SOCIETY—SPEAKERS AT CLOSING SESSION Standing—C. Sheehan, C. Hayes, T. Dineen, T. Tuomey, B. O'Dowling. Sitting—P. O'Sullivan, J. McNamara, E. Booth (Winner of Medal), W. O'Sullivan, J. Callanan.

ordinary medium of communication in the city and the country, in the trades and professions, and in every walk of life. The Irish learned in the schools was not carried as a spoken language into everyday life, but was too often regarded simply as a "subject" in which to qualify for some coveted post. It was thus evident that Irish could never become the spoken language of the country until more effective measures had been adopted.

The Opposition, while admitting that

everyday life. The revival of Irish must be the achievement of the present and future generations of Irish boys and girls. The youth of Ireland were getting every opportunity of acquiring a speaking knowledge of the Irish language; and by a sure but gradual process Irish would in time become the spoken language of the country. Rome was not built in a day; an Irish-speaking Ireland cannot grow up like a .mushroom in a single night. The methods at present adopted for the

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cultivation of Irish would thus in the long run prove successful, and hence such methods do not call for reform.

The results of the Debate were :--

For the Motion ... 60 marks. Against the Motion ... 55 marks. The Motion was thus carried by a majority of five marks.

EUROPEAN INFLUENCES IN ASIA AND AFRICA.

The closing Session of the Debating Society, to decide the winner of the Debate Medal for the year 1937-38, was held on March 24th. The subject was :---

"That Europe has, on the whole, Exercised a Beneficial Influence on the Peoples of Asia and Africa."

The speakers were:

FOR THE MOTION : J. Macnamara, T. Dineen, P. O'Sullivan, C. Sheehan, J. Callanan. AGAINST THE MOTION : E. Booth, W. O'Sullivan, C. Hayes, T. Tuomey, B. O'Dowling.

The Government, while admitting that Europeans, for the most part, went to Asia and Africa primarily in their own interests, maintained that Europe had nevertheless exercised a beneficial influence on the people of these continents. The very primitive conditions that prevailed in Asia and Africa were considered ; and then the speakers went on to show that with the advent of the European all the conveniences and advantages of modern life, railroads, electricity, motors, scientific inventions of all kinds, were placed within reach of the peoples of Asia and Africa. Great stress was laid by the Government on the work and influence of Christian missionaries. Priests and nuns brought to the pagan peoples of the East and Africa the light of the Gospel, and with it all those civilising social influences inseparable from Christianity. It was thus apparent that Europe had exercised a beneficial influence on the peoples of Asia and Africa.

The Opposition made a very strong case against the Motion. It was pointed out in the first place that the peoples of Asia at least, had a civilisation of their own in many respects superior to the civilisation of Europe, and therefore had no need of an imported culture. Europeans one and all, Portuguese, Spaniards, English, Dutch, French, etc., had gone to Asia and Africa for purely commercial purposes ; and setting aside, in their greed for gain, all principles of justice and morality, they trampled upon all the most sacred rights of the peoples of these continents. Speakers gave a lurid picture of the African slave-trade, the unfortunate natives dragged away from their homes, herded like cattle in the slaveships, and sold in the markets of America. This nefarious trade in human beings, and such events as the opium war of England against China, were only too characteristic of the relations between Europeans and the peoples of Asia and Africa. While the work of the missionaries received due recognition, the Opposition pointed out that Christianity had influenced a comparatively small portion of the inhabitants of Asia and Africa. Marxism, sweated labour, heavy artillery and death-dealing aeroplanes were also some further samples of what Europe had to contribute to the rest of the world. The Opposition concluded that Europe had not exercised a beneficial influence on the peoples of Asia and Africa.

The Motion was put to the House and was carried by a large majority.

The Medal for Excellence in Debate was awarded to EDWARD BOOTH.

Second Club Debating Society

President-REV. P. COFFEY, S.J.

Secretary-M. SCANLAN. Committee-O. LYNCH, J. GEAGHAN, M. SCANLAN.

SESSION-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7th.

"That the Prosperity of Ireland lies in the Development of Agriculture, and not in Becoming a Manufacturing Country."

> GOVERNMENT—J. Geaghan, R. Power, S. Shiel. OPPOSITION—O. Lynch, T. White, J. Byrne.

O^{PENING} the Debate, J. GEAGHAN made a good case for maintaining agriculture as the main industry of the country. He pointed out that agriculture had been the main occupation of the Irish people from earliest times. Opposing industrialism, he showed the evils which followed in its train—unemployment and the dole. Opening for the Opposition, O. LYNCH contrasted the advantages arising from manufactures, large employment given, and the necessity for Ireland being selfsupporting. pointed out the wealth which agriculture brought to a country. For the Opposition, T. WHITE showed the value of industries in a country. In one of the best speeches of the night, S. SHIEL spoke of the modern evils attending the industrialisation of a country. Citing Russia and Germany as examples, he pointed to Socialism and Communism as the offspring of industrialism. J. BYRNE replied briefly.

In well-reasoned arguments, R. POWER

 For the Motion
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 15

 Against
 ...
 ...
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SESSION-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12th.

"That the Benefits Derived from the Progress of Science and Invention in the Twentieth Century are Outweighed by the Evils, as shown in the Development of War Material, and Evils of Industrialisation and the Loss of Life in Modern Transport."

GOVERNMENT—R. Mannion, E. Cogan, E. Pollacky. OPPOSITION—E. Griffin, H. Gordon, D. Murphy.

R. MANNION opened the Debate for the Government, and in a well-planned speech, pointed out the menace to civilisation nowadays from poison-gas, huge guns and modern weapons of warfare in general. In addition he cited the evils of unemployment from over-industrialisation. In reply, E. GRIFFIN urged the advances made in medicine and surgery. Many who had died in previous warfare might have been cured by modern methods. E. COGAN, speaking for the Motion, showed the loss of life arising

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from motor-cars, aeroplanes and modern transport. For the Opposition H. GORDON stressed the triumphs of our modern science and invention. Replying, E. POLLACKY spoke of the disasters of a modern war. D. MURPHY then brought forward some further points against the Motion.

 For the Motion
 ...
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 Against
 ...
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SESSION—FEBRUARY 20th. "That this House Disapproves of the Ban on Foreign Games enforced by the G.A.A." GOVERNMENT—O.[°] Lynch, M. Scraggs, S. Goggin. OPPOSITION—T. White, M. Leahy, J. Byrne.



Photo by]

[C. & L. Walsh

Back Row-E. Griffin, L. Duffy, J. Cotter, T. White, S. Shiel, M. Leahy, R. Mannion. Second Row-S. Goggin, J. Mullane, J. Byrne, E. Cogan, D. Murphy, E. Pollacky, I. Thornton, M. Garvey. Sitting-R. Ryan, M. Scraggs, M. Scanlan (Secretary), Rev. P. Coffey, S.J.; O. Lynch, R. Power, H. Gordon.

SECOND CLUB DEBATING SOCIETY.

O. LYNCH, opening the Debate, said no arguments existed for a ban on Foreign Games. A man was not any the less an Irishman for playing a particular game. In answer, T. WHITE said that Ireland should play its own games, like any other country in the world, and that Hurling was a finer game than any other. To this J. GOGGIN replied that Rugby was played in every country, and why not in Ireland. For the Opposition, M. LEAHY, speaking with vigour for Gaelic games, said they had been played by our ancestors all down the centuries, and what was good enough for them should be good enough for us. J. BYRNE pointed out the necessity for National games.

For the Mot	ion	 	II
Against		 	8

DEBATES

FINAL SESSION-SUNDAY, APRIL 10th.

"That the Ideal of a United and Independent Ireland, with its Language and Culture Revived is Capable of Achievement."

> GOVERNMENT—J. Mullane, M. Scraggs, E. Cogan. Opposition—J. Cotter, S. Shiel, E. Pollacky.

Speaking with an excellent delivery, J. MULLANE said that Ireland should have her own language and culture. Irish language and culture had been obscured for a long period, and it was time they should be renewed. In vigorous arguments, J. COTTER pointed out that there was no possibility of reviving the language. In reply, M. SCRAGGS contested that both the language and spirit of independence were increasing daily. To these arguments, S. SHIEL replied that it spelled madness for Ireland to try and become independent, with its navy consisting of one ship, and about three aeroplanes in its air-force. In reply, E. COGAN said that the movement begun in 1916 should be carried on. For the Opposition, E. POLLACKY argued that all through the centuries Irishmen could never be got to unite under one leader.

 For the Motion
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 Against
 ...
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The Medal for Excellence in Debate was awarded to J. MULLANE, and the Prize for the Most Improved Speaker to E. Cogan.

Junior Apostolics' Debating Society

MODERN PROGRESS.

The Junior Apostolics held a Debate on Sunday, November 14th. The subject discussed was :---

"That this Age is an Age of Progress."

The speakers were :

FOR THE MOTION : P. Norman, J. Maguire, E. Strickland. AGAINST THE MOTION : B. Hughes, J. Shannon, J. Dowling.

THE speakers in support of the Motion pointed out the great progress which had been made in modern times in all departments of life. This was specially noticeable in the wonderful advance in scientific discovery, which had completely revolutionised society. Thus for instance, electricity was now employed for lighting, heating and motor power, and had completely ousted the very primitive makeshifts of bygone days. The advance in medical science was little short of marvellous. Operations could be performed nowadays, which fifty years ago were quite impossible; and thus it was now easier to preserve and prolong human life. The telephone, the radio, motors and aeroplanes were mentioned as proofs of modern progress. Vast housing schemes, free libraries, the spread of education to all classes of society, tended to raise family and social life to a far higher level than in former times. It must, therefore, be admitted that the present age was an age of progress.

The Opposition maintained that the progress of modern times was more apparent than real. The modern industrial world had eliminated the skilled tradesman, and turned the worker into a mere tool. Besides, the great commercial

" progress " of the world which filled the pockets of a few men, created vast armies of mere wage-earners living on the verge of poverty. From such conditions of things Communism and all its attendant evils had arisen. Moreover the nations of modern times had become huge military camps; and human ingenuity was taxed in the discovery and improvement of deadly weapons for the destruction of human life. The religion of the past had given place to atheism, and neo-paganism challenged Christian faith and morality. An age of slavery and of spiritual and moral chaos could not be called an age of progress.

The Motion was defeated by a large majority.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIALISM.

The 2nd Session of the Junior Debating Society was held on Sunday, April 3rd. The subject debated was :—

"That an Agricultural Ireland is Preferable to an Industrial Ireland."

The speakers were :

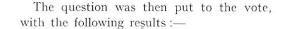
FOR THE MOTION—E. O'Sullivan, T. Ennis, D. O'Reilly. AGAINST THE MOTION—T. Williams, K. Banks, P. Balfe.

T N support of the Motion it was argued that Ireland had all the requisites for an agricultural country, namely a soil and climate admirably suited both for tillage and pasturage. Irish cattle were recognised as second to none; the fame of Irish horses was world-wide; in dairy produce we could compete successfully with any country in the world ; while at the same time the soil was suitable for the growth of both root and grain-crops. Ireland was capable of producing all the necessary foodstuffs for its inhabitants; and the surplus products found a ready market in the densely-populated manufacturing centres of England. If, on the other hand, Ireland turned over into industry we would be forced to import the raw material. Machinery created unemployment, the housing of people in crowded cities, and all the evils that follow in the wake of industrialism. An agricultural Ireland would save our people from the worst evils of modern economic life.

The Opposition contended that Ireland had been in former times an industrial country; and that hence the re-creation of Irish industries was simply the revival of what once had been an outstanding characteristic of our national and economic life. The absence of coal was no longer a barrier to the development of big industries, as the country was now supplied with hydroelectric power. Industry would solve the

an craoibín aoibinn

problem of unemployment and bring prosperity to the country. In this connection it was pointed out that whereas in 1931 only 1,027 persons were employed in the boot and shoe industry, in 1936 the number so employed had risen to 5,563. Speakers did not fail to point to the new cement factory just started at Mungret and its sister plant at Drogheda, as examples of the vigorous industrial life that was awakening in the country. In reply to the objection that industry created an urban population it was noted that all the great civilisations of the world came into being when men were brought into closer contact with each other by means of city-life. An industrial Ireland would thus contribute to the further development of Irish civilisation and culture.



For the Motion ... 10 votes. Against the Motion ... 6 votes.

The Motion was thus carried by a majority of 4 votes.

THE FINAL SESSION OF THE ACADEMY.

To determine the winner of the Debate medal the Final Session of the Academy took place on Wednesday, 13th April. On the merits of the year's work four members were chosen to take part in the contest. The Medal was rewarded to BERNARD O'REILLY.



Απ CRAOIDÍN ΑΟΙΒΊΝΝ

UAIR a leat an ryeal an púo na man Uaccanán támis aoibnear choróe an Jac aoinne Jo món món nuain a cuizead Jun o'aon sut a tosat é. Sé oubaint sac oume ná 50 paib an onóin món cuille 50 mait as an schaoibín Aoibinn asur ná haib rean le rázail níor oineamnaize ná é. b'rion voib é van noois man ná puil innrinc rséil an méio acá déanca aise an ron na h-Éipeann. Ir veacain vo na vaoine atá az empse puar anoir a cuirsint connur man a bi an rzéal ra cin reo le linn dize αη Πασταμάιη. Όι γρισμασ πα πάιγιώπταστα mano beaznac, ní paro mear az murnath na n-Eineann an a oceanzain, an a scluicí, an a sceól, nó, mo téan ! onta rém. Ní h-amáin pan ac ip amlaro a bí áno-mear aca an ceanzain ir nóra ir béara an Saill. Ceap vaoine áiniste 30 paib an lá leó,

30 paib an Saedeal imtiste asur ná paib rásta i néininn ac opeam ruanac a bí as rovan motaro na nSall. Cuaro na vaome reo com pava leir an rséal sun cusavan lappace an ann uaral ápra na cípe oo bádad azur tuzaroir " An Dreatain Cian " an oileán iat-slar Éineann. Ir man rin a bí an rzéal nuain a bí an buadaill óz az éinse ruar 1 5Co. Rorcomáin, ac cuin ré ruim ra Saevils ó túr a óise. Téiseavó ré irceac i ociscio na noaoine as rosluim na Saeoilse, as cainne leir na rean-baoinib asur as bailiusad rséalta ir ampán uata. Nion call ré a ruim ra ceanzain nuain a cuaro ré 50 Coláiroe na Thionoroe i mbaile áta Cliat, ac méaouis an a spád do'n tín ip vo'n ceanzain. Di re painceae i nzac cumann a cuinead an bun cun na Saedilse oo rabail. Di ré an oneam beaz caileamail a cuip Compañ na Saevilse an

bun 1893, azur bí ré 'na Uaccapán ap an 5Compar le bheir azur rice bliaraim.

Sé curpóin a bí as an sConnhad ná an ppiopao náipiúnta asur sac a baineann leir o'ait-múrcaile i seporótio na noaome asur cuise pin pé céao puo ná a céile a bí placcanač ná ceanza ápra na cipe o'aicbeoocainc agur i oo cup 1 mbéalaib na noaome apir. To minis Oubstar ve n-ive an curpóin rin 50 bheas Loitein anneo La colairce reo, nuair a cus ré cuaire ann an céao Domnac 1 mi Feabra, 1914. Dí epuinniusaro món poibliroe as Comparo na Jaeonse i scatain luimnise an lá pan; bi ré de cheartact ra 5Chaoibin 50 otámis pé amaé an orôče pin cun labanta leip na buacaillib. Cuipead riop-caoin ráilce poime an uaip rin má cuipearó plam é.

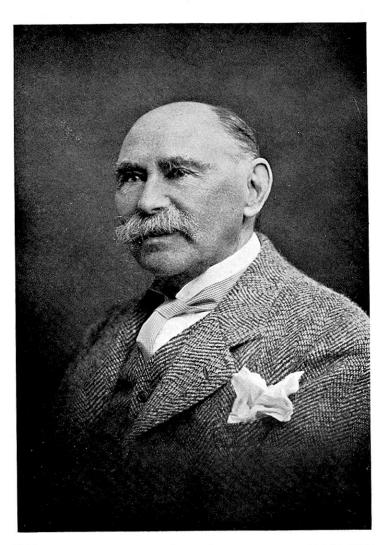
Oudaint ré sun bheás leir teact so Munsaint man so naid eólur aise an an obain bheás a bí 'á téanam ra coláirte le pata an lá. Minis ré annran sun náiriún ánra Éine, so naid a teansa rém aite a cluicí, a ceol ir a pinncí, sun ceans so truispeat munntean na h-Éineann sun Saetil iat asur nac Saill, sun tual tótit beit uaral asur so mbeat mear as sac náiriún eile onta, so mbeat an mear ran onta nuain a beat mear aca onta rém azur ná beav mear az aoinne opťa vá mbervír az rovan inviarv na nZall, nač mbervír m a nZaevealaiv nó 'na nZallaiv ač m a reómíní chíočnuizte.

 \overline{C} uiş an Chaoibin Aoibinn 50 mait an obain món a bí le véanam aişe aşur na conrtaicí a bí ra trlişe nomie i neamjuim na noaoine aşur i şcomačt na namavo. Ni poláin nó bí ánvo-minneač aişe aşur vóčar aibir lárvin 'na čnorve aşur tabaint pé'n a leitéro in aon čon. Nion rtaon pé ámtač. Lean pé ain aş şpiopav na noaoine aşur aş thorv i şcoinne namavo na típe aşur namavo na teanşan.

ζά βιορ αξ απ ρασξαί αποιρ connup man ο'έιμις leip. Fean uapal, léigeannta, άποαιgeanta ipeató é agup pan am gcéatona go caoin cheapta. Τά obain món le tréanam αξ muinntin na h-Éineann póp agup tá púil againn go n-éineocaitó linn pé ptiúnugató an Čhaoibín Aoibinn curpóin Connható na Gaetoilge, curpóin an Čhaoibín pém agup curpóin an Dianpaig to comilionató agup éine tréferent anir paon agup Gaetealat le congnam té agup a Mátan beannuigte.

> 30 maipro án nSaeoils plán asur 30 maipro an Chaoibín a paosal ún.

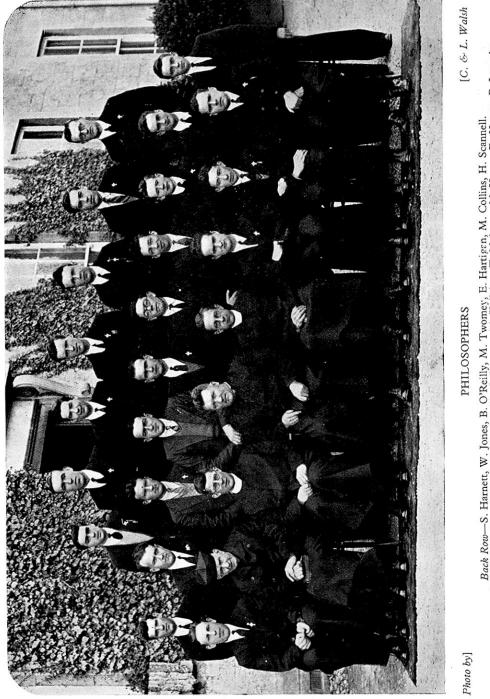




an t-11actarán

Photo]

Lafayette, Dublin



ns, H. Scannell. Hogan, D. Hatton, P. Lysaght. ; M. O'Dwyer, N. Cotter, P. McHugh. Collir , M. , S.J. Hartigen, M. Co er, T. Moloney, J v. E. O'Connor, S O'Reilly, M. Twomey, E. H lle, J. Duggan, M. Kelleher, [.; Rev. J. Kelly, S.J.; Rev.] E.B W. Rev. (Harnett, Back Row—S. Ha —P. Duffy, G. Fox, J , Rev. W. Kane, S.J.; Second Row-Sitting-

The Last Lords of Ormond

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A History of 'The Countrie of The Three O'Kennedies' During The Seventeenth Century: Dermot F. Gleeson, M.A., M.R.I.A. London: Sheed & Ward: (1938), pp. 256.

TN his foreword to "The Last Lords of Ormond," Mr. Gleeson shows us clearly his appreciation of the nature of his task as a local historian, of the ideal to be aimed at, of the difficulties to be surmounted. His aim is to provide a study of local history, which, while throwing more light on the general national story of a given period, will be a guide and source-book for the future parish historian. Modern Irish educational policy has added a practical value to the parish unit as a historical subject, but surely, apart from that, the author's method is in the genuine Irish tradition. Was it not in the 'local history' that Seathrún Céitinn ultimately found the material for his Forus Feasa? The Four Masters were merely synchronisers of local annals. Colgan's Acta Sanctorum is hardly more than a critical redaction. It is only the urban civilisation, remote from the more ancient memorials and repositories of the national pieties-from the lore-bearing mountain or story-laden stream-that is content with the general national history, that mechanism of fact and date hardly related to anything more intimate than the examination result. Our praise, therefore, to the ancient-modern method of The Last Lords of Ormond. But that method presents the historian with the practical difficulties of "the amount of labour and expense involved in the investigation of local history, having regard to the limited circulation available, of getting an adequate return therefor should he venture to commit the results to permanent form." Obviously the latter consideration puts a bulky parish history out of the question. Hence the author has done the nearest thing to his hand by giving us this baronial history of "The Countrie of the Three

O'Kennedies," but he has ensured scope for valuable detailed work by limiting himself mainly to the seventeenth century, with some account of the people of the territory during the preceding centuries.

The nature of this species of historical work makes the result more readable, giving a more intimate and personal acquaintance with the figures we meet in its pages, for we see them in their proper background, here on their lands in Ormond. We learn to appreciate keenly their pre-occupation with preserving their property and ancient ownership in the face of the foreign acquisitiveness of the period, whetted by its success in Ulster. We see the members of the great Brehonical family of the MacEgans turning to the study of English procedure, " in 1610 entering into a complicated Deed to Uses, designed no doubt to safeguard their interests in the new dispensation. Only a few years previously Carbry MacEgan of the Panel of Freeholders had helped to prepare the last notable Brehon Law judgment in Irish history." Yet we find thirty years later the Irish insurgent leader, Rory O'Moore, pleading that a Gaelic University be established "afore Flann MacEgan dies."

The opportunities of the local historian to devote detailed treatment to episodic events, to linger in the byways of history, gives added interest to his researches. The use of local tradition is also well illustrated by Mr. Gleeson's account of the following unique saga in Ormond history. The author when a young attorney asked the tenant of a certain plot why it had always been held in freehold. The owner said that he had heard that it was due to "a man named Thady O'Meara." The author's subsequent study showed how the tradition was founded on fact. Thady O'Meara, a minor, appealing in 1653 (by his guardian, one Anthony Dopping), for a reversal of the Cromwellian confiscation order, gained exemption on the curious grounds that his father Daniel " was a minor in 1641, and therefore incapable of malice, moreover that the said Daniel, very conveniently, (at least for his son), at the age of thirteen years became sore distracted and of non-sane memory, in which distraction he continued until he died in the year 1652," thus remaining during all the "troubled times" legally incapable of acts of disaffection to either King or Parliament. That he was not also legally incapable of marriage during this same period does not seem to be remarked on by the Cromwellian Attorney-General. One suspects that the difficulty was more than counterbalanced by the more pertinent "fact," alleged by Dopping, that the same distracted Daniel had been brought up, by that careful guardian, as a "good Protestant." If this Anthony Dopping were the well-known Protestant Bishop of Meath, he would have lived long enough to have been slightly disappointed in his ward, who sided with James II in 1690, but the disappointment would have been assuaged, for Thady managed to have all his property restored to him by William III in 1701. Mr. Gleeson's informant, no doubt, held his land in freehold, owing to his ancestors having been tenants of Dopping's Thady O'Meara. An old man was still living in 1900 who remembered when "the O'Meara" lived at Ballymackey Castle.

Tracing the family saga of these O'Mearas to its beginnings, we come on a more curious and notorious character. For Mr. Gleeson would suggest that the rise of the family fortunes was due to the influence of the Elizabeth's "archbishop of Cashel," who would have been "uncle-in-law" to Thady's great-grandfather. The author recounts a curious Ormond episode of this Irish Talleyrand's career, which took place at "his house of Ballymackey" in 1599. He was captured there by insurgent forces under

Con, son of Hugh O'Neill. A letter of instructions from Hugh shows what was the attitude of the Irish leader towards Miler. As a Bishop (which he was) the pseudoarchbishop is to be released unconditionally "for none, this side of the Pope hath authority to lay hands on his person." Moreover, Miler seemed to be, at this time, seriously intending "to return from that way," and he certainly succeeded in making O'Neill commend him as "a friend and ally with us." The popular Irish estimate of Miler, as expressed by the friar Eoghan O'Dubhthaigh, is more devastating. Eoghan's verses describe a tragic incongruity, in this booted and spurred bráthair whose very name, Maol Mhuire, is an irony :

A Maoil gan Mhuire, a Mhaoil Mheic gCraith, Gé nach maith a n-abair sibh, Maol gan Mhuire is Muire gan Mhaol, D'ainm baiste sgaoil mar sin.

"Bionn annamh iongantach." Such figures as these are the rather startling exceptions to the main theme of the author, which is the story of the fidelity of the people of Ormond during the stresses of the seventeenth century, and the consequences of fidelity with regard to the ownership of their land. That ownership in the Palatinate of Ormond, was held under a kind of compromise between the native laws and foreign feudalism. It was, one might say, only externally feudal, internally, the tenures, at least in the early days of the period, were generally according to the Irish laws and customs. Gradually this changes until the Cromwellian cataclysm levels Upper and Lower Ormond to uniformity with the greater part of the country. This statement of the situation would be inadequate, but Mr. Gleeson does not leave it so, for he goes on to show how, though the tenures after Cromwell were English, the tenants were of the old stock. It is the conclusive manner in which he proves this, with date, name and townland, from the Books of Survey and Distribution and the

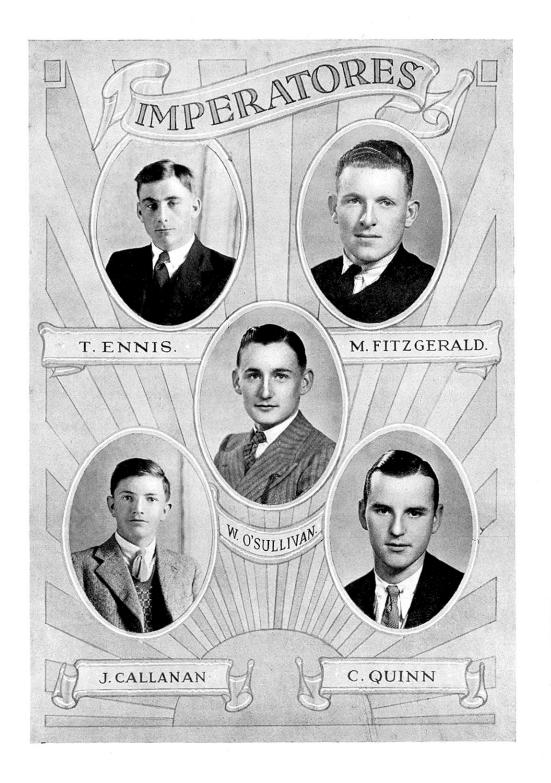
Hearth-money Rolls, that Mr. Gleeson earns our highest admiration, as well as the gratitude of his countrymen, both of Ormond and of Ireland. He shows us how the *de facto* exemptions of the native population from the Cromwellian transplantation orders were the rule rather than the exception, how even the old owners of the land must have simply become tenants under the new Cromwellian superstructure of English landlordism. When the author says that "the effect of this exemption has not been properly appreciated," he is underrating the value of his own work. but he knows how "the general historians have pointed to Tipperary as being the county where the transplantation was most complete, working on the undoubted fact that the number of particulars delivered from it to the Commissioners and consequent certificates of transplantation delivered by them (220) and the numbers of persons mentioned in these papers as intending to transplant (8,635) are relatively the greatest of all the counties." However, thanks to Mr. Gleeson's work as a particular historian we see that "only thirty-three Particulars were delivered out of a possible four hundred and eighty-seven, or three hundred at the worst estimate." He confirms from later sources "the conclusion that by far the greater number of the landowners of Tipperary (and a fortiori elsewhere) completely ignored the transplantation order for one reason or another." Mr. Gleeson's study, it would seem, has

dealt effectively with the legend of Cromwellian blood affecting the Irish race. Indeed a strong argument might be advanced that the seventeenth century was the decisive factor effecting the racial integrity of Ireland. The abiding impression of *The Last Lords of Ormond* is that of the nation going through the furnace-blast of the most testing of centuries, and emerging intact and integral. The hammer strokes of persecution

and confiscation welded hitherto discordant elements into racial unity. The few Anglo-Normans, Butlers, Graces and Mariscos whom we find at the beginning of the century have become Irish as a result of it. Three previous centuries of fosterage had made them Irish in culture; after this the name Sean-Ghall had lost any real content; they were one in race with the O'Kennedys, the O'Glissanes, the O'Hogans. Surely there is no ancient stock in Europe that has such a wellestablished warrant for basing their cultural and political nationality on racial integrity as this same race in Ormond or in Ireland. The seventeenth century wars, the subsequent enactment of Penal Codes on the part of the English, and the observance on the part of the Irish of the marriage laws of the Council of Trent (laws of the same tenor as the Ne Temere Decree of our own day)these are the most potent factors for the survival of the historic Irish nation. The Irish who fell away became quickly merged into the Colonial stock; any foreign strain (whether English, Lowland-Scot, Huguenot or German Palatine), became by conversion rapidly absorbed into the Irish race. Confirmation of this concrete reality may be found by collating the racial-religious significance, in the Gaedhealtachts of Munster or Ulster to-day, of the three words : *Gaedheal* ; Sasanach; Albanach. It is the English words that have changed their content, for did not Wolfe Tone himself write the phrase: "the Roman Catholics, the Irish properly so-called." It was in the seventeenth century that the currents were set, and the basic fact of that century's history was the one of religion. Mr. Gleeson, working in his special field, has put the general historian in his debt, if only by throwing this transcendant Irish fact into high relief.

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S. Ó Munchtle, C.Í.



Prize Day

THE Annual Distribution of Prizes was held on Whit-Sunday, June 5th. When the guests had assembled the Prefect of Studies, prior to announcing the results of the House Examinations, read the following Report of the year's work :—

REPORT OF THE PREFECT OF STUDIES

EXAMINATION SUCCESSES, 1937.

VERY REV. FATHER RECTOR, REV. FATHERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

As Prefect of Studies, I first report the examination successes of last year.

Last Summer, 15 students completed their philosophical studies most successfully. They proved themselves in written and oral examinations, and in the Autumn they entered on the final stages of their studies for the priesthood in various theological seminaries in Ireland and elsewhere.

In the Leaving Certificate Examination last Summer, 15 boys were presented and 13 passed, 6 getting Honours.

Last June 23 of our boys secured their Matriculation for the National University of Ireland.

In the Intermediate Certificate, of 21 who did the examination, 17 passed, 6 getting Honours.

These results must be regarded as very satisfactory indeed, especially as many of those successful were not brilliant boys, but boys of quite ordinary ability who attained success as a result of their own constant and systematic effort. Specially gratifying were the Irish results. Of the 36 boys who did the Certificate Examinations, all passed in Irish and 14 got Honours in that subject.

In Music, too, 14 boys were presented for the Examinations of the Royal Irish Academy of Music. All passed, 5 getting 1st Class Honours and another 5 getting 2nd Class Honours.

Our sincere congratulations are due to

the boys who were successful at the various examinations, and our genuine thanks to Father Gallagher and to the Masters who, with most painstaking effort, led them to success.

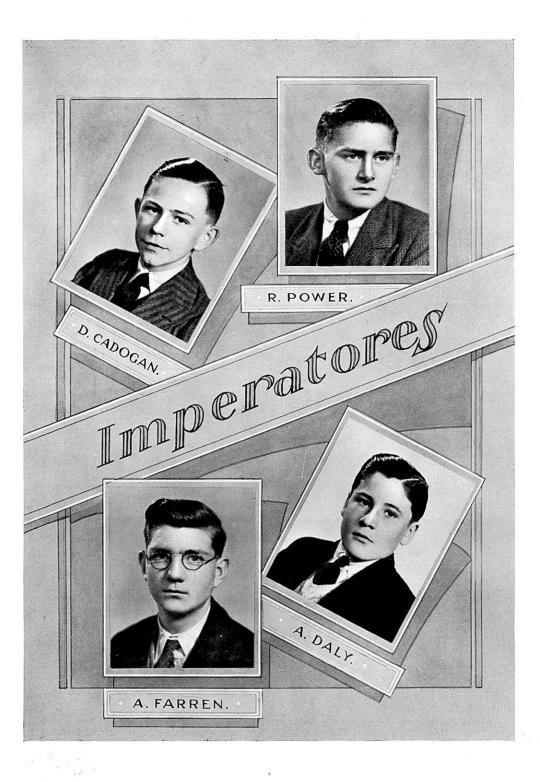
A SERIOUS EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

An Incomplete Secondary Education.

During the school year, now drawing to a close, my greatest difficulty, and the greatest difficulty of the Masters, has been to inspire with ambition and to excite to real intellectual activity those boys who are possessed of the very false idea that their secondary education should end with Matriculation. And I understand that our difficulty in this respect is also the difficulty of Prefects of Studies and of Masters in other schools. I speak of course mainly of the boys of the 5th year class, of those boys who will sit for Matriculation this month.

At the present time, boys who just succeed in passing Matriculation cannot be considered to have completed a sound secondary education. They have not that foundation which will enable them to go ahead with success when they leave school.

Matriculation is merely the minimum that is required to get one's name on the University register. The professors, speaking from their experience, will tell you that to succeed at the University it is necessary for a boy to have the intellectual foundation that is acquired when the Leaving Certificate Course is studied for two full years. What



PRIZE DAY

they say is verified by the University Examination results. Read these results as they appear in the newspaper. Read them as they appear in the various college annuals. Allow for the exception, of course, and then you will find that the boys who do well, the boys who get through in normal time are the boys who sat for the Leaving Certificate Examination before leaving school. On the other hand, there are University students whose University career is an almost hopeless uphill fight the whole time. They seldom get their examinations at the first attempt, and many of them give up without obtaining their degrees. All these had Matriculation, of course, but in very many cases they had no more. In very many cases they owe their difficulty and their failure to the fact that they entered the University without possessing a solid intellectual foundation.

The Leaving Certificate Course.

And what is true of University careers is equally true of other careers. The Leaving Certificate and not Matriculation is the minimum that is required for all but the very lowest grades of the Civil Service. It is required for Army Cadetships. The Honours Leaving Certificate is required by the Electricity Supply Board when they make appointments; and only boys with the highest honours get those appointments. Again, the standard of education that is required by the Irish Banks is becoming more and more that of the Leaving Certificate. Nowadays, Bank examinations are being held in which the number of candidates applying, who have already got Pass or Honours in the Leaving Certificate, exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled. In a word, it would seem that the day has come when the Leaving Certificate is accepted as the standard of education that is required of an Irish boy if he hopes to succeed at the University or to obtain any appointment worth while.

The Masters here in Mungret realise this

fact, and we realise also the educational value of the Leaving Certificate course.

What is more essential to a boy leaving school than that he should have a sound knowledge of Catholic Doctrine? Nothing could be more satisfactory than the present Religious Knowledge course for Senior Pupils. But it is a two-year course and requires to be studied for two years if a boy is to really profit by it.

Latin and Mathematics are two subjects at the very top of the list of those which develop accuracy in thinking. It is only in the second year of the Leaving Certificate that it is possible to complete a really satisfactory course in these subjects. And such a course is covered in that year.

It goes without saying, that a good foundation for the appreciation of Irish and English literature and of History is essential to a boy if he is to get genuine profit and pleasure from his reading afterwards and if he is to be considered well educated. It is only in the top classes of a school, in the Leaving Certificate classes, that it is possible to study in some detail a fairly wide course in these subjects.

We in Mungret recognize the educational value of the complete Leaving Certificate course. We realise also its practical value at the present time and we accept it as our standard. Hence our difficulty when we come to deal with boys who foolishly set for themselves a lower standard than that of the school. And sometimes we cannot but feel that such boys get encouragement for their erroneous views from their parents and from others at home.

An Appeal to Parents.

On this account, therefore, I appeal to the parents of our boys. I ask them to realise how important it is for their children that they be permitted to remain at school till they have acquired that intellectual foundation which will enable them to think and to speak and to write clearly, and accurately, so that they may be able to obtain good positions and take their proper place in the life of the Church and of our country; so that they may be able to get genuine profit and pleasure from their reading and from their intercourse with educated men. Surely parents will not deny their boys this intellectual foundation. Let them insist, therefore, that they remain at school till they have completed the full Leaving Certificate course, and let parents do everything in their power to persuade their boys that by so remaining the full time at school, they are doing something well worth while. By adopting this attitude parents will do the greatest possible service to their own children and to this College.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

During the year we have done our very best to overcome the difficulty presented by boys who set a low educational standard for themselves. And we have succeeded to a very great extent. The conduct in the Study-Hall and the work done there throughout the year has been most satisfactory. Voluntary study-a half an hour daily from the end of January on-has been attended extremely well, and by boys from all the classes.

Throughout the year a really splendid effort has been made by the members of our Leaving Certificate 2nd Year class. L.C. 2 is a really hard-working class. So, too, is L.C. 1B, the 5th year Pass class. The members of these two classes deserve every success at the forthcoming examinations.

Very satisfactory work has been done throughout the year in all the other classes; but a special word of praise is due to 3A and to 4A and to our lowest class, 2B.

The spirit of work among the Philosophers and the results obtained by them are well up to, and may even surpass, the high standard set by their predecessors of former years. This is borne out by the fact that in the written examinations held last week, very many secured over 80 per cent, while no one got below 50 per cent. in any individual subject.

Certainly, so far as the Studies are concerned, another very successful year has been brought almost to a close, and the leaders in each subject as well as the Imperatores of the classes well deserve their prizes.

Prize Winners, June, 1938

PHILOSOPHY.

Aggregate, 2nd Year : Aggregate, 1st Year : Theodicy : Ethics : Cosmology Criteriology : Ontology Religious Knowledge : Physics :

LEAVING CERTIFICATE-2nd Year.

- Aggregate : Application : Religious Knowledge : Irish : English : Latin : History Geography : Mathematics :
- Michael Hogan. Edmund Hartigan. Michael Hogan. Michael Hogan. William Jones. Michael Collins. Patrick Lysaght. Edmund Hartigan. Michael Hogan.

William Dunphy.

William Dunphy.

Michael O'Donovan.

Michael O'Donovan.

LEAVING CERTIFICATE-1st Year A. Thomas Ennis. Aggregate :

Application :

Irish :

Latin

English :

History :

Latin :

History

Peter Norman. Religious Knowledge : Patrick O'Sullivan. Thomas Ennis. Thomas Ennis. Patrick O'Sullivan. Thomas Ennis. Thomas Ennis. Thomas Ennis.

LEAVING CERTIFICATE-1st Year B.

Michael Fitzgerald. Brian Deady. Michael Fitzgerald. Religious Knowledge : Frederick Shackleton. Bernard Hughes. Frederick Shackleton Frederick Shackleton. Frederick Shackleton. Frederick Shackleton. Geography : Mathematics : Daniel McCauley.

INTERMEDIATE CERTIFIC	CATE—4th Year A.
Aggregate :	Joseph Callanan,
Application :	Edward Sullivan.
Religious Knowledge :	Joseph Callanan.
	Cornelius O'Brien. Sylvester Shiel.
English :	Cyril Roche.
Latin :	Joseph Callanan.
History and Geography :	Joseph Callanan.
French :	Joseph Callanan.
Mathematics :	Joseph Callanan.
Drawing :	Hugh Gordon.

Photo]

INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE-4th Year B. Aggrega 1111

Aggregate :	Coleman Quinn.
Application :	John Shannon.
Religious Knowledge :	Jeremiah Goggin.
Irish :	Coleman Quinn.
English :	John Shannon.
Latin :	Oliver Plunkett.
French :	Coleman Quinn.
History and Geography :	Peter Sileehv.
Mathematics :	Oliver Plunkett.



[C. & L. Walsh M. HOGAN Philosophy 2nd Year.

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INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE-3rd Year A.

Denis Cadogan.
Eamonn O'Connor.
Malachy O'Neill.
Joseph Mullane.
John Dowling.
Denis Cadogan.
John O'Connor.
Denis Cadogan.
Denis Cadogan.

INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE-3rd Year B.

Aggregate :	Reginald Power.
Application :	Joseph Maguire.
Religious Knowledge :	Edmond Cogan
Irish :	Reginald Power.
English :	(Not awarded).
Latin :	Reginald Power.
French :	Reginald Power.
History and Geography :	Martin Scraggs.
Mathematics :	Michael Leahy.
Drawing :	Eamonn Pollaky.

INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE-2nd Year A.

Aggregate :	Anthony Farren.
Application :	Patrick O'Connor.
Religious Knowledge :	Patrick O'Connor.
Irish :	Anthomy Farren.
English :	Bernard Coleman.
Latin :	Bernard Coleman.
French :	Bernard Coleman.
History and Geography :	Anthony Farren.
Mathematics :	Anthony Farren.

INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE-2nd Year B.

Aggregate :	Aloysius Daly.
Application :	Niall Haves.
Religious Knowledge :	Patrick Goggin.
Irish :	Francis Dolan.
English :	Michael O'Shea.
Latin :	Niall Nestor.
History :	Jeremiah Geary.
Geography :	Aloysius Daly.
Mathematics-Div. 1 :	Aloysius Daly.
Mathematics—Div. 2:	Daniel Nyhan.

SPEECH OF VERY REV. FATHER RECTOR

After the distribution of prizes, Very Rev. Father Rector, addressing the assembly, said :---

We offer our congratulations to the boys of last year, and to the Prize-winners of to-day. While congratulating them, we may remember the words of St. Paul: "All run, indeed; but one receiveth the prize." Many have run, and run well; and though they did not receive Prizes, we may congratulate them on the efforts they had made to get the best places they could in the race. It is that effort that really counts. If there were not many worthy competitors,

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Geography : Mathematics : Aggregate : William O'Sullivan. Application : Michael O'Donovan. William O'Sullivan. William Dunphy. Irish : William O'Sullivan. English :

the Prizes would not mean so much to the winners.

Speaking of competition, we must realise that though we may regret it, there is keen competition for every position worth having to-day. In that connection I should like to emphasise what Father Barrett has just said. In competitive examinations the Leaving Certificate standard is practically essential. Many boys think that when they have Matriculation, they are finished men of the world; but the facts are otherwise, as they learn only too soon.

In the Games, though we did not win any Cups, we have, I think, done well. In the Munster Senior Rugby we went under in the semi-final to the ultimate winners of the Cup. In the Junior competition we were beaten by a single try in the Final. Our Hurling record is not so good; but the team was light and inexperienced, and they did better than we expected that they would. But whether we won or lost, I think I am right in saying that the pleasantest feature of the games was the excellent spirit that prevailed amongst the boys all through.

Perhaps I may turn for a moment to the wider issues involved in the work of a school. We all realise, of course, that the fundamentally important task of a school is the formation of character. Knowledge is important, vitally important, because knowledge is a mighty power in the hands of any man; and we have too many examples before our eyes of how that power may be misused and misdirected not to realise that the principles which guide that power are of supreme moment in the life of a man and of a nation. In a world in which every principle that the Catholic mind holds sacred is being challenged and scoffed at, it is clear that an added responsibility lies on those who have a share in the training of the young.

Here in Ireland we have come to the parting of the ways. The long struggle during which the interests of the people were invariably concentrated on political issues is almost ended. We look forward to the future with hope and confidence. After long centuries we are free to turn our attention to ourselves; and we may look forward to developing our national individuality in untrammelled freedom. Of old it was said of Greece that "conquered Greece took her conquerors captive," in other words, that Grecian philosophy and



[C. & L. Walsh E. HARTIGAN Philosophy 1st Year.

culture came to dominate the minds of those whose power had taken from her her freedom. Is there a danger that the opposite may be true of ourselves, that a liberated Ireland may yet lie in bondage, that an alien philosophy and culture may take a firm grip on our minds? There may be. There may not be. But we should close our eyes to the possibility. Through our long history we have preserved a PRIZE DAY

national character, a culture and an idealism which are peculiarly our own; and the loss of any one of them would be a disaster. The highest inspiration of our people has been an idealism, before which the so-called ideologies of to-day pale into insignificance; an idealism which is as old as Christianity, and which will still be young when the Empires of to-day will be but a memory. We must remain true to that idealism to-day.

I do not think it too much to say that outside our shores many are watching with interest the development of thought in this country. It is a compliment to us as a great Catholic nation; it is also a measure of our responsibility. The lines which that development will take will in great measure depend on the formation which is given in the schools. We realise our responsibility and are trying to do our best. In doing so we look, as always, for the sympathy and appreciation of the parents. For while the school is a mighty moulding force, it is helped incalculably by the friendly cooperation of the parents.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The distribution of prizes was followed by an entertainment which consisted of an Irish rendering of Henri Ghéon's "Encore," and the Trial Scene in "The Merchant of Venice." The names of the boys who acted the parts in these plays are as follows :—

۵RíS i, La Joyeuse Farce des 'Encore' Henri Ghéon

an juireann :

an	rear	• •		C. O Cuama,
An	bean		3.2	m. Ó Riam.
111	comursa			l. C. Uilliam.
N 11	SAJART		18 M	1. O Oonnéada.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

Act V.	SCE	ne I	
The Duke of Venice			B. O'Reilly.
ANTONIO, a Merchant of	Venice		D. Hatton.
BASSANIO, his friend and	husban	d of	
Portia			E. Griffin.
GRATIANO, friend of As	ntonio	and	
Bassanio			M. Scraggs.
SALERIO, a Courtier			T. White.
Shylock, a rich Jew			J. Dowling.
PORTIA, wife of Bassanio			B. Harding.
JESSICA, her waiting ma	id, wife	e of	
Gratiano			R. Ryan.
Magnificoes of Venice	O.	Lync	
			M. Scanlan.

SCENE : Venice,-A Court of Justice.

After tea the visitors were entertained by a musical selection given by the Boherbuoy No. I Brass and Reed Band, conducted by Mr. D. McCormack. The proceedings were closed by Solemn Benediction in the College Chapel.



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Process of Cement Manufacture

CEMENT is made by the burning of a mixture of alluvial clay and fineground limestone to form a clinker, and this clinker is ground into a fine powder, which is called cement.

The Stone.

The limestone is quarried from the hill called Temple Mungret, and this large stone is fed into an electric stone-crusher. Then this crushed stone is taken on a rubber-band conveyor to the storage. As required, a certain portion of this crushed stone is put into the raw mill for further grinding. Inside this large rotating mill are steel balls which continually fall over the crushed stone, so as to break it up into very fine particles.

The Alluvial Clay.

The mud of the low-lying fields or corcasses is lifted by a dredger, mixed with water and driven up to the factory silo by a huge pump fixed to a floating pontoon. Then this watery mud is mixed with the crushed limestone in the raw mill, and this mixture of clay and limestone is called slurry. This is taken to the slurry tanks by an elevator.

The Slurry Basin.

This is a great concrete tank for storing of the slurry after it has been properly mixed in the slurry tanks. On top of the basin is a great mechanical mixer driven by electricity. This mixer must always keep moving around and around, lest the sediment settle. From the slurry tank the viscous matter is raised by an elevator to the upper end of the kiln, and by a scoup wheel-fed into the kiln at a fixed rate.

The Kiln.

The kiln is a great rotating cylindrical shell lined with firebricks. This long kiln is carried on six tyres and rotated by electric power. Near the upper end, the viscous matter is fed from the slurry tank. As this wet matter slides down the inside of the great hot rotating kiln, it gradually hardens to form clinker.

As you see from the picture, this kiln is sloped upwards to the great chimney. Through the chimney pass the smoke and gases of the kiln. This chimney is very high—150 feet—and is an outstanding mark of the Mungret country-side.

The Firing.

At the lower end of the kiln, the mill, which powders the coal, is situated and it blows the coal dust into the kiln. Considerable care is required in firing the kiln so as to get a properly burned clinker, and, at the same time, not to crack the firebrick lining.

At the lower end of the kiln are to steel tubes containing chains criss-crossed, through which the hot clinkers pass to be cooled off, and the cooling air is, after this passage, used for the combustion in the kiln.

As the gravel-sized clinkers drop out of the end of the kiln, they are carried away by an overhead grab and deposited on the floor of the crane store.

The Mill.

The clinkers, together with a small addition of gypsum, are sent into a large revolving mill to be ground into fine dust, and from this mill the ground powder is passed through a finely meshed sieve into the three great silos. The small addition of gypsum regulates the setting-time of the cement.

Beside the silos is the packing machine. This machine automatically fills the paper bags with the finished cement, and these



Exchanges

The Editor of the MUNGRET ANNUAL acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following :---The Belvederian; The Clongownian; The Xaverian; St. Aloysius' College Magazine; The Oratory School Magazine; Loyola College Review, Loyola College (Madras); The Aloysian; The Rock; St. Joseph's College Magazine; The Mountaineer; Baeda; Good Counsel; The Mary Immaculate Training College Annual; Alma Mater; St. Mary's High School Magazine (Bombay); The Star; The Rockwell Annual; St. Mary's College Magazine; Belmont Abbey School Magazine; Prior Park Magazine; The Ratcliffian.



bags are deposited by an endless chain into

Underneath the packing house is a large

balcony to accommodate two lorries at the

same time as they load up and transport

Castlemungret factory has the record of

producing Ireland's first cement.

the packing house.

the finished article.

ACTORS IN "Anis" AND "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE." [Egleston Bros.

Rugby

BEFORE entering on a detailed account of our fortunes on the various fields of sport, we wish to offer our thanks to all those who have helped us in various ways. Of those to whom we are indebted, Rev. W. McElligott, S.J., must come first. To him is due in great measure the spirit of hard work and co-operation which inspired the boys whom he trained last year. We would thank, too, our Captain, Bryan Hurley, for the keen interest which he displayed throughout the year in all the Cup teams. Mr. Frank Hayes, we would wish to thank very specially for refereeing matches for us in the course of the year.

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All those who represented us in the various Cup competitions can look back with pleasure on the creditable performance which they gave on each occasion that they took the field. The foundation of their success was laid in the half-day matches and practice games, where one and all played up with energy and goodwill. The measure of their achievement may be judged by the fact that they reached the semi-final in the Munster Senior Schools' Cup and the Limerick City Cup.

We had six players chosen for the North Munster Trial teams, M. Tarpey, C. Hayes, M. J. Howard, J. J. O'Connor, M. Ryan and R. O'Beirne. Of these, two were chosen to represent North Munster, namely, C. Hayes and M. Tarpey, with M. J. Howard as First Sub. Forward. Michael Tarpey crowned his achievements by winning his Interprovincial Cap as wing-threequarter on the Munster team which played against Leinster.

FRIENDLIES.

MUNGRET HOUSE TEAM v. CRESCENT OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

NOVEMBER 14TH, 1937.

A bright cold day with the field in good condition afforded an excellent opportunity for the display of good football. At the outset the game was very even, our forwards heeling well in the scrum, and the backs handling in first-rate style. For the first twenty minutes things were pretty evenly balanced, until finally the Crescent left-centre cut through and led his wing over for a fine try. When play was resumed Mungret attacked with vigour, and they were pressing their opponents hard when the whistle sounded half-time.

In the second half our forwards did not bind so well. As a result our defence line was heavily bombarded by our opponents, who began to run up a steady score. However, towards the middle of the second half Ryan, our out-half, received the ball on the Crescent twenty-five line and forced his way over for a try near the posts. The Crescent proving in the end a stronger and better team, won an easy victory. MUNGRET SENIOR CUP TEAM v. ROCKWELL SENIOR CUP TEAM. November 25th, 1937.

This match gave us a good opportunity to try our Cup XV. against a team with a high reputation in Munster School Rugby. Unfortunately the day was bad and the field very heavy. As long as the ball remained dry the backs of both sides took the game in hand; but when the ball became wet and greasy all the work fell to the forwards. Both sides had a good forward pack, our opponents having several inter-provincial players. Despite the unfavourable weather conditions the game was played strenuously. The Mungret forwards broke away several times with brilliant dribbles; and in the loose they proved quite a match for their opponents. The tackling by both forwards and backs of the home team was quite good.

Score : Mungret, Nil. Rockwell, Nil.

MUNGRET S.C.T. v. CHRISTIANS' SCHOOLS, LIMERICK S.C.T.

A fine day and a dry field promised a good game; and we were not disappointed. We were surprised to find that the Mungret forwards, who formed the strongest portion of the team, were kept well in hand by their opponents. Mungret did not bind well in the tight; and in the loose they allowed the Christian forwards to come through with the ball at their feet. Christians assumed the offensive from the very outset; but the tackling of the Mungret backs, especially the fine work of Tarpey, Geaghan and MacNamara warded off all serious danger. At half-time neither side had scored.

The opening of the second half was marked by two very good movements on the part of the Mungret backs. Soon Geaghan got the ball away, and Tarpey, beating two men, scored a fine try far out. A strong counter-attack by Christians well-nigh reduced our lead, and we were forced to touch down. From the kick-out the Mungret forwards, led by Howard, Hayes, Hanafin and Mitchell brought the ball down field. From a loose scrum Geaghan gave the ball to Tarpey, and MacNamara scored a splendid try near the posts, to which he added the extra points. From this to the end of the match the game was confined to the mid-field.

Score : Mungret, 8 points. Christians, Nil. ATHLETICS

CUP MATCHES

MUNGRET v. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, LIMERICK.

THOMOND PARK, LIMERICK, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1938.

Technical Institute attacked from the outset. Binding, heeling, and breaking up in first-class style, they gave our backs little opportunity of handling the ball. Hammering hard at our defence, they were no sooner driven from our twenty-five line than they were back again with renewed vigour and determination. Then, about the middle of the first half the game underwent a complete change. There was a loose scrum mid-field; a Mungret forward kicked high into the air; the At the renewal of play after half-time, Technical, with a rearranged back-line, made some very dangerous rushes. They were unfortunate in missing a penalty kick about twenty yards out. Mungret then attacked, and on two occasions good back movements seemed to promise a certain score. But Technical successfully warded off the danger and were once again unfortunate in a good attempt at a drop goal. Shortly after this MacNamara added to the Mungret score with a very good kick from a difficult angle. Our players improved as the struggle went on, and finished a good game by a well-deserved victory.

Score : Mungret, 11 points. Technical Institute, Nil.

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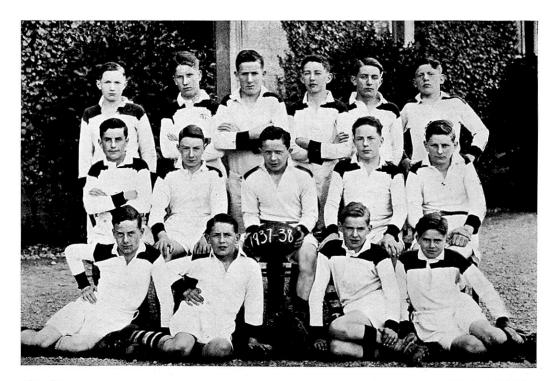


Photo by]

III CLUB RUGBY XV.

[C. & L. Walsh

Back Row—C. Roche, S. Hannon, T. Crowe, K. Henry, J. Twomey, M. O'Shea. Sitting—J. Ryan, D. Connolly, P. O'Connor (Capt.), R. Le Bas, M. Dunphy. On Ground—J. Geary, J. Nestor, G. O'Sullivan, N. Hayes.

Technical full missed the catch. Merritt, who had followed up the kick, fielded the ball on the bounce, and covering the interval of thirty yards at top speed scored between the posts. Mungret now assumed the offensive, but they failed to push home their advantage. A scrum on the Technical twenty-five gave an opening to our backs; and a swift passing movement, executed in perfect time and style sent O'Beirne over for a try far out on the line.

MUNGRET v. PRESENTATION COLLEGE, COBH. (Semi-Final).

Playing with the wind, Mungret, though a younger and lighter team, at once attacked and played with dash and determination. The forwards packed well, and their tackling was extremely effective. The pressure was maintained for fully ten minutes, the backs taking their share in the struggle with some very spectacular play. The

game then moved into our half and remained there for some time, until Howard, with a long kick, carried the war into the enemy's country. We were, however, quickly forced back to our own twenty-five. Receiving from his own out-half, the Presentation right-centre got through for a try. Nothing daunted, Mungret resumed the offensive, but there was no further score on either side when half-time came.

Despite the fact that they were now playing against the wind, Mungret forced the game right back to their opponents' line. Yet despite the fact that the backs received the ball as often as their opponents, and that the forwards showed themselves as good, and in some ways better than a stronger and heavier pack, we failed to cross the Presentation line for a score. Until the middle of the second half Presentation were pinned down to their twenty-five. At last their out-half kicked high down the field and found touch at the halfway line. Presentation now attacked, driving the Mungret team back to its goal-line, and shortly after scored a very fine drop-goal. Mungret still full of fight attacked with vigour, and a splendid rush, led by Hanafin, brought the ball into the Presentation twenty-five. When the whistle went Mungret was battling fiercely in the Presentation twenty-five. We were unable, however, to reduce the lead of our opponents, and were forced to yield the laurels of victory to the team which ultimately won the Cup.

Score: Presentation, 7 points. Mungret, Nil.

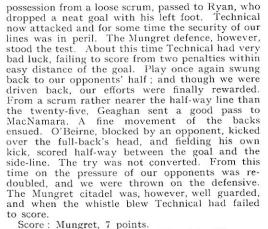
LIMERICK CITY SCHOOLS' CUP

MUNGRET v. LIMERICK TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

AT MUNGRET, MARCH 27TH, 1938.

We took the field with high hopes of victory, and determined to retain in our possession the trophy won by our team of last year. Mungret attacked at once; but despite the fact that our team had the wind in its favour, and made use of every device they knew, the Technical defence could not be broken down. The quick break-away of the Technical forwards was moreover worrying our backs a good deal. We succeeded, nevertheless, in keeping the play in Technical twenty-five during the latter part of the first half. Forwards and backs kept up steady pressure, and despite the heroic attempts of MacNamara and O'Beirne to cross their opponents' line, Mungret had failed to score when the half-time whistle blew.

The second half witnessed a change in the Mungret tactics, resulting in a much more vigorous game. A fine loose rush, in which Howard, Mitchell, Hanafin and O'Connor took a leading part carried the game into Technical half. Geaghan getting



Technical Institute, Limerick, Nil.

MUNGRET v. CHRISTIANS' SCHOOLS, LIMERICK.

The following account of this match appeared in The Limerick Leader :-

" In a match full of thuils, Christians (Limerick) defeated Mungret College (holders) in the semifinal of the Limerick Schools' Cup at Crescent Grounds on Sunday last. The weather and pitch were ideal for the game. and both sides gave the best exhibition of Schools' Rugby played this season. Starting off in whirlwind fashion, Christians almost scored in the first minute, Lawlor collecting from the scrum to break through on the blind side and run half the field before parting to G. McCarthy, who was bundled into touch in the corner. Mungret, in a like fashion, brought play to the Christians' line, who saved by touching down. After ten minutes play a bad mistake was made by one of the Mungret backs, who attempted to kick to touch. The strong wind brought the ball over his line for G. McCarthy to open the scoring. Fielding failed to convert. A few minutes from the interval Christians increased their lead when Collery crossed, Fielding again failing to add the extra points. The half-time whistle went without any further scoring.

"Mungret had the advantage of the wind in the second period, but were unable to reduce the lead. The lively Christian pack sweeping all before them in the loose to keep Mungret on the defensive until the end without any further score from either side. Christians were best represented by Lawlor, Collery, Tobin, G. McCarthy, Mulcahy and Keogh. Mungret players to catch the eye were Tarpey, O'Beirne, McNamara, Hanafin and Howard."

Score : Christians' 6 points. Mungret, Nil.

Hurling

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DR. KEANE CUP

MUNGRET v. ST. MUNCHIN'S.

OCTOBER 31ST, 1937.

V/E started the season with a practically untried team, as we had very few of last year's players. Despite this handicap the Mungret team from the very start of the match made a good impression. Soon, however, Munchin's settled down to the game, and after a short time were leading. The Mungret players were slower on the ball, although when they got it they made good use of their advantage. At the beginning of the second half Mungret broke away with a fine rush, and Munchin's lead was reduced by good scoring on the part of Quinn and MacNamara. Further points gained by Mungret brought them level with their opponents. But it now appeared that we had shot our bolt. Munchin's scored a number of

goals, to which we replied with one solitary point. When the whistle blew the score stood :

St. Munchin's, 9 goals, 1 point. Mungret, 4 goals, 4 points.

Hayes, MacNamara, M. J. Howard, Quinn and O'Sullivan were outstanding players on the present occasion.

MUNGRET v. ST. MUNCHIN'S.

MAY 8TH, 1938.

From the throw-in Mungret attacked, but Munchin's full-back came out to clear well. A second onslaught by Mungret resulted in a wide. Finally Quinn scored the first point with a 30 yards puck. As a result of good combination amongst our forwards, two goals for Mungret, scored by Creagh and O'Sullivan, followed in quick succession. Keeping up the pressure Mungret further increased their lead by another goal scored by Creagh. A brilliant overhead shot by O'Sullivan struck the



Photo by]

III CLUB HURLING XV.

[C. & L. Walsh

Back Row-J. Ryan, J. Geary, T. Crowe, J. Twomey, M. Dunphy, M. O'Shea. Sitting—M. Cronin, D. Connolly, P. O'Connor (Capt.), R. Le Bas, J. O'Connor, On Ground—C. Roche, N. Hayes, J. Roche, J. Tarpey. goal-post, and Munchin's cleared on the rebound. Soon our opponents scored a goal; but immediately after the puck-out Creagh banged home his third goal. Before half-time, Cahalan had added another goal to the Mungret score, and Munchin's had registered a point.

In the second half Mungret kept up a continuous offensive. Munchin's scored another goal and a point; but shortly before the end three additional goals, by Creagh, Ryan and O'Sullivan respectively, left us winners by a comfortable margin. The game was on the whole a fine display of hurling. Tobin and Quinn were brilliant at centre-field. White played a very good game in goal, and carried off a few brilliant saves. Amongst the backs Hayes was conspicuous; whilst Creagh in the forward line, with four of the eight goals to his credit, was unquestionably the star of the Mungret team.

Score : Mungret, 8 goals, 1 point.

St. Munchin's, 2 goals, 2 points.

FINAL OF DR. KEANE CUP

MUNGRET v. CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, LIMERICK.

MAY 12TH, 1938.

Mungret won the toss, and elected to play against the wind, the hill and the sun. Christians

opened the game in strong fashion, and from a long puck-out brought the ball dangerously near the Mungret goal. It was quickly returned to midfield by Haves and Goggin. A sharp attack by the Mungret half-backs and forwards was neutralised by the strong defence of our opponents, who now assumed a vigorous offensive and scored two goals in quick succession. From the puck-out, after the second goal, our half-backs received and sent to Tobin, who shot a beautiful goal from the half-way line. Encouraged by this success, Mungret took the game in hand for a while, and put in several shots which, unfortunately, went wide of the mark. Shortly after Quinn received far out on the right wing, and being left unmarked, scored a good point. Things were going well for us at this stage of the game; but the Christian forwards soon proved too strong for us, and at half-time our opponents were leading by two goals.

During the interval Christians reorganised their team, and at once took the offensive. They had soon added two goals to their score, to which we replied with one goal. Our opponents on the whole played a better game. They were faster on the ball than were the Mungret players, and more accurate in meeting the puck-out. Goals followed in rapid succession; and in the end Christians gained a well-deserved victory. Tobin, Quinn, Goggin and T. Ryan played a fine game for Mungret. Score : Christians, 8 goals, 6 points.

Mungret, 3 goals, 2 points.

Junior Cup Team

THE Junior Cup team gave a good display of football throughout the whole of last season. We had a fine pack of forwards, of whom M. Scraggs was a leader of outstanding merit. O. Lynch, the Vice-Captain, did more than a man's share in turning the scales of victory in our favour in many a hard-fought match; and our Captain, J. Tuomey was responsible for the fine team-spirit which pervaded the XV., not merely in out-matches but throughout the whole season. Indeed, where all did their part so well, it seems invidious to pick out any for special mention. Let it then suffice to say that our Junior Team has a future before it; and we feel assured its members will play a conspicuous part some day in Senior School football.

MUNGRET v. CHRISTIANS' SCHOOLS, LIMERICK.

The first half of the match was not marked by any outstanding incidents. The Mungret team attacked vigorously, but could not break down the Christian defence. And so when half-time came both sides had failed to score. Early in the second half, however, Christians were penalised near their twenty-five, and Howard kicked a very fine goal. For some time after play swung up and down the field without any tangible result, until suddenly Leahy broke away on his own. By skilful sidestepping and running he succeeded in outwitting the Christian backs and went over for the first try of the match. A few minutes later he repeated the same tactics with equal success ; so that Mungret was now leading by nine points. A few moments before the end Cogan, fielding a miss-kick, ran his backs into position, and left a clear opening for Goggin to score a splendid try near the corner flag. At the final whistle the score stood :

Mungret, 9 points. Christians, Limerick, Nil.

MUNGRET v. CRESCENT.

FEBRUARY 24TH, 1938.

When the game began both teams appeared to be very evenly matched. Mungret seemed better in the tight. They got the ball constantly; but the speed and dash of the Crescent wing-forwards successfully kept our backs in check. At half-time

ATHLETICS

no points had been scored by either side. At the opening of the second half the Crescent forwards attacked in fine style. For the first ten minutes they kept up a constant pressure; and when driven back returned to the attack with renewed vigour. From a touch about half-way between the twentyfive line and the goal, they broke away; and one of their forwards driving the ball across the line fell on it to score a try. From the kick-out Mungret attacked but were driven back by their opponents. Soon, however, the Mungret forwards, led by Lynch, Howard, Scraggs and Leahy, brought the ball down to the Crescent twenty-five. For some time play remained here, and it looked as if Mungret must

MUNGRET v. CRESCENT. (Re-Play). March 24th, 1938.

Mungret made one change in its team, Howard now playing centre instead of forward. On account of the rain we had not looked forward to see much back play; but for all that both teams, so long as the ball was dry, gave their backs every opportunity to develop the game. Mungret, playing with the wind, pinned their opponents to their own twenty-five for the greater part of the first half. On the resumption of play after half-time, Mungret attacked with great determination; but Crescent, taking advantage of the wind put us on the



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[C. & L. Walsh

JUNIOR CUP TEAM.

Back Row-J. Mullane, M. Scanlan, M. Leahy, S. Shiel, J. Howard. Sitting-E. Cogan, S. Goggin, O. Lynch, J. Tuomey (Capt.), R. Power, E. Griffin, R. Mannion. On Ground-C. O'Brien, M. Scraggs, A. O'Dowling.

inevitably score. The forwards were heeling well, but on each occasion that Goggin received the ball along the line of backs, he always found the brilliant Crescent full-back there to bar his way. However, just before the whistle went, Griffin, the scrumhalf, gathered a loose ball about five yards from the Crescent goal line, and before he could be stopped was over for a try. The try was not converted; and the match ended in a draw.

Score : Mungret, 3 points. Crescent, 3 points. defensive, Cogan being constantly called upon to field high kicks of the Crescent backs. Gradually Crescent was driven out of our territory, and steadily forced back towards their own twenty-five line. Here from a scrum Tuomey cut through. Scanlan receiving the ball, passed to Howard, who running at full speed made a good opening for Goggin, who beat the Crescent full-back and scored a good try. The extra points were not added. Both sides were now even; and when full time came, it was decided to play an extra ten minutes each way. The heavier Mungret team lasted better than their opponents, and scored two good tries in the last ten minutes of the match. Score : Mungret 9 points.

Crescent 6 points.

MUNGRET v. CHRISTIANS' SCHOOLS, CORK.

FINAL.

AT THOMOND PARK, LIMERICK, MARCH 31ST, 1938.

When the two XV's took the field to contest the final of the Munster Junior Cup, it was apparent to all that the Christians were the bigger and the stronger team. Mungret got down to business at once, and brought strong pressure to bear on their opponents who were playing against the wind. Our forwards were heeling well; but the speed and dash of the Christians broke up very promising back movements by our players. About the middle of the first half, Tuomey having kicked ahead, Dowling and Mannion followed up and all but carried the citadel. By good kicking the Christian backs forced the play into our twenty-five; and Cogan was called upon to handle some high kicks, which he fielded well. The first half finished without any score on either side.

From the outset of the second half Christians attacked strongly; and for a long time kept the play in our twenty-five. Mungret counter-attacked with several good rushes led by Scraggs and Lynch. From a scrum in the centre of the field, and about mid-way between the half-line and our twenty-five line, the Christian scrum-half dummied his way past two of our defenders. The centre getting possession ran strongly to score a try, carrying two of our men over the line with him. The extra points were not added. Nothing daunted, Mungret attacked manfully, determined to reduce the slender lead of their opponents. Every device was tried-cross-kicking, diagonal kicking, loose rushes ; but the Christians by judicious play kept their line safe, and in the end proved themselves the worthy winners of the Munster Junior School Cup.

[C. & L. Walsh

Score : Christians, Cork, 3 points. Mungret, Nil.



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" UNDER 14 " TEAM.

Back Row-F. Dolan, P. Hannon, J. Tarpey, B. Coleman, P. O'Connor, J. Geary. Sitting-J. O'Connor, G. O'Sullivan, P. O'Connor (Capt.), P. Goggin, J. Nestor. On Ground-N. Nestor, N. Hayes, K. Smyth, P. Duffy.

Rugby-Third Club

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UR past season was an enjoyable one in Third Club with good club games and successful out-matches. New boys quickly got into the game, thus improving the standard all round. We had a League before Christmas in which there were some exciting matches. First year boys improved rapidly during the year, and some of them played a big part in winning our out-matches. As scrum-half, J. Nestor was one of our best backs, combining well with E. O'Connor. J. Tarpey, K. Henry, J. Ryan and G. Geary showed up well both in attack and defence. Among the forwards, our Captain, P. O'Connor, N. Hayes, J. Twomey, and G. O'Sullivan stood out. At fullback, N. Nestor kicked and tackled well. Prizes for the most improved players went to J. Ryan and N. Hayes.

UNDER 15 MATCH (AWAY). MUNGRET, 5 pts. CRESCENT, 3 pts.

On Sunday, November 28th, we had an away match with Crescent. It was our first out-match, and, therefore, experimental. Crescent were somewhat heavier, and after a short period our chances of victory seemed small. However, our forwards got well down to their work, and good rushes led by P. O'Connor and G. O'Sullivan brought play to the Crescent half. Crescent started a back movement, and succeeded in going over for a try, which was not converted. On the kick off, our forwards played with new vigour. P. O'Connor, making a good solo dribble, was only brought down close to the Crescent posts. From the scrum, we got possession, and J. Tarpey handing off a couple of opponents burst over for a try. G. Geary con-verted with an excellent kick. Play in the second half was very keen. Good kicking by K. Henry gained us some valuable ground, while good defensive work by P. Goggin and R. Le Bas saved us frequently. At out-half also, E. O'Connor got good length into his kicking. When the final whistle went, we were more than holding our own, gaining a hard won victory.

UNDER 14 (HOME).

MUNGRET, 32 pts. CRESCENT, Nil. On Sunday, February 27th, our under 14 team took the field against Crescent. Rain and wind were continuous during the game, but we forgot about both. Crescent again were somewhat heavier, but our backs and forwards made up by being livelier. We soon settled down, and getting possession from the scrum, our three-quarters handled to send G. Geary over for our first score. Play was fast, and the forwards pushing well in the scrum gave a good service of the ball. Though the ball was greasy, our backs, P. Goggin, E. O'Connor and J. Tarpey, handled very surely and scores came for Mungret in quick succession. Behind the scrum, J. Nestor and E. O'Connor had a good understanding together. On the wing G. Geary was our star performer, going over for six tries in all. Among the forwards, P. O'Connor, with two scores, F. Dolan, G. O'Sullivan and N. Hayes were always on the ball. Other tries were also got by J. Tarpey and P. Hannon. At full back, N. Nestor defended well.

UNDER 15 (HOME).

MUNGRET, 20 pts. CRESCENT, 3 pts. On Sunday, April 3rd, we played a return Under 15 Match with Crescent on our own grounds. We had two changes from our first match-J. Twomey and M. Dunphy coming into the forwards. Both backs and forwards showed a big improvement from our first match. Ouick scrummaging in the loose rucks gave our three-quarters a good service of the ball. Again our Captain led the forwards in good rushes, backed up by M. Dunphy, N. Hayes, and J. Twomey. Our backs took some time to settle down, but soon from a three-quarter movement, K. Henry went over for a try. Shortly after Crescent replied with another score. In the second half, we played much better, and good passing by J. Tarpey and K. Henry put G. Geary over for three scores. P. O'Connor with good work in the loose, went over for two more tries. J. Twomey made many strong runs, and scored a good try. With the final whistle we were left comfortable winners.

CLUB MATCH.

THIRD CLUB, 3 pts. SECOND CLUB SELECTION, Nil. On Thursday, April 7th, a team representing Third Club played a selected team from Second Club. This was one of our best matches, as our opponents had a good many older players. Though beaten in weight, our forwards, especially P. O'Connor, M. Dunphy, T. Crowe and J. Twomey, more than held their own. With heavier forwards, the opposing backs saw more of the ball, but close marking by J. Ryan, D. Connolly, and R. Le Bas made an effective defence. On one occasion, S. Goggin had a good run for the line, but was brought down by G. Geary, who raced after him. A good forward rush brought us the only score of the game from P. O'Connor. In the second half we combined better, but our opponents also played more determinedly. Second Club pressed for a long period, but good tackling all round kept them out. At scrum-half J. Nestor played a good game, marking his opponent well, while among the three-quarters the close marking was a big factor in a hard won game.

Hurling

HILE unable to have any out-matches in Hurling, we had some very good games. New arrivals were quick to learn, and after a little practice became quite proficient. Before Christmas we played off a League which the First Captain's side won. Among the new players, G. Geary in goal, M. O'Shea at full-back, J. Tarpey and J. Twomey at mid-field, showed most improvement, while from last year, P. O'Connor, M. Cronin, T. Crowe and C. Roche were most noticeable.

Rolla an coláisze

1937-1938

Uaczanán : An t-atair oir. seósam ó concubair, c.í. Verv Rev. Joseph O'Connor, S.J.

uace, na scoile appoleaise : an t-at. o. o ceallais, c.i. Rev. J. Kelly, S.J.

> Stiúntóin Léisinn : an τ -at. c. bairéao, c.í. Rev. C. Barrett, S.J.

> > Rev. W. Kane, S.J.

An t-At. 1. O Catám, C.I. An t-At. m. Ó Coubáin, C.Í. An t-at. O. O Matzainna, C.I. an t-at. é. Choarvaile, C.Í. an τ-at. τ. ό ceallais, c.i. An τ-At. A. O neactain, C.I., Cazaptoip an murleabann. an τ-at. 1. ppionoapsáp, c.i., Stiúptóip Smacta. An t-at. é Ó Concubaip, C.1., Anaméapa. An t-At. S. O Mumir, C.I., Lear-Uactapán na Scoile Appolitaise. 12. Οιμιή. Ο Οούταις, C.1., Sτιμμτόιμ Smacta, ró-Cazantóm. m. Onmi. O Razallaiz, C.I. S. O11mi. Ó h-AOOA, C.Í. p. Oupin. O h-tonnsaile, C.1. an Duátain miceál Ó Oumnín, C.I. An Unátain Tomár Ó Muncada, C.I. an Duátain é. Mac Cocaró, C.I. miceál Ó mónoa. Seán Ó Dulain. miceál mac Cáptais. Seán Ó Oálais. Domnall mac Cineait (Ollam pe Ceol). An Doccum : horbeano de Rónre O Ceallais.

an riadlóin: Seóinre Ó h-antazáin. Danalops Comnuroceac : m. ní Coppazám. Rev. M. Corbett, S.I. Rev. J. Mahony, S.J. Rev. H. Croasdaile, S.J. Rev. T. Kelly, S.J. Rev. A. Naughton, S.J., Editor of "Mungret Annual." Rev. W. Prendergast, S.J., Prefect of Discipline. Rev. E. O'Connor, S.J., Spiritual Father. Rev. J. Morris, S.J., Assistant Moderator of the Apostolic School. Rev. P. Coffey, S. J., Prefect of Discipline; Assistant Editor. Rev. M. O'Reilly, S.J. Rev. J. Hughes, S.J. Rev. F. Hennelly, S.J. Br. Michael Dineen, S.J. Br. Thomas Murphy, S.J. Br. Edward Keogh, S.J. Michael Moore, Esq. John O'Brien, Esq. Michael McCarthy, Esq. John Daly, Esq.

leap-Usceanán :

an t-at. 5. cumnedin, c.i.

Rev. G. Guinane, S.I.

Donal Guina, Esq. (Music). Medical Adviser: Hubert Roche-Kelly, M.B., B.A.O., B.Ch. Dental Surgeon: George Hartigan, L.D.S.

Resident Matron: Miss M. Corrigan.

Rolla an colaisce

PHILOSOPHY.

Second Year.

Duffy, Patrick

Jones, William

O'Reilly, Bernard

Scannell, Harold

Twomey, Michael

Casey, Joseph

Collins, Michael

Cotter, Nicholas

Hartigan, Edmund

Hatton, Desmond

Kelleher, Michael

Lysaght, Patrick

McHugh, Patrick

Duggan, John

PHILOSOPHY.

First Year.

Fox, Gerald

reallsamain A Dó.

Dáonais Ó Oubtais. Seanóro Ó Sionnais. míceát ó h-ózam. Uiam Mac Seóin. βάσμαις Ο Μυμέασα. miceál Ó Ouibin. Unian Ó Razallaiz. Apale Ó Scannail. miceál Ó Tuama.

reallsamain A h-Aon.

Seóram Ó Catarait. miceál Ó Coileám. niocláp mac Oitip. Seán Ó Oubazáin. Síomóin Ó h-Aipenéava. Harnett, Simon Camonn Ó h-Antazáin. Orapmuro mac Stolla Catám. míceál Ó Céileacain. páopais mac Siolla Ιδράζτα. βάσμαις Μας Λούα. Comár Ó maoloomnais.

RANS AND-DOATCAT

```
A Do.
  (Cuaż-Buacaillí).
Camonn ve boża.
Liam Ó Donnéada.
Séamur Mac Conmana.
Seán Ó Concubain.
Concubaji Ó Ruaijic.
liam Ó Súilleabáin.
```

(Appoleais). Unian haipoin. Seán Mac Domnaill. miceál Ó Donnabáin. páonais Ó Ríondáin. peavan Ó Scannláin. Seán Dpeatnat. Comáp mac uilliam.

RANJ AND-CEAPEAR (A.) Leaving Certificate (A.). (Cuat-Ouacaillí). Cahalan, Donnchadh Donnead Ó Cataláin. Seanóro mac Seanante. Fitzgerald, Gerald T. Οιαμπυιο Πιοδάμο. Howard, Jerome J. maolmune mac Jabann. McGowan, Myles O'Dowling, Aidan sován Ó Oúnlainz. Dappa Ó Oúntams. O'Dowling, Barry

páopars Ó Súilleabáin. O'Sullivan, Patrick K. miceál Ó Riam. Hogan, Michael Murphy, Patrick A. (Appolicais). O'Dwyer, Michael

Rvan, Michael J. páopais Ó Riain. Ryan, Patrick Sheehan, Con Concuban mac Siot cáin. miceál Ó Tánpa. Tarpey, Michael Tuomey, Terence Comoealbac Ó Cuama.

(Apostolics). Corrigan, Matthew

Μαιτιαρ Ο Οσμμαζάιη. Ennis, Thomas Comár mac Aonzuir. Norman, Peter pearan Ó nonmáin. Roache, Myles. maolinuine de Róipte.

RANJ AND-CEAPCAP (D.). Leaving Certificate (B.). A hAon.

(Cuat-Buacaillí.) Séamur Mac Oitin. **Loncán** Chaobač. Unian Ó OAODA. Comáp Ó Oumnín. miceál mac Seaparte. Comeall Ó h-Aorda. Upian Ó Muptuille. miceál mirréal. Réamon Ó Deijin. Seán Ó Síotcáin.

Sheehan, John (Apostolics). Hughes, Bernard

Byrne, James

Gaule, John

Geaghan, John

Gordon, Hugh

Howard, Joseph

O'Dwyer, John

Roche, Cyril

Roche, John

Shiel, Sylvester

Tuomey, John

O'Brien, Cornelius

Callanan, Joseph

(Appoleais). Unian Ó h-aoúa. Domnall Mac amaliaro. McCauley, Daniel Domnall Ó Razallaiz. reapoopéa Shaclerún. Seónpre Ó Cuboa,

O'Reilly, Donal Shackleton, Frederick Todd, George

First Year.

(Lay Boys).

Cotter, James

Deady, Brien

Hayes, Cyril

Hurley, Bryan

Mitchell, Michael

O'Beirne, Redmond

Creagh, Lawrence

Dineen, Thomas

Fitzgerald, Michael

An Ceathú Cabain- Fourth Intermediate (A.) Lay Boys. meadonac (A.). (Tuaż-Buacailli).

Séamur Ó Droin. Seóram Ó Callanám. Seán Mac an Saill. Seán Mac dovazám. son Johnon. Dueannoán Ó h-Anabáin. Hanafin, Brendan seóram hiobáno. Concuban Ó Uniain. Seán Ó Ouibin. Conneall be Rónre. Seán ve Róipze. Sailbearcan O Siasail. Seán Ó Cuama.

(Appoleais). Seán Ó Maoloonnais. Scán Ó Muncada. páonais peanc. éamonn Ó Súilleabáin.

Séamur Cóibín.

Roibín oe Öál.

```
(Apostolics).
Moloney, John
Murphy, John
Peart, Patrick
Sullivan, Edward
Tobin, James
Wall, Robin
```

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- Moloney, Thomas Comáp ve prionnbíol. Prendiville, Thomas Leaving Certificate Second Year. (Lav Bovs).
 - Booth, Edward Dunphy, William
 - McNamara, James O'Connor, John J. O'Rourke, Con O'Sullivan, William

(Apostolics). Harding, Brian McDonnell, John O'Donovan, Michael Riordan, Patrick

Scanlan, Peter Walsh, John Williams, Thomas

(Lay Boys).

MUNGRET ANNUAL

Rathall De Daon.

máintín Schassp.

Cumm Ó Onaisneám.

Seoram mas urong.

Duran Ó Colmáin.

miceál Ó Saipbít.

miceál Ó Sliapáin.

Rathall le bap.

miceál ó hanóilo.

Séamur Ó Concubang.

páopais Ó Concubaip.

(Arpoleais).

Stiopán Mac Cánta.

Cóm Ó Súilleabám.

phómpiar Ó Oubláin.

Dávnais Ó Oubtais.

Oranmuro Ó Japoa.

Séamur Ó h-annin.

páopare Ó h-ainnín.

Caomisin mac Sabann.

páopais Ó Uanáin.

Seán Ó Daoisill.

aloir Ó Oálsis.

Domnall Ó Consill.

(Appoleais).

Dáonais Sosán.

mall Ó h-Dova.

liam Ó Cinnéroe.

An

Séamur Ó Táppa.

Seán Ó Tuama.

miceál Ó Donneada.

Antoine Ó peapcáin.

(Arpolcais).

Δη ΌΔΗΔ ΘΑΟΔΗ-

meadonac (A.).

(Tuat-Buacaillí).

An	Ceachu	eavan-
	meadona	κċ (ϑ.).
	Cuat-Bu	aċaıllí).

Dáopais Ó Daoisill. Seán Ó Sallcobain. Orajumuro Sosán. Riobápo Ó h-n-Cipeamóin. Irvine, Raibin miceál mennic. Séamur Ó Maolinuaró. Cinnéroe Ó Upiain. Liam Ó Oomnaill. pearan mac Sitis.

(Appoleais).

Caomisin Ó Djuacáin. Oilibéan pluincéao. Colmán Ó Cuinn. Seán Ó Seannáin.

Αη σηθΑγ ΘΑΌΑΗmeadonac (A.). (Tuat-Buacaillí).

Donnéao Ó Céadazam. Seán Ó Colmáin. miceát Ó Chóinín. Seán Sosán. Caomisin Mac Cinput. Seóram Ó Maoláin. éamonn Ó Concubain. Seán Ó Concubain. Dáonais Ó Concubain. Séamur Ó Súilleabáin. Séamur Ó Riain. Roibeáno Ó Riain. Comár ve paoire.

(Appolicais).

páonais ve balr. Seán Ó Oúntainz. maolinós ó néill. éamonn Sepiclano.

An Chear Groanmeadonac (b.). (Cuat-Buacaillí).

Camonn Ó Cuazáin. Dianmuro Ó Consaile. Seán Mac Oitip. Concuban Chaobac. Comár Mac Conchada. Loncán Ó Oubtais. Camonn Ó Sníobża. miceál Ó Laocoa. Oilibéan Ó loinris. Riobáno Ó Mainnín. Séamur Ó Mualláin. munnip Ó Ceallacáin. Colm Ó Seacharais.

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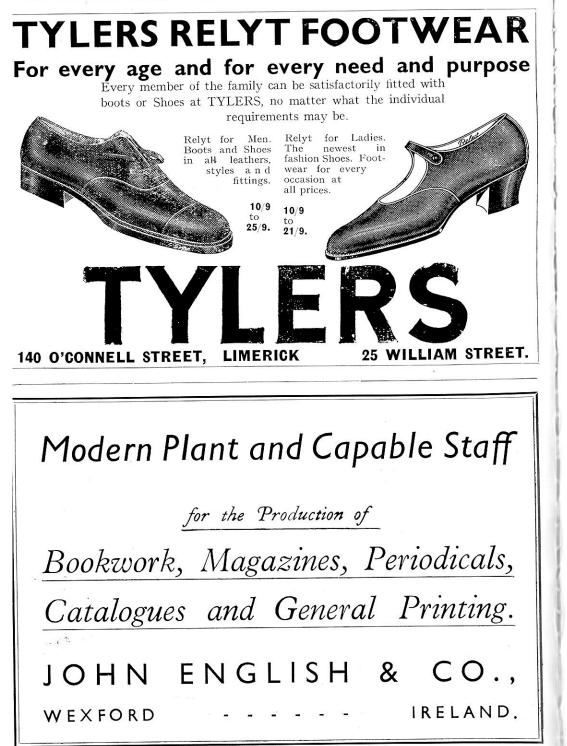
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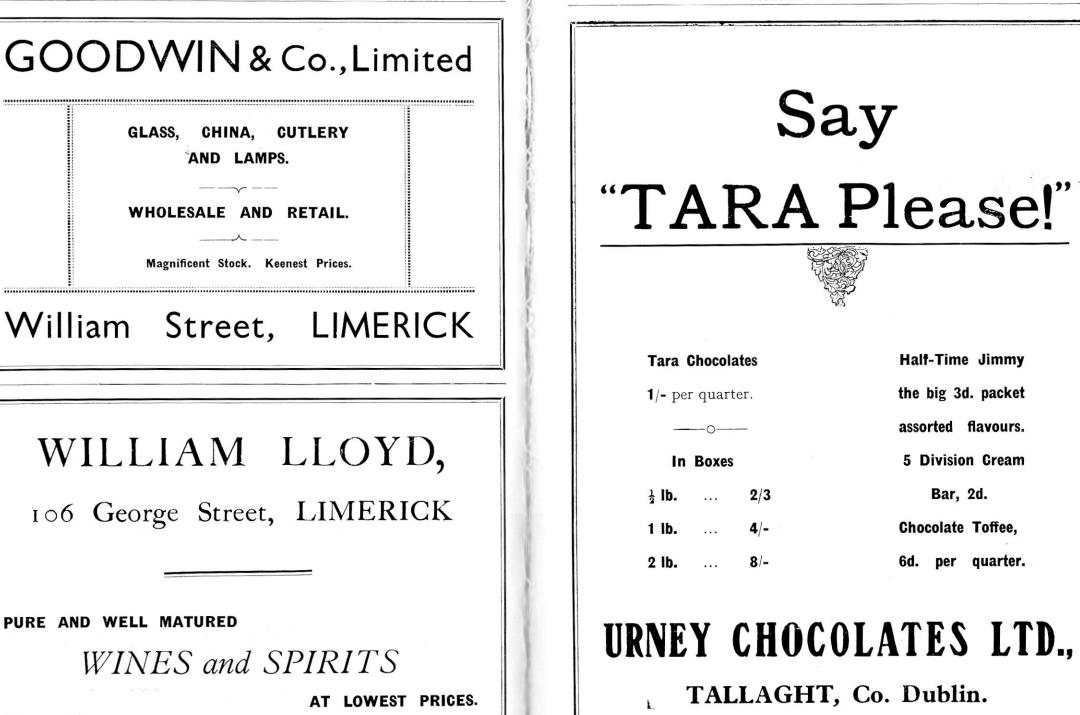
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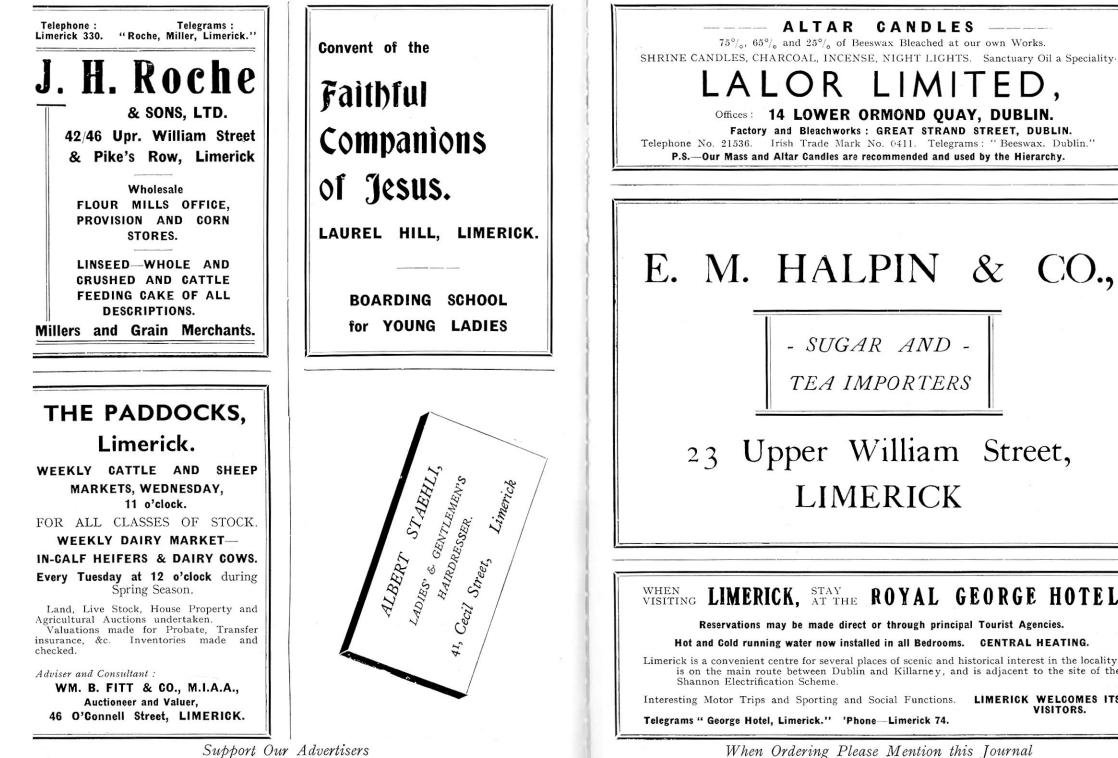
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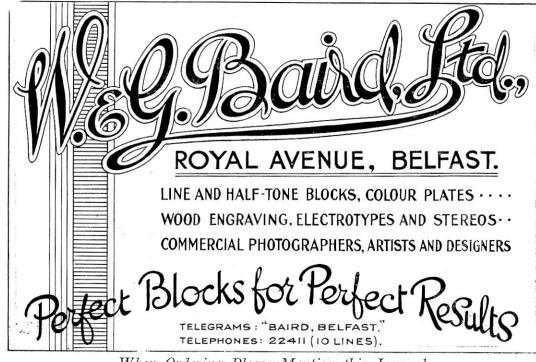
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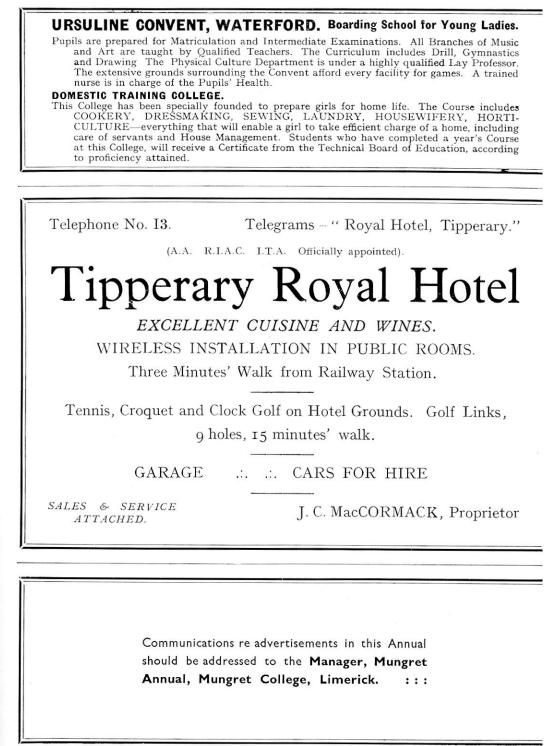
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