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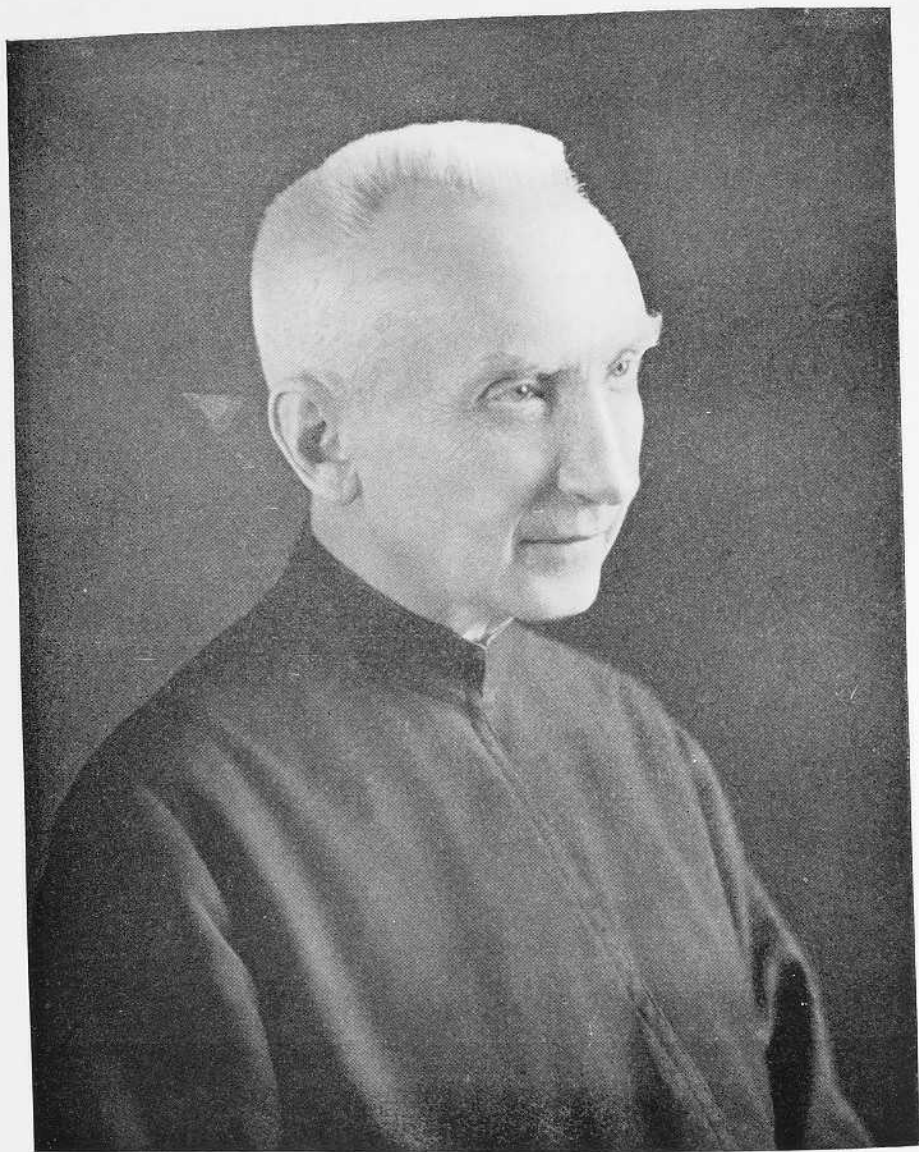
# Table of Contents

	Page
EDITORIAL . . . . .	7
THE SOCIETY OF JESUS . . . . .	9
TO MUNGRET . . . . .	14
Steann Mo Ćporóe . . . . .	15
HEROIC VENTURE . . . . .	16
“Druidean Ćorótamn” —Sár-róeal Fiamaróeaeáta . . . . .	20
EVENING . . . . .	24
THE SOCIETY OF JESUS IN LIMERICK IN THE 16TH, 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES . . . . .	25
OUR PAST . . . . .	28
THE RETREAT FOR THE PAST . . . . .	40
OBITUARY . . . . .	43
Ó Lá 50 Lá . . . . .	50
SODALITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY—APOSTOLICS . . . . .	65
SODALITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN . . . . .	66
SODALITY AND APOSTLESHIP . . . . .	67
MUNGRET MISSIONARY SOCIETY . . . . .	68
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL . . . . .	69
DEIRDRE . . . . .	70
PIONEER TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION . . . . .	71
A MISSIONARY’S LETTER . . . . .	74
FIRST CLUB DEBATING SOCIETY . . . . .	77
SECOND CLUB DEBATING SOCIETY . . . . .	79
THIRD LINE DEBATING SOCIETY . . . . .	81
SENIOR APOSTOLICS’ DEBATING SOCIETY . . . . .	82
JUNIOR APOSTOLICS’ DEBATING SOCIETY . . . . .	84
LE RETOUR DE L’EXIL . . . . .	87
Roinn Ćomaoin Naomhá . . . . .	88
PUBLIC EXAMINATION RESULTS, 1939 . . . . .	89
“ZURIKA, THE GYPSY MAID” . . . . .	92
“TO LET” . . . . .	93
PRIZE DAY . . . . .	95
ATHLETICS . . . . .	105
Rolla an Ćoláirte . . . . .	115



# List of Illustrations

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
VERY REV. WLODIMIR LEDOCHOWSKI, GENERAL OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS	6	GUIRY THROWS IN . . . . .	53
A FAMILIAR CORNER . . . . .	8	LINE-OUT . . . . .	53
VERY REV. A. DUGRÉ, S.J., ASSISTANT- GENERAL . . . . .	9	FOURTH CLUB . . . . .	54
FIRST CLUB . . . . .	10	ANNALISTS 1939-'40 . . . . .	55
ENTRANCE TO BOYS' CHAPEL . . . . .	13	ICE . . . . .	56
EVENING SHADOWS . . . . .	14	OUT TO WIN . . . . .	57
LIGHT AND SHADE . . . . .	15	SHOOTING THE RAPIDS . . . . .	58
OFFICIALS OF APOSTOLIC SCHOOL . . . . .	17	NOT READY YET . . . . .	58
SECOND CLUB . . . . .	18	THE JUNIOR CUP . . . . .	59
THIRD CLUB . . . . .	22	FORWARDS GET GOING . . . . .	60
REV. D. BOYLAN . . . . .	28	A GOOD CATCH . . . . .	61
REV. W. BROWNE . . . . .	28	STRONG AND PERFECT CHRISTIANS . . . . .	62
REV. JAMES CASEY, S.J. . . . .	29	THE VILLAGE SMITHY . . . . .	63
REV. M. CASEY . . . . .	29	HOISTING THE FLAG . . . . .	63
REV. P. COONEY . . . . .	30	ALL ABOARD . . . . .	64
REV. P. CANTWELL . . . . .	30	SODALITY OF B.V.M.—APOSTOLICS . . . . .	65
REV. C. FINN, S.J. . . . .	31	SODALITY OF B.V.M.—LAY-BOYS . . . . .	66
REV. J. FITZGERALD . . . . .	31	SODALITY OF THE HOLY ANGELS . . . . .	68
REV. D. FITZPATRICK, S.J. . . . .	32	THE CHOIR . . . . .	70
REV. T. KENNEDY . . . . .	32	SENIOR APOSTOLICS . . . . .	72
REV. J. McDONNELL . . . . .	33	LOYOLA LANGUAGE SCHOOL . . . . .	74
REV. D. McINERNEY . . . . .	33	PHILOSOPHERS . . . . .	76
REV. T. MORGAN . . . . .	34	LAY-BOY PREFECTS . . . . .	78
REV. M. MORRISON, S.J. . . . .	35	APOSTOLICS' PREFECTS . . . . .	80
REV. G. PARKINSON . . . . .	36	JUNIOR APOSTOLICS . . . . .	85
P. ROCHFORD . . . . .	37	SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY . . . . .	86
D. RYAN INTRODUCED TO THE PRES- IDENT . . . . .	37	J. McLAUGHLIN . . . . .	90
REV. J. STRITCH, S.J. . . . .	38	IMPERATORES . . . . .	96, 98
M. RYAN RECEIVES HIS COMMISSION . . . . .	39	T. WALSH . . . . .	100
THE PAST RETREAT GROUP . . . . .	40	R. HARTNETT . . . . .	101
HIS GRACE THE LATE ARCHBISHOP KILLIAN . . . . .	42	VIEW OVER GROUNDS . . . . .	104
A COOL DRINK . . . . .	50	CHAIRING THE CAPTAIN . . . . .	105
THE BELFRY . . . . .	51	SENIOR HURLING TEAM . . . . .	106
MUNGRET ATTACK . . . . .	52	SENIOR CUP TEAM . . . . .	107
		SETTING OUT TO THE CITY CUP MATCH . . . . .	109
		JUNIOR CUP TEAM . . . . .	110
		INCIDENTS IN THE CLONMEL GAME . . . . .	112
		THIRD CLUB RUGBY TEAMS . . . . .	113
		THIRD CLUB HURLING TEAM . . . . .	114



VERY REV. WŁODIMIR LEDOCHOWSKI  
General of the Society of Jesus



## Editorial

**T**HIS year marks the fourth centenary of the foundation of the Society of Jesus. A year of war and turmoil, with devastating effects on the countries of Europe, it recalls to our minds the rise of the Society amidst the welter of the Reformation. In the article contributed by Rev. W. Merritt, S.J., we read, not only of the beginning of the Society of Jesus, but of its growth, of its expansion, and of its spiritual achievements during the last four hundred years. Our local pride in the early labours of the Society is shown forth in the article on the history of the Society in Limerick from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. Mungret, in its work of Jesuit education to-day forms a connecting link with the labours of these early Jesuit Fathers of Limerick. Mr. Phil Rooney has described in his article, "Heroic Venture," the missionary undertaking of the Limerick man Father Field who helped to preach the Gospel in Paraguay.

We are glad to be able to publish as

frontispiece the photo of our Father General. Although his photo appeared in the 1915 issue we thought it well to recall to our readers that this year he celebrates the silver jubilee of his generalship. Under Very Rev. Father Ledochowski's direction and guidance the Society has increased in membership by more than fifty per cent.; and among the many Jesuit missions initiated during his reign we take a special interest in the Mission of Hong Kong which he has entrusted to the Irish Jesuits. We offer our congratulations to Father General on his jubilee and wish him many years as guide and ruler of the Society.

In September we had few changes. Father M. McCarthy, S.J., went to Belvedere to take up the position of Minister there, and his place here as Spiritual Father to the boys was taken by Father Ffrench, S.J. Father A. Morris, S.J., too, joined the Belvedere teaching staff while Father J. T. Kelly, S.J., came as Sub-Moderator of the Apostolics. Father Paye, S.J., Mr. D.

Casey, S.J., and Mr. J. Conran, S.J., we also welcomed. Mr. Hughes, S.J., went to Clongowes Wood College and Mr. Mansfield, S.J., to begin his course of theology at Milltown Park. Mr. Coyle, S.J., went to St. Stanislaus College, Tullamore, to complete his philosophical studies and Mr. Durnin, S.J., replaced him as Study Prefect.

In the public examinations we had good results. A Mungret boy again had the honour of securing first place in Drawing in the Intermediate Examination. In the pages of the ANNUAL we reproduce some of his drawings and also a fine sketch of the chapel door by Rev. L. Kearns, S.J., which recalls a familiar view for many of the Past. To them our best thanks are due. In the yearly record of school activities we are glad to be able to publish some poems by the boys themselves and we are very grateful to one of our Past, Mr. Fitzgerald, for his contribution. The presentation of the opera, "Zurika," was remarkably successful and deserves a word of special praise.

In games the school repeated the success of last year by securing both the Munster Junior Rugby Cup and the Schools City Cup. The College has laid the foundation of a good tradition for games during these last few years.

Our news of the Past is unfortunately very scanty. Our readers must accept our apologies and excuse, that owing to war conditions the news of our Past from foreign countries was cut off. We were very glad to welcome a contingent of our Recent Past from Galway early in May, when they played a game of football with the Present and enjoyed the day of reunion. When more favourable times return we hope that these gatherings of our Past will be more frequent.

The College had the honour of receiving visits from Dr. Colbert, Bishop of Port Elizabeth; Dr. Poskitt, Bishop of Leeds and Very Rev. Father Dugré, English

Assistant to Very Rev. Father General.

Here, the Editor would like to express his thanks to all those who have helped him to bring out this issue. Especially he would like to thank Rev. D. Casey, S.J., for many fine photographs; Rev. D. Durnin, S.J., for his able assistance; Father J. Kelly, S.J., for many suggestions and much valuable help. To the *Irish Press* and *Irish Times* we acknowledge our thanks for photos supplied. To our Blockmakers for their excellent work and to our Printers we offer our thanks for their courtesy and efficiency in meeting our numerous demands.



A FAMILIAR CORNER

# The Society of Jesus

By REV. W. MERRITT, S.J.

"IN 1534 St. Ignatius gathered together a few friends on the heights of Montmartre to form a new spiritual army, with Christ as their Captain, the Cross as their banner and the salvation of men's souls their meed of victory. Thus, quietly, without trumpets or drums, the Society of Jesus came into the world." It was not, however, until September 27th, 1540, that the Society of Jesus was officially recognised and constituted a religious Order by the Bull, "Regimini Militantis." In this 400th anniversary of its foundation, the following brief history of the Society may be of interest to readers of the MUNGRET ANNUAL.

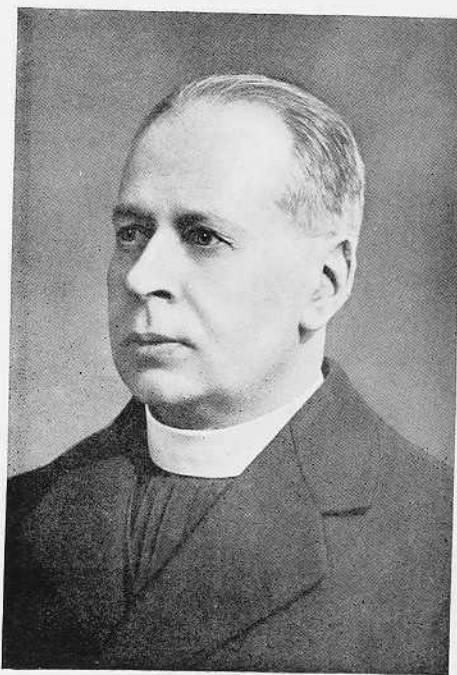
The original intention of the young Society was to go to Palestine and there work for the conversion of the infidel. When this was found to be impossible, Ignatius placed himself and his companions at the disposal of the Pope for such work as he might think fit to give them. The work allotted to them may be grouped under three headings, the Defence of the Faith in Europe, the propagation of the Gospel amongst the heathen, and the Christian education of youth.

## The Defence of the Faith

The Church in the sixteenth century was facing the greatest crisis since her foundation. The movement known as the Reformation had begun. Luther had pressed all the forces of unrest, spiritual and political that were to be found in Germany, into a fierce attack on Rome, the Papacy, and the Catholic Church. He had found the formula for which the

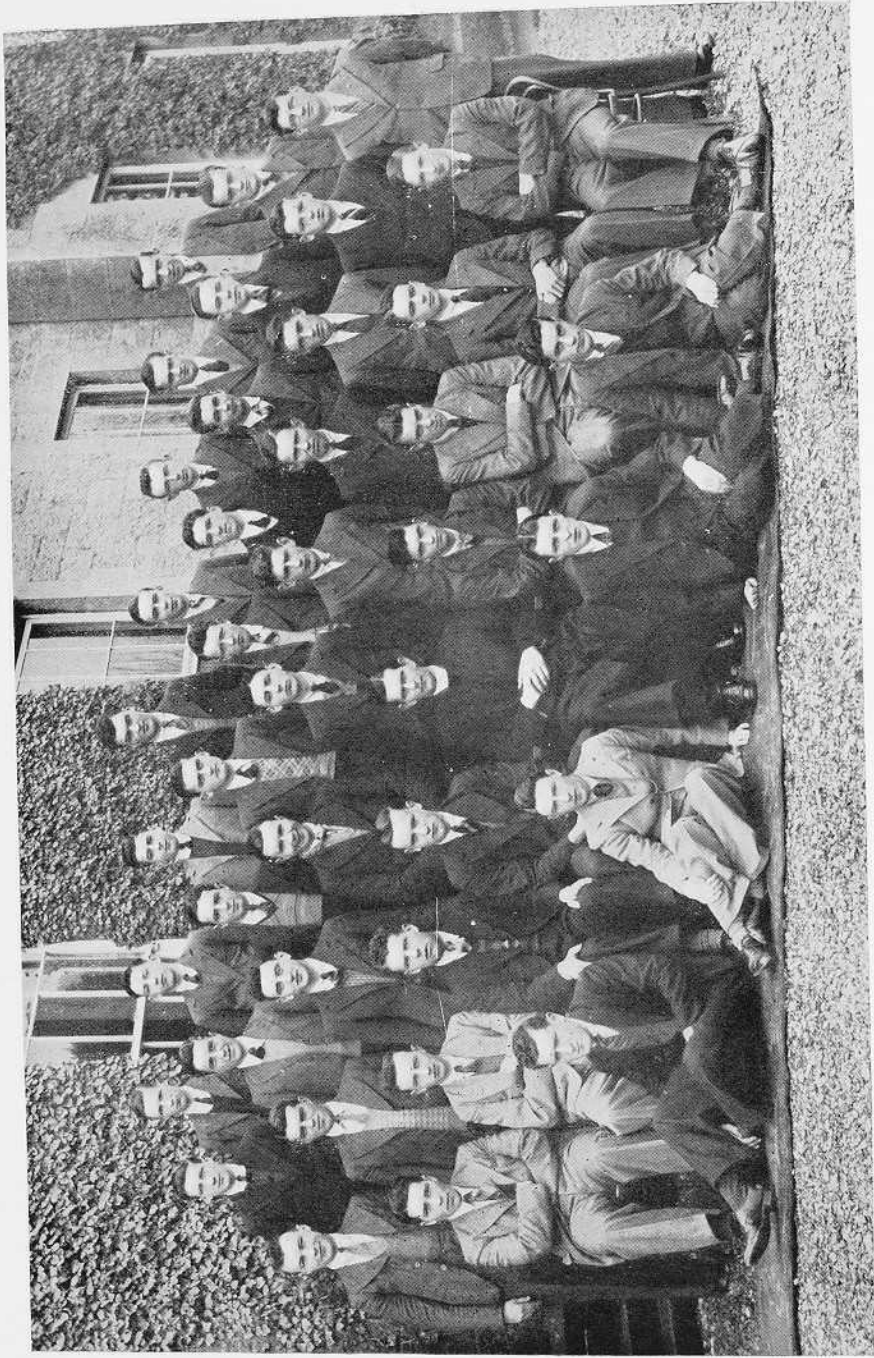
age was seeking; he proclaimed the freedom of man's conscience and carried away with him thousands who had not paused to distinguish between liberty and licence. Not only Germany but every other European country seemed in imminent danger of losing the Faith. The need for action was urgent. The only way to check the Lutherans was by reform. A Council of the Church must needs be summoned if the reforms undertaken were to be really effective.

In 1545 Paul III summoned the Council of Trent and selected three members of the youngest Order in the Church to be his special theologians at



VERY REV. A. DUGRÉ, S.J.  
Assistant General.





[C. & L. Walsh

FIRST CLUB

Photo by]

- Back Row—C. Roche, K. Henry, B. Mullen, J. Cotter, E. O'Connor, J. Byrne, I. Thornton, C. O'Shaughnessy.  
 Third Row—M. Dunne, J. O'Connor, E. Cogan, R. Power, A. Metcalfe, H. Glorriey, T. O'Sullivan, D. Cadogan, S. Goggin.  
 Second Row—J. O'Dwyer, J. O'Dwyer, S. Shiel, M. O'Callaghan, R. Irvine, J. O'Sullivan, H. Doorly, T. Carroll, D. O'Connell, A. Farren.  
 Sitting—M. Scraggs, J. Molloy, M. Leehy, B. Hanafin, Rev. W. Prendergast, S. J.; J. Callanan, O. Lynch, P. Sheehy, J. Roche.  
 On Ground—T. Crowe, D. Connolly, M. Merritt, J. Ryan.



at the request and under the protection of Philip II of Spain. Here the famous Paraguay Reductions were an attempt—and a most successful attempt—to set up a Christian Social Order among the natives and to protect them from the evils which usually followed the appearance of the white man. The success of the Reductions was bought at a heavy price—the martyrdom of Bl. Rochus Gonzalez, Alphonsus Rodriguez and John del Castello.

Richelieu, like Philip II, realised the benefits that Jesuit missionaries would bring with them to the newly-acquired French Colonies in North America. His expectations were fully justified. Here we find the same results as in the Far East and in South America—numerous conversions, and their price—glorious martyrdom. The Canadian martyrs—Sts. Isaac Jogues, John de Brebeuf, Gabriel Lalemant and their companions testify once more to what men are ready to undergo and suffer for the love of Christ.

Africa, Armenia, Syria, the Philippine Islands and Jamaica were in time to become the scenes of the labours of the Jesuits. Schools, colleges and universities were established in these foreign lands, to mould and fashion the native mind to the Christian standard, and to produce a clergy capable of looking after its own people. Many of these early Jesuits were great explorers, chief amongst whom was Father Marquette, who discovered, very probably, the Mississippi.

#### **The Education of Youth**

The education and formation of Catholic youth has always been held by the Society in the highest esteem. The spiritual development of the pupil was never sacrificed to his intellectual advancement. The Society utilised to the full the sodalities which she established in her colleges. The Sodality of Our Lady,

founded by a Jesuit, has as its aim the sanctification of each of its individual members. That colleges turning out boys under these conditions would become a powerful weapon for the Church in the work of the Counter-Reformation, can be easily seen when we consider the number of pupils the Society had under its care. By 1600 the Society had 300 schools and colleges and the average number of pupils in each was about 1500. The number of colleges had risen to 600 by 1750.

The schools of the Society conformed to the standards established during the period of the Renaissance. Education was gratuitous. There were no class distinctions. The son of the nobleman and of the peasant sat side by side. Moreover very few boarding schools existed, for the School of Renaissance was urban and nearly always a day-school.

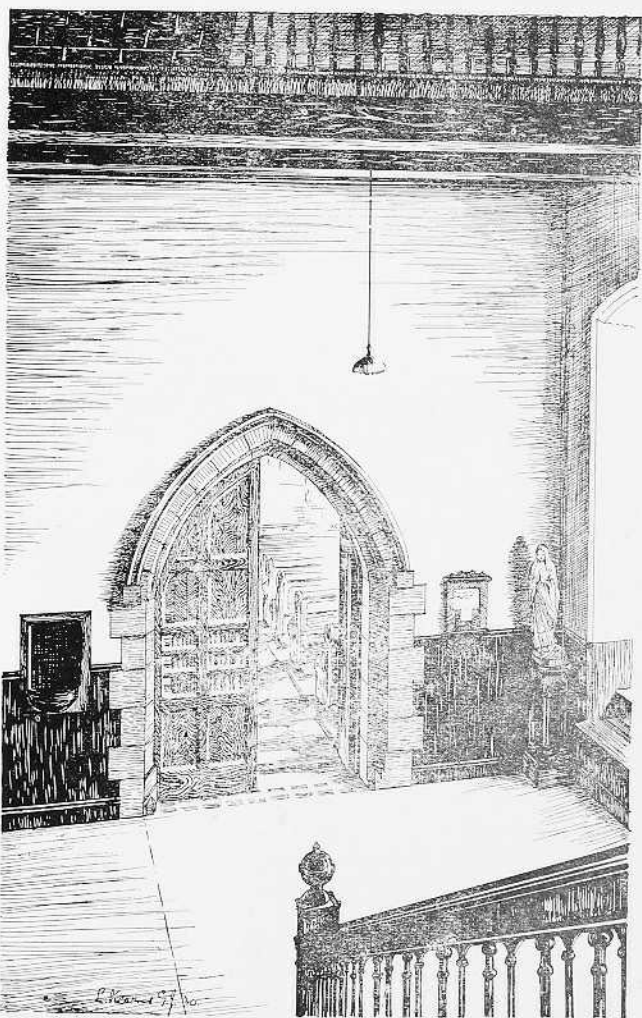
The Society had a constant supply of able teachers who taught for five years after the completion of their philosophical studies, having first undergone a special training in teaching methods. The real success of the Jesuit Colleges was due to the system known as the *Ratio Studiorum*. This was no new system but simply a compendium of all that was best in previous systems of education. The *Ratio Studiorum* consisted in a number of rules drawn up by a Commission of six members of the Society. These rules dealt with the administration, organisation and methods to be followed in the schools of the Society. Latin was the chief subject taught and this was intended to be spoken, written, and read. Its importance may be grasped from the fact that it was the diplomatic and professional language of Europe down to the year 1713. Reading was primarily intended as a help to "free" compositions, which served as the sole test of distinction in examinations and in class organisation. Greek was subordinate to Latin while History and Geography were accessory subjects.

The curriculum in these schools provided for a five to seven years course of study in literature. In some cases two additional years of study was devoted to the sciences. Science, however, did not occupy a prominent place in the curriculum until the period 1670-1790.

#### Other Spiritual Activities

In addition to these three spheres of work which we have just considered, the Society had many other activities, giving

the Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius, propagating devotion to the Sacred Heart, and the formation of Sodalities of Our Lady for the spiritual formation of Catholic laymen. And when speaking of this work of sanctification we must not omit to mention those members of the Society who were noted for sanctity, holiness and learning. Such were St. Robert Bellarmine, St. Aloysius, St. John Berchmans, St. Stanislaus, and a host of others.



ENTRANCE TO BOYS' CHAPEL

#### Suppression and restoration of the Society

The Society of Jesus in adhering steadfastly to its aims and ideals naturally made many enemies, chief amongst whom were the Gallicans, Jansenists and the French Philosophers of the Enlightenment. These combined together under the leadership of the Parliament of Paris to force the Papacy to suppress the Society, a purpose which they achieved in 1773. There were many reasons given for the suppression of the Jesuits, among others, that it had lost its first fervour and that it mixed itself up with politics and trade. The fundamental reason of the suppression of the Society of Jesus was its uncompromising hostility to the irreligious spirit of the eighteenth century.

Forty-one years later, however, the Society was reconstituted. Many of the missions, schools, colleges, houses of formation and churches, which it had lost at the suppression were never returned. Nevertheless, it

recommenced all its old activities and began to live up to the great tradition established by the members of the old Society. To-day, it numbers 26,000 members, has provinces in nearly every country, and has missions in every part of the world. It still continues to produce

great men in Letters and Sciences, in Philosophy and Theology. From its colleges there go forth young men fortified spiritually as well as intellectually, ready to face the dangers of the world. The Society of Jesus to-day endeavours to carry out the ideals of its holy founder.



EVENING SHADOWS

## TO MUNGRET

*A welcome store  
 Against these barren years,  
 The grain I garnered in your fruitful fields  
 Laboriously,  
 When life was young,  
 'Tis pleasant still  
 To sit with Corydon beneath the shade,  
 From upland pastures glimpse  
 The blue Sicilian sea,  
 With growing sense  
 Of tears in human things,  
 Follow with Hector from the field  
 Down Troy's well-built street,  
 To meet, beside the Scæan Gates,  
 Andromache —  
 Then turn from these,  
 And walk a mile with God upon His way  
 From Bethlehem to Calvary.*

JAMES F. FITZGERALD (1903-1910)

## GLEANN MO CROIÖE

**I** S mó gleann atá as ceann cuim caoil, carraigearge atá as pinead irceac ó'n bhairge móir domhain. Tá ceann oer na gleannraib rim 'na tóasann saoc slán na fairge irceac, so bog ce, agus 'na mbíonn an srian as tairneamh so h-aoribinn saé uile lá. Cuimear an iuro ip mó a bíonn le tabairt pé noeara ann, agus daome a bíonn cuirpeac de rúro na caénae agus de veit as péadaint ar óeataig óuib ó ceann ceann na bliadna, tásann ríad ann o'fom puamhír agus ríotéana. Cairteam ríad uata doilgear agus b'pón an t'paozail, agus leigeann ríad a ríse i meare na pléibte móir h-áit atá timéall ar an ngleann móir áluinn reo.

Bíonn an gleann ro so coadtae ceoúac ar marom, rap a leigeann pé de an b'pac móir bán ; ac bíonn pé so poillreac iotóacae um érádnóna agus an srian móir buíde as éaló ríar éar na pléibteib a bíonn, " as baairt a zomn éar ó'pium a céite." Bíonn saé iuro so cuim ampan san pué ann de'n saoit a époitpeac b'péir le sué ná cloipeann an tume daona. Bíonn an r'péir so h-iotóacae agus na reamaitl as t'puroim aniar leir an nspém.

Tásann an t'póreacóar so taparó, agus leigeann na h-ámsil b'pac móir túb anuar ar an ngleann. Tásann potur ór na lampai ip na t'igéib, agus péadann na poillre rim mar fúile lomhpeacae as fearaó fáilce

poim éac. Iréig ip na t'igéib bíonn putc agus saipe. Bíonn na rean-daome as imhinc r'gealta coir teime, daome eile as sabail ampan, t'pream eile as imhinc cáircaí ip as t'eanamh r'póiric.

Ar marom fílleann srian slóimiar éar na pléibteib agus i as sobaó aníor ar an tóman éoir. Bíonn an toé mar pláca óir agus beagáin de'n aipgeao t'píó. Dúirgeann na h-amhóte as loig b'le na marone. Tásann t'póroán na mbeac agus puam an t'p'pucám pléibe ar an nsaoté f'ionnpuair. Dúirgeann na epaim ó éoúac na h-óroce, agus tuarzann na t'uilleóga i leoitne na marone.

Bíonn an gleann ro so cuim i zcommurde. Na daome péim t'éigeann ríad ó áit so h-áit so mall corpac, agus dá mb'p'icí uaignear na h-áite le r'speac tume ba náire paosalta é.

Muair a bíonn tume epiona caitee as maétnam ar an áit 'na raib pé 'na éomurde, agus é ós, tásann r'icéit'pí mar rim 'na aighe, agus sealam ríad an époite atá b'pónac t'iombaróeac, mar a sealam saete na spéime t'póreacóar an gleanna. Mar rim péim leigeann pé o'pna t'p'om f'ada agus t'p'p'p'ann pé ó'n a époite —

" Mo léan, mo léan san mé ar'p' ós,  
San ngleann 'nar t'ógaó mé."

S. Ó MURCÁDÁ,  
(á'p'o-t'p'arcar a tó).



LIGHT AND SHADE

# Heroic Venture

By PHILIP ROONEY

IN Limerick, close on four hundred years ago, was founded one of the first Jesuit schools in Ireland, a school from which Mungret might well claim direct, although necessarily interrupted descent.

From that early Jesuit school, furtively conducted under the threat of ruthless persecution, a young student took the first step on the perilous road that was to lead him to the primeval forests of South America and gain him a leading place in that band of pioneers whose great claim to honour is that they laid securely the foundations of the world's greatest experiment in spiritual empire-building, the creation of the Jesuit Reductions in Paraguay.

The shadow of persecution lay heavily indeed upon the Irish nation when Father David Woulfe, who had but recently been received into the Society of Jesus by the founder himself, Saint Ignatius Loyola, opened a school in his native city.

To that school came young Thomas Field, son of a Limerick doctor, and the first of the long line of Jesuit missionaries who have since gone forth from Jesuit houses in Limerick to the far ends of the world.

From that hidden school in the mean streets of Limerick Thomas Field went step by step on his road of heroic venture, from Limerick to Paris, from Paris to Douai, from Douai to Louvain, and from Louvain to Rome itself.

In Rome, during those epic days of Jesuit foreign missionary work, the young novice made the decision that was to determine his life's course. In 1575

Thomas Field sailed for the Mission fields of Brazil, where, for close on ten years, he was the friend and disciple of the famous missionary, Father Anchieta.

The scene of Father Field's chief labours was not, however, to be Brazil but Paraguay. And the Paraguay which the Jesuit Missionaries of the sixteenth century set out to conquer for Christ was not the tiny inland state which we know to-day; the Paraguay of Spain's Imperial hey day was a vast territory covering what is now Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and the southern province of Brazil. And because poor trade routes made exploitation difficult, sixteenth century Paraguay remained, as it were, a backwater in the tide of Spanish colonisation, a partially explored region of vast forests and unmapped waterways, peopled by man-eating savages.

It is not possible to compass within the narrow limits of a brief article even a fractional portion of the trials and triumphs which lay before Father Field in his heroic journey through the waste places of Paraguay.

At random, one recalls an early episode that has in it all the colour and all the cruelty of buccaneering days on the Spanish Main.

On a January morning in 1587 a small frigate lay off the estuary of La Plata river, almost within sight of Buenos Aires. On board were six Jesuit Missionaries, an Italian, a Spaniard, three Portuguese, and the Irishman, Thomas Field. On board too was a heavy cargo of farming implements, foodstuffs and supplies brought by the missionaries for the work which lay

before them in the mission-fields of Tucuman, whither they were journeying at the request of the Dominican Bishop at Cordoba.

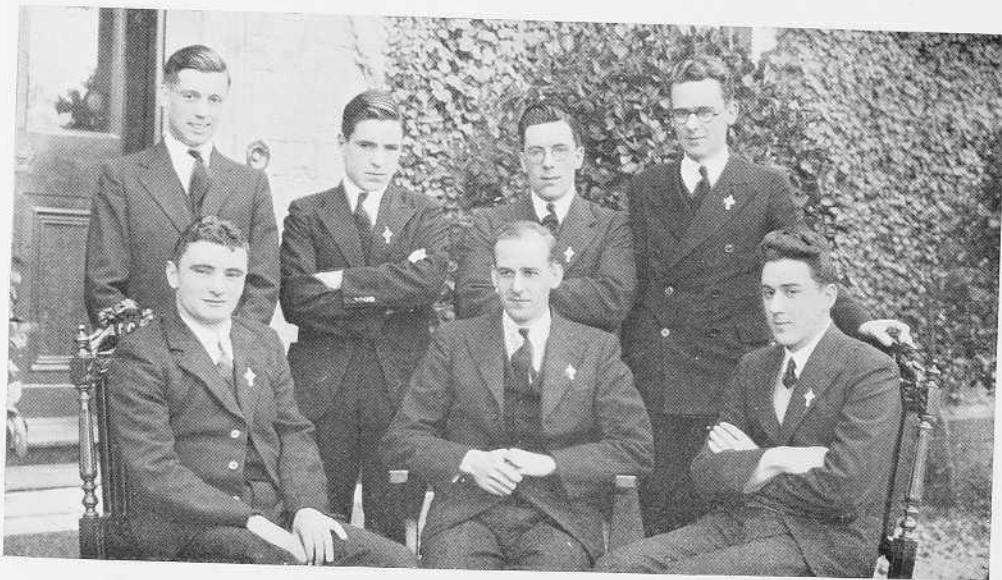
In the dawn of that January day three other sails showed off the mouth of La Plata, the sails of English corsairs under the command of that notorious sea-rover, Captain Robert Widdington.

Down out of the dawn the corsairs came, capturing the smaller vessel with contemptuous ease. In terms of goods and supplies the loot was small, but the bigots who sailed under Widdington's flag forgot the poverty of the booty when they discovered that they had captured a party of Catholic priests. Here was fair game for the licensed brutality of men who had been taught that all evil lurked under a Jesuit's gown; and all through the day brutality was given free rein.

The captured Jesuits were maltreated and insulted. Their relics, sacred vessels, and Agnus Dei's were trampled upon

before their eyes. The Portuguese Father Ortega, who attempted to save the sacred articles from the fury of the crew, was made to "walk the plank," to be rescued from death by drowning only when a more shameful form of death suggested itself to his captors. On Father Field, guilty of the double crime of being both an Irishman and a Jesuit, the hatred of the mob was freely vented, and he was promised place of honour on the gallows that was rigged to the yard-arm at the close of day.

And then, with a suddenness that terrified the brutalized buccaneers, occurred the incident that saved the life of Thomas Field and his companions. The sailor who had led the others in the destruction of the sacred vessels and relics was stricken down in violent agony; by morning he was dead, and the frightened crew of Captain Widdington's pirate sloops decided that it was high time to be rid of their dangerous prisoners.



OFFICIALS OF APOSTOLIC SCHOOL.

Back Row : T. Walsh, J. Tobin, J. McDonnell, B. Harding.  
Sitting : E. Hannon (Junior Prefect); P. Peart (Senior Prefect); J. Walsh.







Photo by]

*Back Row*—T. Connors, J. McGarry, T. Keane, G. O'Sullivan, F. McCarthy, J. Hannick, D. Murphy, E. Harneitt.  
*Third Row*—N. Maguire, E. Comber, J. Murphy, T. Leahy, P. Duffy, J. O'Neill, M. Harold, F. Dolan, J. Twomey.  
*Second Row*—M. Clancy, P. McCormick, N. Hayes, A. O'Connor, K. Smyth, L. D'Alton, F. Melvin, J. Barry, B. Coleman, D. Gleeson.  
*Sitting*—J. Gubbins, J. Nestor, P. Hever, P. O'Connor, Rev. G. Guinane, S.J., J. Tarpey, Jas. O'Connor, R. Le Bas, P. Ryan.  
*On Ground*—J. Geary, N. Nestor.

SECOND CLUB

[C. & L. Walsh

Stirred to awed dread by the death of their comrade, they hesitated to kill their victims by the yard-arm rope and cast round for an indirect means of compassing their deaths.

Such means were not far to seek in a man of Captain Widdington's experience on the Spanish Main. For eight and twenty days he sailed seawards, towing the captured vessel. Then, satisfied that he was sending his victims to a certain and lingering death, he marooned the boat, stripping the crew, including the missionaries, of almost all their clothing and provisioning the boat with food and water sufficient for a few days only.

But the winds on which the English corsair had confidently counted blew to better purpose than the accomplishment of his evil plans; within the month, watchers from the infant township of Buenos Aires sighted a derelict vessel inside the estuary of La Plata. Father Field and his colleagues had been saved for the great work which lay before them.

Of the magnificent work which Father Field did space does not permit of more than the briefest outline.

Accompanied by Father Ortega he journeyed four hundred miles through virgin forest, alive with danger of wild beast and untamed savage. Fearlessly he forced his way into the villages and settlements of the cannibal tribes. As fearlessly he faced the terrors of disease in Asuncion when the plague raged down

upon the town and the death-rate rose to two hundred a day. And when, in their determined effort to better the conditions of the native Indians, the Jesuits challenged the right of the Spanish colonists to treat the natives on their estates like slaves, Father Field courageously opposed the powerful landowners and succeeded in winning the first large-scale emancipation of slaves in the Colony.

Random examples, these, of work in a life-time that was filled with work. And the work of that long lifetime was well done. It was made the secure foundation on which was built the Jesuit Reductions in Paraguay, that perfect civilisation which "reduced" vast areas of tropical forest to fruitfulness and established a peaceful and contented Indian civilisation far from the evil influences of the white man. In the Reductions, for close on one hundred and fifty years, tens of thousands of Indians lived happy and Christian lives, until European greed and lust for power brought all to ruin.

That an Irishman played a leading part in the creation of that Utopia is a matter for pride; that the pioneer started on his heroic journey from a Jesuit school in Limerick is a point on which Mungret might well feel particular and personal pride.

(The writer of the foregoing article wishes to express his indebtedness for much of the material incorporated therein to Father Aubrey Gwynn's excellent book, *Father Thomas Field, S.J., A Pioneer of the Church in Paraguay*).

## Exchanges

The Editor of the MUNGRET ANNUAL acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following:—*The Belvederian; The Clongonnanian; 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; The Blackrock Annual; The Mary Immaculate Training College Annual; Alma Mater; St. Mary's High School Magazine (Bombay); The Star; The Far East; The Southern Cross; The Rockwell Annual; The Annual (Mangalore); St. Mary's College Magazine; Belmont Abbey School Magazine; Prior Park Magazine; The Ratcliffian.*

## “**BRUIDEAN ÉAORTAIMH**” — **SÁR-SCÉAL** **FIANNADÉACTA**

**N**íl son éirí dáir sean-litriúicte is fearr atá ar eólar as an n-**Šaedeal** agus is amháil le'n a eiríde ná an **Fiannadéact**. Is fuirte túinn an méiríom a éirímt mar is iomá nio éirí na **peáta** is na laoróte ríú ana-éiríneamnáic do'n **Šaedeal**.

Léirígtar iomáa tríte, béara agus meón ar sean. Cuirtear i b'pior túinn an máoróacé aigníó, an ríor-laócar, an olút-míunntearar i mear eapáó a éleactúis ríú le linn a mbeaó. Cpuéirgeann ríú sup óaome uairte áro-éiríóiréacá iáo, agus sup mó a éiríe ríúái díamra neam-**paóatca** leo ná ríúái ruapáca an **tráógal** reo.

Asur eár b'iongnáó so mbeaó sean agus mear agann ar an mbunáóar oiréarce ar ar ríolrúis cme **Šaedeal**.

Is iontuígtar mar ríom so **Šuirtear** áro-ppéir as **Šac** mac-léiríom i **ŠColáirte** ro na **Mungaróe** ran **peéal** ríor-áluim úó “**Ópuróean Éaortaimh**.” Ar an réimre tíre a leatam amaé ríar ó óear ó fáicé an **Coláirte** atá **puróean** eacérai an **peéal** ríom : ríor sean-Énoc ríimne **tear** agus an **É-Sionaimh** ran **taóó** éuaró.

Níl ré do'uam agann amro fáirnéir eóir iomlán a **éabairce** ar an **peéal**. Ní beóó ran airte ro ac **Šearr-éiríacé** ar ppím-éiríeíó an **peéal**, iarraéc ar an **Šceangal** a bí ríor litriúicte na **Fiannadéacáta** agus an **Šluairéacé** **lítearóca** a bí ar ríubal an **tráé** úó i **óóíoréca** na **n-Éóppa** do **Šearbáimc** ; agus ré **óeirce**, **Šearr-imrinc** ar an **peéal** réim.

### **Tríte agus Clú an Scéil**

Nuair a bí eóó 'á éur ar an **peéal** as **ráórais** **Mac Ríarair** iréacé lé tríóca **bláóan** ó ríom, óém ré **éagairce** **Šairro** doo na **buaóanna** is **ruimeamla** a mear ré beiré ra **peéal** ; éagair ré do'n uairtéacé méim, do **Šlame** eiríde, do **ríor-laócar**, ac do'aminnis ré so **río-ppéiríalca** “an olút-míunntearar i mear eapáó,”

I **nšac** ball dáir litriúicte **reanóca** tá tríte na **óirce** so **láóir** is so **foirleacáan** me. Dá mba é an **Ruáópacar** **Šarš** **óanaróca** réim é tá ré lán de **poláóróí** ar **óirce**. Cuirim i **Šeár** an “**eill** **comáimc**” úó le **n-óircaó** a **éangal** **Šearšur** **Mac Róis** le'n a éiríe **óóécar**. Agus an **tróáóro** oiréarce úó do'n **óirce** **éeanamail** a bí as **Cúóulaimh** agus **Šearóíacó** dá éiríe.

Cairímíó **ráóamc** **Šan** a **éuille** **tréca** tríte na **noaóme** atá **léirígtar** ran **peéal**, agus **cúimcár** **Šairro** a **éabairce** ar **éeam** **óer** na tríte is **éabairce** a **bameam** le **múnta** an **peéal** agus **reil** na **cáimc**, i. an **Šalántacé** **labaréca** atá am.

Tá **reil** na **sean-Šaéóilce** **nóóáca** ar a **lome** atá rí 'na **cúimc**. Ní **n-áóimim** linn do'n éor ró **éabairce** ré **míú** iomlán ar ead is ann an **lome** reo. Ac so **n-áiríte** ní **n-ionann** i agus **raóirce** ó “**éautolóóí**.” **Šeóbmáir** **Šreim** níor **Šearr** **uiréi** **tré** **óeirímir** **eacé** a **éabairce**. Cuirim i **Šeár** so **mbeiréí** as **tráéc** ar **éóimac** **beirce**. I **Šeóimcár** **Šnim** do'n **tróóre** ríom do **féaróacó** **moóó** éirí **truaíge** nó **ruó** éirí **copamail** **éalóó** iréac ran **imrinc**. Ac níor **óáógal** do éalóó iréac me ra **tréan-Šaéóilce**. **Ruó** **leac-taóbac** agus **neam-ruacéanacé** do'n **imrinc** doob' ead an **truaó** ro, agus mar ríom ní **fuilmgeóacó** an **lome** i. Ná **uirtear** ar son méiríom ríom **Šan** **urpam** ná **Špáó** ná a **ramail** eile **beiré** ran **litríúicte** úó ; ná ná **raóó** **báóó** agus **éeanamlaéc** ran **múimc** ar **leo** i. Ac ní **ruéacó** **óionóar** na **moóó** ran iréac ar an **ruíge** **cáimc** **aca**. **Óéanam** ran **comparáóro** **móó** **leir** an **nšalántacé** **labaréca** a **éamígt** níor **óéarónaíge** ra **nšaéóilce**, agus a **raóó** **Špáramlaéc** **áiríte** do “**éómbenrím**” me agus **óob** ar **leir** ar **éacéó** na **cáimc** do **réir** mar **b'óéaró** **toóóimc** nó **urpame** a **beaó** am. Agus **Šeóbmíó** an **reil** **tráóeamail** reo ran **peéal** ro “**Ópuróean Éaortaimh**,” so **noeir** **Mac Ríarair**, “**ba** **óeacair** a **ráóó** . . .”

Ar bhinear focal agus litriócht na n-Éirpa a éaspaí."

**Bunaógar na Tríéite Seo**

Cao ar go rriomámaíl a támis i nSaeóilg an tréite ro ma bpaigcear moú na h-éaíroe as tigeapnaí ar fpuéar na camte : na bpaíera leannáca as an moú ip as ceáct i sgoibóear leip go caom ; díreac map leanao reáilí na teme ar an bpaílla sáe rriomnaó ip flore a vémeann an lapaip.

As ppeasapre na ceipre reo túinn éio-pmíó nac ar an nSaeóilg amám a cúip an galántaó ro comaoim, ac ar an uile ceangsa liteapóca pan Éópaip. Ip tréite i ve'n filróeacé pománpamáil a leac ó éuaoó ó'n Spáimn trío an "Ppovenca" agus pan tríoimáó aoip véas a saib tréire go foip-leacáan pan Éópaip ar fao. An filróeacé ro spáó ban a h-áóbar : ac ba mó bioó i sgoipre ppuocai cúipréireac a veit ic' fuipge asac ná an spáó féim. Tá enuapac maíe Saeóilge ve'n t-paáar ro cúpca i n-easapre as Tomár Ó Raóalle in "Dánta Spáóa." Ó éopaó na ceacpamáó aoipre véas reaoó bí an paáar ro as fáar i n-Éipimn.

I n-easapre na noéancúip fileacóca ro bí bpaipre eile litrióéca agus an galántaóé ceáóca ro mte : an Apópaóé. Scéailca áppa ve bunaóó Ceitceac an Apópaóé ; ac amám galántaóé i n-áit na saipgaéca mte. Ve éupáí epóóca an tpean-Ceitceacáip veimeao ppuipí galánta cúipréireacá. In áit lome cúncaip agus camte neam-balb bponnaó opca "na bpaíera foipreimeaca fárdéamla," ba tuai vo'n ngalántaóé. Vo leac an paáar ro com foipleacáan leip an bpuíóéó cúipre. Ip leip an bpaipúin ro a támis na poela "galántaóé," "ppuipí," rpl., pa nSaeóilg.

Bí uaipre na típe reo lán ve'n cúipréip reo : a ceipre rín ar a bpuíróeacé. I meape na eíeipe bioó ré, (vo réip veallpaím) map nóp, filróeacé ve'n t-paáar ro a sabáilc, map éaiceam amipre voib féim. Agus an munncip a paib léigeam agus repiob na Saeóilge aca, veao an rcaíl nua

ro le paáail aca go plúipreac, neacáar aca pan bpuíróeacé nó pan Apópaóé.

Bí an éuro móp ve'n bfiannaróeacé san repiobaoó fóp. Ní paib rí acé map beáloróeap as mteacé. Ac nuap a cuipreao cum i repiobaoó, vap noóig, veao an repiob-noip eólaó in fuipge ar an rcaíl galánta. Agus tá a fíop asann go mba sáac reeáilca Apópaíca a léigeam op comáip ban uapat. Map rín, cáp v'ionsnaó epuc galánta a éup ar an bfiannaróeacé a véanpaó noip ro-slaéca as uaipre i. San amáap, ní féaoapá tpeallam na fiannaróeacé a fean-páil ar fao, agus ip ar an móó camte ip mó éuaoó an galántaóé i bperóm.

Ná tuigceap, áh, sup ó'n ngluapreacé pománpamáil ar ar epáécamaip a támis go h-íomlán an rcaíl caom ro acá com poitéip pan i mDpuíóm Éaópaím. Noip réapúin a paó sup ó'n eaécipom a fuap an t-Éipeannaó an éipim spimn tá le paóca an lá aige, acá com pollup pan i n-a ceóil, agus tréip v'éipig leip an fiannaróeacé—an reeálaróeacé beáloróeapa ip líomháipre vo bpuil ar voíman—vo éumao.

Tá ré i n-am asann anoip ceacélaó an rcaíl féim "Bpuíróeán Éaópaím" a bpeacao ríop.

**Cnáma an Scéil**

Na bliadóca ó fom bí Ápó-Rí uapat, ápó-comaécaó ar an loclann vapó amn Coisán Cpuaóó-Ápmaó agus glaoírcí Rí na n-Oileán aip ; ac ba epáó epoióde leip san na h-oileám go léip a veit fé na rmaéce aige : ní paib "Éipe íac-slap oileánaó" aige. Socpuig ré ar ceacé anall go h-Éipimn agus an típ vo éup pá éiof ip pá rmaéce. Saib ré cuan i sCúige Maó le na pluapgeóil loclann agus éoiptig as ceacáo na típe pome ó veap. O'pógaip Copmaé Mac Áipc, an t-Ápó-Rí vo bí ar Éipimn an uap rín, v'pógaip ré v'fíomn ip voip na fianna an ríogaéce vo éoipame. Cúip fíomn Mac Cumáil tíonól agus tíompú ar feacé ceacáib na Snaé-féimne agus éánaoap i scomóáil na n-allmúpaé agus éápla cac ríocáip fuilceac éacoppa. Mapbúgeao



Photo by]

[C. & L. Walsh

THIRD CLUB

- Back Row*—T. Hayes, R. Aherne, A. McCormack, T. Laing, B. Keating, J. O'Connor.
- Third Row*—M. O'Donnell, S. Ryan, Tim Laing, J. Hanley, D. Stack, M. Vaughan, D. Gleeson, D. N'Yhan, D. Crowley.
- Second Row*—S. Fitzpatrick, T. McGarry, J. O'Connor, R. Hayes, A. Henry, M. McHugh, P. Leonard, B. Foley, T. Smyth, M. Gubbins.
- Sitting*—J. Hegarty, J. Fineran, B. Murrane, P. Goggin, Rev. F. O'Sullivan, S. J. Conway, A. Gleeson, A. Keane, T. Murphy.
- On Ground*—J. N'Yhan, K. O'Brady, J. Gubbins, M. Hughes, M. Maguire, J. Palmer.

Colgán agus "ní deácaró eadlaic 'na deácaró  
 aé Míodac, an mac tob' óige as Rí Loelann."  
 Do éog Fíonn é sin faoi n-a cóimice agus  
 tús ré coróm a achar dó. Acé bí Míodac  
 com burdeac pan o'Fíonn sup iarr ré ceao  
 ar panúic i bfuir agus so uabarrad ré  
 cior loelann so n-Éirinn so uci Fíonn.  
 O'antuis Fíonn teir, acé a uobairt Solt  
 Mae Mórna teir nár éairc teir ionntaob  
 a tabairt le fear feille, sup mol ré o'Fíonn  
 fearann do péim a tabairt do Míodac.  
 Deimead anlaró agus tusaó dá trúca céao  
 dá noza éúgró i n-Éirinn do Míodac.  
 Toz ré trúca céao Caonraige agus trúca  
 céao na n-Oileán or a comair ar an otaob  
 tuaró de'n t-Sionann, i uiré so mbeao  
 faill aige eun laocraí loelann do bailú  
 eun feall do uéanam ar Fíonn agus uiozalta  
 do uainc amaic i mbár a achar agus a uir  
 uaparhácar. Fé uiré o' iarr ré ar fluas  
 na loelann teacé so n-Éirinn eun cabaréa  
 teir. Támis fluas mór i uci so uci  
 bpuirdean Míodais do bí ar an oileán,  
 i ngan fuor o'fearaib Éireann. Timceall ar  
 an am pan bí Fíonn agus óngs de'n uéimn  
 as fiodac lá agus támis muiré ós éúca  
 agus uán aige le míú. Míor aicm Fíonn  
 sup é Míodac do bí ann acé o' aicm Conán  
 Maol Mac Mórna é agus a uobairt le  
 Fíonn: "I' é rúo Míodac Mac Colgán,  
 agus sío sup uume deo' munnchir péim é,  
 i' nainá uuit é. Acá pé le éúis buaóna  
 uéas i u'Fiannab Éireann agus níor znácuís  
 ré caradap ná ceannpac le fearaib Éireann  
 ná flaicéamlac leat-ra péim an amfear  
 fada rom." Anpan uobairt Míodac so  
 paib fleao ullam aige an uair sin doib  
 agus eun pé Fíonn ra fhearab uul as caréam  
 na flerde. Cuaró Fíonn agus burdean beas  
 de'n uéimn teir so bpuiróm Éaortaimn do  
 bí ar Éir. Nuair a éanadap i ngar do'n  
 bpuiróm euaró Conán irteac pómpa eun  
 fuirdeam na bpuiróne o'fearcmt. Mí paib  
 éinne ra bpuiróm romé. Bí coramlac  
 uiréas ar an áic i ucorac, ac níor' b fada  
 so uacámis a'pú. An bpuirdean ar a paib  
 éasramlac an uite uaca as teacé irteac  
 doib tusaodap pé noeapa ná paib son uac

uioib uiréi anoir; agus na elápa do bí  
 mnti, mar an gcéanna, ná paib son elár  
 uioib mnti anoir acé i ar n-a uiré-úaingnúgao  
 de flacaib euaró-múgne éaortaimn, agus  
 b'c uiré an réel sup ceanglaó na Fianna  
 de'n talam so uoépac uo-rgaolte agus  
 níor féadadap cor do eun uioib. Anpan  
 do eun Fíonn a óróos pá n-a uéao fada  
 agus foillrigeao feall Míodais do, agus  
 so paib Rí an Domam agus Trí Ríge Inre  
 Tuile agus a lán eite i mbpuiróm an Oileám  
 eun cabaréa le Míodac. Foillrigeao do,  
 fpeirim, nár' péoir iao péim do rgaolteao  
 raor so semitúgí fuil na u'Trí Ríoz sin  
 Inre Tuile dá rgoraib. Semneao an Uóro  
 Fiann so cumac ceól-binn anpan. Cuata  
 Fiacna Mac Fínn agus Inre Mac Suibne  
 Seirge an Uóro agus éúgeadap so paib  
 na Fianna i rcpuao-éar éúim, mar, a'pá  
 Fiacna "I' le linn uobairt nó uobróim  
 i' znac leo an ceól cumac, ceólmair pan  
 do péimnt." Ar comairle Fínn euaró Inre  
 as coramc an áca agus Fiacna o'fuor  
 bpuiróne an Oileám. Anpan iréao támis  
 lapla rpeasac agus céao muiré i n-om-  
 eacé ó'n mbpuiróm do bí ar an oileán  
 as iarraró eun Fínn Míe Cumail. Acé bí  
 Inre pómpa ar an ác do bí or comair bpuiróne  
 Éaortaimn agus tápla uerap-éozao eatorpa.  
 Tuic Inre Mac Suibne Seirge le clardeam  
 an lapla rpeasais, ac má tuic do bí an  
 céao muiré marbta aige rom-pé. Dem  
 Fiacna agus Diarmaró "nár éairc uiréar  
 ionpóllac paib," deimeadap pan an t-áe  
 do éoramc anpan. Támis burdean i noiaró  
 buróne de laocraib ó bpuiróm an Oileám  
 eun an áca o'ionnpuirde acé do marbuís  
 Fiacna agus Diarmaró zac laoc uioib. Ar  
 rcelor doib i mbpuiróm an Oileám an t-ár  
 do rimeao ar a rcalroé do bailú Rí an  
 Domam a fluas i n-a timceall agus euaró  
 i n-omfearc le Míodac agus Trí Ríge  
 Inre Tuile eun uiozaltap do uéanam ar  
 an uéimn. I' anpan do tápla an eac  
 tob' fuicmaire agus tob' fuilrige uár  
 tpoceao paib. Bí an buao as laocra na  
 péimne agus marbuígeao Míodac agus Trí  
 Ríge Inre Tuile ra éac. Cimleao fuil na

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 Acá pé le éúis buaóna uéas i u'Fiannab Éireann agus níor znácuís ré caradap ná ceannpac le fearaib Éireann ná flaicéamlac leat-ra péim an amfear fada rom." Anpan uobairt Míodac so paib fleao ullam aige an uair sin doib agus eun pé Fíonn ra fhearab uul as caréam na flerde. Cuaró Fíonn agus burdean beas de'n uéimn teir so bpuiróm Éaortaimn do bí ar Éir. Nuair a éanadap i ngar do'n bpuiróm euaró Conán irteac pómpa eun fuirdeam na bpuiróne o'fearcmt. Mí paib éinne ra bpuiróm romé. Bí coramlac uiréas ar an áic i ucorac, ac níor' b fada so uacámis a'pú. An bpuirdean ar a paib éasramlac an uite uaca as teacé irteac doib tusaodap pé noeapa ná paib son uac

oṫpí Ríḡ de coraid fínn ír na vfiann eile  
 aḡur fḡaoltead raop iad. ampan do ḡluair  
 na fianna abate fe buard map ba ḡnád  
 leo i ḡcomurde.

Sm é péal ḡpuróne caorḡann. Mí

pérop a máo ḡo demniḡeac ḡo vḡut bun  
 ar bié pḡame leir. Ír oóicḡe, áh, ḡo vḡut  
 bunadap de'n pípane pan péal aḡur ḡur  
 pḡeac mópán 'na éimḡeall i mbéalomear  
 na nozome le h-imḡeacḡ amrime.

## Evening

*I stand upon the jutting pier,  
 Entranced I gaze ;  
 The sparkling waves are crystal clear  
 They tremble in a rev'rent fear  
 Beneath the dying rays.*

*I wonder as I now behold  
 The awful sight,  
 The waters' gleam, transpersed with gold,  
 The bright-haired sun, with bonds, do hold  
 Me in a strange delight.*

*I watch each golden-amber cloud  
 In waning light,  
 Descending darkness doth enshroud  
 Departing day ; the curlew loud  
 Proclaims—" It is the night."*

*The full-orb'd moon has peeped above the hill,  
 Its brilliant disc reflects on stream and rill,  
 The spangling stars the sky illuminate—  
 One vast sidereal dome, an arch ornate.*

BERTIE GLORNEY,

L.C. 1A.

## The Society of Jesus in Limerick in the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries

**F**ROM its earliest days down to the end of the eighteenth century, the Society of Jesus had an almost unbroken connection with the city of Limerick. Indeed, according to one historian, Limerick may be called the cradle of the Society in Ireland, as it was the birth-place of the first Irish Jesuit, the first Irish Jesuit martyr, and the first Irish Jesuit missionary to pagan lands. The material for a history of the Society of Jesus in Limerick is, unfortunately, very scanty, and affords us but fugitive glimpses of men and events. The following brief record is inevitably little more than a chronicle of isolated events. The writer wishes to express his deep indebtedness to Father John MacErlean, S.J., Milltown Park, Dublin, who supplied very valuable data, and to whom the MSS. was submitted with the object of ensuring the historical accuracy of its contents.

### The Sixteenth Century

The history of the Society of Jesus in Limerick begins with the name of Father Woulfe. Father Woulfe was a canon of the diocese of Limerick. He went to Rome in 1553, and towards the end of the following year, and thus during the life-time of St. Ignatius, was received into the Society of Jesus. In 1560 Father Woulfe was sent to Ireland by Pope Pius IV as Papal Commissioner with the purpose of fortifying the clergy and people in their struggle for the faith. Having reached Ireland in 1561, he travelled through the country, meeting Bishops and leading noblemen, and stirring up their zeal for the Catholic religion. Another object of his mission was to secure the introduction into Ireland of the decrees of the Council of Trent. In 1565 Father

Woulfe opened a Latin school for boys in Limerick, where lectures in Scripture and Theology were also given to clerics. Three years previously he had ordered, in his capacity of Papal Envoy, the saintly Richard Creagh to go to Rome in order to be consecrated Archbishop of Armagh. Dr. Creagh returned to Ireland in 1564; and in 1567 both he and Father Woulfe were imprisoned in Dublin Castle. Dr. Creagh was subsequently transferred to the Tower of London, where he died of poison in 1586. Father Woulfe made his escape from prison in 1572, and went to Spain, taking with him the infant son of James Fitzmaurice. He went to Lisbon in 1578, whence he is said to have returned to Ireland and to have died in Co. Clare in 1582.

Father Thomas Field, the first Irish Jesuit missionary to pagan peoples was born in Limerick in 1549. He studied at Paris, Douay and Louvain, and then went to Rome where, in 1574, he entered the Society. Having volunteered for the mission of Brazil, he was sent by Superiors to that great mission-field. During the ten years previous to his ordination he was stationed near Sao Paulo; and frequently accompanied the Ven. Joseph Anchieta in his journeys amongst the Indians. After his ordination Father Field was appointed to the mission of Paraguay. On his way thither the ship in which he was travelling was attacked in the river Plate by English pirates, who subjected Father Field to cruel torture. Having reached Buenos Ayres he set out from thence to Paraguay in 1587. Here he converted two hundred families, and formed the Reduction of Loreto, the first of these famous settlements for Indian Christians. Father Field died at Asuncion in 1626.





### The Seventeenth Century

After the defeat of the Irish nation in 1603 and the Flight of the Earls in 1607 the anti-Catholic laws were applied with ever-increasing rigour, especially in the large towns of Ireland. In those difficult times the Jesuits assisted the secular clergy by preaching and administering the sacraments, and, when possible, by giving missions to the people. Four members of the Society, Fathers Leinach, Moroney, Wall and Kearney were stationed in Limerick. Father Kearney, who was brother of the Archbishop of Cashel, and author of works on apologetical theology, evangelised the greater part of Munster, and died in Limerick at the age of seventy-five.

According to the *Imago Primi Sæculi S.J.* there were eleven Jesuit Colleges in Ireland in 1640, one of them being in Limerick. There is a tradition that the Limerick College was situated in Castle Lane, where an altar-stone was discovered bearing the Society's motto, I.H.S., surmounted by three thorns, and the date 1642. This stone is now in the possession of the Jesuit Fathers of the Sacred Heart College, Crescent, Limerick. Of the College staff in Castle Lane Father Verdier, S.J., Visitor of the Society, wrote: "The Rector is Father William O'Hurley, aged fifty, of noble and ancient lineage, devout, charitable, humble and learned. The Father Minister is Father Burke, an

ex-professor of theology, a good classical scholar, of noble family, and an excellent preacher. He has converted numbers to the Catholic faith. The Procurator of the College is Father Nicholas Punch, a man of singular amiability and humility, forty-seven years of age and nineteen years in the Society. Another member of this community was Father Piers Creagh, uncle of Piers Creagh, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne (1676-'93) and afterwards Archbishop of Dublin (1603-1707). Exiled by the Cromwellians in 1652, Father Creagh went to France, where he taught in the Jesuit Colleges of Arras and Bourges. He returned to Limerick in 1660, where he died in 1685.

During the Confederate Wars the Jesuits acted as chaplains to the Irish armies. Father O'Hartigan, a native of Limerick, was the agent of the Irish Confederation in Paris from 1642 to 1646. He did not return to Ireland, and died at Poitiers in 1666. When in Limerick the Nuncio Rinuccini drew up a list of preachers in St. Mary's Cathedral, which included members both of the secular and regular clergy. According to this ordinance of the Nuncio the Fathers of the Society were appointed to preach four times a year in the Cathedral.

After the Cromwellian conquest thousands of Irish men and women were sent as slaves to work in the sugar plantations of the West Indies. Amongst the Irish Jesuits who followed these exiles to the land of their captivity was Father John Strich. Father Strich was born in Limerick in 1616, and entered the Society in Bordeaux in 1640. While still a scholastic engaged in teaching in the college of La Rochelle, he was appointed as Socius and interpreter to Father Verdier during the latter's visitation of the Irish mission of the Society. He returned subsequently to France in order to complete his studies; and after his ordination he volunteered for the mission to his fellow-countrymen in the West Indies. He arrived at Martinique in 1650, and went from thence to the island of

Guadeloupe, where, in the disguise of a common labourer, he brought the consolations of religion to the poor Irish slaves. Owing to failing health he was compelled to return to Ireland in 1663. He was stationed in Limerick until 1679, when he was banished from the country, and died at La Rochelle in 1681.

### The Eighteenth Century

In the year 1728 Father Thomas O'Gorman came to Limerick, and having taken up his residence near the old Jesuit college in Castle Lane, taught classics to young aspirants for the priesthood. Rev. James White, one of his most distinguished pupils, informs us that Father O'Gorman was the first Jesuit to settle in Limerick since the reign of James II. Father O'Gorman, he adds, had the reputation of being an eloquent preacher. He left Limerick in 1737, and was succeeded by Father John Magrah.

In 1739 Father Magrah was succeeded by Father James McMahon. Father McMahon, who was a nephew of the Primate Hugh McMahon, was born in 1704. He entered the Society in the province of Castile in 1725, made his studies at Medina and Salamanca, and returned to Ireland in 1738. He was stationed in Limerick until his death in 1753. He was held in high esteem both by the clergy and the people.

Later in the century there is the record of Father Joseph Moroney, a native of Ballykeeffie, of the parish of Mungret. According to the census of 1776 Father Moroney resided at the Castle Lane Seminary, where he was engaged as a teacher and a preacher. He died in Dublin in 1785. His sermons were published in two volumes in

1796 by T. McDonnell, Essex St., Dublin. Judging by the list of subscribers to these volumes Father Moroney must have enjoyed a high reputation as preacher amongst the citizens of Limerick and Waterford.

Although not a native of Limerick, nor one of the city clergy, Father John Butler belongs to our story. He was son of Thomas, eighth Lord Cahir, and was appointed Bishop of Limerick in 1778. He refused the dignity; and died at Hereford, England, in 1786.

Another noted Jesuit was Father Joseph O'Halloran, who was born in the North Liberties of Limerick in 1718. He entered the Society at Bordeaux, France, in 1738. After a brilliant course of studies he was appointed Professor in the University of Bordeaux, where he lectured on Descartes and Newton. On his return to Ireland he took up residence in Limerick, where he was a well-known catechist and preacher. He died in Dublin in 1800.

Such is the brief record of the Society of Jesus in Limerick from the days of St. Ignatius to the beginning of the last century. Many of these Jesuits were the sons of Limerick citizens, and toiled not merely in their native city, but also in foreign lands and amongst the pagans. From the wreck and ruin of those evil times we can glean but the faintest records of the lives of self-sacrifice which the members of the Society shared in common with the secular clergy and the sons of St. Francis and St. Dominic. All honour to Ireland's heroic band of priests, who amid the storm of persecution kept alight in our country the torch of the faith, that was destined to shine forth again with noontide splendour in happier days of religious and national freedom.

## Our Past

REV. TOM BARDEN, S.J., (1923-'27) who was teaching at St. Aloysius College, Sydney, is now studying theology at Milltown Park, Dublin. He had an exciting voyage back to Ireland at the outbreak of war.

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JOHN K. BERGIN (1902-'06) Newcastle, Co. Dublin, who farms on a large scale, had to undergo a serious operation early this year. We are glad to hear that he has fully recovered.

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FATHER EDDIE BOURKE (1910-'12) is now Rector of the Chinese Language School, Loyola, Hong Kong. He has a responsible rôle in the training of Jesuit teachers for the Irish Jesuit Mission.

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FATHER DAN BOYLAN (1928-'35) was ordained at All Hallow's College last year,



REV. D. BOYLAN



REV. W. BROWNE

and is now attached to the diocese of Ballarat, Australia.

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RIGHT REV. MGR. HUGH BOYLE (1914-'20) was raised to the dignity of Monsignor when he accompanied his Bishop, Dr. Colbert, to his consecration at Rome. Mgr. Boyle kindly paid us a visit when he came to Ireland on his return journey. We offer him our sincere congratulations on the honour bestowed upon him.

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TOM BROSNAN (1919-'22) a former House Captain is manager of the Glen of Aherlow Creamery.

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FATHER WILLIE BROWNE (1932-'35) was ordained last year at All Hallow's College and is now attached to the diocese of Perth, W. Australia.

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PADDY BURKE (1923-'25) is now in the National Bank, Roscommon. He is still a keen tennis player.

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REV. JOHN J. BURNS (1904-'10) of the diocese of Natchez has built a beautiful new church. The sanctuary and altar are a replica of the Mungret Chapel. We wish him every success in his work.

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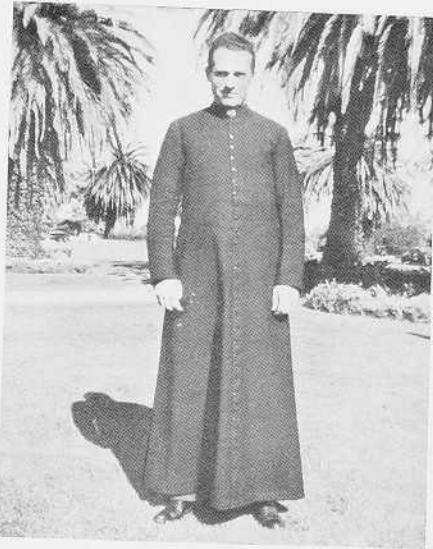
FATHER EDDIE BYRNE (1901-'03) of Salford diocese celebrated his silver jubilee last year. When back in Ireland on holidays he recalled memories of the old school with DR. L. QUIGLEY (1914-'18).

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PADDY BYRNE (1933-'35) is studying theology at the Passionist Seminary, Ilkley, Yorkshire, and has already received Minor Orders.

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FATHER JOE CARROLL, S.J. (1907-'10) is Regent of the College of Engineering in Marquette University. He has become an authority on the most recent theory of earthquakes.



REV. M. CASEY

FATHER PADDY CARROLL (1923-'31) is stationed at Bromley, Kent. At the gatherings of the local clergy he often meets FATHER P. SMYTH (1929-'31) when they talk of old times.

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FATHER JAMES CASEY, S.J. (1922-'24) was ordained at Milltown Park last year. We were unfortunate in not securing a photo of his brother FATHER DONAL (1927-'30) who after a brilliant career in Maynooth College is now labouring in the vineyard of the Lord at Chatham, England.

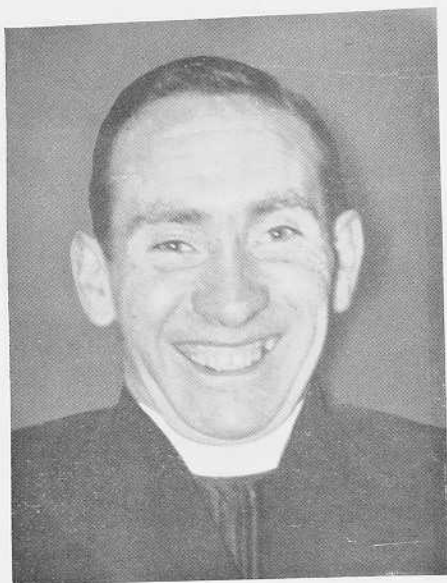
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FATHER PATRICK CASEY (1918-'23) is a very zealous pastor in Bell Gardens, Los Angeles. He has built a new church in a very poor district and had not to borrow a single cent for its erection. His brother FATHER MICHAEL (1928-'34), who was ordained last year, is in the next parish. Father Michael had hoped to pay a visit to his home last summer but the war interfered with his arrangements.

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REV. JAMES CASEY, S.J.



REV. P. COONEY

FATHER DAN COLLINS (1927-'32) who at first had parish work in the busy centre of the Holy Name Church, Los Angeles, has recently been appointed by his Bishop as Secretary of the Matrimonial Court.

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FATHER PETER COONEY (1935-'37) who was ordained last July in the Cathedral, Cavan, is now in the diocese of Bayeux, France. He is engaged in teaching English in the Seminary.

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PATRICK COX (1930-'32) is in his final year's study at the Seminary, Womersh, Surrey. He is due for ordination this summer.

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FATHER P. J. CONNOLLY, S.J., (1890-'94). The honorary degree of D.Litt. was conferred on him by the National University of Ireland for his able work as Editor of Studies; we congratulate him on the public appreciation of his literary work.

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WILLIE CONWAY (1915-'18) has recently been promoted to the managership of the Munster and Leinster Bank, Gort.

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FATHER MARK CROWLEY (1927-'32) is at present attached to the Cathedral, Middlesbrough; and has difficult work in a parish depleted on account of the evacuation. He spent a few hours with FATHER PAT MURPHY, C.S.S.R. (1926-'31) who was staying there for a short time before leaving for the Philippines.

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RIGHT REV. MGR. TOM CULLEN (1917-'22) has been appointed Domestic Prelate by the Holy Father. Mgr. Cullen, although a busy director of the Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Mobile, yet is called on to preach on special occasions.

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HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE, MOST REV. MICHAEL J. CURLEY (1896-1900) had a special privilege conferred on him by the Holy See by being appointed Archbishop of Washington as well as Archbishop of Baltimore. Early this year he was installed as first Archbishop



REV. P. CANTWELL



REV. C. FINN, S.J.

of Washington in St. Matthew's Cathedral by the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Cicognani. We congratulate Dr. Curley on his new appointment

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FATHER C. FINN, S.J., (1924-'28), is completing his theological studies at Milltown Park. We offer him our congratulations on his ordination last year.

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FATHER J. FITZGERALD (1931-'33) was ordained last year at St. Patrick's College, Carlow. We wish him many years of successful labour in the Lord's vineyard.

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JAMES F. FITZGERALD (1903-'10) teaches Classics and English in Belvedere College, Dublin. A most conscientious teacher who has a well-merited record of successes on the public examinations, is a well-known writer of poetry.

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FATHER DAN FITZPATRICK, S.J., (1925-'28) was studying theology at Louvain and at the outbreak of war was recalled

to Milltown Park. He was ordained last year. We wish him many years of successful labour in the Lord's vineyard.

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GERRY FOLEY (1931-'36) won a university scholarship in agriculture. He is at present studying at University College, Dublin.

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REV. A. HAYES, C.M., (1929-'34), is in Australia. His address is St. Joseph's, Eastwood, Sydney. He is completing his second year of theology, likes the country of his adoption, and has not lost the art of making friends for himself.

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FATHER DAN HARNETT (1922-'28) was recently appointed Diocesan Director of "A Clean Literature Drive" by the Bishop of Mobile. Father Dan's organising ability and zeal will produce wonderful fruit. We express our sympathy to himself and to his brother Simon on the recent death of their father.

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WILLIE HARNETT (1929-'32) has passed the final professional examination held by the Royal College of Veterinary



REV. J. FITZGERALD

Surgeons, Dublin. We congratulate him on his success.

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NIALL HARRINGTON (1934-'36) was ordained at Easter in the Irish College, Rome. We offer him every congratulation and hope that he pays us a visit this summer before leaving for his diocese.

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P. J. HURLEY (1909-'12) is one of the chief business men in the Irish American Oil Company's branch at Limerick.

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FATHER T. A. JOHNSTON, S.J., (1910-'15) who after six years teaching philosophy in the Seminary of Werribee has been transferred to Newman College, Melbourne, where he teaches modern philosophy to the university students.

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Our contingent at Genoa, C. WATKINS, P. KIRWAN, D. ROSS, B. J. POWER, E. McSWEENEY and T. PRENDIVILLE continues to flourish. All are very happy and making the best of things. Last summer was a time of anxiety for most of them but



REV. T. KENNEDY

they were able to get back to their studies in good time for the re-opening of classes. The South Africans are looking forward to 1941 !!!

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PADDY KEANE (1932-'35) is studying theology at St. Mary's, Daingean, Offaly. He has received Minor Orders.

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JAMES D. KEARNS (1924-'29) who had a brilliant career as a law student has now opened an office at 29 Kildare St., Dublin.

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REV. L. KEARNS, S.J., (1925-'28) is studying theology at Milltown Park. We are indebted again to him this year for the fine sketch of the Chapel door published in the present number of the ANNUAL.

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RIGHT REV. MGR. ED. KELLY (1890-'95) spent a holiday in Ireland last summer and as a result of it his health has much improved; we are very glad



REV. D. FITZPATRICK, S.J.

to learn. He kindly paid us a visit during his holiday.

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BERNIE KENNEDY (1934-'35) of Galway is now an air-pilot with the British forces in France.

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REV. TOM KENNEDY (1933-'35) was ordained in the Irish College, Paris. He is now assistant priest at St. Augustine's, Port Elizabeth.

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GEOFFREY KEOGH, L.P.S.I. (1928-'29) has opened a business as a chemist at Bridge House Pharmacy, Charlemont St., Dublin.

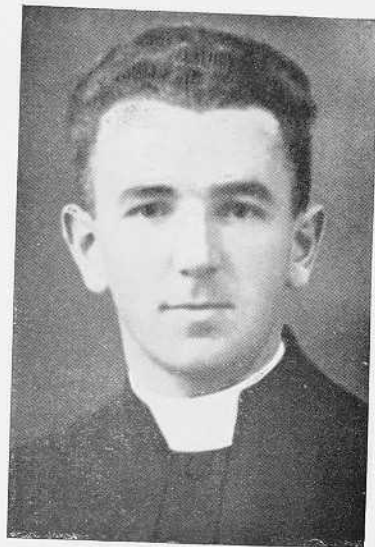
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FATHER GEORGE KEYES (1919-'25) is pastor of St. Barnabas' Church, Al. He was the preacher on the occasion of Monsignor T. M. Cullen's investiture as Domestic Prelate.

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REV. J. McDONNELL



REV. D. MCINERNEY

FATHER MARTIN KINEAVY (1928-'34) is a busy pastor at Jamestown, South Australia. He finds that the sunny climate agrees admirably with his health.

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JOHN McCARTHY (1931-'32) is a clerk in the Employment Exchange, Galway. He was one of the Past visiting football team from Galway that played the Present last April.

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T. P. McCARTHY, K.C. (1900-'04) has been appointed by the Chief Justice as Revisor of List of Electors of the Dublin Port and Docks Board. He has a busy practice at the High Courts, Dublin. He has been selected for the defence of many important trial cases.

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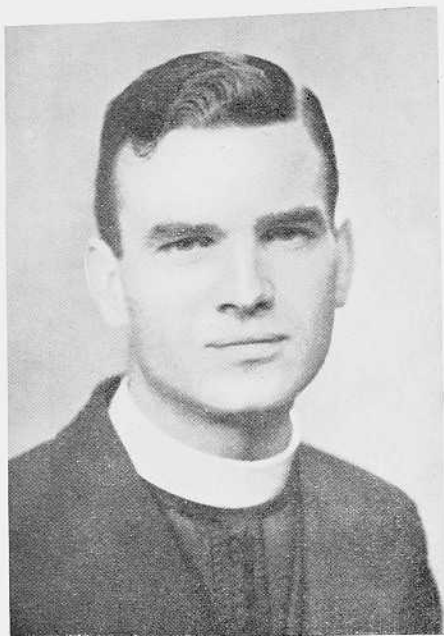
GERALD McCOY (1928-'31) is an engineer engaged in the building and construction of the new aerodrome at Rynanna.

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FATHER JOE McDONNELL (1932-'34) was ordained in Carlow College, and set out for his Australian mission last year.

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REV. T. MORGAN

FATHER JAMES McGOLDRICK, S.J. (1915-'18) as Dean of Seattle College has increased the college roll to more than a thousand. In that college he has inaugurated weekly broadcast talks on Catholic culture.

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WILLIE McHALE (1933-'34) is studying at Carlow and is due for ordination this year.

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FATHER DERMOT McINERNEY (1932-'35) was ordained at the Irish College, Paris, and is now assistant priest at Blessed Oliver Plunkett's Church, South End, Port Elizabeth.

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SEAMUS McINERNEY (1934-'37) owing to ill-health, had to interrupt his studies in dentistry. We are glad to hear that he has greatly improved and hopes to be back very soon at lectures.

※ ※ ※

JIM McNAMARA (1931-'38) has been successful at a recent Civil Service examination for the post of meteorological assistants. He hopes to take up duty soon at Valencia.

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DR. PATRICK MAGNER (1907-'08) of Harcourt St., Dublin, has a very busy practice in that crowded centre of the capital.

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REV. T. MANNING (1923-'27) has the responsible position of secretary to the Archbishop of Los Angeles.

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REV. WILLIE MERRITT, S.J. (1929-'32) is studying philosophy at St. Stanislaus College, Tullamore. We thank him for the historical article that is published in the present number of the ANNUAL.

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FATHER TOM MORGAN (1929-'34) was ordained last June at Torres Vedras, Portugal. He is at present attached to St. Aloysius Church, Tulare, California.

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MONSIGNOR MORRIS (1910-'13). We regret to say his health has not been too good. That of course is nothing new to Monsignor John nor does it prevent him from doing his work. He celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood on 7th March, 1940. His many friends and parishioners would like to have made the occasion a public one, but celebrations were postponed. We heartily congratulate him and wish him *ad multos annos*.

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FATHER MICHAEL MORRISON, S.J. (1923-'25) was ordained last year at Milltown Park. We acknowledge our indebtedness to him for much of the news of the Past, and wish him every success in his priestly labours.

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REV. M. MORRISON, S.J.

MONSIGNOR MOYNIHAN (1882-'87) one of the giants of the past, we are glad to hear, continues to keep well. For many years, as our readers will recall, he was associated with educational work in St. Paul's diocese. He is now Pastor of the Church of the Incarnation.

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FATHER SIDNEY MULLARKEY (1929-'31) is stationed at St. Peter's, 29 Jewry St., Winchester. He has plenty of interesting work to do and likes it. An army barracks, a ship centre, and a prison provide both variety and experience. With all that, he always manages to send a line at Christmas and to make inquiries for Father Kane. He tells us that Father E. Stevens is a chaplain "somewhere in France."

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FATHER CON MURPHY (1933-'35) was ordained at St. Patrick's College, Kiltegan, on the 21st December, 1939. Father Con is looking forward to his work in Africa in the near future. If only the young

Africans knew Father Con's kindness and winning ways they too would be looking forward to the ship that shall bring them another kindly Mungret priest.

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FATHER TIM MURPHY (1926-'31) sent a note for Christmas from Bundaberg, Queensland. We thank him for his kind greetings and wish him all blessings on his work.

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FATHER P. MURPHY, C.S.S.R. (1928-'29) has taken up missionary work in the Philippines.

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FATHER JAMES MURRAY, C.S.S.R. (1882-'87) has celebrated the golden jubilee of his religious profession. Heartiest congratulations and *ad multos annos*. Father Murray is the doyen of all Mungret priests in Australia. He was one of the pioneers that came to Mungret in '82 from the Crescent. He still recalls the preparations at Mungret before the official opening. He remained in Mungret till '88 when he entered on his religious life as a Redemptorist. He has been about thirty-eight years in Australia where he has given missions in every diocese.

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RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR DANIEL J. O'BEIRNE (1910-'14), Chancellor of the Diocese of Natchez, has been appointed a Domestic Prelate. Assisting him at his investiture were FATHER PATRICK CAREY (1909-'14) and FATHER D. O'CONNELL (1906-'11). We offer him our sincere congratulations on the honour bestowed upon him.

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JOSEPH T. O'BYRNE (1912-'14) has been acting County Surveyor for Wicklow for the past year and has effected some spectacular improvements in the roads of this popular tourist centre.

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FATHER JOHN G. O'BRIEN (1928-'34) was ordained on May 5th at St. Peter's College, Wexford, for the Diocese of Mobile. War's alarms was the cause of the dispersal of the students of the American College, Louvain. Father John was a victim of circumstances, but an early ordination atoned for all the inconveniences. He is due to sail for his diocese in June.

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FATHER P. O'BRIEN (1927-'31) is stationed at Matroosfontien and is Parish Priest. He has two churches to look after and a scattered population of about 450 souls. Some of his outlying districts have neither church nor school and Father O'Brien has to collect his flock as best he can, instruct them, administer the sacraments and say Mass for the out-stations. There are plenty of difficulties and plenty of work so Father Paddy is quite happy. He has no house for himself yet but that does not worry him.

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DR. G. O'CONNELL, M.A., D.Ph., (1915-'20) is in constant request throughout the United States to give special lectures on Catholic Education. Last year at a teachers' meeting in Mobile he gave a series of lectures on Christian Education of Youth with special emphasis on secularism in American Education.

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JOHN O'DONNELL (1925-'26) is in the Provincial Bank, Limerick.

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DONAGH O'DONOVAN (1921-'24) is in the Chief State Solicitor's staff at Dublin Castle. His brother Shaun is successfully managing the family business in Rathmines. Diarmuid is now living at Luska, Nenagh.

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ML. O'DWYER (1931-'38) is our sole representative at St. Edmund's College, Ware. He has just completed his 2nd year of theology and is very pleased with everything.



REV. G. PARKINSON

WILLIE O'LEARY (1933-'37) is a wireless operator with the British Air Force.

※ ※ ※

J. B. O'MAHONY (1919-'21) is in the National Bank, Rotunda, Dublin. He has not yet lost his interest in theatricals.

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FATHER TIM O'SULLIVAN (1925-'27) is now assistant priest at Hilston, N.S. Wales, under FATHER DAN O'SULLIVAN (1909-'16).

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FATHER H. PATHE, C.S.S.R. (1906-'10) is to be found at Holy Name Church, when he is not on tour in the States giving missions, lectures and retreats. Out West he comes across quite a lot of Mungret men. We only wish we could write all the fine praise that Father Pathe says of them.

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FATHER GEORGE PARKINSON (1930-'35) was ordained last year at the Irish College, Paris. He is already settled down in Port Elizabeth, S. Africa.

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JOE PEACOCKE (1911-'13) is running the family business in Limerick. We sympathise with him on the death of his father last year.

※ ※ ※

P. J. RAFTERY, B.E., M.I.C.E.I., (1903-'07), we are glad to record, has recovered from a very serious operation. And even this year the Editor is indebted to him for the usual news budget about the Past.

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DR. WILLIE ROCHE (1919-'22) is attached to Cork St. Fever Hospital, Dublin. He wrote a valuable article for the *British Medical Journal* on the "Treatment of Cerebrospinal Meningitis." He follows the careers of our Rugby teams as closely as if he were back in college again.

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PIERCE ROCHFORD (1919-'21) Superintendent of the Gárda Síochána, is at present stationed at Kanturk. He is married to a lady from Czechoslovakia, and has two children.

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P. ROCHFORD

PHIL ROONEY (1921-'24), the well-known novelist and reviewer, has almost ready for publication another novel which deals with the adventures of Redmond O'Hanlon and his Rapparees. We are deeply indebted to him for his stirring article which we publish in the present number of the ANNUAL.

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REV. J. ROUGHAN, C.M. (1933-'35) has been studying at the University College, Dublin, and at St. Joseph's, Blackrock. He got his degree last year and has just completed his first year of theology.

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DES RYAN (1935-'38) is doing well at his medical studies in University College, Dublin, and has been elected Vice-Captain of the College Rugby team.



D. RYAN INTRODUCED TO THE PRESIDENT

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NOEL RYAN (1923-'28) is an engineer working at present at the new aerodrome, Collinstown. He is a very good golfer and hockey player.

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WILLIE RYAN (1919-'21) is in the National Bank, Millstreet. He is a keen golfer and a prominent member of the Catholic Young Men's Society.

REGGIE SCALLAN (1929-'34) is an engineer on the Poulaphouca Hydro-Electric Scheme. He plays Rugby for Newbridge Club and was selected as full back in the Provincial trial, but on the day of the match he was unable to play as he had a sudden attack of appendicitis. We are glad to hear that he has fully recovered.

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FATHER C. SHEEHAN (1903-'04) is at present a senior chaplain with the English Forces. From Mungret he passed to St. Colman's College and eventually to Maynooth. He was ordained for the Diocese of Cloyne in 1914. After a short period at St. Colman's as Dean he entered the British Army as chaplain in 1915. He was with his troops practically all the time in France and Belgium. He was awarded the M.C. in the battle of the Somme (his troops hold it should have been the V.C.). His devotion to the Catholic population in France—in those regions in particular that were deprived of the services of their priests by the war—brought him the *Medaille de la Reconnaissance Francaise*, from the French Government.

After the war he remained on as chaplain and was stationed on the Rhine and at Gibraltar. Eventually he returned to his native diocese and was curate at the Cathedral of Cobh when the present conflict broke out. He is at present senior chaplain of the Southern Command and is stationed at Tidworth, Hants. All the experience gained in the last war is standing him in good stead for he has to train and instruct the new chaplains for their responsible and arduous work at the front. No one is better fitted for this work than Father Sheehan and we wish him every success.

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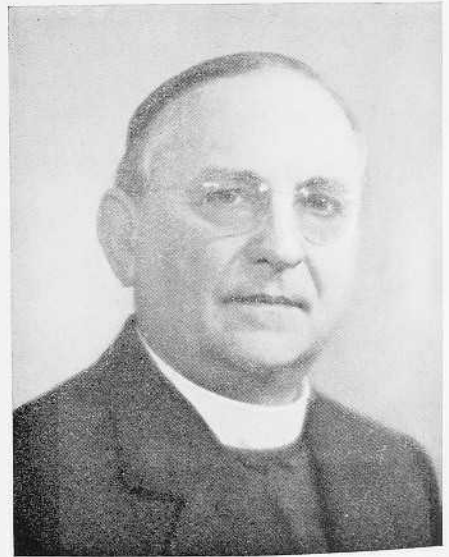
CAPTAIN NICHOLAS SINNOTT (1912-'13) kindly paid us a visit this year when home on a well-earned holiday. He is as youthful-minded as ever and enjoyed watching a hurling match with as keen zest as the smallest boy in the college.

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MONSIGNOR JAMES STENSON (1887-'94) is Vicar-General of the Diocese of Omaha and Pastor of St. Peter's Church. The field of Monsignor Stenson's activities is very great but it is no exaggeration to say that there is hardly a work of zeal that has not had his assistance and encouragement or a priest that has not experienced his kindness and charity. Though busy he can always find time to come back in spirit to Mungret when he meets one of the Past.

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FATHER STRITCH, S.J., (1885-'89) kindly called to see us when over in Ireland, last summer. We congratulate him on his jubilee which he celebrated in St. Francis Xavier's, Gardiner St., Dublin.



REV. J. STRITCH, S.J.

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REV. JAMES THORNTON, S.J., (1928-'30) is studying theology at Zi-Ka-Wei, Shanghai. He contributes articles to the *China Letter* of California. We hope for a contribution from him next year on Chinese study in Peiping.

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FATHER W. A. TOBIN (1901-'09) of Florence S.C. finds time to contribute many literary articles to Catholic magazines. We thank him for the subscription which he sent to the ANNUAL this year.

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J. P. WALSHE (1900-'03), Secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs, has a very busy time during the present international crisis.

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FATHER EDDIE WYNNE (1914-'18) was the special preacher at the inauguration of Dr. Colbert, the Bishop of Port Elizabeth. Father Eddie has quite a large number of converts under instruction during the year.

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JOHN J. WALSHE (1931-'32) of Foynes has qualified in the final examination of Chartered Accountants.

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M. RYAN  
RECEIVES HIS COMMISSION



## Marriages

We offer our heartiest congratulations to the following Past Mungret Boys on their marriages:

HUGH FITZPATRICK to Miss Mary Shinkwin, Cork.

MICHAEL J. HARTY, L.D.S., to Miss Claire Stephens, Limerick.

PATRICK HAYES to Miss Mary O'Grady, Tipperary.

WILLIE KEARNS to Miss Marie Cunningham, Chicago.

JIMMIE LAWLOR to Miss Stella Barry, Cork.

MICHAEL McINERNEY to Miss Marie Sweeney, Loughrea.

PATRICK J. MURPHY, LL.B., to Miss Una O'Kelly, Dublin.

DONALD RYAN, B.E., to Miss Kathleen O'Sullivan, Limerick.

## The Retreat for the Past

THREE years ago Father M. Pelly, S.J., decided to organise a Week-end Retreat at Milltown for Past Mungret men. Having arranged with the Director of Retreats for a week-end in January, he drew up a list of names and addresses and sent out about sixty invitations. About twenty-five accepted and so the first Retreat was held from January 22nd to 24th, 1938. Last year he arranged the Retreat for the week-end February 11th to the 13th, and once again he was able to report success. This year, as he had left Milltown, he was not able to organise it, but as the tradition had been established the task was an easy one for those who succeeded him. Before giving a report of this year's Retreat we would like to thank him for the work he has done.

The Retreat this year took place from

February 10th to the 12th. The response to the circular, which we sent out, was very good. Some days before the Retreat every available room was booked out. A few more applications came in during the last few days but owing to lack of accommodation they had to be refused. When the Retreat started there was a full muster of those who had booked rooms, twenty-six in all. The Retreat was conducted by Father J. Joy, S.J. All who attended were extremely pleased and thought it well worth the sacrifice of their week-end.

A very satisfactory feature of the Retreat was the number of Recent Past who attended. It was always Father Pelly's intention to organise a special Retreat for the Recent Past, but as they had shown very little interest, he did not feel justified in doing so. Now it seems their interest in the movement



THE PAST RETREAT GROUP

*Back Row*—G. Hurley, G. Foley, R. Scallan, P. Nutley, P. B. O'Sullivan, P. Lynch, F. X. O'Brien, D. Kearns, W. Hanrahan, J. O'Donnell, L. Hanrahan, L. Hickey, B. Kennedy, K. Quigley, Diarmuid O'Donovan, T. Gough, C. O'Neill, E. Gallagher, F. Curran, S. O'Donovan, J. B. O'Mahony.  
*Front Row*—T. J. Lydon, G. McCarthy, F. Fahy, T.D., S. Brady, T.D.  
 [Absent from group, Donough O'Donovan.]

has been awakened, and if it continues every effort will be made to secure, in the near future, a special Retreat for them. However, before approaching the Director of Retreats and before booking the Retreat House for two Retreats we would like to be able to guarantee a full house for both Retreats. If we are to be in a position to do so we shall have to get in touch with a still greater number of Past men in the city. We circularise all Mungret men in Dublin whose addresses we have, but our list is far from complete. There are many

others who would certainly come if they but knew. We want their names and addresses. Each one can help by sending along the names and addresses of any Mungret men he knows, who have not yet had a circular from us. Those who are leaving Mungret this year and who are coming up to Dublin to the University on business should, if they wish to make next year's Retreat, send us their city addresses before Christmas.

M. P. McGRATH, S.J.,  
Milltown Park.



## Boys of Last Year

B. DOWLING and J. MOLONEY are in the Jesuit Novitiate, Emo Park.

E. SULLIVAN and D. McCAULEY are preparing for the African Mission at Kilmacolgan, Co. Galway.

The following are studying theology ; J. DUGGAN at Oscott, Birmingham ; P. McHUGH at Olivais, Lisbon ; D. HATTON and P. LYSAGHT in All Hallow's, Dublin ; T. MOLONEY, J. CASEY and E. HARTIGAN in St. Patrick's, Thurles ; M. COLLINS, N. COTTER, M. KELLEHER and M. McGOWAN (Philosophy) in St. Patrick's, Carlow.

JEROME HOWARD and P. RYAN are doing Engineering at U.C.D., and A. DOWLING at U.C.C., and M. TARPEY at U.C.G.

M. RYAN has a commission as Cadet in the Irish Air Force ; and J. TUOMEY in the British Air Force.

In business are B. DEADY in Cork, M. HOLLAND in Galway, J. GAULE in Waterford, W. O'DONNELL in Limerick. J. MULLANE is studying Pharmacy in Glin.

M. O'CONNOR is studying at St. Munchin's College, Limerick.

P. K. O'SULLIVAN is an articled clerk to a firm of Chartered Accountants in Limerick.





HIS GRACE THE LATE ARCHBISHOP KILLIAN



## Obituary

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP KILLIAN.  
 REV. MATTHEW CAHILL.  
 FATHER MICHAEL GEEHAN.  
 REV. MICHAEL CANON HYNES, P.P.  
 RIGHT REV. MGR. JOHN KELLY.  
 REV. THOMAS MADIGAN.  
 RIGHT REV. MGR. JAMES NUNAN.  
 IGNATIUS O'NEILL.  
 DR. JOHN PEGUM.  
 REV. JAMES VEALE, D.D.  
 FATHER JOHN CORCORAN, S.J.

*REQUIESCANT IN PACE.*

### **HIS GRACE, ARCHBISHOP KILLIAN 1872-1939**

It is difficult, if not impossible, to do justice to the career of the late Archbishop Killian the course of an obituary notice. In a lifetime of apostolic work in Australia he bore the "burden and the heats" in the discharge of high ecclesiastical offices in three dioceses, each sphere of duty revealing depths of understanding, powers of administration, and a broad culture that earned for Andrew Killian the love and admiration of all with whom he came in contact.

Born in the parish of Rhöde, Edenderry, in 1872 he attended his father's school till 1888 when he entered Mungret. He graduated in 1894 and spent the next year in Mungret as master. The qualities of heart and head that were so evident later in his work as priest, were already revealed in the student. Though burdened for two

years with the responsible office of Prefect, he obtained high honours in various subjects in his university examinations. In 1895 he went to Carlow College for theology and was ordained there in 1898. After a short vacation at home, the young priest set sail for Australia where he was to spend over fifty years of his life.

The early years of his life, as a young priest, were spent in the outback country of the Wilcania-Forbes Diocese—in the Northern Border country. His name is still held in veneration in that vast district and the old settlers tell of the long trails he made in order to bring consolation to some distant deathbed; or of long vigils, when he was half famished and unwanted, kept at some station in the hope that the last calm moments might give him a chance to win some sheep that had strayed, back to the fold. His big heart, his great faith, his zeal and his simplicity made him the friend and confidant of the "swaggies" the

drovers, the shepherds and the plainsmen. The long treks under a tropical sun, often for weeks on end, the cold clear skies at night when he rested under his buggy, in a word, the missionary labours of this period shortened the life of the great Archbishop.

From his missionary labours in the bush Archbishop Killian was called to Broken Hill where he was first Administrator and then Dean and later Vicar-General. Fitted by nature and education to take a leader's part, Dean Killian now displayed extraordinary talents for organisation and administration. The Catholic population was growing in this great mining town and Dean Killian was untiring in his effort to provide schools and churches for his flock. There was no phase of Catholic life and culture that did not claim the attention of this vigilant shepherd. In 1919 he was made a Domestic Prelate with the title of Monsignor. Among the miners and townsfolk and the men on the pastoral stations in the Diocese of Wilcania-Forbes he was first known and loved as Dean Killian and for them, though the Pope might make him Monsignor, he would remain as his name remains to-day, in Broken Hill, "Dean" Killian.

In 1924, Dean Killian was called by the late Pope Pius XI to the responsible charge of the Diocese of Port Augusta. His consecration at Peterborough on June 15th, was a red-letter day for the diocese. The Prelates of the whole continent, his old friends from Broken Hill and his new ones in Port Augusta, gathered to show him their great appreciation for him. In a little while Bishop Killian was as much at home in every part of Port Augusta—378,000 square miles—as he had been in Broken Hill. The experiences of his pioneer days in Wilcania and the needs of the scattered Catholic groups led him to provide schools and churches for their needs. Whenever possible, he brought the children from the great hinterland of South Australia to centres at Convent schools for a week, where they had a real holiday and at the same time

a sound course of religious instruction. Indeed the children were at all times the object of his tenderest care, and for them he spared neither time nor labour. So many churches, convents, schools, and presbyteries sprung up during the time he governed the Diocese of Port Augusta, that Bishop Killian became known as Andrew the Builder. In all this work he had the most loyal and whole-hearted co-operation of his clergy. His big heart, his gift of sympathy, his supernatural outlook in all things, won all hearts to him and was an inspiration to all.

In 1933 Bishop Killian was transferred to Adelaide as Coadjutor to Archbishop Spence, O.P., and succeeded to the See in 1934. Once more the great responsibilities placed upon the shoulders of the Archbishop served only to bring out the qualities that were latent in the man. The days of travel and pioneering in the bush had passed and the comparative leisure that followed enabled his Grace to devote himself to problems affecting every grade of education. In 1936 he held a Catholic Education Congress at Adelaide. It is no exaggeration to say that this was the biggest event in the intellectual life of the Church in Australia. It is only as years pass by, and the various problems affecting the life of the Church and Catholic education make their appearance, that this work can be appreciated. This great work was sponsored by the Archbishop though his self-effacement kept him in the background and led him to attribute all the success to his collaborators. Another project dear to his heart, was the establishment of a Catholic University College on the lines of Newman College, Melbourne, at the Adelaide University. Before this could be realised, Archbishop Killian was called to his reward. His life's work for the Master was done and nobly done, and the last gem had been added to his crown. "He had fought the good fight and kept the Faith."

At the month's mind, Archbishop Duhig

preached the panegyric—from which we take the following:

“Andrew Killian has gone from this earth. His life's work nobly done for his Divine Master has, we feel sure, received its reward in a crown of glory. But his memory remains and it is a memory that will live to be treasured by priests and people and by his brothers in the hierarchy who knew him so intimately and esteemed so highly his personality and work. The qualities of his manly character and the virtues of his great soul seem to shine more brightly under the shadow of death. His

noble aims, many of them happily achieved, will be for all time linked with his name and his benevolent works will continue to yield fruit and diffuse blessings long after the generation, that saw them inaugurated, has slept in peace. His warm friendship and kindly spirit of tolerance will endure, although the heart from which they sprung be cold in death, and men, without distinction of religious or political creed, will continue to admire the character and revere the name of this noble-minded man of childlike faith, whose charity embraced all his fellow-men without distinction and whose life was passed in doing good.” May he rest in peace.

## In Memoriam

*Staff firmly gripped, he led his little flock  
Through pleasant by-paths to the pastures green.  
Nor wolf nor stranger dared attack or shock,  
With guardian-shepherd so alert and keen.  
Andrew his name, commissioned just as he,  
Whose nets one time did spread in Galilee  
Their bread to win ; now spread for heav'nly gain.*

*“Lay down thy staff ; the flock is safe in fold ;  
“Well done, thou good and ever faithful one,”  
Is whispered in his ear. His heart, so bold,  
Is stilled for ever ; for his course is run.  
The fight was finished when his spirit soared,  
To greet His Master, Andrew's King and Lord.*

W. RYAN, S.J.

### REV. MATTHEW CAHILL

FATHER CAHILL came to Mungret in 1897 as a lay-boy. Having received a vocation to the priesthood he went to Oscott College to study philosophy and theology. He was ordained in 1907 for the

diocese of Birmingham and was then appointed to the Church of St. Ambrose, Kidderminster. During the last ten years of his life he suffered from ill-health, but continued, nevertheless, the exercise of his priestly duties. He died at St. Joseph's, Coventry.

Father Cahill was brother of Mr. Michael J. Cahill, P.C., merchant, Rathluirc; District Justice W. P. Cahill, Ballinasloe; Mrs. Bouchier Hayes, Belgrave Square, Rathmines; Mrs. Lawton, "Ingleside," Sunday's Well, Cork; and Mrs. E. Magnier, wife of Dr. T. P. Magnier, Fermoy.

We offer our sincere sympathies to the members of his family on their brother's death. R.I.P.

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#### FATHER MICHAEL GEEHAN

THE death of Father Michael Geehan at the early age of forty-two came as a great shock to us at Mungret. Beyond the fact of his death we have been unable to obtain from the United States the information required even for a short obituary notice. We are forced therefore to be satisfied with this announcement of Father Michael's death. To his elder brother, Monsignor Patrick Geehan, we offer our sincere sympathies in his sorrow. R.I.P.

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#### REV. MICHAEL CANON HYNES, P.P.

WE regret to announce the death of Canon Hynes, P.P. of Craughwell, Co. Galway, which took place on April 14th of the present year. The following account of Canon Hynes' life and work appeared in the *Connacht Tribune*:

"The death took place at the Parochial House, Craughwell, on Monday morning, of Very Rev. Michael Canon Hynes, P.P. On Sunday he appeared in his usual health and celebrated Mass during which in a sermon he referred to the war and asked the faithful to pray for a speedy ending of this terrible

conflict in which so many countries are now engaged.

"Born in Ennistymon, County Clare, the late Canon Hynes was ordained in Paris and subsequently spent a few years on the English mission. Later he ministered as curate in Castlegar, County Galway, Carron and Ballyvaughan, County Clare, and on the death of Very Rev. B. Quinn, P.P., in December, 1918, he was appointed P.P. at Craughwell in January of the following year.

"He served during the reign of three Bishops and was beloved by the priests and people of the diocese in whose welfare, spiritual and material, he always took a deep and active interest. He was a most pious and zealous priest, and by his death the diocese has lost a great churchman and Ireland a sterling patriot."

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#### RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR JOHN KELLY

WE regret to announce the death of the Right Rev. Monsignor John Kelly, which took place on last September. Monsignor Kelly was born at Tulla in East Clare in 1873 and was a student of Mungret College 1887-'94. Having completed his studies at Mungret he went to Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg and was ordained in 1897 in the Cathedral, Mobile. He was then appointed assistant at St. Vincent's Church, Mobile, where he resided for nine years. In 1904 he became pastor of St. Aloysius' Church, Bessemer, from which he was subsequently transferred to the post of pastor of Our Lady of Sorrows, Birmingham. Later on he was made a Dean of the diocese and pastor of St. Peter's, Montgomery. The remaining years of his life were passed as chaplain of the East Lake Orphanage.

Monsignor Kelly died quite suddenly. He

had said Mass for the nuns and children of the Orphanage, and shortly after he was discovered by Father George Keyes in a dying state, as a result of a heart attack. Father Keyes gave him the Last Sacraments and soon after he passed away. The funeral was attended by five Mungret priests, Monsignor Cullen, Father Coyle, Father Keyes, Father Pathe and Father Hartnett. Monsignor Tobin, who preached on the occasion, spoke of Monsignor Kelly's profound scholarship and of his spirit of charity and consideration which made him beloved by all. Besides his many other gifts Monsignor Kelly was a native Irish speaker and an enthusiastic supporter of the Gaelic Revival. We offer our sympathies to his family in their sorrow. R.I.P.

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**REV. THOMAS MADIGAN**

**F**ATHER MADIGAN, whose death occurred last Easter Sunday at Olympia, Diocese of Seattle, was born in Limerick, in 1886, and came to Mungret in 1900. Having completed his classical and philosophical course at the College, he went to St. Patrick's College, Thurles, to study theology, and was there ordained in 1909 for the Diocese of Cebu, Phillippine Islands. He was affiliated with the Diocese of Seattle in March, 1912 and was appointed assistant in Perpetual Help Parish, Everett. He was appointed pastor for the following parishes: Toppenish in 1912, Holy Family, Kirkland, 1916; St. Joseph's, Elma, 1917; Holy Cross, Tacoma, 1922. He was made administrator of St. Margaret's Parish, Seattle, in 1928; chaplain of Providence Hospital, Everett, 1929 and chaplain of St. Peter's Hospital, Olympia, 1934, in which post he served until his death.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Seattle, preached at the funeral, which was attended

by large crowds, and spoke in touching words of Father Madigan's zeal and self-sacrifice. To his brother, Mr. T. Madigan, who resides in Limerick city, we offer our sympathies in his bereavement. R.I.P.

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**RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR JAMES NUNAN**

**M**ONSIGNOR NUNAN, whose death was announced in the *Irish Independent* of October 20th, 1939, entered the Apostolic School, Mungret, in 1888. He was a brilliant student, securing Honours in Latin, Greek and English in the Royal University Matriculation and Arts examinations, and an Honours degree in Mental and Moral Science. He made his theological studies at the American College, Rome, and obtained the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1898. For over forty years he laboured as a priest in the diocese of St. Augustine; and in 1937 was made a Domestic Prelate by the late Pope Pius XI. His death will be felt as a serious loss to the diocese of St. Augustine. R.I.P.

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**IGNATIUS O'NEILL**

**T**HE sad news of the death of Ignatius O'Neill came as a great shock to many of his former school-fellows with whom he was so popular. Ignatius with his brother Alphonsus came to Mungret in the year 1910 and remained here for two years. As a spirited boy he took his full share in the life of the school, and joined with zest in any fun that was going. Perhaps we may see a shadow of his future leadership in the fact that he founded and became the prefect of what was then known among the boys of

that day as the "Clare Sodality." After school he went into business, but on the outbreak of hostilities against the English forces he joined the Republican Army. His noble character and undaunted courage in the face of danger soon marked him out as a leader, and quickly he rose to the rank of Commandant. All during the fight against the Black-and-Tans he led the West Clare Brigade with soldierly skill. There are remembered a few incidents of that war which show the courage and bravery of Ignatius. The Rineen ambush was perhaps his most successful exploit. On that occasion there were twenty-eight British casualties between dead and wounded, along with the capture of their arms and ammunition; another time at Crows Hill ambush, in the face of enemy fire he removed a comrade who was seriously wounded.

On the establishment of the Free State he was appointed to the Curragh Command, where for seventeen years he stayed as Chief Instructor at the Military College. Owing to indifferent health he retired in March, 1939. His death caused such great sympathy throughout the country that many of his friends decided to form a union to contribute towards the erection of a monument in memory of so great an Irish soldier. To his sorrow-stricken wife and family and to his brothers, we offer our sincere sympathy in their great sorrow. R.I.P.

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#### DR. JOHN PEGUM

**W**E recently learned with regret of the death of Dr. John Pegum, F.R.C.S.I. and L.R.C.P.I. John Pegum was one of three brothers who were educated at Mungret in the first decade of the present century. When he had completed his studies at the College, John went to Dublin to study medicine. In 1914 he was appointed assistant Professor of Anat-

omy at the Royal College of Surgeons. During the Great War he served in the R.A.M.C. When the war was over he practised as a physician and surgeon in Newcastle West and Glin, and later settled down as a doctor in London. His sudden death last March came as a great shock to his relatives and friends. We offer them our deep sympathies. R.I.P.

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#### REV. JAMES VEALE, D.D.

**I**N the death of Rev. James Veale, D.D., the diocese of St. Augustine has lost one of Mungret's most brilliant Past Pupils. James Veale entered the Apostolic School, Mungret, in 1890, where he made a brilliant course of study, winning Exhibitions in I and II Arts and an Honours Degree in Philosophy. At the Propaganda College, Rome, where he studied for the priesthood, he won, each year, medals for 1st place in Dogmatic Theology, Scripture and Canon Law. He was ordained in 1899, and in the same year received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He worked as a priest in the diocese of St. Augustine and amongst the many fruits of his apostolic zeal was the foundation, in 1907, of a monthly periodical called *The Florida Catholic*. Owing to the difficulties of communication with other countries we have been unable to obtain from Mungret priests in America a detailed account of the life-work of Dr. Veale. R.I.P.

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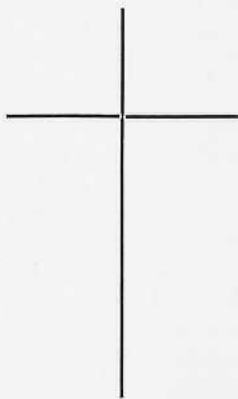
#### FATHER JOHN CORCORAN, S.J.

**A**S we go to press, a cablegram from Australia announces the death of Father Corcoran at the age of sixty-

six. Of these years forty-eight had been spent as a Jesuit. For the last twenty-two years he fulfilled the important office of Master of Novices and had given retreats to the clergy both in Australia and New Zealand. Father Corcoran's connection with Mungret was not very long—1897-1901—but the boys of these years never forgot the kindly scholastic who played with them and who prayed with them and who always found time to give them a word of encouragement in their trials. He was always ready to smooth out their difficulties and to lighten their load. He treasured to the end of his life, a kindly message from Florida that reached him through the ANNUAL in 1907.

It was as follows: "If Father John Corcoran is still in this vale of tears, let him rest assured that the lads of 1900 loved him. In him we ever found a sincere sympathiser in our little troubles and I could not restrain my tears when I grasped his hand for the last time at Naples in 1902." Father Corcoran said that since the day of his ordination he never forgot these "boys" in his daily Mass. They are now priests and we ask them and indeed all Mungret priests, to pray for the repose of the kindly soul of Father John Corcoran. May he rest in peace.

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# Ó LÁ SO LÁ

*September 4th*—Apostolics arrive. They soon learn that Father John Kelly is the new Sub-Moderator. Congrats. to Eugene Hannon on his huge responsibility as Junior Prefect. A war notice appears—reported missing, the Senior Prefect.

*September 5th*—In this year's large contingent of Lay Boys are many new faces. Trunks, bundles, baggage, jostle each other in the fully-curtained dormitories.

*September 6th*—"Roll, roll the ——" We mean the roll is called, not sung—all settle down to *Lectio Brevis*. A new Philosopher tells the class and professor that philosophy is made up of three subjects, logic, ontology and rickaby.

*September 7th*—The first half-day. Games for all. In 2nd Club our Edward wakes up to find he has scored a goal against his own side, while in the senior field a philosophical Kerryman was impressed by the prodigious kick of a certain new Scholastic.

*September 8th*—Our English Philosopher arrives complete with a gas-mask. He may find it a useful disguise for coming and going into the house if he wishes to conform to all the new rules. An L.C.A. student during nature-study class discovered that hair-oil attracts bees and wasps.

*September 9th*—1st Club gets its first taste of A.R.P. The siren (G-g-n's snore) woke us all at 3 o'clock a.m.—the all-clear was sounded by a pillow three minutes later. We are getting to know the new masters.

*September 10th*—The first exam. No wonder we think of ourselves as captured officers trying to answer intimate questions in English.



A COOL DRINK

*September 11th*—Geography is getting very simple in 3B. Master: "What do you see leaving the shores of southern Ireland?" Pupil: "I know, sir, the sea." Then to question—"What is the Iron Gate?"—the same pupil answers: "the gate of the avenue."

*September 12th*—Louis is trying to make up all the new rules for the refectory. He nearly spilled the tea-pot in trying to grab for the brown bread politely. Brian Power kindly paid us a visit to-day.

*September 13th*—The poet from 4B presents us with his latest:

"There was an old man of Blackrock  
Who never wore more than one sock  
If you say this is quaint  
I deny it, it ain't  
For he was a one-legged crock."

*September 14th*—The usual difficulty in 3rd Club, "Please sir, how do I get into these togs?" At hurling in 1st Club many new-comers seemed to have wielded scythes before.

*September 15th*—It must be the war that is disturbing our time-tables, we have an

unexpected half-day. Our Retreat starts a week earlier—a quick entrance to the valley of silence.

*September 16th—18th—Silence.*

*September 19th—Retreat ends—Deo gratias* says Galba to show off his Latin. "Thank you," Father Fitzgibbon, for the fine feeling of conscience we have to-day. The usual uproar at breakfast and then walks. The 1st Club see our latest type of bomber trying to finish off Carrig O'Gunnell. The Juniors marched to the shrill call of Bee's bagpipes.

*September 20th—Games in 3rd Club* have become more exciting since the babies got a start of us during the Retreat.

*September 21st—Loud choir practices* heard among the Apostolics. One Junior is so vain that he starts singing in his sleep but instead of a lullaby it was the latest—"Roll, Roll." 2nd Club elect their Captains. Congrats., Pat and Michael.

*September 22nd—Our good ship L-hy* got torpedoed by a pole and bombed by a S.B.P. (Science Boot Polish) tin, and has retired to infirmary harbour. The Phils. have entered the ancient world of Greece, and find some of the places very difficult to pronounce. Elections for Captains in 3rd Club. Our congrats. to P. J. Goggin and J. Conway.

*September 23rd—Heard in the ref.:* "Do you know the *Pons Asinorum* yet?" Reply: "No, we haven't begun Trig."

*September 24th—A friendly hurling match* with St. Munchin's—the result a draw. In the afternoon we listened-in to the Gaelic match between Meath and Kerry—the men of the Kingdom in great delight at the result.

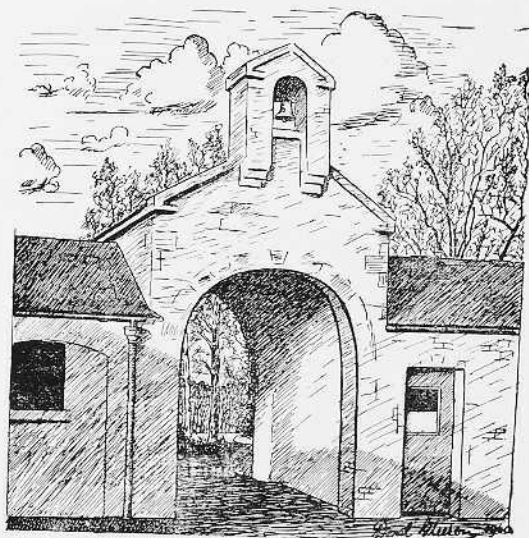
*September 25th—We are coming on in* 4B maths. Logic and common-sense beat the master who asked C— student whether he would rather have half an orange or the eight-sixteenth of an orange. The C— boy replied he would rather have the half orange. "What's the difference?" said the master in despair. "Well! sir, there would be less juice lost in the half orange than in the eight-sixteenth of it."

*September 26th—The Philosophers wel-* come back Father Kane to class. A half-day for the officials. The Gaelic fans score goals against their own sides.

*September 27th—Joe Louis* tries to do everything himself, but he made a bad fist of cutting his own hair.

A day-boy persuaded his master that he should not be punished for a thing he didn't do. And then the poor master agreed, to find that day-boy had not done his theme.

*September 28th—We celebrate the jubilee* of Father General. We wish him *ad multos*



THE BELFRY  
Drawing by D. Gleeson (4A.)



MUNGRET ATTACK

*annos*, and hope we will have a free day every year in his honour.

*September 29th*—A sleepy morning. It would be good if the Prefect missed that alarm every morning now.

*September 30th*—The Seniors had a hard game of Rugby in the mud and our full back had to wash in togs and boots.

*October 1st*—Hurling League in 3rd Club. Black-and-White won, but judging from the shouting and singing both teams belonged to the winning side. The Glaxo baby will shout himself into the feed at the end.

*October 3rd*—Father Joe McDonald, a Past Pupil, said Mass for us this morning.

*October 4th*—A regular Maths. class in 2B Latin. J. P-lm-r, called to the board, calculated the number of hours, minutes, and seconds it took him to do his Latin theme. According to the result he got, he proved to his Latin master he works overtime at that said Latin theme.

*October 5th*—The first round in the Keane Cup versus Christians; it would be better not to mention the score. The Phils. are at their wits' ends trying to find out what space is. But the answer is rather obvious.

*October 6th*—One of the Juniors comes into the library with a bell round his neck. "What's the matter, Bill?" "Are you lost or are you a leader of lost sheep?" But 2nd Club could tell you the latest war news, that the Poles are driven out of the "corridor."

*October 8th*—The usual Latin exam. in which the trite question is asked—"Did Galba kill the soldiers?"

"Ask Cyclops."

*October 9th*—English master in 4B: "How do you spell 'bird-cage'?" Pupil: "B-i-r-d hyphen c-a-g-e." "What's the hyphen for?" Pupil: "I suppose for the bird to sit on."

Master in 2B: "'He was rewarded according to his deserts.' Now, what does that mean?"

Smart 2B: "He was rewarded according to his second course, sir."

*October 10th*—The Phils. have started shrub-planting. One practical gardener hopes to find roses on the shrubs he threw up in the trees. In 4B we have an electric cleaner (a Hoover) that will put chalk all round the room in its efforts to dislodge it from the black-board.

*October 11th*—Two new arrivals from across the water—complete with the A.R.P. instruction book, gas-mask and evacuation number. Through force of habit they make for the furnace. Br. Keogh has to sound the siren for Michael in the morning.

*October 12th*—Play-day: 1st and 2nd Club review the army from the railway bridge. After the march past there was great enthusiasm to join up, but at the end of our own route march so many of us developed blisters that we decided to remain in civilian life.

*October 13th*—A bomb fell in L.C.II Latin class. It was composed mostly of shrapnel



GUIRY THROWS IN

splinters tagged in Latin. At tea the Apostolics were waiting for an essay on Tara. But the pulpit was deserted until half-way through. A ghost of an author runs wildly up to the study and comes back very short of breath to tell us of the glories of ancient royal Tara.

*October 14th*—Sam, our short-sighted pugilist, went to biff what he thought was C-mb-r's face. And biff it he did, but the only snag was that it wasn't the face but its reflection in the window-pane. Our pugilist is to make a collection to pay for the glass.

*October 15th*—The study hall is not half bad, as the pipes are very warm and sleep is easy in there, but outside it's very cold.

*October 16th*—Physics Professor: "If I throw a stone into the air with a velocity of 100 feet per second through what will it have travelled in four seconds?" Pupil (1st Year, of course): "Through about three panes of glass, sir."

*October 17th*—Nurse: "Did you Maclean your teeth to-day?" 3rd Clubber: "No! I was saving the water. 'Long live the drought.'"

*October 18th*—In a lecture to-day we were told that "pull" will get you anywhere in the world. But C— of 4B woke up. "But, sir, it won't get you through a door marked 'Push'!"

*October 20th*—Pa's team always wins in 2nd Club; his brother's commercial firm has that calculated from the law of averages.

*October 21st*—A free day in honour of St. Ignatius. Father Corbett gave us an interesting sermon on the life of the saint. Half of 2nd Club were lost on the walk and had they not a bird with them called "the turkey" they would never have found their way back.

*November 10th*—A question in history class: "What is a *coup d' état*?" "Sir, it's one of the things they used in the French Revolution." And in 3B we were told that the Black-and-Tans were defeated at the Battle of Clontarf.

*November 11th*.—War brings its victims—our J.C.T. scrum-half got knocked out this evening. We hope it will not damp our hopes for the Cup.

*November 12th*—In the Apostolic Academy to-night when D-n got up to give us a criticism of a sermon he delivered us another.



LINE-OUT

*November 13th*—Half-day. One team togged out in khaki shirts—the war is having its effects—they at least look like a labour corps.

*November 14th*—The sleepy student in 3B Geography class when answering what the equator was: "Sir, the equator is the menagerie lion running round the earth."

*November 16th*—Mud-larks in the Rugby field when J.C.T. beat 1st Club. The English master in 3B asked the Nenagh lad what kind of a poem was a lyric: our apt pupil answered it was a poem in words.

*November 17th*—The organ is getting tuned. Some wit (or half-wit) says that as the choir won't sing with the organ, the organ has to be fixed so that it may keep in tune with the choir.

*November 18th*—In Physics class we were told that energy is never lost; and when we get slogged it is merely energy transferred. Ah, well, that's some consolation.

*November 19th*—The S.C.T. had a well-deserved victory over Bohemians. We had hard luck in missing Leahy, who got knocked out. Small Murphy discovered from the Prefect that a chair in the library is to sit on and that it has four legs, not two, to rest on the floor.

*November 20th*—Our 2nd Club Maguire says that he would not mind playing Rigger in the summer with an aeroplane, but the field at present reminds him of the trenches.

*November 22nd*—1st Club revenged their defeat by 2nd Club in a muddy match. Pa, their captain, had to get crutches to bring him off the field.

*November 25th*—The Junior Prefect's favourite song is "The West's Awake." He

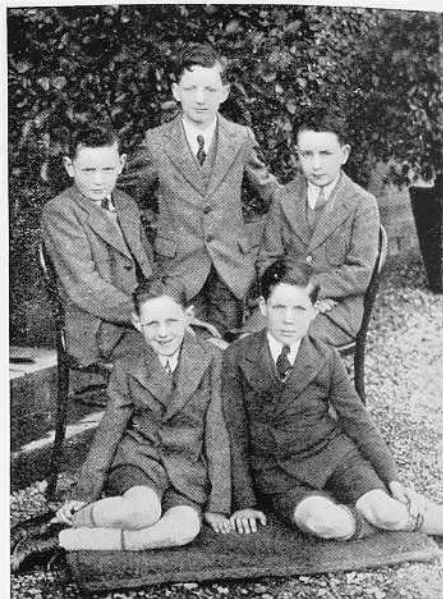


Photo by] [C. & L. Walsh

FOURTH CLUB

Back Row—K. O'Brady, J. Gubbins, M. Maguire.  
Front Row—M. Hughes, J. Palmer.

has plenty of practice those mornings arousing some of his sleepy charges. Big betting among the Phils. as to who will get first or last in the coming natural science exam.

*November 26th*—Nenagh played the S.C.T. to-day. It was a great match, and amongst the onlookers were some soldiers who may have thought of Waterloo being won on the playing fields.

*November 27th*—Father F. Browne, S.J., gave us a delightful lecture last night. In eighty minutes we travelled 30,000 miles with a Brownie. Who said that aeroplanes were the fastest machines? A boy in the J.C.T. when he heard of walking for miles across falling tree-trunks, thought of his shins in the scrums. We thank you, Father Browne, for your interesting lecture.

*November 28th*—Great cheers in 3rd Club, their old friend Puck came on to the playing

pitch. The old goat proved great in defence against Smith's rushes—at last he has met his match.

*December 1st*—A real good frost. We envy 3rd Club, who have the hard court for themselves. The elders to-night secretly put water on it hoping to have it a perfect rink to-morrow.

*December 2nd*—Early this morning our champion roller-skater G - r - y makes for the hard court. But his slide develops into a dive and, thoroughly wet, is rescued amidst cheers. John Walsh returns after his op. ; if only he had it postponed until after the exams.

*December 3rd*—The strange and weird sounds in the music room are merely 2nd Club preparing their play.

*December 4th*—Feast of St. Francis Xavier. We thank Father MacDonald for his fine sermon on the saint, for the preacher seemed very familiar with the queer and quaint ways of the Chinese.

*December 5th*—A pleasant break from study was Father MacDonald's lecture on China. 3rd Club were entranced with his stories of war and of bandits. Young L - n - g was heard shouting in his sleep what new tortures he would try on his enemies in the field.

*December 7th*—We welcome the notice "Shop Closed"—it's the beginning of the end. The noises from the music room are louder—a foretaste of how a charity like the V. de Paul can make its wants felt.

*December 8th*—Sodality reception. Congratulations to all the members received. Walks. 3rd Club take a mystery walk round the farm. The *pièce de résistance* was the concert and play given by the members of the V. de Paul Society.

*December 9th*—The notice "Write home for your fares"—we cheered to the echo. The patient English master in lower class asked Johnny to read now with intelligence and bring out the meaning of the interrogation mark. Johnny read "When are you going home, 'little buttonhook'?"

*December 10th*—The Religious Knowledge exam. to-day involved us in many heresies. Our fairies in 3rd Club were beaten by the Crescent elves, 5 points to 3. "Tough luck," says Johnny Gee, "that Patsy decided to sleep on the ball."

*December 15th*—The Phils.' exams. have started. The end of the billiards competition in 3rd Club. J. Hanley won. Fitz. secured the ping-pong prize.

*December 16th*—A few 3rd Clubbers have played themselves on to the J.C.T. But in the reports sent home we won't be mentioned as forwards, but only as backs in class.

*December 17th*—The Juniors tried their best to prevent their Prefect finishing his exams. He had a large bandage on his right hand for the last exam. An unknown quantity—Mr. X.—secured good marks in the Philosophy exams.

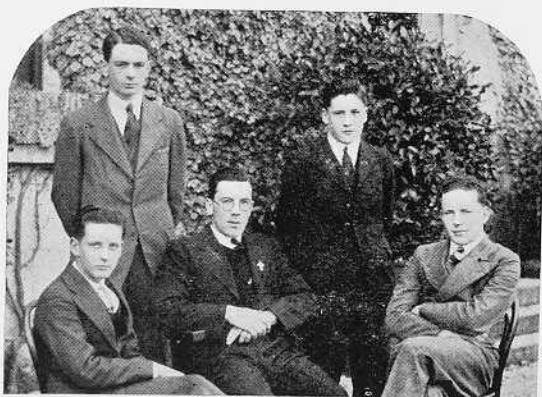


Photo by] ANNALISTS 1939-'40 [C. & L. Walsh

Standing—P. Sheehy, A. Daly.  
Sitting—Der. Gleeson, J. McDonnell, R. Le Bas.

*December 19th*—Packing has started. Many find lost treasures in their alcoves, but their tickets get lost in the pockets of their best suits.

*December 20th*—In the great raffle our J.C.T. captain, even if he does not get the Cup, wins the spoon with jam on it. Tom Smith drew the wooden horse. This day ends with the *Te Deum*.

*December 21st*—A happy day. We are off! A merry Christmas everyone.

*January 16th*—The start of the Easter term. The "awful after-Christmas" feeling is relieved by the fact that Lough Mór is frozen hard.

*January 17th*—*Lectio Brevis*. A new boy wants to know if that is a particular kind of Christmas pudding.

*January 18th*—Walks, and we wistfully look from the windows at the crowds skating on the lake. Temperature is low, judging by the pink hues on our noses.

*January 19th*—Strains heard from 3rd Club, "Home from the Sea" by M. Hughes. But washing those cold morns is short unless someone could bring you a jug of warm water and let you sleep on for hours.

*January 21st*—Whoopee! We're on the ice. Sliding and skating galore! Our General Galba says that he could lead a legion of soldiers across Lough Mór. Though when a photo was being taken of 3rd Club, Glaxo nearly went through.

*January 22nd*—"Boomps 'a daisies." Monty found the ice harder than his head, while our choir-master by his obvious



bandage tried to break a record and only broke his head.

*January 23rd*—Some beautiful figure skating by G - b - o, who tells us that he trains on ice-cream. What must the Editor be trying to do with his patent snow-shoes? Making up stories about the Finnish war!

*January 24th*—Thaw set in, and the Rugby teams go into training. Great activity on the track as the camels trot warily over the screenings.

*January 25th*—Snippets overheard in class. Small boy: "Do you know that the ruler of Russia is ill?"

Master: "What's the matter with him?"

Small boy: "A fin (Finn not ours!) has stuck in his throat."

*January 26th*—A half-evening to give the S.C.T. its final run before Sunday.

*January 27th*—Bad weather for insects. The Grasshopper takes to the infirmary. B. M - ll - n has developed a louder siren note in his sleep. Congrats. to Oliver Lynch, J. Dwyer and B. Hanafin on getting their Interpro. caps.

*January 28th*—Over and around the College an aeroplane gave a beautiful display of stunt flying to-day. Wouldn't 3rd Club like to see the College from this point of view. The S.C.T. drew with St. Munchin's in the first round of the City Cup for the second time. Third time lucky!

*January 29th*—The crow in the ref. bit off too much and the minister had to cage the bird. Lo! behold a notice—voluntaries start. All are ordered to take them up, but the Phils. have a philosophical outlook on these late things.

*January 30th*—Overheard at rec. in 3rd Club: "Well, what's this football Cup?"



OUT TO WIN

"Why, it's a yoke with a thing at the bottom, and all the team can drink out of it at the same time." "Do you like the 'Mikado'?" "Yes, a lovely opera but they spoiled it with all the singing." (I hope he wouldn't think that about our own little effort we overheard in the library—*Ed's. note.*)

*January 31st*—Master in 2A: "If you had twenty apples and ate sixteen, what would you have left?" "A tummy-ache, sir," was the Bee's reply. Heard in 4A: "Horace was a Greek hero."

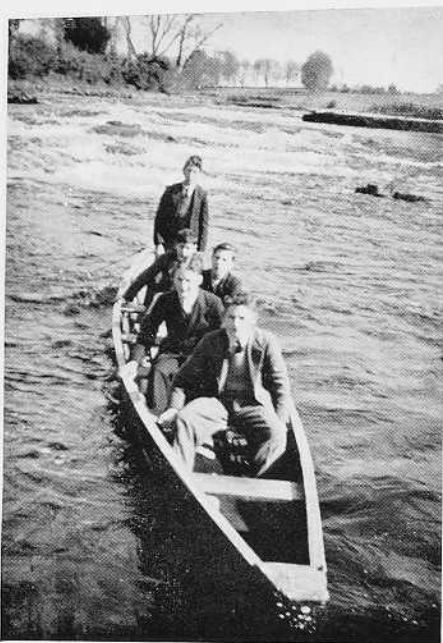
*February 1st*—A glorious half-day and the man of the multi-nailed boots leaves his mark on Sam's toe at games to-day. Felix shows us how to purr a ball into the goal in the Junior field. Cats are very wise animals.

*February 2nd*—Congratulations to Fathers Ffrench and J. T. Kelly, S.J., on taking their vows, and especially for having given us a free day. The 3rd Club boy said that he hopes they take their vows every year. *Ad multos annos* explains.

*February 3rd*—We receive the blessing after rec. and Bobbie is particular that no candle-grease falls on his coat.

*February 4th*—The usual question in Geography: "What is grown in South





SHOOTING THE RAPIDS

France?" 4B student writes: "Silkworms and grasshoppers." Our James when asked for a spoon in the refectory kindly hands us the soup ladle. James' idea of a spoon!

*February 5th*—The 2nd Club prefect has got a new support to help him to bear the burden of his office. Our prize bird of 2nd Club has gone to rest in the infirmary.

*February 6th*—In a hurling match to-day the Juniors beat the Philosophers. Easily explained, they have not to think. The old joke about the pancakes—war has made leather scarce and therefore keep your pancake until your sole wears out.

*February 7th*—Free day to-day instead of to-morrow. Congrats. to S.C.T. who gained a victory in the City Cup match.

*February 8th*—Full class—not even a half-day to break the monotony of life. Weird

sounds get louder in the stage-room—the opera is beginning to make itself heard.

*February 9th*—Great results from the exam. last Sunday. "Who was Napper Tandy?" 2B boy: "I dunno anything about Napper but if you take the 'T' off Tandy you get my name."

In 4A: "John, you have written that they import cocoa and sugar-cane into Bristol. What do they make from them?"

John (brightly): "Tea, sir."

*February 10th*—The penitential season sets in. It's good for wind and stamina Martin tells us piously—seemingly he means to keep his place in the forwards.

*February 11th*—The Crescent won to-day. Great picking and choosing the full back for our J.C.T.

*February 12th*—Wisecracks as the wee man relates from class. The L.C.B. student tells us that "Mellifont made a speech at the synod of Kells." And that "an allegory is an animal not found in France."

*February 14th*—Reports heard in class—according to Stalkey and Co.—during war one must be ready for any false report.



NOT READY YET

*February 15th*—Seniors drew with Rockwell to-day in the 1st round of the Munster Cup. But what was happening back here? The rest of 1st Club played the J.C.T. and the rest of 2nd Club played the firsts of 3rd Club. In this chain of matches were many missing links.

*February 16th*—A great flit from 3rd Club "Dor." to-day. The grown children of 2nd Club have come down from the nursery and reside with their equals in their own flat.

*February 17th*—Some pertinent answer heard in Physics class: "What is a hydraulic ram?" "A special breed of sheep, sir." In L.C.B. history: "What are the inhabitants of Moscow known as?" "Mosquitoes, sir." This evening the Apostolics in Sodality had a new director.

*February 18th*—To be brief to-day for no 3rd Club diary records it. Glenstal won the match.

*February 19th*—Late last night when Pedro was reproached for mending his trousers at such an unreasonable hour excused himself "It's never too late to mend."

*February 21st*—"Billiarditis" has caught the whole house. "Turkey" goes for the red ball with a vengeance. Foncec secures the victory.

*February 22nd*—The Apostolics are already making fixtures for their Easter games.

*February 24th*—The replay with Rockwell to which we all go. An extra twenty minutes left it a draw. Again 3rd time lucky.

*February 25th*—The youngest member of 4th Club had to resign from the choir. He is grown so much that his voice is breaking: or whatever other reason the Choirmaster has.



THE JUNIOR CUP

*February 26th*—4A get a surprise in Latin class—they find a Virgil on their desks: and when asked to translate C - t - r says that the poet has left out his verbs and it's mere poetry.

*February 29th*—A happy birthday every four years or so. We, the J.C.T., leap to victory in the 1st round of the Cup.

*March 1st*—There was great rejoicing among the Nenagh boys when they saw an addressed envelope posted on the missionary board:

Messrs. C— & Co., Ltd.,  
Limerick,

Co. Tipperary.

That should lower the status of Limerick.

*March 3rd*—In the English exam. 4A get their heads congested with malapropisms. Crescent "under 14's" had a decisive win over the 3rd Club's team. In the Senior Debate Donal lets us know that he is a philosopher by talking about effects having proportionate causes. It sounds very clever!

*March 4th*—Master: "In the sentence, 'This is his hat' what part of speech is 'hat'?" Student of a well-known class: "It's the subject of the verb 'his,' sir!"

*March 5th*—The 4th Club soldiers are on manoeuvres round the trees in the avenue.

Johnnie in spite of a nose wound, carried on bravely.

*March 6th*—Our big animal "Jumbo" celebrated his birthday to-day. There were not many chairs or trees knocked by him in his excitement.

English master when going over the last English exam. angrily asked Tom why he wrote down, that Longfellow was one of the Lake Poets. Tom replied: "I thought he was because he wrote 'The Wreck of the Hesperus.'"

*March 7th*—S.C. Team's third match with Rockwell. We were defeated 6 nil. Better luck next year.

*March 9th*—The latest story in natural history told by one of the team. When the cuckoo migrates it carries a stick in its beak. We ask him the reason. It's simple—when the poor bird gets tired flying over the sea it puts down the stick on the water and rests on it. A tall yarn, Michael!

*March 10th*—A boy in 2B. had an exam. in Geometry but having being presented with two clean sheets of paper and having forgotten all his Geometry decided to fill the papers on both sides with ink-splashes and lines and hoped to get marks. But what a hope!

*March 11th*—One of our friends from across the water asked to-night at supper who was "Cookoolane"? After serious investigation we found out that he was talking about Cuchulain.

*March 12th*—Master in L.C.B. Geography class: "Just think that these fields were once covered by the sea and fish were swimming round these very walks outside." "Yes, sir," said Brian, "I saw a lot of empty sardine tins out there."

*March 13th*—Great excitement waiting for to-morrow's match.



FORWARDS GET GOING

*March 14th*—We all go into Thomond Park to cheer our J.C. Team to victory in the final match against Christian College, Cork. Congratulations to each and all of our team. We retain the Cup for 1940.

*March 16th*—A notice appears telling us to wear our best suit and looks for to-morrow's photographs. We answer our best looks suit us.

*March 17th*—Photos. The camera stood up well to several assaults. In the evening the Senior Team won the City Cup. We congratulate our Seniors.

*March 18th*—Free day. And good news told us early this morning—an extra day added to the Easter vac. for the victories of our J.C.T. and S.C.T. Cheers!

*March 19th*—Back to work and listen to reports, as if the vac. was miles away—but only another day to go.

*March 20th*—The Irish exam. is a good tonic for the beginning of the vac. Packing up this evening.

*March 21st*—Vacation begins. Good-bye, and do not eat too many eggs. Apostolics are looking forward to many exciting league games and competitions.

*April 3rd*—Even an extra day added to the vac. doesn't last for ever—so we reappear. The last long term has begun—cut it a thought shorter.

*April 4th*—We plunge straight into full class and late study—nothing was wanting except voluntary study.

*April 5th*—In Geography class:

Master: "Did you ever see a new moon?"

Boy (*half asleep*): "No, sir, there is no such thing as a new moon because it is always the one and the same moon."

*April 6th*—It is dangerous to touch the bell—John our bellman after ringing the Angelus was sent to bed immediately; by the time the last peal for late study was sounded George, his assistant, had to be moved to the dormitory.

*April 7th*—An interprovincial match amongst the 2nd Clubbers. Connaught, even with the help of the Killarney full back were beaten by one point. Cigars were sported at the re-opening of the smoking-hut, but alas! four of the stalwarts were not in class next day. You may draw your own conclusions as to how the cigars drew.

*April 8th*—In L.C.A. Geography Martin S— does not believe in spring; he says that there are two winters and two summers in the year. We all don't come from Cork.

*April 9th*—The introduction of new wash-stands and basins causes much speculation amongst the Juniors as to whether it will mean a few extra minutes' sleep in the mornings.

*April 10th*—A free day in honour of the Patronage of St. Joseph. At High Mass we had an excellent sermon preached by Father Canavan, S.J. The usual walk to Carrigogunnel. Toni ascended the castle for his first time and told us that he saw the distant hills of Donegal.

*April 11th*—The hurling team go into training. Such tremendous bending of camáns that many break.

*April 12th*—Our Junior sheep-dogs have a busy time keeping the sheep inside the tennis-courts. While in voluntaries the mice give us distractions and make the Prefect of Studies distraught.

*April 13th*—M. Scraggs, O. Lynch and J. O'Dwyer represent Munster in the inter-provincial match played at Limerick.

*April 15th*—Proof copies of photos displayed. Are these our likenesses? The camera never tells a lie.

*April 16th*—The latest new arrival to L.C. II Latin class is Donald Duck. We shall soon all be quacking the old Roman language.



A GOOD CATCH



STRONG AND PERFECT CHRISTIANS;

*April 17th*—We wake up this morning to find snow falling. Great land battles in arctic conditions anticipated but the sun has melted the snow by lunch hour.

*April 18th*—In the Dr. Keane Cup Competition Christian College beat us by the narrow margin of two points.

*April 19th*—In Physics class:

Master: "How would you get air from water?"

Pupil: "You could if you had gills."

Master: "Ah! now, that is a bit too fishy."

*April 21st*—As the poet Horace says "What shall I say of drama?" Knowing our limitations we decide to refer you elsewhere for a description of the play and the opera. Let it suffice to say that we join in congratulating all the actors for the very enjoyable entertainment they gave us this evening.

*April 22nd*—Eddie the fat boy intends to turn himself into a jelly-fish, for he took at least four helpings of that gelatinous substance for second course.

*April 23rd*—L.C.B. on the air again.  
Pupil: "How do you spell Assam! Sir"  
Master: "You! Ass! - am!"

*April 24th*—This day is not recorded on the Greek Calends—the Phils. from now on concentrate all their study on scholastic Latin.

*April 25th*—Rugby Leagues seven-a-side. What a strenuous game. J. Tarpey's and C. O'Shaughnessy's teams had the stamina to win through.

*April 26th*—The war is having its effects. "The little spots are all around us here  
O measles go away!  
We'd like you in September  
But we've six free days in May."

*April 28th*—We have a very welcome visit from our Galway Past. Though they fielded several interprovincial players we pulled off a surprise victory in the Rugby game.

*April 29th*—Tennis-courts are taking shape and wobbly lines mark them out. Rackets are the main parcels arriving at present.

*April 30th*—Michael G - b - ns comes to the stationery shop. "Please give me twelve post-cards." Ten minutes later he returns. "Ah, you cheat, you only gave me a dozen."

*May 1st*—The May altars decorated in the study halls in honour of Our Lady.

*May 2nd*—Playday. Third Club play rounders in the precincts of the old castle.

*May 3rd*—Protest meeting against B. M-1-n's snoring. We won't mention the remedy that was applied last night. The double bottom in the thurible caused trouble to the acolyte at benediction, he could not find the charcoal that was not there.

*May 4th*—In 1A class:

Master: "What's the present tense of taught?"

Pupil: "Don't know, sir."

Master: "Well, Johnny, think. What does your master do to you in class?"

Pupil: "He learns me."

*May 5th*—We go to Limerick for the Thomond Feis hurling match. We are glad to see some of our Past playing in the Limerick and Clare teams.

*May 8th*—The motion for 2nd Club debate: "That corporal punishment should be abolished in schools." Gentlemen, we ask you, who would vote against such a motion?

*May 9th*—Apostolic's excursion to Whitegate and Lough Derg. No need to comment on what an enjoyable day they had—the loud snoring in the Junior dormitory echoes our remark.

*May 10th*—Some howlers from the religious knowledge exam.: "The Angel Gabriel and



THE VILLAGE SMITHY



HOISTING THE FLAG

Queen Elizabeth made the first part of the Hail Mary." "In the French Revolution the clergy were gelatine."

*May 12th*—Whit Sunday. High Mass. Hurling Leagues amongst 1st and 2nd Club. We congratulate Jas. O'Connor's team on winning. T. L-n-g showed 3rd Club how not to ride the donkey.

*May 13th*—Officials' excursion to Kilkee. A wonderful day.

*May 14th*—The effect of the excursion has not worn off an L.C.B. student who when asked, in class, "Where is Newfoundland" replied "Sir! a swimming place near Kilkee!"

*May 15th*—The choir excursion to-day. They were very keen on observing the fast for a special commissary had to follow them in a high-powered car lest they might die of hunger on the shores of Lough Derg.

*May 16th*—The invasions in Europe were copied in the dormitories to-day. Many cakes, valuable and otherwise, were missing after the high command had passed through.

*May 19th*—Father Provincial received the new Sodalists. We offer them our congratulations and a very enjoyable free day.

*May 20th*—The new rules for the tennis-courts were explained very simply to the Juniors: they were warned not to let the daisies grow round their feet.

*May 21st*—The latest in tank movement as the war communiqué says the Mungret Freak at 2.30 p.m. used his ten-ton battling fists to knock out Baron Mustard.

*May 22nd*—His Lordship the Bishop of Leeds kindly paid us a visit and interviewed some of the Philosophers.

*May 23rd*—Corpus Christi procession held indoors to-day. The final debate in 3rd Club uproariously confers the medal.

*May 24th*—Full class and more inspectors come to see that we are fully keyed-up for the final exams.

*May 26th*—The Editor is becoming insistent, so we bid you farewell. A glorious summer vac. to all.



ALL ABOARD

# Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary

APOSTOLICS

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

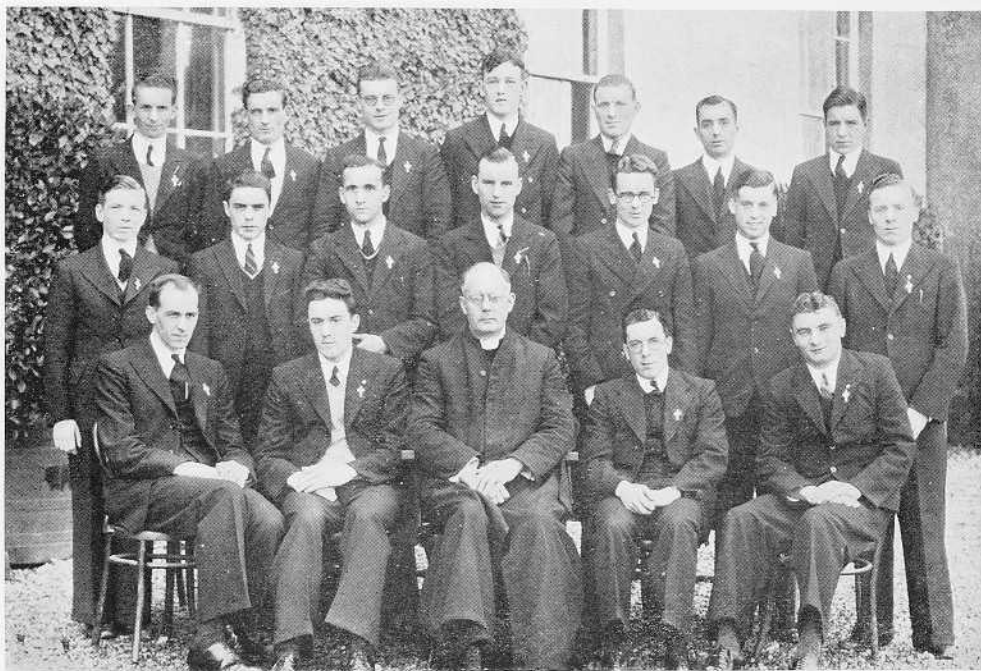
*Prefect* : J. WALSH.

*Sacristan* : J. McDONNELL.

*Members from last year* : T. Dineen, B. Harding, E. Hannon, M. Fitzgerald, J. Murphy, P. Peart, J. Shannon, J. Tobin, C. Quinn.

*Received on December 8th* : P. Balfe, J. Maguire, O. Plunkett, P. O'Riordan, G. Todd, A. Quinn, T. Walsh.

*Received on May 19th* : K. Banks, M. Cotter, P. Norman, D. O'Reilly, O. Sullivan.



*Photo by]*

*[C. & L. Walsh*

## SODALITY OF B.V.M.—APOSTOLICS

*Back Row*—P. O'Riordan, T. Dineen, A. Quinn, J. Maguire, M. Fitzgerald, G. Todd, J. Tobin.

*Second Row*—P. Balfe, J. Murphy, J. Shannon, C. Quinn, B. Harding, T. Walsh, O. Plunkett.

*Sitting*—P. Peart, J. Walsh (*Prefect*); Rev. T. P. Kelly, S.J.; J. McDonnell, E. Hannon,



# Sodality of the Blessed Virgin

LAY-BOYS

*Director* : REV. G. FFRENCH, S.J.

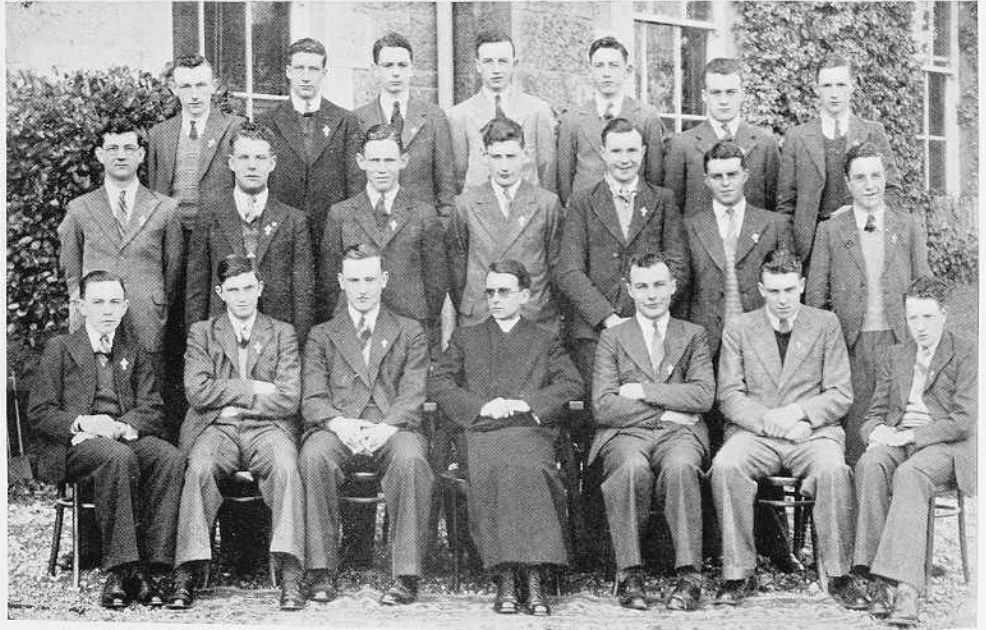
*Prefect* : J. CALLANAN.

*Assistants* : J. O'DWYER, O. LYNCH.

*Members from last year* : J. Byrne, M. Leahy, J. Molloy, M. O'Callaghan, J. O'Connor, P. Sheehy, B. Hanafin, A. Metcalfe, and from the Sodality of the Sacred Heart College, The Crescent, Limerick : J. O'Dwyer.

*Received on December 8th, 1939* : D. Cadogan, J. C. Doorly, M. Dunne, A. Farren, S. Goggin, K. Henry, J. O'Sullivan, C. Roche.

*Received on May 19th, 1940* : E. Cogan, D. Connolly, B. Mullen, E. O'Connor, P. O'Connor, T. O'Sullivan, J. Roche, S. Shiel.



*Photo by*

SODALITY OF B.V.M.—LAY-BOYS

[C. & L. Walsh

*Back Row*—J. Byrne, M. Dunne, P. Sheehy, J. Molloy, K. Henry, S. Goggin, C. Roche.  
*Second Row*—A. Farren, M. Leahy, H. Doorly, J. O'Sullivan, M. O'Callaghan, J. O'Dwyer, J. O'Connor.  
*Sitting*—D. Cadogan, J. Callanan, B. Hanafin, Rev. G. French, S.J.; J. O'Dwyer (*Prefect*); O. Lynch, A. Metcalfe.

# Sodality and Apostleship

**A** REASONED enthusiasm is the most striking feature of the Ignatian character. It was this reasoned enthusiasm of St. Ignatius himself that gave to the world the Spiritual Exercises, that brought into being—just four hundred years ago—the Society of Jesus, and that, living on in the lives of his sons, gave rise to the *Ratio Studiorum*, the Sodality of Our Lady, and the Apostleship of Prayer. The Sodality and the Apostleship flourish wherever the Society lives. Both are cherished in Mungret.

The Sodality of Our Lady was formed in a schoolroom of the Roman College in 1563. It is now spread over the world, seven million strong. It has lived in Mungret since 1890, doing the work it everywhere seeks to do: to inspire and direct the effort of souls in self-sanctification and apostolate.

That is why in Mungret on Saturday nights throughout the year Sodalists gather in the chapel to honour Our Lady in the praises of the Little Office, and to hear counsels in doing God's will in daily life, and daily growing more intimate with Him in prayer—for such is the normal way to saintliness.

That is why Sodalists strive that their own lives, far from ever being a stumbling-block to others, may help to pass on to others the inspiration they themselves draw from the Sodality.

That is why the Sodalists, according to their rule, group themselves in sections, the better to utilise the opportunities of Apostolate offered by their College life.

There are four such sections: The Vincent de Paul Section (17 members) is the group of Sodalists who are members of the College Conference of St. Nessan, and take part in its work, noted elsewhere. Nearly all the Sodalists are in this section. The Mission Section (8 members) is composed of Sodalists who are members of the Missionary Society, and do their part in its work. The C.T.S.

Section (7 members) has charge of the C.T.S. box in the Stone Corridor. It provides a sale of pamphlets every Sunday, and during the school year has sold over 1,400 pamphlets.

The Apostleship of Prayer Section (6 members) provides, with the help of some junior boys, the Promoters of the Apostleship of Prayer. Every boy in the school is enrolled, and devotion to the Sacred Heart is fervently practised. The boys make the Morning Offering, say the daily decade of the Rosary, and offer a Communion of Reparation each month on the day given on the leaflets distributed monthly by the Promoters, thus practising the three degrees of Apostleship devotion to the Sacred Heart. Besides this, the First Friday of the month is, and long has been, fervently kept in Mungret. There are Confessions during study on the eve, and after Mass and Communion the Blessed Sacrament is exposed. All through the day the boys watch before the altar, and many spend a period of voluntary adoration in the chapel during recreation. The day closes with the Act of Reparation and Benediction.

Sodality World Day, Sunday, May 19th, was fittingly kept. Rev. Father Provincial said the Boys' Mass, after which he received thirteen new Sodalists into the Sodality. All the Sodalists publicly renewed their Act of Consecration during the reception ceremony. Father Provincial then preached a stirring sermon on the privileges and duties of a Sodalist. In the evening the Sodalists listened-in to the Sodality Day broadcast by the National Director, Father T. Mulcahy, an old Mungret boy. The day closed with Solemn Benediction.

Thus do the Sodality of Our Lady and the Apostleship of Prayer, born both of the Ignatian spirit, help Mungret boys, each in its way, to lead the lives God wants of them.

# Mungret Missionary Society

*President* : REV. J. CONRAN, S.J.

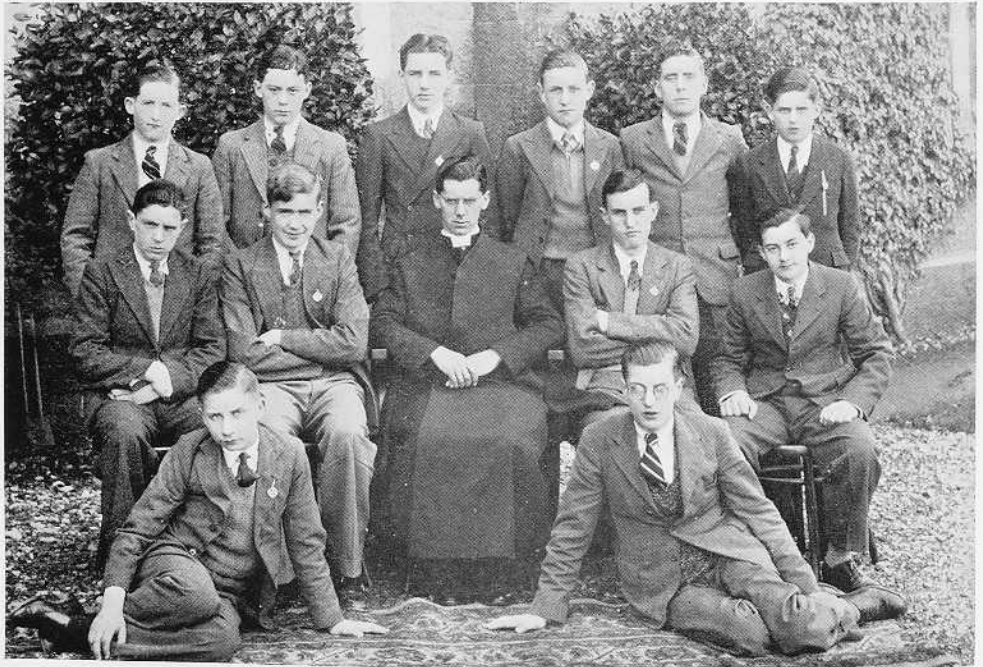
*Officials* : Senior Section—M. O'CALLAGHAN, R. LE BAS.  
Junior Section—D. NYHAN, B. MURNANE.

**H**AVING opened the year with a record membership the Society did not belie this early promise of progress. While the success achieved was due to the enthusiasm of the members taken as a body, most individual credit must go to our excellent officials. To them we wish to express our thanks for their invaluable assistance.

Early in the Christmas term the members commenced their bi-weekly meetings for stamp-sorting and the preparation of silver-paper. The attendance was gratifying, particularly that of the smaller boys, who

deserve a special word of praise for their regularity and industry. Although these meetings were unavoidably interrupted for a period, the amount of work done was most satisfactory. For our supplies of stamps we were largely indebted to Messrs. Cannocks and Co., Limerick. The college drawing master, Mr. McCarthy, in addition to not a few members and some anonymous friends in Limerick, were chiefly responsible for providing the silver-paper. To all these kind supporters we offer sincerest thanks.

The annual collection for the Propagation of the Faith held on Mission Sunday showed



*Photo by*

SODALITY OF THE HOLY ANGELS

[C. & L. Walsh

*Back Row*—J. Murphy, J. Tarpey, A. O'Connor, P. Duffy, D. Gleeson, N. Hayes.  
*Sitting*—J. O'Connor, G. O'Sullivan, Rev. C. Perrott, S.J. ; D. Murphy, P. Goggin,  
*On Ground*—D. Nyhan, K. Smyth.

an increase on previous years. So did the proceeds of the Christmas raffle which eclipsed the record established last year. Success in this raffle was made possible by generous benefactors, chiefly from Limerick City, to whom we are very grateful.

Among the literature at the disposal of the members *The Far East*, *Catholic Missions*, and the R.M.U. Circulars deserve comment. Were the Editor of *The Far East* to drop into the study hall during spiritual reading he would no doubt feel gratified at the appetite with which Mungret boys devour his periodical. The R.M.U. Circulars, though not so frequent as *The Far East*, are equally well appreciated. Current issues of *Catholic Missions* are displayed on the Mission Notice Board. The magnificent photographs coupled with the no less magnificent articles in the

last-named periodical always arouse interest.

In addition to the instruction and zeal derived from literature the Society had the opportunity of listening to a lecture on the Chinese Mission from Father McDonald, S.J., a distinguished missionary. Although this lecture was not under the auspices of the Mission Society, it is fitting to put on record the enthusiasm which it enkindled in our members. A lecture on Father Damien given by the President had a large attendance.

We have already sent a donation to Bishop Tchao, S.J., Apostolic Vicar of Sien Hsien, China. There is every reason to hope that at the end of the school year the Mission Society will be again enabled to make a contribution in aid of the Foreign Missions.

## Society of St. Vincent de Paul Conference of St. Nessan

*President*: John O'Connor.

*Vice-President*: J. Byrne.

*Secretary*: P. Sheehy.

*Treasurer*: A. Metcalfe.

*Spiritual Director*: Father Ffrench, S.J.

**T**HERE are twenty-eight members of the Conference, and the attendance at the meeting held every Sunday afternoon is excellent. The work done during the year, given the limited scope of a College Conference, has been satisfactory. The Conference has visited and helped every week a poor old man who lives in the parish. Funds to give this help were raised from the collection at each meeting, from the proceeds of an enjoyable concert, and from the sale of School colours on competition match days. The Conference is thankful to the many boys who helped in different ways to provide the concert, and particularly to R. Le Bas and his company for the sketch which they composed and presented. To the very kind friends who made the College

colours into the popular rosettes the Conference offers sincere thanks.

The weekly meeting is conducted according to rule. In addition to readings from the Rule-Book and the *Bulletin*, considerable time was spent in acquainting members with the problem of the poor boy who has finished school and is without employment; and with the working of Boys' Clubs as a partial remedy. Mr. E. Treacy of Limerick gave an appreciated talk on the work of the St. Brigid's Club in Limerick.

The Conference officials and some members attended the quarterly meetings of the Limerick Council. Several members attended meetings, and went visiting with the Conferences in their home-places during the vacations.

The genuine interest shown by the boys in Vincent de Paul work justifies the hope that the Mungret Conference is preparing enthusiastic Vincent de Paul workers for the future.

## Deirdre

*Her home—a sleeping, western haven !  
Her throne—a sea-rock, scarred yet strong !  
And flowing with the free wind's song—  
Her uncrowned curls of raven !*

*But Deirdre's eyes are steeled, and laden  
With sorrows of her winter years ;  
Her proud endurance knows no fears ;  
Foe harrows not this maiden.*

*Throughout the years of her oppression,  
The Gall with Gael in combat strove  
The Gall with might, the Gael for love  
Of Deirdre's famed possession.*

*Oppressed martyrs—Irish peasants ;  
By foe confined to woods and glens ;  
Her best laid low in prison dens  
Ennobled by their presence.*

*In woe and want, in sword, in slaying,  
By Patrick's faith all stood as one ;  
And so the youth's young blood did run,  
As sat the aged praying.*

*Abroad the eyes of exiles lifting ;  
The cries of hope and trust at home ;  
To God, must be, 'neath His white dome  
As sighs of faith updrifting,*

*But Deirdre's own the blasts did quell,  
Though squally storms her shores do scour ;  
Her proud, mute harp and sleeping lyre  
Now calleth forth the Gael.*

*Onward ! onward ! ever onward ! Irishmen  
unite !  
But—fast in peace and bonds of love !  
Now comes God's answer from above,  
At last, to end our plight.*

J. McLOUGHLIN,  
L.C.I.A.

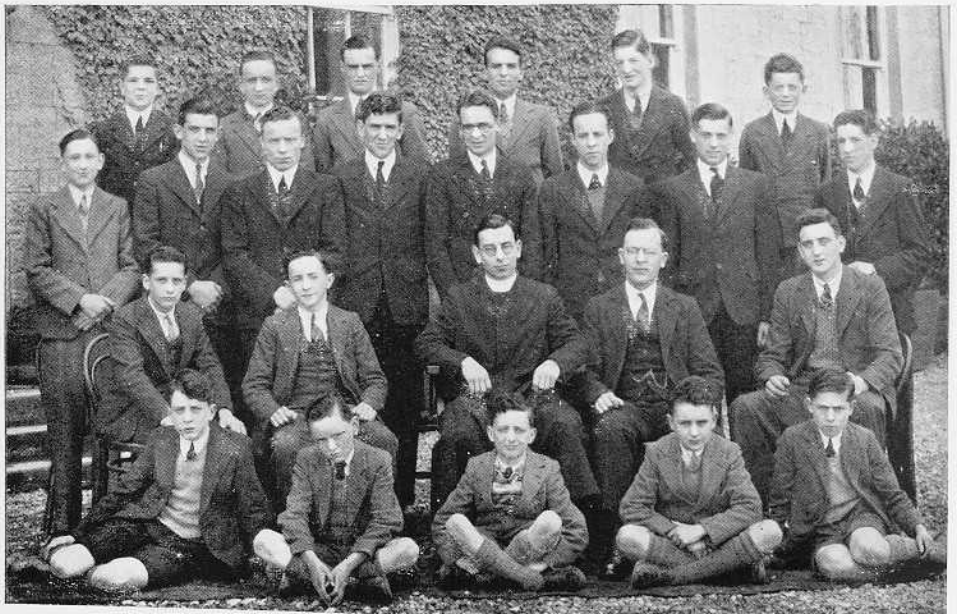


Photo by]

### THE CHOIR

[C. & L. Walsh

*Back Row*—L. Warren, P. Hever, I. Thornton, F. McQuillan, M. McHugh, J. Killeen.  
*Second Row*—J. Finneran, S. Keogh, O. Plunkett, A. Killian, B. Harding, R. Hartnett, T. Walsh, H. Glorney.  
*Sitting*—Der. Gleeson, J. Hanley, Rev. D. Casey, S.J.; Mr. D. Guina, S. Shiel.  
*On Ground*—R. Aherne, K. O'Brady, J. Gubbins, M. Maguire, S. Ryan.

# Pioneer Total Abstinence Association

*Spiritual Director*—REV. F. X. O'SULLIVAN, S.J.

*President*—M. O'CALLAGHAN.

*Hon. Treas.*—K. SMYTH.

*Hon. Sec.*—E. COGAN.

It is a high honour to be a Pioneer. It is a safeguard in after-school life. We realise that one of the greatest dangers awaiting boys, on leaving school, will come from drink. That danger is not something remote. It is not something that may have disastrous results in middle or old age. It is an immediate danger—a danger that can wreck, has wrecked and to the writer's personal knowledge, is wrecking the lives of University Students, young Civil Servants, young men in every branch of professional and commercial activity. I can honestly say that I know of no danger that is more immediate; none that is fraught with such serious consequences.

Apart from the lure of intoxicants, drinking among young people has become a fashion. It is an unworthy fashion, a dangerous fashion, an annoying fashion. It is a fashion that is fostered by most unfair, most un-Irish, most un-Catholic moral pressure. Everyone knows that the paths of youth are more thickly strewn with pitfalls to-day than ever before. To render the weakness of adolescence still more weak is now added ridicule, boorish laughter and fatuous scorn for those who have the courage and high purpose to abstain from something which some silly minds consider an essential to "life." There is no more powerful weapon than the weapon of ridicule and derision. There is none meaner or more caddish, since youth is proud and avid of the respect of youth.

In the first place a realisation and

honest conviction of true values. A realisation that it is a cowardly thing to act against one's principles. A realisation that the highest courage of all, the courage that will win a respect that time cannot diminish, is the moral courage that refuses to go with the stream, should the stream be flowing in the wrong direction; the courage that looks the world in the face and acts as it should act, whether the world likes it or not. A realisation of the true worth of human respect. Too often, young men with every gift that God could give them to make of life a complete success materially, intellectually, spiritually have brought ruin on their own bright chances and heartbreak and bowed heads into the homes where they are loved, by a craven seeking for a respect that was fleeting and worthless. And, when the harm is done, those most responsible are the first with the finger of scorn and the disdainful, self-righteous shrug.

In the second place I suggest the Pioneer Movement. Ireland to-day needs a band of young men brave enough, in the best sense of that word, to change this fashion of youthful drinking. It must be changed from within. Young men must set themselves this serious and difficult task. Its accomplishment will require self-sacrifice and high courage. These qualities are generously present in the young people of to-day. It is in an effort to organise these qualities on a common front that this second remedy is suggested, for the Pioneer Movement offers at least one means to such organisation.

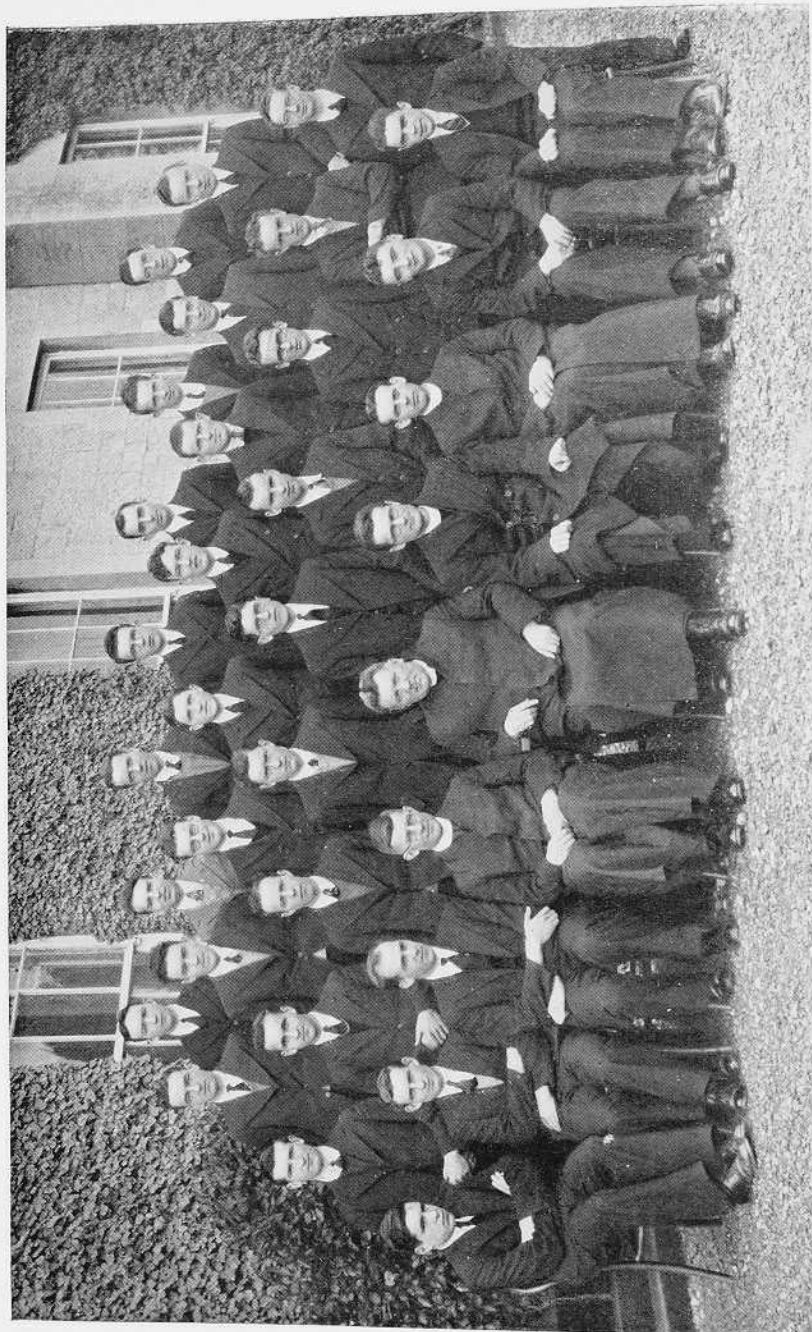


Photo by

[C. & L. Walsh

SENIOR APOSTOLICS

- Back Row*—M. Cotter, F. McQuillan, E. Buckley, D. O'Reilly, G. Todd, P. O'Riordan, J. McDonnell.  
*Third Row*—K. Banks, J. Walsh, A. Quinn, D. McMahon, J. Maguire, M. Fitzgerald, T. Walsh, O. Plunkett.  
*Second Row*—J. McLoughlin, J. Shannon, R. Hartnett, P. Dunne, M. Flanagan, C. Quinn, B. Harding, O. O'Sullivan, P. Norman.  
*Sitting*—J. Tobin, T. Dineen, P. Peart, Rev. C. Barrett, S.J.; Rev. J. Kelly, S.J.; Rev. J. Conran, S.J.; Rev. D. Durmin, S.J.; E. Hannora, J. Murphy.

When Father Cullen S.J. founded the Pioneer Movement he appealed to men and women, boys and girls of strictly temperate habits to help the regeneration of this country by sacrifice and prayer. They were asked to sacrifice their right to take drink for life, as they might sacrifice their right to take sweets or smoke cigarettes for Lent. They were to offer their sacrifice to the Sacred Heart of Jesus Christ to give Him "greater glory and consolation"; for His sake "to give good example, to practise self-denial"; they were, by their sacrifice, to make reparation to the Sacred Heart for sins of intemperance and to offer that sacrifice for the conversion of those who abused intoxicating drink. That active, daily sacrifice was to be supplemented by the prayer called "The Heroic Offering," which, said morning and night, was to win from the all-merciful God the graces to make of the Irish nation a sober people.

The call is sounded to-day in a very special manner for the young—to help the young. Surely there is something noble in leaving school pledged to do a man's part in solving a serious problem, a national problem. Surely there is something noble in answering such a call. I refuse to believe—indeed in the light of personal experience I cannot believe—

that the young people of to-day will not help us. Boys from numerous colleges and schools are sacrificing a legitimate pleasure for a high ideal.

It is not too much to ask you to join the Pioneers, and if you are one already try and influence others to share your sacrifice and happiness.

FATHER L. GALLAGHER, S.J.

#### DURING THE YEAR

The Pioneer centre in the College continues to be very well supported. On the register, this year, there are twenty-two Pioneers, twenty Probationers and fifteen in the Juvenile Branch, so that a large number of first and second Clubs are active apostles of temperance. The fidelity in wearing the badge gives much edification, but the daily recitation of the Heroic Offering, doubtless, promotes more actively the spread of the movement.

Early in the year, our Spiritual Director delivered an address to the Branch on the value of becoming an active member and of the great work that we could do. The result of that address was that there were many applications for membership. We received a far greater number of members this year than former years. This steady increase in membership augurs well for our Pioneer centre.





# A Missionary's Letter

DEAR FATHER EDITOR,

You ask me to tell the MUNGRET ANNUAL readers something of the work and impressions of a Mungret missionary in China. You will not, then, expect me to write you pages about Chinese, for how could a beginner do that? But if a few casual impressions and experiences will interest your readers—many of them school friends of my own—I gladly send you these few pages.

The life of our Irish Jesuits here in South China is concerned with the direct missionary work of training Chinese students for the priesthood, and of forming Chinese university and college students on Catholic principles. The first work is carried on at the Regional Seminary, Aberdeen. The other is done at Ricci Hall, a university hostel, and Wah Yan, a secondary school with some nine hundred pupils. At Wah Yan, too, is edited *The Rock*, an attractive and well-informed monthly news-review of Catholic world interest. So far my own time has passed in preparation for some of this work. This period of preparation was broken by a few months up at the Refugee Camp at Fauling.

Chinese language study, as you may guess from numerous articles and letters, is pretty difficult. One soon realises that the best and most rapid way of learning Chinese is to imitate the European school-boy who learns his *Elementa Latina*—the watch-word is "hard work and slow progress." Even the cleverest forget what they have learnt.

I myself have experienced the inconvenience of being unable to ask for what I wanted. One morning I had to cross the bay to say Mass for the De La Salle Brothers at their holiday house; while



LOYOLA LANGUAGE SCHOOL

in the sampan, the boatwoman asked me when I wished to return, I had to say 9.30. That was the only time I knew in Chinese—it comes into the early lesson in the text-book—I wished most particularly at that time to return by 8 o'clock but could not remember how to say it. During the hour and a half's delay I firmly resolved that when I returned home, my first task would be to learn the hours of the clock.

The people whom one meets with are delightfully friendly and anxious to help. You go into the 'bus with the resolution of being all things to all—helped by one or two very carefully prepared remarks, platitudinous or otherwise—for as long as one has a subject or predicate there will no doubt be some sense in what is said behind what one says. The polite and interested audience hears one's greeting. "Ah! You speak Chinese!" is the usual answer to platitude No. 1. One forgets platitude No. 2, but protests in vain that one knows indeed but very little. The spate of friendly conversation from the conductor continues, while all the passengers in the 'bus listen attentively. Soon one has plunged into

unfathomed depths, "loses face" rapidly, and, fleeing from the friendly smiles and kindly nods, finally takes refuge in reading the breviary.

Of course the Chinese may enjoy our attempts to carry on intelligent conversation in Chinese, but there are also times when we can enjoy their attempts at expressing themselves in English.

The people, as I said, are delightfully friendly and anxious to help. Their friendliness is not altogether disinterested. The foreign customer is always good prey for the native shopkeeper. The shopkeepers don't seem to be very anxious to sell their goods quickly. They are prepared to put up mock fights at the sneers and guffaws of the buyers. The customer laughs at the simplicity of the shop-keeper for expecting so much money for a wretched article like that (whatever it may be). Thus the good-humoured bargaining goes on. The European very often gets a handsome bargain (in *his* eyes) even at the first price asked for by the shopkeeper—obviously the shopkeeper doesn't expect to be paid it. He begins high to allow himself room to come down. The European often forgets or doesn't want to bargain. He hasn't the time usually—for time and money go hand in hand in European eyes. Also he sees that the book is a great bargain even at the price first suggested. He pays that, to the surprise of the shop-keeper. So both sides are pleased, and each partner of the alleged contract goes off thinking the other a simple poor fool—one for paying so highly: the other for selling so cheaply.

To get up before the ever-patient and ever-kindly Chinese audience and compress splendid ideas into a very small vocabulary is a dreadful experience! But slowly and slowly knowledge increases and one becomes more competent in expressing ideas. One then may hope that the patient congregation knows a

little more about Christ, the Mass and His Holy Mother than they did. The Chinese certainly practice Christian patience. I am only speaking for myself. You must not take this as implying that no missionary can ever hope to speak Chinese correctly. Even the most correct and fluent missionary—and there are many of them—must have trembled and stuttered over his first oration in Chinese—feeling like the Prophet protesting that he can only say "Ah, Ah, Lord," or "Balaam's Ass," who definitely was more successful. One despairs sometimes at hearing some Missionary Priest or Nun carrying on an animated conversation with some children or adults; and one wonders whether the day will ever come when one can speak so fluently. To your congratulations they answer, "Oh, I have been out here for the past thirty-five years." Then hope rises again until the next depression.

There is the daily class with the teachers. In the hot muggy Hong Kong summer's day you listen patiently to your teacher blaring away into your ear, and the constant complaint rises to your lips when corrected for one's tones—"Well, isn't that what I said?"

There are many facetious things said about learning Chinese. One will find many of them in Introductions to Chinese Grammars. One is that a European who wishes to learn Chinese needs the lifetime of Methusala, the vitality of Samson, and the patience of Job. Another alleged wisecrack is that the devil invented Chinese so that the Gospel would not be preached to the inhabitants of the Flowery Kingdom. Well, there you are, but I can tell you that with our capable and efficient Missionaries all over China, and our teachers students here, we can afford to smile at these sayings of a few years ago, and dream of the days when Satan and his alleged sponsoring of tones and characters, will be completely

confounded out here. Here then are a few impressions of the language and the Chinese. Remember that they are only my own. They are liable to be modified and changed according to mood, weather, and experience. I hope that I have not exaggerated the difficulty of Cantonese, or made it appear that no European Missioner can do well at it. These impressions I would not wish you to take away. One has only to study the successes of the Irish Franciscan, Columban, and Maryknoll Fathers out here to see

what can be done. It is safe to say that those who have studied Chinese—and our brand of it, Cantonese—are eminently successful.

We beginners then are working very patiently and confidently and look forward eagerly to the day when a good knowledge of Chinese will enable us to do easily the great work for which we have come.

Yours very sincerely,  
E. M. SULLIVAN, S.J.

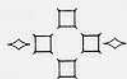


Photo by]

#### PHILOSOPHERS

[C. & L. Walsh

*Back Row*—P. O'Riordan, G. Todd, D. O'Reilly, J. Walsh, M. Fitzgerald, A. Quinn, M. Cotter.  
*Second Row*—P. Norman, T. Walsh, R. Hartnett, P. Dunne, M. Flanagan, B. Harding, J. McDonnell, T. Dineen.  
*Sitting*—P. Peart, Rev. F. Hennelly, S.J.; Rev. W. Kane, S.J.; Rev. J. Kelly, S.J.; Rev. C. Barrett, S.J.; Rev. G. Ffrench, S.J.; E. Hannon.

# First Club Debating Society

ACADEMICAL YEAR, 1939-'40

*President*—REV. J. MAHONY, S.J.

*Party Leaders*—J. CALLANAN (United Irishmen) M. SCRAGGS (Red Branch Knights).

*Hon. Secretary*—B. HANAFIN.

## THE PRESENT WAR

The First Session of the Debating Society was held on October 20th. The subject for discussion was: "*The Present War.*" In order that all Members might take part in the Debate, speeches were limited to about three minutes. The speakers dealt mainly with the rights and claims of the belligerent Powers. In support of the German point of view, members reviewed the history of Germany since the peace of Versailles—the crushing defeat of the Great War, the intolerable peace-terms dictated by the Allies, the rise of Hitler, and the inflexible national effort of Germany to assert her rights in

Europe and in the world. In support of the Allies, great stress was laid on the unscrupulous methods of the Nazis, their brutal suppression of all opposition, their treatment of Poland, and their utter disregard of the most solemn pledges and guarantees. No durable peace could be hoped for, it was maintained, until the present war-aims of the Allies, scl. the suppression of Nazism, and the freedom of Poland and the Czechs were realised.

The result of the Debate was:—

Red Branch Knights	...	72 marks
United Irishmen	...	68 marks

## MONARCHY AND DEMOCRACY

The Motion debated at the Second Session held on November 8th, was: "*That Democratic Government was an Illusion and should be Replaced by some Form of Monarchical Rule.*" The subject proved of such interest that it was decided to continue the discussion at the Third Session, which was held on December 7th.

In support of Monarchism it was argued that some of the greatest states of ancient and modern times were monarchies. The empire of Alexander, the Roman Empire, France of Louis XIV, the rule of Napoleon, Bismarck, and the dictators of to-day, Hitler, Mussolini, Salazar, all evidenced the

efficiency of the absolute State. It was further noted that many of the so-called democracies were in reality absolute governments which controlled the whole machinery of democratic institutions, and that the success of such governments was due mainly to the fact that they ruled autocratically. Members who opposed the Motion pointed out that the great monarchies were despotisms which crushed the individual and made him little more than the tool of the State. In modern times the absolute régimes of Hitler and Stalin afforded terrible examples of the irremediable abuses of an uncontrolled autocracy. Speakers readily admitted that democratic governments

must be given wide powers, especially in times of national crisis; but such power could never degenerate into absolutism, since in a democracy statesmen either resigned or were driven from office when they ceased to command public confidence. It was thus unreason-

able to say that the great modern democracies were absolute governments.

At the second Session the United Irishmen secured the greater number of marks, while at the third Session the Red Branch Knights scored a victory over their opponents.

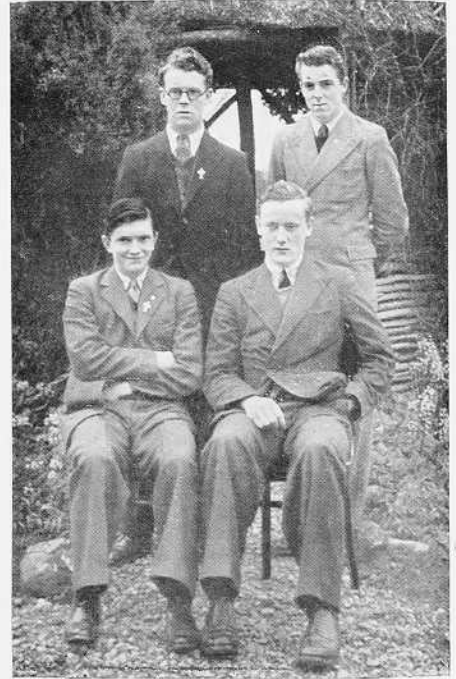
### NAPOLEON AND EUROPE

At the Fourth Session, held on February 22nd, the following Motion was debated: "*That the Career of Napoleon was Beneficial to Europe.*"

The Speakers for the Government were: S. Shiel, P. Sheehy, J. Roche, D. Cadogan; and for the Opposition: S. Goggin, J. Callanan, B. Mullen, C. Roche.

In support of the Motion the Government considered, in the first place, the benefits that Napoleon conferred upon his adopted country, France, and then the benefits which he conferred on Europe. France had been reduced to a state of anarchy during the French Revolution; Napoleon gave it strength, order and prosperity. Napoleon's conquest of Europe uprooted the backward, semi-feudal governments of the 18th century, and in their place introduced the modern up-to-date system of rule contained in the Code Napoleon. Napoleon was indeed inspired by personal ambition, but at the same time it could not be denied that he conferred lasting benefits upon Europe.

The Opposition argued very forcibly that from first to last Napoleon was an egotist, concerned exclusively with his personal advantage, and sacrificing everything to his insatiable thirst for glory. His rise to power in France is a story of self-centred ambition. The provisions of his boasted Constitution were but "happy prologues to the swelling act of the imperial theme," a mere stepping-stone to the throne of France; his wars



LAY BOY PREFECTS  
*Standing*—M. Leahy, O. Lynch.  
*Sitting*—J. Callanan, B. Hanafin.

in Europe were but the wild career of a man dominated by unbridled ambition. The path of Napoleon, in a word, was that of a bright meteor, which left a dazzling trail of light behind it, and then was swallowed in darkness and the void. It was absurd to maintain that such a man conferred lasting benefits on Europe.

The Motion was lost, the Government scoring 35 marks and the Opposition 40 marks.

## CAPITALISM AND COMMUNISM

The Final Session, to decide the winner of the Debate Medal, was held on April 9th. The Motion debated was:—

*"That Capitalism has been Productive of Greater Social Evils than Communism."*

The Speakers were:—

*For the Motion*—M. Scraggs, J. Callanan, B. Mullen.

*Against the Motion*—S. Shiel, D. Cadogan, A. Metcalfe.

The Government speakers pointed out that the bulk of the world's wealth was in the hands of a comparatively small number of men, whose sole object was the production of further wealth by every means in their power. The Capitalist had no regard for the rights of the workman, whom he considered a mere "hand" whose wages were to be kept down to the minimum in order to reduce the costs of production. Great stress was laid on the shocking conditions of labour in England during the early part of the 19th century, which, although ameliorated, serve as a perpetual example of the social evils of uncontrolled Capitalism. Capitalism was a system that ground down the masses both in

body and soul, and was productive of that very Communism which the speakers of the Opposition so vigorously denounced.

The Opposition set forth in lurid light the appalling evils of Communism. They drew a picture of contemporary Russia, with its mass executions of poor as well as rich, its ruthless OGPU, the poverty and depression of the people, the fierce and relentless campaign against every form of religion. Honest-minded Communists had gone to Russia in order to live in a Paradise. They were glad to get out of the country and to return to the freedom of capitalistic lands. Every form of social evil had apparently developed to its maximum capacity wherever Communism held sway, as for instance in Russia and Mexico. It could not then be denied that Communism had been productive of greater social evils than Capitalism.

The Motion was lost by an overwhelming majority.

The Medal for Excellence in Debate was awarded to A. METCALFE. Prize for 2nd Place was awarded to S. SHIEL.

## Second Club Debating Society

*President*—REV. W. PRENDERGAST, S.J. *Leaders*—R. LE BAS, P. HEVER.

During the year Motions were debated as follows:—

*"It is in the economic, religious and political interests of Eire that she should remain neutral in the present international crisis."*

*Pro*: P. Hever, K. Smyth, J. Gubbins, E. Hartnett.

*Con*: R. Le Bas, J. Hannick, B. Coleman, J. Murphy.

*"Summer-time should be abolished in Eire."*

*Pro*: R. Le Bas, J. Tarpey, J. Hannick, D. Gleeson, L. D'Alton.

*Con*: P. Hever, F. Dolan, R. O'Connor, T. Leahy, K. Smyth.

*"Hurling is a better game than Rugby."*

*Pro* : E. Hartnett, A. Melvin, P. McCormack, E. Comber, P. Naughton.  
*Con.* : J. Murphy, J. Twomey, J. Nestor, J. McGarry, N. Nestor.

*"Corporal punishment in schools should be abolished."*

*Pro.* : J. Geary, J. Barry, T. Connors, P. Duffy.  
*Con.* : B. Coleman, J. Hughes, P. Ryan, N. Maguire.

Debating in Second Club has drawn more recruits than usual, and has seen those who had already taken it up, progress steadily towards the goal of being able to think clearly and speak convincingly. The debates were prepared for by meetings of the speakers, at which the case for or against the

Motion was worked out, and arguments assigned for presentation to each speaker.

After a debate that showed much good arguing, the Motion on Irish neutrality was carried by a large majority.

Coming at a moment when the subject was being much discussed in the newspapers, the Motion on Summer-time afforded some keen discussion, and was lost by 16 votes to 10.

The Motion on Hurling brought out strongly the merits of each game. It, too, was lost by 17 votes to 9. The proposal to abolish corporal punishment in schools was well argued, and was carried by 16 votes to 10.

The Debate Medal was won by R. LE BAS, whose speeches showed skill in developing and driving home an argument. Worthy of special praise were those of K. SMYTH, who is a ready extempore speaker; P. DUFFY, B. COLEMAN, J. BARRY, J. GEARY and E. HARTNETT.

## APOSTOLICS' PREFECTS



P. PEART



E. HANNON

# Third Club Debating Society

## AN IRISH FLEET

The subject for Debate in the First Session was

*"That Ireland should have a Fleet."*

J. GOGGIN and J. HEGARTY considered that as Ireland was a maritime country she should have a navy to defend her coasts. To this J. CONWAY objected with considerable show of reason that such a navy would involve enormous expense ;

and B. KEATING concurred in this opinion. D. GLEESON threw further light on the subject by pointing out that as Ireland had no colonies a navy would be superfluous. B. FOLEY objected to an Irish navy on the ground that Ireland was primarily an agricultural country and had no ambitions beyond her shores.

The Motion was defeated by 26 votes to 13.

## THE CLAIMS OF COUNTY DUBLIN

At the next Session that most momentous thesis was put forward : *"That Dublin is the Best County in Ireland."*

On this subject the best talent of 3rd Club was divided in opinion.

S. O'CALLAGHAN opened the Debate by pointing out the wonderful facilities of Dublin as a sea-port and an air-port, and reminded his audience of the noble buildings of the city, which of themselves made Dublin a worthy capital of Ireland. Then A. HENRY rose, and showed that there were deeper interests at stake than mere geographical or architectural considerations. County Dublin, such in substance were his words, was the land of the Pale, the stronghold of the foreigner, a district wholly alien to the life of the Irish nation. T. LAING showed a fine appreciation of the claims of architecture in deciding the capital city of a country,

and praised the salubrious air of Dublin. But then T. MURPHY, with noble scorn, challenged the statements of T. LAING, reminding his audience that behind the stately columns of the capital lurked the filthy slums, veritable breeding-grounds of disease. J. RYAN, while praising the stately ecclesiastical buildings of Dublin, did not disdain to applaud the market-gardens that surrounded the city as with an emerald necklace of greens. Finally, T. HAYES, with a sense for practical realities, tackled the economic aspects of the question and pointed out that Dublin was unable to support itself, and that the city was a parasite feeding on the vitals of the country.

When it came to voting, the House displayed its good sense and sound judgment by a solid majority in support of Dublin's claim to be the leading county of Ireland.

## IRISH GAMES.

At the closing Session of the 3rd Club Debating Society, the House dealt with the burning topic of national sport. *"That Irish Games should be Played in Irish Schools"*

—such was the laconic brevity, worthy of a mediæval Schoolman, with which the problem was formulated. It is to be deplored that, on this occasion, the official reporter has lamentably failed in



his duty; for he has left us but stray fragments, flashes of sheet-lightning that merely tell of a distant thunderstorm. It would appear from the scanty evidence that the supporters of the Motion, A. GLEESON, D. NYHAN and K. O'BRADY, would have it that Irish games alone jumped with our national temperament, and that foreign sport should not be permitted to pollute the native turf. The Opposition—and here (sure symptom of the reporter's bias), the available data is next to negligible—the Opposition

gently chide our narrow-minded insularity, bidding us to consider the claims of foreign games on their own merits, and to adopt what proved to be good and useful. Such counsels of moderation, however, failed to carry conviction to the mind of the audience; for when the vote was taken the Motion was carried by the overwhelming majority of 25 votes to 8.

The Medal for excellence in Debate was awarded to A. Gleeson. A book prize was awarded to Thomas Laing.

## Senior Apostolics' Debating Society

*Chairman*—REV. J. CONRAN, S.J.  
*President*—B. HARDING.

*Vice-President*—E. HANNON.  
*Hon. Secretary*—T. WALSH.

### THE CIVILISATION OF THE MIDDLE AGES

The Motion discussed at the First Session, which was held on October 22nd, was:

*"That the Civilisation of the Middle Ages was, on the Whole, Superior to that of Modern Times."*

The speakers were:—

*For the Motion*—P. O'RIORDAN, G. TODD, J. SHANNON.

*Against the Motion*—J. WALSH, M. COTTER, K. BANKS.

In support of the Motion it was pointed out that in many of the arts of life the Middle Ages surpassed the civilisation of modern times. Mediæval architecture, as seen in the great cathedrals of England, France and Germany, was incomparably superior to modern styles of building. The intellectual life of the Middle Ages, moreover, produced a system of philosophy, which in previous

generations was ignored, but is now the admiration of the best contemporary students. The mediæval feudal system, for all its defects, gave the farmer complete security of tenure in his land and assured him a means of livelihood. Against the Motion it was argued that the civilisation of the Middle Ages was singularly barren of solid advantages for the ordinary man. Proper housing, sanitation, means of amusement such as obtained in modern times were notably lacking. The constant recurrence of plagues, such as the Black Death, was evidence of the very low and imperfect standard of living in the Middle Ages. Human life, too, was rated cheap, dreadful punishments and even death being inflicted for comparatively trivial offences. Life in modern times was far more civilised than in the rough and primitive conditions of mediæval society.

The Motion was carried by 22 votes to 9.

## NEUTRALITY IN WAR-TIME

At the Second Session, held on February 4th, the subject debated was :  
*"That a World War is more Beneficial than Harmful to a Neutral Country."*

The Speakers were :—

*For the Motion*—P. Dunne, J. McLoughlin,  
O. O'Sullivan.

*Against the Motion*—P. Peart, J. Murphy,  
J. Maguire.

That neutral countries benefited by a world war was evident from the fact that the belligerent nations were obliged to buy right and left in order to maintain their supplies of war-material, food and other commodities. Neutral countries thus found a ready market for their goods, for which they received top-prices. Moreover, in maintaining their neutrality they were saved from the economic debacle that followed war, trade-depression, unemployment, devaluation of money. Again, war was often followed by political and social upheavals which culminated in anarchy.

Neutrality must therefore be beneficial to a nation when other countries are at war.

The speakers who opposed the Motion pointed out that in war-time, neutral countries suffered from nearly all the evils which afflicted the belligerent nations. Neutral countries must needs keep their armies on a war-time footing, which of course involved them in enormous outlays. The trade of neutral countries suffered in war-time, since neutrals were cut off from their accustomed markets by blockade, difficulties of transit. It was quite unreasonable to maintain that neutral nations escaped the social and economic aftermath of a great war, as the world of to-day was an organic unit, in which the suffering of one nation inevitably reacted upon other countries. It was thus apparent that neutrality was not beneficial to a country in times of great world upheavals.

The Motion was lost by the narrow majority of 1 vote.

## A PROBLEM OF IRISH HISTORY

The Third Session of the Debating Society was held on March 3rd. The Motion before the House was :

*"That Dissensions amongst Irishmen have done more Harm to Ireland than Foreign Aggression."*

The speakers were :—

*For the Motion*—P. Norman, D. O'Reilly,  
C. Quinn.

*Against the Motion*—T. Dineen, K. Banks,  
D. McMahan.

The history of Ireland, the Government speakers argued, bore tragic witness to the fact that Ireland's greatest

enemies were those of her own household. Turning over the pages of history we find that after the great victory of Clontarf, the triumphant Irish soldiers were waylaid on their homeward journey, and were forced to cut their way through an ambush of their own countrymen. The first coming of the English to Ireland was at the instigation of a degenerate Irishman, Diarmuid Mac Murrough. During the stormy Norman period, Irishmen allied themselves with the invaders to fight against Irishmen ; and during the Elizabethan wars, when national unity became such a vital necessity we again find our country torn with internal

dissensions. Small wonder that the Irish bard should complain :

“ Múlte Éire v'ionēnūc Śaorēat  
 Ní Śaol ríōda an feol vō-nīao  
 Δ v'píoc Śa Ścuprun Δ caomēac  
 Ouprun nāc p'píoc v'aoŋūc īvo.”

“ Éire is ruined by rivalry among the Gaoidhil ; their policy is not mutual love in peace ; their anger keeps them apart ; sad they cannot agree !”

And the same story repeats itself down to modern times as we see in the history of such great Irishmen as Wolfe Tone, O'Connell and Parnell. It is thus apparent that dissensions amongst Irishmen have been more harmful to Ireland than foreign aggression.

The Opposition made equally good use of the data of Irish history in support of their contention. They cited the Danish invasions of Ireland, with their trail of blood and spoliation. Special emphasis

was laid upon the last four centuries of Irish history. In the 16th century the bloody Elizabethan wars made the country a desolation. The 17th century witnessed the wholesale confiscation of the landed property of the country—the plantations of Ulster and Leinster, and the Cromwellian settlement, that filled the land with a ruling caste alien in race and religion to the native population. The 18th and 19th centuries witnessed the destruction of Irish industries, the Penal Laws and the artificially-created Famine that well-nigh exterminated the Irish race. In comparison with such dire calamities inflicted on our country by the foreigner, the evils that were the outcome of internal dissensions paled into insignificance.

The Motion was defeated by 18 votes to 11.

The Prize for the best speaker was awarded to ANDREW QUINN.

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## Junior Apostolics' Debating Society

President—REV. J. T. KELLY, S.J.

### IRISH INDUSTRIES

At the Session held on November 26th, the Motion discussed was :

*“ That the Industrial Development of Ireland has been, and is, Detrimental to the Nation's Progress.”*

The speakers were :

*For the Motion*—P. Balfe, M. O'Shaughnessy, L. O'Connor.

*Against the Motion*—E. Magee, S. Keogh, M. Walsh.

The Speakers for the Affirmative argued that the growth of Industries in Ireland was developing an urban population to

the detriment of agriculture. Young people were leaving the land and flocking to the towns, as a consequence of which the rural districts showed an alarming decrease in population. Such a state of things was harmful to the prosperity of the country, the staple industry of which was agriculture. The industries were in many cases unable to give full-time employment all the year round, so that many people were thrown out of work for long periods. The Opposition pointed out that manufacture was the real source of wealth in modern times, and that if Ireland were to be prosperous

she must develop her industries. Agriculture could support only a limited proportion of the population, and thus industries were necessary to absorb the energies of such as could not make a living on the land. Without industries Ireland would be obliged to import

countless necessities of life, which would involve an export of capital for the benefit of the foreigner. Industry could not therefore be detrimental to the prosperity of our country.

The Motion was defeated by 10 votes to 8.

AMERICA'S DEBT TO IRELAND

The Second Session, held on February 11th, considered the Motion :

*"That America has made no Adequate Return to Ireland for all that Ireland has done for Her."*

The speakers were :

*For the Motion*—A. Killian, P. Brazzill, E. Maxwell.

*Against the Motion*—S. McGrath, J. Lewis, T. Brennan.

The supporters of the Motion enumerated the benefits conferred by Ireland on America. Irishmen played a prominent part in the American Revolution. The names of eleven Irishmen were appended to the Declaration of Independence, Irishmen fought in the

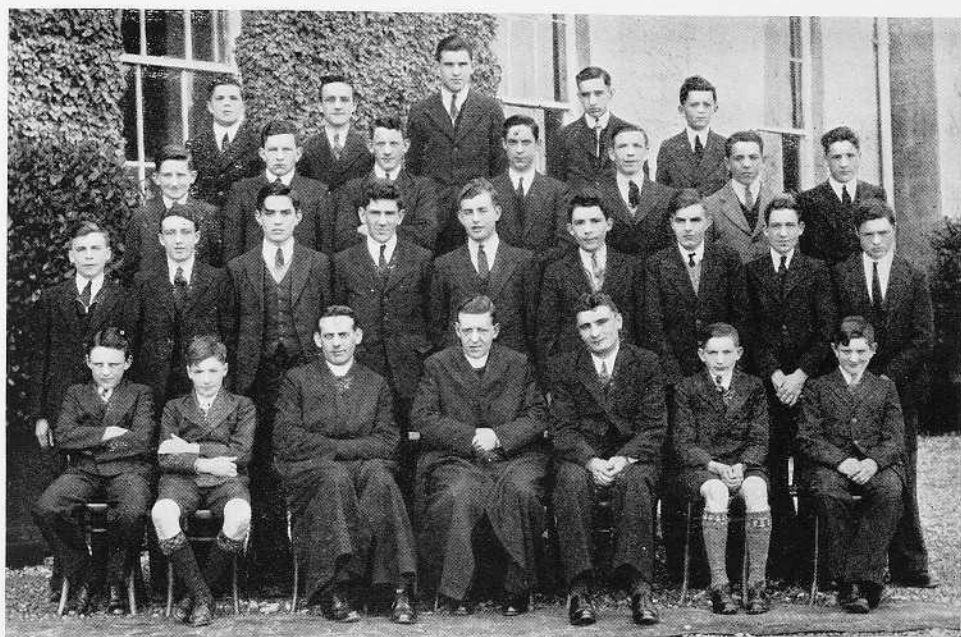


Photo by]

JUNIOR APOSTOLICS

[C. & L. Walsh

*Back Row*—L. Warren, W. O'Connell, S. Keogh, A. Maxwell, J. Killeen.

*Third Row*—L. O'Connor, P. Brazzill, D. O'Connell, B. Briody, P. Balfé, J. Boyle, A. Daly.

*Second*—J. Boland, M. O'Shaughnessy, V. Fennelly, A. Killian, W. Kennedy, S. Butler, S. McGrath, E. McGee, E. Maxwell.

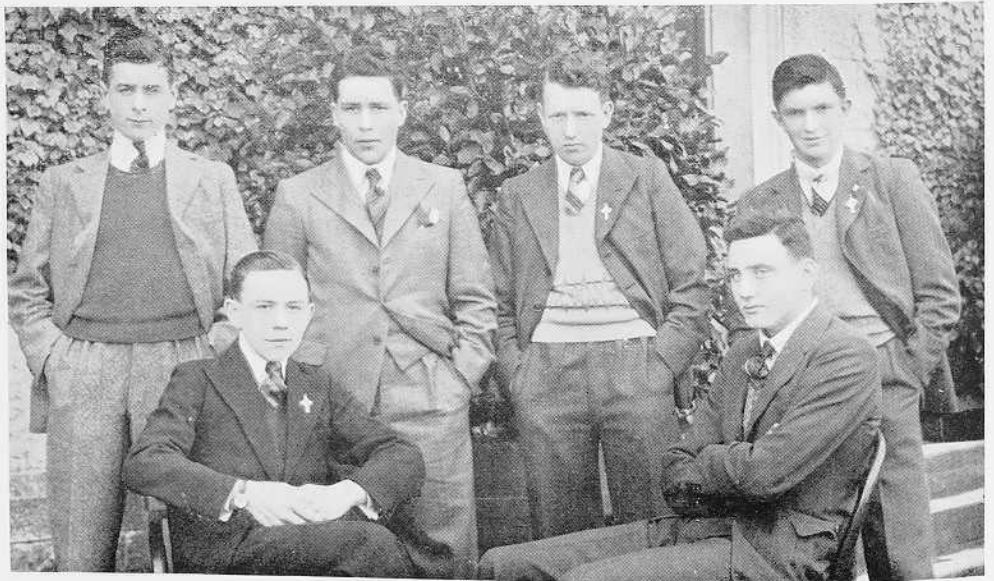
*Sitting*—M. Vignoles, T. Brennan, Rev. D. Durnin, S.J. ; Rev. J. T. Kelly, S.J. ; E. Hannon, P. Montgomery, J. Lewis.

American army and navy, while the care of the wounded was undertaken chiefly by Irish nurses. In the great industrial development of America after the Civil War, Ireland played her part. Her countless emigrants helped to build the cities, railways and canals that rapidly covered the face of the United States, and which laid the foundations of American prosperity. Irishmen, too, made their contribution to the scientific discoveries of the age. In the spiritual order our countrymen helped to build up the flourishing Catholic Church in America. When these facts were considered it could not be maintained that America had made adequate return to Ireland for such benefits.

The Opposition argued that America had done for Ireland all that it was in her power to accomplish. In admitting

Irishmen into the States, she gave our people unlimited opportunities to succeed in life. It thus became possible for the Irish abroad to support their relatives at home and to pour an incessant stream of American money into Ireland. Moreover, throughout her struggle for independence Ireland received generous support from America. During the past century Irish political leaders relied on American support, which was never denied to them. In our last great fight for freedom it was the support of America that to a great extent gave the ultimate victory to our people; and America still stands strong behind the Irish nation. America has thus made full and adequate return to Ireland for all that Ireland has done for America.

The Motion was carried by 9 votes to 8.



Photo]

SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

[C. & L. Walsh

## Le Retour De L'Exil

LE jour tombait. Le navire dans lequel j'étais embarqué s'approchait de la côte. Il allait lentement, très lentement. J'avais passé la journée sur le pont à causer avec les matelots et avec les autres voyageurs, mais à partir du moment où j'entendis le cri "Terre, terre," je gardai le silence. Le moment était arrivé quand je reverrais la terre, la terre sacrée d'Irlande, la patrie où j'étais né et où j'espérais mourir. Le moment que j'avais attendu avec un si ardent désir était enfin arrivé, et tandis que je restais debout sur le pont regardant la mer bleue et les montagnes hautes et pointues, mon coeur tressaillit de joie.

Le soleil était grand et rouge. Toute la grande baie, l'étendue de la plage, le cercle de l'horizon, tout était baigné de cette couleur rouge. Seules les montagnes noires là-bas, ces grandes murailles de granit, comme des châteaux fantastiques, ou des palais de rêve, restaient presque noires dans le pourpre du jour mourant.

Le soleil se couchait lentement, projetant sur la mer ses longs rayons. Tous les oiseaux se couchaient, sauf les oiseaux de nuit qui venaient de s'éveiller. Alors venaient les pêcheurs dans leurs petits bateaux à notre rencontre. Ils chantaient tout en pêchant, et le son de leur voix éveillait dans mon âme des souvenirs de ma vie passée quand j'allais moi aussi à la pêche.

Un des voyageurs s'était plaint de ce que nous devions passer toute la nuit au large. Or pour ma part je ne m'en inquiétais pas. Il me semblait que j'étais un oiseau fatigué qui retournait à son nid après une très longue volée.

Il faisait nuit. La lune planait haut dans le ciel. Les étoiles étincelaient. Maintes fois j'avais vu cette même lune en d'autres terres et sous d'autres climats, mais toujours elle pleurait. Elle me priait toujours de retourner à ma patrie. Or cette nuit elle

riaît et dansait de joie. Elle me saluait de ses rayons lumineux. Tantôt elle se cachait derrière un nuage, tantôt elle courait à travers le ciel. Les étoiles faisaient de même; tout le ciel riaît de me voir encore une fois chez moi.

J'étais seul avec mes pensées. Il faisait très froid, mais cela ne m'incommodait pas. J'étais près de cette terre où j'avais toujours désiré être. Maintenant je ne regardais rien; mes yeux rêveurs erraient dans le vide. Tout à l'heure je m'endormis. . . .

Dans mon rêve je vis une petite chaumière blanche, située parmi de hautes montagnes, dont les crêtes pourpres surmontaient la verdure des champs. De petites vaches noires broutaient en silence; des moutons et de petits agneaux gambadaient sous le soleil printanier. J'entendis des paroles querelleuses dans la maison; puis un jeune homme sortit, un sac au dos. C'était moi. Je dirigeai mes pas vers les montagnes. Après quelques minutes je tournai la tête pour regarder en arrière. Ma mère était à la porte, les bras tendus vers moi. Mais je ne rentrai pas. Je marchai et je marchai, à travers des montagnes, des vallons et des plaines, et j'arrivai enfin à un port. Un bateau y était ancré. Je m'embarquai. Or, quand le bateau s'éloigna je vis sur le quai mon père qui pleurait amèrement. "Adieu, ma patrie! Adieu mon père! Adieu ma mère! Je ne vous reverrai jamais!"

Je me réveillai. Oui, ce rêve était un extrait de ma propre vie. Il était maintenant quatre heures du matin; un petit jour frais avec un vent léger qui venait de la terre. De l'autre côté un peu derrière moi à gauche traînaient de longues bandes d'une buée déjà un peu rosée, là où le soleil allait bientôt paraître. Le voici maintenant qui montrait sa face luisante au dessus de la mer grise. Les mouettes volaient bas dans l'air, et Ça et là elles fondaient sur un malheureux

poisson. Poussant des cris discordants, elles saluaient la naissance du jour.

Peu à peu les matelots et les voyageurs s'éveillèrent. Le bateau résonna bientôt de leur voix. Le navire trembla sous l'action des moteurs qui se mirent en mouvement. L'eau bouillonnait à chaque côté et un sillage d'écume blanche marquait notre route. Après peu de temps le navire entra dans le port. Nous débarquâmes. Tous les amis des voyageurs y étaient, et on entendait de tous les côtés des salutations joyeuses. Quant à moi, je restais toujours

silencieux et solitaire. Personne ne s'approcha de moi. Moi, je n'avais pas d'ami. J'étais seul dans ma patrie sans père ni mère, sans frère ni soeur, sans même un ami. Après quelques minutes je descendis la passerelle et je m'éloignai d'un pas lent et triste. . .

Le soleil projetait ses rayons d'or au dessus des grandes montagnes quand je me mis en marche. Je pris la route des montagnes, vers la grande ville située au delà, vers un sort dont je ne savais rien.

S. SHIEL, L.C.A.

## ROIM ĆOMAOIN NAOMĪĀ

Δ Ćrĳort ěrĳe lom  
Δ Ćrĳearna tap ěĳam,  
Āám as ferĳeam tev' ěeacĳ  
Ćurĳm mě fěm fěv' rĳacĳ.

Δ ĳora, vĳor ĳ brav ĳ ĳěm,  
ĳan beann ort, ĳr m'anam ĳ brěm,  
Δě brĳnnarĳ ortĳ Āo ĳrĳar  
Ćeannurĳeav mě ĳo vavĳ tev' rĳar.

Āá an namarĳ ar mo ĳĳ  
Δ Ćrĳort Δ ĳora, mac vĳ vĳ  
vĳ tem' ĳavĳ vĳ ěorantĳr  
ĳlĳnurĳ mě on ĳ-avĳbrĳrĳrĳrĳ

Δ avĳĳĳo ĳr avĳm vĳ ěeacĳ  
ĳavĳrĳav ĳeac ĳo ĳrĳm beacĳ  
ĳocĳĳĳav vĳur vavĳĳar mo ěrĳvĳ  
ĳr rĳĳnrĳrĳ mě te fuit vĳ ěĳ.

S. Āĳĳĳm,  
Ārĳ-ĳarĳar Δ vĳ.

# Public Examination Results, 1939

## INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE—DRAWING

JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN : FIRST PLACE, WITH FULL MARKS

### LEAVING CERTIFICATE

Thomas Ennis :	HONOURS : Irish, English, History. PASS : Latin, Geography, Mathematics. HONOURS CERTIFICATE.
Michael Flanagan :	HONOURS : Irish, English, Latin, History, Geography. PASS : Mathematics. HONOURS CERTIFICATE.
Jerome Howard :	HONOURS : English, History, Geography. PASS : Irish, Latin, Mathematics. HONOURS CERTIFICATE.
Aidan O'Dowling :	HONOURS : Irish, English, Latin, History, Geography. PASS : Mathematics. HONOURS CERTIFICATE.
Barry O'Dowling :	PASS : Irish, English, Latin, History, Geography, Mathematics. PASS CERTIFICATE.
Patrick O'Sullivan :	HONOURS : Irish. PASS : English, Latin, History, Mathematics. PASS CERTIFICATE.
Myles Roache :	HONOURS : Irish, English. PASS : Latin, History, Mathematics. HONOURS CERTIFICATE.
Michael Ryan :	HONOURS : Irish, English, Latin, History. PASS : Geography, Mathematics. HONOURS CERTIFICATE.
Patrick Ryan :	HONOURS : Irish, English, History, Geography. PASS : Latin, Mathematics. HONOURS CERTIFICATE.
Michael Tarpey :	HONOURS : English. PASS : Irish, Latin, History, Geography, Mathematics. PASS CERTIFICATE.

### INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE

#### HONOURS CERTIFICATES

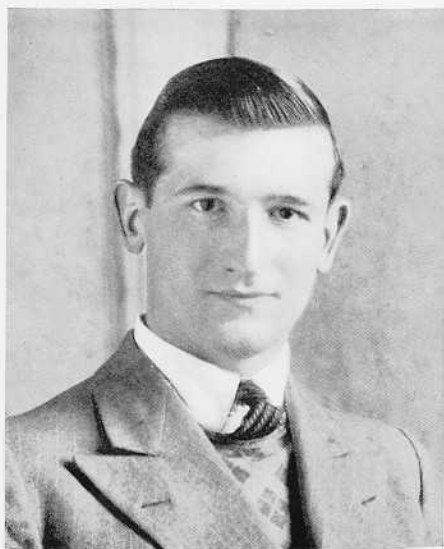
Patrick Balfe :	HONOURS : History and Geography. PASS : Irish, English, Latin, French, Mathematics, Drawing.
Kevin Banks :	HONOURS : Irish, History and Geography, Mathematics, Drawing. PASS : English, Latin.
Stanislaus Butler :	HONOURS : Irish, Latin, Mathematics, Science. PASS : English, History and Geography.
Denis Cadogan :	HONOURS : Irish, English, Latin, French, History and Geography, Mathematics.
Bernard Coleman :	HONOURS : Latin. PASS : Irish, English, French, History and Geography.
Michael Collins :	HONOURS : Irish, English, Latin, French, Mathematics. PASS : History and Geography.
Anthony Farren :	HONOURS : Irish, History and Geography. PASS : English, Latin, Mathematics.
John Goggin :	HONOURS : Irish, Latin, French. PASS : English, Mathematics.
Kevin Henry :	HONOURS : Irish, Latin, French, Mathematics. PASS : English, History and Geography.
Raibin Irvine :	HONOURS : Irish, Latin, History and Geography, Mathematics. PASS : English, French.



Andrew Killian :	HONOURS: Irish, History and Geography, Mathematics. PASS: English, Latin, Drawing.
Joseph McLaughlin :	HONOURS: English, Latin, History and Geography, Mathematics, Drawing. PASS: Irish.
Michael O'Connor :	HONOURS: Irish, History and Geography, Drawing. PASS: English, Latin, Mathematics.
Malachy O'Neill :	HONOURS: Drawing. PASS: Irish, English, Latin, History and Geography, Mathematics.
Oliver Plunkett :	HONOURS: Drawing. PASS: Irish, English, Latin, Mathematics.
Eamon Pollaky :	HONOURS: English, Drawing. PASS: Irish, Latin, History and Geography.
James Ryan :	HONOURS: History and Geography. PASS: Irish, English, Latin, Mathematics.
Robert Ryan :	HONOURS: Irish, History and Geography. PASS: English, Latin, French.
Sylvester Shiel :	HONOURS: Irish, English, Latin, French, History and Geography, Mathematics.

## PASS CERTIFICATES

Dermot Connolly :	PASS: Irish, English, French, Drawing.
Thomas Crowe :	PASS: Irish, English, Latin, French, History and Geography.
Aloysius Daly :	HONOURS: Latin. PASS: Irish, English, History and Geography, Mathematics.
Hal. Doorly :	HONOURS: History and Geography. PASS: Irish, English, Mathematics, Commerce, Drawing.
Michael Dunne :	PASS: Irish, English, Latin, History and Geography, Mathematics, Drawing.
William Kennedy :	HONOURS: Irish, Latin. PASS: English, History and Geography, Mathematics.
Michael Leahy :	PASS: Irish, Latin, French.
Joseph Maguire :	PASS: Irish, English, Latin, French, History and Geography.
James Molloy :	PASS: Irish, English, Latin, French, History and Geography, Drawing.
John Murphy :	HONOURS: History and Geography. PASS: Irish, English, Latin, Drawing.
Diarmuid O'Connell :	HONOURS: History and Geography. PASS: Irish, English, Latin, Mathematics.
Eamon O'Connor :	PASS: Irish, English, Latin, French, History and Geography, Mathematics.
James O'Sullivan :	PASS: Irish, English, Latin, French, History and Geography, Mathematics.
Reginald Power :	PASS: Irish, English, Latin, French, Drawing.
James Tarpey :	PASS: Irish, English, Latin, History and Geography.



J. McLAUGHLIN

**MATRICULATION — NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND**

James Byrne  
Joseph Callanan.  
John Coleman.  
Thomas Dincen.  
Hugh Gordon.  
Brendan Hanafin.  
Joseph Howard.  
John McIntyre.

Ernest Magee  
Anthony Metcalfe.  
John Moloney.  
Joseph Mullane.  
John Murphy.  
John O'Connor.  
William O'Connor.  
John O'Dwyer.

Colman Quinn.  
Cyril Roche.  
John Roche.  
John Shannon.  
Peter Sheehy.  
Edward Sullivan.  
James Tobin.  
John Tuomey.

**EXAMINATIONS OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC**

Bernard Coleman :	Second Honours,	Piano, Grade II.
James Finneran :	Second Honours,	Piano, Grade I.
Jeremiah Geary :	First Honours,	Piano, Grade I.
Patrick Goggin :	First Honours,	Piano, Grade II.
James Gubbins :	Pass,	Violin, Grade I.
Michael Gubbins :	Pass,	Piano, Primary.
John Mackesy :	First Honours,	Piano, Prelim.
Noel Maguire :	First Honours,	Piano, Prelim.
Brendan Murnane :	First Honours,	Piano, Primary.
Timothy Murphy :	First Honours,	Piano, Prelim.
Patrick Naughton :	Second Honours,	Violin, Prelim.
Cyril Roche :	Second Honours,	Piano, Grade IV.
John Roche :	Pass,	Piano, Grade IV.
Sylvester Shiel :	First Honours,	Piano, Grade IV.



# “Zurika, The Gypsy Maid”

OPERETTA (Written and composed by CLEMENTINE WARD)

## CAST :

THE KING OF KOLA	...	...	B. Harding.
PRINCE DAREALL	...	...	T. Walsh.
JINGLES ( <i>Court Jester</i> )	...	...	I. Thornton.
DR. GLOBULE	...	...	A. Killian.
COURTIERS :	S. Keogh, R. Hartnett, J. Killeen, M. McHugh, J. Hanley, D. Gleeson.		
SOLDIERS	...	...	S. Shiel, O. Plunkett.
ZURIKA	...	...	J. Finneran.
ELSPETH	...	...	M. Merritt.
CASTRO ( <i>Gypsy King</i> )	...	...	P. Hever.
GYPSY MEN	...	B. Glorney, F. McQuillan	
GYPSY CHILDREN :	L. Warren, S. Ryan, R. Ahearn, M. Maguire, K. O'Brady, J. Gubbins.		

**Z**URIKA, the Gypsy Maid," a very pretty operetta in three acts, was performed by the boys in the latter portion of the school year. The King of Kola, weary of State affairs, wishes to place the burden of office on the shoulders of his son, Prince Dareall. The Prince, however, must first marry one of the ladies of the Court. But here an insuperable difficulty arises. The Prince's affections had been given to his youthful playmate, the Princess Zurika, a foster-child of the King; but Zurika had, long years ago, mysteriously disappeared, kidnapped, as it was believed, by the gypsies. The Prince always cherished the hope that Zurika was still alive. In his dreams he beheld her, one of a strolling band of gypsies. With his father's consent he sets out to seek, during the space of a year, his long-lost love.

Disguised as a woodcutter Prince Dareall wanders over hill and dale in search of Zurika, and finds her at last in a gypsy camp. The young girl had apparently no recollection of her childhood years at the Court of Kola, and believed that her parents,

long since dead, were gypsies. But Elspeth, the old gypsy woman, knows the secret of Zurika's royal birth, which she intends to reveal to the girl on her seventeenth birthday, which had now come. Elspeth's penetrating eye had pierced the disguise of the woodcutter, who had just made his appearance in the camp. The Prince reveals his identity and tells the old gypsy of his love for Zurika. It is arranged that Elspeth should, for the time being, disclose nothing to Zurika, whom the Prince desired to woo in the disguise of a poor woodman. At the end of a few months he has won the heart of the gypsy maid. In order to prove the genuineness of her love, the Prince bids Elspeth tell Zurika that she is a royal princess. The humble woodcutter is willing that Zurika should forget him, saying that she should marry some courtier of noble family. But Zurika will not abandon her lover; and in company with Elspeth and the woodman, she hastens to the Court of Kola to comfort her beloved foster-father.

The return of Prince Dareall is hourly expected at the royal court, for a year has

now passed since his departure. Zurika and her two companions arrive at the palace and obtain an audience. Zurika declares that she is the king's foster-daughter; and Elspeth produces convincing evidence in proof of the girl's assertion. The king is filled with happiness at the recovery of his long-lost foster-child, and tells her that his son, her former playmate, desires to make her his bride. Zurika answers that her hand has been given to a woodcutter; and at this moment the Prince reveals his identity to the court and to his beloved Zurika. There is general rejoicing at the Court of Kola; and the gypsies arrive in order to be present at the wedding of their companion of former days, the gypsy maid, Princess Zurika.

The opera was very well produced. The actors were carefully trained, and played their parts in a manner deserving of the highest praise. T. Walsh, who acted Prince Dareall, has a very pleasing tenor voice, which was heard to good effect in “Dreamland,” “If I were King of Kola,” and “Zurika.” J. Finneran filled the difficult

rôle of Zurika very successfully; and M. Merritt as Elspeth gave evidence of outstanding qualities as an actor. B. Harding, the King of Kola, gave us a very fine rendering of Balfe's well-known piece, “The Heart Bowed Down.” I. Thornton, the Court Jester, regaled us with the Polonius-wise saws of his “grandfather the poet.” P. Hever acted the part of the gypsy king and won well-merited applause for his song, “When Other Lips.” The choral singing was very good, particularly in the ever-popular “Gypsy Chorus” from “The Bohemian Girl,” which was introduced into the opera with very pleasing effect. Special praise is also due to the very graceful dancing and action-songs of the gypsy children. Both the scenery and the costumes were very beautiful, the colour effects being remarkably brilliant. To Mr. Guina, our music master, and Rev. D. Casey, S.J., who trained the boys, and to the actors, one and all, we offer our heartiest congratulations on the success of the opera, and our thanks for a very pleasant evening's entertainment.

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## “ To Let ”

COMEDY IN ONE ACT

FROM THE FRENCH, “ A LOUER MEUBLÉ ”

By GABRIEL d'HERVILLIEZ.

CAST :

MIKE	...	...	...	R. Le Bas.
JOE	...	...	...	B. Mullen.
AGATHA PEACOCK	...	...	...	J. Hughes.
HORACE PEACOCK	...	...	...	A. Daly.
JOSHUA BULLSTRODE	...	...	...	M. Scraggs.

**T**HE French comedy, “A Louer Meublé,” of Gabriel d'Hervilliez was admirably translated into English for us by Mr. Casey. Unlike many of the modern short

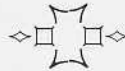
plays, this comedy had a definite plot and was full of incident and humour. Two burglars make their entry into a bungalow which is to let and while they are rummaging

for spoil, Mr. Peacock, a police inspector, and his wife appear on the premises as prospective tenants. An amusing scene follows when the burglars pretend to be the proprietors of the bungalow and finally let the bungalow to Mr. Peacock on receipt of cash. While Mr. Peacock is away, seeing them safely off to Dublin (with a few valuables as souvenirs), Mr. Bullstrode, the real owner, strides in and confronts Mrs. Peacock. Then the husband returns and a pretty kettle-of-fish ensues, till the owner makes them pay him also for the bungalow.

The acting was of a very high standard, and the actors one and all deserve our heartiest congratulations. The two marauders afforded an amusing contrast in character. B. Mullen acted splendidly as a nervous,

awkward burglar who was all the time anxious to get away from the bungalow, while R. Le Bas filled the rôle of one quite at his ease, and well able to manipulate the situation in which he found himself. J. Hughes made an excellent Mrs. Peacock—haughty and dignified, and A. Daly gave us the true rendering of a slightly brow-beaten husband. The ovation accorded to M. Scraggs as Mr. Bullstrode, when he appeared in the closing stages, was an indication of what we were to expect and we were not disappointed.

For the successful presentation our thanks are due to Mr. Durnin who brought out what was best in the actors. We congratulate him and the actors also for a very successful and pleasing entertainment.



# Prize Day

REPORT OF THE PREFECT OF STUDIES, 1940

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

Before commenting on the work of the present school year, I wish to report the examination successes of last summer.

## EXAMINATION SUCCESSES

Last June eleven students completed their course of Philosophy in Mungret. All were most successful at their examinations. At present they are continuing their ecclesiastical studies at Theological Seminaries in Ireland, England, Portugal and Italy.

Twenty-four boys secured the Matriculation of the National University of Ireland.

In the Leaving Certificate Examination, eleven boys were presented, of whom ten passed, seven getting honours.

Forty-four were presented for the Intermediate Certificate Examination. Thirty-four passed, nineteen getting honours.

Fourteen boys entered for the Examinations of the Royal Irish Academy of Music. All passed, seven getting first-class honours and four second-class.

When we study the results more in detail, we find that in the Certificate examinations, only one boy failed in Irish while fifty-four passed that subject. The results in history and geography and in the other languages were almost as satisfactory.

As in previous years, our drawing results were remarkable. Eighteen took the subject. All passed, eight with honours. One boy, Joseph McLaughlin, came first in Ireland, and with full marks. We congratulate him most sincerely and also his master, Mr. McCarthy.

Success at examinations is not everything in life. Nevertheless, we must face the fact that examination results do count for very

much in the world to-day, and colleges and schools are expected to prepare their boys to face the test successfully. In this respect, thirty-four passes in the Intermediate Certificate is certainly a record for Mungret, and I think that the grand total of sixty-eight passes at public examinations, last summer, together with first place in Ireland in drawing is also a record result for this college.

## CHANGES IN THE PROGRAMME

During the past twelve months, the Department of Education has introduced changes into the secondary programme. Certain definite authors have been prescribed for all the languages except Irish. Some further and far-reaching changes have been suggested, for example: to prescribe in detail the work to be studied in English, to prescribe some books in Irish, to prescribe grammars and composition books for Latin, Greek and French, and to remove calculus, both differential and integral, from the Leaving Certificate honours mathematical course.

Concerning all these changes, we in Mungret have very definite views.

## THE INTELLECTUAL SIDE OF EDUCATION

So far as the intellectual side of education is concerned, a boy's work at school should make him anxious to be acquainted with facts and to know truth, and therefore to know Almighty God who is Truth itself and the source of all truth. A boy's study should train him to think clearly, to understand the clearly expressed thoughts of others, to appreciate literature and to enjoy it. Above all, a boy's school-work should train him to express his own thoughts, with confidence,

IMPERATORES



S. SHIEL



J. MAGUIRE



J. CALLANAN



W. KENNEDY



O. SULLIVAN

in speech and in writing, which, as well as being exact, have the additional quality of style.

### THE COURSE OF STUDIES

This being so, it is all important for a college to have a suitable course of studies, a course that will enable the masters of that particular college to give first-class intellectual training to the boys placed under their care.

Such a course of studies must necessarily be drawn up by the individual college or group of colleges. It ought not to be dictated by a Government Department.

### IMPORTANCE OF EXAMINATIONS

Examinations, written and oral, private and public, qualifying and competitive, have their place in education. They excite ambition, encourage effort and promote accurate study. To an extent, they test the effort of pupil and master and the efficiency of the college. That they should do all this, however, it is necessary that, for the most part, the syllabus of the examination and the course of studies be identical. The pass pupil, especially, if he is to benefit from examinations, must realise that the author or other matter he is studying is to be the subject of the test at the end of the year.

It must be emphasised very strongly, however, that examinations hold only a secondary position in intellectual training. They must follow the course of studies and may not determine it.

This brings us to the practical question, how is the Department of Education to fix a syllabus for its public Certificate Examinations which, for the most part, will be identical with the many courses of studies of the different schools and yet will not determine these courses.

### IDENTIFYING EXAMINATION SYLLABUS AND COURSE OF STUDY

To solve the difficulty completely is impossible. However, when drawing up its

course of studies, each college will almost certainly choose a book of Cæsar, some hundreds of lines of Virgil and one from three or four plays of Shakespeare for study by the Intermediate Certificate boys during quite a large part of the year. Similarly, a book of Cicero and of the Odes of Horace and another play of Shakespeare will be chosen for the Leaving Certificate pupils. That the Department of Education should, *after consultation with the colleges*, prescribe a play of Shakespeare, for English, and a prose and poetry text for the classical and modern European languages, would not, we think, interfere unduly with the liberty of each college. It has the advantage of identifying, to some extent, the syllabus of the examination and the course of study.

### CHANGES APPROVED

Consequently, we approve of the change introduced by the Department, a year ago, of prescribing a definite play of Shakespeare for English and a definite prose and poetry author for Latin and Greek, French and German.

### PRESCRIBED MATTER TOO EXTENSIVE

At the same time, we are also quite definitely of opinion that the amount prescribed in Latin and French, in the Intermediate Certificate especially, is far too great for the ordinary pupil. In fact, it is twice as great as the desirable amount.

### COURSES MAY BE PRESCRIBED, BUT NOT IN EVERY DETAIL

It may be possible to help further to identify the examination syllabus and the course of studies by permitting the Department of Education to prescribe about two hundred lines of English poetry, provided the selection be made from the more important poems of representative English and Anglo-Irish poets, and only after consultation with the schools. But we cannot agree to the Department prescribing the individual





IMPERATORES



T. CONNORS



T. BREENAN



A. GLEESON



D. STACK



M. MAGUIRE

prose texts and the complete course in English poetry. Boys should be permitted and encouraged to read the classical English prose for which they have a taste. Besides, all appreciation of English literature is killed if the selection of the course of study is not very largely in the hands of the individual master teaching the subject.

#### IRISH

As regards Irish, we would wish to have individual masters and schools retain the same liberty to choose the course of study as is desirable in the case of English. But, we would also wish to have the examination syllabus and the course of study as identical as in English.

Taking into consideration the extent to which the Irish language has developed up to the present, and the amount of facility which the ordinary boy has for studying the language, we think that prose works must necessarily find a very important place on the Irish course of a secondary school, and we would wish to see the Department prescribe some matter in Irish prose, poetry and drama, *after consultation with the schools*, while at the same time leaving the individual master or school completely free to choose a considerable part of the course.

#### GRAMMARS AND COMPOSITION BOOKS

I have mentioned that the drawing-up of a suitable course of study for the different subjects must be in the hands of the individual school or group of schools, and that examinations, though holding a very important place in intellectual training, are nevertheless, of only secondary importance. They must follow the course of studies and may not determine it.

For these reasons, we in Mungret could never agree to the Department of Education prescribing such details of the courses as grammars and composition books for classics and the modern languages.

For the same reasons, also, we assert that it is for the schools to decide whether or not

the calculus should form part of the senior mathematical course, and whether or not the Leaving Certificate Honours Mathematical Examination should include questions on the calculus.

#### MATHEMATICS

The extent of the school course in mathematics should not be determined by the point at which the special study of that subject is commenced in the universities. It should be fixed by other considerations altogether.

Mathematics is a body of abstract ideas which has grown through the ages into a noble rational structure remarkable for its perfect internal order. But it has also a very practical connection with outside realities. It is a most powerful instrument, or collection of instruments, which the genius of man has constantly perfected and used to improve his social organisations, to make material conquests and to increase his understanding of God's whole creation in the material order.

The study of mathematics in a secondary school should enable boys to realise, at least in an elementary way, not only the perfect internal order of the subject, but also its practical applications. For this it is essential that there be some study, by senior pupils at least, of the mathematical methods and instruments that are most modern and most powerful, such as trigonometry, co-ordinate geometry and especially the calculus, both differential and integral, as well as some of their present-day applications.

#### CALCULUS MUST REMAIN

We quite agree that in solving mathematical problems, school-boys should have complete liberty to use any method they know and prefer. We agree, too, that they should not be required to manipulate long and complicated algebraical and trigonometrical expressions and elaborate exercises in geometry. On the other hand, we cannot conceive a sound mathematical course for

secondary schools which does not include the differential and integral calculus. We know too from our own teaching experience that the calculus is the part of the present mathematical programme which most interests boys.

#### WORK OF THE PRESENT YEAR

Throughout the year now drawing to a close, excellent work has been done by the Philosophers. The traditional spirit has certainly been maintained. In the secondary school, the spirit of hard work of twelve months ago may not have been surpassed.

However, there has been excellent co-operation between the boys and their masters and really solid work has been done in class and in the study hall. Voluntary study, a half hour daily from the end of January on, has, in general been attended very well indeed, and by boys from all the classes.

Another very successful year's work is almost finished. To those about to sit for the public examinations, as well as the others about to take our own House Tests, I wish every possible success. To our prize-winners I offer most sincere congratulations.



## Prize Winners, June 1940

### PHILOSOPHY

Aggregate, 2nd Year :	<i>Terence Walsh</i>
Aggregate, 1st Year :	<i>Richard Hartnett.</i>
Theodicy, 2nd Year :	<i>Terence Walsh.</i>
Theodicy, 1st Year :	<i>Michael Flanagan.</i>
Ethics :	<i>Terence Walsh.</i>
Cosmology :	<i>Eugene Hannón.</i>
Criteriology :	<i>Richard Hartnett.</i>
Ontology :	<i>Michael Flanagan.</i>
Christian Doctrine :	<i>Terence Walsh.</i>
Physics :	<i>Michael Flanagan.</i>

### LEAVING CERTIFICATE—2nd YEAR

Aggregate :	<i>Joseph Callanan.</i>
Application :	<i>Ernest Magee.</i>
Religious Knowledge :	<i>James Tobin.</i>
Irish :	<i>James Tobin.</i>
English :	<i>John Murphy.</i>
Latin :	<i>Joseph Callanan.</i>
French :	<i>Joseph Callanan.</i>
History :	{ <i>Anthony Metcalfe.</i> <i>James Tobin.</i>
Geography :	<i>Anthony Metcalfe.</i>
Mathematics :	<i>Joseph Callanan.</i>



T. WALSH  
Philosophy 2nd Year

## PRIZE DAY

101

### LEAVING CERTIFICATE—1st YEAR A

Aggregate :	<i>Sylvester Shiel</i>
Application :	<i>Denis Cadogan</i>
Religious Knowledge :	<i>Joseph McLaughlin</i>
Irish :	<i>Herbert Glorney</i>
English :	<i>Joseph McLaughlin</i>
Latin :	<i>Sylvester Shiel</i>
French :	<i>Sylvester Shiel</i>
History :	<i>Joseph McLaughlin</i>
Geography :	<i>Joseph McLaughlin</i>
Mathematics :	<i>Sylvester Shiel</i>
Drawing :	<i>Joseph McLaughlin</i>



R. HARTNETT  
Philosophy 1st Year

### LEAVING CERTIFICATE—1st YEAR B

Aggregate :	<i>Joseph Maguire</i>
Application :	<i>Edward Buckley</i>
Religious Knowledge :	<i>Joseph Maguire</i>
Irish :	<i>Dermot Connolly</i>
English :	<i>Joseph Maguire</i>
Latin :	<i>Joseph Maguire</i>
History :	<i>Edward Buckley</i>
Geography :	<i>Edward Buckley</i>
Mathematics :	<i>James Molloy</i>

### INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE—4th YEAR A

Aggregate :	<i>William Kennedy</i>
Application :	{ <i>Allan Maxwell</i> <i>Anthony Farren</i>
Religious Knowledge :	<i>Allan Maxwell</i>
Irish :	<i>Anthony Farren</i>
English :	<i>Bernard Coleman</i>
Latin :	<i>William Kennedy</i>
French :	<i>Bernard Coleman</i>
History and Geography :	<i>Anthony Farren</i>
Mathematics :	<i>William O'Connell</i>

### INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE—3rd YEAR A

Aggregate :	<i>Augustine Gleeson</i>
Application :	<i>John Boyle</i>
Religious Knowledge :	<i>Desmond McMahon</i>
Irish :	{ <i>Bryan Foley</i> <i>Augustine Gleeson</i>
English :	<i>Desmond McMahon</i>
Latin :	<i>Nial Nestor</i>
French :	<i>Augustine Gleeson</i>
History and Geography :	<i>Felix McQuillan</i>
Mathematics :	<i>James Lewis</i>
Drawing :	<i>Augustine Gleeson</i>

### INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE—4th YEAR B

Aggregate :	<i>Owen Sullivan</i>
Application :	<i>John Twomey</i>
Religious Knowledge :	<i>Daniel O'Connell</i>
Irish :	<i>John Twomey</i>
English :	<i>Owen Sullivan</i>
Latin :	<i>John Twomey</i>
French :	<i>John O'Dwyer</i>
History and Geography :	<i>Ronald Le Bas</i>
Mathematics :	<i>Ronald Le Bas</i>
Drawing :	<i>Ronald Le Bas</i>

### INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE—3rd YEAR B.

Aggregate :	<i>Thomas Connors</i>
Application :	<i>Thomas Connors</i>
Religious Knowledge :	<i>Roderick O'Connor</i>
Irish :	<i>John Keogh</i>
English :	<i>John Keogh</i>
Latin :	<i>Thomas Connors</i>
French :	<i>Joseph Nestor</i>
History and Geography :	<i>Joseph Nestor</i>
Mathematics :	<i>Thomas Connors</i>

**INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE—2nd YEAR A.**

Aggregate :	<i>Thomas Brennan</i>
Application :	<i>Noel McCormack</i>
Religious Knowledge :	<i>Vincent Fennelly</i>
Irish :	<i>John Killeen</i>
English :	<i>Patrick Montgomery</i>
Latin :	<i>Joseph Hanley</i>
French :	<i>Joseph Hanley</i>
History and Geography :	<i>Thomas Brennan</i>
Mathematics :	<i>Aidan McCormack</i>
	<i>Thomas Brennan</i>

**INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE—2nd YEAR B**

Aggregate	<i>Damien Stack</i>
Application :	<i>James O'Connor</i>
Religious Knowledge :	<i>Michael Vaughan</i>
Irish :	<i>Damien Stack</i>
English :	<i>Martin Clancy</i>
Latin :	<i>Thomas Leahy</i>
French :	<i>Damien Stack</i>
History and Geography :	<i>James Finneran</i>
Mathematics :	<i>Thomas McGarry</i>
	<i>Michael Vignoles</i>

**INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE—1st YEAR**

Aggregate :	<i>Mark Maguire</i>
Application :	<i>Denis Crowley</i>
Religious Knowledge :	<i>Mark Maguire</i>
Irish :	<i>Mark Maguire</i>
English :	<i>Mark Maguire</i>
Latin :	<i>Mark Maguire</i>
French :	<i>Mark Maguire</i>
History and Geography :	<i>Mark Maguire</i>
Mathematics :	<i>Denis Crowley</i>

**SPECIAL PRIZES :—**

- Intermediate Certificate Drawing, 1939—First Place in Éire, Full Marks : *Joseph McLaughlin*.  
 Mungret Annual Prize for Best Irish Poem : *James Tobin*.  
 Mungret Annual Prize for Best Irish Essay : *John Murphy*.  
 Mungret Annual Prize for Best English Poem : *Joseph McLaughlin*.  
 Mungret Annual Prize for Best French Essay : *Sylvester Shiel*.  
 Apostolic School Academy's Prize for Excellence : *Andrew Quinn*.  
 First Club Debating Society's Medal for Excellence : *Anthony Metcalfe*. Book Prize : *Sylvester Shiel*.  
 Second Club Debating Society's Medal for Excellence : *Ronald Le Bas*.  
 Third Club Debating Society's Medal for Excellence : *Augustine Gleeson*.

**SPEECH OF VERY REV. FATHER RECTOR**

It hardly seems as if twelve months have passed since last I gave you an account of our doings here in Mungret. And yet the month of June is here again, and the shadow of the approaching examinations is once more looming down. And so I am afraid it is true that yet another year has slipped away beneath us, and another act in the simple story of our school lives is drawing to a close. When we look back and take stock, examine our conscience, and balance up our loss and gain, we are glad to realise that the gain by far outweighs the loss. From Father Barrett's report it is clear that very good work has been done during the year in the class-rooms and study halls; and the examination results last summer show that a very high standard has been achieved. We offer our sincere congratulations to the boys of last year and to the prize-winners of to-day. Success in examinations is not achieved without hard work, and to-day's winners, too, have had to work hard for their prizes. In some cases, indeed, the margin between the winner and the second best was only a mark or two.

We are well satisfied, too, with our games. We retain the Munster Junior Cup and the Limerick City Senior Cup, both of which we won last year. The Munster Senior Cup has not yet come to Mungret, but I think I may say that we are getting on friendly terms with it. We look forward hopefully, because the lads who captured the Junior Cup last year and this year should be able soon to make the Senior Cup their own.

Our work then in class-room and playing field has gone well. Our Academies and Debating Societies have lived up to their traditions. Our Missionary Society has been active throughout the year, and much good work has been done in collecting, sorting and selling stamps and tinfoil. As we Irish Jesuits have a Mission and therefore a special interest in China, it is to helping

the spread of the Faith in that country that our efforts are principally directed. At Christmas time the Missionary Society was able to send a substantial sum of money to the Bishop at Sien Hsien where famine had been playing havoc amongst his people. Before the end of this year we hope to be able to send at least as much again to wherever the need may be greatest.

It is a very old saying that one half of the world does not know how the other half lives; and it is certainly true that the average boy growing up in comfortable surroundings has little conception of the miseries that follow upon poverty. It is to help them to realise something of the sufferings of other people and to encourage in them the wish to help their less fortunate neighbours that we have a Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society here in Mungret. Active work is necessarily limited by our circumstances, but the boys by regular weekly help have done a good deal to lighten the hardships of poverty and old age for one of our poor neighbours.

Thus we try to educate and train the minds and souls and bodies of our boys, and to develop in them a balanced, sane and Christian outlook upon life. We try to make them realise that while the task well finished is something to be proud of, it is not so much the work accomplished as the spirit in which the work is done that is of consequence. In these days of striving after results, of striving after victory at all costs, there is danger that the desire to obtain success will be so great, that almost any means will be acceptable. In these days when what is useful is synonymous with what is right, and what is not useful is considered to be wrong, it is above all things necessary to impress deeply on the minds of our young people the supreme importance of high principle and moral courage in all their ways and actions. We do stress that, and we come back on it again and again, for we can never forget that the boys of to-day will be the men of to-morrow, and

that the hope of the future lies with the lads who are passing through our hands to-day.

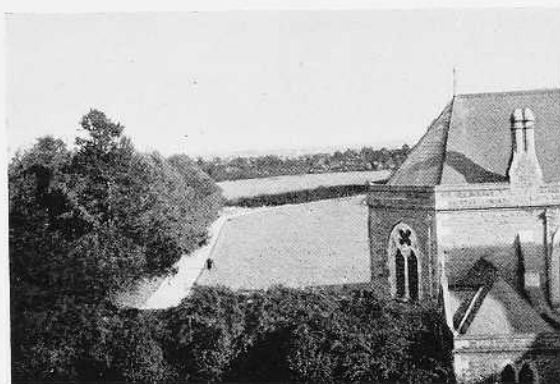
While we do our best to form the character of our boys, I would make a strong appeal to parents for their whole-hearted co-operation. The school may do much, but beyond question the home is the ultimate influence in the life of the young; and if the boy at home can choose his own times and his own ways of doing what is required of him; if he is asked to do this and asked not to do that; if he is consulted on what he would like to do and what he would not like to do, it is asking a great deal to expect that we can do very much for him. If a boy of twelve or fourteen or sixteen is under our authority simply because he himself has consented to come to school, and knows that if he makes enough trouble he will be taken away, it is hoping for the impossible to expect that such a boy will be a man that his parents can be proud of in ten or fifteen years from now.

There is another point on which I should like to touch before I close. It is the prevailing attitude towards education. I am afraid it is true that for the vast majority of people to-day education is simply a means to an end. In their minds the sole purpose of education is to enable a boy to pass an examination, and thus qualify for a position of some kind. If the position can be obtained without an examination, then there will be no question of education. Boys, ignorant of everything but the barest essentials, are taken from school, and told to consider themselves fitted to take their place in life. Most boys will delightedly obey, but it is not too much to say that such action is not only short-sighted but utterly cruel to the boys themselves. In a few short years they will be painfully conscious of their deficiencies, and will never be able to play their part effectively, because they feel themselves inferior to those whom they should be able to meet as equals. But apart from that very obvious consequence

it is sad to realise that knowledge and learning and culture are no longer held to be of value for their own sakes. Modern man has triumphed so mightily over matter that the things of the mind and soul have almost ceased to interest him, except in so far as they lead him to further conquests of the material universe; and it is hardly too much to say that in proportion as we advance in what we are pleased to call civilisation so do we decline in culture. Is there not a danger too that once we our-

selves have learned to think so determinedly in terms of material progress and advantage, we shall lose not only our sense of cultural values but our appreciation of higher values.

The distribution of prizes was followed by a short play, "To Let," a comedy by Gabriel d'Hervilliez. After tea the Boher-buoy Band, conducted by Mr. D. McCormack, entertained the visitors with a varied musical selection. Solemn Benediction in the Boys' Chapel ended a very enjoyable day.



VIEW OVER GROUNDS



## DR. KEANE CUP

MUNGRET *v.* CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

OCTOBER 5TH, 1939

CHRISTIANS won the toss and had the advantage of a strong breeze. During the first half it was a battle between Mungret backs and the Christian forwards. It was a thrilling struggle with our backs taking the honours chiefly through S. Shiel and R. Power. Mungret made a few raids due to their good mid-field play, but our forwards failed to plant the ball between the goal-posts. Near the end of the first half, Mungret scored a point from a close-in free, but Christians put in some hard pressing and scored five goals and one point in quick succession.

The second half opened with Mungret bringing play to mid-field, and in spite of repeated attacks they failed to penetrate the strong defence of Christians. Shannon and Metcalfe were outstanding now and once seemed like scoring when they carried the play to the opponents' goal due to a short clearance of the Christians' goalie, but again the defence was only penetrated by a point from O'Connor. Christians now returned to the attack and added another goal. Mungret finished strongly, but our forwards had many wides in their attacks. Christians, towards the end, snatched another goal. On the whole it was a disappointing match, relieved here and there by some fine displays.

Christians, 7 goals, 1 point.  
Mungret, 2 points.

MUNGRET *v.* ST. MUNCHIN'S

OCTOBER 15TH, 1939

On a heavy pitch, Mungret played St. Munchin's in the second match. Mungret won the toss and

played with the wind, but it was a game of close tackling and there was no time for spectacular hurling. Mungret was on the offensive for a long time, but J. Shannon managed to make a long drive from the centre-field. J. Callanan gathered and passed to D. O'Connell, who pointed. Munchin's near the interval burst through with a goal, and owing to the short puck-out of our goalie, Munchin's availed of the opportunity to score a second goal.

Munchin's repeated their attacks at the beginning of the second half, but the great defensive play of J. Byrne and S. Shiel kept them at bay. However, Munchin's increased their lead with a goal scored by Stack following on a wing movement. Mungret now flung themselves into the game and a fast period of hurling ensued. T. Crowe doubled on a ground ball which went straight towards the goal, the Munchin's goalie cleared, but J. Shannon returned the clearance to score a fine goal. Munchin's now finished strongly with a goal and two points. On the whole it was a disappointing



CHAIRING THE CAPTAIN



match, but there were periodic bright incidents. The weather, of course, was to blame, causing the play to be confined to one part of the field.

St. Munchin's, 5 goals, 2 points.  
Mungret, 1 goal, 1 point.

#### MUNGRET v. CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

25TH APRIL, 1940

Weather conditions were superb, consequently play was of a brisk, hard-hitting type. Christians pressed from the start and the Mungret goalie saved time and again, but Christians, after a hard tussle, secured a goal. It was now Mungret's turn to press, and from a long drive, J. Callanan secured

a goal. Christians returned to the attack and our backs settled down to an obstinate defence. Christians added two points in quick succession. Play became fast and spirited. Mungret secured a point from a mid-field free. In the next offensive Christians secured a goal.

On the resumption, H. Glorney slammed home a hard shot. A point to draw level and prospects of victory were bright for Mungret. Mungret forwards were going their best and A. Metcalfe raised another point. But again Christians increased their lead by a goal. As usual, our goalie, Maxwell, distinguished himself by some classic clearances. With a little luck the result might have been different, as the score indicates.

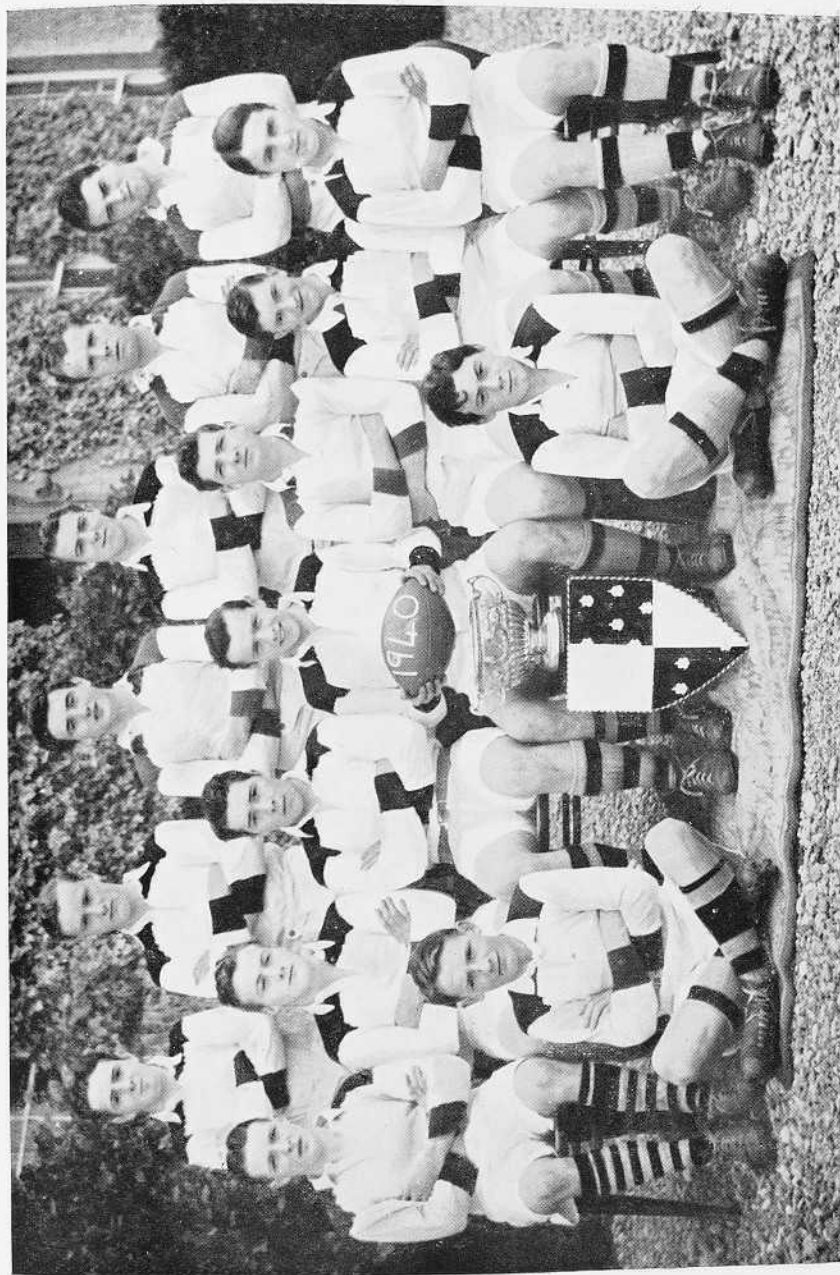
Christian Schools, 3 goals, 4 points.  
Mungret, 2 goals, 2 points.



#### SENIOR HURLING TEAM

*Back Row*—H. Glorney, E. Hartnett, S. Shiel, W. Kennedy, J. Shannon, A. Farren.  
*Sitting*—J. Tarpey, S. Goggin, R. Power, J. Byrne (*Capt.*), C. O'Shaughnessy, A. Metcalfe, J. Callanan.  
*On Ground*—T. Crowe, A. Maxwell.





SENIOR CUP TEAM

*Back Row*—E. Cogan, B. Hanafin, S. Shiel, O. Lynch, M. Leahy, J. O'Dwyer.  
*Sitting*—M. Merritt, S. Goggin, M. Serags, C. O'Shaughnessy (*Capt.*), A. Farren, J. Callanan, P. Ryan.  
*On Ground*—J. Nestor, J. Tarpey.

# Rugby

## The Senior Cup Team

### CITY CUP MATCHES

#### MUNGRET v. ST. MUNCHIN'S COLLEGE

NOVEMBER 12TH, JANUARY 28TH, FEBRUARY 11TH.

**T**HE first three matches of the season were played against St. Munchin's—two draws and a win by a penalty try.

In the first match, winning the toss, St. Munchin's elected to play against the wind and the hill. After the kick-off, Mungret kept the ball in their opponents' twenty-five for a brief period. Munchin's forwards turned defence into attack and forced Mungret up the hill to the centre of the field. A forward rush led by Scraggs and Hanafin swung the game back to Munchin's twenty-five. The ball was let out to the backs, but the centres failed to combine, and the ball went loose. A good rush by Munchin's forwards brought play into the Mungret half for the first time. Farren with a fine kick, which found touch on Munchin's twenty-five, put Mungret in an attacking position once again. Play moved up to near the half-way line. Mungret gained possession from a set-scrum. The backs rose to the occasion and the ball was slung across the line out to Thornton, who was flung into touch after a good effort to gain the line. This back-movement gained about twenty-five yards. From another set-scrum, Mungret again gained possession and again the backs obliged. This time the ball came out to Merritt, who capped the movement by beating three opponents and touching down far out. O'Dwyer failed with a difficult kick. The two movements which led up to this score were the only bright features of the first half. Immediately after the re-start Munchin's found footing near our twenty-five. Their forwards heeled the ball, but the tackling of Callanan and Quinn upset the movement. Munchin's kept up the pressure and tried kicking ahead and cross-kicking in their efforts to pierce our defence. They were awarded a penalty at a reasonably good angle, but fortunately for Mungret, Madden failed with the kick. A grand forward rush led by Cogan and O'Shaughnessy brought the ball up to Munchin's twenty-five, but their full back gathered and kicked strongly to find touch in our twenty-five. An anxious period followed, with Munchin's pressing hard to avert defeat. Again they were awarded a penalty, and this time Madden made no mistake from right in front of our posts. Time was running short, and Munchin's forwards tried all they knew to snatch the winning score. At length the Mungret defence was relieved, when the whistle went, leaving the scores:

Mungret, 1 try, 3 points.  
St. Munchin's, 1 penalty, 3 points.

In the second match, Munchin's kicked off and reached our twenty-five. With play still in our half, Mungret were penalised, but from a good position Munchin's failed to convert the penalty. Then came a series of scrums and frees with very little open play on either side. Our forwards seemed to be labouring under the holiday after-effects, and were rather slow in seizing any advantages offered by their opponents' mistakes. Merritt brightened up the game for a short time with a long kick from which a scrum about ten yards in front of Munchin's posts resulted. But play fell down to the same low level again. Our backs at one period looked like scoring, but unfortunately our hopes were dashed by a knock-on near the line.

Soon after, Mungret lost their second chance of scoring, this time from a penalty, but Jack O'Dwyer's kick was from a difficult position. Munchin's fought back and fine work on the part of their forwards was rewarded by a penalty, from which a score resulted.

In the second half, Mungret showed more dash, especially in the pack. The backs, however, let slip some rather easy opportunities, and it looked for a time as if Munchin's would retain their lead to the end. Then O'Dwyer was given another opportunity to convert a penalty. This time the ball hit the cross-bar, hovered in mid-air for what seemed a century and dropped amidst thundering applause on the right side of the line. Munchin's tried hard to regain the lead, and when they were awarded a penalty near our posts, their efforts seemed to be about to be crowned with success. Their kick failed and now it was Mungret who forced the pace. Our forwards were only prevented from scoring by a timely touch-down. Led by Leahy, they made another rush for the line, but again the defence came out on top. Munchin's rallied to the attack, but thanks largely to Nestor's splendid kicking, our line remained intact to the end. The result was:

St. Munchin's, 3 points.  
Mungret, 3 points.

\* \* \* \*

In the third match, from the kick-off, Mungret took up an attacking position. Several efforts at scoring were foiled by a dogged defence before Munchin's forwards took the ball to our twenty-five. Lynch regained some of the lost ground with a long kick to touch. On the half-way line Munchin's obtained a free from which they gained a footing well inside our half. Pressure was relieved when Scraggs heeled from a scrum near our line and the forwards brought the ball out to the twenty-five. From then to half-time the match was evenly contested but without incident, though

the Mungret pack showed a considerable improvement on their previous performances against Munchin's.

Following the kick-off, which was taken by Munchin's, Cogan led a splendid rush to the opposing twenty-five. Superb heeling by Scraggs enabled Mungret to sustain the attack against a very sound defence. The pack showed up very well against a much heavier opposition. A back movement looked like ending in a score were it not for a knock-on. The backs got going again, but Merritt was brought down inches from the line in a gallant effort to break through. Play was confined to the Munchin's half for almost all the remaining portion of the match, but full time came without a score being registered for either side.

Mungret kicked off for the first period of extra time. Nothing now can stop our forwards as they sweep the ball down the field. But Lynch is outstanding. Opponent after opponent tries to halt him as he dribbles along the touch-line. His magnificent effort repeatedly seems doomed to failure, but doggedly he advances towards the line. The referee awards Mungret a penalty try when Mungret seemed certain of gaining the touch-down were it not for an infringement. The kick at goal fails, but Mungret are ahead and they are playing like a winning team.

In the second period of extra time, Munchin's show that they are still capable of pulling the match out of the fire. Mullen saves the line by tackling an opponent who has almost broken through. Another Mungret rally puts them in the attack, and the whistle goes to end a most exciting struggle. Result:

Mungret, 3 points.  
St. Munchin's, 0.

THE FINAL OF CITY CUP  
MUNGRET v. THE CRESCENT  
17TH MARCH, 1940

Mungret were amply compensated for their grit

and perseverance in the marathon struggle with St. Munchin's when they met the Crescent in the final. Though playing on their own ground, Crescent were no match for a heavier and cleverer side, with the result that Mungret obtained a runaway victory.

The match opened quietly, and neither side settled down for the first ten minutes. Consequently passes were frequently dropped and opportunities were thrown away, as often happens at the commencement of an important game. Then Tarpey penetrated the opposition in convincing style to score his and Mungret's first try, which O'Dwyer converted. From this score to the end of the first half Mungret had everything their own way. Their forwards established a superiority both in the tight and in the loose, and their backs were a continual source of worry to the opposition. Tarpey again secured a try and so did Lynch—a most spectacular score. O'Dwyer converted both these tries, and so Mungret were left in a strong first half position.

As the second half progressed, one would almost have wished again the opening ten minutes when, if the play was of a low standard, excitement at least was not wanting. As it was, Mungret went still further ahead with two tries from Merritt and one from Tarpey—his third. O'Dwyer kicked two penalty goals and converted Tarpey's try. The only response from the Crescent came when their forwards rushed play from line to line for McNeill to cross. Daly added the extra points with a most difficult kick from the touch-line. Outstanding among the Mungret backs were Tarpey, Nestor and Merritt. As for the forwards—perhaps it is best to congratulate their leader, Scraggs, and in him all the pack on an exhibition which we venture to offer as an ideal to the future packs of Mungret.

Final Score: Mungret, 32 points.  
Crescent, 5 points.



SETTING OUT TO THE CITY CUP MATCH

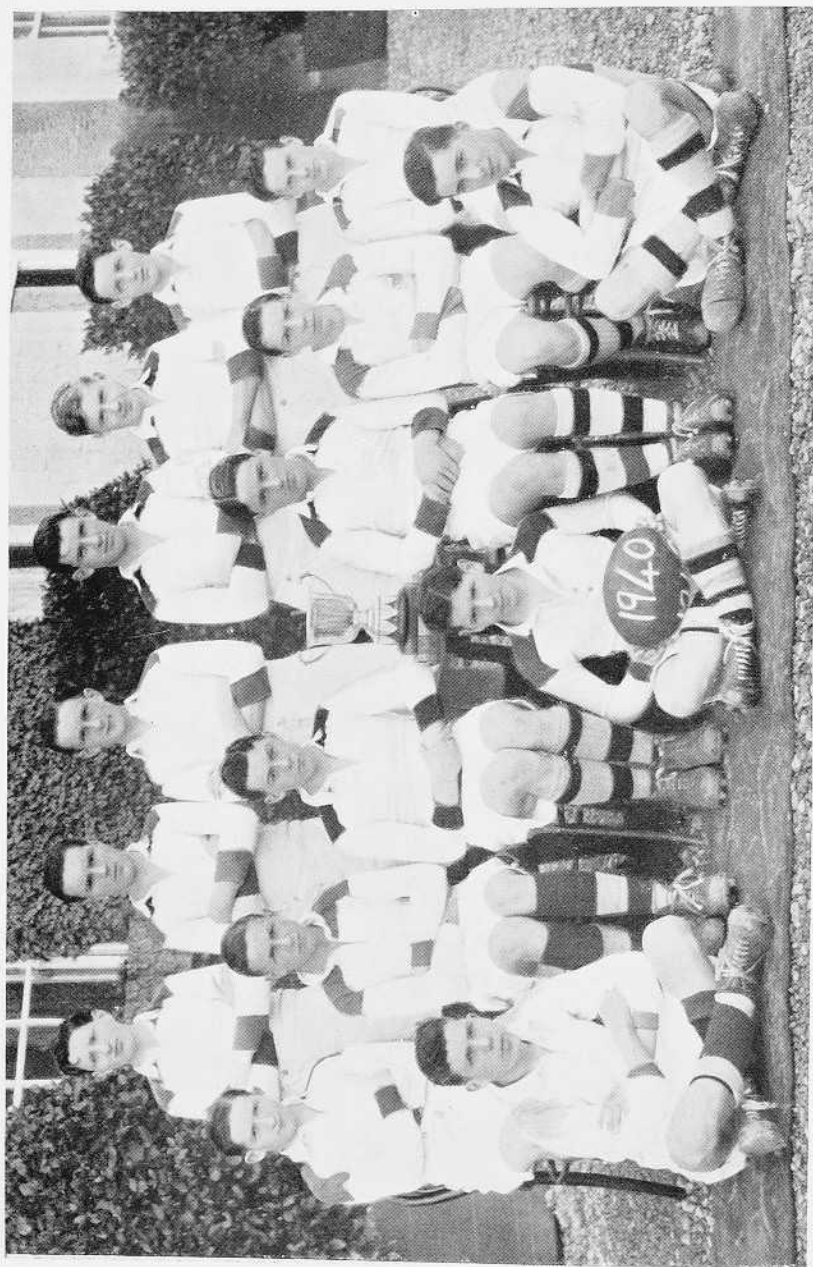


Photo by]

[C. & L. Walsh

JUNIOR CUP TEAM, WINNERS OF MUNSTER CUP

Standing—T. Keane, J. McGarry, E. Hartnett, S. Keogh, G. O'Sullivan, A. Henry.  
Sitting—J. Murphy, P. Duffly, J. Tarpey (Capt.), P. Ryan, P. Leonard, J. Geary.  
On Ground—F. Dolan, N. Nestor, J. Gubbins.

## MUNSTER CUP MATCHES

MUNGRET *v.* ROCKWELL

FEBRUARY 15TH, FEBRUARY 24TH, MARCH 2ND.

The first match was played at Clonmel. This game was a highly exciting affair and a draw was a fair index of the play. Rockwell were far superior in attack, their movements being fast and direct, but the Mungret defence was heroic. Five minutes from the kick-off Rockwell went into the lead. Ryan's intercept placed his side in an attacking position, the subsequent movement was carried on by O'Sullivan, who parted to Joy to cross for the opening try. O'Donoghue failed to add the extra points. Mungret immediately returned to the attack and equalised when J. O'Dwyer kicked a fine penalty goal. From this to the interval play was evenly contested and half-time arrived without any further scoring.

Rockwell opened the second half with a determined attack but the keen tackling of the defenders kept them out. Several unsuccessful shots at penalty goals were attempted by O'Dwyer and O'Donoghue. Rockwell kept up a continuous pressure but magnificent tackling by Cogan, O'Dwyer and Farren kept their line intact. Full-time left the issue undecided. After twenty minutes extra time, in which both lines had narrow escapes, the score was still even. Farren in the last line of defence for Mungret was splendid, one tackle of his saving his side a certain try. Other Mungret players to impress were Callanan, Cogan, Nestor, O'Dwyer, Hannifan and Lynch.

The score was 3 points each.

\* \* \*

The second game ended in a scoreless draw. Though scoreless, the game was bright and interesting—a great forward battle interspersed with many bouts of open back play. Forward exchanges were close, and evenly contested with Rockwell claiming a light superiority in the tight, and

Mungret best in the loose. At the "line-outs" Mungret were in a better position and from the loose scrums formed there, Mungret forwards bustled away to make much ground in the opening of the game. Both M. Merritt and J. Nestor made great efforts to cross the opponents' line and J. O'Dwyer went narrowly wide with a penalty kick.

Towards the end of the first half the Rockwell backs came into action, but the good tackling by J. Nestor and T. Farren spoiled the movement. Relief was sought by Mungret in long touch kicking and this tactic brought the play to mid-field where scrum after scrum failed to give any advantage to either side. On resuming, Rockwell set the pace, and on one occasion they penetrated the Mungret defence, but Dunne, on the left-wing, overran the dead-ball line in a too spectacular effort to go around behind the posts. This was a lucky escape for Mungret, and they profited by the experience, by keeping the Rockwell backs inside their own half for the rest of the game. Although extra time was played, Mungret failed to press home their attacks.

\* \* \*

The third match was won in the first half, when Rockwell scored their two tries, and from that time Mungret's mightiest efforts came to nothing. Play commenced briskly, and Mungret pressed steadily. R. Irvine made a splendid effort at a drop goal, but missed the posts by inches. Rockwell's first try came after about twenty minutes, when Ryan, neatly cutting through the centre, sent O'Meara over at the corner flag. Near half-time a similar movement brought their second try, which was again scored by O'Meara. Neither was converted.

Mungret had most of the play, territorially, in the second half, but their back movements lacked the polish of their opponents. J. O'Dwyer missed with three penalty kicks, and on one occasion J. Tarpey was held up just on the Rockwell line. Mungret forwards played excellently to the end, but their efforts to score proved unavailing. When the final whistle blew, the score was:

Rockwell, 6 points.  
Mungret, 0.

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## Junior Cup Team

MUNGRET *v.* ROCKWELL

FEBRUARY 29TH, 1940.

Our first Cup match was played under conditions very favourable to our team. The day was fine and the ground was dry. Rockwell had a slightly heavier pack of forwards, but the Mungret lively, small pack beat them in the loose. Mungret kicked off, and although playing against the wind, soon took the lead when G. Geary scored from a back movement far out. P. Ryan failed to convert. Scrummaging was weak on the Mungret side, due to over-eager winging forwards, but in the loose they made up for that fault by carrying the ball in fiery rushes up to their opponents' twenty-five line. After about twenty minutes of a ding-dong struggle,

Rockwell was awarded a penalty near the Mungret goal, but failed to score. The Mungret forward pack led by J. McGarry brought the play into the Rockwell half. From the line-outs and loose scrums Mungret broke away again and again, bringing play well into Rockwell's twenty-five line. Towards the end of the first half, Tarpey intercepted the scrum-half's pass, raced for the line, but was tackled by the full back before he could let out the ball to P. Ryan. A good touch kick by Rockwell resulted in finding play in mid-field when the whistle went for half-time.

Mungret on the restart, playing with the wind, brought the ball quickly inside Rockwell's twenty-five. From a scrum near the Rockwell line, Mungret heeled out cleanly. N. Nestor sent the ball

out to Tarpey, who cut through and, changing his direction several times, crossed between the posts for a capital try. P. Ryan converted the try, making Mungret, 8 points to nil. A fierce struggle now took place. Mungret were forced back into their own twenty-five by the heavy Rockwell forwards. A free kick was given to Rockwell and Coughlan was very successful in driving it straight between the posts. Mungret from now on to the end were doing most of the attacking, and the splendid cohesion between the backs and the lively forwards brought them victory in the first round of the Cup.

Mungret, 8 points.  
Rockwell, 3 points.

#### FINAL CUP MATCH

MARCH 14TH, 1940

For the second successive season, Mungret won the Junior Munster Cup by a victory over Christian Schools, Cork. The display was in keeping with the best tradition of schools' football, both sides heeling from the set-scrums and from the loose rucks, thus giving their backs plenty of work. On the general run of the game, Mungret deserved their win, as in every department of the play their team was superior. As the report in the *Cork Examiner* of March 15th says:

"Mungret College, Limerick, had a clear-cut victory over Christian College, Cork, by three tries

(9 points) to nil in the final of the Munster Junior Schools Cup, played at Limerick. Except for fifteen minutes of the second period, the Cork side were never in the picture against opponents who were a superior combination in practically all departments. The Limerick side gave a delightful display in which fast, vigorous football was a feature.

"The Cork side had a strong wind advantage in the first half, but, despite this, were almost continually on the defence. After fifteen minutes Nestor got possession and went over to open the scoring. Mungret continued to attack, and Tarpey was unlucky when his grand solo effort was cut short when he struck the corner flag. Geary was also grassed by Murphy when only yards from the line. In the second period the Cork boys began vigorously and hammered vainly at a sound Mungret defence in which Nestor, Tarpey, P. Ryan and Geary were excellent workers. The Cork forwards, where Shinkwin and Flynn were best, lacked decisiveness, but the back division was well served by Murphy and Humphreys. Ten minutes from the end Tarpey broke through for Mungret's second score, and the same player again had a try following a spectacular effort almost on full time."

Mungret, 9 points.  
Christian College, Cork, Nil.

Mr. J. Quilligan, President of the Branch, presented the Cup. We thank him and congratulate our team on their splendid play and on retaining the Cup for a second year.



Photo by]

INCIDENTS IN THE CLONMEL GAME

[Keating, Clonmel

## RUGBY

113

### RUGBY SEASON, 1939-'40

#### SENIOR CUP TEAM

Mungret v. Old Crescent	Lost	15-5
" v. Bohemians	Won	13-10
" v. Nenagh	Won	9-0
" v. St. Munchin's	Draw	3-3
" v. St. Munchin's	Draw	0-0
" v. St. Munchin's	Won	3-0
" v. Crescent	Won	32-5
" v. Rockwell	Draw	3-3

Mungret v. Rockwell	Draw	3-3
" v. Rockwell	Lost	6-0

#### JUNIOR CUP TEAM

Mungret v. Crescent A.	Lost	9-5
" v. Rockwell	Won	8-3
" v. Christians, Cork	Won	9-0

Interprovincial Honours were gained by B. Hanafin, O. Lynch, J. O'Dwyer and M. Scraggs.

# Rugby - Third Club

### THIRD CLUB v. CRESCENT COLLEGE

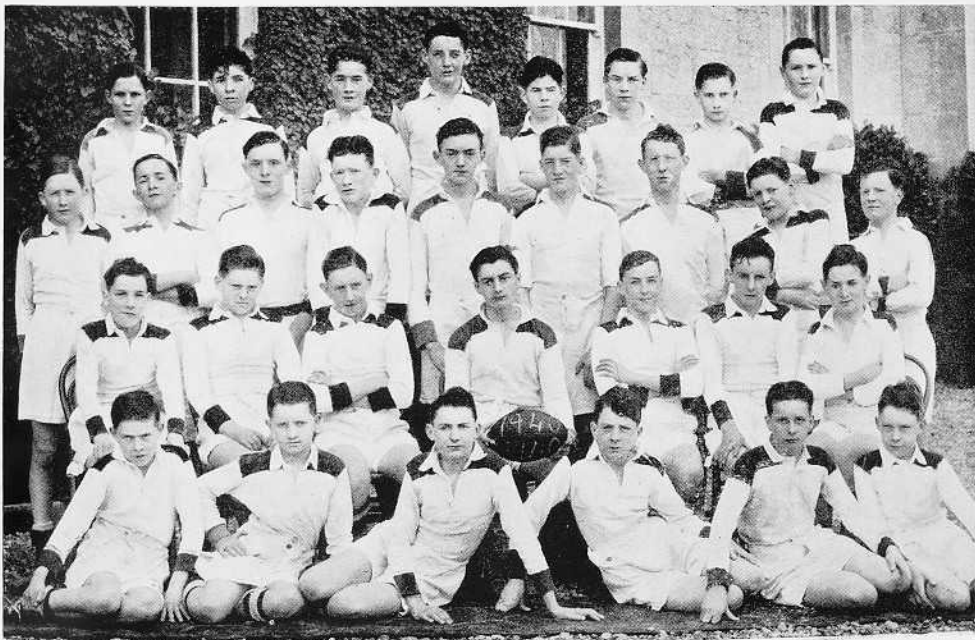
**C**RESCENT kicked off and play remained around the half-line for some time. From a scrum, T. Hayes heeled out and A. McCormack, receiving, kicked ahead. The forwards moved up quickly and from a rush play was brought to the Crescent line. Crescent cleared, and by a long kick to touch brought the game up to the half-way line.

From the subsequent line-out Crescent secured the ball and made a very rapid rush towards the Mungret line to score far out. Mungret now brought the play to their opponents' twenty-five. The ball came out to A. McCormack, who went over for a try. D. Nyham missed the kick from a very

difficult angle. Crescent made ground and found touch well up in Mungret's twenty-five, but the forwards defended stoutly. A free kick was given to Crescent from which they scored. Half-time found Crescent leading 6 points to 3 points.

After the resumption, the play was held within the Crescent twenty-five. Mungret were now winning in the line-outs, and when the ball was passed to A. Gleeson, he dived over for a try. For the rest of the game the Mungret forwards dominated in the scrums, and when the ball came to T. Laing he had no trouble in making the third score.

Third Club, 9 points.  
Crescent, 6 points.



THIRD CLUB RUGBY TEAMS



## UNDER 13's v. CRESCENT JUNIORS

Crescent opened with a strong attack, but were not able to keep it up. T. Hayes, with a long kick, brought the ball down to the opponents' line. J. Nyham went over for a try from a scrum on the Crescent line. Shortly after, when Mungret, wheeling a scrum on their opponents' line, T. Murphy fell on the ball for a try. After half-time Crescent scored a clever try. Their out-half converted it, too, with a really splendid kick. Mungret attacked hard once more, and from a line-out near the line, T. Laing used his weight and strength to score the third try. Play was now diverted to Mungret's twenty-five, and Crescent with a quick movement secured another score. Towards the end of the match, Mungret were losing possession in the set-scrums, and when awarded a free kick, Crescent again scored between the posts.

Crescent Juniors, 11 points.  
Under 13's, 9 points.

\*\*\*

## UNDER 14's v. CRESCENT

Crescent kicked off. Play remained in centre field for some time. Crescent then made a determined rush which D. Nyham checked by going down on the ball. Crescent were still pressing when luckily they got a free in front of the posts. Harris put the ball over the bar for Crescent. In the second half, right from the start it was clear that the Mungret forwards were tiring and Crescent was well inside the Mungret half when B. Keating relieved with a fine kick. Crescent were quick to attack again, and their out-half crossed for their first try. He failed, however, to add the extra points. Mungret, thinking that it was up to them to do something, now made a few splendid rushes to no avail. J. Hegarty got away, but he gave a forward pass to T. Murphy when only a few yards from the line.

Near the end of the game the Crescent out-half dropped a goal, and up to the end, although Mungret pressed, they failed to cross the line.

Under 14's, Nil.  
Crescent, 10 points.

## Hurling

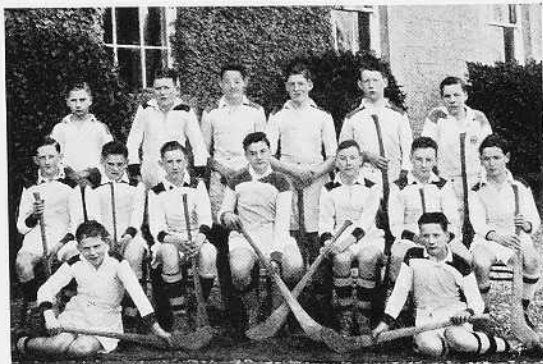
OUR hurling season, which opened in April, has been very successful. For a good part of the year practice is rather desultory, and as the number of matches with outsiders is nil, the team lacks confidence and experience. This year again, leagues were organised and they were even

a greater success than last year. These league matches have resulted in the discovery of a few fine players like T. Smyth, D. Stack and S. O'Callaghan. We were very fortunate in having retained some of our tried veterans, like S. Fitzpatrick, J. Conway and J. Nynam.

## Varia

IN the Billiard Tournaments the winners of the various competitions were J. Mulloy, P. Hever and J. Hanley. In the Third Club competition in Table-tennis, S. Fitzpatrick secured the prize. Tournaments in Handball begin too late in the

year to be recorded, but the enthusiasm aroused by the display of medals for the winners of the Walpole Cup has resulted in a large number of entries for that competition. M. Scraggs should not have much difficulty in securing a prize in the Tennis Singles Tournament.



Photo] THIRD CLUB HURLING TEAM [C. & L. Walsh

# ROLLA AN ÍOLÁISTE

1939-1940

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Uacht. na Scoile Arroltaíge :

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Rev. J. Kelly, S.J.

Leas-Uachtarán :

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SEÁN Ó UIRIÁIN.  
MÍCEÁL MAC CÁRÉAIG.  
EOGAN Ó CAOIN.  
DOIRNÁIL MAC EINEADÉ (OLLÁIN PE CEOL).  
AN DOÉAIH : HOIBEARO PE BÓIRTE Ó CEALLAIG.

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Eoghan Ó h-Annáin  
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Peadar Ó Normáin  
Pádraig Ó Ríordáin  
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**A DÓ**

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Dheannán Ó h-Anabáin  
Antoine Metcalpe  
Seán Ó Conéubair  
Seán Ó Duibir  
Cuiréal Ó Róirte  
Seán Ó Róirte  
Peadar Mac Síeig

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Seán Ó Muiréada  
Liam Ó Conéubair  
Colmán Ó Cuinn  
Seán Ó Seannáin  
Séamus Tóibín

**RANG ÁRDO-TEARAP**

**AN CÉAD THUACAILLI (A)**

**TUAC-THUACAILLI**

Donnchad Ó Céadagáin  
Mícheál Ó Duinn  
Noiréadair Ó Glóina  
Seán Šogáin  
Caomhán Mac Émí  
Raibín Ó h-Éireamhóin  
Diarmaid Ó Conaill

**PHILOSOPHY**

**Second Year**

Cotter, Maurice  
Fitzgerald, Michael  
Hannon, Eugene  
Harding, Brian  
McDonnell, John  
Norman, Peter  
O'Riordan, Patrick  
Peart, Patrick  
Quinn, Andrew  
Walsh, John  
Walsh, Terence

**PHILOSOPHY**

**First Year**

Dineen, Thomas  
Dunne, Patrick  
Flanagan, Michael  
Hartnett, Richard  
O'Reilly, Donal  
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**Leaving Certificate**

**Second Year**

**Lay Boys**

Byrne, James  
Callanan, Joseph  
Hanafin, Brendan  
Metcalfé, Anthony  
O'Connor, John  
O'Dwyer, John  
Roche, Cyril  
Roche, John  
Sheehy, Peter

**Apostolics**

Magee, Ernest  
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O'Connor, William  
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**Leaving Certificate**

**First Year (A)**

**Lay Boys**

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Glorney, Herbert  
Goggin, John  
Henry, Kevin  
Irvine, Raibín  
O'Connell, Diarmuid

Éamonn Ó Conéubair  
Séamus Ó Súilleabháin  
Rašnall Óe Páor  
Séamus Ó Riain  
Máireín Scraggs  
Saothearap Ó Síagáil

**APPOLEAIS**

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Amhréar Óe Duicléir  
Amhréar Óe Cilleáin  
Seán Mac Cracé  
Seóraig Mac Uoláinn  
Oilibéar Pluncéad

**RANG ÁRDO-TEARAP**

**AN CÉAD THUACAILLI (B)**

**TUAC-THUACAILLI**

Diarmaid Ó Conšáile  
Tomár Mac Conéada  
Séamus Ó Tuiburúite  
Mícheál Ó Laoóda  
Oilibéar Ó Lomraig  
Mícheál Meirto  
Séamus Ó Maoilínuaíto  
Brian Ó Maoilín  
Pádraig Ó Conéubair  
Éimín Ó D'raigeáin

**APPOLEAIS**

Éamonn Ó Thuacalla  
Seóraig Mac Uítoir

**AN CEARÚ**

**EADAR-MEADHONAC (A)**

**TUAC-THUACAILLI**

Seóraig Óe Derra  
Brian Ó Colmáin  
Seán Mac Oiteir  
Antoine Ó Fearcáin  
Doimnall Ó Šliaráin  
Seán Ó h-Ainraic  
Mícheál Ó Haróito  
Éamonn Ó h-Airneáda  
Seán Ó Muiréada  
Tomár Ó Súilleabháin  
Séamus Ó Tárra

**APPOLEAIS**

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Ailín Ó Meirceill  
Liam Ó Conaill

O'Connor, Éamonn  
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Power, Reginald  
Ryan, James  
Scraggs, Martin  
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**Apostolics**

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Banks, Kevin  
Butler, Stanislaus  
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Plunkett, Oliver

**Leaving Certificate**

**First Year (B)**

**Lay Boys**

Connolly, Dermot  
Crowe, Thomas  
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Leahy, Michael  
Lynch, Oliver  
Merritt, Michael  
Molloy, James  
Mullen, Brian  
O'Connor, Patrick  
Thornton, Ivan

**Apostolics**

Buckley, Edmond  
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**Fourth Intermediate (A)**

**Lay Boys**

Barry, Joseph  
Coleman, Bernard  
Cotter, John  
Farren, Anthony  
Gleeson, Donal  
Hannick, John  
Harrold, Michael  
Hartnett, Edward  
Murphy, John  
O'Sullivan, Thomas  
Tarpey, James

**Apostolics**

Daly, Aloysius  
Kennedy, William  
Maxwell, Allan  
O'Connell, William

**An Ceathrú**  
**EADAR-MEADONAC (B)**  
**TUAÉ-THUACAILLÍ**

Tomár Ó Cearbairll  
Éamonn Ó Cuasáin  
Pádraig Ó h-Iomhair  
Raghnall Le Bas  
Caonín Mac Cormaic  
Doimnall Ó Muiréada  
Muirir Ó Ceallacháin  
Seán Ó Dubaird  
Colm Ó Shaughnessy  
Seán Ó Tuama

**Fourth Intermediate (B)**  
**Lay Boys**

Carroll, Thomas  
Cogan, Eamon  
Hever, Patrick  
Le Bas, Ronald  
McCormack, Kevin  
Murphy, Donal  
O'Callaghan, Maurice  
O'Dwyer, John  
O'Shaughnessy, Colm  
Twomey, John

Tomár Ó Caáin  
Próimiar Mac Cárait  
Alphonse Ó Maoilín  
Pádraig Ó Neacáin  
Seórain Mac an  
Ardair  
Seamus Ó Concubair  
Ruairí Ó Concubair  
Éamonn Scott

Keane, Thomas  
McCarthy, Francis  
Melvin, Alphonsus  
Naughton, Patrick  
Nestor, Joseph

O'Connor, James  
O'Connor, Roderick  
Scott, Eamon

**Apolltaig**

Éamonn Ó Meiricill  
Doimnall Ó Conaill  
Seán Ó Uachtaraig  
Eóin Ó Súilleabháin

**Apostolics**

Maxwell, Edward  
O'Connell, Daniel  
O'Doherty, John  
Sullivan, Owen

**Apolltaig**

Pádraig Ó Uachtaraig  
Seán Mac Coáda

**Apostolics**

Brazzill, Patrick  
Keogh, John

**An Triar**

**EADAR-MEADONAC (A)**  
**TUAÉ-THUACAILLÍ**

Seórain Ó Conmáig  
Próimiar Ó Dubháin  
Pádraig Ó Dubháig  
Seán Mac Siolla  
Pádraig  
Bryan Ó Seairiaig  
Diarmaid Ó Sárda  
Aibirtín Ó Siaráin  
Pádraig Sogáin  
Noelais Mac Uirí  
Béanainn Ó Murnáin  
Niall Mac an Ardair  
Seamus Ó Súilleabháin  
Peadar Ó Riam  
Caonín Mac Sábain

**Third Intermediate (A)**  
**Lay Boys**

Conway, Joseph  
Dolan, Francis  
Duffy, Patrick  
Fitzpatrick, John

**An Dara**  
**EADAR-MEADONAC (A)**  
**TUAÉ-THUACAILLÍ**

Éamonn De Cómar  
Éamonn Ó Coeláin  
Seórain Ó h-Ainlige  
Riocard Ó h-Aóda  
Diarmaid  
Ó h-Éigseairiaig  
Alois Mac Éimí  
Seán Ó h-Aóda  
Tomár Ó Flainn  
Seán Ó Macara  
Aodán Mac Cormaic  
Noelais Mac Cormaic  
Máireín Mac Aóda  
Doimnall Ó Miacáin  
Diarmaid Ó Néill  
Seán Ó Riam

**Second Intermediate (A)**  
**Lay Boys**

Comber, Eamon  
Coughlan, Edmond  
Hanley, Joseph  
Hayes, Richard  
Hegarty, Jeremiah

Henry, Aloysius  
Hughes, John  
Laing, Thomas  
Mackesy, John  
McCormack, Aidan  
McCormack, Noel  
McHugh, Martin  
Nyhan, Daniel  
O'Neill, Jeremiah  
Ryan, John

**Apolltaig**

Seán Ó Uachtaraig  
Seamus Uachtaraig  
Deapruimac Mac  
Maéghaína  
Férlim Mac Coilín  
Liam Ó Concubair  
Mícheál Ó Seacárait

**Apostolics**

Boyle, John  
Lewis, James  
McMahon, Desmond

**Apolltaig**

Tomár Ó Uachtaraig  
Seamus Ó Uachtaraig  
Uachtaraig Ó Donnghalaig  
Seán Ó Cillín  
Pádraig MacGomac  
Mícheál Uachtaraig

**Apostolics**

Brennan, Thomas  
Boland, James  
Fennelly, Vincent  
Killeen, John  
Montgomery, Patrick  
Walsh, Michael

**An Triar**

**EADAR-MEADONAC (B)**  
**TUAÉ-THUACAILLÍ**

Tomár Ó Concubair  
Luís Ó Uachtaraig  
Seamus Ó Siuibín  
Niall Ó h-Aóda

**Third Intermediate (B)**  
**Lay Boys**

Connors, Thomas  
D'Alton, Louis  
Gubbins, James  
Hayes, Niall

**An Dara**  
**EADAR-MEADONAC (B)**  
**TUAÉ-THUACAILLÍ**

Máireín Mac Flannéada  
Seamus Ó Finnéigear  
Diarmaid Ó Siaráin  
Mícheál Ó Siuibín  
Tomár Ó h-Aóda  
Alois Mac an  
Ardair  
Bryan Céitinn  
Tomár Ó Laotha  
Pádraig Ó Lionáir  
Seamus Mac Sárda

**Second Intermediate (B)**  
**Lay Boys**

Clancy, Martin  
Finneran, James  
Gleeson, Dermot  
Gubbins, Michael  
Hayes, Thomas  
Keane, Andrew  
Keating, Bernard  
Leahy, Thomas  
Leonard, Patrick  
McGarry, James

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 Τασός Ó Μυρέαός  
 Οίαρμυρό Ó Μιαέάν  
 Σεάν Ó Σελλαέάν  
 Σέamus Ó Conéubair  
 Μίσεάλ Ó Δóμναλλ  
 Σέamus Πάμαρ  
 Δαμειάναιν τε Στακ  
 Μίσεάλ Ó Μαέάν

#### Αποστολῆς

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 Λιαμ Βαράμ

McGarry, Thomas  
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 Nyhan, Jeremiah  
 O'Callaghan, John  
 O'Connor, James  
 O'Donnell, Michael  
 Palmer, James  
 Stack, Damien  
 Vaughan, Michael

#### Apostolics

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 Vignoles, Michael  
 Warren, Liam

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 Εαδαρ-μιαδονάε (Α)  
 Τυαέ-δυαέαιλλί  
 Ριοβάρτ Ó η-εαέτιζεριν  
 Όοννέαδ Ó Ερυαόλαοιέ  
 Δεαρμυιναέ Μακ  
 Ξεαπαίτε  
 Σεάν Ó Ξυβίν  
 Μίσεάλ Ó η-δούα  
 Τασός Ó Πλαμ  
 Μαρευρ Μακ υπόρ  
 Εαομῆζην Ó Βράδαῆς  
 Σεάν Ó Conéubair  
 Τομάς Μάκ Ξαβάν

#### First Intermediate Lay Boys

Ahern, Robert  
 Crowley, Denis  
 Fitzgerald, Desmond

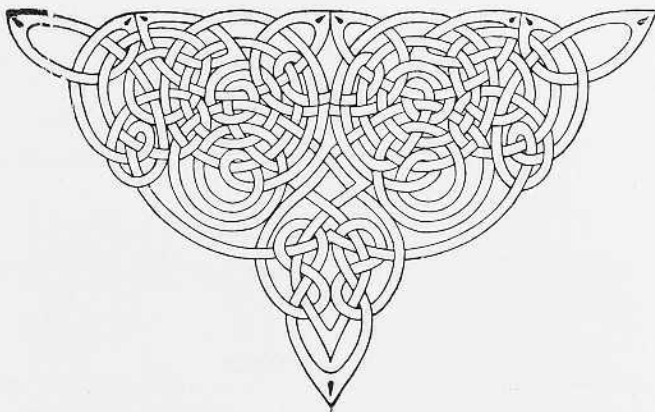
Gubbins, John  
 Hughes, Michael  
 Laing, Timothy  
 Maguire, Mark  
 O'Brady, Kevin  
 O'Connor, John  
 Smyth, Thomas



# Index to Advertisements

<b>AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.</b>		<i>Page</i>	
McNamara, W. F., Ltd., Limerick ...	...	xvi	
<b>AUCTIONEERS.</b>			
Fitt, W. B. & Co., Limerick ...	...	iv	
<b>BAKERIES.</b>			
O'Daly's, Limerick ...	...	xvi	
<b>BANKS.</b>			
Hibernian Bank, Ltd., Dublin ...	...	viii	
National Bank, Ltd., Dublin ...	...	xx	
<b>BOOKSELLERS.</b>			
Ἀν Ἰὺμ, Σπᾶνω Ἀν Ἐολᾶρρε, Ἀἰ Ἐλῖαἰ ...	...	xi	
Educational Company, Ltd., Dublin ...	...	iii	
Greene & Co., Dublin ...	...	xxi	
Hannan, J. D. & Sons, Limerick ...	...	xix	
Irish Messenger Office, Dublin ...	...	xii	
O'Mahony & Co., Ltd., Limerick ...	...	xii	
<b>BOOTS AND SHOES.</b>			
Tyler's, O'Connell Street, Limerick ...	...	iv	
Wallace, Wm. & Sons, Limerick ...	...	xviii	
<b>BUILDERS' SUPPLIERS.</b>			
O'Sullivan, D. & Sons, Limerick (Ltd.) ...	...	i	
<b>CAMERAS.</b>			
Laird, J. & Co., Limerick ...	...	xv	
<b>CANDLES.</b>			
Lalor, Ltd., Dublin ...	...	xi	
Rathborne, J. G., Ltd., Dublin ...	...	x	
<b>CHEMISTS.</b>			
Laird, J. & Co., Limerick ...	...	xv	
<b>CHOCOLATES.</b>			
Urney Chocolates, Ltd., Tallaght, Co. Dublin ...	...	xvii	
<b>COAL IMPORTERS.</b>			<i>Page</i>
Clyde Co., Ltd., Limerick ...	...	ix	
Suttons, Ltd., Limerick ...	...	xxiii	
Tedcastle, McCormick & Co., Ltd., Limerick and Foynes ...	...	i	
<b>CONVENTS.</b>			
Good Shepherd, Limerick ...	...	ii	
Laurel Hill Convent, Limerick ...	...	iii	
Ursuline Convent, Waterford ...	...	xix	
<b>FANCY GOODS.</b>			
Goodwin & Co., Ltd., Limerick ...	...	v	
O'Mahony & Co., Ltd., Limerick ...	...	xii	
<b>FISH.</b>			
McCabe's, Ltd., Dublin ...	...	xiv	
<b>GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.</b>			
Lloyd, William, Limerick ...	...	ix	
Looney & Co., Limerick ...	...	xix	
White, Wm. H. & Co., Limerick ...	...	xxii	
<b>HAIRDRESSERS.</b>			
Stachli, Albert, Limerick ...	...	xi	
<b>HARDWARE.</b>			
McCarthy's, Limerick ...	...	xiii	
Newsome, J. P. & Co., Limerick ...	...	xxiii	
<b>INSURANCE.</b>			
Royal Exchange Assurance, Dublin ...	...	vii	
<b>LAUNDRIES.</b>			
Good Shepherd Home Steam Laundry, Limerick ...	...	vi	
<b>MILLERS.</b>			
Roche, James H. & Sons, Ltd., Limerick ...	...	iii	
<b>OPTICIANS.</b>			
Irwin Bros., Limerick ...	...	xy	

<b>OUTFITTERS.</b>		<i>Page</i>		<b>SPORTS OUTFITTERS.</b>		<i>Page</i>
Elvery's, Ltd., Dublin and Cork	...	ii		Elvery's, Ltd., Dublin and Cork	...	ii
Todd, Burns & Co., Ltd., Dublin	...	xxii				
<b>PHOTO ENGRAVERS.</b>				<b>TEA MERCHANTS.</b>		
Baird, W. & G., Ltd., Belfast	...	ii		Halpin, E. M. & Co., Limerick	...	vi
				Lloyd, William, Limerick	...	ix
				White, Wm. & Co., Limerick	...	xxii
<b>POLISH MANUFACTURERS.</b>				<b>TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.</b>		
Punch & Co., Cork	...	Inset		John Clune, Ltd., Limerick	...	x
<b>PRINTERS.</b>				<b>UNIVERSITIES.</b>		
City Printing Co., Limerick	...	v		University College, Cork	...	xxiv
<i>The Limerick Leader, Ltd.</i> , Limerick	...	xviii				
<b>PUBLISHERS.</b>				<b>WATCHES AND CLOCKS.</b>		
<i>The Standard</i> , Dublin	...	xxiii		Irwin Bros., Limerick	...	xv
<b>SHIPPING AGENTS.</b>				<b>WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.</b>		
Clyde Co., Ltd., Limerick	...	ix		Halpin, E. M. & CO., Limerick	...	vi
				Lloyd, William, Limerick	...	ix
				O'Donnell, T. F. & Co., Ltd., Dublin	...	iv
				White, Wm. H. & Co., Limerick	...	xxi



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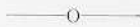
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