

BLACKROCK
COLLEGE
ANNUAL
1930



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Most Holy Father

Edward Leen, C. S. Sp.

President, Blackrock College, Dublin

humbly prostrate at the feet of your holiness begs the Apostolic Benediction
for himself, for the Community and the Students of the Same College.

Edw. Leen

Pontificem Regemque Canamus

I.

Pontificem cantate *Pium* regemque supremum ;
Omnibus Oceani terrae simul imperat oris
Ilius extingui regnum nec sceptrum valebunt.
Quanta senem cingit regem lux prisca tiarum !
Non habet ipse suum bellantes ense feroces
Qui saxo fultum studeant defendere regnum ;
Illud enim contra furis inferna potestas
Frustra bella geret, bellum velut usque gerebat.

II.

Instar floris agri moritur cito maxima regum
Progenies ; languet regnis decus omne caducum ;
Gloria multa fuit, summis praeclarius astris ;
Esse quidem potuit, potuit nihil amplius unquam.
Grandis at ecce ! viget sedes Romana per aevum
Terrenas inter felix dominata ruinas,
Illustri radians primaevae flore juventae
Robore pontificis Petri validissima semper.

III.

Orbe super toto non est magis ulla fidelis
Terra virum nostra veteri tellure piorum :
Crede fera longos saeculi lacerata per annos
Fida colit semper " Capitoli immobile saxum " ;
Fida colat semper nulli violabile templum.
Patricius quondam rutilans quod fixerat astrum
Fronte tua celebri, quaeso, ne decidat unquam :
Floreat O primae fidei trux insula custos,
Ornet et ille senex regni sublime cacumen.

N. J. BRENNAN, C.S.SP.

AmRán Do'n pápa

(Aistriúchán ón mbéarla)

I

Do'n pápa reo rós ir ronar ó Dia
Tá seallda dó fearaí de fíor
Ó cáirde caoil as maíle na míosa
Le comáct ir le fíunne éirí
Ní sairsiúeac clairínn é taob leir an bfeidm
Cun a coraint ar fíoríctib an fíor
Sí mánlaect a ríat ré'n míneac a fíaisead
'S tá a fearaí ar cáirde an éirí.

Cupá—Ó canaimís uilís a buad
A fíainte a beannaect a clú
An pápa abú!
An pápa abú!
Canaimís uilís a buad

II

Mar réaltoísa meac' real seal i n-a fíor
Téigean míosaíad an domáin ar ceal
'Sí an pápaect an fíor a leanfar amáin
'Tadairt doibhíir ir áctair san meac'
Com rean leir an fíor á 'cromad ré doir
Com úr leir an fíor ar an bfeidm
As víbhíir íscéin sac cáim asur baor
Le fíunneam a buan-óise fíor.

III

Sí éirí-na-naom fí mír-na-n-ós
O'fan vílir tíre blianta an fíor
Náir meallad so fíor le corrair ná ór
Ac do fíreamuís den cáirde so vír
Náir míctar so deo an cáirde-teine beo
Lar páirde ar fíor íre fíor
Fé éascóir fé áct so nílairmíro fíor
Do'n pápa fíor-vílir so vír.

u. ó f.

BLACKROCK COLLEGE ANNUAL

JUNE, 1930

EDITORIAL

IT is a duty of filial love to dedicate this first number of the BLACKROCK COLLEGE ANNUAL to the Sovereign Pontiff now gloriously reigning, Pius XI. We desire it to be a tribute of affection and loyalty to Our Most Holy Father in this Jubilee of his Priesthood. He has received valuable gifts from States and individuals; we hope that our tiny offering may worthily represent the vibrant Faith of all students of Blackrock College.

Our ANNUAL will have but appeared, when we shall have the privilege and honour of welcoming in our midst the Nuncio Apostolic, Most Rev. Paschal Robinson, O.F.M. As the chosen representative of the Holy Father we tender him our deep respect and wish him many years of fruitful office in this country.

It would not be suitable to allow this first issue to be printed without a word of gratitude to our own Archbishop of Dublin, for his unfailing kindness in our regard. *Dominus conservet eum et beatum faciat eum in terra!*

The publication of the ANNUAL has been postponed for years. It is now given to the public, not as a new venture, but as the first number of a series, long indeed maintained, but long, too, interrupted. The former *French College Literary Journal* will find in the ANNUAL, a continuation of ideals, if not of scholarship; for while the *Journal* aimed at being the work of students actually in the College, its articles bear the stamp of Gra-

duate or Post-Graduate learning. The ANNUAL hopes to include in its scope the record not only of literary, but of all other College activities. Its pages will be the work of students on the College Roll.

* * * *

We shall not forget the Past: the Latin Ode from the gifted pen of the late Fr. Nicholas Brennan, C.S.Sp., with which we greet Our Most Holy Father, Pius XI., is already a guarantee. The *News of the Past* is not an inconsiderable item of this volume, and in an Obituary List we shall set down the lives of those "who have gone before us and who sleep in Christ."

In compiling an account of our Past Students, we are faced with many difficulties, chiefly the absence of accurate and detailed information. We shall, then, gratefully welcome every item of information kindly sent us by the Past. It is our hope that the ANNUAL, while being the mouthpiece of the present, will, by its accents, awaken memories, pious and tender and strong, in the hearts of all old Students of Blackrock. In the changing permanence of the life that is a College we shall realise our firm ideal: *Fides et Robur*.

* * * *

In recent years many prominent past Students have been called to their reward. Among the host of names, we mention Fr. Ebenrecht, C.S.Sp., a fatherly name to every one who knew him; Right Rev. John T. Murphy, C.S.Sp., Bishop of Port Louis, Mauritius, and

former President of this College; Very Rev. James Hickey, P.P.; Rev. Hugh O'Toole, C.S.Sp., and Rev. Nicholas Brennan, C.S.Sp. And, here, let us make honourable mention of all the saintly Brothers whose lives were woven into this School. It is fitting that in future issues we should review at some length the lives of these and other devoted members of the College.

* * * *

OLD landmarks have disappeared with the recent building: the Kitchen and Bake-House and Baths. Our regret for the old (after all we keep a warm corner of our hearts for the long-used and well-known) gradually gave way to feelings of gratitude to the Superior and Bursar for the improved conditions. The Infirmary extension has been, thank God, little needed, for we have been blessed, both last year and this year, with phenomenally good health. St. Joseph, we believe, has continued to prove the powerful Protector he has ever been in the history of this College. (What memories for the Past of the good Fr. Ebenrecht and his unceasing zeal for his St. Joseph!) Those who troop, as of old, on winter-nights to the Infirmary, no longer find a Brother Kilian, but are welcomed by the devoted and skilful Sisters of the Bon Secours. For some ten years now we are indebted to their kindness in both Infirmary and Linen Room.

Greatest boon, perhaps, of all has been the acquisition, under Fr. Michael Downey, C.S.Sp., of Willow Park. The property has been thus enlarged and completed in a very Providential manner. Yet, very many old features remain unchanged. There are the same old Studios and Dormitories, and, best of all, there is the same charming, old, prayer-worn Chapel.

* * *

OUR Chapel has witnessed this year an unusually large number of solemn Ceremonies.

The proximity of the Senior Scholastics has been for us a great advantage. Their rendering of the Gregorian Chant will, we are certain, be with very many a lasting memory. Three of our Bishops have been enabled to visit us: First came Rt. Rev. Dr. Shanahan, C.S.Sp., Vicar Apostolic of Southern Nigeria, already an historic figure in the story of the Church in Africa; later, the kindly and veteran Bishop O'Gorman, of Sierra Leone, spent several weeks in our midst; finally, as we go to press, we have welcomed back the youthful Bishop of Port Louis, Right Rev. Dr. Leen, C.S.Sp., on his first *ad limina* visit. Thus Pontifical High Mass has three times been added to the ordinary, long list of solemn Masses. On Pentecost Sunday almost forty young boys will receive the Sacrament of Confirmation at the hands of Bishop Leen. Throughout the year the Gregorian Chant has prospered: it has an old tradition here which is growing mellow with the passing decades.

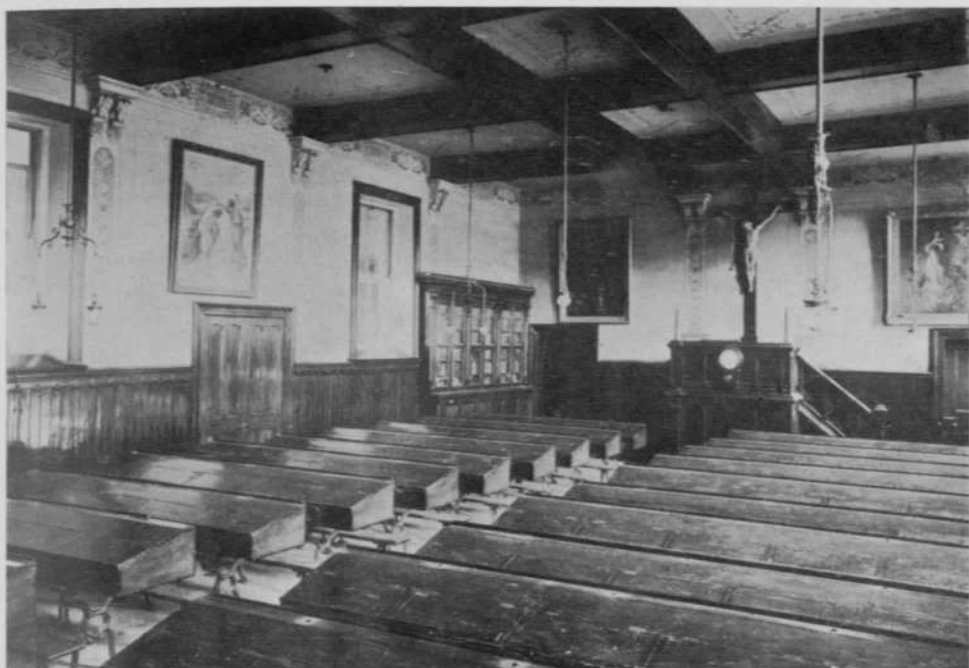
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IN the compilation of this ANNUAL, the Editor is specially indebted to his many colleagues and to the generous staff of boy-contributors. If particular mention be not invidious, we would like to record our gratitude to Kevin Collins and Joe Kenny, whose pencils have caught and fixed something of the atmosphere of Blackrock. The photographer-in-chief, Fr. Burke, C.S.Sp., has contributed a great number of illustrations. We thank, too, the *Evening Herald*, *Irish Times*, Messrs. Keogh, Messrs. C. & L. Walsh, and the College Studios for kind permission to include some excellent pictures.

A word of special gratitude to our past Student, Mr. Brian O'Kennedy, who printed the ANNUAL. Love of his old school made him spare no pains in making the first issue worthy of the firm of which he is Director, and of Blackrock College.



Rt. Rev. Dr. Shanahan, C.S.Sp.; Our President; Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Gorman, C.S.Sp.



THE SAME OLD STUDY HALL.



A FORMER PROGRAMME

IN view of the comparisons frequently made between the good old times and the unregenerate present, a syllabus of 1877 is interesting. Formerly candidates entering Blackrock were permitted to compete for Scholarships. The following excerpts are from the Junior Programme for 12th September, 1877.

I.—BOYS UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE.

English—Grammar; Parsing, Spelling; Composition.

Geography—Physical and Mathematical (Sullivan's "Geography Generalised"); Descriptive (British Isles).

Mathematics—Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Euclid, Books I., II.

Algebra, including Simple Equations.

Latin—Grammar, Composition (easy sentences to turn into Latin), Translation, Cæsar, Gallic War, Book I.

II.—BOYS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

English—As in I.

Geography—as in I. In addition, Europe and America.

Mathematics—Arithmetic (*complete*).

Euclid, I.-VI.

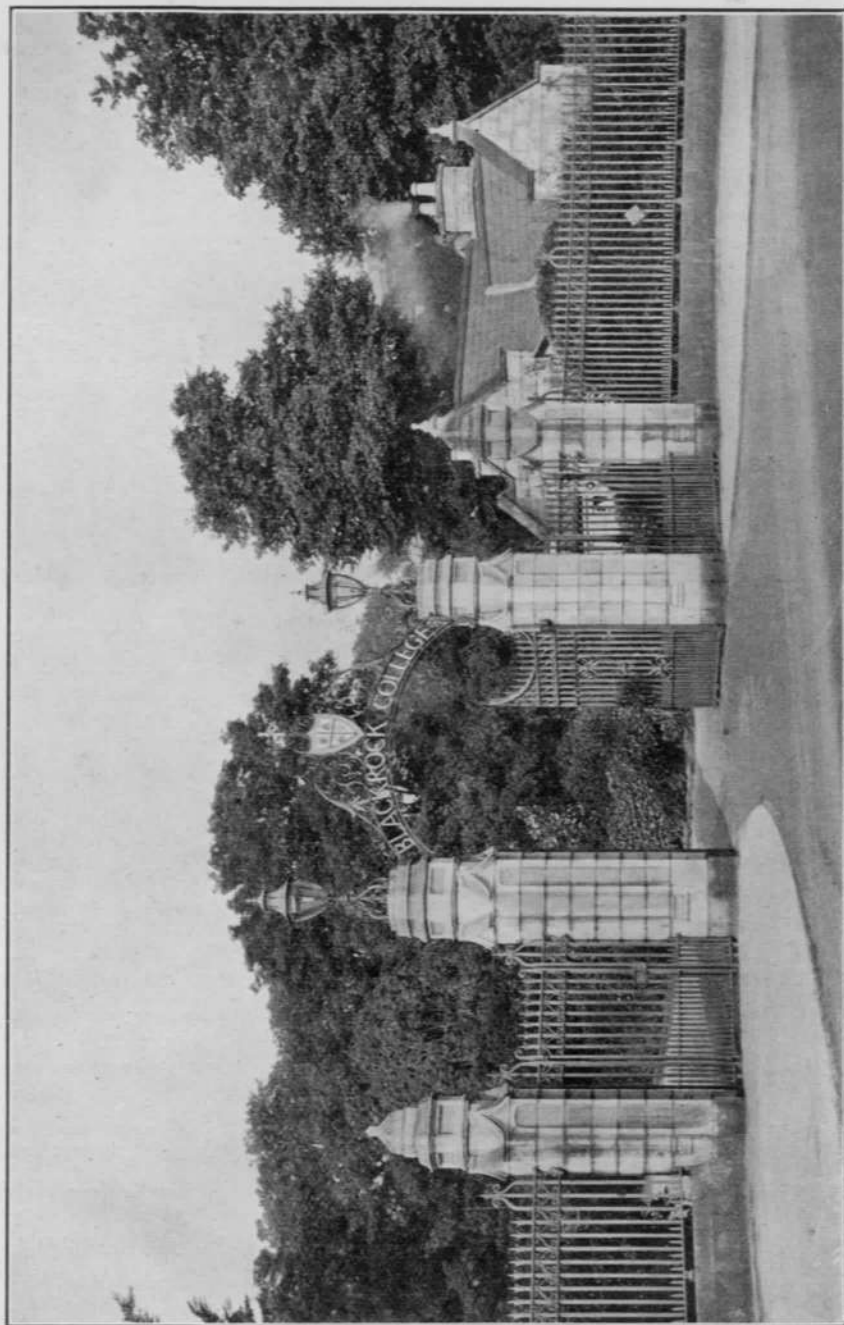
Algebra, including Quadratics.

Latin—Grammar, Composition.

Translation, Livy I., II., III. Vergil, Aeneid I., II., III.

Greek—Grammar, Composition.

Translation, Xenophon, Anabasis, I., II.; Homer, Iliad I., II., III.



COLLEGE ENTRANCE.

FIDES ET ROBUR

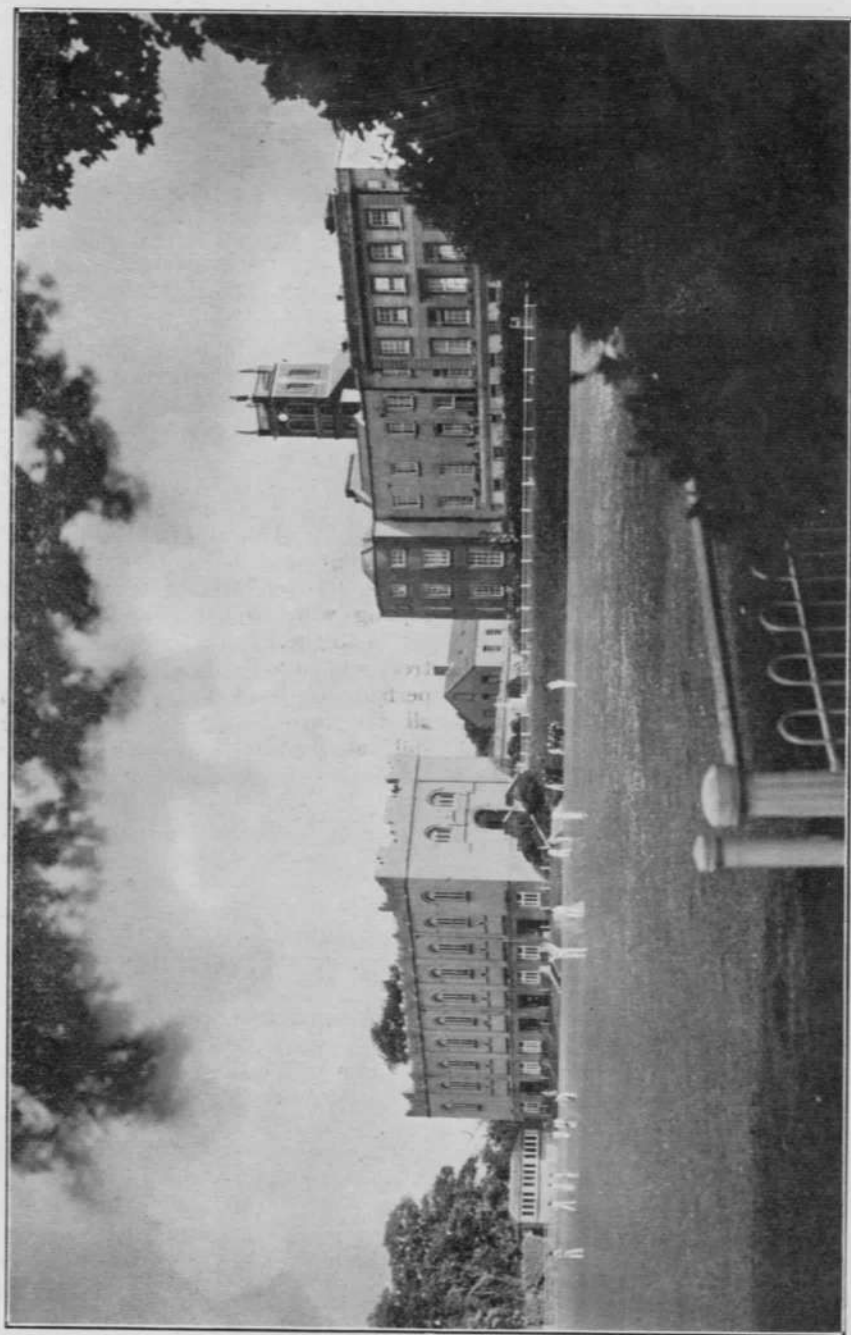
THOSE who, by memory or tradition, are connected with the early years of the College will feel, it is certain, a genuine pleasure on the appearance of the BLACKROCK COLLEGE ANNUAL. The ANNUAL will be thought a new departure by all who have become acquainted with the school in recent years; those, on the other hand, whose connection with the "Rock" dates from the first decades of its existence will regard it as merely the reappearance in a modified shape of what had already existed, practically from the beginning, but had unfortunately been allowed to lapse. For the ANNUAL is the return to life of the old *French College Journal* in a new form.

The progress in the art of illustration, and the improvements that the years have brought in the technique of printing and in the materials employed in the production of periodicals, make the ANNUAL differ in some respects from the *Journal* of the early days. But not all the changes that the passage of time has brought have marked an advance. As one turns over, in one of the early *Journals*, the plain, unadorned pages, strongly bound in hard covers, devoid of all ornament, one cannot repress a feeling of astonishment and even of envy at the riches that these printed pages disclose. The *Journal* was for the students, and they were encouraged to contribute to it their best individual efforts in prose and verse. The stimulus of the hope of appearing in print was a powerful incentive to the execution of original work. Writing, from being a mere task became a pleasure. The desire to succeed and the ambition to excel (for it was only the best work that was rewarded by being consigned to the printed page) stirred to highest activity the minds and imaginations of the pupils and brought into healthy, vigorous, energetic life their latent talents. It is true that, in consequence, we have only chosen specimens of the literary achievements of the boys of those early times—but even so, these are of a degree of excellence which excites in us wonder at the standard of scholarship attained at that time. In a volume of the year 1870, embracing only six months' work, one finds 266 closely

printed pages of scholastic productions of an astonishing variety of form and of a remarkable degree of merit, that is, if we consider that they are exclusively the work of school-boys. There are original essays of historical or literary interest, oratorical efforts contributed in debates, translations from foreign languages, Latin and Greek versions in various metres of pieces taken from the English poets and dramatists, and finally, original verses in French and English. These latter, always elegant in form, occasionally display real talent and sometimes touch the confines of real poetry.

In these pages of the old *College Journal*, which we can peruse even now with the keenest interest, it is possible to live over again, in at least one of its aspects, the life that pulsated in the College in those times. Teaching must have, then, been a real delight, for it is evident that there existed in the students a keen cult of literature, an eagerness to excel in intellectual jousts, a great deal of confidence in the power of their own intelligences, and a large fund of energy in and enthusiasm for scholastic achievement, an enthusiasm which we lack to some extent nowadays. The pupils, under the impulse from their teachers, must have possessed a great deal of initiative and must have taken great pains to secure the utmost degree of excellence in the themes assigned to them to study and to deal with, in a personal and original manner.

The *French College Journal* fulfilled in the highest measure one of the most important purposes to be aimed at in publications of the kind, namely, to encourage, develop and afford expression to the literary and artistic talent of which the College is possessed. In this respect, the present ANNUAL (and the issues that will succeed it) aims at imitating the old *Journal*, though those who are charged with its production dare not indulge the hope that it will succeed in rivalling it. In other respects, however, an advance can be made. The publication of the seventies was styled "Literary Journal" and did not aim at being anything else than an enduring record of the best literary efforts of the students of the College. Hence it is that as we turn over its pages we miss something.



GENERAL VIEW FROM THE LAWN.

We should like to be able to live again, in the imagination, the full throbbing life of the school. Instinctively we seek a record which would transmit to us the atmosphere that pervaded the place in the early days and which should put us in contact with the outlook, the ideals, the aspirations, the hopes and the ambitions of the College as such. We should like to see the *Journal* seize and fix in its pages the strong emotions that from time to time come to agitate the life that develops itself within the walls—the high expectations, the eager longings, the tense preparation for contest, the alternating hopes and fears, the intoxication of victory and the sadness of defeat. A College Annual should faithfully reflect and transmit to us all the fleeting moods and ever varying aspects of the little world that behind College gates moves in its orbit, so complete, so self-contained, so characteristic and singular in its outlook, so aloof from the greater world outside. A "past" man as he turns the pages that chronicle the doings of his years of student life, should be able to retrace in imagination the scenes of his school-days and at the same time his own reactions to the environment in which these days were passed. A stranger to the school and its ways should be able to catch, from the same reading, the spirit which, generated by tradition, and fostered by the faithful inheritors of tradition, gradually moulds and transforms successive generations of students to a family likeness to those who have preceded them. He should be able to seize the spirit which finds characteristic expression in all the manifold activities in which the life of a student is exercised. The Chapel, the classroom, the library, the playing fields, the study hall—all of these act in unison, each of course, in its own way, to impress a certain definite character—varying from college to college—on the students, brought under the combined influence of all these things. It is the aim of those who are editing the BLACKROCK COLLEGE ANNUAL that it should encourage literary effort on the part of the pupils and at the same time, by a faithful record of the different activities of the life of the College, considered as a moral unit, reflect clearly the characteristic spirit of the place. It is the ambition of the Editor that through the printed pages, no matter what be the theme they deal with, the reader, whether he be one of ours or a stranger, should sense the appropriateness of the motto, "Fides et

Robur," Faith and Strength, chosen to crystallise in one short phrase the elements of the character which the "Rock" student, if he reacts as he ought, to his environment, naturally acquires and exemplifies in his after life.

Not the least important amongst that "ensemble" of qualities that go to constitute what is designated by the vague term "character," but which could be more comprehensively named "virility," is forcefulness. There are many ways of defining education, and though they differ one from the other in many respects, they all aim at expressing fundamentally the same idea. The term is a complex one and, being such, it is not easy to find absolute agreement as to its content amongst the experts who treat of the subject. *It might be defined as that combination of influences which are deliberately brought to bear on the child to favour and foster its growth to manhood.* Few, perhaps, will be found to quarrel with this definition, so closely does it keep to what the average balanced mind judges about the matter without being able to express that judgment in words. Given a suitable environment the sapling will, after a certain lapse of time, attain to the maturity of the fully developed tree, and in attaining to that maturity reach perfection. By metaphor one might speak of all the favouring conditions, viz.: suitable soil, atmosphere, sun, etc., that, bringing their combined energies to bear on the plant, cause it to attain its full perfection in size and fruitfulness, as the educative process to which the tree has been submitted. The sapling is meant to develop into a tree; if it does not do so, it is a failure. So the boy is meant to develop into a man, and if he does not do so he is a failure. The educative process as applied to him is equivalent to that group of influences which, being brought to bear on mind and on will and on body, will aid the "puer" to evolve into the "vir." The boy has achieved the end aimed at by his educators when he has developed *virility*. That is the best type of education which, of its nature, most surely and most perfectly supplies the child with the means to attain this end. The boy, unlike the plant, does not inevitably and necessarily attain to maturity (that is, for him, virility) by the mere passage of years and by attaining the growth which is proper to him as man. Years and stature do not effect that the "boy" become a "man." It is "virtus" that makes the "vir," which is simply

a way of stating that it is the possession of manliness that makes the man.

Most modern systems of education are based on the totally false assumption that the elements that go to constitute manhood—because however differently the thing may be expressed, this is accepted to be the end towards which education should be directed—are a spontaneous growth. The child is supposed to issue from the infant state naturally and instinctively good; the function of education, then, is judged to be the fostering of all

individual and of society. Compulsion of any kind is supposed to be harmful and to militate seriously against the ends of education.

Now this view proceeds from a principle which is a baneful half-truth—and therefore from a principle that is worse than one that is absolutely false. It is true that education should be a fostering—but of what? Certainly not of every tendency that spontaneously manifests itself in the creature in whom reason is beginning to function. No educational system can be sound which does not



THE GROUNDS AND STRAND FROM THE COLLEGE TOWER.

the tendencies that spontaneously manifest themselves in the period of development. Repression of any kind has become taboo. The "interests" of the child must be observed and its development must be directed along the lines which these interests take. No tasks which, by the child's attitude towards them appear to be arduous or disagreeable or irksome, should be imposed. The child's tastes should be taken account of at each stage, its spontaneity encouraged and directed, not thwarted, and evolution for it should be sought in the directions towards which its inclinations point. Education should be a fostering not a checking of innate tendencies, these always being considered as good and making for the betterment of the

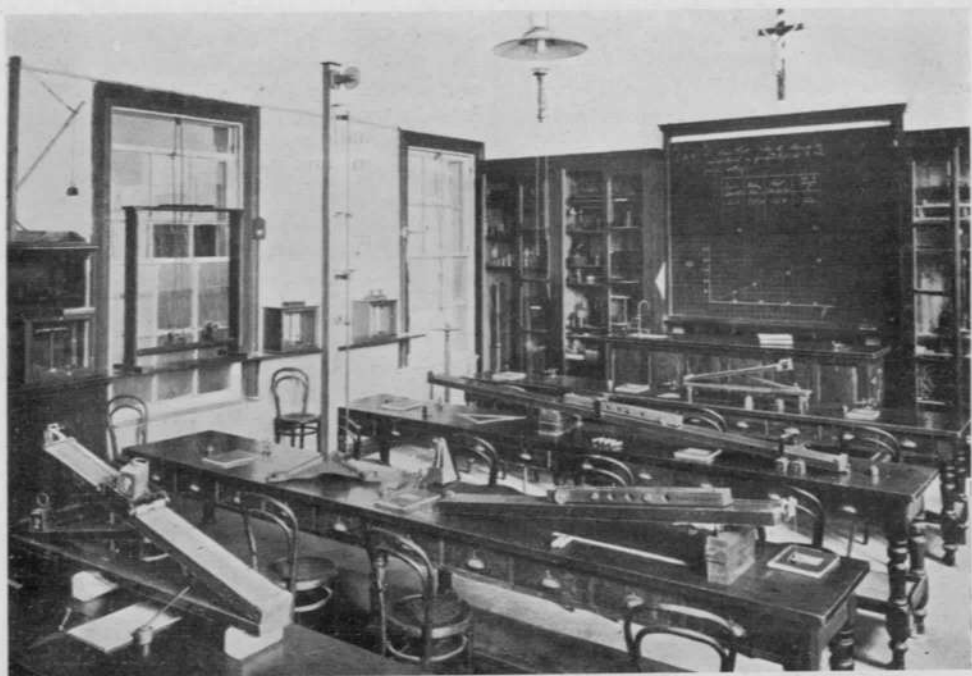
take account of the real condition of the human nature of the individual as that individual is launched on the sea of life. Since education means the evolving to perfection of that very human nature, that is a faulty system which ignores the fundamental fact that the process is to be exercised on material which is not completely sound at the start but is tainted with original sin. Since it is only Catholic educationists that take account of the fact of original sin, it is only they that can evolve a system which is not bound to be stamped from the outset with failure. If one, proceeding to build a house, bases one's calculations on the assumption of the existence of certain excellent qualities in the materials employed, whereas, in fact, these materials

possess no such qualities, collapse and disaster will follow the builder's efforts; the construction will be unable to bear the strain put upon it.

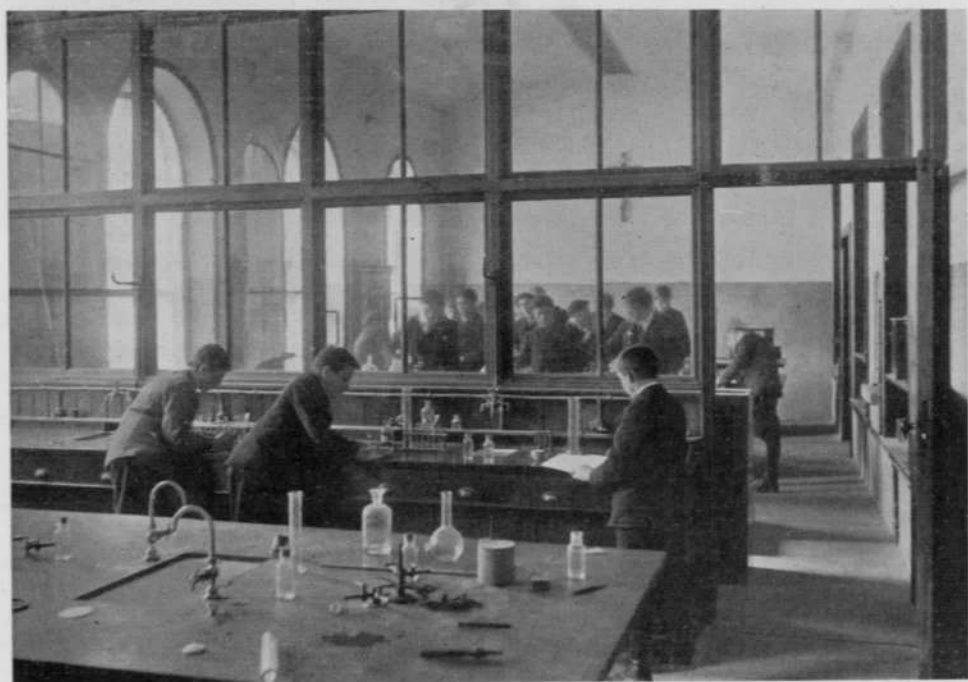
The truth is that the child faces life with two sets of tendencies—the one set based on nature tainted with the effects of original sin, the other set having their origin in the habitual or divine grace given at Baptism. A right education is one that systematically favours the development of the second set of tendencies, rooted in the "supernature" received at our second birth; its function, specifically, is to seize on everything that contributes to the mental and physical growth of the child and utilise all this to favour the tendencies of our supernature. This is the positive side. The negative side consists in watching the manifestation of the tendencies that spring from original sin, checking these at their beginning and making use of a reasonable force and constraint to inhibit their growth. Education is at once a fostering and a thwarting—a fostering of what is good, a thwarting of what is evil in us. As things are, it is not possible for us to develop to manhood except aided by and along the lines of grace. It is startling to realise—that to be "men" we must be "supermen"—which is another way of saying that it is only through the supernatural life in us that we can attain to the perfection of our natural life. Without grace we fail in manhood—the theologians put it more bluntly and with less euphemism, saying that without grace it is impossible for us to persevere for long in the observation of the natural law. This is the same thing as saying that without grace man will, in a short time, prove traitor to his manhood by deviating from the laws of his own nature.

Now the effects of original sin can be all reduced to this, viz.: a tendency to subordinate an ultimate good, of the spiritual or merely rational order, to an immediate gratification. This shows what stupendous folly it is to make the mere interest of the child the sole determinant of the application of his faculties. We all instinctively (this is the consequence of original sin) seek what is pleasant and what flatters sense and appetites, and shun what is unpleasant and difficult, though the gratification of this tendency to ease, to softness and sloth may militate against our ultimate well-being "as men." And we start out on the career of voluntary deliberate life—at the age of seven—thus dis-

posed. The child is not originally good—the contrary is nearer to the truth, though, of course, not the whole truth, for grace is there with the attendant virtues. But this grace has not absolute dominion over the budding forces of personal life and self-determination. Grace and nature contend for the mastery of these forces. Good education musters all the activities through which life is exercised, on the side of grace; a perverse education, based upon the false assumption of the non-existence of original sin, and pandering to the egoistic and self-indulgent inclinations of nature, will ignorantly exert all its influence to root more firmly in us the evil which ought to be corrected. The educator's task is to conceive rightly what it is the child has to become—not in the narrow sense of vocation, but in the broad sense of human life—and then compel reluctant human nature to submit to the process which is required to forge the boy to manhood, through all the activities in which he is called on to exercise mind or body in view of his vocation in life. The success in the vocational sense is assured if the growth in manliness is steady during the years of instruction and preparation. Indolence of mind or body is a vicious form of self-indulgence, and being such prevents the development of the rational creature along the lines proper to it as such. A habitual shrinking from effort, mental and physical, whether this proceeds from sloth, cowardice or vanity (that feeling which moves us to evade the execution of any of life's tasks because we dread not being able to acquit ourselves of that task with distinction) is corruptive of what is vaguely designated as "character," but which we prefer to call "manliness." Forcefulness or energy constantly exercised on what is good for us, whether agreeable or the reverse, is not one of the least important of the elements that go to constitute manliness. This forcefulness or strength in action is something which the educator should have as his constant care to develop in those entrusted to his charge. The strength of which there is question is not based principally or even to a large measure, on mere physical endowments. Since it is a quality of man, if he is to be man, this force is chiefly of the intelligence. The intellect has in it the virtue of strength, when it is trained to force its way through the specious appearances of things and to close with the reality hidden beneath. That intellect is vigorous which uses its energies to seek



THE PHYSICS HALL.



THE CHEMISTRY HALL.

the truth in every question, which the right ordering of our life forces upon us the necessity of solving. It does not lazily accept the views that are the mode or the fashion of the moment, and according to which the unthinking set the compass of their existence, shifting with every wind of opinion. The virile mind will not accept as sufficient reason of its own judgment—that "everybody" thinks so. The forceful mind by the development of mental energy acquires the power of insight into the reality of things and is not dazzled or led away by appearances. It is not content with what appears; it seeks "what is."

mind of "the man" is formed. During this latter period the educator who seeks to cultivate the quality of strength in his charges must teach them not to subscribe to what is received, as if its being received were a sufficient guarantee of truth, to have a contempt for the shallowness of what is based on mere convention and to submit current "shibboleths" or catch-cries to the test of first principles.

Strength of mind (not to be confused with strength of will or confounded with obstinacy) springs, therefore, from a firm intellectual grasp of reality. This is but to say



COLLEGE PARK—WINTER.

In the problems of life that press for solution, whether these concern theory or action, it will not rest until it has found the truth amidst the welter of opinion. All this power is not acquired without effort, or in a day. It is the fruit of energy constantly applied to mental tasks during the period that embraces the whole course of training. At first by the ordinary tasks of learning, involving memory and understanding, the mind, if it is disciplined not to shirk what is difficult and irksome, will acquire suppleness, flexibility and strength. Then if the same discipline and the same call on energetic application be applied as the advance of years bring the student in contact with the more onerous tasks of thought and the expression of thought, the

that it springs from a grasp of the truth of things and will never be acquired unless we deliver a generous combat against the sloth which in us manifests itself much more with regard to matters of mind than of body. One of the great advantages of this sustained application to the cultivation of the intellect, in spite of weariness, distaste and difficulty, is that it has a very favourable repercussion on the will. There is an incessant call on this latter faculty to command the effort that is constantly demanded in order that intellectual progress be made. The acquired habit of hard, intellectual work does not of itself constitute manliness, but it is one of its essential elements. It is not everything, for one may have a very keen and brilliant intel-



WILLOW PARK IN ITS SNOWY GARB.



"What heart could have thought you?—
Past our devisal.
God was my shaper;
Passing surmised."

lect, yet if the will, yielding to sloth, shirks the labour of urging that intellect to its best efforts; the end at which the educative process aims will not be attained—one will not become a man. The talented individual lacking that strength of will which consists in nerving oneself to what recurring duty demands, remains with latent undeveloped powers, and, though he attains maturity in years and stature, will never reach "manhood." Of course, that this goal be reached the will must be exercised in other directions than that of merely hard intellectual work—it must be trained to self-discipline in various other ways, in order to be strong. Still, if the educator insists on sustained application to tasks of mind, irrespective of their being distasteful or not, this universal discipline will, in a measure, be attained. The student develops not only the spirit of hard work but the power of controlling his appetite to seek in the place of ultimate good immediate satisfaction—which tendency is the fundamental weakness of the will. It may be remarked that keen application to intellectual pursuits which prove attractive, to the neglect of useful ones, which are distasteful, encourages the growth of dispositions which bring about moral collapse in later life. We need not, alas! go far afield to find the type which combines mental ability highly developed, with the complete absence of those qualities which constitute the "man," and the presence of those which make the knave. That will alone is strong which is virtuous—the vicious will, even though it be very determined in the pursuit of evil is weak. The connection between "virtuous," "virile," and "vir" is certainly to be kept in mind. If the educator allows mere taste and inclination to determine the work of his pupils and the measure of that work, he is using a vicious principle in education, and is fostering that innate weakness of the will which inclines to seek what immediately recommends itself to us, at the expense of and in preference to what is right and reasonable and makes for our real good as men. That school system is good which makes the intellectual work subserve not only the growth of intelligence but the development of will-power. The strength of will, which it should be its object to foster, is that which springs from rightness of view combined with self-discipline.

The forcefulness of mind and will that the College seeks to instil into its alumni should

not, where at all possible, be divorced from bodily strength. Vigour of limb is a most useful adjunct to vigour of mind and soul. A sound formation will see to it that the body should have its energies properly developed in contests demanding skill, force and endurance. Life is a struggle, in which matter plays its part as well as mind. A good physique, to be acquired by exercise and discipline, has its rôle to play in the formation of the "man." Mere brute force is, of course, not the thing to be desired—but rather that bodily strength, tenseness and energy which has an element of will infused through it, and which relies for success in contest, more on determination to win through than on mere muscle. To become a "man" one must be inured to bodily hardship and bodily strain such as are called forth in those athletic contests that are waged between school and school. That physical strength is worth cultivating which struggles manfully for mastery, not for the mere empty satisfaction of gloating over the discomfiture of a rival, but for the acquisition of self-confidence and self-reliance without arrogance. In the consciousness of the presence of strength, one without hesitation and without diffidence, is ready to place power at the service of weakness. That forcefulness, based on determination of will and disciplined bodily vigour, which is trained to endure a reverse but not to admit defeat, is one of the essential qualities of manliness.

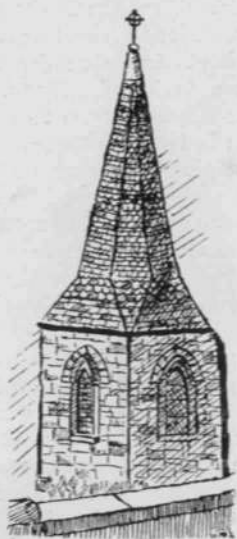
A true education, then, is that which fosters in the child a growth in "reality"—in the "reality" of his being as a man. It should carry with it in consequence an aversion for the unreal and a distaste for the factitious. This will involve a certain resistance to the ephemeral in thought, fancy and action with which those lacking in force of mind and will are so easily captivated. The "real" is enduring—almost, it might be said, everlasting. It is the stable element in things—and progress can be made only when there is something abiding which is being perfected. The cult of change for the sake of change, is the cult of the unreal. The function of the educator is then to train those committed to his charge to enter into ever fuller contact with the "real." Human reason, disturbed and distracted as it is by "phenomena" is, when unaided, uncertain in its results. It is only when enlightened by the light of "*faith*" that its rays acquire that force and penetration by which the

framework of the reality of things is laid bare—as the framework of the body under the powerful Röntgen rays. It is only when we see things with the eye of faith that we see them truly. The world of men and things has been constructed on supernatural lines, because all its deliberate energies have appointed to them a supernatural end—and no other. To regard the world without taking account of this fact, is to see things distorted and out of proportion. Without faith there is no true insight—and education which does not aim at the strengthening and deepening of the habit of faith, in the exercise of all the activities which the pupil has to elicit deliberately, *e.g.*, prayer, study, play, etc., is doomed to failure. Manhood fully developed is the resolute application of vital energy to what is discerned to be right for oneself and for others. Right vision, the act of an intellect both strong and healthy, is the foundation on which must repose strength of will and strength of body, if these latter are to be rightly used for the ends of human life. To have the strength and forcefulness which makes the man—the “*vir*”—we must have a firm faith. A close tie binds together “*fides*” and “*robur*.”

The ideal in education is then most aptly signified by what the College has chosen as its badge and motto. The words not only signify an ideal, they also suggest a veritable programme of life. They are at once an inspiration and a reminder. They are a synthesis of the outlook, the principles, and the theories

which sometimes consciously, most frequently unconsciously, guide the activities of the Holy Ghost Fathers in the training of the boys that throng their college halls. A true philosophy of education can exist and can be acted on, even though it has never been analysed and stated in philosophical terms. If the system of training outlined in the present essay has been the one in operation during the seventy years of the existence of the College, the traits of character which the system aims at evolving should be capable of being discerned in its alumni. Is this the case? One could easily point to the failures and deny the claim that the efforts to educate have been effective. But an educational establishment is to be judged, not by its indifferent products but by its best, if the qualities that these display and which base their success, have been evolved in virtue of the training received from their educators. If we look at the world of our “*past*” it is not difficult to note that those among them who have achieved eminence, however much they differ in individual traits, have all a certain family resemblance. The likeness is based on the possession in common of certain characteristic qualities—which are, a force of mind that scorns pretence and unreality, a strength of will that is founded on deep convictions and a vigour of execution which is the resultant of a reasonable self-reliance and a consciousness of the possession of strength.

EDWARD LEEN, C.S.Sp.



mo mian.

I' iomdha áit áluinn doibinn aerac
 Atá le fáigil fá'n Inghéin síl gléireac
 Aét taim as riap-rmuainuigad pillead fá
 deóig

'I' i meafg na mbeann mbeola a beir
 pinte go deó.

Ó i' ann atá doimhin-locha laéanta laénaea
 Maéarí míne 'sur ailtreaca arpaéaca,
 Duairc-beanna pioémapa doirca duairc-
 reaca

'I' na caoirge as ingilt ar a lom-
 plearaib pceaca.

Ni bíonn toirann le cloirteál ó ceann ceann
 na bliadna ann

Aét réappaé na rmólaige nó an faoileán
 ran tionáin.

Nó géim as an eapais as riap-tuitim rior
 Cuis an abann éaol éappaigis éap-
 aétais, éiop.

Cao é map áilne i 'i' an grian as tuit faoi,
 ar éulaib na pléibte—nil raóapc map i.
 'I' an buig-éaó as éirge le tuitim na
 h-oróce

'Sá bheir ó'n Oirtear ar rgiatáinib na
 gaoite.

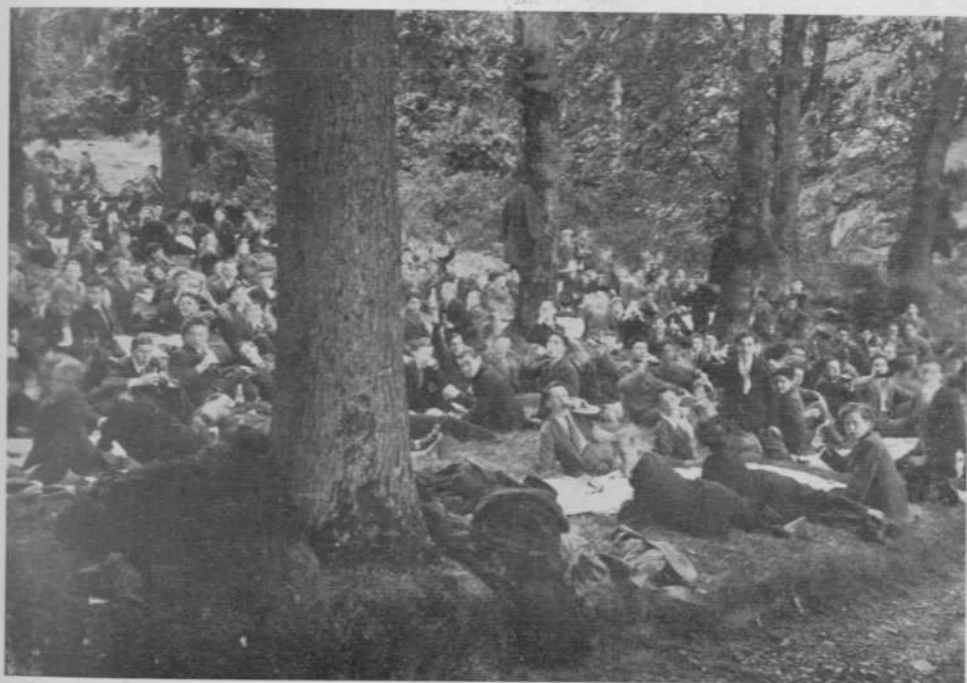
Má mairfó an mac reo ac tamailín iap reo,
 Ni béró a éafg ná a éuairis le fáigil
 inran tior reo

Aét i lár Duirce Séoirge tar páile ran
 laptar

Sinfeap go deó é i noeipe a faotair.

Iapflair Ó Connaitl.

An bád bliam, a dó.



THE PIC-NIC, BRAY.



North v. South Dublin Schools:
S. Healy starts for the line.



Wesley v. J.C.T.

Phil. Crowe gets in
his kick.



In the Trial Match.



WITH THE TEAMS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNION



EDWARD J. KENNY, the actual President of the Union, has almost a lifelong connection with the College. He came to Blackrock in September, 1889, at the age of 10. The late Fr. Botrel was then Superior, and Fr. Nicholas Brennan, also deceased, was Dean of Studies; Fr. Keawell, Fr. Downey, and Dr. Senger were members of the staff. Under the guidance of these masters, Eddie made rapid progress in the path of knowledge, and because of his diligent application, he acquitted himself with distinction at all his examinations. In every grade of the Intermediate he won an exhibition, and this at a time when he presented nine honour subjects for examination. A leader in his classes, he was also prominent in games. Not only was he a cricketer of repute and at one time secretary of the School XI., but he was also captain of the Rugby XV. which won the Senior Schools Cup in 1896. This dual leadership in studies and athletics won for him the approbation of his masters and the respect of his companions, proof of which was given in his selection as one of the prefects of the school Sodality.

The success of his school years did not desert him in his legal career. Shortly after leaving the Rock, he obtained a silver medal at the Solicitors' Apprentices Examination, and in 1902 was admitted as a solicitor. A few years later he entered into partnership with his uncle, Wm. T. Sheridan, Solicitor, an arrangement which proved very satisfactory. His firm was one of the first Parlia-



EDWARD J. KENNY
(President of Blackrock College Union).

mentary agents to lodge a Private Bill at Leinster House. It is at present engaged as solicitors for the Special Defendants in the litigation concerning the trusts of the Will of Erasmus Smith, from which it is hoped to derive considerable benefits for Catholic education in Saorstát Éireann. In 1916, Mr. Kenny was appointed Law Agent to the Dún Laoghaire Urban District Council, a position which he still holds. He has ever taken an active interest in all matters concerning the Premier Township, and it is to a large extent due to his efforts that Dún Laoghaire will achieve the importance of becoming a Borough during the present year.

During all these years Mr. Kenny has maintained his early connection with the College. As a past student he played on a Rock XV. that won the Junior Cup on two occasions, and the Junior League once. He was one of the founders of the Senior Club and was for many seasons a member of the team. He was succeeded at the College by four brothers whose remarkable careers we hope to review in a future number of the ANNUAL. He married Miss Teresa Farley, whose father had likewise been educated at Blackrock. Three of Mr. Kenny's sons have



ST. JOSEPH'S DAY, 1930.



A SUMMER MORNING ON THE AVENUE.

since been with us. He is a member of the College Union since its foundation in '99, and now he has the honour of being a link in the Presidential chain. It is of considerable

interest that, during his year of office, Mr. Kenny had the privilege of being received in audience by Our Most Holy Father, Pope Pius XI.



A WINTER SCENE IN COLLEGE PARK.



ANCHORED

When I at length have had my fill
Of wandering and strife,
Seeking that which I shall not find
Upon the surge of Life,
Then shall I guide my craftling hence
To an uncharted cove;
And there within the earth's embrace
No longer shall I rove.
My craft I'll sail across the bar,
And halt in sight of land,
To watch the crimson sunset's glow
Tinging the golden sand.

Into the violet-shadowed depths
Mine anchor shall run free:
Then shall I hear my requiem,
The clamour of the sea—
The age-old sea whereon I sailed
To garner trivial store;
Now I can lay me down to sleep
And I shall sail no more.
My sails I'll furl in great content;
And to my Master's gaze,
I'll ope with joyful confidence,
The log-book of my days.
KEVIN M. COLLINS.



A DAILY FEATURE OF THE SUMMER.

THE UNION



THE Blackrock College Union was founded in 1899, mainly through the exertions of the late Very Rev. James Hickey, P.P., and the late Father O'Toole, C.S.Sp. Its objects are clearly set forth in this extract from a Committee Report:—

"To strengthen the bonds of affection between us and our *Alma Mater*: to render more effective, through organisation, that feeling of loyalty to old comrades which should characterise the *Alumni* of any great institution; to afford opportunities of renewing old friendships and of forming new ones; to render, as opportunities arise, that mutual aid so profitably exercised by similar Unions in every sphere of life."

Since its inception the Union has grown ever stronger under the guidance of its distinguished Presidents. Its membership is large, for it counts about five hundred living members in every quarter of the Globe. They are men prominent, as we should expect, in Church and State, in learned Professions and Commercial careers. Very many, it is especially worthy of note, are social workers in Catholic societies, such as that of St. Vincent de Paul.

Among the yearly social functions which serve to strengthen the bonds of sympathy between old Rock men, the chief may be enumerated:—The Annual Dinner, Dance and Golf Competition. In the latter contest, held among members of the Unions of Catholic Colleges, Blackrock has won the Cup for the last four years in succession.

The interest of the Union in the College is expressed in many ways. Each year medals are presented by the Past for excellence in Essay Writing. On one Sunday in each year the Union meets in the College Chapel for the Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of its deceased members, and on Pentecost Sunday, the Distribution of Prizes receives an added interest and distinction from the presence of many loyal and prominent members.

Students on leaving the College are warmly welcomed into the ranks of the Union, and,

despite their youth, are made to feel thoroughly at home.

President for 1929-30—Edward J. Kenny, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer—Thomas A. Murphy, Esq.

Hon. Secretaries—Rev. M. Frewen, C.C.
Thomas J. Morris, Esq.

PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE UNION.

- 1899-1900—T. J. McEvoy, M.D. (R.I.P.)
- 1900-1901—R. J. Kelly, K.C.
- 1901-1902—E. M. Hanrahan, M.B. (R.I.P.)
- 1902-1903—J. J. Nagle.
- 1903-1904—John J. Egan, J.P. (R.I.P.)
- 1904-1905—The Rt. Hon. James McMahon.
- 1905-1906—E. P. McLoughlin, M.D., F.R.U.I.
- 1906-1907—F. T. Sweeny, B.A., B.L.
- 1907-1908—Wm. Martin McGrath, K.C. (R.I.P.)
- 1908-1909—Wm. Martin McGrath, K.C. (R.I.P.)
- 1909-1910—The Rt. Hon Sir Jas. O'Connor.
- 1910-1911—Denis Kennedy, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
- 1911-1912—His Hon. Judge Chas. Dromgoole K.C. (R.I.P.)
- 1912-1913—Sir Joseph A. Glynn.
- 1913-1914—Alexander P. Spain.
- 1914-1915—John P. Butler.
- 1915-1916—Charles J. Boland, F.S.I. (R.I.P.)
- 1916-1917—Charles J. Boland, F.S.I. (R.I.P.)
- 1917-1918—Thomas P. O'Connor, B.A., Chief Inspector of Schools.
- 1918-1919—The Rt. Hon. Sir Jas O'Connor.
- 1919-1920—Ignatius J. Rice, City Solicitor.
- 1920-1921—Richard Ryan.
- 1921-1922—Richard Ryan.
- 1922-1923—Joseph A. McMahon.
- 1923-1924—Senator Henry L. Barniville, M.D., M.CH.
- 1924-1925—Senator Henry L. Barniville, M.D., M.CH.
- 1925-1926—Michael A. Corrigan Chief State Solicitor.
- 1926-1927—Michael A. Corrigan, Chief State Solicitor.
- 1927-1928—Miceál Smidic, B.L.
- 1928-1929—Tomás O Muirghéasa, M.A., LL.B., B.L., Asst. Reg. Gen.



OUR INTER-PROVINCIALS.

STANDING.—T. V. O'Donnell, M. P. Lawlor.
 SITTING.—G. T. Hayes, L. B. McMahon, D. G. O'Leary.
 ON THE GROUND.—S. J. Healy.
 INSET.—G. P. O'Dea.



IN THE GLEN OF THE DOWNS WITH THE DAY STUDENTS.
 HOLD UP OF THE ICE-CREAM.

EXAMINATION SUCCESSES



IN the Certificate Examinations of June, 1929, 45 boys were presented for the Leaving Certificate, 34 for the Intermediate Certificate.

We give below a table of results for each Certificate, subject by subject.

LEAVING CERTIFICATE, 1929.

	EXAMD.	HONS.	PASS	FAIL
Irish	11	2	8	1
English	11	6	5	0
Greek	3	3	0	0
Latin	10	7	3	0
French	5	1	4	0
History	4	2	2	0
Geography	6	2	2	2
Mathematics	9	2	6	1
Physics	2	1	1	0
Chemistry	1	1	0	0

INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE, 1929.

	EXAMD.	HONS.	PASS	FAIL
Irish	34	9	13	12
English	34	4	26	4
Greek	9	2	7	0
Latin	33	13	14	6
French	18	4	11	3
History and Geog.	34	3	23	8
Mathematics	34	10	9	15
Science	14	3	8	3
Commerce	1	1	0	0

THE CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS, 1929.

THE LEAVING CERTIFICATE.

- De Valera, Vivian.—Honours: English, Mathematics, Chemistry. Pass: Irish, French, History. Honours Certificate.
- Fullen, Patrick.—Honours: Latin, Geography. Pass: Irish, English, French, Mathematics. Honours Certificate.
- Gosson, James.—Honours: English, Latin. Pass: Irish, French, Geography, Mathematics. Honours Certificate.
- Hughes, Louis.—Honours: Latin, Mathematics, Physics. Pass: Irish, English. Honours Certificate.
- O'Nolan, Brian.—Honours: Irish, English, Latin, History. Pass: Physics. Honours Certificate.
- O'Sullivan, John F.—Honours: English, Greek, Latin, History. Pass: Irish, Mathematics. Honours Certificate.

O'Sullivan, Finbar.—Honours: English, Greek, Latin. Pass: Irish, History, Mathematics. Honours Certificate.

Rogan, William.—Honours: Irish, English, Latin, Geography. Pass: French, Mathematics. Honours Certificate.

Toner, Patrick.—Pass: Irish, English, Latin, Geography, Mathematics. Pass Certificate.

THE INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE.

Aitken, James.—Honours: Irish, Mathematics. Pass: English, Latin, French, History and Geography. Pass Certificate.

Barry, John.—Honours: Irish, Mathematics, Science. Pass: English, Latin, French, History and Geography. Honours Certificate.

Brady, Thomas.—Pass: English, Latin, French, History and Geography, Mathematics, Science. Pass Certificate.

Bruen, John.—Honours: English, Latin. Pass: Irish, French, History and Geography, Mathematics. Pass Certificate.

Coghlan, Eamonn.—Pass: Irish, English, French, Mathematics, Science. Pass Certificate.

Courtney, Bernard.—Honours: Irish, Latin, French. Pass: English, History and Geography, Science. Honours Certificate.

Crowley, Matthew.—Honours: Irish, Greek, Latin, Mathematics. Pass: English, History and Geography. Honours Certificate.

Crowley, Timothy.—Honours: Irish, Mathematics. Pass: English, Greek, Latin, History and Geography. Pass Certificate.

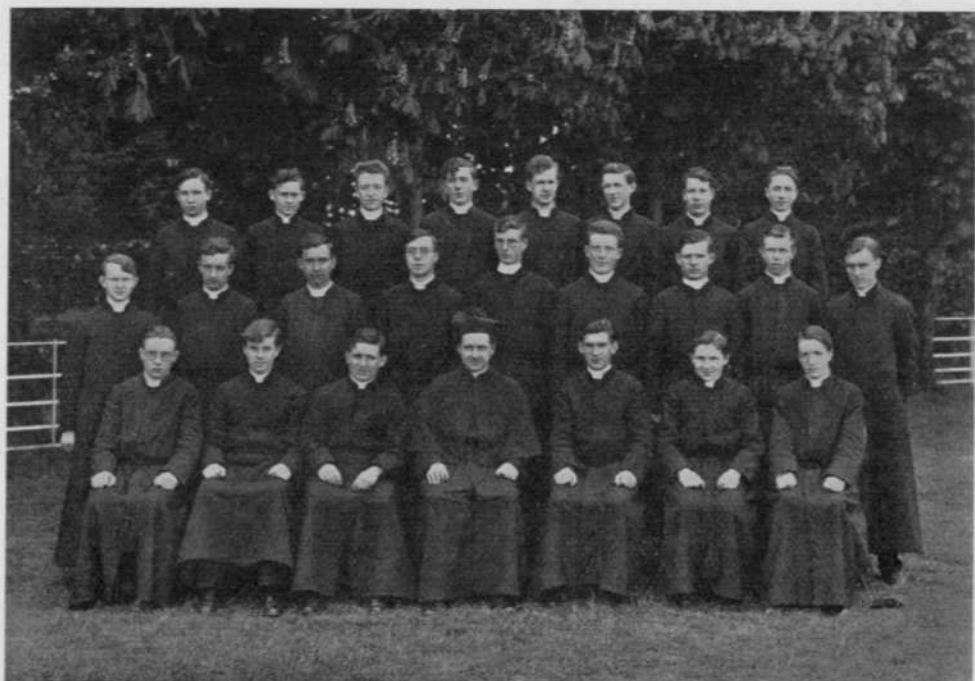
Cuddy, William.—Honours: Latin. Pass: Irish, English, History and Geography, Mathematics. Pass Certificate.

De Valera, Eamonn.—Honours: Irish, French. Pass: English, Latin, History and Geography, Mathematics, Science. Pass Certificate.

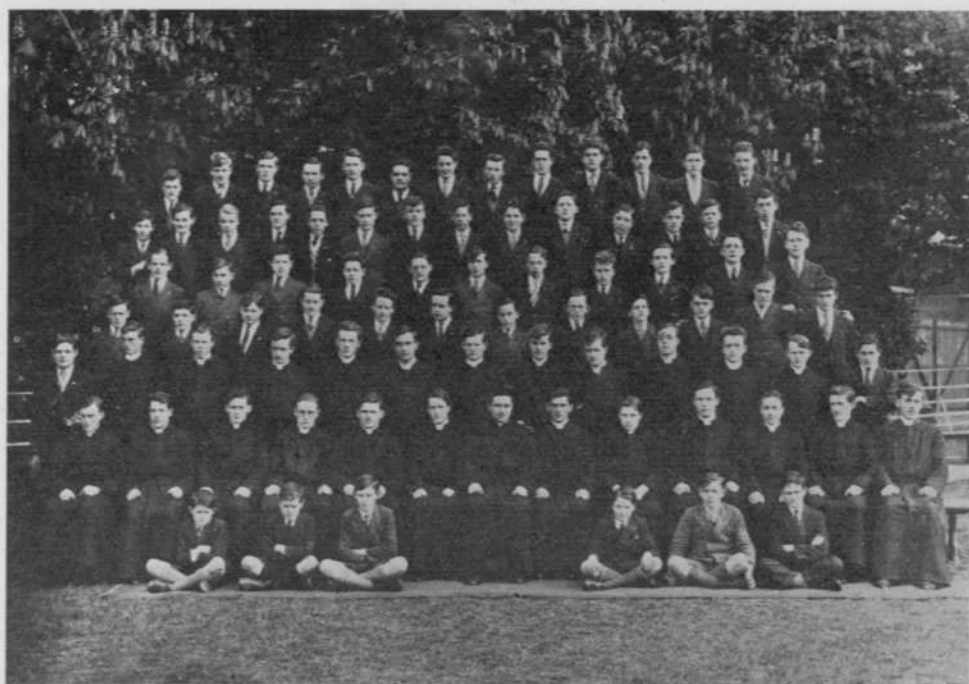
Doyle, Richard.—Honours: English, Latin. Pass: Irish, Greek, History and Geography. Pass Certificate.

Glancy, James.—Honours: English, Greek, Latin, Mathematics. Pass: History and Geography. Honours Certificate.

Hampson, John.—Pass: Irish, English, Greek, Latin, Mathematics. Pass Certificate.



THE TITULAR SCHOLASTICS.



THE JUNIOR SCHOLASTICS.

Kavanagh, James.—Pass: Irish, English, Latin, French, Mathematics. Pass Certificate.

Kiernan, Brian.—Honours: Irish, Latin, Mathematics. Pass: English, French, History and Geography, Science. Honours Certificate.

Lynch, Patrick.—Honours: Irish, Mathematics, Commerce. Pass: English, History and Geography. Honours Certificate.

Marquess, John.—Honours: Greek, Latin, History and Geography, Mathematics. Pass: Irish, English. Honours Certificate.

Nugent, Laurence.—Honours: Latin. Pass: English, French, History and Geography. Pass Certificate.

O'Brien, James.—Honours: Latin. Pass: Irish, English, Greek, History and Geography. Pass Certificate.

Ramsay, Bartholomew.—Pass: Irish, English, Greek, Latin, History and Geography. Pass Certificate.

Redmond, Seán.—Honours: History and Geography. Pass: Irish, English, Latin, French, Science. Pass Certificate.

Roche, Desmond.—Honours: Irish, English, Latin, French, History and Geography, Mathematics, Science. Honours Certificate.

Sadlier, Joseph.—Pass: English, Latin, French, History and Geography, Mathematics. Pass Certificate.

Walsh, William.—Honours: French. Pass: Irish, English, Latin, History and Geography. Pass Certificate.

Wilson, Jasper.—Honours: Mathematics, Science. Pass: English, Latin, French, History and Geography. Pass Certificate.

Reidy, John.—Pass: Irish, English, Latin, Mathematics, Science. Pass Certificate.

THE HOUSE AWARDS.

The Father Hickey Prizes for Christian Doctrine:—

6th year: James J. O'Connell.

5th year: Desmond Roche.

4th year: James Gorman.

3rd year: Thomas Wall.

2nd year: Daniel Kelleher.

MEDAL FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

John Barry.

MEDALS FOR HONOURS LIST.

Seniors: Gerald Cosgrove.

Juniors: Laurence Gunning.

Day Students: James O'Connell.

MEDAL FOR SENIOR DEBATE.

Jarlath O'Connell.

UNION MEDALS FOR ENGLISH ESSAY.

6th year: James A. O'Connell.

5th year: Michael Brunicardi.

4th year: Hugh V. Gorman.

3rd year: Thomas Wall.

MEDAL FOR IRISH ESSAY.

Gearoid Mac O'sair.

CLASS PRIZES.

6TH YEAR A.

Irish—James O'Connell.

English—James O'Connell.

Latin—Thomas O'Sullivan.

Greek—Joseph Corless.

French—James O'Connell.

History—James O'Connell.

Geography—Thomas McKenna.

Mathematics—Thomas O'Sullivan.

Chemistry—Cormac O'Kelly.

Physics—Thomas O'Sullivan.

6TH YEAR B.

Christian Doctrine—Joseph Corless.

Irish—

Matthew Crowley.

Gerard Cosgrove.

English—Laurence Nugent.

Latin—Matthew Crowley.

French—Thomas Weldon.

Mathematics—Mathew Crowley.

5TH YEAR A.

Irish—Brian Kiernan.

English—Eamonn De Valera.

Latin—John Marquess.

Greek—Francis Whitney.

French—Bernard Courtney.

History—William Cuddy.

Geography—Patrick Morrissey.

Mathematics—John Marquess.

Chemistry—Eamonn De Valera.

Physics—Patrick Morrissey.

Commerce—Patrick J. Lynch.

5TH YEAR B.

Irish—Michael Twomey.

English—Michael Ryan.

Latin—James Kavanagh.

French—James Kavanagh.

Mathematics—Matthew Keane.



Off to The Final.
Micky Ryan brings down his man.
Well-done !
Bringing home The Cup.

Next morning in the Rec.

4TH YEAR A.

Irish—Thomas Landers.
English—Hugh Gorman.
Latin—James Gorman.
Greek—William O'Brien.
French—James Gorman.
History and Geography—Colm Patton.
Mathematics—John Ryan.
Exp. Science—James Gorman.
Commerce—Kevin Flanagan.

4TH YEAR B.

Christian Doctrine—John Ryan.
Irish—John Ryan.
English—Patrick Bergin.
Latin—Thomas Clarke.
French—Patrick Bergin.
History and Geography—John Ryan.
Mathematics—Thomas McMahon.
Exp. Science—James Downey.

4TH YEAR C.

Christian Doctrine—Oswald Burke.
Irish—Thomas Stack.
English—Oswald Burke.
Latin—Patrick Harnett.
French—James Downey.
History and Geography—Gerard Scott.
Mathematics—Francis Feeney.

3RD YEAR A.

Irish—Aedan O'Beirne.
English—James Murray.
Latin—Gerald Byrne.
Greek—Fergus O'Nolan.
French—Thomas Roche.
History and Geography—James Murray.
Mathematics—Gerald Costello.
Exp. Science—Thomas Wall.
Commerce—James Corbett.

3RD YEAR B.

Christian Doctrine—Cornelius Bergin.
Irish—Michael Lynch.
English and Latin—Martin Maiben.
Greek—Timothy Moloney.
French—Michael Lynch.
History and Geography—Martin Maiben.
Mathematics—Francis Murray.
Exp. Science—Dermot Sheehan.

3RD YEAR C.

Christian Doctrine—
Joseph Mulcahy.
Patrick Hanifin.

Irish—Andrew Carroll.
English—Dermot Sheehan.
Latin—William Dwyer.
French—Joseph Mulcahy.
History and Geography—Dermot Sheehan.
Mathematics—William Dwyer.
Exp. Science—Gerald Costello.

3RD YEAR D.

Christian Doctrine—Gerald Costello.
Irish and English—John Earley.
Latin—Gerald Costello.
French—Gerald Costello.
History and Geography—Joseph Mulcahy.
Mathematics—Anthony Pollock.

2ND YEAR A.

Irish—Ruary De Valera.
English—Brendan Russell.
Latin—William Foley.
Greek—Robert Eager.
French—Patrick Hobson.
History and Geog.—William Merrigan.
Mathematics—William Foley.
Exp. Science—Patrick Hobson.
Drawing—Kevin O'Nolan.

2ND YEAR B.

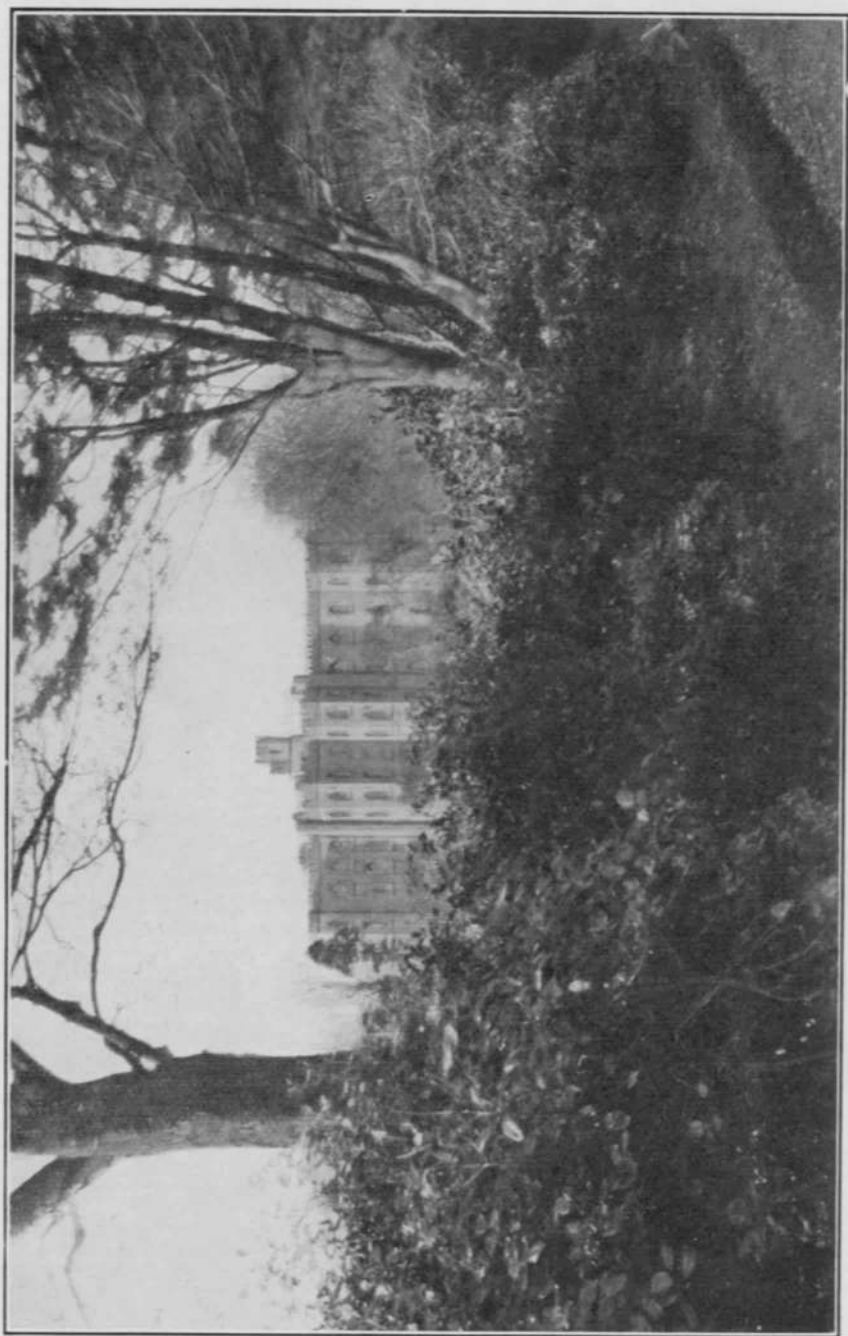
Christian Doctrine—Robert Eager.
Irish, English, Latin, French, History and
Geography—Francis Clarke.
Mathematics—George Lahiffe.
Exp. Science—John O'Connor.
Drawing—George Cheesman.

1ST YEAR.

Christian Doctrine—Desmond Cullen.
Irish—Thomas Connolly.
English—Thomas Devlin.
Latin—Laurence Gunning.
French—Desmond Cullen.
History and Geog.—Laurence Gunning.
Mathematics—Laurence Gunning.

ELEMENTARY.

Christian Doctrine—Patrick McKenzie.
Irish—
Fergal Smithwick.
Desmond Fahey.
English, History and Geography, Mathe-
matics—Desmond Fahey.



THE CASTLE.

NOTABLE UNIVERSITY SUCCESSES OF ROCK STUDENTS.—1928-1929

B.A. (1st Class Hons.; 1st place), £10 prize.
T. Gough.

B.A. (1st Class Hons.; 2nd place), £20 exhibition: M. Comerford.

B.A. (2nd Class Hons.): V. O'Rourke.

Higher Diploma in Education: H. O'Sullivan

Higher Diploma in Education; M.A. in Education—1st Class Hons.: J. Bowman.

M.A. in Celtic Studies: T. Kavanagh.

M.A. (2nd Class Hons.): B. Kehoe.

Entrance Scholarship, £50: V. de Valera.

1st place, Property and Contracts Exam., £3 prize: R. Humphries.

1st Arts (2nd Class Hons.), £5 prize: M. Harkins.

2nd year Mathematical Science (1st Class Hons.), £50 Scholarship: J. B. Timoney.

1st Year's Medicine (1st Class Hons.; 2nd

place), £10 prize: C. Stanford.

1st Year's Medicine (2nd Class Hons.): J. Jordan.

1st Year's Medicine (2nd Class Hons. in Botany and Applied Biology): C. Grey.

2nd Year's Medicine (2nd Class Hons. in Anatomy and Physiology): R. Hayes.

3rd Year's Medicine (1st Class Hons.; 2nd place): J. F. Sheehan.

3rd Year's Medicine (2nd Class Hons.): R. Stanford.

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.: T. Cronin.

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.: T. Martin.

M.A.O.: A. Spain, M.B.

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (1st class Hons.; 1st place): Wm. P. O'Callaghan.

Rockefeller Scholarship in Public Health—Wm. P. O'Callaghan.



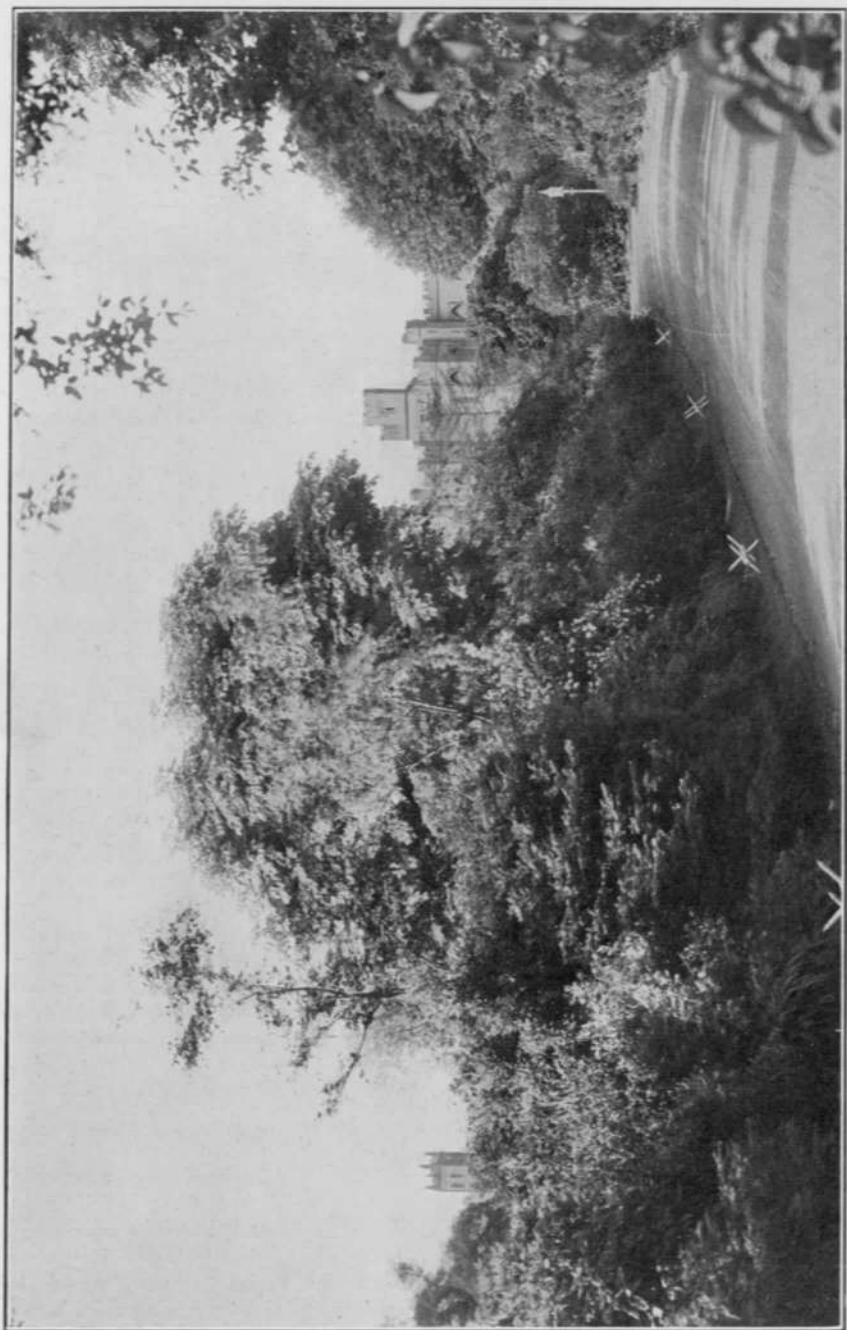
MEÓN AN ATHACHAIS

TA dhá chineál fear ar an saoghal, agus is corr dhuine a mhaireann nach bhfuil ar aon chineál acab. Tá an fear ann a bhíonn i gcómhnuidhe ag maoidheamh as féin agus ag deunamh mordhála as a bheartaibh, agus an cineál fir ann nach mbíonn focal maith in a phluc aige dho féin acht a bhíonn chuile droch-mheas aige air féin, ar a ghníomharthaibh ar an inn-tin a bhronn Dia air. Seochas an dá chineál mhóra sin tá daoine a bhíonn ar nós "Uriah Heep," agus sort nach coitchiannta ag a bhfuil anntuigsinnt acú ar a fheabas agus atá "nosce teipsum" mar chómhairle, agus ag a bhfuil fios ar thréighthaibh a n-inntin, agus a thugann feabhas nu ain-fheabhas a smuaintai agus a thréighthe.

Is annamh ar fad a castar ar fhear a bhfuil eolas aige ar féin, ní mionca móran a castar le "Uriah Heep"—agus seacht mbuidheachais le Rí na bhFeart nach mionca, acht mo léan géar is ró-mhinic a chítear an duine gan sprid nac bhfuil aon mheas aige ar féin an tí ar a mbíonn meón an athaichis mar ghalár air.

Ní ar an nduine amháin a bhíonn meón an athaichis acht ar chlainn agus ar naisiuntaibh go mór mhór ar Eireann. Tá Eire indiu lobhtha loiththe leis. Tá sé mar thuairim le furmhór do shíol Eiremóin agus Ebair gur deich bhfearra an Sacsanach Bréagach, gur láidre e, gur aige ata an innthinn ar fheabas. Leis sin adeirim gur fíor gur de phór Adhaim agus Eabha chuile neach ar an mbith ac agus gur fíor fosta gur fearr innthinn aon fhir amháin thar innthinn a chomharsan acht ní fíor a rádh go bhfuil neart deifriochta eadartha Rinne Horace an-tráct ar an "aurea mediocritas," agus chuir muintir na Ghréige an-spéis innti. Bhí an ceart acu. Tá "órmheadhon" idir meón an aitheachais, agus mordháil acht má tá ní bhaintear morán úsáide as. Munab breallán nú duine bocht le Dia duine, tá inntin agus tréighte fé leith aige, agus ós rud é nach aingeal duine, nil innthinn aingil aige, agus dá bhrígh sin níl innthinn circe aige agus badh cheart dho cuimhniú are sin.

CORMAC O CEALLAIGH
(6ad Bhl. A.).



CARRIAGE DRIVE.

THE GENIUS OF SHAKESPEARE

JAMES O'CONNELL (6th Year A.).



THE greatest minds of antiquity are scarcely known by name to men of culture, but quotations from England's greatest dramatist are repeated with zest even by those who have not read his plays. Modern authors crave for a pittance of recognition, where the supreme master receives a wealth of enthusiasm, but their spurious claims are scorned, and he excites a veneration which he never sought. His genius makes a universal appeal, and his sympathetic treatment of humanity ensures an ever-increasing circle of followers. His knowledge of men and their affairs was astounding, and the development of any branch of his prodigious powers would be the work of a lifetime in the case of a person without his multitudinous capabilities for activity. Lawyers notice the extent of his jurisprudence, doctors observe his knowledge of medicine, and students of psychology ponder over his mastery of the intricacies of human motives. Where he gathered this vast store remains unsolved, but his works are an example, for all time, of the extent of human achievement.

In English literature few authors are to be found whose command of language approaches that of Shakespeare. His wealth of diction alone would make his name immortal, and his descriptions place him in the company of Homer of ancient Greece, and Dante of mediæval Italy. The storm scene in "King Lear" is stupendous in concept; it terrifies the mind of the reader, and shows how puny is the power of man over the forces of nature. The destructive upheaval is vividly pictured, and the misery of the distressed king, abandoned by those whom he trusted, and stripped of his royal power through the infidelity of his perfidious children, arouses the sympathy and wrenches the hearts of all, however critically they may have approached the awe-inspiring drama. Lyric scenes presented no difficulty to Shakespeare, and several examples

might be quoted. The second last scene in "The Merchant of Venice" consists of an interlude between Lorenzo and Jessica, in which they discuss in a highly poetic fashion events which they imagined had taken place on a similar night in the past. In "Henry IV.", the harassed king, worn by care and toil, demands of sleep how he has offended her that she has totally deserted the regal home. He compares the inducements which a palace can offer with the lot of a cabin-boy who can obtain repose even in the midst of a thunder-storm, and concludes with a declaration of the miseries of those who rule. This pathetic soliloquy is as near perfection in language and structure as the human mind can hope to achieve. Unlike Wordsworth's somewhat similar sonnet, this passage embodies an ennobling ideal, and while the former is but the cry of a weary man for sleep, Shakespeare avails of the opportunity to demonstrate the helplessness even of a king. Another characteristic of that dramatist is his extraordinary facility for creating a series of impressions by a single word. "The marble-hearted fiend" of ingratitude, "the eyeless rage" of the old man, concisely express what a less skilful author would describe in many words. Many of his epigrams have paid the penalty of fame, and have become hackneyed through constant usage. Words seem to have caused him no anxiety, apt figures jump quickly to his pen, and his mastery of diction is so complete that the English language seems in his hands but the instrument in the hands of the master.

Mere control over the forms of expression would not of itself suffice for the crown of immortality, and Shakespeare has a variety of claims for that reward. His skill in the delineation of character is varied and extensive, and is one of the chief characteristics of his works. His method is cumulative, unlike that of Molière, who in a few well-chosen words paints a complete picture of the person

whom he wishes to represent. His Harpagon is merely an old miser, unlike Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," who is bitter, yet proud, avaricious and vindictive, sensitive and almost pathetic. Shakespeare gives every opportunity of studying a character, both from the person's own words, and those of his friends and enemies, and from his deeds and theirs. Each has a distinct quality, different from any others, each is a contrast to someone else in the play. Every personage acts consistently throughout, and his influence on the course of events is clearly visible. The dramatist's main object was to portray character, and hence his works are studies of men rather than accounts of deeds. Princes and servants, merchants and slaves, are shown in their varying moods by his facile pen. In his care for the central figures he does not neglect those of minor importance. His exposition of the mob in "Julius Cæsar" is as great an achievement as that of Cassius or Antony, and it demonstrates his knowledge of the waywardness of men. An interesting feature of his methods is his restraint, for unlike many modern authors, he resists the attraction of too glaring a picture, and he never gives too much attention to a few personages to the detriment of the others. Hence his reputation rests principally on the perfection of his characterisation, and on this account, it is doubtful if his position in English literature will ever be usurped.

The combination of excellent language and a facility for the delineation of character, ripened by a vast knowledge of men, have made the plays of Shakespeare worthy of detailed study from many points of view. The oration of Antony over the body of Cæsar is one of the finest passages in the literature of England. Not only is the language faultless, but the mind of Antony and the fickleness of the rabble, in addition to the force of the arguments themselves, keen and tense like a coiled spring, are set down with consummate skill. Some of the poets of the Romantic School might approach Shakespeare's mastery of diction, certain modern specialists in psychology might understand the motives of human action quite as accurately, but neither could so demonstrate character in language so perfect. Without a vast extent of knowledge, some thirty-six plays on widely diverse subjects could never have been written. In certain branches of science, Shakespeare was ahead of the accepted ideas of his day, and shows certain original thought, if indeed these

conclusions were his own. Certainly the medical maxims shown in "King Lear" were not those of England of the sixteenth century. The lines of Tennyson, "to follow knowledge like a sinking star, beyond the utmost bounds of human thought," seem to have been the motto of the famous dramatist throughout his life, and to this development of his natural talents much of his success is due.

Shakespeare devoted himself more to the delineation of character than to the construction of a narrative, and none of the plots of his plays are original. He adapted many of the current tales of his time, and freely used Holinshed and Plutarch for the historical portion of his work. Current events are never depicted, but rather inspiration is sought in antiquity. The cult of the present to the exclusion of all else, so typical of the modern realist school, is a sure sign of the decadence of drama, for when authors fail to see any capabilities in the past, they turn to their own time, and portray the events of their day. What is lacking in imagination they hope to replace by morbid sensationalism, and for an appeal to the intellect is substituted a call to the senses. The famous Elizabethan author was not merely content to impress his readers, but it was his wish so to make use of an event as to derive from it a lesson for humanity. Frequently it became necessary for him to depart from strict historical accuracy in order to heighten the dramatic effect, but this only serves to bring into bolder relief a fundamental principle. The theme of several plays has this for its object, "Macbeth" being a lesson in the dangers of an excess of ambition, while "King Lear" shows the evils that follow when authority is not obeyed. Indeed this tendency to demonstrate the evils of vice is perceptible throughout his work, and its presence can be discerned even in the various passages.

The greatest achievements of Shakespeare are undoubtedly his four major tragedies; "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Othello," and "King Lear" have been the subject of much profitable study. Aristotle declared that the function of tragedy should be "through pity and fear to effect the proper purgation of the emotions." This is certainly effected in these four works, and the feelings are ennobled, and all that was base or paltry fades into oblivion. A tragedy is a story of the human actions of a person of high estate, producing exceptional calamity and leading to his death. The hero possesses one quality in a very marked degree;

Hamlet is too prone to thinking, while Macbeth's ambition was brought to excess. The essence of the tragic idea consists of the main figure being placed in circumstances, where it is necessary to make a decision of vital importance. If he acts contrary to his moral convictions, or if his judgment is intellectually at fault, his fate is sealed, and the remainder of the drama is but the retribution for his error. His doom is piteous, fearful, and mysterious, but its effect, far from being depressing, produces a sense of awe and admiration, with a tinge of pity and terror. Unlike the Greek masterpieces, the tragedy follows entirely from human actions of the person concerned, and the spite of fate is never manifested. The hero is never conscious of the vast forces which may be set in motion by his deed, and in brief the general impression is conveyed by the words of Hamlet: "The thoughts are ours, the ends none of our own."

Though an express avowal of Catholicity is never found in any of Shakespeare's works, and on certain occasions his views are certainly anti-clerical, he embodies the Catholic heritage of the Middle Ages in all his plays. He was the heir to the Mystery Plays, which were so frequently performed, and they exerted a vast influence over his thought. His opinions on ambition and authority, as exemplified in "Macbeth" and "King Lear," are Catholic in tone, and like most of his work, they teach the necessity of self-restraint. Othello's blind jealousy, Brutus' ungoverned patriotism, Shylock's love for wealth—all result in disaster, and they re-echo the words which Horace said of old:—

"Est modus in rebus,
Sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque
Nequid consistere rectum."

"King Lear" is the most fearful of all tragedies, for it shows that when lawful authority is spurned, calamitous civil strife ensues. It is a striking reverberation of the Catholic doctrine, and it demonstrates how powerless were the leaders of the Protestant revolt to sway the intellect of the supreme dramatist.

The general impression to be gleaned from a perusal of Shakespeare's productions is his marvellous universality and his facile versatility. His work applies equally to every age, and contains little of the spirit of Elizabethan England. Many distinguished poets, such as Milton, could appreciate events only from their own narrow viewpoint, but the poacher of Sir Thomas Lucy's deer was able to paint his picture as the king and the fool each observed the various happenings. He became a part of his characters, and never used them to express his own views. Shakespeare seems to have searched the heavens for examples of heroic virtue, and to have lingered in the quagmires to observe the depravity of man. Arnold voices this sentiment at the conclusion of his sonnet on the dramatist when he declares:—

"All pains the immortal spirit must endure,
All weakness that impairs, all griefs that
bow,
Find their sole voice in that victorious
brow."

JAMES O'CONNELL.



MY STAFF

I.

Think of me betimes, and pray
That Christ may be my staff along the way,
To higher things:
All else is clay.

II.

Think of me betimes, o' nights,
When distant stars have set their beckoning
lights,
From murky paths,
To nobler heights.

III.

Hark to this gentle call and learn
The roses in your daily path to spurn:
Remember all
To dust return.

IV.

But think of me betimes, and pray
That Christ may be my staff along the way,
Till dawn proclaim
The eternal day!

Autograph of

CHARLES KICKHAM

"NOVELIST, POET, BUT BEFORE ALL—PATRIOT."

—INSCRIPTION ON HIS TOMBSTONE.

" In tempting wealth and trying work,
In struggling with a mob's dictation,
In beating back a foreign foe,
In training up a troubled nation,
Still hold to truth abound in love—
Refusing every base compliance—
Your praise within, your prize above;
And live and die in self-reliance."

Charles J. Kickham — Thomas Davis

The above verse from Davis's poem on Self-reliance was written by Charles Kickham in June, 1882. He was then quite deaf and almost blind, but when a Professor from Blackrock College requested him to send a message to the students the dying patriot penned the above. Davis was his favourite poet. The last four lines of the verse are an epitome of Kickham's own life:—

" Still hold to truth, abound in love,
Refusing every base compliance;
Your praise within, your prize above,
And live and die in self-reliance."

Two months later Charles Kickham was borne from Blackrock to his last resting-place in Mullinahone, Co. Tipperary.

We give also a reprint of a letter of Davis; it will interest students of this year's Leaving Certificate Classes.

67 Lower Baggin St
 Dublin
 7th July '44

My dear Sir / A friend of
 mine has written a most
 beautiful, rich & characteristic
 air to Gilli Mac Chree. I want
 him to publish it & shall
 feel much obliged if you
 allowing him to use &
 print the words with the
 music. You know that
 Rashe has the word &
 that the air prefixed to
 them in the works (Rashe's)

Autograph of
 THOMAS DAVIS

and pass to part & is
 committed to all of them
 I trust that Mrs. Griffin
 & her brother are well
 very truly
 Thomas Davis.

William Griffin Esq
 Limerick

An bfuil a gcion féin á déanamh as feirméirib in éirinn fé láttair?

'Sé mo túairim láirí nác bfuil feirmeoirí na h-Éireann as deanamh a gcoda oibre ar an tslí is fearr. Táir go hana neam-éuramach toisc nác gcuirir sáit spéise ins na mion-rudaí. Deineann siad a lán oibre; bíonn siad as obair ó breacadh an lae go dul fé na gréine agus ó ló go ló aet baineann lúb-ar-lár éigin an maiteas as an obair i dtólamh. 'Siad 'na neite beaga go mór mór is mó tabaet aet n féirir le-n-ár bfeirmeoirí don aireachas a tabairt dóib, pé fáit atá leis. Is as straoillead a bíonn siad, an cur is mó díob, mar ní deirir don nír "san bun cleite amach na bárr cleite istead." Nílro cliste ná glie; agus is mór an díol trúaige é, a luigeat tairbte dá baint aca as an obair go léir.

Tá sé surte istead i m'aigne go bfuil feirmeoirí na tíre i gceart agus beir as obair agus a súil ar an margad amuis. Baineann sé le nádúir an tráctála beir as díol nan-earraíde go bfuil an iomao díob agaimn agus as ceannac na rudaí bíonn ar iarrad. Dá mbead fad nír as tír, ní fad dí ar don cor beir as fadail do'n cóim-ceannac. De ntar dá roinnt de earraib an domáin, sé sin na mianaca agus na h-earraíde feirmeoiríeacta. Níl don mianaca agaimn i n-éirinn (beas an vit é) aet tá talamh ana feileamnac do feirmeoiríeact agaimn. Is i Sacsanaib atá na mianaca le fágail aet níl puinn feirmeoiríeacta ann. An ruo atá agaimn-ne níl sé acu-súo agus an ruo atá acu-súo níl sé agaimn-nó. Ar an dóbar sin ba cóir dúinn corad na feirmeoiríeacta do díol ar an margad íasacta i dtreo is go mbead airgead agaimn cun na neite nác bfuil agaimn o'fágail. Aet níl don éial ná stúaim le beir as díol ár gcuid bío foganta, mar im, uibéaca, bainne agus feoil, agus as ceannac bío íasacta a bíonn i bfuil níos measa. Tá cur máit de sna feirmeoirib fá déanamh san anois, agus is mór an díol trúaige íad.

Tá acra talmhan insan dtír seo agus níl don úsáid dá baint asta, beagnac. Ní bíonn orda aet ba agus caoiris as inbeard de ló agus i n-a luige ist oróce. Nuair a díoltar íad i gceann ceitre bliadan, bfeirir, cuirtear an t-airgead cun an tigearna talmhan tall i lonnunn ó i n-ait éigin eile. Bíonn beirt nó tríir i n-a bfeigil agus sin

a bfuil in a gcionnuidé i limistéar cóim mór san. Aet dá gcuirfí fé céaet agus fé élaet é do bead níos mó daoine ábalta ar maireactaint ann. I gconntae na Míde, i lár na tíre, mar a bfuil an talamh go sár máit, is ann a bíonn na daoine fann agus na caoiris is na ba go flúirseac. Cuirfí stad leis an mírce dá bfuil na daoine sa baile agus dá gcuirfíois fúta insna h-áiteannab sin mar a bfuil obair le déanamh aca as leasugad na talmhan i as cur síl.

Níl don feucaint rómpa as ar bfeirmeoirib. Deineann siad obair san éuram san fadóis. Ní cuirir don spéis ná sum i na gcuid oibre. Is díis liom féin gur é an droc-úsáid in alló fá ndé r an loet san, mar a éanann an file:

"Oé! Anforlann is anuail
Androir anuais is aintolige
Fóirneart namad as creacac cruair
O'fúis uaigneac tú mar ataoir."

Má deim fear don feabasu ar a feirm o'árduigeat an cíos air. Nác millteac an t-anróis sin agus tá a rian go soiléir le feiscint ar feirmeoirib na h-Éireann anois, nír nác iongnad. Is díomáin leó don dul-i-feabas a déanamh. Tá a bfeirmeaca cóim tr-na-céile anois agus a díodar i ndógraimn na droc aimsire. Dá mbead feirmeoir as feabasu a gcoda talmaí déarfai gur éirge-in-áirde agus mór-is-fú a dí 'á spriocac cuige. 'Sé an droc-aigne agus an t-éad san atá as déanamh an cur is mó de'n díogbail, ní amáin ar na feirmeoirib féin aet ar an dtír i na h-iomlán cóim máit.

"An ruo ba máit do m'atair, is máit domsa é" deireann siad aet níl an ceart aca. Cairir a gcoda oibre o'feabasu agus úsáid do baint ar gluaiseact na h-eoluidéacta. Tá an talamh aca agus ba deacair é do sárugad ar tórtamlact agus ar oir-eamnaige suróim. Bíonn an aimséar go bréas cun fáis mar bíonn an fearcainn go bog agus cuirtear i go minic. Tá fad bun-táiste aca aet an toil cun oibre agus go dtí go mberó san aca ní beir an rat aca, ná an Saireas ac an oiread.

"Níl don ruo dírdéanta o'aigne toil-eamail."

(A érioc san).

MUIRIS MAC CURTÁIN.

(An bád bliain a h-aon).

AN APPRECIATION

"THE CLUB OF QUEER TRADES."

THOSE who have read the Father Brown books will assuredly enjoy "The Club of Queer Trades," by the same author. As in the former, the stories in this book are practically independent of each other, a feature which will appeal to those readers who have not the time nor the inclination to read a long book.

The Club of Queer Trades, as its name implies, is an extraordinary club, confined exclusively to persons who earn a living by some entirely original trade or profession. It includes among its members representatives of such professions as that of the man who could be hired to be the butt or whetstone of another's wit; or that of the professional detainer, who could be employed by those who wished to monopolise a party by causing some of their fellow-guests to be prevented from coming. These, and many other such trades, in crossing the path of the wise innocent who is the hero of the tales, present to him a series of typically Chestertonian puzzles, which he solves in the same whimsical way as the little Catholic priest, Father Brown. The hero of this book is, like Innocent Smith in "Manalive," a man who has reached the

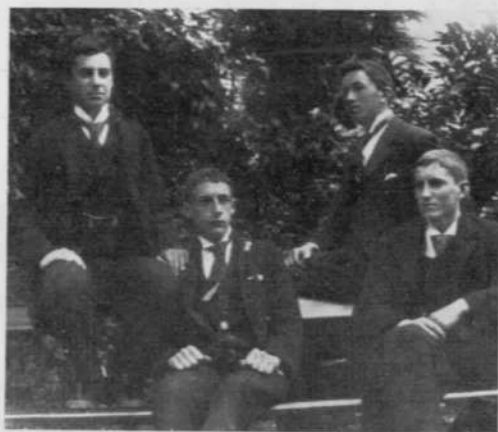
height of wisdom which is the end of reason. He was a judge whose last speech from the Bench, made in summing up an important libel action, showed a simplicity of treatment unexpected in one whose profession often excuses longwindedness. It ran somewhat as follows:—

"Oh, umpty, tumty,
Tiddly-umpty,
Tiddly-umpty-tum."

Chesterton delights in such a character, and weaves about him endless fantastic adventures; nowhere else, however, has he written a more bizarre series than in "The Club of Queer Trades." It is not merely their fantastic situations, nor yet the many epigrams which form such an essential part of Chesterton's style that makes the appeal; it is rather his philosophy of fun and horror of the mere staid conventionalist that, running through the book, makes it an agreeable companion for one's leisure. Those who easily tire of Chesterton's extravaganza must still admit his genial, jovial spirit of comradeship.

J. J. RYAN.
(6th Year A.)

A PHOTO
TAKEN
IN 1893
BY THE LATE
FR. O'TOOLE.



Mr. E. J. Kenny (on left), now President of College Union.

"San Teanga Tá an Tír Balb; San Tír Tá an Teanga Bacac."

Is deacair do dhúine aiste a scríobadh ar aóbar nac dtuigseann sé i gceart; i is dá deacair aiste a scríobadh ar an aóbar a mbíonn a terveal féin do-tu gte. Ca mian liom a ráo go mbéad terveal abhair na h-aiste seo do-tuigse ag dhúine géir-innt-leacda; aét leoga ní áirigim mé féin beic ar dhúine acu sin. Sil mé, an ceao uair, nac raibmoill ar bit orm iomlán céille an teoil seo suas a tabairt liom; aét d'éirig atruagadh barramla agam an uair a rinne mé aet-smaintuigead.

Ba é mo barramail an ceao uair, gur b'i tír na h-Éireann, an tír a bí i gceist, agus gur b'i teanga Saeóilge an teanga a bí i gceist. Can fuil mé ro-cinnta de sin anois. Tá eagla orm go mb' féroir go mbéirfíde ag súil lom aiste a scríobadh ar an baint a bíos ag náisiún ar bit daoine le n-a dtéan-gairt dútcais féin agus ar an baint a bíos ag stair náisiún ar bit le stair an teangad is dútca s dóbta.

(Tá an focal beag sin "an" roim "tír" agus é de easdair ar "teanga" ins an ceao cur de'n terveal; agus tá an focal beag céadna roim "teanga" agus de easdair ar "tír" ins an dara cur d'en terveal. D'féroir gur ab é sin a rud is cionntac le mo mí-tuigse.)

Aetmar veir an sean-abrán, "fágamuis siúo mar atá se." Cuirfid mé i gcás gur ab iad tír na h-Éireann agus an teanga Saeóilge atá i gceist agus scríobfáid mé da réir sin.

"San teanga tá an tír balb." Tuigim gur ab ionann sin agus a ráo go bfuil Éire mar béad balbán imeasc náisiún an domain, agus go rab sí mar sin ariam ó caill an Saeóilg treis. Ní creidim sin ar cor ar bit. Agus cé creirfead é? Cé creirfead go bfuil náisiún an domain le cupla céao bliadain agus níos mó, go bfuil siad san focal ar bit a cluinstit ó Éirinn i dtaoib creidim nó litirdeacta, i dtaoib tráctála nó polirdeacta? Tá a fíos ag an tsaozal nac fíor sin; i, ar an aóbar sin, ní fíor

a ráo go bfuil Éire balb san Saeóilge. Can fuil sí balb, aét tá sí bliotac—bliotac manntac. Labaireann sí mar béad dhúine a mbéad an teanga reamhar i n-a béal, mar béad dhúine a mbéad a curto fiacal uilig caillte aige; agus labaireann sí mar sin ceann ag gur canamaint coiméigead a bíos in-a béal aige.

Is dóice nac bfuil dhúine ar bit céillíde ar an tsaozal nac bfuil buairt éigintead ar leit aige—buaró a bionn Dia air le n-a dítceall úsáide a baint aiste; buairt ceoil nó buairt camnte; buairt filrdeacta nó buairt feallsamnta. Agus is beag buairt aca sin ar féroir úsáid a baint aiste san cmeál éigintead uirneise. Bionn gléasroí ceoil de dít ar luét seanma; bionn scuaba agus datanna de dít ar luét datadóireacta; bionn peann, toubac agus páipéar de dít ar luét scríobneoract, agus dá réir sin.

Náisiún an domain, bionn a buairt féin ar leit ag gac náisiún aca go díreac mar bíos a buairt féin ar leit ag aca dhúine. Bionn uirneis de dít ar an náisiún posta; agus ní l uirneis is mó a mbíonn feirín ag náisiún léite na teanga a fóirneas dá muinntir.

Is fada an t-am ó labairead an teanga Saeóilge ins an tír seo ó tús; agus ariam ó sóim tá luét labarta na Saeóilge ag cur veise ar an uirneis sin agus dá véanam fóirneiseac dóbta féin. Tá siad ain-cleacta leis a Déarla; aét mar sin féin can fóirnean an teanga sin dóbta. Is maic an beirlineadóir Kreisler; aét dhúine amairdeac, a béad ag dít le ceal binn a fágáil uair dá mbaintíde dó a fíveal agus droma móir a tabairt dó in-a h-ait.

Má's mian le muinntir na h-Éireann iomlán úsáide a baint as na buairdeanna ar leit atá aca, baintíde siad úsáid as an uirneis ar leit atá aca leis na buairdeanna sin a saotruagad, eadon—an teanga Saeóilge. Ní béid siad balb san i; aét béid siad a coirde bliotac i gceann Déarla agus bíos Sasanaic i gceann Franncise.

"San tír tá an teanga bacac." Tá mé ag

cur i gcás gurab ionann an méir seo suas agus naé féidir do'n Saeóilge teacht i n-éipeacht mar is ceart fad agus naé mbíonn Éire saor ó ceann go ceann.

Tiocfaid mé le gné amháin de'n éist—gné na litirídeachta.

'Sé mo bharraimail go bfuil cur mór fírinne ins an ráo go mbéad iomlán saoirse deóit ar an tír leis an Saeóilge teacht cun cinn mar teanga liteartha.

Da deacair beir ag dúil go scriobfaid mórán de sár-litirídeacht i dtír ar bit i n-a mbéad an boictineacht leatadaic. Dunadas na ndaoine a bíos i dtír mar sin, is mó bíos greim a mbéil a cur buarta ortá ná litirídeacht; agus an beagán beag naé mbíonn an trioblóid sin ortá, b'féidir naé ionnta ba mó a mbéad treit 'da scribneoraic.

Mar sin de, mórán de scribneoirí a béad ann, béad siad i muinín an airgid a saotrócáid siad ar a gcuid scribneoraic. Aic béad an cur eile de na daoine ró-boic le mórán cabraic a tabairt dóib.

Tír boic Éire mar tá sí fá láchair; aic: dá mbéad iomlán saoirse aice, is dóice go bfuigead sí buair ar an boictineacht. Mar sin de, dá foirdeacht a mbéir an tsaoirse iomlán de bit ar Éirinn, is amlaí is foirde a béas an Saeóilge san teacht in-éipeacht mar teanga liteartha.

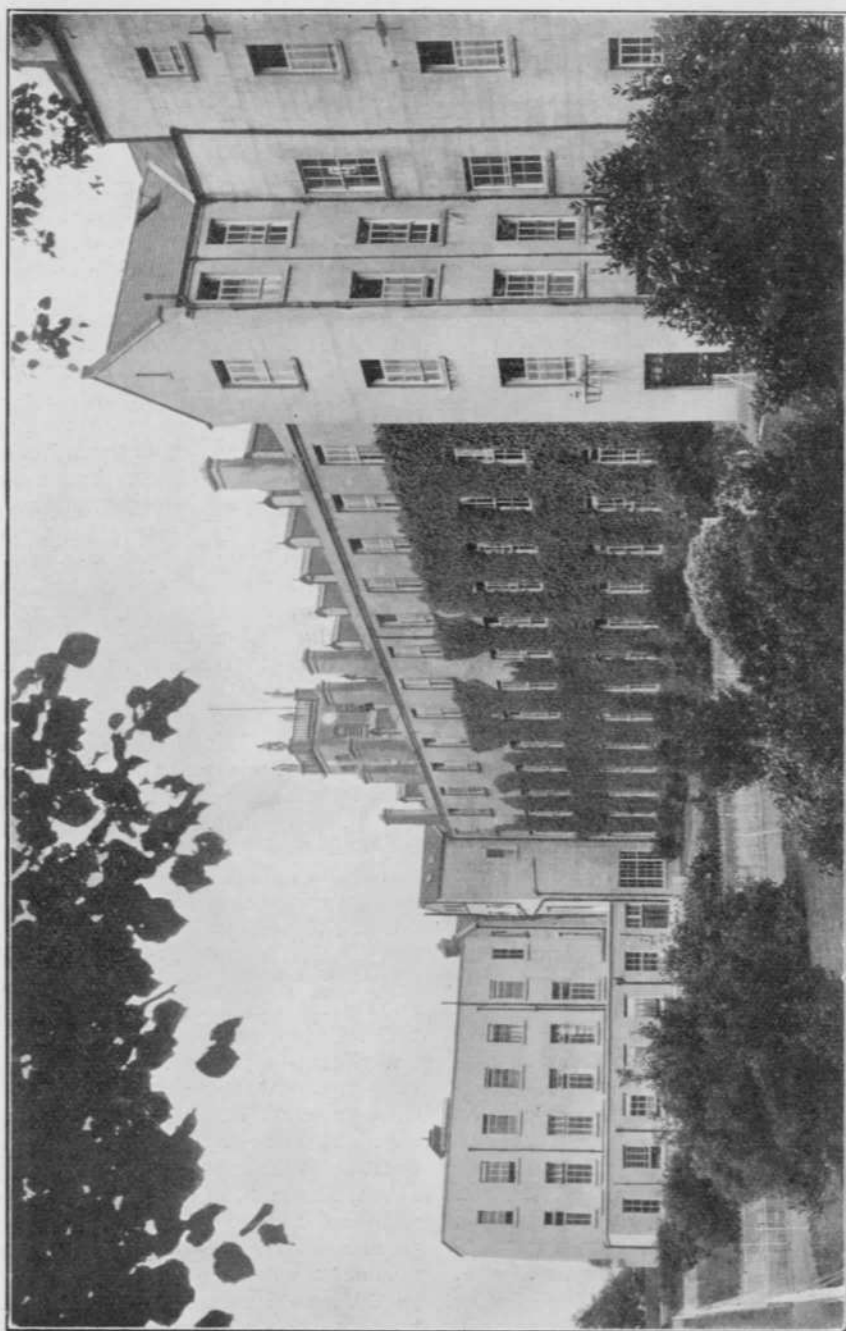
Mar sin féin ní h-ionann sin agus a ráo naé gcumtar litirídeacht breag in-aimsir saoirse agus boictineachta. Cuid de na duanta is binne ins an teangard Saeóilge, ba i-n-am an anáis agus an buarta a rinnead iad—"Druimíonn Donn Dúil"; "Éamonn an Chuic"; "Seagan Ó Duibhir an Sleanna"; "Róisín Dub" agus lán a eile cosamail leobta. I n-am an buarta a cumad iad, agus tá a shloic ortá. Duantaí fírinne iad; aic san am céadna duantaí fíor-brónaí iad. Agus an litirídeacht ar treise an meabruag duairceac ná an meannna suairceac innte, tá contabairt ann go dtabairfead sí ar luic a léigte a creirdeáil gur b'i buair an brón a mbuair féin ar leit, agus naé staofad siad de caoinead i n-am ar bit.

Dá mair an rúo anois i n-iarú gac aon rúo atá ráirde agam cúpla focal a ráo ar an mbairt atá i n-iarú an Saeóilge agus an Críosturdeacht. 'Sé an teanga anam na ndaoine. Agus nuair naé mbíonn teanga ag dream ar bit daoine, is ceart a ráo naé bfuil an fíor anam ag na ndaoine sin. Agus da láirdeacht beoicte fírinneamlaic a bíos an Crí sturdeacht san teangain naé amlaí is uaisle anam agus aigne an éirí a labras i?

Tis linn a ráo go bfuil sé seo fíor fá'n ngeadilge—go bfuil an Críosturdeacht go tréan láirde innti. Tá sé le feiceáil san Saeóilge ó'n aimsear a táinig naom pádrais go h-Éirinn, agus leoga, i tamall fada ó soim. Bíonn an Peannacht mbéal an Saeóil i gcóinníre agus is ro-binn leis i élos age daoimib eile. Bíonn súil aige leis agus mara gclóiseann sé agat í, is dóig leis gurab amlaí atá droic aigne agat cuige, nó gur fonn leat mallac do tabairt dó. Nuair a castar na Saeóil ar a céile beannuigir siad mar seo i gcóinníre:—"Dia dúit"; "Dia's Muire dúit"; "Deannac De agat"; "Go dtugair Dia oirde mair dúit." Ca dtis leobta dá focal a ráo san an aimn naomta agus aimn na Maígoine Muire do tabairt isteaic. 'Seo an Críosturdeacht—agus an Críosturdeacht ar dóig. Ca dtis linn an rúo céadna a ráo nó an Críosturdeacht seo a fagáil ins an Béarla, an Fraincis, nó an Gearmáinis. Can fuil gábad dam é seo a crutagad; tá sé soiléir go leor díreac mar tá. Ní cuigeann na da me se a ciall atá le Críosturdeacht. Can fuil an t-anam ceart aca, agus sin an fáo go bfuil an oiread de Protustúnaic ins na tíorthaib sin. Agus má leanann muinntir na h-Éireann don Béarla mar tá, roim i bfao, ca mbéir an Críosturdeacht ins an tír seo aic oiread. Tá seo le feiceáil ceana, aic béir sé níos measa lá níos fuirde ná an lá inoiu. Mar sin de, ba cóir do muinntir na h-Éireann leanamaint do'n Saeóilge agus i cur cun éinn cóim mair is tiocair leobta, can amáin ar son a teanga féin, aic ar son na Críosturdeachta agus ar son an éreirim.

Agus a cumainn mo éroide istis ná bíod aon amras ar bit agat go ndéanfaid an Saeóil—siol na sean-daoine a cuair trío an oiread sin scuirseála agus leattruim leis na ciantaib—go ndéanfaid an Saeóil sin faillige i gcúrsaí an éreirim na ingnótaib De. Ní head aic is amlaí a béir Éire go fóill mar bí sí in-aimsir in-alló mar cúl-baire ag cosaint agus a coing-deáil ar lasaí lócrann an fíor-éreirim ó drann na naom sa mbaile cóim fada le teo-rann na Síne Sóir agus críoc na noub-gorm san Aifric Tiar agus Teas. Agus mo beannac dúilis le n-ár muinntir atá ag fagáil amac as Éirinn agus go mór mór as ar scoláisde dúilis annso sa Carraig Duib a triallas i bfao, cumá in-a gcóirde, agus neart na ngeagaib agus Críost na mbéal ag tabairt an tsoisgíle go veire an domáin.

GEARÓIO MAC OSCAIR.



THE COLLEGE—WESTERN VIEW.

JOTTINGS OF THE YEAR

By JARLATH O'CONNELL and MICHAEL P. LAWLOR.

SEPTEMBER 4th.—Here we are again, too filled with pleasant memories, of the "vac." to harbour thoughts of home—as yet. All appear to be in good form, except, of course, some "new-boys." But time will soothe their troubles—if they are good.

It is rumoured that Fr. Heelan has gone abroad and that Fr. Finn succeeds him as Dean of Discipline. Certain individuals have already begun to learn "The West's Asleep."

SEPTEMBER 5TH.—We have just undergone the tortures of the first day's class. Will some reader kindly furnish us with the name of the genius who wrote "Is aobhinn beatha an scoláire, a bhios a' déanamh leighinn." We promise that his identity will not be disclosed at the inquest.

SEPTEMBER 9TH.—All assisted at Solemn High Mass of the Holy Ghost this morning to ask God's blessing on the year before us.

SEPTEMBER 11TH.—The age of miracles has not ceased. We were allowed to see the Military Tattoo in Lansdowne Road.

SEPTEMBER 18TH.—Have just returned from our annual excursion to Bray. We will not say that we went out to bray, as the juniors must have their little joke. There is no truth in the rumour that the roof was missing from the train on arrival there, although . . .

The inhabitants were entranced with our melodious band. To quote the words of the jarvey who conveyed it down town in the Victoria: "It was as fine a turn-out as was seen in Bray for many a day." If Fr. O'Farrell had only lent us the petrol-tin . . .

SEPTEMBER 30TH.—The unexpected death of Mr. Bowman this morning has cast a cloud of gloom over the place. Every heart experienced a pang of deep sorrow when the news was broken to us at morning prayers. It is difficult to realise that he has really gone from us when only last night the greatest hopes for his recovery were entertained. Beannacht Dé le'n a anam.

OCTOBER 1ST.—Requiem High Mass was celebrated this morning for the repose of the soul of our dearly beloved Maths. Professor.

The Celebrant, Sacred Ministers and Acolytes were all class-mates of the deceased. Wreaths were presented by all sections of the House as tokens of the great esteem in which we held him and of our sincere sympathy with his family. The funeral took place immediately after Mass to New Grange Cemetery.

OCTOBER 9TH.—Our Annual Retreat commenced this evening after tea. Rev. Fr. Ryan, O.P., who is conducting it, seems to be quite proud of the fact that he came into serious contact with certain members of our staff some years ago in Rockwell. Does he forget that the majority of us could boast of a similar experience which would not date so far back?

OCTOBER 10TH.—Prayers, spiritual reading, instructions and silence.

OCTOBER 11TH.—The menu remains unchanged.

OCTOBER 12TH.—Progress reported, all along the line!

OCTOBER 13TH.—Conclusion. Our Retreat was brought to a close this morning after Mass. All received the Papal Blessing, and were enrolled in the Association of the Holy Rosary. Many thanks to Fr. Ryan for his complimentary remarks on our behaviour throughout.

OCTOBER 15TH.—At the request of Fr. Ryan we were granted a half-day to-day. "For he's a jolly good fel—" nix, here comes the Dean.

OCTOBER 31ST.—Hallow Eve. Fr. Finn says that all nuts must be conspicuous by their absence, but—; he would "lift up Olympus." We fail to see why nuts should be banned above any other kind of fruit—even if they have an unfortunate knack of rolling under Fr. Keawell's feet in class.

NOVEMBER 1ST.—Solemn High Mass this morning, followed immediately by study in honour of the day. Fr. McQuaid again! A Variety Concert was held in the Aula Maxima to-night. For full particulars refer to Theatre Section. (If not to be found there, then draw your own conclusions).

NOVEMBER 6TH.—The Central Heating System commenced operations this morning. We were never so thankful for "hot-water" in study before.

FEATURES OF THE TEAM



STEF. HEALY.



GERRY HAYES.

NOVEMBER 16TH.—The Garbally XV. (St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe) travelled up to-day to play our S.C.T., and—we won the toss anyway.

NOVEMBER 17TH.—Thanks to the elastic memory of Larry Mac, we are able to rectify a slight error in yesterday's report. We did not even win the toss.

DECEMBER 8TH.—The Feast of the Immaculate Conception. Postulants received into both sodalities. Pontifical High Mass celebrated by Rt. Rev. Dr. Shanahan, C.S.Sp., Vicar-Apostolic of S. Nigeria. Very interesting sermon by Fr. Finnegan on the Subject of the feast.

DECEMBER 15TH.—The "Dramatic Society" produced "The Sign of the Cross" in the Aula Maxima to-night. All were greatly disappointed in the performance. We thought that it would be a failure, whereas it proved the contrary.

DECEMBER 17TH.—Our Christmas Exams. commenced to-day.

DECEMBER 18TH.—Sounds of feasting from the Library. The Dramatic Society was tonight legally constituted with a big tea ceremony. They say they deeply appreciate the Very Rev. President's interest in them—when it takes this shape.

DECEMBER 18TH-19TH.—Exams.

DECEMBER 20TH.—Completed our last Exam. this morning. "Notes" at 5 p.m. For the benefit of past-students who have forgotten what is meant by "Notes," we will explain. It may be best defined as that period between five and seven on the eve of breaking-up, during which the poor Dean of Studies reads out the results of the Christmas Exams, to a bored and impatient assembly of students, in the large and mighty study.

DECEMBER 21ST.—Rock gets away for a well-deserved—vac.

JANUARY 13TH.—The return of the prodigals. Are we down-hearted? Er-er—that is—why of course, not at all. The term consists of only thirteen weeks, at any rate.

JANUARY 14TH.—All assembled at the main gate this evening to cheer the Papal Nuncio, as he passed in from Dún Laoghaire. Every window was illuminated, and the Papal flag adorned the tower.

JANUARY 16TH.—Were granted a half-day in honour of Most Rev. Dr. Robinson.

JANUARY 24TH.—Fr. Finn has procured a new drill-master for the juniors. On behalf of the seniors, we tender our sincerest

sympathies. What a blessing it is to be grown-up.

JANUARY 25TH, 4 p.m.—Listened-in to the Franco-Irish match at Belfast. Unfortunately we could not understand the morse code, and we only learned that Davy-chic-chic-chic-brought down Arigho with a fine tackle.

6.30 p.m.—Learned per the *Evening Herald* that France were victorious.

JANUARY 26TH.—"Mulum in Parvo." The following speech was the only comment made by Fr. McQuaid after morning "Notes," in criticism of the week's work:—"You are doing well."

"O Sarcasm, thou cruel disturber of the youthful breast."

FEBRUARY 2ND.—The Anniversary of the death of Ven. F. Libermann, Founder of the Order. A very interesting sermon was preached by the famous Fr. Mellet, on the African Missions. Study followed immediately. Fr. Mellet lectured again this evening in the Aula Maxima on the great work of salvation. His deep sense of humour was responsible for a continuous peal of laughter.

FEBRUARY 3RD.—Our two internationals, Morgan Crowe and Paul Murray, paid us an unexpected visit this evening. The authorities have since decided not to charge Morgan for the seven cups broken on his entry into the refectory. Both wished us the best of luck in the contests to come.

FEBRUARY 6TH.—Played our first Cup match to-day v. O'Connell's Schools, and drew with them after a strenuous fight.

FEBRUARY 8TH.—Invaded Lansdowne Road *en masse* to-day, to see Ireland beat England. Murray and Crowe showed the world what Rock-men are made of.

FEBRUARY 24TH.—Our S.C.T. were victorious over Mountjoy in the first of their Cup matches.

MARCH 1ST.—"March comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb." Rock 1st Castle went out of the contest for the Senior Cup, like February.

MARCH 3RD.—We expected to win the Junior Cup this year—we didn't.

MARCH 17TH.—St. Patrick's Day. One of our three big days. Pontifical High Mass celebrated by Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Gorman, C.S.Sp., of Sierra Leone. The High Mass was sung by the Senior Scholastics' Choir. All resident in the city were allowed home for the day. The Senior Debating Society tonight gave its lofty opinion on the subject of "The Church and Nationality."

MARCH 20TH.—Rock sleeps beneath a heavy mantle of snow to-day. The evening was spent very enjoyably, in a terrific snow-battle on the senior football pitch.

MARCH 25TH.—The S.C.T. went out to Lansdowne Road this evening for the Leinster Challenge Cup. See Rugby Section.

Congratulations to the Reception Committee of the Cup Final for their admirable arrangements and new features. The carriage and pair for our captain and Cup was a happy thought. Matt Feehan found his vocation this evening as a first-class conductor of community-singing. The new number,

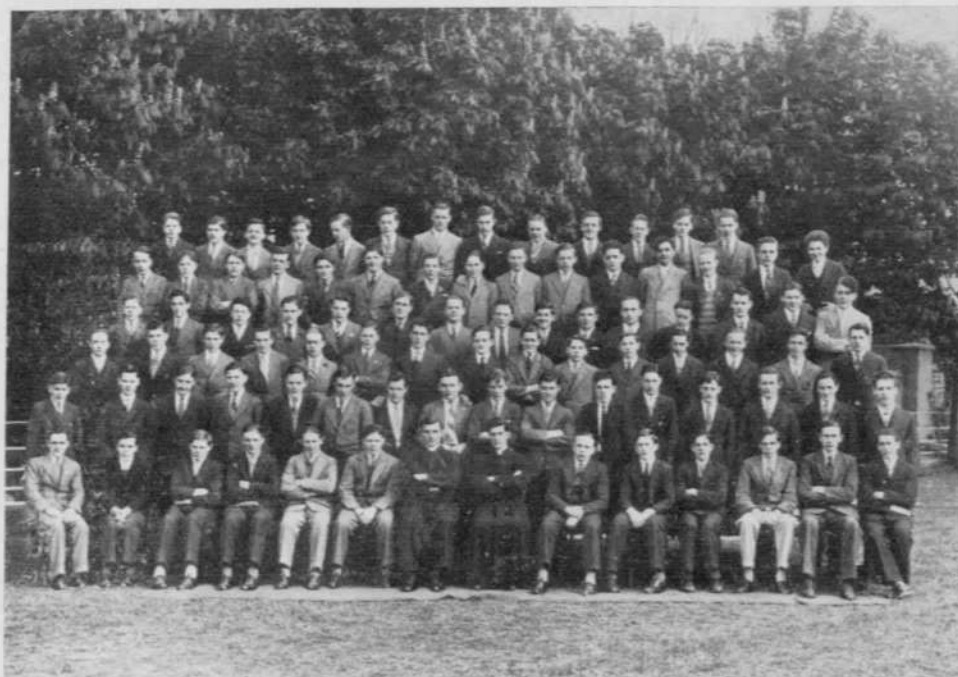
to visit their friends in the city. The number of relations in the city is remarkable.

APRIL 11TH.—Rev. Dr. Dempsey held the annual Gregorian Chant Examination this morning in the Aula Maxima. As usual, we received an excellent report.

APRIL 12TH.—Our Term Exams. commence to-day.

APRIL 13TH (Palm Sunday).—High Mass celebrated by Fr. O'Farrell.

The ceremonies to-day were unusually impressive and such as would make a Cathedral envious. We had the Procession of the Palms and heard the Passion sung in



THE SENIORS.

"Rock boys are we" (we don't know who plagiarised) was a great success.

MARCH 26TH.—Were granted a free day in honour of the S.C.T.'s victory yesterday.

APRIL 1ST.—April Fool.

THURSDAY 3RD.—Rock III. won the Minor League Cup this evening by defeating Trinity College, 14-6. Fr. Butler must be in good humour to-day.

APRIL 6TH.—Passion Sunday. Solemn High Mass this morning, followed by Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament.

This being the first Sunday of the month, many availed of the privilege of being allowed

full.

Our rugby season was brought to a successful close to-day. Many of us turned out in football togs for the last time in Rock.

APRIL 14TH, 15TH, 16TH.—Exams.

APRIL 16TH.—We witnessed the Final of the under 13 Cup, presented by V. Rev. Fr. Provincial, C.S.Sp.; well-played Day School. We won by narrow margin of 2 tries to a drop-goal. Amid frantic excitement, Fr. Maguire remained imperturbable. Cup and Medals were presented by Mrs. Biggar, mother of the captain, Frank.

APRIL 17TH.—We must apologise for not

reporting events of the day, as we have retired from active service for the space of 10 days.

APRIL 28TH.—At last we have rounded the bend and are entering on the "stretch." All are in the best of form, the elements are kind, the "going" promises to be good, and the post lies but six weeks ahead.

We learned with deep regret, on our return, of the death at an advanced age of the mother of Fr. O'Mahony, C.S.Sp., our esteemed Irish Professor. Go ndeanadh Dia trócaire ar a h-anam.

The summer term of this year is the shortest we have had for many a day—so short in fact that we shall scarcely have time to get home-sick.

APRIL 29TH.—This is Tuesday. It is not "a tuesday," but rather "the tuesday," being the day after our return. Of course, as everybody knows, nobody ever does anything on the day after coming back, except to count all those who have not yet come back. Lacking, therefore, sufficient data for our daily report, we intend to tackle briefly one of the most inveterate problems of college life.

This is a problem which skulks beneath the pillow of practically every inmate of Rock—except (?) those of the President and Dean of Discipline. It shortens our night's rest, spoils our appreciation of the sunrise, and leaves in us a strong inclination for breakfast. We refer, of course, to the Problem of Getting Up.

Why on earth, we ask, must we arise whilst the rest of the world sleeps on? It cannot be that we may hear the birds, because they sleep down in Willow Park and have more sense than to get up at such unearthly hours. It cannot be that we may admire the beauties of the dawn, because Blackrock dawns lack beauty as a rule—especially at 6.20 a.m. What then can be the reason? Ah! Dr. Leen has got it. It is because the early bird catches the worm. Of course he admits that the worm is not so benefited by his early rising, but—

APRIL 30TH.—We have discarded the "oval" for the spirit of the Oval. This being a half-day, we played our first cricket match of the season.

We remark that the Dean has put up a notice about Civil Service exams. How many will care to enter? Isn't it as hard to get in there as into our Sodality?

MAY 1ST.—People often wonder what can

be the secret of our successes upon the rugby field. Do we feed our teams on porridge, bovril or brown bread? they ask. They little think that we place all our confidence, not in material things, but in Our Lady of Victories. We fight under her glorious colours, and she guides our destinies through thick and thin to victory.

MAY 3RD.—Our Senior XI. played the juniors to-day. The game was unfinished.—Congratulations are due to the juniors on the admirable manner in which they have trained their umpires.

MAY 5TH.—The annual Quarant Ore commenced to-day with Solemn High Mass at 11 o'clock. The Senior Scholastics from the Castle sang Mitterer's Mass—a devotional treat, especially the "Gloria in Excelsis." And here we may be permitted to record our thanks for the occasions on which The Castle rendered the Gregorian Chant in our Chapel. Specially trained in the famous choir of the Seminario francese of the Holy Ghost Fathers in Rome, Rev. Dr. Michael Kennedy, C.S.Sp., has been able himself to train a remarkable group of young Theologians. The fluency and delicate shading of their interpretation make the Gregorian Chant something to remember all our lives.

The Day Students, who are training for the O'Gorman Cup, have the advantage this year of being coached by Fr. Peter Meagher, C.S.Sp., whose Cricket record the Past will surely remember.

MAY 6TH.—Dread day of Religious Instruction written examinations. But it is a day off class.

MAY 7TH.—This being the Feast of St. Joseph, we were granted a free day. Our Senior XI., in their first match of the season, defeated St. Mary's. Judging by their exhibition, we should do well in the cricket world this year.

MAY 10TH.—We regret to state that the publishers could not oblige us by printing to-day's report in large type. In a match with Masonic, who are recognised as being one of the best teams in Leinster, our 1st XI. were, after a prolonged struggle, defeated by the trifling margin of 103 runs. Well played Rock.

MAY 11TH.—Fifteen of our scholastics received the habit of the Order this morning. Rev. Dr. McQuaid preached a touching sermon on "The Religious Habit."

MAY 23RD.—Hush! In some secluded corner of the house the members of a certain

secret society donned their robes of office last night. A senior who chanced to peep through the key-hole states that the master-mind of the society sat between two figures clothed in black and held in his hand, not a hammer, but a fountain-pen. And whilst weaving in his brain dark plots of addition

been on the war-path—it was only a boxing tournament organised by Gerard O'Dea, our budding Tunney.

MAY 26TH.—We regret to state, dear reader, that the publisher will not allow us to bore you any longer with our literary efforts. In our brief notes we have endea-



ANONYMOUS ATTITUDES !

and subtraction, he announced that their motto for the present session would be "Put and Take."

In all probability our past-students have already gathered what we intend to convey. Yes, it was the Sports Committee which sat in council for the allotment of the handicaps.

MAY 25TH.—A bloody day in the annals of Blackrock! No, Fr. McQuaid has not

voured to depict to you something of our daily life here in Rock. If we have been unsuccessful we are not to blame, for there are a thousand and one things we would like to tell you about those events which make old men consider their school-days as the happiest of their lives, but our work has been ever shadowed by the thought that—the Editor will censor it all.

AN IRISH RIVER: THE BOYNE

COLM PATTON (Fourth Year A.).

THE Boyne is one of the most attractive and famous of Irish rivers. It is renowned far and near for its valley of enchanting beauty, its prominent place in Irish History, and its mystic connection with the dim and distant past.

It is a broad, brown stream, draining flat and open country, yet though no lofty mountains add splendour to the scene, its valley may well be termed a place of peace and beauty.

Above Drogheda, deep down in its fresh and fragrant bed, it winds through green and fertile land. Away behind, its many turns and twistings are lost in thick luxurious foliage. On either hand, low hills, all wooded, sweep up to the skyline, while out beyond well watered, wooded, and pleasing to the eye, the open country stretches far to bluish hills.

Down in the deep and sedgy valley, history and legend shroud almost every dell and hollow. There on the left is William's Glen, a rocky, sloping hillside dipping steeply to the river bed. There, well nigh four centuries ago—unhappy day for Ireland—victorious William led his forces against the army of King James. Not far away is Brugh na Boyne, in bygone days the burial place of Kings, forever famous in the immortal story of King Cormac. Across the stream are Ross-na-Ree, and Slane, and Tara, famous all in

records of the past, for brave and noble happenings. In Ross-na-Ree lies sleeping, Cormac, the pagan king who turned to God. At Slane St. Patrick lit his Pascal Fire which, as the Christian Faith, still burns unquenchable in the hearts of a brave and steadfast nation. At Tara, long ago, dwelt the kings of Ancient Ireland, whose sage and prudent doings can never die. Here in the Boyne, too, Fionn caught the dappled salmon from which he gained his world-wide knowledge, and in later years by the side of the same stream great Fionn was ignominiously slain by a fisherman's gaff.

Far up upon the river is Trim, the onetime stronghold of the Pale, while near the mouth is the bridgehead town of Drogheda which first withstood the shock of Cromwell's landing. In the Church of St. Peter, in this fine old city, the head of Blessed Oliver Plunkett is reverently preserved.

Below Drogheda the great stream broadens on its course, and rolls placidly onward to lose itself in the fitful sea. From the earliest times it has been a strange and fascinating river and the legends woven round it add to it a peculiar charm. Once visited the groves and dells of Boyne can never be forgotten, for they impress upon the mind an everlasting sense of mystery and delight. Boyne is, with its folklore and history, a true Irish river, from the bog in which it rises to its moaning bar at sea.



LOYALTY TO ONE'S SCHOOL

THE present pupils are merely as light-house keepers in regard to the reputation of their school. They have not been its engineers. It is simply left in their charge. It is their task to tend faithfully the light, making it shine forth, clear and resplendent—an unmistakable beacon.

Yet though a huge and magnificent structure may have been erected; one possessing a powerful light, it will not be of any use unless the keepers be faithful. No boy, then, should in any way lessen or blur this light. It can be done both at games and at work: at games, by failing to put his best into the game, for any unworthy reason; at work, by shirking it or doing little. This question of work is of just as much importance as games:

it helps to increase the honour, glory and number of boys at school, for in the country the results of the public examinations are as carefully scrutinised as the sports' results are.

Everyone possesses to some degree this spirit of loyalty. It may only be at the bottom of our other emotions, but it is there. This virtue must then be cultivated. The student should stir up his patriotic feelings with regard to his school and practise this virtue on the numerous occasions that are offered him. The best way to achieve this is to follow the exhortation of Pope Pius X.: "Obey your college rules; for in rules there is order, and in order there is peace, and in peace there is God."

THOMAS WALL (Third Year A.)



NEWMANESQUE

THE VALLEY OF THE CLOHOGUE.

THERE are many places in Ireland which provide more striking scenes of sunrise and sunset; colder and more impressive outlines of hill and cliff; richer colouring of field and wood, than the valley of the Clohogue. Yet there are few that equal in attractiveness the sequestered valley when the evening shadows first appear.

The tourist who stands on the hill above the road—and guide-book in hand—looks down the valley and across the lake, will read the names of the valley and the lake, and rivers; he will note the peaks that confront each other and stretch in double line across the water; and he will possibly identify them patiently. He will learn the reason for the long sweep of great rocks that, on the opposite side of the lake, stretches to the very water's edge. He will search for the name of the lodge that lies far beneath his feet, the name and title of its owner. Then, having exhausted the guide-book, he may re-

mark, with fine perception, that one would think one could almost throw a stone into the lake. He may even attempt to do so. But he will be too much occupied with the gathering dusk; he will wonder whether he can negotiate all those difficult hills in darkness; he will fail to notice the beauty that the scene takes on under the influence of the very twilight that makes him hurry to his car. He will not perceive the sharp yet mellow clearness of the crest before him, as the sky behind it changes to violet and the shadows on the slopes grow longer; nor the deep rich green of the fern-covered hills; nor the soft traces of mist that rise from the lake and from the rivers. In a word, he will have no inkling of the pensive, quiet, yet real loveliness of the valley of Clohogue. He will perhaps have sketched the outline in his mind, but it will be an outline only, without any hint of colour.

J. J. RYAN
(6th Year A.)

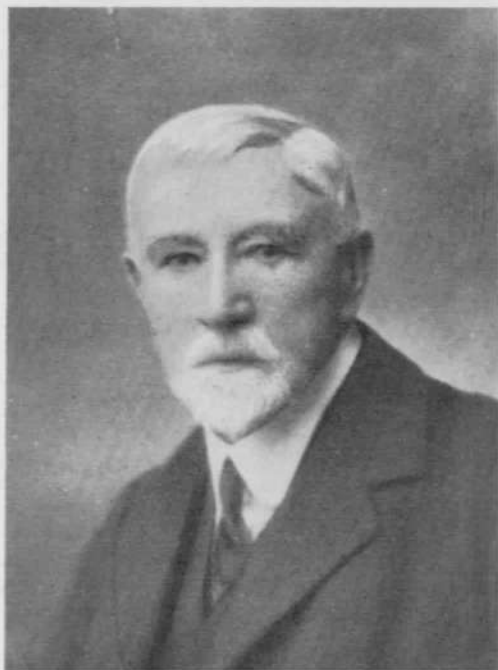
NEWS OF THE PAST

JOHN P. BUTLER is one of the oldest surviving alumni of Blackrock. He is one of those for whose constant friendliness and loyalty the College retains affectionate and grateful memories. In his high character, his genius for business and his ever-growing success his old College takes pride.

In his student days, with talents that might have won for him a high place in one of the learned professions or in the service of the State, he very sensibly chose a business career, for which he felt an attraction and an aptitude. In the College prize lists of those early days his name often occurs, but the prize he valued most then, and values still, was the medal for good conduct which was awarded to him unanimously by his teachers and fellow students. No boy in the school would think of competing with John Butler for the leadership in deportment and politeness.

His career in business has been an unbroken ascent to high success. His broad views, his shrewd foresight, his close application to work, his affability and readiness to oblige have had rich reward. He has engaged in various forms of business and has had remarkable success in all. There is no business organisation in the country that would not feel honoured and strengthened by having Mr. Butler among its directors.

The very friendly relations which existed between John Butler and his teachers at school continued through life. For Fr. Leman, Fr. Ebenrecht and Fr. Botrel he re-



JOHN P. BUTLER.

tained, while they lived, an affectionate regard, and they retained their affection for and their pride in their old pupil.

In 1910 the College had reached its fiftieth year, and the past students resolved to erect a Memorial Hall. In the work of organising the scattered students and collecting funds Mr. Butler took an active part. All the labour and responsibility of the Secretary was undertaken by him. Only those on whom some unkindly fate has imposed the duties of secretary for such a work understand how exacting and laborious the duties are. To Mr. Butler more than to any other individual was due the success of the undertaking. His own munificent contribution to the fund was equalled only by those of three others: Michael Walsh, Fr. Ml. Clarke, and the President of St. Mary's College, Trinidad.

To a man in Mr. Butler's position frequent appeals for monetary help are sure to come from various quarters. Mr. Butler gives liberally where charity or religion is concerned, but his left hand is kept in ignorance of what his right hand gives.

Mr. Butler has made his home in Killiney amid scenery of rare beauty. In everything about this home—shrubberies, lawns, greenhouses, as well as within the beautiful

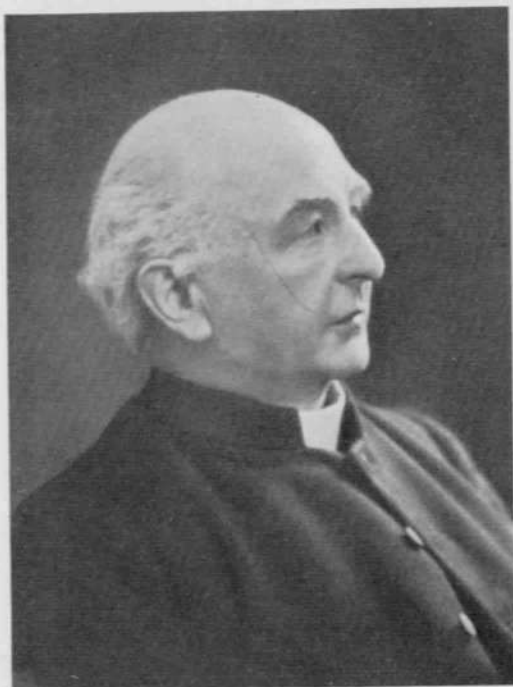
dwelling, you see abundant proofs of the fact that the culture, taste and refinement of the pupil of sixty years ago have been maturing and coming to perfection all through the years.

If Mr. Butler's career has been singularly brightened by success, it has been singularly darkened by sorrows. Again and again the angel of death has snatched from him his nearest and dearest. There are many qualities in Mr. Butler for which his friends have high admiration, but in nothing is he more admirable than in the strength with which he has bowed his head to God's decrees, and in the faith which enables him to find in religion both the consolation and sanctification of his bereavement.

Mr. Butler's example is a healthful and uplifting influence. It proves to our young men that a business career may be often a surer way to success, to influence and to honour than a profession or a State position; it shows how a man, while advancing himself, finds happiness in holding out a helping hand to others; and it shows how the severest trials may be met with fortitude when one has made virtue and religion his companions through life.

THE VERY REV. PATRICK HAYDEN, P.P., is a well-known figure in Blackrock College. Rarely, if ever, does he fail to attend our functions—religious, social or academic. And his associations with the "Rock" now extend over a period of fifty years. In 1879 he came to us as a student. Some of his contemporaries were Dr. Crehan, C.S.Sp., who is now president of Rockwell; Ignatius Rice, law agent to the Dublin Corporation; James MacMahon, late Under Secretary for Ireland, and Joe MacMahon, Inspector of Primary Schools. After four years, he passed from the "Rock" to enter Holy Cross College, Clonliffe. There he studied for the Royal University B.A. degree which he obtained in 1887. He was one of the first students to graduate from Clonliffe.

On the feast of SS. Peter and Paul, 1891, Patrick was ordained priest. His first year in the ministry was spent in the district of Coolock, and later as chaplain to Artane Industrial School, where he is still remembered. In August, 1892, he was appointed to a Curacy in the parish of Clontarf, an appointment which lasted for more than thirty-one years. During that long period



1 VERY REV. P. HAYDEN, P.P.

Father Pat laboured zealously in the midst of an ever-growing population. For twenty years he was a member of the Clontarf School Attendance Committee. He was one of the founders and for twenty-five years Chairman of the Governing Body of St. Anne's Skin and Cancer Hospital, Northbrook Road, an institution now under the care of the Charity Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul. And he had the unusual experience of baptizing and preparing for the sacraments of Penance, Blessed Eucharist and Confirmation the children of two generations. No wonder that the name of Fr. Hayden is still a household word in the parish of Clontarf.

In October, 1923, Fr. Hayden was made P.P. of St. Nicholas of Myra, Francis Street. The parish numbers 28,000 souls; it has seven national schools, which present almost 3,000 children annually for Catechetical examination, and two Hospitals, the Coombe and the Adelaide. In this populous area Father Pat continues the active life that was his in Clontarf. He is a Governor of the Coombe Hospital and a Member of its House Committee. In 1924 he was appointed a member of the School Attendance Committee for the South-West Division. He has considerably improved the

Church, Presbytery and Schools at a cost of £15,000. One finds it hard to believe now that the present Church is a hundred years old, so thoroughly has it been rejuvenated under the able administration of Fr. Hayden. His labour has brought its consolation. To-day the people of Francis Street are, perhaps, the most church-going people in Dublin. The attendance at daily Mass, evening devotions and weekly reception of the sacraments is remarkably large. And never were parishioners more at their ease with their parish priest than are those devoted people of Francis Street with Fr. Hayden. One cannot but recall the picture portrayed by Canon Sheehan of the venerable, grey-haired pastor surrounded by his homely flock when one sees Fr. Pat in the Church on Sunday moving through the crowds of men, women and children. The blessings of old age, honour, love, obedience, troops of friends are surely his.

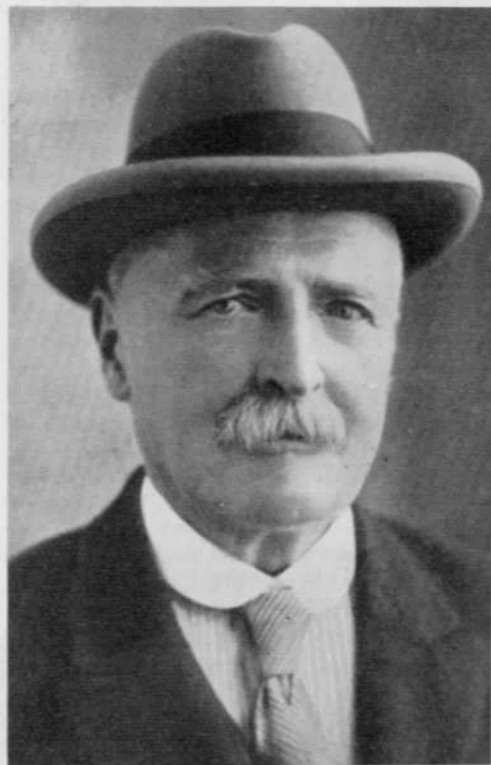
Throughout his active career, Fr. Hayden has never lost contact with his Alma Mater. He is one of the oldest members of the College Union, and for seven years was one of its secretaries. He is a vice-president of the Senior Football Club and annually presents medals for a place-kick competition. He was privileged to have for many years as pastor in Clontarf the late Fr. James Hickey, the founder of the Blackrock College Union and its first secretary. Like Fr. Hickey, Fr. Pat has always taken the greatest interest in everything that concerns the College, an interest which has often benefited both the College and the students in a very substantial way.

MR. RICHARD J. KELLY, K.C.—When you see Mr. R. J. Kelly so spruce and vigorous, you find it hard to believe that nearly sixty years have passed since he came as a pupil to Blackrock. In the College prize-lists of the early seventies of the last century, the name of Richard Kelly often occurs. At that time, the place of honour in the curriculum of studies was given to the classics, and young Kelly yielded willing homage to the charm of the Greek and Latin authors. Even still, an apt quotation from Virgil or Horace is liable to add grace to his conversation or dignity to a speech. But the prizes he won at the College were mostly for essay-writing and elocution. Even in the boy one could recognise the budding talents of the conversationalist and the writer.

He chose the Law for a profession. He was called to the Bar in 1886, and to the

Inner Bar in 1914. His talents, industry and high character have not been left unrecognised or unrewarded. A list of the positions which he has held would fill a page. We mention a few:—Assist. Legal Land Commissioner; Assisting Revising Barrister for City and Co. Limerick, for City of Cork, and Co. Dublin, for Co. Armagh, and Co. Donegal; ex-Crown Prosecutor for Co. Sligo; J.P. Co. Galway and Co. Dublin since 1887; President of the Dublin Literary Society; Director of the National Bank, etc., etc.

Mr. Kelly is a prolific writer; nor are his writings confined to legal subjects. There is hardly an Act of Parliament dealing with modern Irish questions that he has not explained and elucidated, stripped of technicalities and made intelligible to all. His work on the *Law of Newspaper Libel* was praised by Lord Russell of Killowen. His other works on law subjects are too numerous to mention. For the Catholic Truth Society, of which he was one of the founders, he has written many booklets: *St. Jarlath, Life of Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert; Life of Dr. Healy, Archbishop of Tuam; Lives of Pius*



RICHARD J. KELLY, K.C.

X. and of Benedict XV., etc. Matters of historical and archæological interest abound in Mr. Kelly's native county of Galway, and he delights in delving through the crusts under which time has buried great reputations and great events. The names of once famous bishops, soldiers and scholars are being constantly rescued from oblivion by Mr. Kelly.

Mr. Kelly is an interesting and pleasant conversationalist. He has travelled much. He is a man of varied and accurate information, and his early talent for elocution has not abandoned him. When conversing with him you feel that he aims quite as much at giving you pleasure as at conveying or receiving information. From a chance meeting with him in a tram or in the street you come away with a better opinion of yourself than you had before you met him.

Ever since his student days Mr. Kelly has kept in close contact with his Alma Mater, taking a leading part in every organisation that aimed at benefiting the College. His pen, his time, and his purse have always been at the service of his old school. When Fr. James Hickey organised the Reffé Memorial celebration in 1896, the committee that brought that movement to such a brilliantly successful issue had for chairman Mr. R. J. Kelly. The speech delivered by the chairman on that occasion, in the presence of Archbishop Walsh and a distinguished gathering, was long remembered.

In 1899, Mr. Kelly helped to bring into existence the Blackrock College Union. The first president of the new Society was the late Dr. McEvoy. In the following year he was succeeded in the presidential office by R. J. Kelly, who is now the oldest surviving ex-president.

Mr. Kelly's career is for our students a stimulating influence. The close application to work, and the high principles of conduct which marked his student days have clung to him through life, have raised him to honourable positions, have sustained him in difficulties and reverses, and have secured for him, in his mature age, the favours of fortune and the esteem of men.

PATRICK J. KEAWELL entered the Civil Service department at Blackrock College in 1880. He had previously spent two years at Rockwell, where he won a prize in the Middle Grade in 1879, the first year of the Intermediate examinations. In May, 1882, he obtained a high place in the competitive

examination open to the United Kingdom for lower division Clerkships.

On entering the Service, Mr. Keawell was assigned to the G.P.O., London, where he remained until 1896. In that year, at his own request he was transferred to the secretariat of the G.P.O., Dublin. Steadily he rose in the clerical scale until he finally reached the important position of principal clerk, which he retained for many years.



PATRICK J. KEAWELL.

Mr. Keawell was an active member of the Southwark Irish Literary Club, which later became the "Irish Literary Society." In the eighties we find him in the Pan-Celtic Society of Dublin, and in him the early Gaelic League had a very hardworking pioneer of the Irish language movement.

In recent years he has fulfilled many noteworthy commissions. On the setting up of the Provisional Government of Saorstát Eireann in 1922, he was one of the officials sent to London to make arrangements with the British Post Office for the taking over of the Irish Post Office and the separation of the postal, telegraph and telephone services of the two countries. In 1924, he was selected by the Government as a Delegate to the Universal Postal Congress at Stockholm,

and signed, as a Plenipotentiary, the several International Postal Conventions resulting from the labours of the Congress. He acted in a similar capacity at the Conference of the International Telegraph Union which took place in Paris in 1925, and signed on behalf of the Irish Free State the new International Telegraph Convention. And in 1927 he was again commissioned by the Government with plenipotentiary powers as head of the Delegation to the International Radio Congress at Washington, where he signed the International conventions governing the use of radio-telegraphy and radio-telephony which were drawn up by the Congress.

Having reached the limit of age prescribed for the Civil Service, he retired from the Department of Posts and Telegraphs in 1928, after a service of nearly 46 years. But Mr. Keawell's services were not at an end. Perhaps his greatest service to the Church and Ireland has been reserved for what we might have thought would be the leisure-hour of life. Mr. Keawell's name figured on the first list of Free State Censors set up by the recent Censorship Bill. His acceptance of this onerous position was an act of courage and devotedness which will, we hope, prove an inspiration to us all and be for himself a rich source of merit with God. "Bene merenti": we may already pay him the tribute of our Catholic gratitude.

VERY REV. M. S. CANON MACMAHON.—It is a pleasure in our first issue to make mention of Canon MacMahon. His has been a busy and fruitful Priesthood. Ordained in 1904, after several years had been spent here, Fr. McMahon was appointed Dean in Holy Cross College, Clonliffe. He filled this position until 1923, when he became Vice-President, but during all these years his priestly zeal found an outlet in very many activities of the Ministry. Prison Chaplain, Director of Sodalitys, Professor of Liturgy at successive Summer Courses: these are but a few of his works. *The Liturgical Catechism* that issued recently from his pen is known throughout the country and beyond its frontiers. It is not only a work of vast erudition but one of deep piety: it teaches not Liturgy but the Liturgical life. In 1927 Fr. MacMahon became President of the College in which he had already worked since his Ordination, and in 1928 was made Canon. We wish him many years of work in the Sacred Ministry.



BRIAN D. O'KENNEDY.

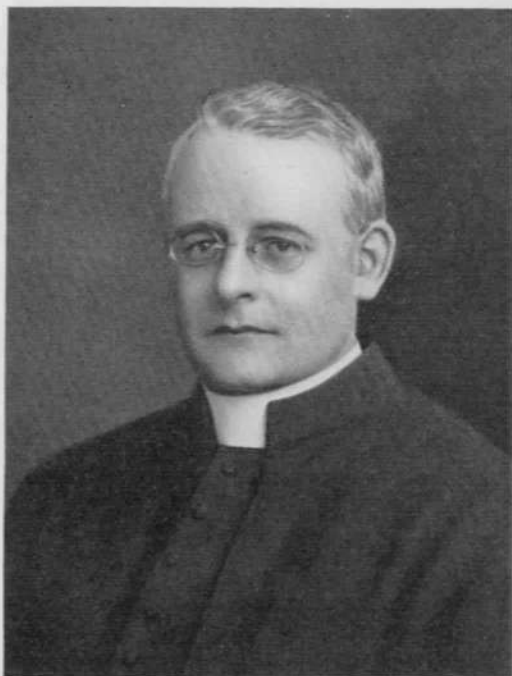
BRIAN D. O'KENNEDY.—More than twenty years have elapsed since Brian O'Kennedy left Blackrock. During that period he has pursued with much success a commercial career. On leaving College, he entered the firm of Messrs. Eason & Son, Ltd. Whilst there he became interested in the development of modern advertising practice and made an intensive study of the subject with an American Correspondence College. To turn the theoretical knowledge thus acquired to practical account, Mr. O'Kennedy resigned his position at Eason's, and accepted a post on the advertisement side of *St. Anthony's Annals*. After a year in that position, he joined with Mr. Kevin J. Kenny in forming the first service advertising agency, on the American principle, in Ireland. The business prospered surprisingly well; in a short time many hands were employed and Mr. O'Kennedy became Agency Manager and later Vice-Principal. He remained in the firm in this capacity until 1926, when he founded the advertising agency of O'Kennedy-Brindley, Ltd., of which he is Managing Director. This firm is a recognised leader in the advertising profession. It has a large staff of expert writers and draughtsmen, and handles the entire advertis-

ing arrangements of many well-known Irish firms, as well as the Irish arrangements of some of the largest advertisers on the other side of the Channel.

Mr. O'Kennedy is also the founder of the Publicity Club of Ireland. In 1924 he was leader of the Irish Free State delegation to the International Advertising Convention held in London, in which capacity he signed the famous Peace resolution which was subscribed to by almost a score of other National representatives. He is possessed of high literary talent and has contributed stories and articles to a number of periodicals. He has written many articles on advertising subjects, and is Irish correspondent to the leading advertising journal. When we were about to publish the ANNUAL, naturally we turned to Mr. O'Kennedy. It is a great pleasure to set on record our appreciation of his unfailing courtesy and wise assistance. The ANNUAL itself, we are certain, speaks for his skilful direction.

THE REV. RICHARD MACNEVIN, B.A., D.D., is now a professor at Holy Cross College, Clonliffe. Fr. Richard was with us for five years. Having passed the matriculation in 1917, he left the 'Rock to enter the diocesan seminary. Three years later he took his degree, heading the list with first-class honours. The following year he went to the Irish College, Rome, and on March 7th, 1925, was ordained at St. John Lateran's. In June of the same year he attained the highest scholastic distinction of his theological course when the Doctorate of Divinity was conferred upon him at the Propaganda University. On returning to Dublin in July, his first appointment was chaplain to St. Bricin's Military Hospital. In the November following he was appointed Chaplain to the Carmelite Convent, Roebuck, Dundrum, which position he held until his present appointment in July, 1929. Since December, 1926, he has been assistant diocesan examiner.

Whilst a student here, Fr. Richard was a prominent figure in the life of the College. In the class-room he gave early proof of those abilities which brought him so many distinctions in later years. He was a prize winner in the Intermediate; on one occasion he secured prizes in three distinct groups, an evidence of his wide scholarship. He was gifted with a power of literary expression rarely found in students of more mature years. This gift brought him the Union



REV. RICHARD A. MACNEVIN, D.D.

Medal for English essay-writing on more than one occasion, and gave him unusual prominence at the meetings of the debating society. At the college concerts, too, he was a notable performer; his violin solos always evoked the highest praise; even the restless, noisy Juniors paid him the homage of their silent attention. But whether in the classroom or on the concert platform, Fr. Richard always enjoyed the well-won respect of all his comrades.

The first letter of encouragement we received when we were thinking of starting an ANNUAL was the very kind note sent by Dr. MacNevin: it is but another proof of an unswerving loyalty to his old school.

DR. A. SPAIN (1909-1914), who is a B.A. of first-class honours in mental and moral philosophy, has already secured many distinctions in the medical profession. He graduated M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., in 1924, and for the year following acted as assistant to the Professor of Anatomy at University College, Dublin. In September, 1925, he was appointed Assistant Master of the National Maternity Hospital, Holles Street, and in the October of 1927 was appointed Assistant Gynaecologist to the Mater Hospital, the posi-

tion which he now occupies. Last year, Dr. Spain added another laurel to his crown, by securing the M.A.O. degree, and was further honoured by being made a member of the British College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

In addition to these professional and academic distinctions, Alec has won triumphs



DR. ALEXANDER SPAIN.

in another field. He was a member of our Junior Cup team which won the trophy for the first time in 1910. Four years later, he captained our "under 18," and in 1924 led the University College team to victory in the Leinster Senior Cup competition. In the same season he achieved the highest rugby honour, the much coveted International Cap, being selected to play for Ireland against the Waratahs.

Dr. Spain is still quite a young man. The brilliancy of his early career gives promise of great things in the future. And notwithstanding all his honours, Alec is most modest and unassuming. In all the spheres of his activity he has endeared himself to his colleagues and has been remarkable for the enthusiasm he brings to every work, whether athletic or professional.

During the past year, Dr. Spain married Miss O'Mara, daughter of the late Senator

O'Mara, Limerick. We wish the happy couple many years of blessing.

P. J. KELLY came to Blackrock in 1880, at the age of 16. He was one of a numerous family, Dalcassians of West Clare—all tall, and broad-chested, scholarly and athletic.

Gifted by nature with a very liberal measure of physical and intellectual qualities, he resolved to cultivate both carefully, and to make each help to bring the other to its full development. Physical exercise would keep him "fit" for hard study, and the fatigue of study would be relieved and dissipated by strenuous exercise. He was an exhibitioner in every grade of the Intermediate; and later, at the Royal University Examinations, he won first class exhibitions in three successive years.

At that time the Inspectorship of Schools was considered one of the most desirable prizes offered to scholarship. Competitors for the position were numerous. The Examination was quite as difficult as that for the Indian Civil Service. The programme was long and varied. For six hours a day during a whole fortnight the examination continued. The fatigue of it tested both brain and muscle. P. J.'s fatigue vanished when he was informed that he had got first place in the examination and had got first in no fewer than six subjects, having a margin of 320 marks over the second candidate.

This was in '88. Meanwhile P. J. had been winning fame in other contests. In 1885 he had crossed to London and won the English High Jump Championship, defeating two Cambridge University men, and a famous athlete named Tom Ray. For this victory he was awarded a splendid cup and a gold medal.

The Gaelic Championships for 1887 were held in Tralee. Crowds went to the meeting to see Byrd Page, "the American Marvel," beating the world's record at the High Jump. *Sport* of August 6th describes the scene: "Page's victory was thought certain. Quiet, unassuming P. J. Kelly, of the French College, Blackrock, was never dreamt of as a dangerous opponent . . . The sight of his fine athletic form on the ground gave confidence . . . Both competitors jumped 6ft. 1½ ins., the best ever done at a championship. . . . Kelly jumps with gracefulness and dash." On the same occasion, Kelly cleared 10ft. 1in. at the Pole Jump.

In 1888, while still a student in the College, Kelly won the High and Pole Jump



P. J. KELLY.

Championships at the Amateur Athletic Championships of all Ireland at Ballsbridge. He won the Irish Championship three times in the High Jump and three times in the Pole Jump.

In the correspondence of Fr. Huvetys, president of the College ('80-'89) we find a passage referring to P. J. Kelly: "This young man, by the honours he has won in scholarship and in athletics, has acquired a great ascendancy over his fellow-students, and his influence is always used to promote good order, and to maintain a high moral tone."

Now, after forty years of devoted service, Mr. Kelly has retired from the Inspectorship. In his books and in golf he finds means of continuing the life of a student-athlete. In his retirement he knows he has the respect and the blessings of the teachers to whom he was invariably fair, friendly and helpful.

Our sincere congratulations to MR. THOMAS MURPHY, B.A., B.L., who has become Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, and to MR. H. B. O'HANLON, who was recently appointed Taxing Master. In our next issue we hope to publish an account of the career of each of these Past Students, who

have reflected such credit on their Alma Mater.

THOMAS J. McELLIN came to Blackrock in 1907, and spent six years in the College. During that time he passed through the various grades of the Intermediate, and was prominent in athletic contests. He is now engaged in extensive business concerns in Balla and Castlebar. It was due to his enterprise that Creameries were erected at Balla, Castlebar and Westport in 1928 for the purpose of developing and organising dairy industries. In the following year he was elected President of the Mayo Co-operative Creameries Ltd. He has to his credit the invention of a remarkable electrical machine which tests, weighs, counts and packs eggs automatically, operations which would otherwise demand the services of at least five persons. This machine attracted considerable attention at the Dublin Spring Show, 1929, when it obtained the premier award.

In addition to these business activities, Thomas finds time for athletic pursuits. He is especially interested in handball. In 1926, he was elected president of the Connaught Handball Council, and in 1930 he was a member of the All-Ireland Executive.



THOMAS J. McELLIN.



SENATOR JOHN E. McELLIN.

SENATOR JOHN F. McELLIN, like his brother, spent six years at Blackrock. He was elected to the Senate in 1928, and since then has brought many motions before the Oireachtas. From his schooldays Senator McEllin has been prominent in athletic circles. For two successive years he played on our Senior Schools team which won the Cup. In later years he became interested in Gaelic football and was for several seasons captain of the Mayo Football Team which for the first time brought the All-Ireland Championship to Connaught.

We offer our congratulations to the REV. JAMES NEVILLE, C.S.Sp., REV. V. DINAN, C.S.Sp., and REV. D. CONNAUGHTON, C.S.Sp., who were ordained at All Hallows, Drumcondra, last June. Fr. James Neville said his first Holy Mass in the College Chapel where as a boy he had so often assisted at the same Holy Sacrifice, and where, perhaps, he first heard the call to religious life. We wish him every blessing in the work of the Apostolate.

MILLO MAHER, who entered St. Patrick's College, Thurles, in September, 1926, is now studying theology at the Irish College, Paris.

Jack, Aquin and Dick, brothers of Milo, are with us at present. His eldest brother, Jim, is soon to be ordained. Congratulations to the first priest of the family.

THE REV. MORGAN CROWE was ordained about the same time at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. Whilst the oils were still fresh upon his hands, one of the first places he visited was his old Alma Mater. We are grateful for the remembrance. Fr. Morgan is chaplain to the Colettine Convent, Donnybrook. May the years of his priestly life yield abundant fruit.

DR. PATRICK A. CROWLEY has completed a brilliant course in University College, Cork. In 1923, he obtained first place and first class honours in the first university examinations in Science and Medicine, and was awarded a College Scholarship. In 1924, he obtained first place and first class honours in the second university examination in Medicine, and was awarded the "Charles" Gold Medal in Anatomy and a College Scholarship. In 1925, he secured first place and first class honours in the third examination in Medicine and was awarded a College Scholarship, which he retained for two years. In 1927, he was awarded the Clinical exhibitions in Surgery and Medicine offered that year by the College,



DR. PATRICK CROWLEY.

and he obtained the M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. degrees with honours.

Dr. Crowley is now house surgeon to Dudley Road Hospital, Birmingham. He came to Rock in 1919. During his three years here he was remarkable for his diligent application to his studies. Of a retiring disposition, he was a genial and trustworthy companion, beloved by all who knew him. His brother Matt is at present with us.

We offer Dr. Crowley our congratulations, and avail ourselves of this opportunity to express to him our feelings of happiness on his remarkable successes in the past, and to wish him a continuance of like good fortune in the future.

THE REV. AMBROSE KELLY, C.S.Sp., sailed for the Vicariate of Sierra Leone, B.W. Africa, last October. Fr. Ambrose is the third priest in a family of four boys. With his brothers Paddy and Jim, he came to Blackrock in 1913. From the beginning the brothers distinguished themselves at their studies and their games. Ambrose, perhaps, was the most prominent of the three. For two seasons he was captain of the Senior Cricket XI., being a skilful batsman and a destructive bowler. In 1918, he played out-half on the S.C.T. and obtained an inter-



REV. AMBROSE KELLY, C.S.Sp.

provincial cap. In later years, again as half-back, he made history on the senior football team. His elusive drop-kicks were the bane of all opposition; scarcely a match passed without his drop-goal. His last appearance at Lansdowne Road was in the position of full-back. So brilliant was his performance on the occasion that in the opinion of many Crawford at his best could concede little to Kelly.

But it is not as an athlete that Fr. Ambrose would wish to be remembered. His ideals belong to a higher and holier region. Towards the end of his school-days the promptings of grace were felt, the call to the missionary life was heard, and 1918 found Ambrose in the Novitiate at Kimmage Manor. In 1919 he made his religious profession, and then for three years he studied philosophy, taking his degree with distinction in 1922. He was ordained priest in 1928, and in the following year set sail for the Africa which had long been the object of his longings and his hopes. Thither our blessing follows him, with a fervent prayer for many years of fruitful ministry.

PHILIP J. COFFEY, whilst on a tour from America, called some time ago with his son, who is a qualified engineer, and his grandson. Phil was a student here some forty years ago, and has happy memories and many humorous stories to tell of those early days.

HUGH McENTEE sends inquiries all the way from Sydney as to the success of our Senior Schools Team. You will be glad to hear Hugh, that for the fourth year in succession and the twenty-ninth of the competition, the trophy is still under the care of the good Brother Benignus.

We were pleased to see again SIR JOHN JOYCE BRODERICK, Commercial Adviser, The British Embassy, Washington, who spent an evening with us.

P. A. KELLY'S name figured in the present New Year's honours list for knighthood. He is a Commissioner of Police in Bombay, and holds a distinguished record. As a student in Blackrock, he secured an exhibition every year at the Intermediate Examinations; his university course was equally brilliant. It has been remarked that he has done more than any other man to reorganise the civil forces in Bombay. We tender Sir Patrick our congratulations.

JOHN O'REGAN called to see his many friends at the Rock last September, before setting out for Rome. John passed the Leaving Certificate examination in 1927, and then, like so many Rock boys before him, he went to Holy Cross College, Clonliffe. Last year he was selected to fill a vacancy in the Irish College, Rome. We congratulate him on the honour and wish him every success in his new sphere.

TIM O'DRISCOLL, FINBAR O'SULLIVAN and JAMES GOSSON entered our Novitiate at Kimmage Manor in August, 1929. W. ROGAN went to Holy Cross College, Clonliffe, another link in the long chain. To each of them we send our hearty congratulations with a prayer for perseverance.

FR. JAMES KELLY, O.D.C., the youngest of the four brothers, after leaving the Rock in 1921, entered the novitiate of the Discalced Carmelites at Bruges, Belgium, where he assumed the name of Br. Malachy. He made his philosophical and theological studies on the Continent, and was ordained in June, 1927. Shortly after his ordination, mis-



REV. FR. JAMES KELLY, O.D.C.

sionaries were required for work in distant India. Fr. Malachy was the first to volunteer, but his superiors decided otherwise. He is now a professor of Dogmatic Theology at the International Carmelite College, Corso d'Italia, Rome. We congratulate him on the signal honour of being called to teach Theology at the centre of the Faith.

Among recent promotions, we note with pleasure that MR. THOMAS J. MORRIS, who has been appointed Private Secretary to the Minister for Finance. Since 1920 Mr. Morris has acted as Secretary of the Blackrock College Union.

SUPERINTENDENT ROBERT DOWNEY, B.E., paid us a visit recently. He is looking remarkably well, and is the same cheerful, good-humoured Robert as ever. He was in Rock from 1914-18; Fr. F. O'Carroll, now in California, Dr. MacNevin and himself were close friends. The three of them were prize-winners in the Intermediate. After leaving Rock, Robert took his degree in Engineering, and later on accepted a position in the Garda. He is stationed at Sligo. We hope to receive many visits from Robert in the future.

RICHARD REYNOR is doing very well at business in his native town of Durban. Dick, in his last letter, makes anxious enquiries about his chief friends—The Deans! Yet he has happy memories of his College. He writes often; Dick's last letter contained a request for a collection of College views. We hope the ANNUAL will satisfy him and provoke many another letter.

Congratulations to JASPER WILSON, who secured third place in a recent Pharmaceutical Examination. Jasper is now an apprentice at Messrs. Roche & Co., O'Connell St.

DAVE O'LEARY, WILLIE WHITLAW, and P. MULCAHY were successful in their entrance examination for College of Surgeons. Dave was scrum-half on our Cup team this year. Congratulations!

GERARD CLANCY has passed for the Hibernian Bank and is now stationed at Derry.

M. J. LAFFAN has been appointed to the Wicklow branch of the same bank.

JOHN DONOVAN is attached to the National Bank, Limerick.

PETER O'FLYNN and BRENDAN GLYNN have successfully passed the Solicitors' Preliminary Exam. The former is apprenticed to Mr. Conroy of Galway; the latter to Dr. Comyn of Loughrea. JOE KENNEDY, another past Rock student, is also a law apprentice in Loughrea. Peter distinguished himself on the Galway U.C. rugby team during the past season; while in Rock he played on a winning Junior and Senior Schools team. Brendan was one of the outstanding forwards in the Senior Schools competition for two years.

The brothers, GERALD and DERMOT O'ROURKE, are also law apprentices. Gerald is with Mr. Canning, of Ballinamore. Dermot is at Naas with Browne & McCann, of which firm Mr. Peter McCann is a past Rock man.

Two other of our students who won fame in the athletic world and have since adopted the law as a profession are JOE MCCARROLL and LAURIE McMAHON. Joe played a prominent part in our Cup victories of '27 and '28; the forwards always felt happy when they saw the ball moving in his direction. Laurie's athletic achievements need no mention here. They are fully recorded elsewhere in this number. Joe's many school friends will be sorry to hear of the death of his father, which occurred early last April. In their name we tender him the expression of our sincere sympathy.

Hearty congratulations to LOUIS HUGHES on winning the gold medal in the Senior Violin Competition at the recent Feis Ceoil. On the same day another member of his family secured first place in the Senior Piano Competition. Louis always received an ovation at our concerts; we hope we shall hear him often in the future.

As we go to press, we received news of MR. MICHAEL RYAN, B.L., Brighton. The King has conferred on him recently the distinction of the O.B.E. The record of this staunch old friend is worth more than a brief notice. In our next issue we hope to review his activities. Seán Morrissey and Jim English, his relatives, are still with us, links with the past, of which Michael Ryan was such a brilliant figure.

Of those who left us last year, the following are now doing first medical at U.C.D.:—

James Traynor, Borgia Harnett, James Loftus and Dan Sheehan.

In the 2nd year's medicine there are J. Hanly, D. Ward, G. Ryan, J. Jordan, C. Grey, and Cuthbert Stanford.

E. Fleming and R. Hayes are doing their third medical.

Tim Crowley, John F. Sheehan and R. A. Stanford are in their 4th year; whilst J. McGlade and C. Bermingham are in their final year.

Congratulations to Dr. O'Callaghan, Dr. J. Cronin and Dr. T. Martin, who qualified last year. Dr. O'Callaghan secured first place in his final examination. He also obtained the Bellingham Gold Medal in Medicine, and the McArdle Gold Medal in Surgery, at St. Vincent's Hospital in June, 1929.

In first Engineering, Rock is represented by G. O'Nolan. F. Crilly and J. Fogarty are in their final year.

In the Arts Faculty, A. Meaney, J. Whelan, P. Toner, B. O'Nolan and L. Hughes are doing first year. John F. O'Sullivan is doing a similar course in U.C.C. Louis Hughes is also doing first Science.

M. Harkins, A. Hampson, T. O'Neill, J. Ryan, C. O'Nolan are in second year. Tim O'Neill is also doing second year Commerce. J. B. Timoney and J. O'Meara are in degree year.

Joe Kenny is doing first year's Law. B. Connolly, E. English, M. Lavan and C. Rutledge are Solicitors' Apprentices. P. Nugent and T. Donovan are doing B.L. course this year.

In the Science Faculty, Vivian de Valera and Louis Hughes are in first year. Russell Stanford is doing the B.Sc. in Physiology and Pathology.

Denis Hegarty is doing final Commerce. Peadar O'Beirne, of Galway, is taking up Commerce as a career.

J. O'Gorman hopes to take his degree in Architecture this year.

In Queen's University, Belfast; Martin McCall is our only representative. He is studying for Law.

A MORNING PRAYER

Kneeling before Thee, at my bed,
In fervent hope, I pray,
O Jesus! by Thy Life-Blood shed,
Be at my side, to-day.

Each little act that I do well,
Each little word I say,
Each thought that in my heart shall dwell,
I give Thee, Lord, to-day.

Each tiny want that I shall feel,
Each moment grave or gay,
Each wish that from my soul shall steal,
I offer Thee, to-day.

Take them, O Lord, and make them Thine,
And give them worth for aye;
Enrich them with Thy grace divine,
Lest they be lost to-day.

And guide me through the deep defile
Of life's lone, toilsome way;
Lest I should wander into guile
And far from Thee, to-day.

M.C.



LIFE

The world is God's mill;
We, threads undivine,
By doing God's will,
Work out his design.

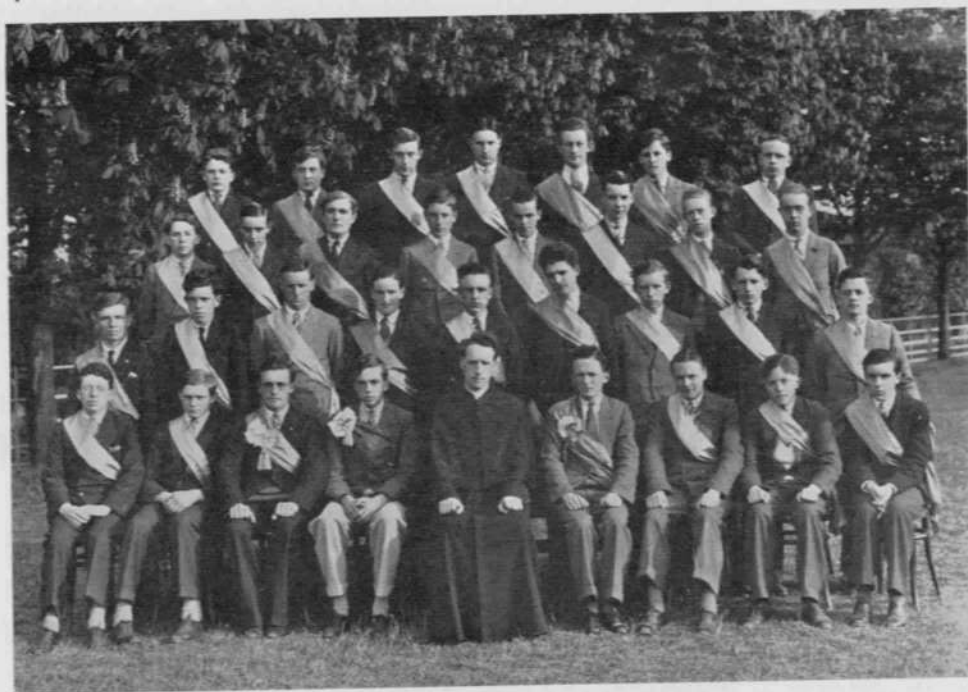
NEMO.

THE ANNUAL RECEPTION OF THE RELIGIOUS HABIT

IT is the wish of Holy Church, voiced by more than one of her Councils, that those whom she calls to the priestly and religious state should learn to bear the yoke of the Lord from their youth. The beautiful practice has, accordingly, been consistently followed by the Congregation of the Holy Ghost and of the Holy Heart of Mary, of clothing its aspirants in the religious habit at the con-

tor of Junior Scholastics. The impressive ceremony took place in the College Chapel (witness of many a similar reception), in presence of the Community, the students, the relatives and the fellow-scholastics of the fifteen who knelt in the sanctuary.

After the invocation of the Holy Ghost in the "Veni Creator Spiritus," sung by all present, Rev. Father McQuaid, C.S.Sp., in a brief sermon, explained to those present the



THE SODALITY OF THE CHILDREN OF MARY.

clusion of their secondary studies. Fifteen postulants from the Junior Scholasticate which is attached to Blackrock College were the privileged recipients of this honour on Sunday, May 11th, within the octave of the Feast of the Solemnity of St. Joseph, Patron of the Universal Church.

Rev. Father Superior, representing the Superior-General of the Congregation, presided, assisted by Rev. Father Farrell, Direc-

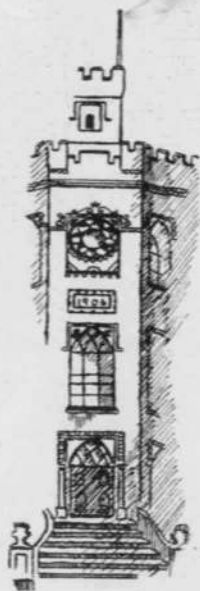
significance of the ceremony at which it was their good fortune to assist. They should, perhaps, be spectators or actors in the reception of uniforms of worldly fame; seldom could they see fifteen young men put on the uniform of the service of Jesus Christ; for that was what the religious costume signified—Death to the world and to self, Life to God in Jesus Christ. These young men had done voluntarily in life what all should have to do

at life's close—part from all that is earthly; the shroud of death is a religious habit—they were gathered together to see fifteen youths privileged to put it on in life. Unlike the dress of the great religious orders of the Church, that of the Holy Ghost Fathers, the Rev. preacher pointed out, was neither striking nor ostentatious. It represented in its simplicity the vocation of its wearers—to minister to the most abandoned souls, especially those of the negro races, and to accept willingly the onerous works for which labourers could be found by Mother Church, only with the greatest difficulty. But if God had chosen the weak ones of the earth to confound the strong, he had also given them thereby a double claim to the Divine friendship of His Son: the title of the Congregation was “of the Holy Ghost and of the Holy Heart of Mary.” Mystically conceived of the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary, its children were therefore in a special sense the brothers of Jesus Christ. Every day, from this happy morning of their reception, the fifteen chosen ones should pray, while donning collar, soutane and cincture, for the virtues of Obedience, Poverty and Chastity. The fools and the liars of this world saw nothing in these things but death and bitterness: fifteen youths saw, and chose,

in them this morning Joy and Life in Christ Jesus.

The preacher then commented in turn on the beautiful prayers said by the members of the Congregation, as they clothed themselves with the principal portions of the habit, and finally exhorted the newly-clothed to be “faithful unto death” that they might receive the “crown of life,” which is God.

The sermon concluded, the postulants advanced to the foot of the altar, where, having petitioned to be received as Scholastics of the Congregation, and declared their realisation of the importance of the step they took, they received the religious costume and retired to the sacristy where they vested. Returning to the sanctuary clothed in their livery as soldiers of Christ, they gave thanks to God at the foot of the altar for the privilege which He had deigned to bestow upon them. They besought His Divine help, through the intercession of Our Lady, to enable them to correspond to the great grace which they had received. They were then given their respective names in Religion and presented with the beads of the Congregation. Solemn Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament followed, with the singing of the Magnificat. The ceremony closed with the Holy Ghost Fathers' Missionary Hymn. R.W.



members were received into the ranks of the Children of Mary :—

B. McCall.	B. Kiernan.
T. Weldon.	R. O'Neill.
R. Maher.	F. Golden.
I. O'Ryan.	T. Barry.
J. Sweeney.	F. Doyle.
C. Ramsay.	W. O'Brien.
J. O'Leary.	B. O'Hara.
E. Colleton.	A. Lambert.

J. Merrigan.

On the same day seventeen new members were admitted into The Holy Angels' Sodality. These were :—

P. Corbett.	S. O'Reilly.
R. Eager.	A. Power.
R. Gray.	J. Montgomery.
M. Lynch.	J. Gorman.
Don. Kelleher.	L. Cullen.

H. Thornberry.
T. McMahon.
J. O'Sullivan.

F. Lahiffe.
V. O'Connor.
M. Dunne.

J. Garrett.

Soon after the reception, the officers were chosen by election. The results were as follows :—

Officers of the Senior Sodality of The Children of Mary :—

N. Macauley, *Prefect*.

J. D. Maher, *Vice-Prefect*.

J. Barry, *Master of Ceremonies*.

Officers of the Junior Sodality of the Holy Angels :—

I Healy, *Prefect*.

J. Glancy, *Vice-Prefect*.

W. McCarroll, *Master of Ceremonies*.

N. MACAULEY } *Prefects*.
I. HEALY }



PAIUIR MÁTAR AN DEÓPAIÚE

RÓ-GEÁRR AN OÍCE DEIRE SIN LE CÉILE,
RÓ-ÉAPARÓ A TÁINIS FÁINNE GEAL AN LAE.
LE BRISEAD CROÍDE A CONNAICEAS AN FÉILEACHT,
AN OÍCE SUL AR FÁS MO PÁRÓIN MÉ.
AET NÍOR SÍLEAS DEÓR LE H-ÉIRIGE GEAL NA
GRÉINE
NUAIR A CUGAS MO MÍLE BEANNACT SO BRÓNAC
ÓÓ,
DO CHUIRÓ SÉ UAIM SAN CAOINEAD 'IS SAN
TRÉANAD,
MO PÁRÓIN BOECT, MO MAICÍN BÁN, SO DEÓ.
IS MINIC A SEASAIM AR ÉLADAC AN IARTAIR
ÓRÓD

NUAIR A DÍOS NA FAOILEÁIN IMTIGTE CÚN
SUAIN,
AS BREACNUGAD ROMÁIN TAR CONNAID NA
FAIRRGE MÓIRE
A GORT MO PÁRÓIN SEANAMAIL UAIM SO BUAN.
A'S SUÍDÍM CÚN MUIRE TRÓCAIREAC NA
NDRÁSTA
MO PÁRÓIN A SEOLAD ARAIS CUGAIM FÁ
DEÓRÓ,
Ó A MUIRE NÁ BÍ A'M SEANAD 'IS BÉAD SÁSTA
DUL SO SOILBIR CHUIS ÁR O'TIGEARNNA ANNSIN
SO DEÓ.

1. U. A. C.

THE DRAMATIC SOCIETY



IN sketching the career of the Dramatic Society, we may be pardoned if we refer to the performance of "Thompson in Tir na n-Og," on December 8th, 1928, for this date marks the revival of the Society.

Those who understand the organisation needed for a Dramatic Society, will always seek to find the very small group of persons (or the one person) responsible for the staging of a play. The arrival of Fr. Michael Mackey, C.S.Sp., and Mr. J. C. O'Brien, at almost the same moment, augured well for our Theatre. No doubt, Mr. P. J. Delaney's little Orchestra had already charmed us on several occasions, and Mr. C. P. Fitzgerald had won very high marks with his Intermediate Choir; but, for many reasons, the stage was untenanted. Fr. Mackey and Mr. O'Brien lost no time in getting to work, the latter bringing to his task a mature professional skill, long since tested in the Rathmines and Rathgar Dramatic Society. Then, in the background and flitting among the scenes—which he had himself constructed—was the indispensable, tall figure of the Bursar, Fr. Burke. How necessary is money even to idealists of the stage! As we speak of him, let us record our grateful appreciation of his latest efforts at perfecting our Theatre, on the most remarkably modern lines. Our President, Rev. Dr. Leen, has shown a vigorous interest in our work, and the Dean of Studies—well, he has, at least, not blocked us, though we often wonder if he reckons up the minutes we "lose" from study at the practices.

On the eventful December 8th, 1928, a vocal and instrumental entertainment preceded the play. If we may mention any items for



"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."

T. MacMahon, J. Murray, S. O'Reilly, P. Hobson.

praise, we should like to give prominence to J. F. O'Sullivan's "Shipmates o' Mine." John F. has a voice of beautiful quality. Louie Hughes, winner this year at the Feis Ceoil of the Senior Violin Medal, captured the admiration of a very large audience by his treatment of Ellerton's "Rondino."

The account of the comedy, "Thompson in Tir na n-Og," is well given by the Dramatic Critic of the *Evening Herald* :—

"As Thompson, Gearoid Cosgrove was an instantaneous success. His personation of the Orangeman who was "blew up" in a sham fight and found himself in the land of youth was excellent, and given with a clever sense of restraint unusual in one so young. John Ryan made an impressive High King, and was excellently supported by Brendan McCourt and Niall Macauley as Finn and Conan Mac Morna, who spoke their lines with well-trained clearness. Bradley McCall, as Angus, interpreted the part of the magician in a most convincing manner, while Maurice Walsh, who possesses a fine sense of the dramatic, was an impressive Cuchulain.

"In most dramatic performances produced by schoolboys, the female parts must naturally be difficult and often suffer through the diffidence of the actors in so unfamiliar a rôle, but this was by no means the case on Saturday evening. Eamonn de Valera made a dignified and perfectly convincing Queen Maeve, while Master Seumas O'Reilly was a winsome Grania. The entire performance reflected the greatest credit on the actors

themselves and on their coach, Mr. O'Brien. The President, Very Rev. Dr. Leen, in a happy speech in conclusion, expressed the general opinion of the audience when he conveyed his thanks to the boys and their instructors, Mr. Patrick Delaney, professor of

the orchestra; Mr. C. P. Fitzgerald, professor of singing; and Mr. O'Brien, professor of elocution, for a thoroughly enjoyable evening, and expressed the hope that a similar entertainment might be staged in the near future."

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT, DECEMBER 8th, 1928.

PART I.

1. Orchestra—"Secrets (*Ancliffe*)."
2. Vocal Quartette—"Minstrel Boy" (*Smith*).—F. Whitney, A. Short, M. Brunicardi, J. Kavanagh.
3. Piano Solo—Valse (*Chopin*).—Master J. Corless.
4. Song—"Shipmates o' Mine" (*Sanderson*).—Master J. F. O'Sullivan.
5. Violin Solo—"Rondino" (*Elletton*).—Master L. Hughes.
6. Song—"Friend o' Mine" (*Sanderson*).—Rev. M. Mackey, C.S.Sp.
7. Irish Dance—Reel.—A. McGonigle, F. Gallagher, J. Murray, A. Short.
8. Vocal Duet—"The Twins" (*Savage*).—J. F. O'Sullivan, M. McCall.
9. Violin Solo—"Allegro Brilliant" (*Ten Have*).—Master A. Short.
10. Vocal Quartette—"Galway Piper" (*Fletcher*).—A. Short, M. Harnett, M. Brunicardi, J. Kavanagh.
11. Humorous Song—"My Uncle, Dan McCann."—Master Denis Walsh.
12. Orchestra—"A Toi" (*Elliott*).

PART II.

"THOMPSON IN TIR-NA-N-OG."

IN ONE ACT.

Scene: The Private Grounds of the High King of Tir-na-n-Og.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

High King of Tir-na-n-Og—

Master John Ryan.

*Finn—*Master Brendan McCourt.

*Angus—*Master Bradley McCall.

Cuchulain of the Ford—

Master Maurice Walsh.

*Conan Mac Morna—*Master Niall Macauley.

*Queen Maev—*Master Eamonn de Valera.

*Grania—*Master Seumas O'Reilly.

Thompson of Scarva—

Master Gearoid Cosgrove.



THE ENTERTAINMENT ON NOVEMBER 1st, 1929.

THE first two months of the school year are by no means the most favourable ones for the preparation of concert programmes. The task of getting under way is a tedious process and leaves little time for other activities. The prospects, therefore, were not very encouraging when Fr. Mackey and Mr. O'Brien set about preparing an entertainment for Nov. 1st. In spite of the many handicaps, however, the pessimists (if any) were confounded when they gave us an entertainment, which has upheld the best traditions of Blackrock theatricals, on All Saints' Night.

A glance at the programme will show how

varied were the items produced. In treating of these, even in a passing way, the little orchestra trained by Mr. P. Delaney deserves first mention for a lively and graceful performance. The piano duet (a rather rare item on concert programmes) was skilfully performed by Masters Corless and O'Connell, and the audience showed their appreciation by insisting on an encore. Master Hughes, too, gave a splendid rendering of his piece, which demanded more than ordinary technique. Our fourth item of instrumental music was Gounod's "Ave Maria" as a 'cello solo. It was a fine performance and a tribute in itself to one who in a really short space of time has become an accomplished 'cellist.

Irish dancing has its due place on the programme. At the opening of the concert Master Gerard Cosgrove's Hornpipe was enthusiastically encored; later on, he proved that he could teach dancing, by the wonderful Fairy Reel, Four-Hand Reel and Six-Hand Reel performed by his pupils.

Master T. Kavanagh's recitation was the most original achievement of the evening. It was something completely out of the rut of that stiff, unnatural declamation which so often is set before concert audiences, and consequently received a phenomenal welcome.

hibited not alone the delicate strength of an admirable voice, but also a keen dramatic instinct in interpretation and an unusual power of creating and developing atmosphere, phase by phase.

Master Feehan provided much hearty laughter by his breezy, rollicking version of "The Railway Porter," while Masters O'Donnell and O'Connell sang a fine duet, half humorous, half pathetic in theme.

Two farces completed the performance. The first, "The Merry Muddle," is based on the time honoured device of non-recognition,



THOMPSON IN TIR NA n-OG.

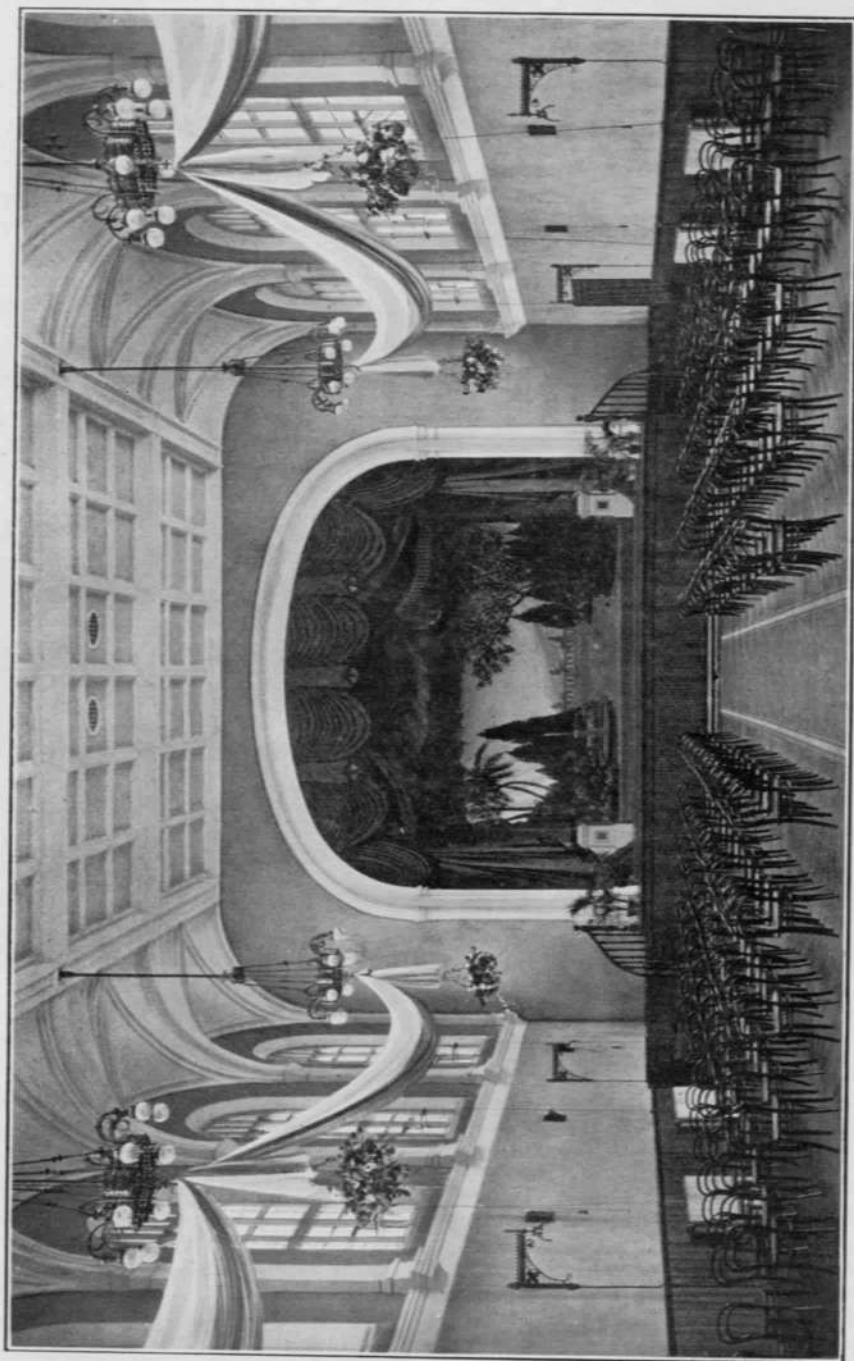
STANDING.—B. McCourt, N. Macauley, J. Ryan, B. McCall, M. Walshe.

SEATED.—E. de Valera, G. Cosgrove, S. O'Reilly.

The "Homily" was nothing less than a clever exposition in pulpit fashion of the doctrine contained in the nursery rhyme, "Old Mother Hubbard."

The vocal items too reached a very high standard: the two trios were very feelingly rendered by the pick of the junior choir. In the solos, Master W. Foley, our new soprano, captivated his hearers by his singing of "Fairy Tales of Ireland"; his success comes no less from the perfect technique of his singing than from the vibrant thrush-like qualities of his voice. In "The Trumpeter," as sung by Fr. Mackey, there was ex-

but is a really good farce and was, withal, ably acted. Master Edward Colleton played well the rather complex part of Mr. Lyttleton Brasse. Master Patrick Mulcahy did to perfection the part of the rich and disapproving "uncle," who thinks he knows a thing or two. The secretary, "with poetic tendencies," flurried, sheepish and universally acquiescent, evoked great applause for Master Thomas Clarke, who played the part. But Master McCoy, as "James," caused the most uproarious laughter, a spontaneous tribute to his success in the rôle.



AULA MAXIMA

In the second play, Master Seán Redmond (Dr. Diaculum) in both appearance and action was a very convincing physician. Master Gerard Cosgrove, as "Josh," the doctor's over-zealous apprentice, scored as high a success as he did last year in the title role of "Thompson in Tir-na-nÓge." The part of "Mr. Simpson," the victim of Josh's zeal, was splendidly played by Master Maurice Walshe, who, as later events were to confirm, has a flair for the stage. Master William Walsh was a realistic Civic Guard whose devotion to duty withstood everything, but a large dose of laughing-gas!

"Dr. Diaculum" brought the evening's

entertainment to a close. Very Rev. Fr. President, in addressing our guests, emphasised the educational value of entertainments produced by the boys themselves. He laid stress on the great though often unconscious appeal of such entertainments to the boys' relatives and friends, for they are indicative of that development of artistic capacities which play no small part in the imparting of real education.

And so our concert was a decided success, due in a measure to the men behind the scenes as well as to those before the foot-lights. A happy augury for "The Sign of the Cross."

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT, NOVEMBER 1st, 1929.

PART I.

1. Orchestra—"March of the Priests" (*Mendelssohn*).
2. Vocal Trio—"Seán O Duibhir a' Ghleanna" (*Hardebeck*).
3. Irish Dance—"Hornpipe."—Master Gerard Cosgrove.
4. Piano Duet—"La Revue" (*Behr*).—J. Corless, J. O'Connell.
5. Song—"The Fairy Tales of Ireland" (*Coates*).—Master W. Foley.
6. Violin Solo—"Introduction and Polonaise" (*Carl Bohn*).—Master L. Hughes.
7. Song—"A Railway Porter" (*Grossmith*).—Master M. Feehan.
8. Original Farce—

"THE MERRY MUDDLE"

(*Newbegin*)

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

- Mr. Lyttleton Brasse, a young Man with expectations—Master Ed. Colleton.
Mr. Stingiman Hardcashe, his Uncle—Master P. Mulcahy.
Mr. Scribbler Nibbs, Brasse's Secretary—Master T. Clarke.
James, Brasse's Man-of-all-work—Master M. M'Coy.

PART II.

1. Orchestra—"Destiny" (*Raynes*).
2. Vocal Trio—"Remember the Glories" (*Goodman*).
3. Irish Dance—"Fairy Reel" G. M'Grath, P. Corbett, W. O'Neill, W. Foley, R. Eagar, D. Walsh.
4. Recitation—"A Homily" (*Anon*).—Master T. Kavanagh.
5. Song—"The Trumpeter" (*Airlie Dir*).—Rev. M. Mackey.
6. 'Cello Solo—"Ave Maria" (*Gounod*).—Mr. R. Walker.
7. Vocal Duet—"The Upper Ten and Lower Five" (*Ashdown*).—T. O'Donnell, J. O'Connell.
8. Original Farce—

"DR. DIACULUM"

(*Wyke*)

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

- Dr. Diaculum—Master Seán Redmond.
Josh, his Apprentice—Master Gerard Cosgrave.
Mr. Simpson, a Business Man—Master Maurice Walsh.
A Civic Guard—Master William Walsh.



THE ENTERTAINMENT OF DECEMBER 15th, 1929.

In appraising the work of juvenile players, there is a subconscious lowering of standard of criticism. "After all," we say to ourselves, "these are only boys" (with apologies to the "men" of Sixth Year). It was in all probability in such a frame of mind

that a large audience assembled in the Jubilee Hall to witness the production of "The Sign of the Cross" on December 15th.

The present writer had ample opportunity of seeing the rehearsals, but he felt that an acquaintance with the play in its chrysalis

stage might have biased his judgment afterwards. So, it was in a first-night frame of mind that he sat down to wait for the rise of the curtain, with a sense of expectancy but with an open mind. The play opened in truly classical fashion with a prologue which was delivered by Master T. Kavanagh in a clear and well-articulated voice. It set a standard of excellence in elocution which augured well for the production it ushered in.

It prepared our minds for the conviction that the performance was going to rise high above the level of the ordinary school production, and our expectations were more than realised. From the first scene until the final fall of the curtain we were back in the Rome of Nero, and it needed no great flight of



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fancy to see the smoke of incense rising from the Pantheon, or camels, leopards and tigers bounding in the Flavian Amphitheatre. This is the real test of a play, that it makes us live what is being enacted on the stage, and by that test the play attained a level which could only be surpassed by professional actors. For boys with practically no experience of "the Boards" it was a veritable triumph.

Space does not permit us to deal individu-

ally with a long list of characters, who in the major and minor rôles contributed so much to the success of this presentation of early Christian struggles for the Faith. We will confine ourselves to a consideration of the more important characters. As "Marcus Superbus," Prefect of Rome, Master B. McCall gave a technically perfect performance and showed a thorough appreciation of the character he impersonated. Master B. McCourt interpreted his part with all the forcefulness and arrogance that we should expect from a Consul of Rome.

"Stephanus," the Christian boy, played by Master W. Foley, won universal appreciation by his simplicity and boyish shrinking from an ordeal at which the stoutest heart would quail.

"Nero," the Imperial buffoon, was admirably rendered by Master M. Walshe. In him we saw the reincarnation of the most contemptible character of all times.

The feminine characters which are usually so difficult to stage in a boys' school, were remarkably well interpreted. Master J. Murray did not act "Berenice," the wealthy Patrician lady. He was Berenice. "Pompeia," Empress of Rome, played by Master S. O'Reilly, was a worthy consort to Nero.

Equally up to this standard was "Decia," played with insight and understanding by Master P. Ffobson. And "Mercia" (Master T. McMahon), though we reserve her for consideration last of all, was by no means the least distinguished of the youthful artists. To the others excluded from personal mention by the exigencies of space, we can only offer congratulations and a hearty and sincere "Prosit."

"The Sign of the Cross" has always proved a popular subject for the amateurs and professionals. It has been produced in every part of the country, and the writer ventures to say that those who were privileged to witness its presentation in Blackrock left with the conviction that ample justice had been done to its classical simplicity, its strong action, and its powerful dramatic appeal.

A word for those who undertook its direction. Every play mirrors to a certain extent the ability of its producers, and it would seem that in this case Fr. Mackey and Mr. J. C. O'Brien have little to learn in the art of staging a play successfully. To their untiring efforts the finished acting of all the characters was undoubtedly due. Scenery and lighting effects were all that could be

desired, and would rival the properties of any professional theatre.

We hope to see these gentlemen staging another production in the Jubilee Hall before many moons have passed.

A discriminating selection of classical music was rendered by the Senior Scholastic orchestra, under the baton of Fr. Kearney, to whom we owe our sincere thanks.

THE DRAMATIC CRITIC.



"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."

Mob: "He is a Christian. To the lions with him!"

Marcus: "Silence!"

PROGRAMME OF ENTERTAINMENT, DECEMBER 15th, 1929.

"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS"

Prologue—Master T. Kavanagh.

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Sc. i.—A Street in Rome—"The Christians to the lions."

Sc. ii.—The House of a Christian—"And thou wilt be faithful?"

Sc. iii.—A Prison Cell—"We must terrify this boy."

ACT II.—THE CROSS DIVIDES.

Sc. i.—A Garden in the Villa of Berenice—"Marcus begins to avoid me. Why?"

Sc. ii.—The Palace of Marcus—"Where can a man find certainty?"

ACT III.—THE CROSS PREVAILS.

Sc. i.—The Palace of Nero—Marcus pleads for Mercia.

Sc. ii.—A Dungeon near the Amphitheatre—Mercia saves Marcus.

"Leave all and follow me."

Tableau.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

Marcus Superbus, Prefect of Rome

B. McCall.

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Stephanus, a Christian boy—W. Foley.

Favius, a Christian Patrician—E. de Valera.

Titus, a Christian traveller—V. O'Gorman.

Nero, Emperor of Rome—M. Walsh.

Poppaea, Empress of Rome—S. O'Reilly.

Tigellinus, Consul of Rome—B. McCourt.

Licinius, a Roman Aedile—J. O'Connell.

Berenice, a wealthy Patrician lady—J. Murray.

Dacia, a Patrician lady—P. Hobson.

Glabrio, Metellus, Junius, Roman Patricians

—I. Nordell, E. Kavanagh, A. Healy.

Servilius, Strabo, Spies—J. Foley, P. Vahey.

Viturius, Captain of Marcus's Troop—G. Scott.

Melos, a Christian—S. O'Reilly.

Glaucos, an attendant slave—T. Kavanagh.

Jailer, Soldiers, Christians, Pagan Mob,

Courtiers, etc.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC BY THE SENIOR STUDENTS' ORCHESTRA.

1. Overture—"The Messiah" (Handel)

2. Gavotte (Bach).

3. Minuetto (Haydn).

4. Allegretto (Mozart).

5. Moment Musical (Schubert).

6. Irish Melodies (Arr. by Dr. Larchet).

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OBITUARY

WE ask the prayers of our readers for the happy repose of the souls of the Fathers, Brothers, Professors and Students of Blackrock College.

"To these O, Lord, and to all that rest in Christ, grant, we beseech Thee, a place of refreshment, light and peace: through the same Christ, our Lord. Amen."

MR. JOSEPH DUDLEY.—On the 31st September, 1929, Mr. Joseph Dudley passed away, after a lingering illness. As solicitor to the College, he had for many years placed his expert legal advice at the disposal of Blackrock. He had assisted in all the improvements that succeeding years have brought, and, almost as a final act of service, had negotiated the purchase of Willow Park, a measure which in its importance resembles the work done by the late Bishop Murphy, in the extension of the front playing-fields. We reckon Mr. Dudley among the most loyal and devoted of our Past. R.I.P.

REV. JULES BOTREL, C.S.Sp.—with Fr. Botrel disappears the last of the goodly company of French Fathers who helped to found Blackrock College: he was the link with the past of Pères Leman, Koerberlé, Ebenrecht, Reffé and Huvétys. He was closely connected even with the beginnings of the Congregation of the Holy Heart of Mary, through his maternal uncle, Père Collin, one of the first disciples of the Venerable Libermann.

Born at Ploëren (Côtes du Nord) on the 12th November, 1844, Jules Botrel received from an excellent Breton mother the

first lessons in the love of Mary; it had early fruit in his entry into the new Congregation of the Holy Ghost and the Immaculate Heart of Mary at Gourin in 1857. On Christmas Eve, 1859, he was clothed with the religious habit.

During his studies he was favoured with a miraculous cure at the Shrine of Our Lady of Victories. Fr. Botrel was very reticent about the matter, but we know that he was instantaneously cured of a paralysis of the jaw, while kneeling at the famous Altar on a Saturday afternoon, about 2 p.m., one 22nd June. A year later, 1862, he was sent to teach Drawing and Music in Ireland. On being recalled to Paris, 1867, the young student was sent to study Art under Flandrin at the Louvre, and at the same time followed courses at the Conservatoire. He was again in Blackrock in 1870, then returned to Chevilly where he was ordained in 1873, and again received his obedience for Ireland. He was never to work in another sphere.

Immediately after his arrival, Fr. Botrel was made Dean of Discipline in the "French College," as Blackrock was then called. Seven years were spent in this function, seven more as Director of the Juniorate, then in 1889 Fr. Botrel was made Superior, and later named Provincial. In all these functions, Fr. Botrel displayed very remarkable powers of intelligence and serenity. He was a student all his days, especially of Ascetical and Mystical Theology. Music, of course, claimed his attention with increasing attraction. Himself a clever composer, he knew thoroughly the basic principles of Gregorian Chant and modern music. In fact his ex-



REV. JULES BOTREL, C.S.Sp.

pert knowledge won him ready entry into circles of cultured friends, among whom must be particularly mentioned the late Archbishop of Dublin, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. Towards the close of his life, he issued a small volume: *Notes on Harmony and Harmony Analysis*—a work favourably received by musical authorities of note. The Duquesne University paid its tribute of honour in conferring on the aged priest a well-merited Doctorate.

Nor was Fr. Botrel's training in the Louvre without fruit. Three of his pictures were hung at the Exhibition of 1882, while several of his portraits are reckoned to be works of outstanding merit.

It is, however, as the charming confrère, discerning Director of souls and affable Superior that Fr. Botrel, we believe, will most be remembered. His goodness to the sick was even motherly. His love of his Order was exceptionally deep. We like to call up the image of his kindly, placid features and his twinkling, humorous eye. Very many years before Fr. Botrel's death, in fact in 1883, Père Emonet, the Superior-General, had made what proved to be a prediction: "You will find," he had written, "your greatest consolation in death to have been the faithful child of the Holy Ghost and the Immaculate Heart of Mary." Fr. Botrel's death was that of a child, astonishingly peaceful, full of trust in Mary. He even sang the hymns learned in childhood a short time before he breathed the last sigh. He died on the Feast of the Most Holy Trinity. May he rest in peace.

REV. J. BOWMAN, C.S.Sp.—The decease last Autumn of Mr. J. Bowman, one of the College Prefects, came as a serious shock to all those who knew him. A brilliant student and gifted professor, he was the centre of many bright hopes; his loss is severely felt.

Joseph Bowman first came to Blackrock in the year 1917, then in his early teens. Marked from the first by a thoroughness and painstaking devotion to his studies, he soon evidenced to his superiors the stamp of genuine talent, and few were surprised when after his first year he secured first-class academic distinctions. He continued these successes and was all through the grades an Honours man, and first-class exhibitioner. But this young student carried successes lightly and showed on every occasion a rare balance and maturity of temperament.

When in 1920 he left Blackrock, he elected to join the Congregation, and the following year found him in The Novitiate at Kimmage. Here he passed with remarkable facility into the atmosphere of religious life and made rapid growth in solid virtue. His master still—after these years—points to him with pride as an exemplar of the true novice.

In the year 1921-22 he attended the First University Course in Arts (from the then Scholasticate at St. Mary's). For health considerations he was obliged to interrupt his studies, and in the following year was sent to take up a post as prefect in our college at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. He recuperated quickly in this warm climate, and filled for four years an important position on the professorial staff. He imparted knowledge with a masterly clearness that delighted his pupils, and exhibited a surprising versatility of talents. An accomplished organist and leader of the college dramatic troupe, he was also able in season to join gaily with the boys in the games there played.

In 1926, Mr. Bowman returned to resume his studies preparatory to attaining the great goal of his life. He attended, from the Seniorate at Blackrock, the lectures in Philosophy at the University, and in 1928 qualified for the B.A. degree with first-class honours, and was awarded a scholarship.

Providence willed that in his last year he should return to his Alma Mater. In 1928-1929 he attended from the college the post-graduate course in Education, and in the same academic session achieved the rare feat of securing the Higher Diploma with first-class honours, and maintaining with the same distinction a brilliant M.A. thesis in the Philosophy of Education.

He returned from the Summer holidays last year, apparently in good health, to begin his first scholastic year in Theology. But shortly after, a slight chill gave cause for concern, and on the 25th October the doctor pronounced his case serious. Some few days after he died, a calm, resigned death, fortified by the rites of Holy Church.

Mr. Bowman was worthily prepared. His character was a blend of a variety of gifts, any one of which would attract attention. To a penetrating intellect of superior calibre he united a placid disposition and modesty of demeanour that told of interior depth and poise—all set off by a delicacy and considerateness that attracted everybody who came into

contact with him. The death of such a one leaves a sharp void. To his family and friends in the Congregation in Ireland and overseas we tender our deepest sympathy. R.I.P.

MR. ROBERT WALSH.—Past students of all ages will recollect our former Drawing Master, Mr. Robert Walsh. His connection

with Blackrock College, as a Professor, began in the year 1875, and ended only in 1922, when increasing infirmity forced him to resign. Since then, Mr. Walsh had lived in close retirement, until his death shortly after Easter at the age of 84. He will be remembered as a kindly gentleman, scholarly and reserved. May he rest in peace.



AD ASTRA

Ah! when the skies at night
Are damascened with gold,
Methinks the endless sight
Eternity unrolled.

BRIAN UA NUALLAIN.

POINTS FROM THE DEBATES



OUR two Debating Societies are consecrated to St. Thomas Aquinas, Prince of Debaters. Under his guidance, it is intended to study the various questions set for discussion. We do not, of course, profoundly search the depths of Thomistic teaching, but we do hope to obtain principles of truth that will be light and strength in the spheres of thought and action.

The Senior Society consists of the "A" Divisions, Sixth and Fifth Years; the Junior Society is composed of Fourth Year only.

During the Session 1929-1930, Rev. Fr. Farrell has acted as chairman, the Dean of Studies as Auditor. Jarlath O'Connell was secretary of the Senior Society; Maurice Walsh and Joseph O'Carroll, secretaries of the Junior.

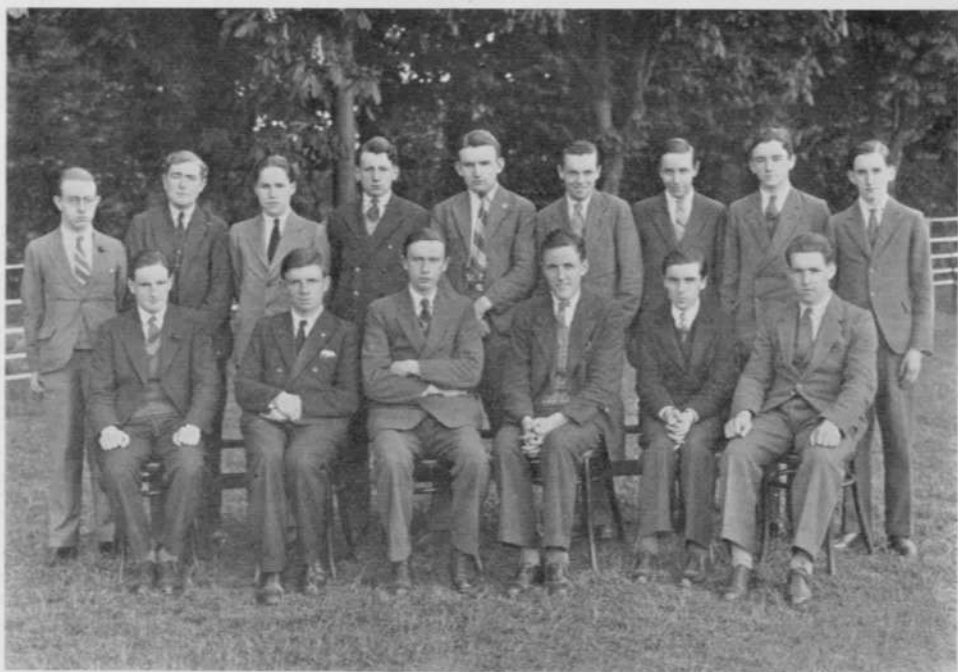
One of the most interesting features of this year's session was the series of papers read by members of the Senior Society. Jarlath O'Connell treated of "The Church and Civilisation"; James O'Connell of "The Church and Nationality," and William Cuddy of "The Church and Art." In the debates that followed many questions of most actual importance were discussed. It was refreshing to note the keen vigour of the argumentation, and especially the anxiety of the members to work out a solution on genuinely Catholic lines. Jarlath O'Connell is to be congratulated on winning the Medal. His calm tenacity of truth will, we trust, carry him far in later life. If this year's Junior Society can maintain the high level of excellence noted in the Seniors, not of course at the beginning of the Session, but at its close, we may look forward to many a pleasant Sunday evening in the coming year.

It is not easy to do justice in a summarised report to the papers read or the speeches made at even one Debate. In the following notes we do not claim to give the actual words of the various speakers, but rather to indicate the line of thought that they pursued, some principles they laid down and some conclusions drawn with regard to different subjects.

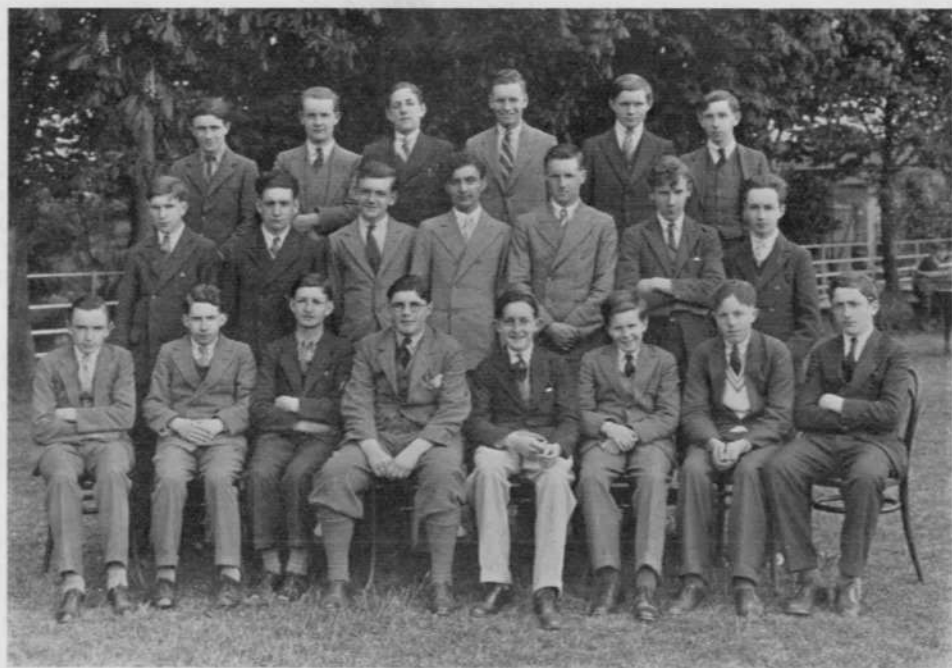
ART AND REALISM.

Art aims at expressing in concrete terms a form of beauty conceived by the mind or figured by the imagination. It may be defined as the visible manifestation and to a certain degree the creation and isolation of beauty in its highest forms, the expression of emotions and aspirations so high in character that they admit of no other voicing. It has been said with truth that Art copies Nature, but that truth has been much misunderstood in recent years and has very frequently been misapplied. Art does not aim at a slavish reproduction of Nature in any of her existing particular forms. Art imitates Nature inasmuch as Art is creative. The true artist does not merely depict things that actually exist; he utilises the materials given him by Nature to portray an ideal form so that the resulting work is beautiful and has universal appeal. For Art does not deal with the particular but uses the particular to express the universal. Photography cannot rank amongst the liberal arts precisely because the photographer is concerned with the particular traits of an individual. On the other hand, a portrait can be a work of art, if the painter utilises the individual traits of his subject to portray not merely a particular person, but a type, a universal. A photograph of an officer depicts the features of one man. A portrait would show him as a leader of men. Similarly in the world of Drama, Art does not consist in the portrayal of any actual circumstances of life, but in such portrayal as will show a grasp of reality. The characters of a London Night Club, precisely because they are sordid, demand for artistic treatment a loftier understanding of the Divine reality, in the artist's own soul.

True art aims at the beautiful and shows us on the stage, not the characteristics of certain human beings, but human beings with certain characteristics. The Dramatist does not reproduce, he creates. The lack of creative power marks off the true artist from the faithful copyist.



MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY.



MEMBERS OF THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY.

PATRIOTISM.

Patriotism is based on the virtue of filial piety, the virtue by which we reverence and love our parents and our country. The home or the family is the first natural Society. A certain grouping together of many families under a common ruler constitutes what we call a nation. The national spirit of Patriotism is merely the family spirit as applied to our race or nation. Filial duty, that is the love and regard we have for home and fatherland, gives us a tendency to do good to those about us, to promote the highest interests of the family and the State. The spirit of Nationality may, therefore, succinctly be defined as the virtue of benevolence as applied to our native land. It implies a love for and pride in one's country, and it inspires a desire to promote its full and highest good. The Patriot is the man who promotes the common good, who strives to bring about the highest moral, intellectual and material culture of his native land. That title may be applied with truth to the soldier who fights to liberate his country or redress her wrongs; the politician who devises the best code of laws to govern the land; the thinker or artist who contributes to the higher culture of his people; the moralist who cultivates the virtues characteristic of the race or checks the defective tendencies to which a race is prone. In short, the man who in any sphere of life works best for the common good, is a patriot and is most imbued with the spirit of nationality. It is customary to place soldiers first in the ranks of patriots. They do not, however, merit that distinction. It is usually more arduous, more noble and more useful to live and to work for one's country than to shed one's blood and die for it.

THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE.

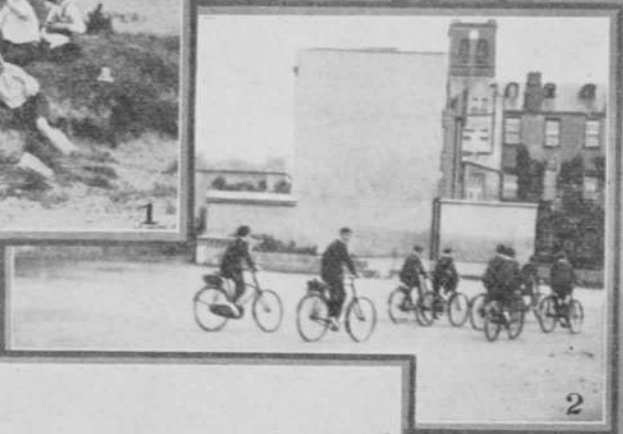
The spirit of Nationality implies a love and development of the virtues and good qualities that are characteristic of the race. It also entails a desire to combat or ward off those forces which are inimical to the best interests of the country. The Irish language sprang from the genius of our forefathers and expresses in a large measure all that was best in the race. It portrays a clarity of thought, a logical sequence of ideas, accuracy of expression and a wealth of imagery to be found in few other tongues. It is the language of an intellectual and a highly cultured people. It embodies the deep spirituality and idealism of our race. It is the language of the hero and the Saint. The study of

Irish and the use of it brings out the best traits of our mental and even our moral life, provided always that the study and the use of it be conducted on right lines. For language is essentially an expression or a vehicle of thought. It is not an end in itself. To study language for the language sake would be as fatuous as the aimless fad of cultivating Art for Art's sake. We can utilise the language and we need the language to cultivate an Irish mentality, to learn to think as Irishmen should think, to appreciate and aptly to express what is good and beautiful and true, to revive the soul and spirit of the Nation, to regain the culture of centuries ago. The Irish language will be no use to our National spirit if it is used (as some wish to use it at the present day) to inculcate on Irish minds ideas that are foreign, and ideals that are debased as they are alien to our race. There is a school of would-be intellectuals who have learned to observe the rules of Irish gram-



DESMOND ROCHE
(Scholarship Winner).

mar, and who speak with fluency the language of the Gael, but there is nothing Gaelic in their minds nor in their writings, no appreciation of the Nation's soul. They degrade the beautiful language of our Fathers, by using it to propagate ideas that are blasphemous and views that are obscene.



1. A Day at the Sea. 2. Off for the Day. 3. The Day Students' Event. 4. A Good Tackle. 5. Posing!

Such work reflects no credit on its authors, and is injurious to our language and our land. If it were a choice between the Irish mind and the Irish tongue, far better keep the clean mentality of our forefathers, even though expressed in foreign words, than to assimilate the ideas of degenerates on the Continent, when that garbage is served up to us in the Irish tongue. Such a divorce between thought and language is unnatural. The Gaelic Catholic mind finds apt expression in the Gaelic tongue. The cultivation of the National spirit and the National language should be our greatest safeguard against depravity from abroad, for the gracious figure of Kathleen Ni Houlihan has ever been symbolical of Reverence, Purity and Truth, Catholic Virtues characteristic of the true sons of our Dark Rosaleen.

IRISH GAMES.

The spirit of Nationality must not be confounded with the pettiness of narrow Nationalism or Provincialism. A Nation is a large family living side by side with other peoples. There should be, and there must be mutual intercourse and co-operation with foreign peoples. If a Nation is a vital living thing it must be able to assimilate what is good and useful, even though it comes from a foreign land. Nationalism or Provincialism is built on insular prejudice, which would keep us aloof from the other members of the family of Nations. It is often based on ignorance, on jealousy and pride. It adopts an instinctive attitude of hostility to everything that is foreign to ourselves, to our county or to our country. It will approve of everything that is labelled Irish, whether it be good or bad, whereas the broader and truer spirit of Nationality is ready to approve and utilise only what is good, whatever be the country in which it is found. This distinction throws some light on the controversy with regard to Irish games. The fact of a game's having had its origin in Ireland does not, of itself, enhance the value of the game nor does the playing of it necessarily imply the possession of the spirit of Nationality. The purpose of a game, as a game, is to recreate, and recreation has for its purpose to develop the body in such wise that it be the useful instrument of the rational part of the man. Healthy condition of body is a valuable aid to sound functioning of the mind. A game, rightly played, can also help the formation of will, by instilling qualities of self-control, unselfishness and endurance.

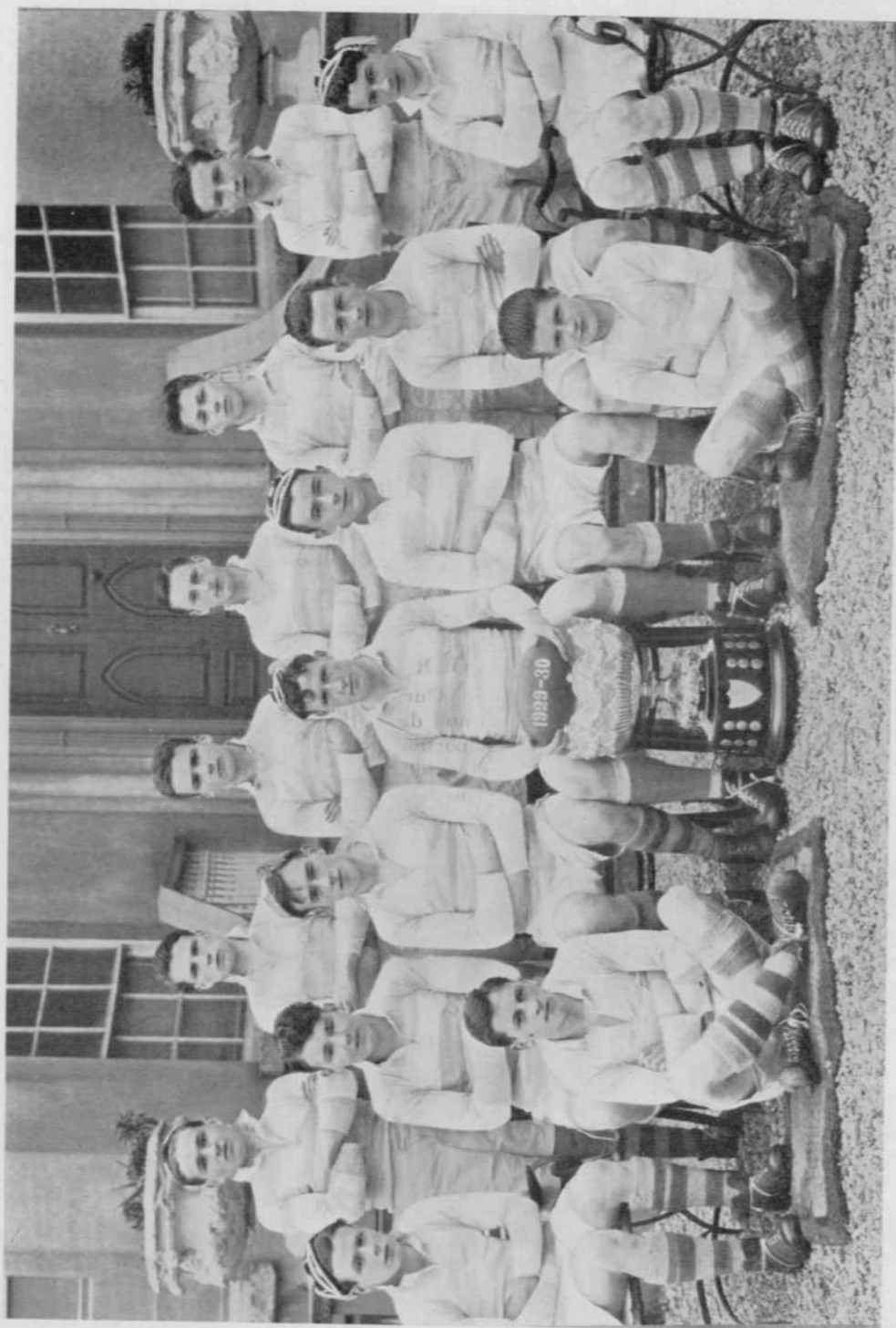
What most matters in this activity is the spirit in which the game and all that surrounds it is conducted. The development of manhood, in its full and true sense, is our aim. Whatever, then, in the game or its attendant circumstances, will not subserve our ideal, Faith and Virility, must be rejected.

IRISH MANUFACTURE.

It is a duty and a pleasure to the Patriot to promote the highest interest of the land in which he lives. He works not merely for himself but for the common good, and he contributes, as far as in him lies, to the culture and the material prosperity of his native land. One of the great means of attaining national prosperity is the fostering and supporting of home Industries. There is a great deal of unemployment in Ireland at the present day. There is a large number of factories and industries that are languishing through lack of home support. At the same time there is a vast quantity of merchandise being imported to the country that could quite well be bought at home.

Not everyone can be a thinker, a statesman, or a soldier, but every citizen owes a duty of service to his country, and each one, whatever be the position he occupies in life, can help in her industrial development. The wealthy man who invests his money in Irish enterprise, contributes to the economic value of the country. The manufacturer who puts on the market produce at least as good as can be found in other lands benefits the country and makes profit for himself. Every citizen who uses the products of his own country in preference to articles imported from abroad, increases our industrial activity at home and adds to the wealth of the Nation. Patriotism impels us to favour the fruits of our own country, because by doing so we help our fellow citizens to build up industries and to improve them day by day, we keep in Ireland money that would otherwise be spent abroad, we lessen the number of our unemployed, and therefore of our emigrants; we work for the economic independence of the Nation and the social betterment of our fellow Gaels. It is not enough that we should support home manufacture when we gain financially by doing so, we should be prepared to contribute to the common good even when that entails some loss or inconvenience to ourselves. No Irishman should buy an imported product when a similar article of Irish make could be obtained, even though at a somewhat higher cost.

BLACKROCK COLLEGE S.C.T., 1929-30.



STANDING.—B. F. McCourt, G. P. O'Dea, J. J. Hooper, M. P. Ryan, D. P. Roche, P. J. Mahon
 SITTING.—S. J. Healy, M. P. Sullivan, T. V. O'Donnell, L. B. McMahon (Capt.), G. T. Hayes, J. P. Sweeney, D. G. O'Leary.
 ON THE GROUND.—R. J. Maher, D. M. Lynch

GAMES:

A RUGBY RETROSPECT



ANOTHER rugby season has passed, and we record its doings with a feeling of contentment not so much because Rock won the Cup once more, but we rejoice rather that the present generation has proved worthy of the great Rock tradition in the past. Our teams were well up to standard, and even when unsuccessful, they fought spiritedly to the end.

In general, the year was one of success, and from at least one point of view it may prove historic. Here we refer to the Cup presented by Very Rev. Dr. Harnett, Provincial, C.S.Sp. The Cup is to be competed for by "under 13" teams from the Day Pupils, the Boarders, St. Mary's College, Rathmines, and Rockwell College. This, the inaugural year, Rockwell did not compete, nevertheless the competition was of the keenest, and the Day Pupils eventually ran out deserving winners. The important thing, however, was not the mere winning of the Cup, but rather the amazing improvement we noticed in the youngsters and the serious way in which they faced the whole situation. The competition awakened into activity material that otherwise would most certainly have lain dormant. With such material in hand, one feels quite comfortable about the future. Billy Merrigan was, perhaps, the dominating figure in the whole competition, and if he looms as large proportionately later on he will have made his mark. Frank Biggar, captain of the Day Boys, Des. and Jack O'Reilly, the scorers in the final, deserve mention in despatches.



THE SENIOR SCHOOLS RUGBY CUP.

OUR JUNIORS.

Our J.C.T. was a thing at once of hope and disappointment. That a team, the major portion of which began rugby last September, could improve so much in a few months, gave us hope: that they went so far and failed to go further caused disappointment. Disappointment, yes, but by no means unexpected. Incapacity to score was the real weakness, and, after all, what is the good of encamping during three-fourths of a game in the enemy's twenty-five if nothing occurs? Indeed it is a sign of weakness: at least, it indicates a want of penetrative ability. Still it is surprising how weakness in attack is sometimes compensated for by determined tackling: and grit in tackling our Juniors certainly had. Their best achievement, in our opinion, was in January when they defeated Presentation, Bray, the eventual winners of the Cup, by a try to nil. Bray were a much faster and more thrustful team, but sheer grit and relentless tackling kept the Rock line intact, and Raymond O'Neill got the winning try.

Our Cup campaign opened in the early days of February, when we were drawn against O'Connell's Schools. Here, as almost the parent school in the rugby competition, it might not be out of place to welcome



A TENSE MOMENT.



"GO ON ROCK!"



THE SEVEN-A-SIDE ROCK TEAM.

O'Connell's Schools into the competition, and at the same time to congratulate them on their display, even though we nearly fell their first victim. Our first encounter proved a draw. As usual, our team pitched its camp at the opponents' line during almost the whole of the first half, but got no further. It would be unfair to the keen tackling of our opponents and the great, if fruitless, endeavours of our own backs, to attribute all to a want of penetration: for our backs did go for the line; but they were tackled just as often. As is usual, after a long spell of futile attack, the other side took a turn, and more lucky than Rock, got a penalty right in front of our goal. Thus O'Connell's Schools led by three points to nil. The effect was immediate, and it was far from bracing. Our forwards appeared to sag and our opponents continued to attack. With ten minutes to go it certainly looked a forlorn hope. Still there was enough life left to launch another attack, and down the Rock forwards swept to the twenty-five. At this point a free was awarded. John Joe O'Brien got busy placing a sodden ball from a difficult angle, and while he was digging with his heel, Jimmy Woodcock takes the ball, short punts it, and has swept across the line before anybody realises what has happened. He certainly electrified us all. The three points was sufficient to force a draw and save his side from an unmerited defeat. At the replay a week later our J.C.T. got its cup-feet under it and won by the comfortable margin of 10 points. J. Woodcock scored twice and B. O'Brien got the third try.

Entering the second round, Rock were opposed to Wesley who had done well in their previous match. Probably we had a pull for-

ward, still it did not show itself till well into the second half. Though A. Healy scored in the early portion of the match, things remained even enough till the last 20 minutes, when Rock assumed definite superiority, scoring in all one goal and three tries. Brendan O'Brien scored twice and J. J. O'Brien once.

In the third round our Juniors met the Cup holders, Belvedere. Our opponents displayed much alertness and experience, qualities sadly lacking in our team. Belvedere opened by scoring in the first five minutes, then our boys settled down and things remained even enough till near the end of the first half, when we got a penalty goal per J. J. O'Brien. Thus at half time the score was even at three points each. Nothing, however, can fully compensate for lack of thrust, and Belvedere crossed our line twice in the second period. The final score, nine points to three, fairly represents the respective values of the two teams. Thus we took a quiet but by no means unexpected exit from the Junior Competition, consoling ourselves, however, that better things were to come.

We have said that our Junior team was a thing of hope. Brendan O'Brien is certainly a player of promise, and Jimmy Woodcock's clever opportunism is sure to find more scope in senior circles. The forwards deserve a large meed of credit for having assimilated the game so well. We mention in particular Willie Hyde, Con Shine, and Austin Seagrave.



WINNERS OF THE UNDER 13 (THE PROVINCIAL'S CUP).

STANDING.—R. de Valera, H. Mooney, J. Nicholls, D. O'Reilly, K. Keenan, T. Linnane, J. O'Reilly.

2ND ROW.—J. M'Grath, J. Mooney, F. Biggar (Capt.), S. Redmond, G. O'Brien,

ON GROUND.—E. Collins, T. Cribbon, G. Ellis.



VICTORY.



THE PRESENTATION OF THE SENIOR CUP.



LAURIE McMAHON
(Captain of Senior Cup Team).

OUR SENIORS.

From the very outset, prospects among the seniors were bright. Of the team that won the Cup last season we had Laurie McMahon, Stephen Healy, Tim O'Donnell, Dave O'Leary and Brendan McCourt. Then Gerry Hayes, who was never seen in togs last season, seems to have spent his time acquiring huge proportions and storing up an inexhaustible supply of energy.

It was evident that the forward material, individually, was better than last year, and, of course, we expected good things from our backs. Then, however, we made the disquieting discovery that our forwards suffered from "slack periods." By this we mean that our forwards at a certain period of the game led a passive rather than an active existence. The period might last anything from ten to twenty minutes. On one occasion before Christmas, it began at the kick-off and ended only with the final whistle. Generally, however, it was due in the early portion of the second half, and this suggests its explanation. It seems to us something like a lull before a storm, an adjustment of energies, a kind of gathering together of forces for that great final onslaught so characteristic of the Rock team during the last twenty

minutes of a match. After Christmas the slack periods became rarer and shorter, and when the time came for "cruachan in aghaigh na h-anachain" our forwards paved the way to victory by their sterling play. During the season, matches were played with St. Andrew's, Wesley, Mountjoy, Castleknock, High School, Belvedere, Clongowes, St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe, and Campbell College. In all we were victorious save against Ballinasloe, who beat us by nine points to three on our own grounds. 'Tis true, we were without L. McMahon and B. McCourt, still Ballinasloe fully merited their victory. They are a first-class team, fast and clever, with the ability to utilise their opportunities.

The best match of the season seemed to us to be our match with Campbell College, in Belfast, on the day of breaking up for the Christmas holidays. Although weather conditions had made football almost impossible, it was delightful to watch the neat bouts of passing on both sides. It was not a case of one team trying to play football and the other endeavouring to spoil: for both sides flung around a greasy ball with uncommon ease and accuracy. Though we won by 14 points to 3, we must admit that a far smaller margin would be a fairer indication of the worth of the respective teams.



PAUL MURRAY: S.C.T., 1922.



THE WINNING SENIOR TEAM.

STANDING (Left to Right).—Fr. J. Butler, J. Langan, J. Kreamsey, L. McMahon, M. Lawlor, G. Duignan, P. D. Dempsey, B. Mooney, L. Hynes, C. McCorry, Mr. McMahon.
SITTING.—J. O'Gorman, M. Delaney, B. McManus, J. Gleeson (Capt.), T. Kreamsey, E. Walker, L. Heffernan.



BLACKROCK COLLEGE J.C.T., 1929-30.

AT BACK.—M. R. Lynch, J. J. O'Brien.

STANDING.—G. J. Lahiffe, P. R. Devey, R. P. O'Neill, C. S. Shire, W. D. Hyde, J. P. Murray.
SITTING.—M. B. Harnett, B. C. O'Brien, J. J. Woodcock (Capt.), A. J. Healy, D. V. O'Loughlin.

ON GROUND.—B. J. Hooper, J. T. Campbell.



PAUL MURRAY : INTERNATIONAL.

Coming to the Cup ties, we realised, as proved to be the case, that the first match against our old rivals, Mountjoy, was to be the needle match of the competition. We depended on our backs; but what of the "slack period" among our forwards? Would it last long? Then Mountjoy have a forward tradition all their own, and their backs were not to be taken lightly. So there was room for speculation.

At length March came, and we had to take the field without Gerry Hayes. At the beginning things went very well. We set up an attack, but the tackling was deadly. Indeed, it was near the interval before Jim Sweeney rounded off a really fast bout of passing by racing across for a try which Laurie McMahon converted. Our forwards began the second half with a period of slackness, and Mountjoy attacked strongly. Their backs were frequently in motion, and things looked dangerous more than once. At last their efforts fructified when they were awarded a penalty try which remained unconverted. Thus we are nearing the last quarter, and Mountjoy still attack. What about Rock's final rally? Will it ever come? Ah, here it is. Down sweep our forwards to the Mountjoy line. They attack for a few minutes: there is a scrum on the line, we get

possession and Dave O'Leary dives over for an unconverted try. The day is ours, and probably the Cup. Before passing on, it is only just to pay a tribute to our wounded warriors. Laurie McMahon, though suffering during two-thirds of the game, from a bruised rib, kept his trouble to himself; and Michael Ryan played practically all through suffering from concussion, not knowing who won even at the end of the match. Then Denis Lynch, our young and rather diminutive full back, fully justified his selection, and David O'Leary is to be congratulated on his play behind the scrum and on the way he fathered our inexperienced full back. On one occasion, when things were hottest, Stephen Healy saved the match with one of his fierce tackles. On the whole, and considering the injuries of L. McMahon and M. Ryan, and S. Healy out of his position, we had reason to be satisfied and to look forward to our future encounters with fullest confidence.

In the second round we beat Dominican College, Newbridge. This match was not so stiff as the first, the score being 1 goal 4 tries (17 points) to 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points). Paddy Mahon and L. McMahon were the try-getters in the first half, and Mickey Ryan, Jim Sweeney and Stephen



MORGAN CROWE : INTERNATIONAL.

THE SENIOR SCHOOLS' CHALLENGE CUP.



THE FIRST TEAM TO WIN THE SENIOR SCHOOLS' CUP.

Richard J. Daveys, Arthur Smith.
 Laurence Bulger, Daniel O'Rourke, Peter Clinton, Thomas Doyle.
 George Reynolds, Michael D. Delaney, Michael F. Hickey, Patrick Clasby, Willie Burke.
 John Harrington, Edmund P. McLaughlin, Christ. Hyland, James Tighe, Maurice Prendergast.
 Joseph McMahon, James Comerton, Arthur Flanagan.
 James Walsh, Harry J. Casserley.

A PAGE OF RUGBY HISTORY.

"Irish Times," March 25th, 1887.

FOOTBALL—FARRA SCHOOL v. BLACKROCK COLLEGE.

"Yesterday these schools met to play the final of the Leinster Schools' Cup. There was a fairly large gathering of spectators at Lansdowne Road, and for the first half Farra had the very decided advantage of a strong sun and wind behind them. However, ten minutes after the start Hyland made a good run, and Casserley getting possession obtained a try for Blackrock. L. Bulger failed with the place. For the remainder of the period the game was mostly confined to the forwards, in which department the opposing packs were rather evenly matched. In the second half Casserley scored after a fine run, but the try was not improved upon, and a try by McLaughlin met with a similar fate. The French College thus won the Cup the first year of its establishment by 3 tries to nil, and after the match the trophy and the accompanying medals were presented, amidst much cheering, to the victorious fifteen by Mr. M'Alister, hon. sec., I.R.F.U."

Healy in the second half. Just three things about the match: we thought Newbridge forwards played a great game; we liked to see them show fight at the end; and thirdly, S. Healy did not get enough of the ball.

Advancing to the semi-final, we met High School, who were on the light side. After twenty minutes or so our team settled down and won rather easily by 29 points to nil. And now for the fourth year in succession we approach the final, where we were to meet Belvedere. The day was ideal and the match, as was expected, proved to be a keen affair. The keenness, combined probably with nervous tension, caused a certain amount of fumbling; still, taken on the whole, the exhibition of football was fully worthy of a final.

The match was scarcely seven minutes old when D. O'Leary, working the blind side, put Roche on the move: Desmond's pace and elusive side-stepping did the rest in giving us a three points lead. This was far from being decisive, for play soon swung back to our own line, where a high kick into the goal posts by an opponent resulted in a try against us. Shortly after, half-time arrived to find the score equal at three points, with Rock against a lively breeze in the second half. Many had misgivings as to the final result, but those who know the Rock tradition depended on it that the last twenty minutes would tell a tale. The second half opened at a great pace. We paid a short visit to the Belvedere twenty-five, but a return visit by them quickly followed and they seemed determined not to go away empty. Rock defence, however, was too good and the line remained intact. At this crisis our forwards rallied. Having wheeled a scrum near the line they started a devastating dribble that reached the Belvedere twenty-five before it was held up. Quick heeling and smart passing found Des. Roche barely pulled down on the line. Another scrum, another bout of passing, and Stephen Healy flashes across on the right for Laurie to add the extra points. The lead is comfortable, but it had a short life. Scarcely more than a minute later, Quinn, the Belvedere stand-off half, with a great running drop-kick reduced our lead to a single point. And now, at the last quarter, backs and forwards are in storming mood; Laurie had a great burst but was well tackled near the line. Then, when play was inside the Belvedere twenty-five Dave O'Leary passed to Stephen Healy and Stephen, with a

characteristic swerving run, sped his way to the line to score the last try of the match.

* * * *

That evening the Senior Cup was borne to Rock for the twenty-ninth time.

PERSONNEL OF THE TEAM.

L. B. McMAHON occupies the key-position of stand-off half. He is an extraordinary amalgam of speed, physique and football ability. Unselfish to a fault, he aims at setting his threes well on the move. His lengthy kicking and defence work, though less noticeable than his attack, is nevertheless the most distinctive feature of his play, and here his speed enables him to get the extra man. His old fault of running across is now a thing of the past and he has acquired a useful left. This is his third season on the S.C.T., and his third also on the Leinster Team. He has captained his school victoriously for two seasons, and his personal contribution had a great deal to say in the success of his team. For two seasons he has been captain of the Leinster side—certainly a unique record.

S. J. HEALY is our speedy right wing. He heads the scoring list for the season. This is due to the determination with which he goes for the line, and to his unusual power of swerving while at the top of his speed. This is his second year on the S.C.T. as well as his second season on the Leinster Inter-Provincial side. He was vice-captain this season. We wish him a career of glory on the right wing.

T. V. O'DONNELL is a boy with the strength and proportions of a man. He uses his height to advantage at touch, and scrums solidly in the second row. This is Tim's second year on the S.C.T., and this season he was capped for all the Inter-Provincial matches.

D. G. O'LEARY works the scrum. He showed very consistent form throughout the entire season. An adept at exploiting the blind side, he sent Healy and Roche across the line in the final by this device. His attack was only rivalled by his defence. This is his second year on the team, having played full back the previous season. His capacity for kicking accurately with left and right feet earned him the position of full back on this year's Inter-Provincial.

G. T. HAYES is a powerfully built forward, combining speed and football ability. Difficult to stop near the line, he has the gift of barging across, often carrying more

than one opponent on his back. Gerry got his cap for all Inter-Provincial matches this season.

G. O'DEA. A strongly built forward, with speed and determination, who by his thorough hooking methods in the Cup matches won his Inter-Provincial.

M. P. RYAN. Right centre. He is a clever centre, with an eye for an opening. Exploits the dummy with effect, and uses both feet to advantage. Combines well with Healy on the right wing.

J. SWEENEY, the player who, perhaps, developed most during the season; plays left

M. SULLIVAN. A useful forward in touch; packs well in the second row, and shows remarkable ball control on the loose.

J. HOOPER. Fresh from last year's J.C.T., Joe played himself on to this season's cup team. Scrumping in the front row, he is a forward of the heady type and is always good for starting either a back movement or a forward rush.

P. MAHON. Paddy belongs to that rare species of winger that scrums solidly. Always on the ball, he has a good turn of speed and a strong tackle.

R. MAHER is perhaps the most versatile player on the team. During the season he



1st SENIOR RUGBY XV.

STANDING.—M. Cogan, J. Keaney, R. Hay, M. Linnane, P. McFeeley, W. Carroll, M. Mullins.

SEATED.—P. Smith, A. Lynch, P. Crowe, L. Stanley, F. O'Reilly, E. Martin, M. Vaughan.

ON GROUND.—E. Willis, M. Burns.

centre; is a strong runner: by his kicking and deadly tackling he was one of the most reliable defenders on the team.

D. ROCHE was "found" only towards the end of the season. He makes up for a lack of speed by a most elusive side-step. We shall expect great things from Des. next year.

B. MCCOURT. Campaigned last season; low-sized, strong and stout; Brendan is a sterling worker and can always be relied on.

has played full back, centre-three-quarter, scrum-half, and all in a most efficient manner. As wing forward he found his true vocation and rendered yeoman service to his side.

D. LYNCH. Full-back; the junior's contribution to the S.C.T., Denis was under fire for the first time in the Cup matches and proved his worth. Diminutive, safe and with a full-back's temperament, he should develop into a first-class full.

SENIOR SCHOOLS RUGBY TEAM.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SEASON 1929-30.

OPPONENTS	RESULT	POINTS	
		FOR	AGAINST
Mountjoy	(H) won	13	0
Wesley	(H) won	20	0
High School	(H) won	32	0
Castleknock	(H) won	5	3
Ballinasloe	(H) lost	3	9
St. Andrew's	(H) won	35	0
Mountjoy	(A) won	17	6
Castleknock	(A) won	6	3
Belvedere	(A) won	14	8
Clongowes	(A) won	5	3
Campbell Coll.	(A) won	14	3
CUP MATCHES:—			
1st Round:			
Mountjoy	... won	8	3
2nd Round:			
Newbridge	... won	17	6
Semi-final:			
High School	... won	29	0
Final:			
Belvedere	... won	11	7
TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS		176	51

OUR SECOND SENIORS.

While our first seniors busied themselves with the Leinster Schools' Cup, our second line, no less energetic, supplemented our Cup tie interest with many exciting matches. The competition, for a valuable set of medals, called five well-balanced teams into action. The "Waratahs," ably captained by J. J.

Hampson, emerged victorious after many strenuous tussles. The winning captain had most to say in his side's victory. At critical moments when the match was still in the balance he displayed a resourcefulness, tenacity and perseverance that proved decisive. The "Dodgers," piloted by M. P. Lawlor, an Inter-Provincial forward of two years' standing, were the runners-up. The "Twisters," though unfortunate in losing their veteran skipper, Jack Maher, were dangerous to the end and deserved a better fate. Unlucky in the first round, the "All Blacks," captained by J. J. Ryan, and the "Barbarians," led by J. Barry, were forced to play an uphill game throughout the competition. By their grim determination, however, in face of this handicap, they made a bold bid for honours in the closing stages.

Perhaps the most vigorous match of the series was the final, from which "Waratahs," after a drawn game, emerged from the league with a one point victory. Half-time arrived with the "Dodgers" six points in arrears. Fifteen minutes to go found a similar margin between the teams. Then came a characteristic last-minute burst: two tries (followed in quick succession)—a convert missed—the long whistle—a drawn game and the "Waratahs" win.

Amongst the seventy-five players who competed, a number of reputations were made. James Aitken and Matt McCoy won their places on the S.C.T. by their great display. David Hyde, although a beginner, nearly won

THE SENIOR SCHOOLS CHALLENGE CUP.

HISTORY OF THE COMPETITION.

1887—Blackrock College.	1901—Blackrock College.	1915—Blackrock College.
1888—Blackrock College.	1902—Blackrock College.	1916—Blackrock College.
1889—Corrig School.	1903—Blackrock College.	1917—Blackrock College.
1890—Blackrock College.	1904—Blackrock College.	1918—Blackrock College.
1891—Rathmines School.	1905—Blackrock College.	1919—Blackrock College.
1892—Corrig School.	1906—St. Andrew's College.	1920—Castleknock College.
1893—Blackrock College.	1907—Blackrock College.	1921—St. Andrew's College.
1894—Blackrock College.	1908—Blackrock College.	1922—St. Andrew's College.
1895—Blackrock College.	1909—Blackrock College.	1923—Belvedere College.
1896—Blackrock College.	1910—Blackrock College.	1924—Belvedere College.
1897—Blackrock College.	1911—St. Andrew's College.	1925—Blackrock College.
1898—Wesley College.	1912—Blackrock College.	1926—Clongowes College.
1899—St. Columba's College.	1913—Castleknock College.	1927—Blackrock College.
1900—Blackrock College.	1914—Mountjoy School.	1928—Blackrock College.
		1929—Blackrock College.

his place on the S.C.T., and since he has two years more at school, we look forward to great things from him in the future. "Nogie" Healy, a younger brother of "Steff," seems to emulate his senior by his elusive side-step and swerve that defies tackle. A sterling forward who never loses sight of the ball, Matt Feehan showed that grim determination which characterised our pack in the Schools final. Only at the end of the season did we realise the loss we sustained through J. J. Ryan being prevented by a serious accident from taking his place on the School's three-quarter line. His safe hands and great turn of speed

in the League competition, we can reasonably hope that the prospect will be in keeping with our retrospect.

OUR SENIOR CLUB.

The senior club had a most successful season, and its record on the football field was really creditable. The first fifteen started the season in good form, retaining its unbeaten record longer than any other Dublin club, and defeating five clubs, including Trinity and Garryowen, before being beaten. In the Senior Cup competition, it can be said, without wishing to detract from the victory of our



SENIOR CRICKET XI.

STANDING.—G. O'Dea, J. Sweeney, I. O'Ryan, H. Madi, C. O'Kelly, J. Barry.
SEATED.—S. Kavanagh, M. Ryan, S. Healy (Capt.), T. Clarke, C. Doyle.

make him a really useful wing. Frank Scott—a boy in his fifteenth year only—surprised all by his remarkable progress in the course of three months; he also was well in the running for senior honours. Probably the most amazing discovery of the season was Jim Mullen, who arrived after Christmas, began rugby, and not only gained his place on the competition, but scored in every match—undoubtedly a remarkable feat for a forward.

When we recall that seven of this year's S.C.T. are young enough again next year, and considering the material brought to light

opponents, that the side gave its worst display of the season, though had we scored first the result might have been different. During the season visits were paid to Limerick and Belfast, the two Southern trips resulting in good wins, while our Northern one provided us with the heaviest defeat of the year, attributable rather to the lack of weight than the lack of skill of the team we were forced to travel.

The second fifteen started also well, losing only one of its first eleven matches. A defeat by Wanderers, however, at a crucial period, robbed us of our chances of league honours.

In the Metropolitan Cup competition the team was unlucky to be beaten in its first-round match with Trinity by a try scored in the last few minutes, completely against the run of play. The seconds also travelled abroad, and their decisive victories will be remembered for some time in Tullow, Longford and Balbriggan.

It is to the third fifteen, however, that we have to look for consistent play during the year, coupled with ultimate success. During its League season, the team lost only two matches, winning the remainder mostly by high scores. The semi-final and final stand

was presented with an excellent pitch in Nutley Avenue, thus enabling the third "A" string to play something about nineteen matches with no small measure of success.

As a fitting climax to the season, the side entered for the seven-a-side tournament, gave a grand display and roused even the Lansdowne Road spectators by its exhibition in the semi-final.

During the season M. J. Burns, J. Keaney and M. P. Mullins were given Senior Inter-Provincial trials, the last-named being selected as substitute against Ulster; E. Maguire, B. R. Towers and H. K. Costello were given



JUNIOR CRICKET XI.

STANDING.—G. McGrath, W. McCarroll, W. Walker, A. Healy, S. O'Reilly, H. Scott.
SEATED.—B. O'Brien, T. McMahon, F. Scott (Capt.), J. Lee, I. Healy.

out particularly as typical of the spirit by which it won its matches. In each case our boys were opposed by heavier and more experienced combinations, but they rallied and fought back to return to us a Cup which, absent for two years, was absent too long.

The third "A" fifteen, under the able guidance of Mr. Frank Purcell, also had a record season. As is well known, the real difficulty with third "A" teams is the providing of matches. Lack of football pitches is at the root of this difficulty. Thanks, however, to the President of the College the club

Junior trials, the latter playing against Ulster, while J. Gorevan, selected to play against Munster, was unable to turn out.

TABLE OF RESULTS.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.
1st XV. .	15	10	4	1	130	109
2nd XV. .	22	13	7	2	234	101
3rd XV. .	20	18	2	0	327	38
TOTAL .	57	41	13	3	691	248

The Bridge Drive and Dinner were pleasant affairs, and the Dance was a huge success

from every point of view, being undoubtedly the Rugby Dance of the year.

It has been a worthy season, and with the young blood fresh from victory on the College S.C.T. we can, without indulging in vain prophecy, predict a hopeful season for 1931.

OUR INTERNATIONALS.

What becomes of the Rock Rugby players year after year? Where do they go? How many finally wear a green jersey? These are questions that arise in the minds of the curious; but we think the appended list of internationals is a sufficient answer. Sixteen International Rugby players have got their training on the Rock S.C.T.; more than an entire team of past Rock men have found their way to the pinnacle of Rugby honours.

The prowess of our present representatives is too well known to be enlarged on here, but it will not be without interest to trace it to its genesis. Dr. Murray's career certainly compels attention. Playing on the College S.C.T. for the years 1921-22, and 1922-23, he captained the Leinster Schools' Inter-Provincial side during his last season. Consistent play and brainy work behind the scrum was bound to find recognition. So, in 1927, his brilliancy on the Irish trials secured him his cap as scrum half. Then, playing stand-off half in club football, he found his way into the Irish side two years ago as a three-quarter, and the thousands who witnessed his play against England last season will not soon forget how his dropped goal proved decisive when all other avenues to victory seemed barred.

Morgan Crowe played on the S.C.T. in 1924, and was its victorious captain in 1925. As centre three-quarter that year he crossed the opponents' line in almost every match.

Two years ago he was chosen to play for Ireland and has proved that he can be as incisive on the International level as he was when a schoolboy. His was really a hard lot in getting injured this season just before the big tour. We are glad to learn, however, that he is at rights again and will be able to resume his rugby next season.

One of the dark shadows across the rugby season was the early demise of Jerome Mullane, R.I.P. A boy of more than ordinary physique, Jerome played on the S.C.T. in 1923-24. Three years after he was chosen to play for Ireland. For a forward this was premature, and all the more meritorious for the fact that he lived many miles distant from a rugby centre. He belonged to that large-hearted type of person—amiable and unaggressive, and all the more effective as a forward because his play had all the determination of a tranquil character. We tender our sincerest sympathy to his family in their bereavement.

INTERNATIONALS.

- 1887.—Walsh, Ed. J.
- O'Connor, Pat. Jos.
- 1889.—Bulger, Ml. Jos.
- 1896.—Bulger, Laur. Quinlivan
- 1900.—Coffey, John Joe
- 1907.—Sweeney, Jas. Aug.
- 1910.—Quinn, Jos. Pat.
- 1913.—Clune, John Jos.
- 1920.—Brown, Daniel
- 1921.—Birmingham, John Jos.
- 1921.—Cussen, Denis John
- 1924.—Spain, Alec. P.
- 1927.—Murray, Paul
- 1928.—Odbert, Vere Massey
- 1928.—Arigho, John E.
- 1928.—Mullane, Jerome Pat.
- 1929.—Crowe, Morgan Pat



THE ANNUAL SPORTS

By CAMOG.

We looked forward anxiously to May 31st, the date of our annual sports, and now that they are over and a splendid success, we mutually congratulate ourselves. A down-pour overnight, followed by a sunny forenoon, left field and foliage at their freshest, and a lively breeze kept bunting and flags in waving motion, and the visitors—close on 4,500—were enabled to see Blackrock College at its best.

A special tribute of gratitude is due to the Band of the *Gárda Síochána* for the charming selection of music which they discoursed during the three hours, under the baton of Supt. Delaney; it added greatly to the afternoon's pleasure.

At 6.30, Mrs. E. J. Kenny, wife of the President of the Union, distributed the 72 prizes to the lucky winners, and, of course, Mr. Joe McMahon was the expressive mouth-piece for us all at the end.

Present at the Sports was Mr. P. J. Kelly, of all-Ireland athletic fame. Few of our present-day students are acquainted with his athletic prowess, but had they witnessed his performance in winning the all-Ireland Championship as a school boy, with a high jump of 6 ft. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins., they would undoubtedly have looked up to him and felt proud that they, too, were "Rock" boys.

Of course, Maurice Walsh maintains stoutly that the ices were the event of the day, basing the claim on the fact that this was the event with most competitors, many even running relays, but then Maurice is slightly biassed in that direction, so we shall give our own opinion about the day.

Gerard O'Dea surprised us all. In one event after another he proved that he has rare finishing power. Having won the mile, 220 yards, 120 yards hurdles and broad jump, he carried off the beautiful Victor Ludorum trophy and gold medal presented by Mr. Vincent Kelly, B.Arch., M.R.I.A., for the

best all-round athlete. Congratulations, Gerard! J. J. Ryan came a good second. First in the 440 yards, he won the President's Cup and gold medal for that event. By clearing 5 ft. 2 ins. in the high jump, he got the McLoughlin Cup and gold medal presented by Professor E. P. McLoughlin, Esq., M.D., F.R.U.I., for the College high jump championship. Besides these, he won the 880 yards and came second in the broad jump. As was expected, Stephen Healy romped away with the 100 yards, but there are people mean enough to suggest that he might create a record if he had a Rugby ball under his left arm. Dermot Sheehan and Raymond O'Neill were the most prominent performers in the second seniors, and should do well in Croke Park.

Only that Joe Campbell has a white head, we would call him the "dark horse" of the juniors: he flashed to the tape in the 100 yards when we were expecting anybody else but him. Thus Joe brings home the valuable prize presented by the College Union. In the 440 yards, however, Colm Patton's longer and more raking stride overtook him. This splendid finish earned for Colm the special gold medal presented by Rev. J. Mellett, C.S.Sp., for the most noteworthy performance in any Junior event. The Hickey Cup and gold medal for the Junior 220 yards was won by Denis Lynch, the S.C.T. full back. Paddy Ryan's broad jump may be considered the best event in the second Juniors. This year, two events were included in the programme, viz.: the senior relay which was won by Gerry Hayes' team, and the "90 yards dash," confined to Elementary, for which Tommy Cribbon won the miniature Cup.

The event which was most applauded by young and old was the past students 220 yards in which Laurie McMahon, our S.C.T. captain, literally ran away from his opponents to score an easy victory.

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6th Year, A.	O'Sullivan, Thomas	Halpin, Joseph	Weldon, Thomas
Corless, Joseph.	Ryan, John	Hampson, John J.	Whitelaw, William
Curtin, Maurice	Sullivan, Michael	Hayes, Gerard	
English, John		Hopkins, Michael	5th Year, A.
Kelly, John I.	6th Year, B.	Lawlor, Michael P.	Brennan, Patrick
McCall, Bradley	Aitken, James	McCambridge, Patrick	Brunicardi, Michael
McCourt, Brendan	Barry, John	Maher, Richard	Burke, Murtagh E.
McKenna, Thomas	Byrne, Edward	Nordell, Ignatius	Courtney, Bernard
Macauley, Niall	Chambers, Thomas	Nugent, Laurence O.	Crowley, Timothy
Mullen, James	Clune, John	O'Beirn, John	Cuddy, William
O'Brien, Thomas	Coghlan, Eamonn	O'Donnell, Timothy	De Valera, Eamonn
O'Connell, James J.	Cosgrove, Gerard	V.	Dineen, Edward
O'Connell, Jarlath	Crowley, Matthew	O'Hanlon, Michael	Doyle, Francis
O'Hara, Bernard	Devon, John	Sadlier, Joseph	Glancy, James
O'Kelly, Cormac	Duignan, Gerard	Walsh, William	Kiernan, Brian

Lynch, Patrick J.
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Mahon, Patrick
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Morrissey, Patrick
O'Brien, James
Power, Joseph
Ramsay, Bartholomew
Redmond, Sean
Roche, Desmond
Whitney, Francis

5th Year, B.

Brady, Thomas
Corridan, Patrick
Feehan, Matthew
Golden, Francis
Healy, Stephen
Kavanagh, James
Kavanagh, Stephen
Keane, Matthew
Lawlor, Michael J.
Lynch, Joseph
Maher, Aquinas
Maher, John
Nolan, Anthony
O'Leary, David
Purcell, Philip
Reidy, John
Roche, William
Ryan, Michael
Sweeney, James
Twomey, Michael

4th Year, A.

Buckley, Dermot
Corrigan, Edward
Cremins, Patrick
Doran, Raymond
Doyle, Conan
Ellis, Brendan
Foley, John
Gerrard, Patrick
Gorman, Hugh V.
Gorman, James
Harnett, Patrick
Landers, Thomas
Lawless, George
McAllister, John
McCoy, Matthew
McMahon, Thomas
Madi, Henry A.
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O'Carroll, Joseph
O'Hanrahan, John

O'Leary, John
O'Reilly, Seamus
O'Ryan, Innocent
Patton, Colm
Scott, Gerard
Scott, Francis
Seagrave, Austin
Stanley, Robert
Sweeney, Patrick
Timoney, Patrick
Vahey, Patrick
Walsh, Maurice

4th Year, B.

Bergin, Patrick
Blackall, Gerard
Brady, Thomas
Burke, Oswald
Byrne, John J.
Clarke, Thomas
Colleton, Edward
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Stack, Thomas
Walker, William

3rd Year, A.

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Doherty, John
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Carroll, Andrew

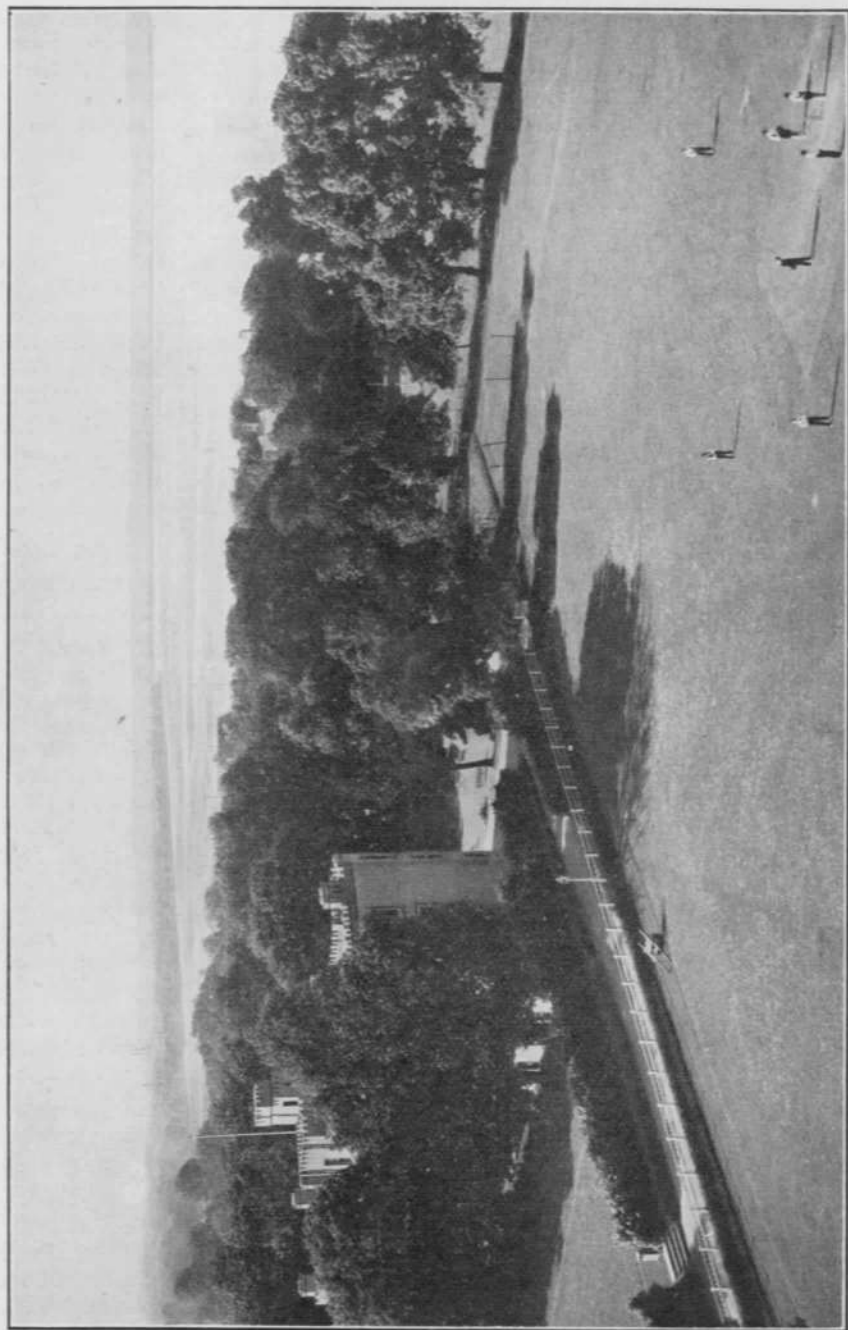
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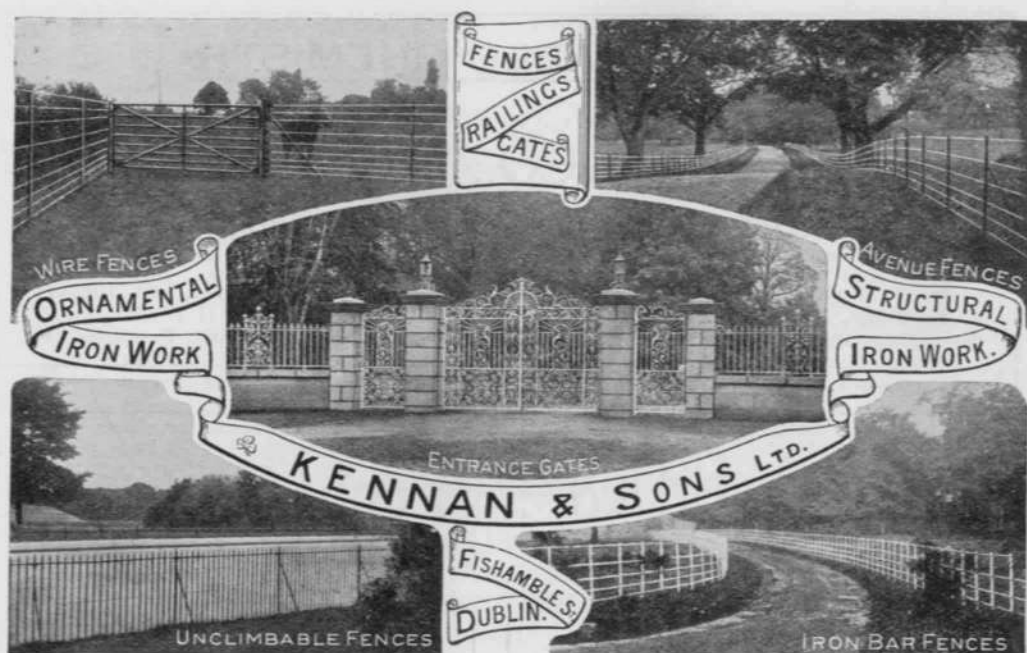
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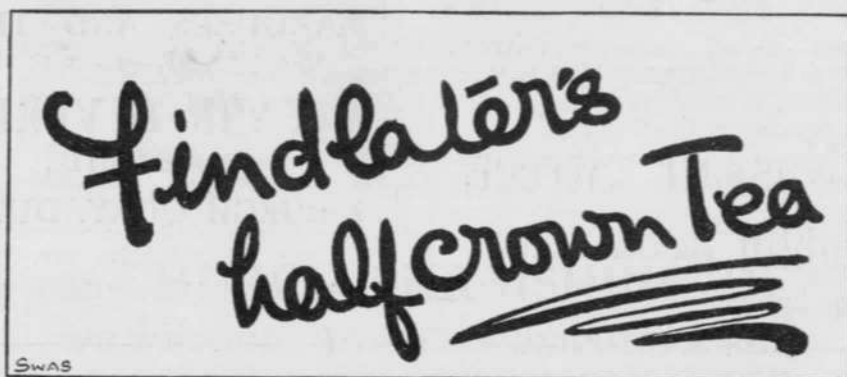
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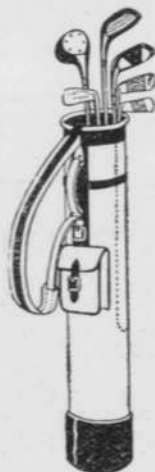
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