

An Gaidheal.



W. A. HOISTED.

U.417.

Ben Maidhead:

THE HISTORY OF THE

OF THE MAIDHEAD, DUNDEE, AND THE BURN OF THE MAIDHEAD

VOLUME IV.

THE HISTORY OF THE MAIDHEAD, DUNDEE, AND THE BURN OF THE MAIDHEAD



n aidheal:

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CONTENTS.

GAELIC DEPARTMENT.

	PAGE		PAGE
AM FEAR DEASACHAIDH—		Clò Mór, An, - - - -	8, 21, 60
A' Cheud Mhòd, - - - -	129	Comhradh, - - - -	115
Air Cnoc an Fhradhaire, - - - -	49	Craobh-Sgaoileadh, 13, 18, 29, 44, 57, 74, 88,	
Clo-Chomunn na Gàidhlig, - - - -	17	106, 121, 136, 154, 172, 187	
Comhdhail nan Ceilteach, - - - -	161	Crann nach tug toradh uaidhe, An, 55, 84, 105	
Fear-togail nan Salm, - - - -	81	Donnchadh Bàn, - - - -	147, 163, 180
Loch Lagan is Aluminium, - - - -	33	Easag, An, - - - -	72
Na Gaidheil an Canada is an America, 65		Eud na Gàidhlig, - - - -	149
Nithean Sean is Nuadh, - - - -	177	Feill nan Dealbh-chluichean, etc. - - - -	166
Oraid a' Chinn Suidhe, - - - -	1	Gaidheal leaith air falbh, - - - -	28
Rathad Mór an Rìgh, - - - -	97	Gaidheil an guallibh a cheile, - - - -	183
Seirbhis an I Chaluim Chille, - - - -	145	La co-fharpais treabhaidh, - - - -	91
Tir nam Beann, - - - -	113	Latha Bealltuinn, - - - -	131
Bardachd Ghàidhlig an Naodhamh Linn		Iain Garbh Mac 'Ille Chaluim, - - - -	168
Deug, - - - -	36, 51, 68, 86, 101	Neoinean, An, - - - -	149
Cairt Phostail (dealbh), - - - -	89	Sanas Adhair, An, - - - -	150
Càrn Cuimhne Dhonnchaidh Bhàin, - - - -	28	Teachd an Earraich, - - - -	108
Ceilidh an Inbhirnis, - - - -	92	Teaghlach mu dheireadh bha'n Lunga,	
Clann an Fhraoich, - - - -	44, 59, 187	An, - - - -	152

Bardachd.

	PAGE		PAGE
Aoir an Leisgean, - - - -	76, 121	Eas Niagara, - - - -	164
Cuachag a' Mhonaigh, - - - -	42	Faillte Bhraid-Albainn (ceol), - - - -	104
Duanag an t-Samhraidh, - - - -	134	Tobar a' Chreachainn, - - - -	13

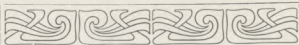
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

	PAGE		PAGE
AN COMUNN—		Celtic Art Competitions, - - - -	44, 107
Annual Business Meeting, - - - -	7	Celtic Congress, - - - -	14, 114, 165
Executive Council, - - - -	39, 73, 98, 169	Drama in Uist, - - - -	178
New Members, - - - -	139	Dundee Highland Society, - - - -	72
Ancient Gaelic Types, - - - -	19	Early Printed Sources of Gaelic Poetry, 23	
"At oor expense," - - - -	58	Edinburgh University Celtic Society, - 77	
Branch Reports, 30, 45, 61, 78, 93, 109, 125,		Fourth Generation, The, - - - -	162
141, 158, 174, 190		Gaelic Society of Perth, - - - -	68, 93



	PAGE
Historical Science and Gaelic Folklore,-	130
Information Wanted, - - -	107
King's Birthday Honours, - - -	146
Leaving Certificate Exam. Papers, 118, 132	
Letters to the Editor, 4, 55, 72, 85, 117, 131	
Loch Lagan, - - - - -	82
Lyric Interest, The, - - - - -	34
Mod in Vancouver, - - - - -	183
NATIONAL MOD—	
Glasgow Mod, - - - - -	5
Gaelic Service in Cathedral, - - -	6
Mod Donations, 15, 30, 124, 142, 155, 170, 190	
Music a la Mod, - - - - -	6
President's Address, - - - - -	2
Prize List, - - - - -	9
OBITUARY—	
Sir Donald MacAlister, - - - - -	66
Rev. M. N. Munro, M.A., - - - - -	85
PROVINCIAL MODS—	
Badenoch, - - - - -	123
Dalriada, - - - - -	156
East Sutherland, - - - - -	156

	PAGE
Islay, - - - - -	157
Kintyre, - - - - -	140
Lewis, - - - - -	173
Lochaber, - - - - -	174
Lochbroom, - - - - -	124
North Sutherland, - - - - -	29
Perthshire, - - - - -	189
Skye, - - - - -	189
South-West Ross, - - - - -	140
Remarks in the margin of MS. XXXIX.	
of the Advocates' Library, - - -	27
Reviews, - - - - - 30, 43, 92, 108, 168	
Perthshire Settlers in Canada, - - -	182
Scotland Again, In, - - - - -	43
Scottish Clans, The - - - - -	162
Scottish Gaelic Text Society, - - -	50, 137
Secretary's Notes, 25, 41, 55, 75, 90, 100, 119, 135, 153, 185	
Standardising of Gaelic Spelling, - -	26
Summer School of Gaelic, 8, 39, 62, 71, 130, 188	
ENGLISH POETRY—	
The Fairy Queen, - - - - -	108



VOLUMES

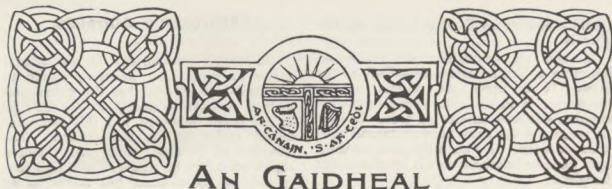
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AN GAIDHEAL

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Leabhar XXIX.]

An Dàmhar, 1933.

[Earrann 1

OROID A' CHINN-SUIDHE.

A Mhnathan is a Dhacine Uaisle,—Tha aobhar gairdeachais againn gu bheil am Mòd an Glascho aon turus eile, a chum gu'm bi eud as ùr 'g a dhùsgadh am measg nan Gàidheal a tha a' comhnuidh anns a' bhaile mhór so. Tha sinn a' tairgse buidheachais do luchd dreuchd na Comhairle a rinn ullachadh cho saothreach airson a' Mhòid; agus tha sinn a' toirt taing do luchd riaghlaidh a' bhaile airson furan cho coibhneil a chur oirnn.

Air an t-seachdain so gheibh sinn cothrom air coinneachadh ri Gàidheil as gach cearn. Bidh seann eòlas 'g a ùrachadh le càirdeas agus ceòl. Tha sinn taingeil gu bheil deagh sgeul ri aithris mu'n Chomunn; gu bheil a fheumhan a' gabhail greim daingean; gu bheil a mheanglain a' sgaoileadh am mach; agus gu bheil e a' sìor fhàs a thaobh lìonmhòrachd nam ball, agus àireamh nan còisir. Tha an luchd seinn a' sìor thighinn gu feabhas anns a' cheòl. Tha an luchd èisdeachd a' fàs ni's gèire 'n an càil agus ni's gleusda 'n am breithneachadh.

Tha sinn cruinn an diugh am baile mòr na h-ùpraid. Ged tha sinne an so le dùrachd blàth tha na mìltean air gach laimh dhinn ag nach eil suim dhinn fhéin no ar càinain.

An uair a theid thu mach as an talla so, agus a chàras tu do chas air a' chabhsair

lom, is ann a thig laigse air do mhisnich ar neo tha thu treun os cionn a' chumanta.

Bu mhaith leam smuain no dha a' thoirt fo ur comhair a thuilleadh air na beachdan a tha abhaisteach aig a leithid so de chruinneachadh. Bu mhaith leam facal a chantuinn air luach na h-oibreach a tha An Comunn a' deanamh.

Tha fhios agaibh uile nach eil a' bheag de mheas air bardachd an diugh, co dhiu is ann tuath no deas. Chan eil na Gàidheil ni's miosa no na Goill anns an t-seadh sin.

Ciod is aobhar gu bheil dearmad cho mór 'g a dheanamh air saothair nam bàrd. Tha gu bheil an sluagh a' sealltuinn air a' chùis an dòigh ùr. Mar is bitheanta an diugh cha bhi meas ach car ùine gle ghoirid air cuspair mur eil e chum buannachd aimsireil. Tha an linn air fàs cho saoghalta is gur e riaghlaidh aimsireil leis an toirear breith air an luach a tha anns an oilein a bha aig ar n-athraichean.

Mar dh' ionnsaich an Gàidheal cainnt a' choigrich dh' fhoghlum e aig an am cheudna an dòigh ùr gu bhi a' breithneachadh luach. Tha mi dearbhte gur e so their mòran mu'n Chomunn — ciod am feum a tha ann gus a' uirgiod a chosnadh agus gu adhart a bhuil-eachadh air an òigridh?

Cha b'e so idir am modh smuain a bha aig ar sinnsir. Their na Goill gur aislingeach an Gàidheal. Ciod a tha sin a' ciallachadh ach gur ann air dòigh eile seach doigh a'

Ghoill a bha an Gàidheal a' breithneachadh gliocais.

Is ann gu sonruichte air maise na h-inntinn a bha na seann Ghàidheil a' cur meas. Is e uaisle na smuain a bha luachmhor 'n an sealladh. Cha do chuir iad ionmhas eile anns an àite a b'àrde. Is e sin an teagasg a tha anns na sean fhacail agus anns na sgeòil. Is e sin a tha anns na bàird agus anns na briathran ris am bheil na fuinn fuaghte.

Am bheil e comasach dhuinne mata meas ceart a chur air ar cainnt is ar ceòl ma sheallas sinn orra anns an dòigh ùir, an dòigh shaoghalta? Tha an duine cumanta anabarrach cumanta da rìreadh. Is i a' cheud cheist a chuireas e mu chuspair smuain is oilein, ciod a' bhuannachd shaoghalta tha ann? An àite a leithid sin de cheist is e bu chòir dha fhèorach, ciod an luach tùrail, spioradail a tha ann.

Is e sin an luach a dh' fheumas sinne a mholadh, an luach inntinneil, a bhuineas do thuigse is oilein, gach càil cinn is loinn comhraidh a bhuineadh riamh do ar muinntir.

Faodaidh gu'n dean cuid gàire fanaid ri beachd cho seann fhasanta. Ach is ann le bhi ag àiteach buadhan inntinn is macmeanma a gheibh an Gàidheal cothrom air tighinn am follais, is e fèin a dheanamh aithnichte. Anns na bliadhnaichean so tha làthair, bliadhnaichean dorcha, feumaidh e bhi toirt a chuid a comaidh mar is fhearr a dh' fhaodas e. Ach tha linn a' tighinn anns am faigh a bhuidhean inntinn cothrom, linn anns am bi raon fharsuinn airson nan gibhteann anns am bheil an Gàidheal cho deas.

Cha mhair an saoghal a ghnàth anns a' chor anns am bheil e aig an am so — ri gearan is canran — cruadal is bochdainn. An uair a thig soirbheachas tha na h-uile cinnt gu'n cuir an saoghal feum is meas air na buadhan sonruichte anns an bheil an Gàidheal foghainteach. Agus cadhon an diugh fèin, duilich doirbh is mar tha an aimsir, tha an Gàidheal a cheart cho comasach ris a' Ghall, co dhìu is ann le laimh no le eanchainn — agus gidheadh aig an am cheudna faodaidh e riaghailt uasal na h-inntinn a chleachdadh a thaobh cainnt is ceòl a dhuthcha.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In our annual review of work done we have reason to congratulate ourselves that the cause goes on from strength to strength. We must be on our guard, however, lest this assurance should make us too self-satisfied. The measure of success which An Comunn enjoys must not be regarded as a sign that enough has been done, but rather as an indication that further effort is more necessary than ever. Within the past two years, when most other concerns have been obliged either to retrench or call a halt, the success of the annual Mods has beaten all records. This itself is evidence that the public have loyally supported the proposals of the organisers and officials.

It is not merely the business side of this institution of ours that we can regard at the moment with some satisfaction. We should also observe that the organisation is still spreading, and that within the last year alone new branches have been opened and several old ones revisited and revived. It has to be noted that the study of the language is making considerable progress. It is gaining favour in the schools, the example of adult students in classes and ceilidhs appears to have a good influence on the young. One of the best features of the movement is the growing number of children who study Gaelic in elementary schools. We have evidence that Gaelic is being studied in places where you would least expect it. The vogue is in favour of the language. It is a source of encouragement also that so many pupils in secondary schools obtain the Leaving Certificate in Gaelic, and many of the same pupils, proceeding to the Universities, follow the subject and crown their study of Gaelic by taking it as one of their subjects for the M.A. degree. Some of them take it as their chief subject in Honours, and even win academic distinction in their mother tongue.

The place now being given to the language in the educational system of the country has created a new sense of dignity in the minds of those who claim it as their mother tongue. By this excellent process a band of highly qualified Gaelic teachers is being trained for the elementary and secondary schools. At no time in the history of the Highlands was there such a strong battalion of teachers able and willing to teach Gaelic to the rising generation. It is my duty on this platform to emphasise that very important matter,

COMUNN BADGES.

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since without teachers there is no assurance that the process of teaching and studying the language will be maintained in the Highlands.

Next to the language we place the music as one of the principal objects An Comunn has in view. The admiration shown by intelligent outsiders for the beautiful Gaelic melodies has given the Highlander a feeling of pride in his heritage. We all rejoice to think that the popularity of Gaelic music is a fact which cannot be denied. The Mod itself has been one of the main agents in bringing to light the wealth of melody that lay hidden among the mountains and by Hebridean shores. Other friendly agencies and authors were also at work, of course, notably Mrs. Kennedy Fraser, Doctor of Music, and Dr. Kenneth MacLeod. On the heels of these pioneers, and as if to help to cast abroad the seed that was ready for the sowing, came the B.B.C., another friendly agency that has done so much to popularise Gaelic song in very recent times. We cannot be too grateful to that wonderful corporation for the facilities it has been offering, not only to broadcast Gaelic music but also for the opportunities it gives for talks on subjects cognate to the Gaelic movement. The result of all this is that in thousands of British homes a new and living interest has been aroused and extended, and a new public opinion is being formed in favour of Gaelic song.

What is the purpose of An Comunn and of our Gaelic Mod? What is the use of this thing that continues to live in spite of adverse circumstances? Why cannot Highlanders forget their unfashionable speech and learn as much English as will serve their purpose? Why can they not follow the crowd, and, like sensible people, adapt themselves to the conditions in which they may happen to find themselves? No! Such a plan does not suit our idea of self-respect. This movement of ours is both cultural and racial. Besides the preservation of the language and the music, there is also the preservation of the spirit of the race, the conserving of those points which were commendable in the old Highland character. At the moment we learn that racial exclusiveness is carried to excess in certain quarters on the Continent. These proceedings, however, are no argument against cherishing the best points of the race to which we belong. While human nature remains human nature, you will find that racial distinctions will be observed; and it

would be a tragedy for us if we should lose our distinctive badge, our language, music, customs, and dress. As long as we manage to keep these, we can at least maintain that we are not swallowed up in the great Anglo-Saxon whirlpool.

Those of you who are acquainted with the Gaelic Mod of late years must have observed the predominance of music in its proceedings. One reason why there seems a lack of proportion is that the literary part of the work is done behind the scenes. The literary competitions are very considerable, but the only indication of them on a public platform is the presentation of prizes and the crowning of the bard. It was therefore inevitable that the musical side should be more evident to the public. In the ordinary musical festival that would be quite legitimate. There are scores of such festivals up and down the country. Their object is mainly educative in order to improve the popular taste for music. But in the Mod there is more than that. There is the educative, of course, quite as much as in other festivals. But in addition there is salvage work on a large scale; salvage work in the saving, preserving, and rescuing of lovely things that were fast passing into oblivion. And yet, in spite of this noble purpose, there is always the danger that this constant appeal of the music to our emotions may weaken the effect on our wills. Our emotions have been played upon along the entire gamut. Melodies grave or gay have saddened us or gladdened us, have stirred or soothed us. But out of that experience there arises a vital question: To what extent has our will been moved and persuaded? How far have we put into practice the sentiments that were roused by Gaelic song? We can all be full of fervour at a Mod or concert. But do we maintain that earnestness throughout the week in acquiring the language or practising the use of it in conversation?

While the musical side of our work is now fairly well established, the literary section remains at a level which is not too high considering the age of An Comunn, and large number of University graduates, many scores of whom have included Gaelic in their degrees. In Ireland recently, for example, Maurice O'Sullivan's book in Irish Gaelic, *Fichead Bliadhna a' fàs*, must be possessed of high literary merit, since in its English translation it has been made the Book of the Month in both Great Britain and the United States. If our younger generation

of Gaelic scholars were to be active in a similar manner, there is no saying what distinction they might bring both to themselves and to Scottish Gaelic. But if they have no ambition to rise to authorship on a large scale, more of them, at least for a time, might give some help to the cause by occasional articles to the magazine of *An Comunn*. In Ireland the young scholars are the soul and sinews of the language movement. Must the furtherance of the language here in Scotland be left to veterans? I wish that more of the young men and women who are graduates in Gaelic were to follow the example of their Irish cousins, not for material reward but for the love of the language and the honour of the Highlands.

It ought to be remarked that the growth of this institution has always been influenced by competition. There is a common saying that competition is the life of trade. Whether or not that proverb applies to the confusion of the world to-day, it certainly applies to the career and present status of the Gaelic Mod. I have heard this feature criticised as being too mercenary. It is held by some of our critics that the saving of a language and the preservation of a worthy culture should be guarded from such things as competition. It is urged that rivalry makes this movement only a means to an end, the end being "glorification" for persons, and not life and safety for either language or music. Now a brief answer is necessary to this charge, and the answer must be gathered from other spheres of activity. Turn your attention to almost any walk of life where big things are done. There is hardly a sphere to be found where the element of competition is absent. In most undertakings rivalry is a powerful incentive. The desire for distinction is so congenial to human nature. Competition discovers merit and appeals to the iron in the blood, and generally brings out the best that is in us. In the intellectual pursuits, schools and universities, the prize is always coveted, both for the honour of being winner and the fame that follows success. Some of the finest products of literature and art are the outcome of a competitive struggle. The same is true in industry, in commerce, even in sport. In sport itself the spirit of rivalry may be very strong, even among amateurs, where mercenary objects do not enter into consideration at all. In short, competition may prove to be a powerful spur apart from gain or material benefit. The ambition to excel is the last infirmity of noble

minds. So we see that the charge which is sometimes made against competition in connection with the saving of a language is an ill considered charge, and is without a real foundation.

On the contrary the emulation which has marked the expansion of the movement has been an incentive to effort all round. If there is anything that we require in the nature of advice it is a clear call to continued endeavour. Let effort be our "motto," as it has been the rule of all competitors. Observe how effort has been the author of excellence. Without sustained effort extending into years, would our choirs have attained their high standard of performance? There could be no finer illustration of the team spirit carried on with unflagging perseverance than these choirs who compete at the Mod. The same praise can rightly be given to the soloists. How the musical adjudicators assure us that the musical quality has greatly improved in recent years, and all through effort.

But at the moment my object is not so much to single out particular competitors, but rather to emphasise the value and necessity of effort, of sustained effort, each member in his place, and all as one. As individual members, it is up to us to observe where we can do most for the cause according to opportunity. Unless this is done we can talk generalities on platforms, and be full of enthusiasm for one hour—but that alone is really of little or no ultimate effect, unless we exert our energies towards the desired objective.

THE MOD IN GLASGOW.

Sir,—As one without a drop of Highland blood, but with a very real affection for the isles of the west, which have provided me with some of the most beautiful moments and memories of my life, I should like, on behalf of my self and, I am sure, many others, to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who took part in the Gaelic Mod for a wonderful and inspiring experience.

No one who was present at the competitions and concerts could ever again say that the Gaelic language and spirit was dying—anything less like dying could not be imagined than the vivacity, humour, feeling, and vision with which the music with its haunting melodies was interpreted by the singers.

The choir singing was particularly delightful, and from the splendid old bard to the children at piano and violin everyone was filled with an unconscious enthusiasm that was most contagious.

It is a real inspiration to see a people keeping their soul alive in the music and poetry and spiritual individuality of their race; and the beauty of it all will be an abiding memory.—I am, etc., H. C. H. S.
—From "The Glasgow Herald."

THE GLASGOW MOD, 1933.

In every respect the Glasgow Mod of 1933 was an unqualified success. From the point of view of the number of competitors, the variety and interest of the competitions, the lovely weather, the sun shining most of the time, but, above all, the financial results — these have all been most satisfactory features of the National Mod in Glasgow this year. The financial or business side is so very vital. Accordingly, we feel it incumbent upon us to draw attention at the start of this account to the enthusiasm, energy, and efficiency with which the Local Mod Committee, of which Mr. Malcolm MacLeod was convener and Mrs. Edgar secretary, have applied themselves to their formidable task. The results for these times of depression have exceeded even their own most sanguine expectations.

The Town Council of the great city, as always, have been hosts on a magnanimous and bountiful scale. The Mod was received with every mark of welcome, and made to feel that here we were in no strange city, for the civic fathers honoured us with kind hearts and generous hands.

TUESDAY.

It has now become an established rule that the first day of the National Mod should be entirely devoted to the children. There was a very fine attendance of young folks at the Glasgow Mod. One can understand how in these times the long distance of the city from the remote parts of the country, together with the costs and responsibility of taking a group of young children on such a journey, must have tended to reduce the number of choirs, and also of soloists. The judges in both oral and vocal classes were extremely gratified with the work which was exhibited in their presence. It was noted that the quality of dialogue and original speeches improves every year. This is only what should be expected. If the vocal makes such progress as it is doing, why should the oral not keep pace on the line of progress? Owing to the reasons just mentioned, however, there are not so many names from the Northern Highlands in the junior prize-list as would undoubtedly have been the case had the distances been less. It is hardly necessary to emphasise the very great importance of Children's Day both from the point of view of the supply of rising competitors and, more vital still, the value of the interest which the young, at their impressionable age, are taking in the singing

and elocution, as well as the junior literary section of the National Mod.

There was a splendid children's concert on Tuesday evening. Many people could not gain admission, so full was the audience. This surely is the proper way to encourage the young people. The chair was occupied by Miss Campbell of Inverneill, M.B.E. Her speech from the chair was brilliant; so full of wise and inspiring points, and illustrated by racy anecdotes — a charming speech. The results in the senior literary section as well as of the Celtic Art competitions were also announced on the Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY.

The vocal part of the programme for Wednesday was almost exclusively in solo competitions. Such were the "James Grant Memorial," unpublished Mull and Iona song, unpublished folk song, solo confined to members, singing of a district song, the "Calum MacPharlain Memorial," and two songs from Kennedy Fraser's "Songs of the Hebrides." In these classes the judges expressed their hearty appreciation of the work submitted to them. The official opening ceremony took place at noon. Among the company on the platform were four ex-Presidents—Mrs. Burnley Campbell, Sheriff MacMaster Campbell, C.B.E., Mr. Angus Robertson, and Mr. Malcolm MacLeod. In the unavoidable absence of Lord Provost Swan of Glasgow through indisposition, the Town Council was ably represented by Bailie MacSkimming, who extended a cordial welcome to the Mod to the great city. The president thanked the Bailie and the Corporation for their generous welcome and cordial hospitality. He then delivered his opening Gaelic address, followed by his address in English. These are condensed in the present number of *An Gaidheal*.

On the Wednesday evening the members of An Comunn were magnificently entertained by the Magistrates of the city. Had every member been a royal personage, one cannot see how they could have been received with greater circumstance or with more genial greetings. Bailie MacSkimming again, as Senior Magistrate present, took the place of the Lord Provost. There has not been a fuller attendance of Magistrates in recent years than this, at a function of a sociable nature. The Bailie spoke of the long connection of Gaels with the City of Glasgow, and said how it gave them all much pleasure to receive An

Comunn in the Municipal Buildings. The president conveyed the gratitude of An Comunn to the civic authorities. Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, convener of the Mod Committee, also acknowledged the generous reception extended to the Mod.

THURSDAY.

The leading events of Thursday were the contests for the gold medals and the Lorn Shield. There was a tie for the ladies' gold medal, between Miss Madge Campbell Brown and Miss Mary C. MacNiven. The former was finally awarded the medal. It is such a lift to the cause to have singers who can give such expositions of Gaelic singing as was given by quite a number of singers in this very exacting contest, which is judged on the most competent lines both in music and language. Angus White, Inchinnan, secured the gold medal for men.

No less than thirteen rural choirs came forward for the Lorn Shield. It was an inspiring sight even to see them, but more charming still to hear them. The thinking mind sees here unmistakable evidence of the status of Gaelic music now, when you think of the toil and assiduity required in rural areas to bring every one of these choirs up to the very wonderful levels they have attained. The Lorn Shield went to Tarbert, Badenoch came second, and Carradale third. Thanks to all choirs for giving us all such a treat. The various competitions in connection with the Clarsach were full of interest.

Important work fell to this day in the oral section, the dialogues, the original speeches, and the folk tales.

On Thursday evening the Rural Choirs' concert was presided over by Sir Iain Colquhoun, Baronet of Luss, who gave a delightful address on the value of the work which Rural Choirs were doing. Mrs. Iain Campbell (Airds) presented the Lorn Shield to the conductor of the winning choir.

FRIDAY.

Friday's programme included the advanced choral classes and duet and quartette competitions; as well as the violin and pianoforte. The renderings of the Raasay Lament by several of the choirs was highly artistic, and held the large audience spell-bound. The rare quality of the old melody was heard to great advantage. The Lovat and Tullibardine Shield was awarded to the Greenock Gaelic Choir.

In the evening the St. Andrew's Hall was twice filled — a double house. The Right

Rev. Lauchlan MacLean Watt, D.D., LL.D., presided. He appealed especially to the young to retain their souls' integrity through the heritage of the race, in language, song, and story. The Moderator made an inspiring oration.

His Grace the Duke of Montrose was chairman of the second house. He emphasised the musical tradition of Scotland; and he quoted from Mrs. Grant of Laggan, who said, about one hundred and twenty years ago, that in her land there was not a cottage which could not produce a musician, nor a clachan which could not produce a bard.

The shields and medals were presented by Her Grace the Duchess of Montrose.

The ceremony of crowning the bard also took place. The vast audiences and the splendid programme on the Friday was a fitting finale to a Mod than which there has never been a more impressive gathering in the history of An Comunn.

N. R.

GAELIC SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The Mod was fittingly concluded by a Gaelic service in Glasgow Cathedral on Sabbath afternoon, when a large congregation attended. The service was conducted by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Maclean Watt, the Rev. Dr. Neil Ross and the Rev. Malcolm MacLeod, while the sermon was preached by the Rev. Alasdair MacDonald of St. Columba. Mr. Neil Shaw acted as precentor, assisted by members of the St. Columba Gaelic Choir, the Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association and the Govan Gaelic Choir. The scripture readers were Mr. John R. Bannerman and Mr. Malcolm MacLeod.

MUSIC A LA MOD.

"And now about the Mod itself. What a change since my first Mod at Edinburgh many years ago! Hearing those choirs sing, I had to rub my ears. It is no exaggeration to say that the poorest of them to-day is as good as the best of not many years ago. I have no space in which to particularise, but I want this to be known, that the Mod has now on its platform choral singing which is not bettered by any Festival or Eisteddfod in the whole country."—Sir HUGH ROBERTON in the *Daily Record*.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual business meeting of An Comun was held in the Highlanders' Institute, Glasgow on Saturday, 30th September, 1933. The President, the Rev. Dr. Neil Ross, C.B.E., presided over an attendance of 174 members.

The result of the election of members to the executive council was declared as follows:—President—Dr. Neil Ross, C.B.E., returned unopposed. Vice-President—Rev. Malcolm MacLeod, M.A., returned unopposed. Executive Council—Sheriff J. MacMaster Campbell, Neil Orr, Edinburgh; Miss Campbell of Inverneill; Hugh MacCorquodale, Glasgow; Dr. R. R. MacNicol, Taynuilt; The Rt. Rev. Lauchlan MacLean Watt, D.D., Glasgow; James C. MacPhee, Glasgow; Rev. Alexander MacDonald, Glasgow; Angus Robertson, New Barnet and Robert Bain, Glasgow. Dr. Donald Ross, Lochgilphead, who was next in order of election, will take the place of the Rev. Malcolm MacLeod on the executive council until the expiry of the term in 1935.

The annual reports and financial statements were adopted and the Auditors re-appointed.

The President said the Glasgow Mod had been a huge success, and the visitors to Glasgow had received a royal welcome from their friends and fellow-country people in the city. The success of the Mod not only indicated progress but the growth of interest in the movement. On the business side the sinews of war were growing year by year. That was no accident, but the result of well-planned endeavours. On this occasion the local committee had acquitted themselves in a distinguished manner under the convenship of Mr. Malcom MacLeod. Special thanks were due the civic authorities for their assistance and hospitality.

Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, convener of the local committee acknowledged and expressed the committee's indebtedness to Mrs. Colquhoun, convener of the entertainments committee, and who, unfortunately, was unable to attend and see the result of her labours, to Mrs. Edgar, local secretary, for her indefatigable labours, and to the Highland community of Glasgow for their whole-hearted support.

Special mention was made of the excellent stewarding of the Halls and the Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Robert Bain, convener of the stewarding committee, and express the thanks of the members for the very efficient manner in which the arduous duties of the stewards were carried out.

It was resolved to convey to the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City of Glasgow, the

cordial thanks of An Commun for the generous hospitality accorded the members, competitors and friends, on the occasion of the visit of the Mod to Glasgow.

It was intimated that no invitation had been received to hold next year's Mod at any particular centre, and the matter was remitted to the Executive Council.

Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks, convener of Clann an Fhraoich, moved the adoption of the report submitted in connection with the proposal to found a League of Youth for Gaelic-speaking children.

The report stated that over most of Gaelicdom the children were left without any patriotic or social guidance. Although many children of Gaelic parents received lessons in Gaelic reading, this generation, on whom the nature and value of the Gaelic culture of their age would depend, were growing up in practical ignorance of Gaelic, of its great intrinsic and educational value, and of all the sentiments the word connoted, a fact which spelled an unqualified loss.

From the point of view of the foundation and administration of the League, it was suggested that a standing committee be appointed.

Mr. Marjoribanks said that if they succeeded in laying a good foundation stone the League might grow into an organisation which would sweep the country and restore Gaelic and the Gael to their rightful place.

Sheriff J. MacMaster Campbell, who seconded, said the report and the suggestions which it contained had been considered from every angle.

The motions standing in the names of Mr. Alexander MacKechnie and Mr. Angus Robertson were withdrawn. Mr. A. M. MacLachlainn, Tobermory, speaking in Gaelic, put his motion regarding the alteration of Rule 54, to the meeting. Mr. Charles Campbell, seconded. Sir Norman Lamont moved that the matter be remitted to the executive for consideration. Sheriff MacMaster Campbell, seconded. After discussion and a vote being taken, the motion was declared not carried the voting being 60 for and 57 for the amendment.

Sir Alexander MacEwen moved that it be remitted to a committee to consider and report to the executive as to how the bonds between the Gaelic-speaking population in Canada and in Scotland could be strengthened, including the possibility of sending out a delegation to Nova Scotia and elsewhere.

He said it seemed to him very necessary that some steps should be taken to strengthen the bond between the Gaels of this country and their fellow-Gaels throughout the world. Meantime he had confined his motion to Canada, but he hoped that if his proposal were successful it might be the means of developing some system by which the whole of Gaeldom could be brought more closely together.

PAN-GAELIC CONGRESS.

There was a Pan-Celtic congress which was doubtless doing good work, but from the point of view of Scotland it seemed to him very much more important to have a Pan-Gaelic congress through which the Gaelic speakers of Scotland scattered throughout the world could be brought more closely together.

The striking thing about the Gaels in Canada and, indeed, in many places throughout the world, was that, despite many disadvantages, they were far more attentive to their Gaelic and their ancient traditions than many Gaels in Scotland. Gaelic was not taught in the schools in Canada, and they had not the driving power given by provincial and national mods.

In his view, a great deal of good could be done if they got into close touch with their fellow-Gaels in Canada and elsewhere, realised something of their difficulties, made them feel that Gaels in Scotland were anxious to help them and wanted their help, and that there should be inter-communion of thought and effort between Gaels throughout the world.

The Rev. Malcolm MacLeod seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The following members were appointed to the special committee:—President, Charles Campbell, Rev. Malcolm MacLeod, Alexander Fraser, Sir Alexander N. MacEwen, J. Lorne Campbell, Younger of Inverneill, and George E. Marjoribanks.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A meeting of the new executive followed: The committees were reappointed. The question of the place of the next Mod was remitted, with powers, to the Mod and Music Committee.

AN CLO MOR.

[Tha sinn duilich nach urrainn duinn an dara earrann de'n oidheirp so a nochdadh air a' mhios so do bhrìgh gu'm bheil sgeul a' Mhòid 'ga dhùnadh a mach.]

GAELIC SUMMER SCHOOL, PORTREE.

The Gaelic Summer School is over, and only those who attended it can realise the melancholy sound at those words. We no longer now translate together with the enthusiasm of Browning's Grammarian, "The swan is on the loch and the seal on the rock," and no more will we enliven the dingy classroom with "Obhan, obhan—Ars'an cu bàn" or "Falban i-il, i-il-i-il." The friendly company of enthusiasts is now dispersed.

To anyone with only a few words of Gaelic, yet with a keen interest in the language and music of the Gael, the School was an invaluable experience. There it became possible to meet living representatives of a living culture which had not been enfeebled by Anglicisation and industrialism. We were able to hear preservers of Gaelic music such as Miss Anna Johnston of Barra and Miss Nandag MacLeod of Lewis singing unpublished labour songs of the Isles.

The Junior (or "Baby") Class was a source of inspiration chiefly owing to the personality of the teacher, and her unflinching good humour and sympathy. The class itself responded with youthful zeal to the teaching of Anna NicIain.

The day's work could not have been more fittingly crowned than by the Gaelic songs which Mr. Orr taught with patience equal to his acknowledged skill.

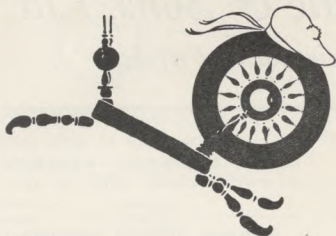
Why is such a school so small when it has such potentialities? It is obvious that the Education Committee of An Comunn is not discharging its responsibilities efficiently. Why is the School so badly advertised?

However, it would be ungrateful to end on a note of criticism. In our attempt to restore our ancient language to a position of honour and a state of vigour, we should be no less energetic or ambitious than our Irish friends, even though we have no government to assist us. For that reason the Summer School staff and pupils must be multiplied many times before it becomes a decisive factor in the defence of Scottish nationality.

To us Skye brings to mind the sun on the Coolins, the peat-reeck of the Ceilidh, datties and genitives, Mo Raghain's Mo Run, Anna Nic Iain's Charts, Portree Bay at sunset, "Leis an Lurgainn O hi," and all that goodly company with their friendly greetings. Gus an ath choinne.

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MOD PRIZE-LIST.

JUNIOR SECTION.

WRITTEN COMPETITIONS.

Adjudicators—Rev. Gillespie Campbell, Paisley; Donald Grant, M.A., Glasgow; Angus L. MacDonald, H.M.I.S., Kilmacoll; John MacDonald, M.A., Glasgow; Murdo MacLeod, M.A., Glasgow; Angus MacMillan, Glasgow; Murdo MacRae, Glasgow; Angus Matheson, M.A., Glasgow.

The following is the list of Colleges and Schools entered:—Aberdeen University, Broadford Public School, Fort William H.G. School, Inverness Royal Academy, Jordanhill Training College, Nicolson Institute (Stornoway), Oban High School, Portree H.G. School, Sir E. Scott Public School (Harris), Tobermory H.G. School.

Group A—Pupils in or below the Qualifying Class—Reproduction of a short, simple Gaelic story read twice by the teacher—1, Angus Morrison, Sir E. Scott School, Harris; 2, Donald Grant, Broadford Public School; 3, Dolina Robertson, do.; 4, Jessie Robertson, do.; 5, Lachlan MacKinnon, do.; 6, Duncan MacLean, Tarbert, Harris; 7, Calum MacLeod, Broadford Public School; 8, Colina MacKinnon, do.; 9, Katie S. MacDonald, Tarbert, Harris; 10, Morag MacLennan, do.

Group B—Pupils in the First and Second Years of Post-Qualifying Courses—Reproductions in Gaelic of a short Gaelic story read twice by the teacher, followed by a rendering of the same story in English—1, D. J. MacPherson, Broadford Public School; 2 (equal), Annie J. MacKenzie and Dolina MacNeill, Nicolson Institute, Stornoway; 3 (equal), Margaret MacPherson, D. J. Fletcher, and Catherine MacLean; Broadford; 4, Calum MacInnes; Nicolson Institute, Stornoway; 5, John MacLeod, Nicolson Institute, Stornoway; 6, Colin MacColl, Oban High School; 7, Allan MacMillan, Nicolson Institute, Stornoway.

Group C—Pupils in the Third and Fourth Years of Post-Qualifying Courses—(1) Writing from Dictation of a Gaelic prose passage—1, Chrissie Cameron, Oban High School; 2, John A. Robertson, Portree S. School; 3, Helen O'Reilly, Fort William H.G. School; 4, Mary Morrison, Nicolson Institute, Stornoway; 5, Flora Montgomery, Inverness R. Academy; 6, Alexandra MacDonald, Oban H. School.

Group C (2)—Reproduction in Gaelic of a short story in English, read three times by the teacher—1, Flora MacMillan, Fort William H.G. School; 2, Donald John MacInnes, Sir E. Scott School; 3, Annie MacDonald, Portree S. School; 4, Hughina N. M. MacKinnon, Portree S. School; 5, Rhodina MacAskill, Portree S. School; 6, John MacKay, Sir E. Scott School, Harris.

Group D—Pupils in the Fifth and Sixth Years of Post-Qualifying Courses—(1) Translation of an English prose passage into Gaelic—1, Helen Murphy, Royal Academy, Inverness; 2, Peggy Lowe, Oban High School; 3, Anne M. MacLeod, Portree S. School; 4, Donald MacLeod, Portree S. School; 5, Annatella MacKinnon, Portree S. School; 6, Jessie MacLean, Oban High School.

Group D (2)—Translation of a Gaelic prose passage into English, followed by a rendering into English of ten Gaelic idioms—1, Morag MacDonald, Royal Academy, Inverness; 2, Margaret MacDonald, Royal Academy, Inverness; 3, Christina MacPhee, Fort William H.G. School; 4, Donald MacColl, Oban H. School; 5, Jessie MacLean, Oban High School; 6, Sadie Kennedy, Oban High School.

Group D (3)—A Gaelic Essay—1, Helen Murphy, Royal Academy, Inverness; 2, Christina MacPhee, Fort William; 3, Peggy Lowe, Oban High School; 4, Annie M. MacLeod, Portree; 5, Annie Cowan, Portree; 6, Norman MacKay, Portree.

Group E—University or Training College Students—(1) Translation into English of a Gaelic prose passage or poem—1, Isabella L. MacKenzie, Strontian; 2, Catherine Murray, Ness, Lewis; 3, Nancy MacKenzie, Point, Lewis; 4, Mary F. MacKechnie, Tiree (all of Jordanhill Training College); 5, Ronald Robertson, North Uist (Aberdeen University).

Group E (2)—Gaelic Essay on a literary or an historical subject—1, Christina MacFadyen, Castlebay; 2, Catherine MacDonald, Miavay, Lewis; 3, Rachel MacDonald, Lochmaddy; 4, Mary E. Campbell, Dunvegan; 5, Mary MacAulay, Lochmaddy (all of Jordanhill Training College).

Group E (3)—Gaelic Essay of 2000 words—1, Calum Iain N. MacLeod, Kirkhill.

Group F—Evening Continuation Classes or Special Classes—Reproduction in Gaelic of a short Gaelic story read twice by the teacher—1, Morag Cameron; 2, Catherine L. Rankin; 3, Neil MacLeod; 4, Nancy MacDonald; 5, Jessie Campbell (all of Oban High School C. Class).

Group G—Special Competitions (conditions laid down by the donor of prizes)—(1) For Boys—Essay in Gaelic on the Life of Daniel—1, William Robertson, Tobermory H.G. School; 2, Donald Morrison, Sir E. Scott School, Harris; 3, John Smith, Nicolson Institute, Stornoway.

Group G (2)—For Girls—Subject, conditions, and prizes as in No. 1—1 (equal), Joan MacDonald, Sir E. Scott School, and Christine M. MacIvor, Nicolson Institute, Stornoway; 3, Mary A. MacRae, Nicolson Institute, Stornoway.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR TEACHERS.

Group A—For the highest average marks—1, John MacPherson, M.A., Broadford Public School; 2, Angus MacDonald, Sir E. Scott School, Harris; 3, Miss G. L. MacDonald, M.A., Tobermory H.G. School. For the highest aggregate marks—1, John MacPherson, M.A., Broadford Public School; 2, Angus MacDonald, Sir E. Scott School, Harris; 3, Miss G. L. MacDonald, M.A., Tobermory H.G. School.

Group B—For the highest average marks—1, John MacPherson, M.A., Broadford Public School; 2, Miss J. A. MacKenzie, Nicolson Institute, Stornoway; 3, Donald Graham, M.A., Royal Academy, Inverness. For the highest aggregate marks—1, Miss J. A. MacKenzie, Nicolson Institute, Stornoway; 2, Ronald MacLeod, M.A., Portree Secondary School; 3, John MacPherson, M.A., Broadford Public School.

Group C—For the highest average marks—1, Angus MacDonald, Sir E. Scott School, Harris; 2, Miss G. L. MacDonald, M.A., Tobermory H.G. School; 3, Ronald MacLeod, M.A., Portree Secondary School. For highest aggregate marks—1, Ronald MacLeod, M.A., Portree Secondary School; 2, Miss J. A. MacKenzie, Nicolson Institute, Stornoway; 3, Lachlan MacKinnon, M.A., Fort William H.G. School.

Group D—For the highest average marks—1, Ronald MacLeod, M.A., Portree Secondary School; 2, Lachlan MacKinnon, M.A., Fort William H.G. School; 3, Donald Thomson, M.A., Oban High School. For highest aggregate marks—1, Ronald MacLeod, M.A., Portree Secondary School; 2, Donald Thomson, M.A., Oban High School; 3,

Alex. Urquhart, M.A., Nicolson Institute, Stornoway.

Tuesday.

ORAL DELIVERY.

Mid Hall.

Adjudicators—Rev. George MacKenzie, B.D., Greenock; Mr. Hector MacDougall, Glasgow.

Reading with expression a piece of prose or poetry, by native speakers—1, Margaret Black, Oban High School; 2, Jane Kennedy, Tobermory; 3, Jackie Cameron, Ardgour; 4, Euphemia MacArthur, Oban H. School; 5, Peter MacKay, Luining.

Reading with expression a piece of prose or poetry, by learners—1, Jane Kennedy, Tobermory; 2, Anne MacLean of Ardgour; 3, Margaret Bain, Glasgow; 4, Rachel MacDougall, Oban H. School; 5, Donald MacKechie, Oban H. School.

Reading at sight an unfamiliar prose piece, chosen by the judges—1, Mary M. MacKinnon, Tobermory; 2, John Black, Oban High School; 3, Jane Kennedy, Tobermory; 4, Ena McCormick, Oban H. School; 5, Mary MacLeod, Oban H. School.

Narrative based on some local incident, tradition, or legend, to be followed by conversation on the subject of the narrative between the competitors and the adjudicators—1, Jane Kennedy, Tobermory; 2, Margaret Black, Oban High School; 3, Mary M. MacKinnon, Tobermory.

Children under 12 years of age—Girls. Repeating ten verses of the 37th prose Psalm or verses 25 to 37 of chapter 10 of St. Luke's Gospel.—1, Jane Kennedy, Tobermory; 2, Nan Brown, Luining. Boys under 12—1, Jackie Cameron, Ardgour; 2, Iain Robertson, Greenock; 3, Donald MacInnes Ramsay, Greenock.

No. 1 Room.

Adjudicators—Rev. Colin MacPherson, M.A., Johnstone; Mr. John MacDonald, M.A., Glasgow.

Reciting from Memory "An Sruthan" (Am Fear-Ciùil)—1, Jane Kennedy, Tobermory; 2, Mary M. MacKinnon, Tobermory; 3, Kate MacKechie, Oban High School.

Excellence in Gaelic Conversation for Boys and Girls—1, Margaret Bain, Glasgow; 2, Jessie MacDonald, Ballachulish.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Kent Hall.

Adjudicators—Music, Prof. W. Gillies Whittaker, Mus. Doc., Glasgow; Gaelic, Rev. Malcolm MacLeod, M.A., F.S.A.(Scot.), Glasgow.

Solo Singing of a Song—Boys. The songs prescribed are: "Muile nam Mòrheann" and "Maili Dhonn" (Orain a' Mhoid X.)—1, Campbell Kerr, Greenock; 2, Hugh MacIntyre, Oban High School; 3, Arthur Sims, Kincaid.

Solo Singing of a Song—Boys and Girls—Open only to former first-prize winners (learners and native speakers). The song prescribed is, "'Se mo cheist an gille donn" (Orain a' Mhoid X.)—1, Donald MacInnes Ramsay, Greenock; 2, Willie Stewart, Benderloch.

Solo Singing of a Gaelic Song (own choice)—Open to Girls over 16 and under 18 years of age at date of Mod—1, Miss Flora MacKinnon, Luining; 2, Miss Isabel Robertson, Aberfeldy; 3, Miss Jessie A. R. MacKay, Taynult.

Duet Singing of the song "Leis an Lurgainn" (Orain a' Mhoid X.)—1, Mary McGilp and Eileen MacLean, Greenock; 2, Janet Lindsay and Flora MacDonald, Glasgow.

Traditional Singing of an unpublished Gaelic Song—1, Alastair MacInnes, Glasgow; 2, Margaret MacQueen, Oban High School; 3, Finlay MacKeachan, Glasgow.

Solo Singing of a Song, Boys (Silver Medal Class). The songs prescribed are: "Coille Chaoil" and "Cruachan Beann" (Orain a' Mhoid X.)—1, Alastair MacInnes, Glasgow; 2 and 3 (equal), Finlay MacKeachan, Glasgow, and Peter MacKay, Luining.

Choral Singing of a Song, with or without chorus, in two part harmony (Mrs Miller's Trophy)—1, Carradale Junior Gaelic Choir; 2, Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association Junior Choir B.

Unison Singing—Competition for Junior Choirs. The songs prescribed are: "Ill-u oro u-o" and "Puir à Beul" (Mrs Campbell Blair Trophy)—1, Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association Junior Choir; 2, Oban High School Gaelic Choir.

Berkeley Hall.

Adjudicators—Music, Sir Hugh S. Robertson, Glasgow; Gaelic, Mr. John R. Bannermann, Rahane.

Solo Singing of a Song—Girls. The songs prescribed are: "An Ciocharan" and "Am Buachaille Buidhe" (Orain a' Mhoid X.)—1, Effie Fisher, Carradale; 2, Mary M. Black, Ledaig; 3, Eleanor Grant, Ballachulish.

Duet Singing of the song, "Fàilte dhuit is slàinte leat" (Orain a' Moid X.)—1, Nan Brown and Peter MacKay, Luining; 2, Willie Stewart and Hugh Stewart, Benderloch.

Solo Singing of a Song, Girls (Silver Medal Class). The songs prescribed are: "Cagaran Gaolach" and "Thaing an Gille Dubh" (Orain a' Mhoid X.)—1, Margaret MacDonald, Glasgow; 2, Muriel R. MacLeod, Greenock; 3, Mary MacNiven, Glasgow.

Action Song, "Shiant Shield," presented by Mr. Compton MacKenzie—1, Carradale Junior Gaelic Choir.

Choral Singing of a Song, with or without chorus, in two part harmony ("Oban Times" Challenge Shield). The prescribed songs are: "O gur mis' tha sona dheth" and "A Dhomh'aill Bhig"—1, Oban High School Gaelic Choir; 2, Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association Junior Choir.

SENIOR SECTION.

LITERATURE.

Adjudicators—Rev. Hector Cameron, Moy; John R. Bannerman, Clynder; Malcolm Morrison, Glasgow; Duncan MacCallum, Glasgow; Rev. Colin MacPherson, M.A., Johnstone; George Thomson, M.A., Glasgow; John A. Nicolson, M.A., Glasgow; Hector MacDougall, Glasgow; Alex. Nicolson, M.A., Glasgow; Alex. Thomson, M.C., D.C.M., Glasgow.

Gold Medal, given to the most distinguished prize-winner in the Literary Competitions. Medal presented by Miss Millar Weir, Alexandria—Winner, Donald Gillies, Glasgow.

Poem on any subject—1, Donald MacMillan, Kinlochiel; 2 (equal), Mrs C. MacRae, Whauphill, and Donald Grant, Glasgow.

Essay on "The Gael as delineated by Sir Walter Scott." Prize, £5, presented by Mr. Duncan MacInnes, Royal Chief, Order of Scottish Clans of America—Donald Gillies, Glasgow.

One Short Story, not exceeding 600 words—Ronald Robertson, North Uist.

Gaelic Story, extending to 2000 words or more. Prize, £5, presented by the Gaelic Society of Glasgow—A. Budge MacAskill, Doncaster.

Gaelic Dialogue—Prize, £5, "Archd. MacCulloch Memorial" Prize, presented by Ceilidh nan Gaidheal—Donald Gillies, Glasgow.

Action Songs for Children, one or more—Prize, £5, by Mr. Robert MacMillan—Donald Gillies, Glasgow.

Essay on any Subject—1, John N. MacLeod, Kirkhill; 2, Donald Gillies, Glasgow.

Competition of Unpublished Vocal Music—Mrs. Kate Douglas, Kilmuir, Skye.

Wednesday.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Kent Hall.

Adjudicators—Music, Sir Hugh S. Robertson, Glasgow; Gaelic, Rev. Malcolm MacLeod, M.A., Glasgow.

Solo Singing of a Song—Confined to Members of An Comunn Gaidhealach, its Branches and Affiliated Societies. Male Voices—1, Duncan A. MacPherson, Buessan, Mull; 2, Hugh MacInnes, Ballachulish. Female Voices—1, Mrs P. Stewart, Aberfeldy; 2 (equal), Miss Chrissie Nicolson, Skye, and Miss Elizabeth MacMartin, Lanes.

Solo Singing of a Gaelic Song connected with the County of Inverness ("James Grant Memorial" Prize)—Gentlemen—1, Gilbert MacPhail, Islay; 2, Angus Whyte, Inchinnan.

Solo Singing of a Song to encourage the revival of the older or less known district songs. Prizes presented by Mrs Ryan, Roy Bridge—1, Miss Sybil MacLeod, Glasgow; 2, Gilbert MacPhail, Islay; 2 and 3 (equal), Miss Madge C. Brown, Lochgilphead, and Miss Mary Campbell, Dornie; 3, Angus Whyte, Inchinnan, and Duncan MacLellan, Greenock.

Solo Singing of an unpublished Mull or Iona Song. Prizes presented by the Glasgow Mull and Iona Association—1, Miss Madge Campbell Brown, Lochgilphead; 2, Mrs. Catherine Grant, Ballachulish.

Berkeley Hall.

Adjudicators—Music, Professor W. Gillies Whitaker, Glasgow; Gaelic, Dr. D. J. MacLeod, O.B.E., H.M.I.S.

Solo Singing of a Gaelic Song connected with the County of Inverness ("James Grant Memorial" Prize)—Ladies—1, Miss Mary C. MacNiven, Islay; 2, Mrs Catherine Grant, Ballachulish.

Gaelic Folk-Songs, for the best rendering of two unpublished Gaelic Folk-song Airs—1 (equal), Miss Madge Campbell Brown, Lochgilphead, and Hugh MacInnes, Ballachulish.

Solo Singing, for the best rendering of any song or melody, exclusive of "Far an robh mi 'n raoir," "Coille Chaoil," and "Mo Dhachaidh," by the late Mr. Calum MacPharlain. "The Calum MacPharlain Memorial Prizes," presented by the Paisley Highlanders' Association—1 (equal), Miss Mary C. MacNiven, Islay, and Mrs. Catherine Grant, Ballachulish; 2, Miss Isabel Robertson, Glasgow.

Best Rendering of Two Songs from Mrs. Kennedy Fraser's "Songs of the Hebrides," male and female voices—(1) "The Lay of Diarmid," and (2) "Tre Chaoil Muile Ghaoil"—1, Miss Madge Campbell Brown, Lochgilphead; 2, Miss Mairi Paton, Greenock.

Thursday.

ORAL DELIVERY.

No. 1 Room.

Adjudicators—Mr. Duncan MacCallum, Glasgow; Rev. George MacKenzie, B.D., Greenock.

Recitation of a Prose Piece from "An Cù"—1, John Campbell, Easdale; 2, Sadie Kennedy, Tobermory.

Reading of an unfamiliar Piece of Prose chosen by the judges—1, Sadie Kennedy, Tobermory; 2, Peggy Lowe, Tobermory.

Ancient Folk Tale, preferably unpublished, narrated in the traditional style—1, Susan MacKenzie, Luig; 2, Calum MacIntyre, Colonsay.

Mid Hall.

Adjudicators—Mr. John R. Bannerman, Rahane; Rev. Malcolm MacLeod, M.A., Glasgow.

Recitation of the Poem "Birlinn Chlann Raonuill" (Orain a' Mhòid X.), memorised by competitor—1, Mary MacIntyre, Mull; 2, Sadie Kennedy, Tobermory.

Recitation of a Piece of Original Poetry specially composed by the Competitor—1, Donald Gillies, Glasgow; 2, Mrs. D. Stewart, Benderloch.

Best Acted Dialogue by two performers. The words may be selected from any published Gaelic work, or may be specially composed—1, Allan MacLean and Miss Kate Galbraith, Greenock; 2, Miss Catherine L. Rankin and Neil MacLeod, Oban; 3 (equal), Miss Sadie Kennedy and Miss Peggy Lowe, Tobermory, and Dugald Campbell, Ormsary, and Miss Ina Smith Urquhart, Inveraray.

Best Prepared Original Gaelic Speech on any subject, not to exceed ten minutes in delivery—1, Donald Gillies, Glasgow; 2 (equal), Edith L. O. Taylor, Dunblane, and Susan MacKenzie, Luig.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Berkeley Hall.

Adjudicators—Music, Sir Hugh S. Robertson, Glasgow; Gaelic, Mr. Angus L. MacDonald, M.A., H.M.I.S.

Solo Singing of the Oran-mór "An talla bu ghnath le MacLeod," Female Voices (Orain a' Mhòid X.). "The Jessie N. MacLachlan Memorial Prize"—1, Miss Madge Campbell Brown, Lochgilphead.

Competition for Seniors in Solo Singing of "Puirt á Beul"—1, A. Cameron, Helensburgh; 2 (equal), Miss Madge Campbell Brown, Lochgilphead, and Duncan MacLellan, Greenock.

Solo Singing of a Song, confined to candidates who are natives of Glenormiston, Glenurquhart, and Stratherrick districts, and failing such candidates the competition shall be open to natives of the County of Inverness, excluding burghs of 2000 or more. "The Mrs. Quintin MacLennan Prizes"—1, Miss Rachel Campbell, Fort Augustus; 2, John Tolmie, Drumnadrochit.

Kent Hall.

Adjudicators—Music, Professor W. Gillies Whitaker, Glasgow; Gaelic, Dr. D. J. MacLeod, O.B.E., H.M.I.S.; Clarsach, Mrs. H. Garnock Paterson, L.R.A.M.

Solo Singing of the Oran-mór "An t-Eilean Sgiathanach," Male Voices (Orain a' Mhòid X.). "The Jessie N. MacLachlan Memorial Prize"—1, Hugh MacInnes, Ballachulish.

Solo Singing of a Song with Clarsach accompaniment—Prizes presented by Mrs. Iain Campbell (Airds)—1 (equal), Miss Flora Campbell, Corstorphine, and Miss Mary C. MacColl, Ardour.

Accompanying of a Singer with the Clarsach. The prescribed piece is "Oran Mór MhicLeoid," specially arranged by Mr. Francis G. Scott, together with song of competitor's own choice—1, Miss Flora Campbell, Corstorphine; 2, Miss Edith L. O. Taylor, Dunblane.

Grand Hall.

Adjudicators—Music, Sir Hugh S. Robertson, Glasgow; Professor W. Gillies Whittaker, Glasgow. Gaelic, Angus L. MacDonald, H.M.I.S., Kilmacoll; Dr. D. J. MacLeod, O.B.E., H.M.I.S.

Oban and Lorn Association War Commemoration Medal (Open), for the best rendering of one of the following songs by Lorn bards: "Ho boban gaoil," "Caisteal a' Ghlinne," and "S cianail mi bhò'n dh'fhalbh an comunn" (Orain a' Mhòid X.). Prizes presented by the Glasgow Oban and Lorn Association—1 and gold badge, Miss Madge Campbell Brown, Lochgilhead; 2, Angus Whyte, Inchinnan.

Choral Singing of the Songs, "Cead deireannach nam Beann" and "Nunn do Mhuile" (Coisir a' Mhòid II.). Confined to Choirs from Rural Districts, excluding towns of more than 2000 of a population—1 and "Lorn Shield" presented by Col. and Mrs. Iain Campbell (Airds), Tarbert Gaelic Choir; 2, Badenoch Gaelic Choir; 3, Carradale Gaelic Choir; 4 (equal), Luing Gaelic Choir and Taynuilt Gaelic Choir.

SPECIAL AWARDS.

Mod Gold Medal for Ladies—Miss Madge Campbell Brown, Lochgilhead; 2, Miss Mary C. MacNiven, Islay; 3, Mrs. Catherine Grant, Ballachulish.

Mod Gold Medal for Gentlemen—Angus Whyte, Inchinnan; 2, Gilbert MacPhail, Islay; 3, Hugh MacInnes, Ballachulish.

Glasgow Skye Association Gold Medal for Competitor gaining the highest aggregate marks in Oral Competitions—Sadie Kennedy, Tobermory.

Friday.

QUARTETTE AND CHORAL SINGING.

Grand Hall.

Adjudicators—Music, Prof. W. Gillies Whittaker, Glasgow; Gaelic, Mr. Angus L. MacDonald, M.A., H.M.I.S.

Quartette Singing of a Song, Mixed Voices (S.A.T.B.). Competitors to prepare the song, "Gu ma slàn a chi mi" (Coisir a' Mhòid I.).—1, Cawdor Quartette, Edinburgh; 2, Greenock Gaelic Choir Quartette C.

Quartette Singing of the Song, "An teid thu leam a rìibhinn mhaiseach" (Mod Booklet)—Male Voices only—Prizes presented by the Edinburgh Gaelic Choir—1, Campbeltown Gaelic Choir Quartette B; 2, Govan Gaelic Choir.

Choral Singing of a Song, with or without chorus, in three or four part harmony. Male Voices only. The two songs prescribed are "Oran Mulaid" and "Banaid Mo' Chamshroin" (Mod Choral Booklet)—1 and "Mull and Iona Shield," presented by Mr and Mrs. Neil Cameron, Greenock Gaelic Choir; 2, Campbeltown Gaelic Choir.

Choral Singing of the Puirt-à-beul, "Màiri 'n Dotair," and "Domh'll Bàn nan Gobhar"—1, Campbeltown Gaelic Choir; 2 (equal), Greenock Gaelic Choir and Tarbert Gaelic Choir.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Berkeley Hall.

Adjudicators—Music, Sir Hugh S. Robertson, Glasgow. Gaelic, Dr. D. J. MacLeod, O.B.E., H.M.I.S.

Duet Singing of a Song—1, Duncan MacLellan and Miss Helen MacDiarmid, Greenock; 2, Miss Effie Watson and Mrs. Kirsty Kerr, Greenock.

Choral Singing of the Songs, "Tàladh" (Coisir a' Mhòid II.) and "Air a' Ghille tha mo rùn" (Mod Choral Booklet)—Female Voices only—1 and the Esmè Smyth Trophy (prize presented by Mr. Duncan MacInnes, Royal Chief, Order of Scottish Clans of America), Campbeltown Gaelic Choir; 2, Carradale Gaelic Choir.

Grand Hall.

Adjudicators—Music, Sir Hugh S. Robertson, Glasgow; Prof. W. Gillies Whittaker, Glasgow. Gaelic—Mr. Angus L. MacDonald, M.A., H.M.I.S.; Dr. D. J. MacLeod, H.M.I.S.

Choral Singing of a Song, with or without chorus, in four part harmony. The songs prescribed are "The Raasay Lament" (Curwen) and "Ho ro'gun togainn air hùgan fhathast" (Mod Choral Booklet); "Hi ri ri tha a' tighinn" (for Grand Concert only)—1 and the Lovat and Tullibardine Trophy, Greenock Gaelic Choir; 2, Govan Gaelic Choir; 3, Campbeltown Gaelic Choir.

Kent Hall.

Adjudicators—Mr. Iain Menzies, Edinburgh; Mr. Kenneth MacKay, Inverness.

Playing of a Highland March, Strathspey, and Reel, on the Pianoforte—Seniors—1, Miss Agnes M. MacDonald, Glasgow; 2, Miss Annie Cameron, Aberfeldy; 3, Miss Mary MacDougall, Bowmore.

Playing of a slow Gaelic Air and March (bagpipe setting) on the Pianoforte—Confined to Juniors—1, Muriel Brown, Glasgow; 2, Victor MacKay, Glasgow; 3, Ina MacPherson, Glasgow.

Playing of Gaelic Song, Air, Strathspey, and Reel on the Violin—Amateurs—1, Albert Francis Forbes, Glasgow; 2, Calum MacIntyre, Glasgow; 3, Donald MacDonell, Morar.

Playing of a Strathspey and Reel on the Violin—Candidates shall be natives of Glenormiston, Glen Urquhart, and Stratherrick Districts, and failing such candidates, the Competition shall be open to natives of the County of Inverness, excluding burghs of 2000 or more—"The Mrs. Quintin MacLennan Prizes"—1, Lachlan Wynne, Fort-William; 2, Albert Francis Forbes, Glasgow.

CELTIC ART COMPETITIONS.

Adjudicators—Miss Ann M. MacBride, D.A., Glasgow; Colin Sinclair, Ph.D., Glasgow.

Section A—DESIGN.

Full size drawing of a doormat about 30 inches by 12 inches, having Celtic design incorporated—1, Miss Mollie Wilson, London; 2 (equal), Miss Joan MacDonald, Arisaig, and Miss Lamont of Knockdow.

Design for post card, official size, Celtic ornament in black—1 and 2, Miss Lamont of Knockdow.

Section B—HANDICRAFT.

Leather Work — Book Cover. The work to be embossed with characteristic Celtic Design of competitor's own choosing—2, Mrs James Goodall, Dingwall; 3 (equal), Mrs James Goodall and Mrs Parsons, Achnaba, Lochgilhead.

Embroidery—Any article having Celtic Border Design, No. 132, adapted to suit—1, Miss Winnie Murchie, Ayr; 2, Miss D. MacRae, Kyle; 3, Mrs W. R. Scott, Balfour.

CRAOBH SGAOILEADH.

Chumadh coinneamh de 'n Chomhairle Thuathach ann am baile Inbhirnis air an dara latha de 'n t-Sultuin. Bha mòran de na buill an làthair, agus bha am Fear-Gairme, Mgr. Domhnall Mac Dhomhnuill, anns a' chathair.

Thug an Fear-deilbhe iomradh air na Mòdan buadhach aig an do fhrithheil e a réir iarrais na Comhairle—Steòrnabhagh, Pòrt-rìgh agus Mòd beag air son na cloinne ann an Leac-Meiln. Tha adhartas mór 'ga dheanamh anns an taobh-Tuath aig an àm so air son na Gàidhlig agus tha cròileanan Gàidhlig 'gan cur air bonn anns gach ceàrna. Tha sinn an comain luchd-riaghlaidh an Fhòghluim a chionn 's nach eil an dioladh ach leth-chrun air son gach ball anns na buidheannan so, agus mar sin, tha sinn an dòchas gu'm bi mòran ghillean agus nigheanan a' tighinn air adhart gu bhi ag ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig a leughadh agus a sgrìobhadh.

Chan eil cùisean ann an Cataibh a' deanamh an adhartais a bu mhaith leinn agus thug am Fear-deilbhe iomradh air gnothach cudthromach anns an t-Siorramachd sin, mar a leanas.

“Shuidhich Ard-riaghladh air dùthcha *Commission* anns a' bhliadhna 1928 airson sgrùdadh a dheanamh air an dòigh anns a bheil dìleaban airgid air an iomairt leis gach cuideachd ris am bheil iad an urra. Am measg nan dìleaban sin air a bheil an *Commission* a' meòrachadh an dràda, tha tiomnadh Dhomhnuill Mhic Aoidh à Hereford. Rinneadh an tiomnadh sin anns a' bhliadhna 1912, agus dh'fhàg e na suimean airgid a leanas fo chùram Comhairle Siorramachd Chataibh: (1) Riadh £1,000 airson duaisean airgid a thoirt do na maighstirean-sgoile anns an t-siorramachd a rachadh gu uchd an diehill ann an teagasg na Gàidhlig anns na sgoilean aca. (2) £5,000 airson deich duaisean-airgid a thoirt do bhalaich agus do chaileagan a sgìrean àraidh an Cataibh, a bhiodh comasach, am fianuis luchd-ceasnachaidh sgìleil, air a' Ghàidhlig a bhruidheann, a sgrìobhadh, agus a leughadh gu'n mhoille 'sam bith.

Ghabh Comhairle Siorramachd Chataibh uallach nan dìleaban sin orra fhéin, agus sin air na cumhachan àraidh air am bu chòir dhaibh an t-airgead iomairt. An uair a fhuair Comhairle Siorramachd Chataibh na dìleaban sin 'n an làmhnan fhéin, thug iad seachd na duaisean-airgid a bhuineadh do thiomnadh Dhomhnuill Mhic Aoidh air an aon chumha so “gu'm biodh ceum-toisich air a thoirt do 'n chloinn a bha comasach air a Ghàidhlig a bhruidheann gu fileanta,” agus tha an *Com-*

mission a nis airson gu'm bith an cumha so air a chur anns an *draft* ùr a tha gu bhi a riaghladh nan dìleaban aig Domhnall Mac Aoidh.”

D. M. P.

TOBAR A' CHREACHAINN.

(A' cheud duais, Mod 1933.)

I^{te} DOMHNALL MAC ILLEMHAOIL,
Ceann Lochiall.

A thobair bhig a th'anns a' chreachann
Tha thu 'n diugh mar bha o chian,
Direadh suas bho ghainmheich grinneil
Sruthan uisge 'ruith o'd bhal;
Tormanaich measg bhuibhag chlachan
'Dol troimh 'n chreachann sgallach, chiar,
Far an caise gheibh thu'm bruthach
'S ann as braise theid thu sìos.

Cha tiormaich thu ri cranntachd Earraich,
No idir ri gaoth 'n iar a' Mhàrt;
Cha tiormaich thu ri tart an t-Samhraidh,
Aig gach am gu bheil thu làn.
Cha mhùchar thu ri cur no cathadh
Ged tha thu 'm fasgadh na Creig Bhàin,
Cha dùin deigh ort aig an Nollaig,
Ri reothadh an lodain-làin.

'S ioma aon a chaisg leat lota,
Fhuarain iocshlaintich na h-àird,
Bheir thu fionnaireachd do'n chreubhaig,
'S bheir thu do gach creutair càil.
Tobar fiorghlan, uisge fallain,
Ann an creachann Choire Sgàirn,
Ged tha thu àrd os cionn na mara
'S mór do chabhaig chun na traghaid.

Gheibh an eilid is a laoghan
Deoch ri fhaotuinne taobh nan càrn,
Criomaidh iad a' bhiolair uaine
Tha mu d' bhruachan tiugh a' fàs:
Brùchorcan gu laidir, suainteach,
Toinnteach, fuaighte ris an làr;
'S ann le toradh sùgh an fhuarain
Bhiodaicheadh e suas 'sa Mhàrt.

Olaidh an làn-damh 'sa bhùireadh
Deoch de bhùrn an fhuarain àird,
Is siubhlaidh e na glacan ùdlaidh
'Falbh 'na uruisge gun sgàth;
Gu ceann-bheairteach, cabrach, cròiceach,
Eireachdail air sròin 's air fàir',
Cuinnean fiata 'g iarraidh gaoithe,
Faicilleach gach taobh roimh nàmh.

Olaidh iolaire na frith thu,
 As do dhith cha dean i stàth,
 'G itealaich air feadh nan stùcan
 Dh'iarraidh cùrs 's an iarnailt àir;
 Ingheach, spuieach, sgiathach, lùbach,
 Sùileach, mùgach, iteach, tlàth,
 Ath-nuadhaichidh i a h-aois gu òige
 Mar is nòs 'nuair gheibh i àl.

Olaidh fithreach dubh na gròcail
 Thu le sgòran srugach càil,
 'N deigh bhi 'n earachall 'n am na dùdlachd,
 'S e 'gam bùireach feadh nan càrn;
 Dubh-chall is dosgann na bliadhna
 Aig an eun nach mol mi 'n dràs—
 'S duilich leam a ghob bhi truaicheadh
 Uisge 'n fhuarain thug dhomh slàint.

Gu'm bi tàrmachan a' chreachainn,
 Iteach, breacach, ballach, bàn,
 Blaiseagail ri taobh do chaochain
 Bho'n tha gaol aig air an àit;
 'S e bhi dùrdail 'm bun nan clachan
 Ceol-sùgradh air maduinn Mhàigh,
 'Nuair bhlaiseas an t-eun an t-uisge,
 Bidh thu cinnteach as moch-thràth.

Beannachd leat a nis, a thobair,
 Bu mhór mo thogair riut 's mo mhiann,
 Tha 'ghrian air cùl nan stùc air cromadh
 'S is mithich dhomhsa a bhi triall.
 Molaidh mi an Ti as àirde
 Dh'fhosgail tobar slàint 'san t-sliabh,
 Thigibh 's òlaibh, saor gun phagheadh,
 Caisgidh e gach càil is miann.

THE CELTIC CONGRESS IN BRITTANY, 1933.

By AUGUSTA LAMONT, M.A., B.Sc.

After an interval of nine years, the Celtic Congress, which aims at meeting annually in rotation in the six Celtic-speaking countries, has again met in Brittany. Owing to organising difficulties the original intention of holding the Congress at Brest in July had to be abandoned, and after considerable delay and uncertainty it was finally decided that the Congress should be held at Dinard from the 1st to the 7th September. The selection of this meeting place shortened the journey for delegates attending the Congress from over seas, but since Dinard is outside the Breton-speaking area and beyond the region where Breton customs and costume are still traditional, the locality failed in essential features to present a suitable setting. Charming as the natural surroundings are, and efficiently as

they have been developed to create a fashionable bathing resort, there was lacking the historic setting and the old-world atmosphere which would have been congenial to "congressistes" from all parts.

Nevertheless a Breton background was provided by the recently instituted *Pardon de la Mer*, and by exhibitions of Breton singing and dancing organised through the tireless efforts of Monsieur le Mercier d'Erm, author and publisher, who acted as local secretary for the Congress. At the Pardon gaily decorated boats crowded the sunlit bay to receive the blessing of Monseigneur Mignen, Archbishop of Rennes, Dol, and St. Malo, and on two successive evenings the Breton singers and dancers in costume gave evidence of the charm and vitality of their national arts. The most outstanding of these performers was Emil Cuffe, the gifted singer from Pont Aven, whose "voix d'or" delighted his audience both at the Casino the first evening, and in the open air on the promenade fronting the illuminated bay on the second night.

After this pleasant and successful effort to restore something of the Breton spirit to a locality for long characterised chiefly by the vanities of a fashionable and cosmopolitan watering place, the Congress held three sessions. In the absence of Monsieur le Marquis d'Estourbeillon, president for the year of the Celtic Congress, Dr. Hartwell Jones presided. Papers were read by Dr. Hartwell Jones (Wales) on "Pre-Christian Elements in the Lives of the Celtic Saints," and by Miss M. E. Dobbs (Ireland) on "Romans pardus de la Littérature Gaëlique." Mons. Christian Riou lectured on "Breton Peasant Art," and Mons. Yannik Fouéré on "Les Vieux Saints Bretons et leurs Oeuvre Nationale." Two papers were read *in absentia* on behalf of Dr. Neil Ross on "The Scottish Gaelic Mod," and Miss Mona Douglas on "National Work in the Isle of Man, 1932-33." In addition a most important contribution was made to the proceedings by Prof. O'Maille of University College, Galway, on "A Dialect Survey of Ireland." This paper described the method adopted in Ireland of making gramophone records from native Gaelic speakers, preferably unlettered, representing various localities. Details regarding the contributors were noted, and requisite phonetic annotations were made in each case, so that a thorough and systematic survey has been preserved for the benefit of future scholars. Scotland would do well to

make a similar contribution to Celtic scholarship before it is too late.

In addition to taking part in the Breton galas and the intellectual side of the Congress, the little group of delegates from over seas were introduced to points of interest in the neighbourhood by means of a series of excursions arranged for them. Among the places thus visited was the Museum of Breton Art in Saint Malo, the famous Mont Saint Michel, now excluded by a change in the course of the River Cousesnou from the confines of Brittany, and Dol, the home of origin of the Fitz-Alans, ancestors of the Royal Stewarts. The recreation thus provided was made easy and pleasant through the competent guidance of Mons. Riou, who spared no pains to do his part as Breton host towards the entertainment of Celtic visitors from across the seas.

The change of the place of meeting had made things difficult for all the organisations concerned with the Congress, and the late announcement of the date resulted in a very small attendance of delegates—plans were already made, holidays already taken, obligations towards other societies previously contracted had to be fulfilled. The Congress of Dinard has therefore probably been the smallest as regards numbers that has yet been held. Yet the little handful of representatives from Ireland, Wales, and Scotland have no cause to regret that they travelled far to renew or to establish contacts with their fellow Celts across the Channel. They will look back with pleasure to the sunny days which they spent making acquaintance with the people and the land of Brittany, and they will be glad to feel that personal intercourse has enabled them to sympathise more fully with the national aims and ideals of their kindred across the seas.

GLASGOW MOD DONATIONS.

Previously acknowledged	£853	11	10
Dugald Cameron, Esq., Ballachulish	0	10	6
Iona Branch	8	0	0
Duncan MacInnes, Royal Chief, Order of Scottish Clans of America	10	0	0
Miss H. MacLean of Ardgour	1	1	0
Mrs. A. MacKerracher	0	5	0
Mrs. Barron, Glasgow	0	5	0
Miss C. Colquhoun, Glasgow	0	5	0
Miss M. Colquhoun, Glasgow	0	5	0
The Lady Helen Tod	3	0	0
Ossianic Society, Glasgow	2	17	7
Kenneth Fraser, Esq., Glasgow	0	10	0
Mr. and Mrs. MacNaughton of Ardachearanbeg	2	2	0
John MacDonald, Esq., Glasgow	0	5	0
Donald MacKenzie, Esq., Glasgow	1	1	0

Miss Maisie M. Gray, Wemyss Bay	0	5	0
Mrs. J. MacLaren, Dumbreck	1	0	0
Duror Branch	2	0	0
A. H. MacDougall, Esq., Port Ellen	0	2	6
Mrs. J. MacIntosh, Pitlochry	1	0	0
Mrs. MacIntosh, Balvraid	0	6	6
"Muileach"	0	10	0
Mrs. E. C. Ryan, Roy Bridge	5	5	0
Messrs. Pettigrew & Stephen	2	2	0
Perth Gaelic Society	2	0	0
D. L. MacLeod, Esq., Skelmorlie	2	2	0
Mrs. Bannatyne, Blackwaterfoot	0	10	0
Lewis & Harris Association	15	0	0
Paisley Highlanders' Association	3	3	0
Miss Seonaid Ferguson, Glasgow	0	10	0
Proceeds of Jumble Sale by Miss Seonaid Ferguson	4	8	4
Ayrshire Branch	0	10	6
Mid-Argyll Association	10	0	0
Mrs. Flora MacIntyre, St. Catherine's	0	5	0
Messrs. Samuel Dow, Ltd.	1	1	0
Andrew Ross, Esq., Glasgow	1	1	0
Samuel Dow, Esq., Glasgow	0	10	6
John Ross, Esq., Glasgow	0	10	6
John A. Dow, Esq., Glasgow	1	1	0
Miss MacGillivray	0	10	0
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Leabhar XXIX]

An t-Samhuin, 1933.

[Earrann 2

CLO-CHOMUNN NA GAIDHLIG.

Tha e iomchuidh gu'm biodh aire gheur 'g a toirt do'n ghnòthuch so, eadhon an comunn a thatar a' cur air chois a chum sgrìobhaidhean Gaidhlig a chlo bhualadh as ùr gu h-eagnuidh mar bu chòir. O chionn ghoidid rinneadh iomradh air a' chùis anns na paipearan naidheachd leis an Ollamh Mac Bhatair, ard oide na Gaidhlig an Oil-thigh Dhuneideann. Tha sinn a' cur ar n-aonta ris a' bheachd a thug an t-Ollamh, gu bheil fìor fheum air a leithid sin de bhuidhinn; agus bu mhaith leinn earail dhùrachdach a thoirt seachd do 'n leughadair, a chum gu 'n gabh sinn uile suim de'n oidhearp a tha ri a deanamh an ùine ghoidid. Tha fhios gu maith gu bheil leabhraichean feumail airson foghlum agus teagasg. Agus tha leabhraichean freagarraich is feumail airson foghlum is teagasg na Gaidhlig.

* * *

Gu fortanach tha eisimpleir gasda againn ann an comunn nan sgrìobhaidhean Eireannach. Tha a nis mu dheich bliadhna fichead bho chaidh a' bhuidheann sin a shuidheachadh. Bha cor na Gaidhlig an Eirinn an uair sin ni eigin coltach ri cor na cànan an Alba an diugh. Is e sin ri ràdh, bha mòran de na leabhraichean air an cur am mach fo laimh ùghdaran a bha eadar dhealichte am barail a thaobh clo bhualaidh agus litreachaidh na cànan. Agus bha mòran de'n t-seann litreachas ri fhaotainn an lamh-sgrìobhaidhean a mhàin. Bha iomadh seann leabhar craicinn mar sin folaichte bho 'n t-sluagh. Ach an uair a chuireadh comunn nan sgrìobhaidhean Eireannach air chois thainig feabhas anabarrach air clo bhualadh na Gaidhlig Eireannaich. Chaidh sgoilearan

teoma a thaghadh mar luchd-eagair. Chaidh rian is ordugh a chur air litreachadh na cànan. Agus bha leabhraichean a' fàs lionmhor, air chor is gu robh eòlas an litreachais a' sìor dhol am meud.

* * *

Buinidh a' chuid is Gaidhealaiche de litreachas na Gaidhlig Albannaich do na linntean anns an robh a' Gaidhlig coitcheionn mar aon chainnt aig na h-ùghdaran. Anns an t-seachdamh is an ochdamh linn deug is i a' Gaidhlig a bha na prìomh bhaireid Gaidhealach a' cleachdadh 'n an saothair is 'n am beatha laitheil. Mar thoradh air sin chan eil uiread de bhuaidh na Beurla ri mhothachadh 'n an obair is a gheibhear an Gaidhlig na naodhamh linn deug. Anns a' ghinealach sin, mar bha foghlum Beurla a' craobh sgaoileadh anns a' Gaidhealtachd, tha blàth is éifeachd na Beurla ri lorgachadh an rosg is am bàrdachd na Gaidhlig. Agus an diugh ma tha sinn a' cur feum air deoch ri òl a tobar fìorghlan na Gaidhlig, is eigin dol air ais a dh'ionnsaidh nam bàrd a bha beò anns an t-seachdamh is an ochdamh linn deug. Is ann diubh sin Mairi Nighean Alasdair Ruaidh, Iain Lom, Donnachadh Ban, Mac Mhaighstèir Alasdair, Rob Donn agus Uilleam Ros.

* * *

Ach a thuilleadh air na bàird sin tha mòran fathast a' làthair de shaothair bhàrd is sine na an fheadhain a dh'ainmich mi. Tha tional luachmhor de sheann bhàrdachd an Leabhar Deachain Liosmór, a tha fathast gun chur am mach an dòigh cheart. An uair a their sin dòigh cheart tha sin a' cumail nan leabhraichean aig an chomunn Eireannach anns an amharc. Tha an t-seann bhàrdachd feumail gu h-àraidh do na h-oileanaich anns na h-ard sgoilean

agus anns na h-oilthighean. Feumar iadsan mar an ceudna a chuideachadh, a chum is gu'm bi sgoilearachd a' tighinn gu inbhe ann ar dùthaich. Is i an dòigh cheart air na leabhraichean ùra—gu'm biodh inntigeadh an toiseach gach leabhair, a' toirt cunntais air pearsa is beatha a' bhaire, le gearr iomradh air an am anns an robh e beò. Cha bu mhisde an gnothach nam biodh eadar theangachadh Beurla ann cuideachd, le mìneachadh is faclair airson feum nam foghlumach.

* * *

Tha rosg na naodhamh linn deug air leth luachmhor mar an ceudna. Is ann bho chionn ceud bliadhna air ais a thòisich an gnè sgrìobhaidh sin air fàs aithnichte. Is e "Caraid nan Gàidheal" a thug am modh litreachais sin gu ìre; agus tha e iomchuidh gum biodh am modh sin cuideachd a' faotainn aire anns na leabhraichean ùra. Aig an am tha na fìcheadan de sgoilearan òga anns an rìoghachd aig am bheil ceum foghlum Gàidhlig. Tha na feadhainn is ealanta dhiubh sin foghainteach gus na leabhraichean ùra a dheasachadh. Tha dòchas againn gu 'n gabhair suim de 'n ghluasad so, agus gu 'n tog e ceann an ùine choirid. Tha mòran de 'n òigridh air feadh na dùthcha a' foghlum Gàidhlig an diugh; agus bu phrìseil an cuideachadh dhaibh gu 'm biodh saothair nam bard agus nan rosgairean air a clo bhualadh as ùr gu h-eagnaighd, cothromach.

* * *

A thaobh an rùn so tha a' gearradh riatanach. Is e an t-ionnmhas cnag na cùise. Ach is ann le muinntir a bhi a' cur an cinn cuideachd a ni iad oidheirp air am bi buaidh. Is ann mar sin a bha soirbheachadh le comunn nan Eireannach. An aon fhacal is còir do gach Gàidheal dlèas a bhi 'n a bhall de 'n bhuidhinn ùir Albannaich so. Le bhi a' paigheadh suim reusanta gach bliadhna gheibh thu còir air gach leabhar mar thig iad am mach. Agus so earail shonraichte do na comunn Ghaidhealach eile, co dhui a bhùineas iad do na siorramachdan, na h-eileanan, no na fineachan—gu 'n toir iad uile misneach is togail do 'n ghluasad so le bhi a' cur sìos an ainm air ball airson a' cheud leabhair a thig am follais fo laimh a' chomuinn ùir, ge b'e air bith ciod an leabhar—rosg no bàrdachd—a bhios ann. Buaidh le comunn ùr a' chlo bhualaidh.

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CRAOBH SGAOILEADH.

Chumadh Coinneamh de 'n Chomhairle Dheasaich air feasgar an ochdamh la deug de 'n Dàmhar an seòmar gnothaich a' Chomuinn an Glaschu. Bha a' mhòr chuid de na buill an làthair agus bha Mgr. Tearlach Caimbeul, Fear Gairme Comhairle a' Chraobh-sgaoidh, anns a' chathair. Bha na buill duilich a chluinntinn nach robh Mgr. Eoghan MacThòrcadail, Fear Gairme na Comhairle, comasach air a bhi an làthair agus shònraich eadh gu 'n cuirte litir ga' ionnsuidh na nochdadh co-fhaireachdainn nam ball ris 'na thinneas. Shònraich eadh mar an ceudna gu 'n rachadh litir a chur a dh'ionnsuidh na Mnaoi Usail Nìc a' Chombaich ag giùlan co-fhaireachdainn nam ball ri the 'na sgiordhadh agus an toileachas a thug e dhoibh gu 'm bheil i nìs aig a dachaidd agus a' dol am feabhas.

Leughadh litirichean bho àireamh de chléirich a thaobh an Meuran agus thugadh àithne do 'n Rùnaire na Meuran an Ceannochgill, Buneasain agus an I a fhrithealadh air a cheud chothrom. Tha a' Chomhairle deònach gu 'n teid meur de 'n Chomuinn a stéidheachadh am Fèarnan an Siorramachd Pheairt. Fhuair eadh litir bho 'n Urramach Aonghas Mac 'Illembhaol, Duneideann, ag innseadh gu 'n do chuireadh air bonn cròilean Gàidhlig co-cheangailte ri Eaglais Chaluim Chille anns a' bhaile sin agus thugadh ùghdaras do 'n Rùnaire e a thadhail air a' chròilean so air a cheud chothrom.

Thug an Rùnaire iomradh air na turusan a shuidhich e airson a cheud chuairt—An t-Seasgain agus Lochraonasaidh an Arainn, Giodha, an Tigh Geal agus Tairbeart Chinntire. An deidh sin bha e a' dol air chuairt gu Àird-nam-murchan, a' toiseachadh aig Àirdghobhair agus ag crìochnachadh aig Cille Chòmhangain.

Bheachdaich a' Chomhairle air litir bho Chòirneal Gardyne nu dheidhinn meur a stéidheachadh an Triosaig, no am Blàthach, taobh Lochiall. Dh'fhàgadh aig an Rùnaire fiosrachadh fhàotainn agus oidheirp a dheanamh a chum meur a chur air bonn.

Chuireadh comh-bhuill ris a' Chomhairle agus thugadh Mgr. Donnachadh MacCaluim gu bhi 'na Fear Gairme an àite Mgr. Mhic Thòrcadail. Thug Mgr. MacCaluim taing do na buill airson an urrainn agus mhol e an obair a rinn Mgr. MacThòrcadail air ceann na Comhairle. Air iartras chuir a' Chomhairle air mhaireann am meas air Mgr. MacThòrcadail mar Fear Gairme agus mar bhall de 'n Chomhairle.

E. M. P.

ANCIENT GAELIC TYPES.

BY THE EDITOR.

The character of Cuchulainn as presented in the ancient records is that of a demi-god or a mythical hero. Underneath the lineaments of Cuchulainn's personality the features of the Gaelic Sun-god can be traced. This is the reason why the descriptions of the deeds and transformation of the great Ulster warrior seem so impossible to the modern mind. Here, as in parallel instances in the literature of other countries, the person and prowess of a god have been attributed to a mortal man. In the evolution of ancient literature we can always find the vague border-land between the divine beings of mythology and the early type of warlike champion. A proof of the presence of two distinct elements, the human and the super-human, in Cuchulainn is that the hero who can slay thousands with the glance of his eye, is portrayed as struggling for two consecutive days in a duel with a mortal opponent. The less exaggerated parts of the portrait present us with a mortal man only. It is possible indeed that no other ancient survival of a living European tongue, with the single exception of Greek, has retained so much of the life and thought of a far-distant past as those Gaelic sagas that have caught the features of a dying mythology, and kept them alive and fresh, by blending them with a historical admixture in the Cuchulainn cycle. That literary heritage of a primeval time is a faithful picture of the ancient Gael in "his habit as he lived." When a sane distinction has been drawn between probable fact and evident fiction, the records reveal, as clearly as any history could do, not only his warlike tendencies and his social conditions, but also his moral and intellectual standards, his notions of justice, and his ideals of happiness.

The aspects of Cuchulainn's character could not be more happily conveyed than in the words in which they have been summarised by Miss Eleanor Hull, in her volume on the Cuchulainn Saga. "He reaches his full development at an unnaturally early age, and even as a boy of seven years he conquers heroes and performs the feats of a prime champion. Small, but comely of person, he waxes in conflict to a prodigious size, a halo shines from his head, the 'bird of valour' flutters over him, a furious heat exudes from his body; he destroys armies by his look; he has power in his eyes to blind the women of Ulster when

they look upon him with love. His feats are terrific; he is irresistible both in war and in love. He rides a chariot drawn by a black and a grey horse, symbols of day and night. He himself has caught those famous steeds, which have emerged from a magic lake, and return thither on the death of their master."

The Druids were an influential factor in the life of the old Gaelic race. No picture of life in ancient Gaeldom would be complete without the Druids. They appear as priests, physicians, wonder-workers, and social magnates. De Jubainville, in his "Introduction à la littérature celtique," p. 129, points out how the judicial functions which were held by the Druids of Gaul, had passed over from the Irish Druids to the Bards of Ireland. But, notwithstanding this division of labour, the Irish Druids continued long to assume the rôle of representative men. They exercised authority through a claim to magic and vaticination; and the gifts and powers imputed to them by popular consent go to heighten their distinction. The Druid Coran puts off for a month the influence of the invisible goddess on Connla the son of Conn of the Hundred Battles. The Druid Dalán discovers the whereabouts of the fair Etain after she had been stolen by the god Midir. And in the tragical saga of the Sons of Usnach, it is the Druid Cathbad who foretells the power of Deirdre's beauty, and who creates by enchantment a raging sea on dry land, so that the Sons of Usnach are almost overwhelmed in its waves. In fact, a skilful Druid of ancient Ireland was not a less competent master of these mysterious arts than was Prospero, the magician in "The Tempest."

Emer, the beautiful wife of Cuchulainn, takes a very prominent place in the Red Branch cycle, and represents a highly attractive type among the female characters of Gaelic literature. To extraordinary personal beauty she adds a keen mother-wit and a playful, sunny disposition. Yet behind all the raciness of her speech and the sprightliness of her manner there is always a strong reserve of dignity. In the piece known as "The Wooing of Emer" ("Revue Celtique," vol. xi.), we observe the resourceful way in which she proves the sincerity of Cuchulainn's love for her. She does not hesitate to enumerate her own accomplishments, for she possesses "the six arts of perfect womanhood." Notwithstanding the fact that already she secretly reciprocates the passion of the hero, she still feigns indifference to his suit, and pretends that she wishes him to bestow his attentions on her

elder sister. The purpose of her seeming reluctance is to intensify the ardour of the suitor. And the result of her protestations is to make the lover boast of the valorous deeds he has done. This, however, is not sufficient. He must still do greater things than these before she will accept him. Her influence over Cuchulainn is a striking instance of how a woman may inspire her lover to the performance of great achievements. When at last she becomes Cuchulainn's wife, she soon asserts a leading place among the women of Ulster. Her personality is an unusual combination of strength and feminine charm. In many points she is an interesting example of Gaelic womanhood, beautiful, faithful and witty. Although the delineation of Emer's character contains much that one might regard as quite modern, yet it must not for a moment be supposed that the picture has been modernised, for the delineation of Cuchulainn's wife is genuinely ancient.

In the Red Branch group there are several striking personages. Conchobar, king of Ulster, was the central figure at the royal court at Emania. It is told in the Book of Leinster how his widowed mother, Ness, on condition that she should agree to marry Fergus Mac Roich, obtained the consent of the Ulster nobles that her son should hold the kingship of that province for one year. Conchobar mounted the throne on these conditions, and he made good use of his opportunity. He secured the good will of the nobles and of the people, so that he retained the sovereignty against the claimant Fergus Mac Roich, who was deemed to have given over his right to the throne as a dowry for his wife. In connection with a warlike expedition to Connacht in which the king took part, a description of his personal appearance is given. "The women of Connacht prayed the king to come to them out of the battle that they might see him. For there was not the equal of Conchobar in all the world, not only for the splendour of his figure, but in his carriage, appearance, and features; he excelled by his height, symmetry and fine proportions, as well as by his eyes, hair, and the fairness of his skin; by his wisdom, prudence and eloquence, as well as by the magnificence of his raiment and his air of distinction." (O'Curry's "MS. Materials," p. 637.) It is on this occasion that Cet Mac Magach, a Connocht warrior and a bitter foe of Ulster, wounds Conchobar in the head, with a ball made out of the brain of Mesgegra, king of Leinster. Conchobar lives for some time afterwards, but ultimately dies as a result of the wound.

Probably the strongest female character in Gaelic literature is Queen Meve (Medb) of Connacht, wife of Aillil, king of that province. She illustrates a type of character whose principal feature is unique will power. In this respect she bears a striking resemblance to Shakespeare's Lady Macbeth. Queen Meve is portrayed with much skill in the Red Branch saga; and she is adduced here as a type of the woman of action. According to the ancient record, her lot was cast in an age and in a position where she could find full scope for the exercise of her talents. The personality of her husband is merely a foil to hers. She is the moving and aggressive spirit of the famous Cattle Raid of Cualnge. Of a jealous and discontented disposition, she cannot brook the idea that her husband should possess a notable bull, the "Finnbheannach" or White-horned, to which there is no equal among all her herds. She learns that Darè, a chieftain of Louth, has a distinguished dun bull, and in order to equal her husband on the score of property she sends messengers to ask for a year's loan of this noble animal in exchange for fifty heifers. Through an indiscretion on the part of one of the messengers, the Queen's request is refused. Full of indignation and fury, she determines to take the dun bull by force. It is at this juncture that, like another Lady Macbeth, she displays her capacity for craftiness and diplomatic intrigue. She sets about for a motive that shall appeal to the military leaders of Munster and Leinster, in order that they may collect their forces and join her own army in the great raid, by which she means at one stroke to secure the dun bull, and retaliate on Ulster the indignity put upon her embassy by Darè. Her daughter, Finnbair, is the fairest of women. In a subtle and unscrupulous manner Meve secretly promises the hand of her daughter in marriage to each of the leaders, individually and unknown to the rest. Every captain imagines that he himself is the chosen favourite for the hand of the princess. This, no doubt, was the reason why they all agreed to bring their forces, and were so emulous to excel each other in deeds of bravery and service. It is not likely that they would have launched on such an enterprise merely for the humiliation of Ulster, or the aggrandisement of Connacht. In the "Tain Bo Cualnge" Meve's character is a great contrast to that of her daughter, for when the maiden eventually learns that her hand has been bartered in so many different quarters, she actually dies of shame.

AN CLO MOR.

Le RUAIRIDH CAIMBEUL, Mìnaid.

(A cheud duais ionann, Mod Dhunomhainn, 1930.)

II.

(5) CIREADH AGUS CÀRDADH. (6) AGUS SNÌOMH—An dèigh dath na clòimhe 'se an ath cheum cìreadh agus càrdadh na clòimhe. Tha na h-uiread air a sgrìobhadh a cheana mu'n chìreadh agus faodar, mar sin, a ràdh gu robh na peàrdan, no mar theirear riutha an corr aite, na rolagan, air an deanamh leis a' chàrd. B'i a' chàrd dà bhord fhiodha, mu throidh air fhad agus oched oirich air leud, le faclan caola iarunn agus dlùth ri chèile air gach bòrd. Bha làmh chruinn fhiodha ceangailte ri gach té gu feum na mnatha cardaidh, agus bha na rolagan air an dealbhadh agus air an cumadh gu grinn le bhi 'suathadh agus a' sgrìobhadh na clòimhe eadar an dà chàrd. Bha iad an sin air an cur 'nan tòrr ann am basgaid no an ciste gu feum na mnatha-sniomh. 'Se a' chuibheal shniomh mìr àirneis cho eireachdail agus cho feumail 's a bha ri fhaicinn ann an tigh sam bith agus chan eil e 'na iongantais idir i' bhi air a h-ainmeachadh "bean-an-tighe," agus nach b' ionmholt maiseach a bhi faicinn fìor bhean-tighe ri toirt srann aighearach air a' chuibhill agus crònan aigeannach a h-òrain fhéin ri cumail tìde ri asdar a mhaide-shiubhail 's an dealgain.

Ciod e nach d' thugamaid air an latha sin fhaotuinn air ais, anns am biodh an nighean is a màthair ri calanas, an t-seann bhean aig a' chìreadh, fear an tighe air a' bheairt, nabuidh an ath-dhoruis ri lìonadh nan iteachain car treise, agus sinne 'nar suidhe ann an tac an teine, ri gearradh chroisean le bioran maide anns an luathaidh no ri cunntadh nan corrag leis "an òrdag, an sgealbag, an gunna-fada, nic an t-sagairt, meur bheag an airgid." Am bheil nì air thalamh a bheir uiread de dh'fhagaisgeachd dhuinn air làithean ar n-òige, ri amhare troi' shùilean ar cuimhne air Mòr ar piuthar ri càrdadh ris a' bhalla-tharsuinn dluth do 'n starsnuich, ar seanamhathair, air an robh ar gaol agus ar dèidh, gu socrach agus gu foighidneach ri cìreadh ris a' ghealbhàn, ar mathair, mar thubhairt sinn a cheana, ri toirt a' chiùil a bu bhinne chuala sinn a riamh a deil agus siubhal na cuibhle agus an spàl aig fear na beairte a' gabhail a turuis air ais 's air aghaidh cho luath 's gur gann a leanadh an t-sùil—ged bu sgiobalta biorach 's an àm sin i—a h-astar.

Is gasd' is cuimhne leinn gach pàirt de'n chuibhill. B'e na h-eich an dà mhaide 'bha 'nan seasamh o'n mhionach agus bha deil na cuibhle 'na laidhe ann an dà eag am bàrr nan each.

Bha maide caol mu throidh gu leth air fad, ceangailte le éill chraicinn, ri ceann na deile. A dh' ionnsuidh na làimhe clithe bha na maighdeanan 'nan seasamh mu throidh air airde agus troidh o chèile. Ceangailte eatorra agus troi' chluais gach maighdinn bha an dealgan, an t-sèic, am pùrne agus an rathan. Mar bha an toinneamh ri dol anns an t-snàth bha e' ruith troi' shùil na sèic agus ri sior lìonadh air an dealgan. Bha bann de shnàth clòimhe ri ceangal rèim na cuibhle ris an rathan agus mar sin ri cur mu'n cuairt an dealgain. Ghabhadh am bann so a bhi air a theannachadh no air a lasachadh le tionndadh na h-uchrach no na ciche aig làimh chll na cuibhle. Chan eil e idir furasda cuibheal-shniomh a cheannach an diugh, a chionn tha an tuairnearachd, mar tha mòran de cheairdean duthchasach eile air dol a fasan agus tha cuimhne againn a bhi faicinn 'gan òrduchadh a Lochluinn o chionn còrr is fichead bliadhna air ais, le gainnead thuirnearan anns an dùthaich so. Ann a bhi a' fagail a' chinn so faodar a ràdh gu robh dà dhòigh ann gu bhi 'tachras an t-snàth thar a' phùrne, agus b'e sin ceirle a dheanadh deth, no a chur air a' chrois-iarna, ach co-dhiù 'se ceirlean a dh'fheumadh a bhi air an cleachdadh ann a bhi 'deilbh an t-snàth.

(7) DEILBH AGUS FIGEADH—Is ann anns an t-sabhal a bha an deilbh air a deanamh daonnan, a chionn, bka fad balla an t-sabhail air iarraidh gu ceartas a thoirt do'n chùis. Bha na h-uiread de chnagan air an stobadh do'n bhalla a rèir fad a' chlo agus na ceirlean air an cur ann an soithichean beaga air an làr gu an cumail o bhi rìghleadh air an ùrlar agus ri dol mu chasan an fhir a bha ri deilbh. An uair a bha an snàth-deilbhe ullamh bha e gun dail air a thoirt do'n bhreabadair gu bhi air a chur mu chrann, b'e sin, mu'n gharmain shnàth. Bha a' gharmain so air eil na beairte, air an taobh a b' fhaide air falbh o'n fhigheadair. Bha i 'na laidhe an taobh a muigh de na puist air da chnag ris an cainte na h-urragagan. Dh'fheumadh aon neach a bhi 'cur mu'n cuairt a chruinn, neach eile ri cumail an rathaill agus an tréas neach, gu tric bean an tighe—'na suidhe air an làr, a buinn an tac a mhaide-tharsuinn, agus a' cumail an t-snath teann no flagach, mar dh'iarradh fear a' chruinn. B'e beartachadh an t-snàth obair a bu draghaile a bha co-cheangailte ris a' bhreabadairachd,

a chionn, bha gu daonnan dà oidhche 'ga chosd ris an obair so. B'e an snàth a chur troi' na h-iomarullan (iomadh-dhrullan) a bu duilghe air fad, agus is tric a chunnaic sinn deagh fhoighidinn an fhligeadair air fheuchainn gle chruaidh ann a bhi 'cur snathan fa-leth ann an sùil fa-leth de na h-iomarull.

Aon uair 's gu'n robh so seachad bha an snàth, no an dlùth air a chur troi' 'n t-slinn agus air a cheangal le lothainnean ris a' gharmain aodaich, agus bha alt 'ga thogail air an dlùth agus an fhligeadaireachd ri tòiseachadh. Bu mhór ar tlachd aig amannan a bhi 'leantuin astar na spàil an uair a bhiodh "bodach na beairte" ann an deagh fhoon. Ged a b'ann a' bualadh anns an t-sabhal a bhithinn dh'aithnichinn ro mhaith, air srann na spàil gu robh a' phlob a' cur nan tòit dith am pluic m'athar. 'Nuair a bhiodh e aig fìor shunnd mar so 'se aon lamh mu seach a bhiodh anns a bheairt-mheadhoìn, agus làmh mu seach eile 'glacadh 's a' tilgeadh na spàil, agus is iomadh réis aodaich 's an uair-a-thìde, a tharruingeadh an crann-teannaich mu'n gharmain-uchd. Bhithinnna gu tric air mu chumail gu trang a' lionadh nan iteachan. Bha na h-iteachain aig an àm sin air an deanamh de luirgne-thoisich chaorach. Cha deanadh luirg-dheiridh feum sam bith a chionn nach robh iad cruinn gu leòir an cnaimh agus cha 'n fhanadh iad air gob na h-aisil, ni motha 'thionndaidheadh iad air gathan na spàil. Tha sinn a' tuigsinn gu bheil iad sin air an reic, mar ghoireasan eile anns na bùithnean.

Mu'm fag sinn a' bheart-fhigheadh faodar ainmeachadh gu'm b'e na fuidheagan an earrainn de'n t-snàth nach gabhadh fhligeadh. Agus na h-earraidh am mir mu dheireadh de'n aodach anns a' bheairt. Bha na fuidheagan mu chòig òirlich dheug air fad; air an gearradh sios mu'n leagte 'n t-aodach anns a bheairt. Agus air an toirt air ais dha-san no dhì-se d'am buineadh an clò. 'Nuair a thigeadh a' neach sin a phàigheadh a' chlò b'e tuarasdal a' bhreabadair, gròt no ceithir sgillinn an t-slat-dhùbailt (ochd troidhean) agus mar sin chì sinn gu'n robh "goirt-an-ceannach" aig fear na beirte air a' h-uile sgillinn a bha e' faotainn. Is cuimhne leam gu'n robh mòran de'n luchd-dèiligidh aig m' athair a' toirt beagan a bharrachd seachad air a phàigheadh àbhaisteach, gu sònruichte a chionn 's gu robh iad air son nochdadh am buidheachais do 'n fhligeadair air son cho dlùth agus cho daingeann 's a bha an t-aodach air fhligeadh. B'e am mir-gearr a' b' ainm do 'n tabhartas so agus is tric a' smaoinichadh o'n latha sin mi air brìgh an ainm so, cuin a thòisich e an toiseach, mar

chleachdadh, agus an robh e cumanta an cearnaidhean eile do 'n dùthaich. Co-dhiù b'e sliaaid muilt air dheagh thiomachadh 'us chruadhachadh a bu trice 'chunnaic mi riamh, 's an achlais, aig muinntir ceann-a-deas a' bhaile gu sònruichte, agus bu mhotha gu mòr a dheanamaidne de thoileachas, mar chloinn, ris a mhrìghearr, na dheanamaid ris a bheagan thasdan a thuiteadh chun a bhodaich.

(8) LUADHADH—Bì mi a' co-dhùnadh na h-oidhirp iriosail so le beagan fhacal a chur sios mu "Luadhachd a' Chlò." Chan eil aobhar mòran leudachadh a dheanamh mu'n chùis. Tha e mar fhasan a bhi 'deanamh "Luadhachd" gu tric aig cruinnichidhean Gàidhealach ann an iomadh àite agus tha an cleachdadh gasda sin 'na mheadhon air a bhi a' cumail air chuimhne briathran agus facail a dh'fhaodadh, air mhodh eile, a dhòl a dhìth. Cha dean mise, mar sin, ach beagan a ràdh mu bhriathran nach eil air an cleachdadh aig na "Luadhachd" sin a dh'ainmich sinn. Bha an t-aodach air a chur ann am bogadh ann an uisge siabuinn an latha roimh an luadhachd agus b'eso a bhi 'ga chur do'n chumlaig. Bha e gu tric air fhagail 's a' chumlaig gu'n cruinnichheadh na mnathan luadhaidh. An sin bha e air fhàsgadh agus air a chur air a' chléith-luaidhe. Aig deireadh gach òrain chluinninn gu tric té de na mnathan-luaidhe ag éigheach ri cach "Co th'air mu chùibhhean?" Bha so a' ciallachadh. "Co e an gille thugadh dhomh (no thilgeadh orm) anns an òran a chaidh seachad?" No "Nach smaoinich sibh air a ghille a thugadh dhomh." Gu tric 's ann le làn spòrs a bha a' cheisd air a cur.

B'e latha luadhaidh latha bu mhotha spòrs agus àbhachdais, b'e sud latha na gàireachdaich agus latha nan leannan. Bhiodh na leannan a' b' aimlisgich gu tric air an toirt seachad—gu sònruichte an gille crubach agus an gille maol—air son fearas-chuideachd agus fealla-dhà. Am faca no am faic sinn gu bràth nigheanan a bu chridheile 's a bu laghaiche na mnathan-luadhaidhe? Chan fhac agus cha 'burrainn sin a bhith. As dèidh an luadhaidh bha an clò air achur air "choinneil" agus air a thoirt do 'n loch no do 'n abhainn a chum an t-ùdhradh a thoirt as is a thiomachadh.

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THE EARLY PRINTED SOURCES OF SCOTTISH GAELIC POETRY.

II.—Peter Turner's Collection.

Turner's collection of Gaelic poems (Comhchruinneacha do dh'Orain thaghta, Ghaidhealach, nach robh riamh roimhe clo-bhuailte gus a nis, air an tional o mheadhair, air feadh Gaidhealtachd a's eileine na h-Alba le Paruig Mac-an-Tuairneir) was published in Edinburgh in 1813 by T. Stewart, and dedicated to Alexander Wentworth Lord MacDonald of the Isles. It is a comparatively well-printed collection, and important as a source of many of Iain Lom's poems. Peter Turner, its collector, was a corporal in the Army, and a well-known collector of MSS, those numbered LIV-LVII in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh having been at one time in his possession. This collection contains 120 poems, of which 93 are by named authors, 38 in number. There are 9789 lines of poetry in the book.

† In "Sàr-Obair." * In "Bàrdachd Ghàidhlig."

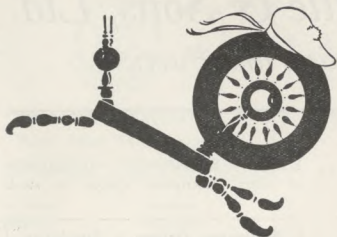
CATALOGUE.

	Lines
AILEIN MAC DHUGHAILL (Ailein Buidhe nan Oran).	
An t-urram do Chruaich Narachain, p. 214 ...	72
Bheirinn comhairl' air gach fheasgach, p. 208 ...	64
Maoilachadh a 's Caillein Chruachain, p. 217 ...	120
'S mi am shuidhe air deisr a' ghlinne, p. 204 ...	128
'S mor mo mhulad gu bràth, p. 211 ...	144
Tha mi 'gam phianadh, p. 221 ...	72
Turas chaidh mi sìos an gleann, p. 224 ...	32
	632
ALASDAIR CAMSHRON, Dochanasaidh.	
'S e mheadhaich m'airtneal gu geur, p. 168 ...	39
* So deoch-slaime mo ghaigich, p. 196 ...	88
ALASDAIR MAC CALUM.	
Dh'fhalbh mi 'n dé gu sunndach, sunndach, p. 122 ...	80
Thug Clan Donuill an latha, p. 125 ...	88
ALASDAIR MAC GRIOGAIR.	
Faigheadh cliùh o gach rann-fhear, p. 199 ...	128
ALASDAIR MAC IONMHUINN.	
* Air mìos deireannach an fhoghair, p. 38 ...	120
ALASDAIR MAC MHAIGHSTIR ALASDAIR (Alasdair Mac Dhonuill).	
Gu bheil mi air mo bho'radh, p. 28 ...	296
AM BARD MAC MATHAN.	
† Deoch-slaime chabair feidh so(1), p. 22 ...	184
Gur h-uasal am macan, p. 235 ...	64
AONGHAS MAC LAOMUINN.	
Gura mise tha fo mhulad, p. 237 ...	88
BARBRA FRISAL.	
Gu bheil mise gun tamh, p. 276 ...	42
'S tric ag amharc sìos mi, p. 311 ...	64
BEAN ACHADH-UIAINE.	
O gur muladach oirne, p. 171 ...	81

DIOFORGUILL NIC A' BHRITHUAINN.	Lines
† Alasdair a lsaigh mo chéille, p. 186 ...	86
DONNCHADH BAN.	
Ged a tha mi 'n so am chruban, p. 117 ...	152
DONNCHADH DUILEACH.	
Ho fairgean o ho, p. 143 ...	112
DONNCHADH MAC AOLDH, no Donnchadh Gobha.	
A chuideachda, nan éisdeadh sibh, p. 268 ...	88
Cia sibh a luchd aobhair, p. 189 ...	176
DONULL MAC DHONUILL, bard Ionmhainise.	
Fhuair mi sgeula moch an dé, p. 225 ...	104
DONULL MOR OG, duine uasal Camshronach.	
Mi 'm shuidhe sa bhacdan chaorainn, p. 372 ...	40
EACHUNN BACACH.	
Biodh an uigheam so triall, p. 111 ...	51
GILLEASBUIG MAC DHONUILL.	
† B'fhear am mor olc a chluinntinn, p. 130 ...	144
FEAR IONMHURCHADAIN ANN AN RAINEACH.	
Ach nan tigeadh Tearlach Stiubhart, p. 281 ...	56
FEAR SHRATHMHAISIDH.	
Moch 's mi 'g éirigh sa mhaduinn, p. 332 ...	56
'S coma leam a' bhrigis iachdunn, p. 330 ...	40
IAIN CAIMBEUL.	
Tha mo cheim dol an truimead, p. 243 ...	120
IAIN DUBH MAC IAIN 'IC AILEIN.	
Hei, ho, tha mulad air m'intinn, p. 138 ...	63
IAIN BRUN.	
Cluinnibh cumha trom a' Bhrunaich, p. 374 ...	84
Tha mise 'n so 'n Lunnainn, p. 377 ...	72
IAIN LOM.	
Ach Aonghuis Oig Ghlinnich, p. 83 ...	120
Cha b'e bàs mo cheann cinnidh, p. 97 ...	18
* Guma slan 's guma h-éibhinn, p. 90 ...	27
Gura trom leam ata mi, p. 99 ...	30
† Gur fad tha mi am thamh, p. 87 ...	60
Lamh Rìgh leinn a dhaoine, p. 53 ...	80
Mi am shuidhe air bhruchair torrain, p. 101 ...	40
† Mi 'g éirigh 'sa mhaduinn, p. 91 ...	104
† Mi 'n so air m'uilinn, p. 56 ...	72
*† 'N cuala sibhse 'n tionndadh duineil, p. 49 ...	88
† 'N diugh chuala mi nuaidheachd, p. 74 ...	176
* Rìgh gur mor mo chuid mulaid, p. 98 ...	30
† 'S ann air leith-taobh Beinne-Buidhe, p. 60 ...	112
'S beag an t-iongnadh mi liathadh, p. 95 ...	28
† Slan gun dhiù dhuit a Mharcius, p. 64 ...	184
'S mithich dhùinn marsadh as an tìr, p. 70 ...	80
† 'S tearc an diugh mo chùis ghàire, p. 42 ...	120
† 'S trom 's gur eiseineach m'aigne, p. 46 ...	57
Thoir soraidh gu Iain Manttach uam(2), p. 81 ...	40
	1466
IAIN MAC AILEIN 'IC IAIN 'IC AILEIN 'IC ILLEAIN.	
Ho nan tigeadh, nan tigeadh do sgeul, p. 114 ...	44
Tha mi 'm chadal 's gur tim dhomh dusgadh, p. 108 ...	76
IAIN MAC CODRUM.	
* Tha mi craiteach tinn, 's tha mi sgith lan dochair, p. 240 ...	62
IAIN MAC GILLEBHRHA, pòbaire air Ghlinn Aladail.	
† Mile marbhaig air an t-suireadh, p. 293 ...	56
'S tric mi tionndadh am leapaigh, p. 264 ...	75
IAIN MAC THEARLAICH OIG, duine uasal bh'ann am Muile.	
Cha n-a goirteas mo shròine, p. 229 ...	56

	Lines		Lines
IAIN RUADH STIUBHART (Coirneil Ruadh Stiubhart Chinne-Chairdein).		+ Bha mi fhein 's mo mhàthair (5), p. 327 ...	88
+ Aig taobh sruthain 'na shuidhe 'se sgith,		Bhrudair mi 'n raoir 's mi 'm chadal,	23
p. 151 ...	48	Bu chaoineil riumsa am Baile Pheairt iad,	43
*+ Gura mor mo chuimh mhàlaid, p. 147 ...	104	p. 337 ...	96
Mile marbhaig air a' ghoraich, p. 309 ...	72	Chualas sgeul tha ru-chruaidh, p. 314 ...	96
*+ O gur mis' th' air mo chràidh, p. 304 ...	93	+ Dh'innisinn sgeul mo' mhalairt duibh (6),	
+ The Lord 's my targe, I will be stout, p. 153 (32)	317	p. 339 ...	96
		Fhìr a mheudaich am bolla, p. 371 ...	12
MAC DO IAIN LOM.		Fhìr dh'imicheas mu'n cuairt, p. 177 ...	64
'N Raon Ruairidh so bh'ann, p. 141 ...	56	Gleibh gach duine a thuiteamas, p. 154 ...	72
MAIRI NIGHEAN ALASDAIR RUADH.		+ Guma slan a chi mi (7), p. 324 ...	64
Mo chràdh-ghal bochd, p. 128 ...	51	Gur cràiteach a mheadhail, p. 278 ...	51
MAIRIREAD Nt' LACHUINN.		Leam fhein bu bhlasda pog o d' bheul,	14
Chunnaic mise thu Ailein, p. 13 ...	160	p. 370 ...	68
Gur h-e mheudaich mo chràidh, p. 8 ...	112	Maduinn dhomhs' an coillidh chuaidh, p. 319 ...	40
*+ 'S gort leam gaor nam ban Mùileach, p. 1 202	128	Mo chailleag bhian-ghael mheall-shuileach,	68
Thi tha 'n cathair nam feartan, p. 18 ...	602	p. 289 ...	68
NIGHEAN AONGHAI OIG, te mhuinntir Lochabar.		+ Moch 'sa mhaduinn 's mi dusgadh (8),	68
'N ulaidh phrìseil bha uainne, p. 182 ...	104	p. 334 ...	59
NIGHEAN DHONNCHAIH DHUIBH, bean Ghriogair Mhic Ghriogair.		Mo run an t-Alasdair og, p. 163 ...	56
* Moch maduinn air la Lunasd', p. 286 ...	58	Och nan och, mar ata mi, p. 291 ...	96
PAL MAC A' PHEARSAIN.		Rìgh, muladach tha mi, p. 231 ...	93
Deoch-slaime Thighearna Chluainidh, p. 103	80	'S iad tha mi 'g èiseadach ri ur diochuidh,	212
PARCIG MAC AN TUAIRNEIR.		p. 380 ...	50
'Nuair chuir an Fhrang thugainn congnadh(3),		Sgeul uaigneach chualas gun bhreug, p. 342 ...	53
p. 383 ...	40	* 'S mi am shuidhe 'n so am ònar, p. 283 ...	99
ROB DONN.		'S mor bhron 's mo thrume-lighe, p. 180 ...	80
+ An diugh, an diugh, is reusontach, p. 359	64	So an tim tha cuir as domh, p. 153 ...	
Chiad fhear a shiubhas do Chata, p. 357 ...	64	Tha mo chridhe ciurte, p. 322 ...	
Gur bheil mi 'm àraidh aig daoin' uaisle,		(1) Attributed in "Sàr-Obair" to Tormod Ban MacLeod.	
p. 353 ...	48	(2) A dialogue between Iain Lom and Brian the Assynt Bard.	
Iain Mhic Aongha's Mhic Uilleam, p. 366	64	(3) A translation.	
Mile failt ort fhir na culaidh, p. 369 ...	29	(4) Attributed in Sàr-Obair (wrongly) to William Ross.	
Mu 'm faca mo shuil thu, p. 363 ...	78	(5) Attributed in Sàr-Obair to Alasdair Og Mac-Leòid Thrialain.	
+ O'n uair chaidh Uilleam do'n àir, p. 370 ...	32	(6) Attributed in Sàr-Obair to Lachunn Mac Thearlach Oig.	
Siubhal marr-ri Seorus duinn, p. 350 ...	80	(7) Attributed in Sàr-Obair to Hector MacKenzie.	
+ Tha rogairean airtnealach trom, p. 354 ...	56	(8) Attributed in Sàr-Obair (probably wrongly) to Alexander MacDonald.	
Thugaibh 'u t-soraigh-s' gu h-ìomlan, p. 361	48	ERRATA TO EIGG COLLECTION CATALOGUE.	
	563	(See An Gàidheal, August, 1933.)	
SEUMAS MAC GHILLE SHEATHANAICH, bard Loch nan Eala.		The following poems are also found in Sàr-Obair :	
+ A Rìgh gur h-aotrom leinn an t-asdar, p. 258	60	Fhuair mi sgeula moch Do-cèdain.	
+ Chunnaic mi brudair air Fionnla, p. 261 ...	96	Sin Drellin tha ar uimead fa (1).	
Deoch-slaime Chaptain Chamheil, p. 251 ...	96	La a' siubhal sléibhe dhomh (1).	
Gun innsinn duist sgeula, p. 255 ...	88	A Chomhachag bhoched na Sroine.	
Moch 'sa mhaduinn 's mi 'g èirigh, p. 247	96	Cha b'e tinnis an fheadha.	
	436	Cha dirich mi brudhach.	
SILS NIGHEAN MHC RAGHNAILL NA CEAPAICH.		Gura h-oil leam an sgeula sin.	
Dh'innisinn sgeula dhuibh le reuson, p. 302	64	Gura mise a smeorach chregach (2).	
+ Gur diombach mi 'n iomairt, p. 157 ...	36	Gur neo-aoghail turas faoilich (2).	
'S binn an sgeul so tha iad radhainn, p. 106	56	Moch air maidin 's mi lan airsail (3).	
'S mi 'n toiseach m'amsir 's m'ùigh ri bargain, p. 296 ...	64	Mo ghaol an lasgaire spracail (4).	
* Tha mulad, tha gruaim oim, tha bròn, p. 135	80	O cairbh mi re taobh nan allt.	
	300	'S mi 'm shuidhe air an uillin.	
POEMS BY UNNAMED AUTHORS.		'S mise a chail air gell na carachd (4).	
+ A chuachag nan craobh nach truagh leat mo chaot (4), p. 298 ...	104	Tha mo chadal fuanach.	
An Nollaig mu dheireadh do'n chiad, p. 271	120	'S mor easbhuidh Lathurn' am bliadhna (5),	
Beir mo shoraidh thair a' bhealach, p. 175	54	p. 26, 44 lines.	
Bha mi uair do mo shoghal, p. 165 ...	64	(1) With an additional first stanza in each case.	
		(2) Attributed to Alexander MacDonald.	
		(3) Attributed to Lachunn Mac Thearlach Oig.	
		(4) Attributed to Iain MacCodrum.	
		(5) Attributed to Donald Mac an t-Saoir.	

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SECRETARY'S NOTES.

The Mod is over once again! That great week in September with its wonderful atmosphere and enthusiasm is but a memory which will long remain in the minds of all present. The success attained was a splendid incentive to continue our efforts and to strive after greater achievements. We are indebted to all who assisted in the making and execution of the arrangements and to them we express our grateful thanks.

* * *

One very noteworthy feature of the Mod was the friendly spirit that existed between competitors and several incidents occurred, that may have passed unnoticed, which show the fine sporting attitude that prevailed. At the final competition for the gold medals, one lady seemed at a loss for her key note. The official accompanist was engaged. Without a moment's delay, one of the other competitor's came forward and performed this service, and thus an embarrassing situation was averted. These two ladies were close rivals, and the kindly spirit and sense of fairness they showed to each other illustrate one of the most pleasing aspects of the Mod.

* * *

There was another little happening at the final concert. The Greenock Choir were performing; their rendering of the test pieces was so well received that an encore was demanded. On bringing the choir forward the second time, Mr. Iain MacDonald called upon the former conductor, Mr. Malcolm G. MacCallum to lead them. This acknowledgment of Mr. MacCallum's work on behalf of the choir, and his association with it, roused the "house," and an ovation was accorded to him as he advanced to take up his position. Many more incidents of a like nature could be instanced to indicate the camaraderie that exists, and which makes our National festival the happy gathering it certainly is.

* * *

It is too early yet to speak of the financial results of the Mod, but Mr. Macfarlane, our treasurer, seems to be quite satisfied with the proceeds. It is hoped that a final statement will be available shortly.

On the Saturday afternoon following the Mod, a Ceilidh was held by the Gaelic section of the P.E.N. Club which was attended by a number of our prominent members. A talk interspersed with songs was given by our president, Rev. Neil Ross, C.B.E., D.Litt., B.D.; and short addresses were given by Mr. Angus Robertson, Mr. William Power, and Dr. D. J. MacLeod. Dr. MacLeod performed the linguistic feat of addressing the gathering first in Gaelic, then in French and German, and finally in English. This he did as a compliment to a number of visitors from abroad who were present. Gaelic songs were sung by Miss Bessie Campbell, Miss Mary C. MacCall, Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. Ian Smith, and Dr. Calum Stewart. Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, Convener of the Glasgow Mod Committee, is convener of this Gaelic section, and he presided over this Ceilidh.

* * *

Next year's Mod is to be held at Oban. A local committee has been formed with Mr. Angus MacLeod, B.Sc., Rector of Oban High School as Convener. Mr. John MacDonald, the conductor of the Oban Gaelic Choir who performed a similar duty on the last occasion the Mod visited the town is Secretary. The Treasurer is Mr. Angus Cameron of the National Bank. The dates are 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th September next. A series of entertainments have already been arranged to take place during the winter months and it is hoped that friends of the movement and the branches in the district will provide every assistance. The first of these is being organised by Mrs. Carmichael, Park Hotel.

* * *

We are pleased with the reports that are being received of the many Gaelic classes that are now being formed throughout the country. It is particularly gratifying to note the appreciation that is accorded our language in such districts as Ayr, Clydebank, Dumfries, Hamilton, Motherwell, Manchester, Paisley and Skelmorlie where one would not readily expect much interest in Gaelic matters. We are indebted to the branches and affiliated societies who promote these classes and provide the facilities for instruction. The classes in the Glasgow High School and Hamilton Crescent School, Partick are again being continued. A large number of Students are in regular attendance at each of these centres.

In a letter from Vancouver, we have been informed of the formation of a ladies' choir in that town. With the exception of one only, all the members are native born Canadians. Having no funds at the moment, the difficulty of hall accommodation has been surmounted by a decision to meet in each others' houses for practice. Miss Margaret MacIsaac, the secretary, mentions that the members are already inspired with the hope that some day in the not far distant future, they may be able to come to the Mod and take part in the competitions with the choirs in this country.

* * *

According to gramophone recording experts, there is now such a world wide demand for Gaelic records that it was considered worth while sending an elaborate recording outfit and a staff of trained operators to Glasgow during the Mod week to secure records by Mod prize-winners. The official in charge stated that there are now three or four hundred Gaelic records in existence. They sell all over the world, and when the Mod was announced this year his company were surprised at the interest it awakened overseas. They then decided to take advantage of the occasion to add to their library of Gaelic music. These records are now ready.

* * *

This month we have to record the death of Sheriff J. R. N. MacPhail, Edinburgh. A life member of An Comunn he was greatly interested in all Highland matters, and his passing away is a distinct loss to the cause we represent. He rendered its valuable assistance on more than one occasion in his professional as well as in his private capacity. He was a friend of all worthy Highland causes, while in many circles, other than Highland, his presence and help will be greatly missed. The eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. James Calder MacPhail, a native of Morayshire who was for many years at Pilrig Church, Edinburgh; he was an authority on Celtic history. For several years he acted as one of the trustees for the invested funds of An Comunn. His father was the originator of a scheme of Grammar School Bursaries, the object of which was to secure that Gaelic-speaking students had a chance of an equal start with others in the competition of University life. This scheme he conducted for more than thirty years.

NIALL.

STANDARDIZING GAELIC SPELLING.

By J. L. CAMPBELL.

From time to time proposals are made for the standardization of Gaelic spelling, in order, it may be assumed, to prevent the spelling of the same word being done in several different ways, as still too often occurs.

It cannot be denied that this would be a very desirable thing; but it is highly important that if any such standardization is attempted, the correct form of the word should be chosen, and not a wrong one.

One source of confusion in Gaelic spelling is due to the fact that owing to the rule of "Broad to broad and narrow to narrow" the vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*, and similarly *e* and *i* are interchangeable in unaccentuated syllables. This has given rise to a large number of alternative spellings such as *craicinn*, *craiceann*; *boirionn*, *boireann*; *ullaich*, *ulluich*; *deasaich*, *deasuich*, etc. It would not be difficult to get rid of these double spellings by insisting on the use of *ea* in preference to *io* and *a* in preference to *u* in unaccentuated syllables.

A second class which should be corrected is that of the spellings, now in use, which are actually etymologically wrong without being phonetically indispensable. Of these the most important is that representing the sound which is written *eu*. Here *u* is only used because *a* and *u* are interchangeable before broad consonants, early usage permitting the old Gaelic scribes to employ either. The spelling of Scottish Gaelic would be much improved by the abandoning of this pointless digraph in favour of *éa* before broad consonants and *éi* before narrow ones, thus writing correctly *céim*, *léim*, *féim*, for *ceum*, etc., which are wrong spellings, the *m* in these words being originally a narrow consonant; and *bréag*, *léag*, etc. for *breug*, etc. This would have the merit of getting rid of an unnecessary digraph, and also bringing Scottish Gaelic into line with Irish, which has preserved the correct forms.

Similarly there are words now etymologically wrongly spelt in Scottish Gaelic in an attempt to reproduce their pronunciation more phonetically. Of these the word *aobhar*, correctly *adhbar* is a good example. Because the pronunciation of its first syllable resembles in some dialects the sound written *ao* in *taobh* etc., its correct spelling has been abandoned for the "phonetic" one. But in Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair this word is pronounced (and written) *àbhar*. Cp. the second stanza of the Elegy on Lord Lovat (Highland Songs of the Forty-Five, p. 106).

Mo chion an ùrla *bhlàthmhaiseach*

Bha cruaidh us tlàth 'sna tiomaibh,
A réir 's mar bhiodh an t-adhbhar ann

Bu stàillinn bu phrìomh-mhèinn duit;

Here *adhbhar* clearly rhymes with *bhlàthmhaiseach* and *stàillinn*. The best thing to do with this kind of word is to leave the original spelling alone or at least not alter it to something fundamentally different from its etymological origin. There are a number of words in Gaelic which have suffered in this way, as Dr. Alexander Cameron (*Reliquiae Celticae*) and others have pointed out. Any revision of Gaelic spelling should insure their correction.

REMARKS IN THE MARGIN OF MS. XXXIX. OF THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY.

By J. L. CAMPBELL.

The following remarks in English written in the margin of MS XXXIX of the Advocates' Library, are all in the same hand, that of one Alexander MacDonald, who may have been the famous poet Alasdair Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair. At any rate Alasdair himself is known to have had in his possession Gaelic MSS, which he took away from Uist after the MacMhuirich library was dispersed (see Lachlan Mac Mhuirich's declaration addressed to the Highland Society in 1800, *Sàr-Obair nam Bàrd*, p. 64). It is therefore possible that the author of these remarks was the poet, though until Alasdair's informal handwriting has been definitely identified, this cannot be taken for certain. Most of the MS, it may be added, consists of legends written previously to the eighteenth century in the old standard literary language.

Page 12.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.

Page 13.

Alexander MacDonald aught this Book the Grace of God upon him look to me.

Alexander MacDonald against the harm of . . .
Good manners are an . . . to the man.

Page 16.

Discharge of Alexander MacDonald to Duncan Kennedy for the sum of two hundred merks Scots money Sunart, January the twenty fourth 1727 years.

Written by his hand Alexr. MacDonald. Alexr. MacDonald aught this . . .

Page 17.

The hundred and third psalm.

O thou my soul do bless God the Lord and all that in me is stired up his godly name to magnify and bless,

Page 19.

Alexander MacDonald aught this Book . . . the . . . of it written by my hand Alexander MacDonald.

Page 20.

Alexander Macdonald aught this book—
the grace of God upon him look
to make him wise and understand
to keep the holy Lord's commands.

Against the term of merlinmas next Dor. of Sunart nomr (?) Janr. 20/5/1732 against the term of Martinmas next to come please pay to me Duncan Kennedy son to Donald Oge Kennedy in Wester Sunart or my order within the house of George Small Writer in Dull the sume of twenty merks Scots money the value . . . of mine in your hand hands make thankful payment and able.

Page 29.

A . . . ering Companion is a very dangerous enemy.

Page 30.

Alexander MacDonald aught this book
Grace of God upon him look
to make him wise and understand
to keep the Holy Lord's Commands.

Janr. 15, 1735 years

Sunart January the twenty fourth 1739 years
Received from Duncan Cameron the sume of twenty . . . Scots money the value received of . . .

Make thankfull payment and oblige your servant
Alexander McDonald.

Page 33.

Alexander MacDonald aught this Book being
be a missing send . . . th God and if you do not . . . and say Remember on the Latter days . . . if you do not as I say Rember on . . . pains of hell.

Remember man as thou goes by to see the dead as they do lay as thou art now so once was I as I am so must thou be Remember man that thou must die Remember man as thou goes by to see the Dead as they do lay as thou art now so once was I as I am now so must thou be Remember man that thou must die and so must I.

Some conclusions may be drawn from these scribbles, the products of idle moments or of the testing of a new-cut quill. The first date mentioned is 1727, the last 1739. This covers a period when Alasdair is known to have flourished; the first date also marks the time when the Mac Mhuirichs in Uist ceased to write. Something may be found by identifying Duncan Kennedy, Duncan Cameron, or George Small the writer in Dull. Sunart of course is close to Alasdair's home. Finally it may be noted that in the study of manuscripts such as this, and others that have or may have been in the MacMhuirichs' possession, and thus were probably read by Alasdair, lies a valuable approach to the proper understanding of Alasdair's own texts, which we have been far too prone to interpret in the light of subsequent instead of in the light of previous writings.

GAIDHEAL MAITH AIR FALBH.

DOMHNUL MAC A' PHEARSAIN.

Gaidheal bho dhùthaich Athail a bha fuireach an Corcaigh, an Eirinn re trì bliadhna deug—tha e air triall bhuainn, beannachd leis! Domhnul Mac a' Phearsain a ainm is a shloinneadh.

Bha e 'na bhall araon de *Chonnradh na Gaedhilge* agus de 'n Chomunn Ghaidhealach, agus bha e gu maith eòlach air an dà Chànain; Gaidheal bho òige a bha ann. Is ann a dh'èirich an duine còir 'na sheasamh ri linn coinneimh an Corcaigh gus an Gaidheal agus a' Ghaidhlig a dhìon an aghaidh luchd na Gall-aigine. Bha e, oidhche, an Corcaigh agus gun aon Ghaidheal ann a sheasadh a dhualchas ach Domhnul treun fhéin. Labhair e Gaidhlig agus labhair e Beurla agus thug e do 'n fheadhainn ghallda “air an dà thaobh agus air an druim e!”

“Tha daoine an so” ars esan “ag ràdh 'nan intinnn féin: “Cò chuala a leithid, an duine so aig a bheil glòir nach Eireannach, a' labhairt as leth na Gaidhlig?” Ach chan eil mise airson leth-sgeul sam bith a ghabhail o dhuine beo no marb a thaobh a bhi seasamh na Gaidhlig; oir is Gaidheal mi o mhullach mo chinn gu sàil mo bhròige”; agus mu 'n robh deireadh labhairt aig Domhnul, cha robh duine 's a' chuideachd nach robh ri bas-bhualadh, a' moladh Domhnul agus a' foillseachadh a dhùthais fhéin! Is ann a chuir Domhnul còir nàire agus ceann-fodha orra agus ghabh iad ri an dualchas fhéin a rithis. Bho am gu am thug e tarruing air nithean Gaidhealach do chomuin an Corcaigh air “An Gleann 'san robh mi òg,” air Donnachadh Bàn agus Seumas Watt, agus air “Ad mo Sheanair,” 's an leithidean sin. Bha e aighearrach, mear 'na aighe agus gleusda, gear-chuiseach chum freagairt a thoirt air luchd-ceasnachaidh.

Thubhairt Domhnul: “Nuair a bhios daoine eile a' fàgail Eireann 'air seisean' bheir iad leo clag-uairdeair de mharmon no dealbhan mince de'n dubh-ghiuthas (o'n Ghearmailt!)—nithean a bhuineas do chorp na dùthcha. Ach is e is miann leam-sa thoirt leam á Eirinn, *am fainne*—rud a bhuineas do anam na dùthcha!”

Agus mu 'n d' fhàg Domhnul an t-Eilean glas-chluaineach chaidh e fo sgrùdadh anns a' Ghaidhlig agus fhuair e am fainne, am bonn-suaicheantais a tha aig “Clann Eireannach an Fhraoich,” agus is ann air Domhnul a bha an t-àrdan an là sin.

Is ann thall an Luton, Sasunn, a chaochail e agus a chaidh a thiodhlacadh, fada bho Chillinn agus o Bheinn Lathùir, agus bho *Eirinn* far an do chuir e seachadh “na laithean bu ghile dha shaothal.”

An Eirinn 20/8/33.

SEAN TOIBIN.

CARN-CUIMHNE DHONNACHAIDH BHAIN.

Bheir e làn-toileachadh do mhóran aig am bheil meas air Bàrd Ghlinn-Urchaidh, Donnachadh Bàn nan Oran, a bhi cluinntinn gu 'n d' rinn muinntir an àite a' charragh gharbh-mhaiseach, a thogadh mar cuimhneachan da air mullach cnuc a tha 'g ambaire sios air Dail-Mhàillidh agus Lochodha, a chàradh a chionn ghoirid, rud a bha gu maith feumail. Bithidh cuimhne aig daoine gu 'n thogadh an càrn so mu'n bhliadhna 1880, air cnapan tomadach de chloich-ghràin snaighte, air an cur air muin a chéile ann an cruth thùr chruinn, no cearcail, fosgailte 'na bhroinn 's 'na cheann. Thàinig na clachan sin á thaobh Loch-Eite, agus bu làn luchd-cairt gach té dhiubh aig an àm. Is i so a' chlach as comharraichte air feadh a' chinn-dùthcha so, faicear gu soilleir i fada shuas an Gleann-Urchaidh, agus iomadh mìle taobh an iar do Shonachan air Lochodha fhéin. O chionn bhliadhnaichean bha grabhaladh nan litrichean air a' chlàr-thiodail air fas neo-shoilleir, bha an leann-tàthaidh eadar na clachan mu bhunait na carraigh air crionadh air falbh, agus an creideadh tu e, is ann a ghéarr slaigh-tire-gun-nàire air choireigin an càbala-dealanaich a bha ruith sios air taobh a muigh na carraigh, is thug e leis e air sgàth a' chopair a bh'ann.

Le brosnachadh bho dhithis bhan-Ghaidheal dhealasach, na maigdeanan Nic Criathair agus Ina Ina Urchadain, rinn muinntir Ghlinn-Urchaidh suim airgid a thogail airson cosdais càraidh càrn Dhonnachaidh, agus bu bhreàgh ri fhacinn an t-eud 's an dìchioll a leig fear-cinnidh a' Bhàird, Iain og Mac-an-t-Saoir á Cill-chreanain ris ann an giùlan a mach na h-òibre sin. Airson am barrachd faicill tha 'n càball-dealanaich a nis a' ruith sios am broinn a' chearcail, tha 'bhunait air a daingneachadh as ùr, agus grabhaladh nam facal soilleir do gach neach a thig 'gam faicinn. Gu ma fada sheasas an càrn so, cuimhneachan eibhaidh air bàrd nach géill do dh'aon duine riamh a thaobh dealbaidh sàr-obair a' chruithfhir, móralachd nam beann agus glòir na faoghaid.

SEORAS GALLDA.

NORTH SUTHERLAND PROVINCIAL MOD, 1933.

The North Sutherland Provincial Mod was held at Tongue on 15th September. There was a considerable increase of entries compared with last year's Mod, and the general standard was high. The Mod was officially opened by His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, and he was accompanied by the Duchess. The Rev. Mr. MacRae, Tongue, introduced the Duke in a brilliant speech in Gaelic. Mr. MacRae presided over the Mod proceedings, and the chair at the Grand Concert in the evening was occupied by Col. MacAulay, Golspie, Convener of the County of Sutherland. Needless to say, the Colonel proved an ideal chairman.

A splendid concert was sustained by the first prize-winners, supported by others, among whom were two former Mod Gold Medallists, Miss Margt. MacDonald and Mr. J. M. Bannerman. Rev. Mr. Lundie, president, and Mr. D. Urquhart, secretary, to the Mod Committee, deserve great praise for the able way in which the arrangements were carried out, and they were ably supported by a willing band of workers. Mrs. J. M. Bannerman kindly presented the prizes.

The adjudicators were:—Vocal Music—Mr. Alfred Dinsdale, F.R.C.O., F.T.C.L., Dingwall, and Mr. Alasdair Fraser, M.A., Gaelic Master, The Academy, Dingwall. Oral—Mr. Donald Macphail, Northern Oraniser.

The following is the prize-list:—

JUNIOR SECTION.

Oral Delivery.

Reading with Expression Piece of Poetry—1, Hugh MacLeod, Melness.

Reading at Sight Piece of Prose—1, Duncan Mackay, Melness.

Reciting from Memory, "An Sruthan."—1, Donald Mackay, Melness.

Gaelic Conversation, Boys and Girls—1, Hugh Cameron, Melnich.

Repeating 1st Psalm (Girls under 12 Years)—1, Maisie Reed, Melness.

Vocal Music.

Solo Singing (Girls under 11 Years)—1, Jessie A. Morrison, Melness.

Solo Singing (Boys under 11 Years)—1, D. G. Mackay, Melness.

Solo Singing (Girls between 11 and 16)—1, Chrissie Macpherson, Durness.

Solo Singing (Boys between 11 and 16)—1, Jacky Mackay, Melness.

Duet Singing—1, Jessie A. Morrison and Jacky Mackay, Melness.

Choral Singing—1, Bettyhill School Choir.

Puirt a Beul—1, Melness School Choir.

Solo Singing of a Traditional Song (Boys or Girls)—1, Lucy Macintosh, Melnich.

Literary.

Dictation—1, Hugh MacLeod, Melness.

Translation (Gaelic to English)—1, Hugh MacLeod, Melness.

SENIOR SECTION.

Oral Delivery.

Reading at Sight, Prose—1, Dolly White, Durness.

Recitation, "Eilean Muile."—1, Alex. MacLeod, Tongue.

Sgeulachd—1, Chas. Mackenzie, Durness.

Vocal Music.

Solo Singing (Female Voices)—1, Grace Campbell, Tongue.

Solo Singing (Male Voices)—1, Christie Campbell, Durness.

Traditional Singing—1, Christie Campbell, Durness.

Traditional Singing of Psalm—1, George Mackay, Durness.

Duet Singing—1, Miss Macdonald and John Mackay, Halladale.

Quartette Singing—1, Durness (Male Voice).

Choral Singing—1, Durness Choir.

Solo Singing, Puirt a Beul—1, Andrew Stewart, Durness.

Instrumental Music.

Bagpipes—1, John Mackay, Halladale.

Violin—1, Sandy Morrison, Durness.

Pianoforte—1, Sandy Morrison, Durness.

Literary.

Place Names—Arthur Mackay, Melness.

CRAOBH SGAOILEADH.

(A' Chomhairle Thuathach.)

Chumadh coinneamh de'n Chomhairle Thuathach ann an Inbhirnis air a' cheathramh là deug de'n Dàmhar. Bha cruinneachadh math de na buill an làthair agus bha Mgr. Domhnall MacDhonnail, am Fear Gairme, anns a' chathair.

Thug am Fear Deilbhe iomradh air an adhartas a rinneadh air cheann airgead-dileib Dhomhnaill Mhic Aoidh a bhi air a fhrithealadh a réir tiomnadh an uasail so.

Shuidhicheadh Mòd Bhàideanach is Shràthspeidh air son an dara là de'n Chéitein, agus dh'aontaich eadh na'm bitheadh là eile na bu fhreagaraiche air an t-seachdain sin gu'm faodadh Comhairle Ionadail a' Mhòid beachdachadh air a' chùis. Bithidh Mòd Taobh an Ear Chataibh air a' chumail air a' cheud là de'n Og-mhios ann am Brùra. Dh'iarraidh air an Fhear Dheilbhe ullachadh a dheanadh gu Mòd a bhi air a' chumail aig Caol Loch Aillse.

Leughadh litir bho Mhgr. Alasdair Urchardain, Steòrnabhagh, anns an robh e ag iarraidh an de luchd-teagaisg-ciùil a' Chomuinn air son trì mìosan. Dh'aontaich a' Chomhairle Mgr. Iain MacDhonnail a' chur an ceann na h-obrach so. Shonraich eadh a' Mhaighdean Mairead Nic-Dhonnail a' chur gu Bàideanach a' chum teagas an Drochaid Neitbich, Bail' Ur an t-Slèibhe agus Ceann a' Ghiùbhsaich.

Chuireadh mar dhleasnas air an Fhear Dheilbhe e a' sgrìobhadh gu gach clèirach ionadail far an do chumadh Mòd an uiridh a' leigeil trì dhoibh meas na Comhairle air luach an saothrach ann a' bhi a' brosnachadh agus ag adhartachadh obair a' Chomuinn.

Leughadh litir bho Mhgr. U. A. Ros, Fear Stiùirdh an Fhòghluim an Catabh ag innseadh gu'n robh dùil aige gu'm bitheadh ocdh cròileanan air an stéidheachadh air a' Gheamhradh so far am biodh a' Ghàidhlig air a teagasc anns na feasgair. Mhol a' Chomhairle an cùram agus an t-suim a bha Comhairle an Fhòghluim an Catabh ag gabhail an luach na càinain.

D. M. P.

BRANCH REPORTS.

INVERGARRY.—Mr. John MacGillivray, the veteran President of Glengarry An Comunn, presided at the annual meeting in the Coronation Hall. Excellent reports were read by Mrs. P. Grant (hon. secretary), The Hotel, Tomdoun, and Miss Tait (hon. treasurer). The retiring office-bearers, with Major Elice, D.S.O., of Glengarry, as hon. president, were re-elected, and the new members of Committee are Messrs. Duncan MacDonald, Old Ground, and Duncan Grant, Faichmen. The President thanked the meeting for the honour they had shown him by re-electing him for another year, and other speakers were Messrs. Angus MacPhee, Bridge of Oich; Peter Grant, The Hotel, Tomdoun; John A. MacIntyre, Kilfinnan, and James MacPhee, Garry Bank. The meeting closed with the usual votes of thanks.

MANCHESTER.—There was a large attendance of members and friends at the opening Ceilidh of the Manchester branch of An Comunn Gàidhealach—Professor Dougal, president, in the chair. Miss Margaret Hewitt, of Wallsend-on-Tyne, gave renderings of Hebridean songs with clarsach accompaniment. Mr. David Ross, who recently returned from Highland Gatherings at Cowal, Oban, and Inverness with fresh laurels, played on the "piob mhór." Gramophone records of popular Gaelic songs, kindly lent by Mr. Peter MacLeod, were much enjoyed. Light refreshments were served during an interval, and the remainder of the evening was spent with the ever-popular Highland dancing. A number of new members were elected, and a pleasant ceilidh was brought to a close with the singing of "Oidhche mhath leibh." The next ceilidh will be held this month. Any information will gladly be given by the hon. secretary, Mr. Roderick MacLeod, 45 Barton Street, Moss Side, Manchester 14.

TAIN.—The Rev. R. Mackinnon, Chapelhill, Nigg, president, presided over a large attendance of old and new members at the opening meeting of the Tain branch. Tea was served by the ladies, and a most enjoyable programme of vocal and instrumental music was gone through.

TObAR-MHOIRE.—Bha a' cheud chéilidh de'n gheamhradh air a' cumail anns an sgòil air 18mh de'n Dàmhar. A' chionn 's gu'n robh an oidhche fadhaich fhìoch, bha an cruinneachadh beag. Ach bha na h-uile nì eile ceart—nach robh Iain Camshron anns a' chathair; agus Màiri Camshron, Cìorsdan Chamshron, Iain Camshron (A'rois), Calum MacAoidh, agus Tormoid MacDhomhnuill a' cuideachadh le bhith a' leughadh, a' seinn, agus le sgeulachdan. Thug fear na cathrach iomradh air a thuras do Mhòd mór Ghlaschu, agus bha muinntir a' chomuinn a' toirt urrainn do sgoilearan Thobair-Mhoire a thug cunntas cho math orra fhéin aig a' Mhòd, agus cha do dhi-chuimhnich e an nìghean uasal a bha 'gan teagasc—ban-rùnair a' Chomuinn, G. L. NicDhomhnuill. Thàinig crìoch tuilleadh is luath air coinneamh ghasda.

BOOK REVIEW.

A Highland Musical Play: Sgeul-Oran le Fuinn (Gaelic means a Song-story with Melodies). Iseabail na h-Airigh, Isobel of the Shealing, introducing 33 original songs and melodies, the words in Gaelic and English, the music in staff and sol-fa notations, written and composed by Malcolm MacInnes, M.A., LL.B. Paper, 3/- net; cloth, 5/- net. Alexander MacLaren & Sons, 268 Argyle Street, Glasgow, C.2.

This Gaelic musical play combines two elements which are seldom found so well joined in musical works of this kind. These two elements concern the music and the words. The music is by a man who knows the thing from within. A lover of these things from his youth, a merciless critic of the superficial but an ardent admirer of every soul-stirring, soul-soothing strain, he has given leisure hours through many years to catch some dying echoes of Skye music and set it together in continuous form.

The other element is the words or libretto. It is not every author who can do both the music and words with undoubted success and distinction as in this case. I do not write without warrant. I have seen the opera rendered by native singers who sang the Gaelic words. The effect was exhilarating in a high degree. And I have seen a critical audience in Inverness, held for a whole evening by melodies from the opera, but rendered to the English translation. The songs would be suitable for Mod competition for Inverness-shire songs. As far as the work is concerned the beauty and the merit of music and theme are there. What is lacking is the taste on the part of our Gaelic public to appreciate a native production on artistic lines. Perhaps our public at the moment are pre-occupied, and cannot give sufficient attention to things which represent the charm and simplicity of pastoral life in Skye reproduced faithfully as it was only one or two generations ago. The printing and get-up are good.

N. R.

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Leabhar XXIX]

An Dùdhlachd, 1933.

[Earrann 3

LOCH LAGAIN IS ALUMINIUM.

O chionn fichead bliadhna bha aon de mhinistearan Sgrì Lagain, nach eil a nis an làthair, air chuairt an ceann a tuath na h-Eadailte. Anns an tigh-òsda anns an robh e a' fuireach bha buidheann de dh' Americanaich a bha mar an ceudna a' mealtainn làithean saora anns an Eòrpa. Dh'èirich connsachadh mu mhaise nan loch Eadailteach. Ach thuit aon bhean uasal a America nach robh loch idir anns an Eadailt a dh'fhaodte a choimeas a thaobh maise ri Loch Lagain an Alba. Agus tha mòran eile de 'n bheachd sin cuideachd a a thaobh Loch Lagain, co dhiu mar b'abhaist da a bhith gus o chionn ghoirid. Tha am loch grinn ud air a shuidheachadh am meag nam beann eadar am Monadh Liath agus stùchdan Beinn Ealair. Air taobh an iar an locha chithear fathast coille a tha mu thrì mìle air faid, anns nach eil craobh ri fhaicinn ach seann chraobhan beithe a tha ceudan bliadhna dh'aois. Tha iad a' fàs am measg chlachan móra a tha coimheach do 'n àite, oir bha na cnapan ud air an giùlan uair-eigin le abhainn eithe a Lochlann! Air taobh an ear an locha tha coille ris an abrar fathast Coille Da Ràth. Tha sin a' sealltainn dhuinn gu 'n robh ràth no daingneach dùbailte air a' bheinn a tha nis gu tur fo ghiuthas.

* * *

Tha mu thrì ceud deug bliadhna bho thainig Cainneach a I Chaluim Chille, agus an d' rinn e a dhachaidh aig ceann a tuath an locha. B'e Cainneach aon de 'n dà fhear dheug a thainig a Eirinn comhla ri Calum Cille. Is e esan an teachdaire a thug an soisgeul do

Bhaideanach air tùs. Tha òban gorm aig ceann an locha ris an canadh muinntir an àite Lagan Chainnich, a chionn gu't ann an sin a bha an soisgeulach dileas a' fuireach an uair nach biodh e air thurus feadh na dùthcha mu 'n cuairt. Bha an chill no an eaglais bheag fhiodha ri oir an uisge anns an lag fhasgach far am bheil an seann tigh òsda a nis. Mar dhearbhadh air cho eagnaich is a chumas beul aithris a leithid sin air chuimhne is e Camus Cillein a theirir ris an òban uaine so gus an latha an diugh. Mar bha na ginealaich a' dol seachad is e Loch Lagain Chainneich a chanadh daoine ris an loch, gus mu dheireadh an do leigeadh ainm Chainneich a cleachdadh, agus mhair Loch Lagain mar ainm an uisge ghasda. Chan eil cinnt eod an t-ainm a bha air an uisge roimh am Chainneich; ach cha bhiodh ioghnadh orm ged a b'e Loch Ardair an seann ainm.

* * *

Corr is mìle bliadhna air ais bha slios nam beann an nàbachd an locha ainmeil airson seilge—féidh, eildean, an earb, is gach creutair de 'n ghnè sin a gheibhte am Beinn Ealair aig an am ud. Is e frith rioghail a bha ann. Bhiodh rìghrean Alba a' tighinn a shealg ri taobh Loch Lagain. Tha dà eilein anns an loch. Bhiodh na rìghrean a' cadal anns an eilean is motha—Eilean nan Rìgh. Bhiodh na gadhair anns an eilean is lugha—Eilean nan Con. Aon turus rinneadh dochunn le fiadh crosda air aon de rìghrean Alba, Rìgh Feargus, ri taobh an locha. Their sinn Aird Fheirgidh ris a' bhad sin an deidh ainm an rìgh. Is e sin am fear a ghabh iasad de 'n Lìna Fàil, bha a bhràthair Murtagh, Rìgh Eirinn. Chan eil àicheadh nach robh mar sin an t-uisge bòidheach so cliùiteach anns na seann linntean airson a mhaise.

Ach rinneadh milleadh muladach air Loch Lagain bho chionn dà mhios airais. Tha so 'na aobhar nàire do 'n dùthaich, agus 'na aobhar feirge do gach neach aig an robh tlachd anns an uisge bhàrrach so. Tha fios aig an leughaidhear mu obair uisge Lochabar. Rinneadh toll troimh Bhein Neibheis, toll a tha còig mìle deug air faid. Troimh an toll so theid uisgeachan Loch Treig is Loch Lagain. Tha toll eile eadar Loch Lagain is Loch Treig. Tha so uile a chum buannachd gu bhith 'deanamh aluminium. Tha e a chum buannachd—ach co dha? Tha e a chum buannachd do choigreach an taobh am mach de 'n Ghaidhealtachd. Is e tàmailt mu 'n ghnìomh mhi-chiatach ud a ghluais mi gu bhith a' sgrìobhadh na duilleig so. Am beagan Albannach a fhuair cosnadh an sud cha robh an cosnadh air fad 'n a leithsgeul airson an sgrios a rinneadh air maise Loch Lagain.

* * *

Tha mi an dòchas nach saoil duine sam bith gur nì faoin an gearan goirt so. Am bheil neach sam am barail gur nì faoin gu 'm biodh coltas àluinn na dùthaich air a mhilleadh, gum biodh an loch eireachdail a bha ainmeil airson a loinn bho thùs eachdraidh—gum biodh e a nis air fhàgail duaichnìdh, grannda, air leth uisge, le creagan rùisgte, salach, le poll is eabar is lathach anns na sluic—agus so uile airson airgid a chur am pòca choigreach. Is e maise nàdurra na dùthaich an aon bheartas, an aon saibheas a bhuineas do 'n Ghaidhealtachd. Is ann a dh'amharc air an loch so a ghabh ceudan an turas do 'n àite. Ach cha tig iad an so nis mò—oir dh'fhalbh maise Locha Lagain. Chan e a mhàin gun do ghabh na coigreach seilbh air uisge nam beann, ach dh'fhag iad an sgrì air a chreachadh de'n mhaise a bha a' sgeadachadh an chearn so de Bhaideanach.

THE LYRIC INTEREST.

By the EDITOR.

Of the three main species of poetry, the lyric, the epic, and the dramatic, only the first has been cultivated in Gaelic. The epic and the dramatic have not been developed in their conventional form. But the lyric has been brought to a high degree of excellence. And, as is well known, lyric poetry is inseparable from music. We could not

wisely tear the lyric from the music that has enshrined it for perhaps a thousand years. Nothing beautiful or natural could possibly result from a separation of that kind. We cannot apply here the rules that might hold in the dramatic use of ballads; for the true ballad is epic in character, and may therefore be employed as mere narrative. In other words, you may take the story of a ballad, and set it in an interesting light apart from the method in which it may have been sung or recited. The ballad is self-contained, and depends for its effect on the quality and vividness of the narrative. But not so with a lyric. If you utilise only the vague story of a lyric, and neglect the setting, the sentiment, the melody, then the thing is a dismal failure, for the soul is gone. We are profoundly convinced that if ever the rich store of dramatic passion of which the lyric literature of the Gael is full, will receive adequate dramatic treatment, it can only be by treating the literary and the musical qualities conjointly, as in musical drama.

The history of music probably contains no more interesting chapter than that which describes the co-operation of music with the dramatic art. So subtle is the union between these two, and so captivating their effect when they are found in successful combination, that the most valued performer is the artist who unites histrionic ability with the gift of song. By an appeal to those emotions which are more immediately reached through the power of harmony, operatic composers have frequently succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of an audience in favour of the story under treatment. The Gael's intense love of music might similarly be utilised as an unfailing dramatic motive. His emotional nature and instinctive leanings towards music as the language of passion have prompted him to express his feelings in a form which is not far removed from dramatic utterance. The traditional melodies of Gaelic are admittedly of great merit, and bear the mark of having emanated from a race which is deeply imbued with a sense of harmony. The writer remembers a conversation with a famous operatic tenor in whose veins there flows some Gaelic blood; and the singer deplored the fact that as yet no operatic composer has infused the mystic beauty of traditional Gaelic airs into standard opera.

We have frequently been struck with a most significant touch in the old Gaelic tales,

and that touch is, music as an essential of hospitality. "Fhuaras biadh is deoch is ceòl." "Food, drink and music were partaken of." It was felt that while the physical frame required to be revived by material nourishment, there was also a need—and here the beautiful feature comes in—there was also a need that the exhausted spirit should be refreshed with spiritual food, namely music. The genial influence of melody cast a spell on the ordinary routine of existence, and music was not so much a luxury as a necessity. The prevalence and popularity of music may be inferred from the large variety of instruments and performers described in the surviving records (v. O'Curry's "Manners and Customs"). The "aes-ciùil" and "airfàit" who are musical artists, are present at every important feast. Their competitions in their several arts at the Gaelic fair were among the prominent events of the gathering. No proper dramatic setting of the social conditions of Gaeldom could neglect so interesting a feature as this, which was not merely an expression of sentiment, but an actual fact and habit of daily life.

The musical interest emerges in a very romantic way, for example in the sixteenth-century saga "Labraidh Loingseach," Labhraidh the Mariner. The saga is preserved in the Yellow Book of Leccan, and an outline of the narrative is contained in O'Curry's "MS. Materials" (p. 252). One episode in the saga may be noted as illustrating the importance of the musical interest as a dramatic accessory. Briefly, Labraidh Maen, a prince of Leinster, is expelled from that province by the High King, and arrives with his tutor Crafiné at the court of King Scoriath of Munster. Crafiné is the most illustrious harper of his time. The king's beautiful daughter is sought in marriage by several princes, but their suit is rejected by the king and queen. The maiden is watched and guarded by her parents in turn. The princess and Labhraidh Maen fall in love with one another, but there is no opportunity of exchanging their vows. During a feast the young couple withdraw unobserved, and Crafiné plays the "suantraighe" or "sleeping strain" on the harp, with the result that the whole company are cast into a profound slumber. The lovers plight their vows of mutual devotion; and it is chiefly by the soothing power of Crafiné's music that the parents are pacified, and Labhraidh Maen secures the beautiful princess for his bride.

The effect of drama on the spectator is greatly increased by the music which generally accompanies a large part of the performance. An audience is consciously and sub-consciously influenced by the orchestra. The ancient Gaels understood well the power of music to induce particular moods of human feeling. The efficiency of a minstrel is estimated in the old Gaelic records according to his control of the three special kinds of music by which mortals were affected in three different ways. The description is dramatic because of the power which the minstrel wielded over his audience:—"Then he played them the 'goltraighe' or 'weeping-strain,' reducing them thereby to weep, to wail, and bitterly to lament, till it was besought of him that he would desist. Next he played the 'gentraighe' or 'laughter-strain,' so forcing them all to a cachination such that it was barely but their lungs became visible. Now he performed the 'suantraighe' or 'sleep-strain,' and threw them into a slumber lasting from one 'tráth' to another." ("Silva Gadelica," I. p. 311). One needs only to glance at the history of the harp in Ireland to realise that this description, extreme and poetical as it may appear, is not altogether devoid of some truth, for a very high standard of merit was attained by the most famous of the harpers. The music of the orchestra, as has just been suggested, creates an atmosphere appropriate to the spirit of the play which it accompanies. The natural atmosphere for a Gaelic play is the music of the harp. The harp is the national instrument of the Gael; and the cultivation of its music was once carried to a high level of excellence. Its charm is associated with many of the characters and episodes that are among the best material for Gaelic drama; and it is no unreasonable thing to hope that if that material is to be revived in a national Gaelic drama, the music of the harp should be revived with it.

In the endeavour to produce drama in Gaelic there is no valid reason, as far as the material is concerned, why the musical species of drama should be neglected. By its means a sure appeal would be made to the musical interest in Gaeldom, as well as to the deep sentiment that is associated with lyrics, chants, and recitative melodies. In doing so, such a species of drama would not by any means overstep the legitimate bounds of the romantic school. The lyric is a door of access to a world of sentiment and passion.

The lyrics which have secured a place in the affections of the Gael have done so by reason of the intense emotion they convey. Enshrining as they do the tenderest of human feelings, and rendered as they are to plaintive and moving melodies, they form a valuable heritage which will continue to be treasured long after so much else that is fair will have passed away.

There is at this moment in Scotland, in Ireland, and indeed in every spot wherever a true Gael breathes, a range of sentiment which has become sacred to those lyrics alone. What a range for the dramatist to draw upon! Only a small portion of that perennial interest has been utilised for dramatic purposes. If a composer of Gaelic drama should have occasion to portray, for example, the weariness of suspense, and the anguish of uncertainty that clouds a deeply cherished passion, where is he likely to find a model more suitable for his purpose than some of the lyrics which are distinguished by intense expressiveness and fidelity to human nature? It is a recognised fact that many a fervid outburst of sentiment in drama has taken a purely lyric form, and retains that form in spite of its dramatic setting. In important drama we sometimes meet with songs which, while they hold an organic relation to the works in which they occur, are at the same time capable of standing independently on their own lyrical merits, and of being sung and admired apart from the plays to which they belong. Conversely, there are in Gaelic literature not a few lyrics characterised by glowing passion or sombre beauty, which could conceivably be adopted as a standard in a dramatic work, in order to convey the quality of their own emotion. If for any reason it should not be considered artistic to incorporate an actual lyric in a play, yet by the judicious use of the manner and feeling of the lyric it is possible to appeal as by an "Open Sesame" to the heart of the Gael. The capable playwright ought to appreciate this advantage and to evoke for the securing of dramatic effect those tender emotions which are awakened by long and romantic associations. The musical interest might so be made a dramatic accessory by creating the particular mental mood which the dramatist desires—a mood which on the one hand would tend to increase the effect of a joyful crisis—or on the other hand would soothe or strengthen the individual in the face of calamity.

BARDACHD GHAIHDHLIG AN NAOIDHEAMH LINN DEUG.

Le DEORSA MARJORIBANKS.

(A' Cheud Duais, Mod 1931.)

Ann a bhi gabhail bàrdachd Ghaidhlig an naoidheamh linn deug fo ar beachd car tacain is e cheud cheist a chuireas sinn, ciamar a ghabhas bàrdachd nan ceud bliadhna sin coimeas ris na rinneadh 's an linn a chaidh rompa. An do lean bàrdachd nan Gaidheal air fàs an grinneas 's am mòralachd 's an eireachdas mar a bha i deanamh gu deireadh an ochdamh linn deug, ag coimhlionadh nan geallaidhean a dh'fhaodas sinn a bhi cinnteach a bha i toirt do dhaoine mu 'n àm sin? An do chum i feadh an linn an t-àite bh'aice roimhe ann am beatha chinneachail nan Gaidheal, àite a bheir a càileachd fhéin còir dhi ghabhail daonnan, ach an cothrom a bhi aice?

COR NA GAIDHEALTACHD.

Ni sinn oidhirp air na ceistean cudthromach sin fhuasgladh mar a theid sinn air adhart. Agus anns a' cheud dol a mach cha tuig's cha lean sinn slighe bàrdachd an linn mu dheireadh 'na h-ìomlanachd mur toir sinn beachd fìor chothromach air gnothuichean a bha buntuinn do chor na dùthcha, do bheatha an t-sluaigh, do an cleachdaidhean, agus eadhon do an cànan féin, fad na h-ùine a tha fo ar n-aire. Dhiubh sin is e a' cheud ni a bheir sinn fainear, gu 'n tàinig crìoch, mu thoiseach an linn, air an t-seann chleachdadh a bha aig na cinn-fheadhna, am bàird fhéin a chumail an co-cheangal ris na teaghlachaean aca. B'e Ailein Dall (1750-1829), bàrd aig MacDhomhnuill Ghlinne Garadh, am fear mu dheireadh de bhàird fhineach cinn-tighean móra na Gaidhealtachd, agus is e a' cheud fear a dh'fhaodas sinn a ghabhail fo ar beachd mar bhàrd an naoidheamh linn deug. Ann an seadh, cha bheag am buille a thug bàs an t-seana chleachdaidh do bhàrdachd na dùthcha. Is iomadh duine bochd, tapaidh, agus 'anam làn ciùil is rannachd, a fhuair cothrom agus misneachadh, fo chomraich nan tighean móra, gus a chuid dhàn agus òran a dhealbhadh agus a thoirt do 'n t-saoghal gun éis, gun eagal, a dh'fhaodadh a cheòlraidh a bhi balbh fhad 's bu bheò e as eugmha is a t-suidheachaidh sin. Ach an déidh sin 's gu léir, nach fìor anns an t-seadh as àirde gu 'm b'fheaird i bhi saor bho 'n chùl-taic sin, an uair nach robh staid na dùthcha ag cur feum oirre tuilleadh? Co

dhiù tha sinn a' faicinn, ged a chail i trian d' a móralachd 's d' a mór-phailteas, ged nach robh na bàird air am blàth-dheacadh gu bhi dealbhachd nan dàn mòra, greadhnach, mar a bha iad, gur ann bho'n àm sin a bha i slor-fhas an glaineid 'san ceanaltas, an caomhalachd 's an neo-eisimeileachd, gun a bhi gabhail taobh cinnidh seach cinnidh, no taobh an duine mhóir ud seach an duine mhóir eile; an aon fhacal, gu 'n robh daoine 'ga sgrìobhadh bhuaithe so air a sgàth fhéin.

Ach bha nithean a' tachairt a dh'fhàg athailtean buan troma air beatha agus bith nan Gaidheal fhéin, cho math agus air am bàrdachd—nithean a dh'atharraich aodann nan gleann 's nan srath, 's a bhuaill clag-bàis an t-sluaigh mar aon de chinnich mhóra 'n domhain; 's e sin an dì-larachadh a rinneadh air an tuath leis na h-uachdaran fearainn agus an cuid mhaor, a dh'fhuadaich, 'nam miltean anns gach cèarn, sìochd nan ceatharnach treuna a sheas còraichean an cinn-fheadhna fad iomadh linn le neart an cuid chlaidhean, bho na croitean a dh' àitich iad fhéin agus an sinnsean bho àm seach cuimhne, chum àite dheanamh air son "nam fiadh 's nan caorach maola." Cha so an t-àite gu bhi leudachadh air an earrainn mhaslaich sin de dh'eachdraidh Bhreituinn; air fòirneart 's air an-ìochdmhorachd gun an leth-bhreac a rinneadh an ainm an lagha—seadh, an ainm leasachadh na Gaidhealtachd!—air sluaigh deanadach, earbsach, ach co fhad' agus a bhios sin feumail do ar ceann-teagaisg. Anns na làithean sona roimhe a dì-larachadh b'i 'bhàrdachd Ghaidhlig seilbh an t-sluaigh ann an tomhas nach do ràinig i riamh as a dhéidh. Cho fhad' agus a bha na glinn 's na h-àiridean làn dhaoine agus bhan, ghillean luthmhor 's chailleagan laghach, 's iad ag cruinneachadh 's an oidhche an tighean a chéile leis na bàird 's na seanachaidhean aosda, faodair innseadh gur h-ainneamh dàn no òran a b'fhiach aithris nach robh gach balach ronnach 's a' cheann-dùthcha faotainn eòlais air, ge b'oil leis. Bha sàr obair nam bàrd mar sin air pàirt fhònruichte de bheatha an t-sluaigh agus bha iad 'ga faotainn, cha'n ann air chlo-bhualladh fuar, ach bho bhilean blàtha nan laoch a chruthaich i. An ìoghnadh iomadh croitear agus fear-cèird, air am bogadh gu cùl an droma anns gach gné chliarachais a bu bhrosnachail na chéile, a bhi gabhail orra falluinn nan aos-dana a shuidh iad aig an casan an làithean an òige?

Thàinig an t-atharrachadh agus ma thàinig cha b' ann a dh'aona bheum. Bha fuadach nan Gaidheal a' slor-dhol air adhart fad thri ceathramhan de 'n ùine tha fo ar beachd. Bha

Ailein Dall ag càineadh nan ciobairean Gallda chun am bròg aig toiseach an linn, ach b'aithne do Niall MacLeòid, a rugadh an 1843, "An gleann 'san robh e òg," mu 'n robh e air a mhilleadh. Thàinig ceum air cheum gach cèarn fo bhinn nan uachdaran gus an robh a' Ghaidhealtachd air a "leasachadh" air fad 's air farsuingeachd. Dh'fhalbh na làithean àghmhor, na seann chleachdaidhean, agus còmhla riutha dh'fhalbh uidh air n-uidh, an t-eòlas beò eagnuidh a bh'aig an t-sluaigh air na dàin mhóra a bha comharrachadh làithean Dhonnachaidh Bhàin agus Alasdair Mhic Mhaighstir Alasdair. Sguir na bàrd, an tomhas mór, de bhi deanamh an leithid tuilleadh, agus chaill bàrdachd na Gaidhealtachd trian d'a neart agus d'a móralachd.

Tha toradh nan tachartasan sin 'ga leigeil ris dhuinn air dhòigh no dhà eile. Tha cuid de na bàird a' buileachadh dàin agus òrain shònraichte air an dì-larachadh, cuid eile a' beantainn ris ann an rann no dhà 's an dol seachad. Bidh sinn a' toirt tarruing air a' ghnè bhàrdachd sin 'na àite àraidh. Foghnaidh a ràdh an dràsda gu 'n dean i suas earrann nach beag de 'n iomlan a rinneadh, gu sònraichte, ann an darna leth an linn a chaidh seachad. Ach tha' chùis a' dol na 's doimhne na sin, agus ma their sinn gu bheil bàrdachd an linn sin air a dathadh air fad leis an dì-larachadh cha bhi sinn a' dol fada nunn no a nall o'n fhirinn. Bheir mi oidhirp air na tha 'am bheachd an so a dheanamh soilleir. Bho linn Oisein suas, ma tha aon bhuaidh seach a cheile a tha comharrachadh bàrdachd nan Gaidheal, is i a milseachd. Is e is aobhar da so ann an cuid, maise na Gaidhlig fhéin: mar inneal-chiùil chan eil ann an uirghìoll an domhain na bheir bàrr oirre. Agus an Gaidheal—b'e fhéin am fear-ciùil a chluicheadh air an inneal sin 's a bheireadh a' mhilseachd às! Cò a chòmhdaich an nì as suaraiche an trusgan cho maiseach ris an driùchd air an fheur, bàirich nam bò, tonnan a' bualadh air tràigh? Cò riamh a leig ris dhuinn nithean mòra an domhain—bòidhchead is maldachd mhaighdeanan, gaol dùthcha, leannanachd, dòchas, ionndrainn, ùmhlaich do nithean diomhair àrda, sàr obair a' chruthfhir air eilean is mòrthir, mar a rinn am bàrd Gaidhlig? 'S ged a tha sin mar sin, neo-ar-thaing mur aithne dha bhi geur, sgaiteach; cha toir duin' eile dheth a' dol an ceann aoiridh. Nis, so againn fear a tha' aigne 'na chulaidh-spòrs aig gach buaireas a dh'fhaodas faireachd uinnean dhaoine a chur tha a chéile. Thachair an nì bu sheirbhe leis, a luchd-dùthcha air am fuadach thar sàile, a dhachaidh creachte,

coigriche na ghlinn, gach comunn sgapte, gach àbhaist a bu naoime leis air an truailleadh, a shaochal bun os cionn—b'fhuasda shaoilsinn gu'n tionndaidheadh uile mhilseachd a bhàrdachd gu searbhachd, 's gu 'n tugadh e gu gearan 's gu mallachadh o sin suas. 'S fhad a bhuath' e, b'e chaochladh a thachair! Gu 'n teagamh tha am mallachadh ann—geur achmhasan fallain, dìreach, ach tha e ainneamh. Tha am bròn 's an cianalas ann, agus gu leòir dhiubh. Ach cha robh iad sin fada fo 'n uachdar riamh ann am bàrdachd a' Ghaidheil, a bha càileigin de leanndubh daonnan 'na aorabh, eadhon air feadh a chridhealais 's a shùgraidh. 'Ga gabhail air cheann faodar innseadh gu bheil a' bhàrdachd Ghaidhlig fad nan amannan ànradhach sin a' sìor-dhol am mìlsead 's an cneasachd, a' sìor-fhas na 's daonndaiche, na 's caine, mar gu 'm biodh an Gaidheal air faireachadh gu 'm feumadh na bh'innte de shearbhachd a choimeasgadh le mìlseachd, a chum agus gu 'm faodadh e a chuid a b'fhearr a dheanamh de 'n chuid bu mhiosa, a chuid bu mhotha shàbhaladh de chrannalach beatha chinneachail a dhùthcha creachte. Agus is e dh'fhàs as a sin, bàrdachd gheur-mhìlis, ghnèitheil, dhruidteach, gun a bhì air a truailleadh ach air a h-ùr-lìomhadh 's air a h-àth-ghlanadh trid lasraichean an di-larachaidh.

COR NA GAIDHLIG.

Tha rud no dhà eile ag comharrachadh agus a' druidheadh air bàrdachd an linn sin agus is aon dhiubh cor na Gaidhlig fhéin, rud nach ruigeadh bàird an ochdamh linn deug beantainn ris idir—cha robh i ann an teagamh 's am bith 's an àm sin, no fad thrian de 'n naoidheamh linn deug. Mach o'n dàn ainneil a rinn Alasdair Domhnullach, cha robh na bàrd a' moladh 's a brosnachadh na Gaidhlig chionn cha robh feum air a leithid; bu leòir leis a càileachd 's a maise thaisbeanadh le bhì rannaireachd innte. Cha b' ionann agus a chùis mar a chaidh ar ceud bliadhna air adhart. Fhuair sinn ar ceud rabhadh an litreachas nan Gaidheal mu chor na Gaidhlig bho'n Ollamh Tormod MacLeòid mu 1840 is e toirt air Calum Posta ràdh “O Bheurla, Bheurla, mar a tha i tolladh a stigh!” Gun robh lagachadh na Gaidhlig an tùs air aon de thoraidhean an di-larachaidh chan eil an teagamh as lugha, ach cha bu luaithe thòisich e na bha iomadach aobhar eile 'g a luathachadh. Cha bhuin e dhuinn a bhi leudachadh air na h-aobharan sin an so, ach bha cor na Gaidhlig a' dol an laigead gun stad bho mheadhon an linn gu a dheireadh, agus fhuair i am buille bu truime 'nuair a bha na maighstirean-sgoile 's a' cheathramh dheireannach 'ga cacadh a muigh 's a stigh,

seadh a' sgiùrsadh na cloinne 'nuair a bhruidheadh iad i, buille nach d'fhuair i thairis air fhathast 's nach faigh gu bràth. Is cùis so a tha buinntinn do fhìor bheatha na bàrdachd Gaidhlig agus bha i air a h-antromachadh, an déidh bristeadh na h-Eaglais Albannaich, leis mar a thòisich na ministirean air di-moladh seinn nan òran. Tha h-earrann féin aig “A' Gaidhlig” ann am bàrdachd 1850-1900, cuid dhith an co-cheangal ri caoidh an di-larachaidh. Chunnaic na bàird nach robh i cumail an àite bh'aise, gu 'n robh

“Mór-shruth na Beurla a' bagradh gu cruaidh
Ar cànan 's ar dùthchas a shlùgadh a suas.”

agus cha robh iad mall ag cur sìrd air a bratach a thogail a rithis mara b'fhearr a dh'fhaodadh iad. Tha e 'na chùis-bhròin a bhi faicinn, mar is fhaide tha spionnadh na Gaidhlig 'ga fàgail, gur h-ann as treise 's as déine a tha na bàird ag éigheach a cliù, ag aithris a rithis 's a rithis nach fhaigh i bàs a chaoidh!

Tha so agus na chaidh innseadh cheana 'gar toirt gu ceist eile a tha buntuinn gu ro-theann do bhàrdachd nan leth-cheud bliadhna sin. A' fàgail a leth-taobh an ceartair na rinneadh de dh'òran air a' chuspair so, ciod i a' bhuaidh a thàinig an lorg call-neirt na cànan, air obair nam bàrd? An robh i call am meud 's am feobhas agus ann am meas aig an t-sluagh? Cha 'n fhaodar àicheadh nach robh bàrdachd an ama so gu bhì dol fad 'an lughad mar a biodh aobhar àraidh, cho fortanach agus a bha e cho neònach, ag oibreachadh gus a cumail suas. Thachair gu 'n tug Dia 'na Fhreasdail fad-shaoghal do na bàird fhòghainteach a rugadh ann an ceud leth an linn, ni a chum an ceòlraidh beò cha mhòr gu a chrìoch. Tha aois nan oehd bàrd bu mhotha rugadh roimhe 1850, 'gan gabhail air cheann, a' tighinn gu 73! A rithis, chan e mhàin gu 'n robh sgoil air leth math aig bàird an naoidheamh linn deug air fad, ach cha mhòr dhiubh nach robh 'nan daoine a thàinig a dh'ionnsuidh inbhe shuidhichte anns na dreuchdan follaiseach no an gnìomhachas an t-saoghail—ministirean, maighstirean-sgoile, lighichean, saighdearan, marsantan agus mar sin sios. Shaoithrich iad gu dìchiollach agus choisinn iad cliù ann an litreachas Beurla agus Gaidhlig, mar sgrìobhadairean agus fhir-dheasachaidh paipèaran-naigheachd, eachdraidh, faclairan, leabhraichean ceart-chaint, eadar-theangachadh agus co-chruinneachaidhean dhàn is òran. B' iad na daoine nach leigeadh sìos feobhas is grinneas am bàrdachd ri linn lagachadh na Gaidhlig mar chaint ri làitheil an t-sluaigh; is ann bu mhotha shaoithrich iad gus a cumail an inbhe ro àrd. B'fhuasda

leudachadh tuilleadh's a chòir air an lagachadh sin. A dh'aindeoin gach ionnsuidh naimhdeil a rinneadh oirre le sruth-lionaidh Ghall is Sasunnach agus ann an ainm leasachadh foghlum bha i cumail a cuid air an dùthaich, co-dhiù 's an àird an iar. Ach ged a bha na h-orain 's na luinneagan fhathast 'gan seinn air feadh na Gaidhealtachd cha robh eòlas an t-sluaigh air obair mhóir nam bàrd mar a bha e an làithean nan srath liochtaich: cha robh mòran aithris no leughaidh 's a' Ghaidhlig, agus mu dheireadh an linn thòisich na h-òrain féin air dol a cleachdadh, gus an d' eirich An Comunn Gaidhealach agus iomadh comunn eile d' a sheòrsa a' sheasamh ar cibil 's ar càinain.

(Ri Leantainn.)

1934 SUMMER SCHOOL OF GAELIC.

Arrangements are now being made for the Summer School of Gaelic to be held at Arisaig next year. It is suggested that the school should open on 17th July and remain in session for three weeks, but confirmation of dates will be given later in *An Gàidheal*. In the meantime we would impress upon intending students the necessity for early application for accommodation. This is a very popular resort with holiday-makers; its intimate association with many interesting episodes in Highland history attracts many visitors. We give a list of boarding-houses that have been recommended to us:—

- Mrs. Macdonald, Ardnafuaran — Modern Villa, attendance.
- Mrs. Urquhart, Mains Park—3 bedrooms, 1 sitting room, attendance.
- Miss Macleod, New Buildings—2 bedrooms, sitting room.
- Mrs. MacInnes, New Buildings—2 bedrooms, sitting room.
- Mrs. MacMillan, New Buildings—1 bedroom, sitting room.
- Mrs. MacPherson, Cross Cottage—2 bedrooms, sitting room.
- Mrs. MacPherson, Library Buildings—1 bedroom, sitting room.
- Mrs. Cobban, Tigh Ruadh—bedroom and sitting room.
- Mrs. Beaton, Keppoch Farm—several rooms.
- Mrs. Macdonald, Camusantallen — 2 bedrooms, sitting room.
- Mrs. Cameron, Skye View—several bedrooms, sitting room.
- Mrs. Sarah MacEachran, Cnoc-na-Faire—several bedrooms and sitting room (attendance uncertain).
- Miss MacMillan, Morrach—2 or 3 bedrooms and sitting room.
- Mrs. MacEachran, Sea View—2 bedrooms, 1 sitting room.
- Arisaig Hotel—Mr. Duncan Macdonald, proprietor.

The postal address for the above is Arisaig, Inverness-shire,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Executive Council was held in the Waverley Hotel, Stirling, on Friday, 24th November. The president, the Rev. Dr. Neil Ross, C.B.E., presided, and the following members were present:—W. D. Barclay, Glasgow; Mrs. Barron, Glasgow; Miss Campbell of Inverneill, M.B.E.; Mrs. Iain Campbell (Airds); Charles Campbell, M.B.E., Glasgow; Capt. George I. Campbell, Yr. of Succoth; Mrs. Burnley Campbell of Ormidale; Alex. D. Cumming, B.Sc., Callander; Rev. David Duncan, Musselburgh; Mrs. J. B. Dunlop, Glasgow; Mrs. S. C. B. Edgar, Glasgow; Alexander Fraser, Bishopton; Miss Lamont of Knockdow, M.A., B.Sc.; D. MacCallum, Glasgow; Donald MacDonald, Inverness; Hector MacDougall, Glasgow; John MacIntyre, Glasgow; Alastair C. MacLaren, Dalmally; Rev. Malcolm MacLeod, M.A., Glasgow; Dr. R. R. MacNicol, Taynult; George E. Marjoribanks, Sonachan; Lord James Stewart Murray, Ballinluig; John A. Nicolson, M.A., Glasgow; Neil Orr, F.E.I.S., Edinburgh; Donald Scott, Perth; H. S. Shield, Edinburgh; Colin Sinclair, Ph.D., Glasgow; John H. Smith, Glasgow; Miss Edith Taylor, Dunblane; and Mrs. M. Wilson, Dunblane. Attending — Robert MacFarlane, C.A., treasurer; Neil Shaw, general secretary; and Hugh MacPhee, assistant to the secretary.

The Minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

Mr. Donald MacDonald, Inverness, asked if the president had attended the Celtic Congress. The president replied that he was unable to do so on account of the postponement of the dates, and he asked Miss Lamont of Knockdow, who attended the Congress, to give a summary of the proceedings. Miss Lamont said the attendance of delegates was small owing to the change of dates and location, but that the meetings were most interesting. The paper prepared by Dr. Ross was read to the Congress by Miss Lamont.

The treasurer read Minutes of the Finance Committee. The Glasgow Mod accounts show a record surplus of £1719 1/-, and on the motion of Mr. Donald MacDonald the officials and all who contributed to the outstanding success of the Mod were cordially thanked for their services. The Minutes were adopted.

Two Minutes of the Education Committee were read. Reference was made to the Draft Scheme prepared by the Educational Endowments Commissioners regarding the MacKay Bursaries in the County of Sutherland, wherein it was proposed that candidates need no longer be able to read and write Gaelic, but that preference be given to those who could converse in Gaelic. A memorandum, prepared by Sir Alexander MacEwen, asking for a revision of the Draft Scheme, had been forwarded to the Commissioners. Sir Alexander MacEwen and Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, as representing An Comunn, were appearing before the Commissioners on 24th November.

Mr. Neil Orr gave a report of the work done at the Summer School of Gaelic held in Portree. Next year's Summer School is to be held in Arisaig. The Minutes were adopted.

A Minute of the Publication Committee was read. It was recommended that reprints of *An Dileab* and *Elementary Course of Gaelic* be proceeded with.

Mr. Alastair C. MacLaren drew attention to the fact that copies of *Sàr Obair nam Bàrd* were unobtainable by the ordinary student, and asked if a reprint could be considered. Dr. Colin Sinclair supported the suggestion, and it was remitted to the Publication Committee for consideration. The Minute was adopted.

Summaries of the work of the Northern and Southern Sub-Committees and the Minute of the Propaganda Committee were read.

Dr. Sinclair suggested that the organisers' services might be taken advantage of to create a greater interest in Celtic Art, and that they might also enquire into the best means of fostering and encouraging the native industries. It was further suggested that Miss Campbell of Inverneil, convener of the Art and Industry Committee, be co-opted a member of the Propaganda Committee, and that Mr. Charles Campbell, convener of the Propaganda Committee, be co-opted a member of the Art and Industry Committee to consider the proposal. Agreed.

Mr. Hector MacDougall referred to the proposed delegation to Canada, and he informed the meeting that he had been authorised by the Editor of the *Glasgow Weekly Herald* to say that he, the Editor, would be pleased to accompany the delegation at his own expense, if invited,

and that he would devote as much space of his paper as possible to assist in the success of the tour. The Minute was adopted.

The Minute of the Art and Industry Committee reported that subjects and designs had been selected for the forthcoming Mod Celtic competitions. Minute adopted.

Two Minutes of the Mod and Music Committee were read. The matter of adjudicators sitting apart was again referred to, and with the addition to the Minute that translations of prescribed pieces be supplied, the Minute was adopted.

Minute of meeting of Clann an Fhraoich was read and adopted.

Dates of meetings were arranged as follows:—26th January, 9th March, 6th July, 29th September, and 23rd November. After discussion, it was agreed to make the March meeting the all-Gaelic one.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Angus Robertson intimating his resignation from the Executive Council, as he could not attend the meetings. Mr. Robertson's resignation was accepted with regret, and the secretary was instructed to convey to him the Council's appreciation of his many valuable services to the cause of Gaelic. Major N. B. MacKenzie, Fort William, who was next in order at the election, was nominated for the vacancy.

The president referred to a letter he had received from Dr. Knight, secretary of the National Bible Society of Scotland, intimating the proposal to print an edition of the New Testament with Gaelic and English in parallel columns. The matter was remitted to the Publication Committee for consideration.

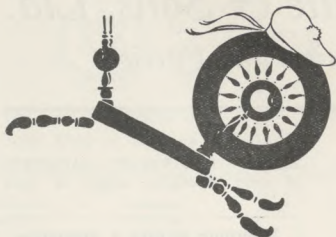
A communication was submitted from the Dailriada Provincial Mod Committee asking the Council to give a definite ruling on the question of the expenses of the General Secretary when attending Provincial Mods. It was decided to send the local Secretary a copy of the Council's ruling on the subject as per Minute approved on 26th November, 1931.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

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The syllabus for the National Mod, to be held at Oban on 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th September, 1934, is now ready, and copies may be had on application from the Office, 212 West George Street, Glasgow.

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SECRETARY'S NOTES.

It is pleasing to note the increasing appreciation that is being accorded to Gaelic song items by English-speaking audiences. At the December concert of the Orpheus Choir, of which Sir Hugh S. Robertson, who was one of the music judges at the Mod, is conductor, a number of Gaelic song airs are being introduced, while it is being arranged to include several more at the Spring concert in March. Wireless listeners may recall the wonderful reception that was accorded this famous choir after their renderings of choral "puirt-a-beul" items at the last Spring concert.

* * *

Another matter that attracts attention is the large number of new Gaelic songs produced by our present-day Gaelic bards that have been heard at recent Highland gatherings. In most cases the music is also the work of the poet, and the greater part of these compositions are really tuneful airs quite in keeping with the theme and merit of the verse. This is a unique quality which serves as a splendid indication of the virility of the old language as a medium of bardic expression. While adding to the wealth of our Gaelic song treasury, it is also an interesting phase of the awakening now taking place.

* * *

The village of Blantyre is now to be added to the many centres where Gaelic is being taught. A class has been formed there recently, and there is quite a large number of students in regular attendance. Mr. Donald MacNair, president of the Motherwell Branch of the Lanarkshire Highlanders' Association, is the teacher. Mr. MacNair has conducted a Gaelic class in Motherwell for several years. In order to encourage the pupils in their studies, County Councillor George Stewart will award a gold medal to the student who has made the best progress at the end of the session.

* * *

I would commend the enthusiasm of the members of the Corrie Branch. During my visit to Arran a few weeks ago, a request was made for the institution of a branch in this village. One of the first efforts of the committee was to form a Gaelic class. This has now been accomplished, and quite a large number of pupils are present each evening. Along with the class at Shiskine,

the members attending should give a decided fillip to the reading competitions at the Arran Festival to be held in March.

* * *

A very interesting feature of the meetings of Ceilidh nan Gaidheal this session is the large number of young folk who are coming forward as lecturers. Most of these are students at the universities and training colleges, and the matter which they submit, with the fine Gaelic "blas," and correctness of expression, never fails to appeal to the Ceilidh audiences. This is most encouraging, and their assistance in the work of this popular all-Gaelic institution is much appreciated.

* * *

The Oban Mod Local Committee are now commencing to enter into their stride. Various sub-committees have been formed to attend to all the necessary details, but at the moment more attention is given to money-making efforts. A series of social functions have been arranged which will be held during the winter months. The dates of the Mod are 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th September. For the information of intending competitors, it may be said that the final issue of the syllabus is now ready, and may be had on application from the Office, 212 West George Street, Glasgow.

* * *

This year the Art and Industry Committee have arranged a very attractive series of competitions. These include the designing of a poster to direct attention to the exhibition of Celtic Art which is now held at each Mod. The full-size drawing of whole or part of any old Celtic sculptured stone to which competitors may have access should appeal to country members. For the first time a competition is introduced for metal work ornamented with a specified design obtainable from the office.

* * *

It may not be generally known that we stock a large number of Gaelic books. A list of these may be seen on the magazine back cover. To those acquiring a knowledge of the language, we would commend "Gnathasan Cainte," a collection of Gaelic idioms and expressions with free English translations. This book should provide an excellent medium for learners to acquaint themselves with those native turns of speech which are so effective and expressive. To our readers who are in the habit

of exchanging book presents during the festive season, we would suggest "Voices from the Hills" as a very acceptable reminder from one Gael to another. It is one of the most varied and attractive books ever offered to the Gaelic public.

* * *

The following paragraph is taken from an article by "Lawrie Tod," in the *Glasgow Evening News* of 18th November:—

By the laws of average linguistic mortality, Gaelic should have died centuries ago. It is probably the oldest tongue in Europe, if not in the world. But it has escaped urban sophistication and the debasements of the market-place. It has lived close to Nature, by the wells of spiritual healing, with the Land of the Ever Young on its horizon. It is the language of all the things for which a soul-sick age is craving.

In the scheme of Providence, the language of Ossian and Columba may have been preserved in its retreat in the West for the healing of the nations.

NIALL.

CUACHAG A' MHONAIDH.

Le C. NICRATH,
Cnoc nam Feadag (Whauphill).

(An dara duais (ionann), Mod 1933.)

DUAN-DUTHCHAIL FOGRAICH.

Air faire nan tulach tha airidh ro lurach
Le fàilt' agus furan dha m' chuireadh 'nan tòir.
Mo chuachag bheag chiatach, ged 's fhad 'uat a
thriall mi
Tha m' aigne 's mo mhiann tric ag iathadh mu
d' chrò.

Nuair dh' eirinn 'sa mhaduinn chuir smùid bharr do
chagailt
Bu riomhach do lagan fo bhraon-bhrat na glòir'.
Ceò liath-ghorm a' sgaoileadh mu d' ghuailibh grinn
caola
Bà laoiigh trom 'san aonach 'sa chaoin-mhaduinn òig.

Am frith bun a' bhealaich fo lòchran na maidne
Loch àluinn geal lasrach mar neamhnaid 'san fhéur,
Uain òga ro'm buachail, cas aotrom 'san luachair,
An coinean beag ruadh-ghlas gun uallach 'na ghné.

Na's mìse na còmhlan air chlàrsaich ag òran
Bhiodh coisr na mòintich le ceòl binn gun bheud,
An uiseag, 'san smeorchach, am fìdhleor, 'san lòn-dubh,
'S bhiodh naosg stiocach leòmach le crònan dhith
féin,

Shàsuicheadh òirdhearcas gàireach nan còrr-bheanna,
Beannag de cheò orr', 's iad bòidheach fo bhlàth,
Gach uile bheart thòireil nuair dh' fhàginn thu
dòigheal,
Do chluaintean fo dheò-ghrein' dha d' chòmhdach
le gràdh.

Dhirinn gu farumach faobhar a' bhealaich
Is dh' innisn do m' leannan na th' agad dha
m' dheòin,
Leumadh sinn ealamh gach féith agus bàrr-thom,
'S gu dé nach biodh agad dhuinn cathrannach còir!

An linne nam bradan bhiodh bric bhuidhe, bhallach:
Le im, gruth' is aran, tha pailteas 'nad 'stòr.
Bainne, 's gach iocshlaint' a gheibhear 'nad
dhìdean,
'Us oirnn cha bhiodh dith, 's gun ar clocras ro mhór.

Sin dh' innsinn do m' leannan gur caomh leam do
shrathan
Gu caol-leòbach, leadanach, geadach mu'n òs—
Dh' innisn an cagar dhith faoinis mo chadail,
'S gu'm b' aotrom ar n-ealain le aighear gun ghò.

Feadh innis nam mòr-bheann bu tric bha mi
stròthail,
Is thogainn air m'òran le beo 'na mo cheum,
Thar fhìonaich, is chòinich, is fhraoch dosach
roineagach,
'S ruiginn do stòl, subhach, sòlasach, seimh.

Air ciaradh do 'n fheasgair bu sgiamhach do
sgeadas,
Fo dhion do chuil sheasgair 'n am riaghladh nam bò,
Do làr min gun smal air, do bhòrd taomadh thairis,
Tha sìth fo do chrannaibh, tha beannachd mu
d' fhòid.

Tha sàmhchair do 'n ànrach a ruigeas tu sàraicht,
Tha 'suaicheantas càirdeal, 's air bàigh chan eil cis,
Tha suigear, is mánran, is iomadh ceol-gàire,
Is aoidheachd, is blàths, suaint mu àilleag na frith'.

Nuair thrèigean an spréidh thu, 's an dùbhlachd ag
éirigh
Sin rùisgear do chré dheth gach bréid 'sa bheil brigh,
Ri gaillionn a' gheamhraidh àrd uailleil do cheann
b' dhì,
'S bheir thu fàilte gun ghreann dhaibh san
t-samhradh a ris.

Shaoilinn na'n ruiginn thu uair anns na h-iomadh-
tràth,
Shaoilinn na'n cluinninn an linne ri léum,
Shaoilinn gu'm b' thàladh do m' spiorad 's gach
ànradh

Nam faighinn aon tràth air do bhàr channach reidh.
Mar dh' aomas gach bliadhna tha m' aigne ro
iarrtach,
Gu faic mi do liannan mu 'n ciar dreach mo lò.
Air t-aodann donn riabhach bidh faoilth thlàth dha
m' iathadh
Is paiseig ri d' chliabh, bheir mi cian 'na do chòir.

IN SCOTLAND AGAIN.

Amongst the Gaels.

I daresay, most of the readers of *An Gaidheal* will have read H. V. Morton's intriguing new book, *In Scotland Again*. To my thinking, it is superior to anything he has written—and that is suggesting much. The manipulation of historical incidents—an informative process of the associating of topography with events and personalities—is so casually introduced that configurations of landscape and colour become living agencies in forming a picture of happy retrospection on the mind.

"Iona has west wind in it—not the wind that goes through trees; the sound of bells—not church bells, but the bronze little bells which saints rang in the morning of faith. . . . A little sanctuary for ever dedicated to the service of God." That is atmosphere, and it fetches the dream-moods of an ecstasy—"a voice like a wind blowing gently through the glens of Lochaber." Such appreciation can only be described as lyrical.

H. V. Morton approaches the Mòd at Lochaber appropriately by Glenfinnan, bearing alluringly aloft, "in the fierce glare of history," apposite reflections on the trail of the '45. If he finds in the attitude of Highlanders to-day "all a part of the obsequies of bygone age," it is sympathetically indited. He dwells in a form of rapture on the newness of the note which the Gaelic language enshrines. "It is impossible," he advances, "to exaggerate the beauty of the traditional Gaelic songs, each one a flawless little gem. There is a certain beauty about them, a quality of perfection rather like that of flowers or shells, and in comparison with them the average drawing-room ballad appears tame and lifeless. . . . The Irish Gael sauces his wit with a touch of malice that is quite foreign to the Highlander. . . . The Highland ceilidh is inspired by a feeling of kindness and generosity, and a desire to please and be pleased." So is H. V. Morton's pen.

This is a lovable volume, exhaling a fragrant atmosphere illustrated with scintillating facets which hold the reader's attention in voluntary bondages from the beginning to the end.

ANGUS ROBERTSON.

BOOK REVIEW.

The MacCrimmons of Skye. By Fred. T. MacLeod, F.S.A.Scot. Printed and published by Henderson & Hamilton, 34 St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh. 9½ ins. by 6 ins., large margin, xix. + 159 pp. Price 5/-.

This handsome volume makes its appearance at an opportune moment when as yet the recent celebrations for the great Skye musicians are fresh in the public memory. But the book itself, though it happens to appear at such a suitable juncture, bears no mark of hurry, but is the result of long years of meditation and of sustained interest in the subject. An acquaintance with Dunvegan and Boreraig extending over thirty-five years, and a genuine admiration for the traditions of the MacCrimmons have enabled Mr. MacLeod to collect a very valuable body of information which is cognate to his subject, but which has hitherto not been made known to the public. He has had the great privilege of access to the Dunvegan Charter Chest, an advantage of great importance to anyone who would undertake the history of the MacCrimmons. Since the chiefs of Dunvegan were for a period of three centuries the generous patrons of these musicians, it is evident that reference to Dunvegan and the Chiefs of MacLeod is indispensable. Nor could an adequate impression of the musicians be conveyed without portraying, as Mr. MacLeod has done, the social background, with occasional glimpses at the economic and other conditions. In all this description he has endeavoured, and we think succeeded, in presenting an impartial account in brief compass of life in Skye during the period of which he treats.

In this volume, which is historical in its character, the reader obtains the best available account of the origin and career of the MacCrimmons. Mr. MacLeod often compares the various accounts. A trained lawyer as he is, acquainted with the rules of evidence, he brings out clearly the strong points and the weak points in the accounts that remain of the history of that remarkable school of pipers. But in addition to a clear statement of facts, the book is a most readable one by reason of its literary quality. There are many charming descriptions of scenery. There are several poems of the author's own composition. The MacCrimmon legends are skilfully told; and fitting allusion is made to minor schools of music which branched off from the great Skye school. This is "a book for all lovers of Skye," yes, for all lovers of the pipes and of the olden days. The price is most reasonable for a book of this size, printed on antique laid paper and attractively bound. The book is well illustrated with photographs taken by Mr. Norman Macleod, the author's elder son.

N. R.

Copies of "Voices from the Hills" can still be obtained from the Secretary. A compilation of articles on living topics bearing on the work of An Comunn and kindred subjects, this volume is one of the most varied and attractive books ever offered to the Gaelic public. No member should be without a copy. An excellent present for friends overseas. Price, 6/6; postage, 9d.

CRAOBH SGAOILEADH.

An Airde Tuath.

Air a' mhìos so chaidh bha Fear Deilbhe na h-Airde Tuatha trang a' cuairtearachd air feadh nam meur anns a' chearna sin de'n dùthaich. A' toiseachadh an Dòirnidh, far an do chuireadh am meur air bonn as ùr, rinn e cuairt air Baile Mac Càra, Glinn Eilg, agus an deidh tilleadh gu Inbhirnis chaidh e gu Leòdhas far an do rinn e ullachadh fa chomhar dleasanais Iain MhicDhomhnaill, fear teagaisg ciùil, a bhitheas anns an Eilean re thrl miosan. Chuir e meur ùr suas anns an Airde, agus thadhail e air na meuran am baile Steornabhagh agus an Càrlabhaigh. Bha e an làthair aig céilidhean aig meur an Lagain, meur a' Chaoil, agus an deidh sin thug e sgrìob do'n Eilean Sgiathanaich. Thòisich e 'san Ath Leathann 's an sin chaidh e do Phort Rìgh, Dunbheagan, an t-Aodann Bàn, Uige, Cille Mhoire agus do Bhearnasdail. Shocraich e cùisean Mòd an Eilein Sgiathanaich le Mgr. Raonull Mac-Leòid, an Rùnaire Ionadail, agus bha an turas so uile gu leir soirbheachail. Aig a' chuid mhór de na coinneamhan is i a' Ghàidhlig a bha air a cleachdadh, agus aig gach aon chuidich am Fear Deilbhe le clàr-eagar an fheasgair.

Tha ullachadh air a dheanamh cheana air son Mòdan a' Chinn-tuath a bhitheas air an cumail an Ceann a' Ghiùbhsaich, Ullabol, Caol Lochaille, Brùra, Steornabhagh, Port Rìgh, an Gearasdan agus Tunga.

An Airde Deas.

Aig coinneimh de'n Iar Chomhairle Dheasaich an Ionad a' Chomuinn air an 23mh la de'n t-Samhuinn bha mòran de na buill an làthair agus bha am Fear Gairme, Mgr. Donnchadh MacCaluim, anns a' chathair.

Fhuair eadh iomradh taitneach bho'n Fhear Dheilbhe air a chuairtearachd am measg nam meuran. Bho'n a choinnich a' Chomhairle mu dheireadh thadhail e air na meuran an Arainn, Aird nam Murchain, Dailriada agus Ceanntìre. Chuireadh meur ùr air bonn anns a' Choire (an Arainn) agus an Clachan Chintìre. Ann an eilean Ghiodha dh' fhuair eadh gu'n robh a' Ghàidhlig air a teagasg anns an sgoil. Bha a' mhór chuid de na coinneamhan so air an

giùlan air aghaidh an Gàidhlig. 'G an gabhail thar cheann labhair am Fear Deilbhe ri faisg air 1500 pearsa air an dà chuairt a thug e. Shocraicheadh cuairtean eile agus bithidh an ath sgrìob do Mhuile agus as a dheidh sin gu Siorramachd Pheairt.

Bheachdaich a' Chomhairle air luchd-teagaisg a chur fo fhasdadh a chum creòileanan ciùil a chumail anns an Apuinn, am Muile, an Dailriada agus an Arainn. Thugadh iomradh gu'n robh deasachadh air a dheanamh gu'm bitheadh Mgr. Eoghann Mac Gilleathain a' teagasg an Dunomhainn air aon oidheche 's an t-seachdain.

Fhuair eadh iomraidhean misneachail bho'n Bhean Uasal Dunlop, a leugh an Rùnaire, agus bho Mgr. Seòras Marjoribanks, air an làthaireachd aig coinneamhan de mheuran Shruibhlea agus Dhumbhreatuinn, aig an robh iad a riochdachadh na Comhairle. Thugadh iomradh mar an ceudna air cròileanan-teagaisg Gàidhlig anns a' Choire, an Arainn, agus am baile Blantyre.

CLANN AN FHRAOICH.

Bithidh Céilidh air a cumail ann an "Aitreach nan Gaidheal," Sràid Elmbank, Glaschu, air Di-Ciadan, an 13mh là de'n Dùdhlachd, aig leth uair an deidh seachd. Tha dòchas aig a' Chomhairle gu'n tig gach ball is urrainn chun na Céilidh.

Tha cuireadh air a thoirt do neach sam bith eile leis am miann a bhi an làthair.

Cupa 's Greim—tasdan.

NEW CELTIC ART COMPETITION.

A new competition is introduced for the forthcoming Mod in the Celtic Art Section. The competition is for a full size drawing in pencil, chalk, or ink, shaded or washed, of whole or part of any Celtic sculptured stone, or stones, to which competitors may have access. It is hoped that members of Branches will interest themselves in this competition. A list of the Celtic Art Competitions may be had in leaflet form, or in the National Mod Syllabus. Copies may be had free from An Comunn Office.

BRANCH REPORTS.

ABERDEEN.—The second meeting of the session was held in the St. Nicholas Cafe, Aberdeen, under the presidency of Professor H. M. Macdonald, M.A., O.B.E., F.R.S. Over 100 members were present, and the secretary (Mr. Arch. Campbell) intimated an increase of thirty new members since the opening of the session. Colonel F. MacLennan, D.S.O., gave a most interesting paper on "Gaelic Proverbs." He made a wide survey of the sources of these proverbs as collected by MacIntosh, Nicholson, and Macdonald. He pointed out many instances where similar proverbs were met with in several European countries, notably in Spain, France, and Italy, and hazarded the opinion that Highland soldiers of fortune engaged in the Continental Wars, and Highland students attending the Roman Catholic Colleges were the main channels through which these proverbs found their way to the countries mentioned. After supper a musical programme was enjoyed, pipe music, Gaelic songs and dancing providing an appropriate conclusion to one of the most interesting meetings held by this branch.

AHARACLE.—In the course of his itinerary through North Argyll, Mr. Neil Shaw, Secretary of An Comunn Gaidhealach, visited Aharacle, when a well-attended Ceilidh was held in the Shielbridge Hall. Mr. Allan MacNaughton, Aharacle, carried out the duties of "Fear-an-Tighe" in his usual graceful and entertaining manner. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Neil Shaw delivered an interesting address on the activities of An Comunn and the Glasgow Mod. A typical Highland Ceilidh programme of music, songs, sgèulachdan, dancing, and monologue was submitted.

APPIN.—The first ceilidh of the session was held in Appin Hall on Tuesday, 7th November, when Mr. D. Macpherson, M.A., Ardselma, president of the Association, delivered a lecture. His subject, skilfully treated, was "Mairi MacLeod," or "Mairi Nighean Alasdair Ruadh," the noted Gaelic poetess. He gave an account of her life and poems, her gift of song-making that even exile could not quench. Songs were rendered by Mrs. Wilson, Taychreggan, and Mr. Cameron, Airds, while violin selections were given by Miss A. Boa, Tynribbie, and Mr. A. MacLean, Achosrigan. Tea was served, and the singing of the National Anthem brought a most enjoyable evening to a close. The office-bearers for the session are:—President, Mr. D. Macpherson, M.A.; secretary, Miss C. A. Macdonald, M.A.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—Gaelic enthusiasm was pronounced in Campbeltown when, in the Town Hall, the first of the winter ceilidhs was held. The attendance was large, and the programme submitted proved most enjoyable. Miss Hall, the president, came down from Connell for the occasion. Mr. Neil Shaw, the secretary of An Comunn Gaidhealach, was also present, and Sheriff Macmaster Campbell presided in his usual engaging manner. The Sheriff said he had been delighted to hear of the success of the Gaelic class in the Campbeltown Continuation School. He took that opportunity of inviting the younger people who had not already enrolled in that class to do so and make the class such a success that the Education Authority next winter might be constrained to have two separate classes. In conducting such a class, the Rev. Colin Smith placed them under a deep obligation. Mr. Neil Shaw

subsequently addressed the gathering. Referring to the Mod, he commented on the success of Kintyre, which had captured five of the nine trophies competed for in the music section. Then he dwelt upon the importance of the literary and oral competitions as essential to the progress of the spoken language. Some 400 papers had been received from eight schools in the Highlands, but greater things should be looked for in view of the fact that there were 300 schools in which Gaelic was taught. This led him to speak of the League of Youth, the plan for which had just been approved by An Comunn, and they hoped by approach to the educational authorities to obtain assistance in launching this movement that should give a great impetus to the language.

DUNDEE.—A large and enthusiastic gathering of Highlanders met in Lamb's Rooms, Dundee, on Wednesday, 15th November, presided over by the Chief, Dr. Angus MacGillivray, D.Sc., M.D., to hear a lecture delivered by Rev. Dr. Neil Ross, C.B.E., B.D., Laggan, president of An Comunn Gaidhealach, on "The Religious Beliefs of the Gael." The lecture was much appreciated, the Gaelic soloist, Mrs. MacIver, whose rendering of the Gaelic songs was enjoyed by the large audience. A new feature at the ceilidh was the introduction of the clarsach played by Gordon M. Ross; he rendered several Gaelic airs in fine style. Solos were also sung by Miss N. Johnstone, Pipe-Major Mackenzie played bagpipe selections, Miss Tarbet gave two recitations, and Miss F. Latto gracefully played the accompaniments. Votes of thanks were given by Chaplain Rev. R. J. Mackay and Chieftain A. MacRae.

FORT AUGUSTUS.—The local branch of An Comunn held a dance in the Public Hall, but the wet and stormy nature of the weather was responsible for a rather small attendance. Ample catering arrangements were made by the lady members, and to them, together with the musicians, the committee is grateful for the happy and successful evening.

GLENURQUHART.—The local branch held their opening ceilidh in the Public Hall. The members, along with a large number of their friends, bravely faced a wet and stormy evening, and turned up in full force. The president, the Rev. A. Boyd, M.A., presided, and extended a hearty welcome to all. The President then handed the reins over to Mr. Thomas Maclean, The Schoolhouse, Balnain, who conducted the proceedings in the traditional manner. Towards the close Mr. Maclean thanked the artistes and all who helped to make the ceilidh such a success. The singing of the National Anthem brought a thoroughly enjoyable evening to a close.

GOLSPIE.—Continuation classes in Gaelic are being held in the Secondary School on Thursday and Friday evenings. The classes are being well attended.

GLEANN URCHADH.—Chaidh am Meur so an gleus aon nàir eile le ceilidh a chumail an Talla nan Saighdearan air feasgar an 26mh là de'n Damhair. Is i ceilidh fhosgailte a bh'ann agus thàinig, am measg chàich, grunnan maith de ghillean oga a tha 'g obair air an rathad mhór taobh Chinncheircain, air chor agus gun do rinn suas ri ceithir fichead suidhe mu bhòrd na tea. Agus cò a thàinig a chuideachadh leinn ach Bean MhìcGriogair, no mar is fheàrr is aithne dhùinn i, Nellie Chamshroin as an Oban, agus Dughall Caimbeul a Ormsairidh, dithis a chuir gu mòr ri sùgradh is fearas-chuideachd

na h-oidhche. Cha robh foirmealachd ann. Shuidheadh na fuirmean an cearcall mòr timchioll air a' chagailt, agus ghabh gach neach a chuid oran no sgeulachd, no ciod air bith a bh'aige, dìreach far an robh e—no i. Bha dleasdanas beag aig muinntir na Coisir a bha air leth taitneach, 'nuair a thug iad seachd faidhreachan, dà shread de òran na Ban-Fhriselaich do an bhàn-threoraiche, Bean Iain Chaimbeul, agus plaide-turuis do'n Urr. Fearchar MacRath a bha 'na fhear-teasgaig Gàidhlig aig a' Chòisir fad iomadh bliadhna. Bha na h-òran chù pailt agus nach gabh iomradh deamamh orra, ach bha dà rud ann a bha comharraichte maith aig a leithid de chruinneachadh Gàidhealach, comhradh-dithis a rinn Dughall Caimbeul agus Iain Nic Urchadain, agus gearra-nigheachdan Nellie Chamshroin. Leis na chaidh innseadh agus caismeachd dithis Fhiobairean foghainteach chuireadh seachd fessgair neo-ar-thug cho chridheil sunndach agus a bha againn o'n a chuireadh ar Commun air bonn.

KINGUSSIE.—A very successful ceilidh was held by the local branch of An Comunn Gàidhealach in the Parish Church Hall. Mr. John Campbell, Town Clerk, made a very efficient "Fear an Tighe" for the evening, and there was a crowded attendance. Following the chairman's address in Gaelic and English the evening's programme of Gaelic and English songs and sgeulachdan was appropriately opened with stirring bagpipe selections. During the interval, when tea was being handed round, the votes of thanks were given in suitable terms by Miss Farquharson of Invercauld, after which the singing of "Oidhche Mhàith Leibh" by the audience brought a delightful evening's entertainment to a close.

LISMORE.—The opening ceilidh of An Comunn Gàidhealach for the season was held in the Public Hall. Rev. Dugald Bell, The Manse, presided over an enthusiastic audience, who were entertained to a good programme. Tea was served during the interval between the two parts of the programme. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of "Oidhche mhaith leibh."

LOCKINVER.—The branch held their business meeting in the Public Hall. There was a good turnout of members and friends. The Secretary and Treasurer's reports were read and approved. Office-bearers and members for the new committee were elected. Most of the old office-bearers were re-elected, and the enrolment of members then took place. Business matters being concluded, a very attractive ceilidh programme was proceeded with. The old language was predominant as at all the ceilidhs. A very happy evening was brought to a close by the singing of "Oidhche mhaith leibh."

PORTREE.—A very attractive syllabus has been arranged by the Portree branch, which has now a membership of 273. During the session two all Gaelic debates will be proceeded with, in addition to a Gaelic "Trial by Jury." This is the sort of thing that will revive and attract interest in the language, and the Portree branch is to be complimented for the enthusiasm of the members. Lieut.-Colonel Kenneth MacDonald of Tote, D.S.O., is the president, and Mr. Angus MacDonald, who was a prominent member of Ceilidh nan Gaidheal, is the secretary and treasurer. This branch has a busy session before them, and we wish them every success in their many efforts to foster a greater interest in Gaelic matters.

STRONTIAN.—The opening ceilidh of An Comunn was held in the Public Hall, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a large attendance. Mrs. Fletcher, Laudale, the popular president of the branch, occupied the chair. The programme was sustained by local artistes, some of whom have obtained leading honours both at the National and Ardnamurchan Mods. Mr. Alistair Cameron, the vice-president of the branch, delivered a spirited address in idiomatic Gaelic, mixed with humorous interludes, which delighted the audience. Mr. Neil Shaw, the Organising Secretary of An Comunn, gave a brief account of An Comunn's work and the recent Glasgow Mod. Tea was provided by the ladies of the committee, who had a willing band of helpers. A good number of new members were enrolled, and after the usual votes of thanks a very pleasant evening terminated with the singing of "Oidhche mhaith leibh," led by the Gaelic Choir.

TOBAR-MHOIRE.—Bha ceilidhean againn air an 1mh agus air an 15mh de'n t-Samhuinn aig an robh Iain Camshron 'n a fhear cathrach. 'S ann air fhéin agus air a' chuideachd gu léir a bha ann fonn maith, agus cha robh iognadh ann, agus an t-Urr. MacRath, as an t-Sailein, agus an t-Urr. E. Mac Shuibhne, á Fionn Airigh, ag innseadh sgeulachdan aighearach ann an dòigh thaitneach. Cha b'e sin uile. Bha D. Mac Ille Iosa agus C. Mac Dhòmhnail, as an t-Sailein, agus Iain Greumach, á Tiriodh, an làthair, agus ghabh iad òran fìor bhlasda. Chualadh òran Mòd Ghlaschu air "Guth Chliadh" ("Fraoch") na mnatha uaisle NicLeòid, thug Donnchadh fhéin cuairt air a' phìob mhoir, agus bha òran thall 's a bhos bho buill a' Chomuinn. Thainig crìoch air na ceilidhean le taing shònraichte do mhuinntir an t-Sailein, agus do'n Urr. E. MacShuibhne.

WICK.—The Wick branch opened the current session on Friday evening, 10th November, by a ceilidh of members and friends. Mr. Millar presided over a large attendance, and at the outset made a sympathetic reference to the death of Mr. John Budge, a member of the committee and a regular attender of their meetings, who frequently entertained them with happy song and story. They would long miss his genial personality. It was agreed to send an expression of sympathy to Mr. Budge's family. Thereafter the president briefly reviewed the progress of the Comunn Gàidhealach movement in general. A programme of music and ceilidh anecdotes was then gone through. Miss K. McKenzie, Mr. J. Miller, and Mrs. Reid sang solos, and Miss Henderson played violin selections—all the items being received with great appreciation. Stories were told by Rev. G. Sutherland, Mr. C. Begg, Mr. W. Reid, Mr. D. G. Henderson, and the chairman, and by Miss M. Doull and Mrs. Cochran. Most of the anecdotes were of Celtic sentiment, and were very entertaining. A very happy and successful ceilidh was concluded with a vote of thanks to the artistes and the singing of "Oidhche mhaith leibh" and the National Anthem.

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Leabhar XXIX.]

Am Faoilteach, 1934.

[Earrann 4

AIR CNOC AN FHRADHAIRC.

Is minic a ghabh thu sgrìob gu mullach a' chnuic is fhaigse do 'n dèachaidh anns an dèachaidh t'arach. Chan eil ionad is fhearr na aird na tulaich gus sealladh farsuinn fhaotainn air an dùthaich mu'n cuairt, air na machraichean comhraidh shios, air na h-uillt a' teardadh troimh na glinn, no air na h-aibhnichean a' ruith gu tràigh. Is ann mar sin a thachair dhuinn a thaobh saothair A' Chomuinn Ghaidhealaich. Tha toiseach na bliadhna mar chnoc no ionad air an suidh sinn car tamuill, agus an gabh sinn sealladh fada fhradharach air na rinneadh feadh mhiosan eile na bliadhna. Bheir sinn faineir gu 'n tugadh a cheana an àite eile gearr iomradh air obair A' Chomuinn ré na bliadhna. Ach faodar dà cheist a chur is fhuasgladh air an duilleig so, a tha freagarrach air am na bliadhna àire.

* * *

Mu 'n tac so an uraidh is ann làn de dheagh mhìseich is dhòchas a bhiodh neach a theireadh gu'm biodh Mòd mór Ghlascho am faisg cho soirbheachail is a bha e. Gheibhear mar sin làn dhearbhadh gu bheil dùrachd is dealas fathast beò, agus nach ann am briathran a mhaìn a tha spionnadh A' Chomuinn a' comh-sheasamh. A thuilleadh air beachd is comhairle tha dìcheall dian ag oibreachadh gun tàmh. Agus mar tha bliadhna 'ùr eile ag éirigh oirnn mar ghréin na maidne, guidheamaid as ùr gu 'n tachair an nì ceudna; agus gu 'm bitb Mòd an Obain a cheart cho soirbheachail a réir meud a' bhaile agus guidheachadh na dùthcha. Oir feumair gach cor dhiu sin a chumail ann ar sealladh a chum beachd

eagnuidh is ceart a ghabhail air a' chùis. Is gann gu 'n gabh coimeas a dheanamh eadar baile air Ghaidhealtachd agus dara baile na h-Impireachd, anns a' bheil na ficheadan mìle de dheagh Ghaidheil a' comhnuidh.

* * *

Is i a' cheud cheist cia mar is urrainn do 'n Ghaidhlig seasamh an uair a tha na daoine a tha 'g a labhairt a' slor dhol an gainnead, agus an tìr anns an robh iad 'g a labhairt a' slor dhol fàs? Is ceist chruaidh so; agus ged bu mhaith leinn ar sùilean a dhùnadh d' a thaobh gidheadh feumar a freagairt luath no mall. Chan eil ach aon dòigh gus a' cheist so a fhreagairt ann an seadh a bheir miseach no dòchas dhuinn idir. Is e sin gu 'm feum an Gaidheal leantainn ri a dhùthaich. Ged tha gnothuichean gle dhorrach aig an am, agus neòil thingha a' mùchadh solus ar gréine, gidheadh cha mhair sin fada; tha gathan caola soluis a' briseadh troimh na neòil. Is e sin ri ràdh gu bheil cothrom éirigh aig mac a' Ghaidheil, agus gu 'n cuir se e féin an ceill fathast, gun bhì air 'iomain o chor gu cor mar chreutair gun spiorad gun diù. Ach is e comunn eile seach An Comunn Gaidhealach a dh'fheumas an obair so a dheanamh. Tha feum mór air comunn ùr le riaghailtean is modh-giùlain eadar dhealaichte bho riaghailtean is crìochan àraidh A' Chomuinn Ghaidhealaich. Is e so mata an aon fhacal ar freagradh do 'n cheist—Chan urrainn a' Ghaidhlig seasamh mur seas an Gaidheal gu duineil gus a dhùthaich fhéin àiteachadh. Ma bhios esan cho dìblidh, lag, is gu 'n aontaich e dol air fògradh, gun dèachaidh, gun dùthaich, tachraidh dha gu 'n cail e a chànan cho cinnteach 's a chailleas e a dhùthaich.

Is i an dara ceist cia mar is urrainn do 'n Ghaidhlig seasamh ri aghaidh na Beurla, a tha mar gu 'm biodh i ag iarraidh làmh an uachdar anns gach nì—an aoradh, am foghlum agus anns gach iomairt laitheil eile, riaghladh, is lagh, is marsantachd. Chan eil achd ùr a nì Parlamaid airson na Gaidhealtachd nach ann am Beurla a theid a chur an gnìomh agus a chraobh sgaoileadh. Cha fàinig crìoch fathast air an dimeas fo 'n robh cainnt nan Gaidheal 'na sineadh tuilleadh is fada. Agus theid an dimeas sin an sior mheud mur dùig an Gaidheal 'n a thràth gus e fèin a nochdadh gu tapaidh, dàna. The e an glan uair gu 'n gonadh an tàire so a chuid uail, agus gu 'm biodh e air a bhrosnachadh le àrdan cinneachail, le mòrchuis a chuideachd, le spiorad an t-seann suaicheantais, facal eireachdail mar tha *Rìoghail mo dhream*, a tha feumail gu spiorad duineil a dhùsgadh. Mur bi an suidheachadh inntinn sin air a thoirt beo ann ar muinntir, is dìomhain da rìreadh ar saothair. Chi bhì againn ach crìonadh is mealladh. Ach cia mar chuireas sinn an spiorad sin an ceill? An ann le mì riaghailt no le càineadh na Beurla. Chan ann le aon diu sin. Ach is i so an dòigh air an gabh a' cheist fuasgladh. Sgoileadh an Gaidheal barrachd dheth fèin. Na biodh e idir cho ullamh gu bhì riaraichte le òrdugh choigreach a thaobh cùisean na h-inntinn. Na sealladh e idir air a chàin fhéin mar inneal cosnaidh airgid a mhàin. Na b'ann idir le sùil a choigreach a dhearcas e air a cheòl agus air a chàin. An àite sin is ann bu chòir dha amharc air cainnt a dhùthcha mar chuspair foghlum, mar dhearbhadh air a chomas gu dà chàin a labhairt, agus mar bhann beò a tha 'g a cheangal ri beatha agus oilein a shinnsir.

SCOTTISH GAELIC TEXTS SOCIETY.

A few weeks ago one or two letters appeared in the leading newspapers, and a Gaelic leader was printed in this magazine, supporting the proposal to establish a new Society whose aim would be to publish texts in Scottish Gaelic, the text of the works of Gaelic poets, writers of prose, and other important writings in the Gaelic language. The project is a most desirable one, and it ought to be pushed on with vigour until it becomes a realised fact. The truth is that most of the poets are out of print. Of late years it has been the fashion abroad, especially in the United States, for many

lovers of books to have a Gaelic corner in their libraries. Hardly any study was supposed to be well equipped in modern languages unless there was a representation of Gaelic books. The revival of Celtic learning had caught the ear and the eye of scholars.

* * *

One result of this custom was to create a demand for Gaelic books. For some years following the War, I believe that more Gaelic books were shipped to America than in all previous generations. Hence there has been a depleting of the home market, and a corresponding stiffening of prices. Some old Gaelic books are now very costly. As a consequence it is rather difficult for young students, or even for older folks, to get Gaelic books at all at a reasonable price, except indeed a few fresh books that have been recently put on the market. But the Gaelic classics are almost unprocurable.

* * *

All this goes to indicate how necessary it is that a combined effort should be made by us all in the associations which aim at the preservation of our language and culture, to get a "move on" in regard to the proposed Society of Scottish Gaelic Texts. At the moment it strikes one that such a Society is urgently required. It is also a movement in which every Highland Association, whether of clan or country or district, could bear a useful part. It would not be too heavy a burden on any individual, and the result of the combined effort would be most valuable. In other countries where efforts have been made successfully to save a culture, books have been found to be of great service. To have the best part of our literature made known to the young people in the schools and colleges is supremely important. This, however, cannot be done without suitable books. We have now a sufficient number of Gaelic scholars who could undertake the editing of the texts somewhat after the style of the Irish Texts Society. Let our motto here be also:

"Clanna nan Gaidheal ri guailibh a chéile."

—♦—

Copies of "Voices from the Hills" can still be obtained from the Secretary. A compilation of articles on living topics bearing on the work of An Comunn and kindred subjects, this volume is one of the most varied and attractive books ever offered to the Gaelic public. No member should be without a copy. An excellent present for friends overseas. Price, 6/6; postage, 9d.

BARDACHD GHÀIDHLIG AN NAOIDHEAMH LINN DEUG.

Le DEORSA MARJORIBANKS.

(A' Cheud Duais, Mod 1931.)

II.—CUSPAIREAN BARDACHD.

Ma dh'fheuchas sinn ri bàrdachd an naoidheamh linn deug a roinn 'na seòrsaibh agus a bheachdachadh d'an rèir, chì sinn gu bheil eadar-dhealachadh eadar an dà leth-cheud bliadhna cho maith agus eadar an dà linn deireannach fhéin. Bha' bhàrdachd Ghaidhlig furasda riamh a roinn 'na seòrsaibh, a chionn gu bheil cuspairean nam bàrd 's a mhór-chuid a' leantainn dualchas nan Gaidheal, gun mhóran buintealais ris an t-saoghal a muigh ach co fhada 's a bha sin a' buntainn do an crannchur fhéin; agus tha so fìor suas gu car mu mheadhon an linn. 'Na dheigh sin chitear, ged tha na sean sreathan air an leantainn fhathast, caochladh beag a' tighinn a stigh. Cha 'n e mhàin gu bheil cuspairean ùra aig na bàird— an dl-larachadh, cor na Gaidhlig, an seòrsa "brosnachaidh" a tha air a shamhlachadh le Donnachadh Mac 'Ille Ruaidh an *Ri Guailibh a Chéile*, agus is lionmhor sin. Tha na bàird fhéin, le bhith tighinn tuilleadh is tuilleadh an dàil gnothuichean agus gnìomhachas an t-saoghail anns na bailtean mòra, agus le bhith saothreachadh an iomadh roinn de litreachas Gaidhlig is Beurla, na 's comasaiche air sealltainn orra fhéin agus air ceistean mòra na beatha-daonnda le sùilean dhaoine a chunnaic a' Ghaidhealtachd o'n leth a muigh. Tha tuilleadh de sgrìobhadh mu bheusaibh, de dh'fhìor-fheallsanachd, de dh'àrd-fhoghlum, de dh'fharsuingeachd-inntinn. Tha so ri fhaicinn ann am bàrdachd Dhomhnuill Mhic Eacharn, agus tha 'obair-san na 's dorra roinn 'na seòrsaibh air a thailleadh. Tha e ri fhaicinn ann an obair nam bàrd, Niall MacLeòid, Lt.-Coirneal Iain Mac-Griogair agus gu sònruichte Calum MacPharlain, fear a thug bàrr air a h-uile Gaidheal riamh ann an uaisle 'ard-mhiannan agus 'earalachaidh. Agus bha 'n ceathrar so chod'leas, dian-theth air taobh an dualchais fhéin ri càch. Na deanamaid na 's mo na chòir de'n chaochladh so. Is e as neònach mu'n bhàrdachd Ghaidhlig cho beag agus a dh'atharraich i feadh nan linntean ann an saoghal m'bhigheach. Tha tlachd is druiddheachd anns an neo-chaochlaideachd so: theagamh gur h-ann innte-se a tha h-anfhannachd. Co dhiù, dh'fhàs bàrdachd

an linn saor o'n drabasdachd a bha truailleadh earrann nach beag dhith 's na sean làithean. Agus cha ruigeadh duine leas sùil a bhi aige nis ri mòr leas saoghalta le bhith 'ga sgrìobhadh— theagamh gur comharra sin air a bhuantas.

Bheirear le ceartas urram na h-aoise do'n òran-gaoil. Chan eil gnè bhàrdachd a thug cho beag atharrachadh oirre feadh nan ceud bliadhna sin, no aig a bheil a lughad facal— dealbh-bhriathar, dh' fhaodamaid a ràdh— 'gan aithris a rithis 's a rithis. Ach cò a shòradh cainnt a ghràidh do'n Ghaidheal? Is cinnteach gu'n teid e steach do'n t-siorruidheachd ag caoidh leannain, a' moladh nighean nam meall-shuil 's nam mala crom; falt donn cuachach, deud geal fo bhilean tana, cneas mar eal' air bhàrr thonn, seang-shlios furanach, cas nach lùb feòirnean— le saighead gheur 'na chridhe. An dèidh sin bhiodh e duilich a dhearbhadh gun do chaitheadh riamh a leithid de luisreadh-chainnt òirdheir, àillidh air aon chuspair ann am bàrdachd an t-saoghail, 's a tha ri fhaotainn ann an òran-gaoil nan Gaidheal 's an dà linn mu dheireadh.

Is iad na bàird a tha àrd-bhuadach 's a' ghnè bhàrdachd so, Seumas Mac an Rathaich, an Lighiche Iain Mac Lachainn (Ra-thuaith) Eobhan Mac Colla (Loch Fine), Alasdair Stiùbhart (Bun Loch-Abar), Niall MacLeòid (Sgitheanach), Eanruig Mac 'Ille Bhàin ("Fionn"), agus Calum Mac Pharlain. Tha e duilich a ràdh cò dhiubh as fhèarr. Tha meas an t-sluaigh air na h-òran an crochadh, ann an cuid, air binneas nam fonn a chuireadh riutha. Tha teas-ghràdh an Stiùbhartach 'g a shìor-thaomadh a mach à tobar nach tràigh, ach cha ghabh an smuain seachnadh gu bheil e ro-phearsanta. Cha ghéill MacLachainn no MacLeòid do neach air bith am binneas agus òirdheirceas cainnt. Tha moladh dìreach, fialaidh, blàth-chridheach ag comharrachadh òran gaoil "Fhinn." Tha Calum MacPharlain pong os cionn chàich an tusalachd smuain. Ach ann an àilleachd ghlainn gun ghaoidh tha Bàrd Loch Fine leis fhéin. Is ainmeil le ceartas iomadh bàrd a thaobh aon òran-gaoil barraichte a rinn iad, mar a tha ann Aonghas Mac an Fhleisdeir, Dumodhainn, air son *Clachan Ghlinn-da-ruadhail* (1807); Iain MacDhomhnuill, Loch Bhraoin air son *Màiri Laghach*, agus Donnachadh MacDhun-Shléibhe air son *Muile nam Mór-bheann*. Chan eil òran-gaoil a b'fhearr a choisinn an cliù na 'n triùir so. B'aithe do Ailein Dall fhéin òran-gaoil a dheanamh cho maith ri càch.

Is e mulad am pong as drùidhtiche air feadh nan òran-gaoil. Cha rud ùr so. Tha 'mhòr-chuid ag crìochnachadh an an-dòchas, corra h-aon le dùil ri coinneachadh a rithis air a seadhachadh gu neo-shoilleir, mar an *Duanag an t-sèoladair* agus *Mo Dhomhnullan fhéin* (Niall MacLeòid); aon no dhà le toileachas mar *Tha Peigi 's a' Mhonadh*, duanag fìor thaitneach aig Stiùbhart; ach is gnàth le MacLachainn Ra-thuaithe ar fàgail gu tur ann an teagamh. Is ann aig Iain Mac an Rothaich a tha 'n sgeul aighearrach, tùsail, an *Oran Sùgraidh*, a tha toirt 'nar cuimhne iomadh oran Gallda. Dhiùlt a' chailleag dol do'n Ghaidhealtachd leis gun an do mhol e dhùthaich 's a dhachaidh, an sin thubhairt i.

“Stad a nis a Ghaidheil

Mo chrì, mo rùin, 's mo làmh dhut,

Gun teid mi null gu tìr nam beann

Oir choisinn fonn do dhàin mi.”

Is lòn-mhor oran-gaoil a tha fillte stigh ann an duan-dùthcha agus is ceutach da-rìreadh an co-cheangal sin, mar a tha anns *A' Chuairt-Shamhraidh* aig Seumas Mac an Rothaich (tha aoibhneas 's a h-uile sreath), an *O Seinnidh mi mo Dhanag* aig MacLachainn agus *Far an robh mu'n raic* aig MacLeòid, duanag a tha 'treasa rann air aon de rannan as bòidheche 's a' chàinain.

Tha na sia rannan a leanas air an taghadh mar neamhnaidean fìor-ghlan am measg bàrdachd-gaoil an linn—

'S truagh gun bhi 'n diugh le m' annsachd 's an t-sean doigh ghasda bhòidheach ud,
'Cur seachad tìr an t-Samhraidh an Còmh 'l nan gleannan sobhragach,
Measg pailteas gruth a 's uachdair, ceòl chuach a 's caidreamh neo-chiontach
Gu'n caitheamhaid ar n-ùine cho sunntach ris na smeòraichean!

—“Rosan an Leth-Bhaile,” EOBHAN MACCOLLA.

O's truagh 'bhi 'n so air Galldachd

'Nuair tha 'n Samhradh 'us mo cheud-rùn

A' strì co 's grinne dhearrsas

Nis air àiridhean Ghlinn-crearan!

—“A Nighean donn nam Mala Crom,” MACCOLLA.

Theid mi shealltainn air an ainuir
'Nuair a thriallas uainn an t-Earrach
Leam bu taitneach suidhe mar riut
Mo làmh tharad, 's mi riut teann.
Leam bu taitneach suidhe làmh riut
Ann am bhreacan air an àiridh,
Ag éisdeachd ri d' chòmbradh malda,
Bhiodh mo làmh fo d' leadan donn.

—“Ged a tha mi Nochd 's a' Choisridh,” IAIN MAC-LACHAINN.

Chan eil cron bho 'bhonn gu 'ceann

Air mo rìghinn òg,

Agus cuimr anns gach ball

Tha mo rìghinn òg.

Tha i fìnealta 'na greann

Mar an lìlidh anns a' gheann

No mar shneachd air bhàrr nam beann

Tha mo rìghinn òg.

—“Coille Chaol,” NIALL MACLEOID.

'Nuair' chl mi 'n iarmailt aig cìaradh là,

Gu'n iarr mo shùil-sa reul-ùil an àigh,

A's grinne soille

'S a's caine boillsge

Mar sud bha 'mhaighdean a rinn mo chràdh.

—“An Rìbhinn Aluinn,” FIONN.

Ged nach eil *sgathbhàrdachd* an linn-fobheachd ach 'na tannasg glas-neulach an coimhearta ris an aoireadh ana-cainnteach leis am biodh na sean bhàird fhineach fo dhìon an cuid Cheann-cinnidh a' sgiùrsadh nan truaghan a choisinn an droch-mhèinn, tha i borcadh suas fhathast an sud 's an so, gu tric far an lugha fughair rithe. Fo'n cheann so tha na h-òrain thugaideach, duanagan àbhachdach, 's an leithdean sin air an grunnanachadh. Air uairibh tha ghnè rannachd so a ruigheachd ach gann a roimhe-nimhneachd, mar an làmh an a' Bhàird Lathurnaich Calum MacPhàil, ach buinidh a' chuid so gu h-àraidh do chaoidh an di-larachaidh, do 'm bheil a h-àite fhéin air a shòrachadh. 'S a' mhòr-chuid tha i neo-lochdach, mar a gheibhear ann an àbhachd a' Bhàird Dhiùraich, Domhnall MacEacharn, ach geur, teumach, cha mhòr gu ruig drabsdachd, ann an *Throd mo Bhean* aig Seumas Mac an Rothaich, 's b'e sin an trod da rìreadh—

Anasdach, tha e rìbeach, lom,
Lom-lan phuathag agus tholl;
'S tha'n crìdh' iar sgàineadh ann am chom
A' nigheadh ronn is òtraich as.
Ach Domhnall Bàn, a bhean, 's a chlann
Muinntir an tigh-bod 'ud thall,
Gur rìomhach, ròiseil iad, neo-gnann
Air tàilleamh sannt do ghlocain-se.

Tha i air a cleachdadh an bheantas a mhaighd 's a chur stad air duine tha dol a phòsadh té nach eil taitneach le 'chairdean. Tha aor de'n t-seòrsa so aig Màiri Nic Ealair, *A Dhonnachaidh, tha 'n Tubaist ort*—

Chan eil i idir bòidheach

Is tha i gann de dh'fhòghlum

Is chan eil aon ni còrr aic'

De dh'èolas no' bhunaltais,

a thigheadh gu h-éiginneach do chluasan orraiseach ar làtha-né. Is ann le iongantais agus toileachas-inntinn nach beag a gheibh sinn iomadh seinneadair binn a' fàgail an àbhaist 's a' beadradh gu gearraghobach leis an rannachd so, mar a tha Eobhan MacColla an *Fanaidh mo Mhàiri gu buileach o'n tì agus Am Bruadar so, am Faoin-sgeul e*: Niall MacLeòid an *Oran na seana mhaighdinn* (nach i bha dòchasach!) agus Ra-thuaith an *Di-moladh an uisge bheatha*, òran cho ealanta, taitneach 's a th'againn fo'n cheann so—nach freagarrach a dheireadh?—

'Nuair chluinneas mi 'n deoch ud 'ga h-éigheadh le frogan

Bidh iallan mo sporain 'gan rolladh gu teann!

Ann an seadh tha am Bàrd Diurach aig a chuid as fhèarr 'nuair a theid e 'n ceann àbhacais de'n t-seòrsa so, air nì e gàire ris fhéin cho ealamh 's ri duinn eile—air' oillteachadh roimhe each a' Ghàidseir 's e spleacadh gu h-iargalta air thar dorus a' bhothain 's an oidhche ghailbhich an *Seacharan Seilg*. Agus b'e sin *An t-suirdh* thubaisteach da-rìreadh, 's a leannan "a' taomadh, an truille, an cuman mu 'm cheann," agus

Mi fodha gu m' shiùilean an eabar an dùnain Mo bhrìgis mu 'm ghluinean 's an cù oir' an geall,

Bu mhiosa na 'n còrr leam bhi faicinn na h-òisich

Aig uinneag a seòmair ri spòrs air mo chall. An longhnadh ged "nach teid mise tuilleadh a shealltuinn na cruinneig'?"

Mar bu dual do bhàrd fineach, bha Ailein Dall 'na bhearradair sgaiteach. 'S e 'n cuspair is àill leis, gearan mnatha an aghaidh a fir agus esan a strì ri cheann féin de 'n bhata ghléidheadh. Cha mhionlabhairt a th'againn an so. Bidh cainnt na connspoid cho saor agus a tha i cho geur, agus fòghnaidh sin. Gheibh am fear bòchd, gun teagamh, fuasgladh cridhe ann an *Oran na Caillich*—nach uamhasach 'na thapachd an t-bran ud!

Tha'n *Cumha* no Marbh-rann, gnè chliarachd a bha riann taitneach leis na Gaidheil, a' lìonadh àite nach suarach am bàrdachd an linn, agus faodaidh sinn an Fhàilt no am Moladh, a tha gu maith coltach ris an cainnt 's an cruth, a bheachdachadh còmhla ris. Faodar innseadh nach eil earrann de bhàrdachd 's am bheil faireachduinnean dhaoine air an leigeil ris an cumadh a tha cho fialaidh,

eireachdail, mar gum biodh i daonnan a' tarruing na codach a b'fhèarr às na bàird a ghabh os làimh i. Ged nach eil a chainnt fhéin aig a' chumha 's a leithid anns an t-seadh 's am bheil sin aig na h-òrain-gaoil, thatar ag aoradh do chuid de na laoidh air dòighean a tha cho coltach ri chéile agus gum feumar tarruing bho cheithir òrain mar eisimpleir.

(1) *Cumha do Shir Donnachadh Camshron.*

(2) *Cumha do Thriath Ardghobhar.*

(3) *Cumha Choinnich Mhic 'Ille Mhoire.*

—Le ALASDAIR STIUBHART.

(4) *Oran do Chaipitean Siosal.*

—Le MAIRI NIC EALAIR.

Chan eil ach sreathan 'nam paidhrichean air an taghadh a leigeil fhaicinn cho coltach ri chéile 's a tha na dòighean-molaidh aca:

1

Liughad uair 's a shuidh mi slos leat
Sgeul 'ga aithris, 's fion 'g a òl leinn.

3

'S tric a shuidh mi aig bòrd leat
Flon bu bhlasda 's bu daoire.

Sùil bu ghuirme, deud bu ghile,
B'e sud suaicheantas do chinnidh.

2

Sùil bu ghuirme nan speur anns an tràth
Deud mar shean shlige chladaich.

3

'S iomadh maighdean bha 'n tòir ort
'S bheireadh pòg dhuit gun mhlathlachd.

Cha robh maighdean 's an dùthaich
Na'm bu mhiann leat, a dhiùltadh do phòg.

4

'S tric a rinn thu an t-sealgach
'S bhiodh iad marbhte co-dhiù leat.

'S tu sealgair an fheidh agus sealgair an eòin,

'S tu sealgair na h-eal' agus sealgair a' gheòidh.

'Nuair a thogadh tu gunna
Bhiodh mac-talla 'ga freagairt.

Nuair chuireas tu 'n cuilbhear gu cuimseach
ri d' shùil
'Sa shradas gu buadhor do luaidhe mu chùl.

Stilghorm mar na speuran
Ann an Céitein na bliadhna.

O c'ait' an robh cuachag measg ghruagach na tìr'

Nach rachadh am fuadach leat, uasail mo chrìdh'!

Ach chan eil na sreathan sin idir a leigheil fhaicinn duinn grinneas nan Cumha sin. Tha (1) agus (3) 'nan cumhachan fìor shimplidh, duineil, daonnda, mar a tha òran eile a rinn an bàrd d'a athair fhéin 's e fhathast beò, deagh chomharra air dìlseachd is blàths-chridhe an duine; ach tha (2) gun a choimeas mar dhealbh maiseach air feartan a' Ghaidheil oig, fhoinneimh. Tha *Caipitean Siosal* car coltach ri cumhachan Alasdair. Chan ionann 's Cumha eile a rinn a' bhan-bhàrd so—*Cumha Loch Iall*, 's am bheil i leigheil ruith le a fuath do Thigh nan Guelpheach 's do "Chù Chuil-fhodair," cho maith agus le a gràdh do'n Phrionnsa 's do na Camshronaich. Tha 'caoin-ghràdh piutharail 'g a nochdadh air mhodh a tha fìor dhruidh-teach ann an *Marbhrann Bràthar*.

Rinn aon de bhàird as tràithe an linn, Domhnall MacLeòid, *Oran do Reiseamaid Mhic Shimidh* a dh'fhaodar ainmeachadh airson cho seanfhasanta, éibhinn—cha mhór do-thuigsinn—'s a tha cainnt is litreachadh a' bhàird an coimeas ri pongalachd is soilleireachd na feadhach a thàinig fad' as a dhéidh. Is chrìo iomradh a thoirt air marbhrann comharraichte a rinneadh le Eobhan MacLachainn, Lochabar, an 1810, do Sheumas Beattie, fear-teagaisg Chànain 's nan Eòlas Nadurra an Oil-thigh Abairtheadhainn, do bhrìgh 's nach eil a choimeas 's an linn am faidead, an ro-fhialachd, 's am min-chunntas air feartan an duine a mhol e an rannan a tha cho mìl-shruthach, àrdchùiseach, 's nach eil cinnt an robh duine riamh beò no marbh a b'airidh orr' uile! Mar bhall sampall bàrdachd toiseach an linn tha tarruing air a toirt bho 'n dà òran sin—

MacLeòid.

'S làmh sheunt' thu na t-earradh
'S àrd iarras do dheannal,
'Sgriob dheuchain na gaillinn,
Sion chal' gun bhàigh thu,
'S deuchaineach sealladh
Air iarbhail do ghalaire,
Cuirp lionmhor ri talamh
Nan earruinean gearrte.

MacLachainn.

Gun smid tha 'n ceann anns na thàrmaich
Bladh gach eòlais a b'aird ann am miagh;
Gliocas eagnaigh na Gréige,
'S na thuig an Eadailt bu gheur-fhaclaich
brìgh!
'S balbh fear-rèitich gach teagaimh;
Anns a' Bheurla chruaidh, spreigearra,
ghrinn!

'Nuair bhios luchd-fòghluim fo dhubha,
Co na t'ionad s' a dh'fhuasglas an t-snuim?
'S fheadar *Oran do Mhac Ic Alasdair Ghlinne-Garadh*, le Ailein Dughallach, ainmeachadh fo'n cheann so a thaobh a chainnt ealanta, smiorail; mach o sin tha e duilich tlachd a ghabhail 'na leithid de bhladh 's de spagluinn.

Tha cumha beag, grinn againn le Calum MacPhàil, *Niall og Mac an Oighre*, duine foghlumte, beusach a bha "mar reul" do'n bhàrd, anns am bheil dà shreath dhruidh-teach nach gabh dol seachad orra—

Chan eil gaire 's an t-saoghal

Gun aobhar caoinidh dha dlùth,

agus fear eile de'n t seòrsa ghaiseil ('s bu toil leis riamh sin), le Lt.-Coirneal Mac-Griogair do'n t Seanailear Sir Tearlach MacGriogair, o nach toirrean an so ach leth-rann a leigheil fhaicinn mùthadh rannach a' bhàird sin seach na chaidh roimhe—

A' mhisneach a' chinn ris bhò shinnsear
nach géilleadh,

An cridhe glan cùbhraidh nach lùbadh do
nàmh,

An calpa bu bhòidheche fo chomhdach an
fhéilidh,

O Bhàis, anns an uagh chuir thu
suaineach 'nan tàmh.

Chan ionann sin agus cainnt nan cumha a rinn an dà sheinneadair binn, Iain MacLachainn agus Eobhan MacColla; *Cumha* air nionag 's i fo'n fhòid, agus *Rannan air Bàs Bana-charaid*—

Ged tha m' éideadh gun mhùthadh
'S mi gun deur air mo shùilibh
Gus an cuir iad 's an tìr mi
Bidh mi 'd ionndrainn ri 'm bheò.

Chaochail i an tùs a h-àille!
Cha seachnadh Pàrras as féin i;
Chaochail i—o! chaochail Màiri
Mar gu'm bàite 'ghrian ag éiridh!
Chaochail i an tùs a h-àille!
Cha seachnadh Pàrras as féin i;
Chaochail i—O! chaochail Màiri
Mar gu'm bàite 'ghrian ag éiridh.

(Ri Leantainn.)

COMUNN BADGES.

Members can now be supplied with Badges direct from Head Office; price 2/7½, post free.

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Robert MacCallum, F.R.C.O., Conductor of the Govan and Paisley Gaelic Choirs, and one of our life members. A very prominent member of the musical profession in Glasgow, Mr. MacCallum was greatly interested in Gaelic matters, and he was very proud of having acquired the language. At several of our Provincial Mods he acted as adjudicator, and his absence from our midst will be much felt. We extend our sympathy to his widow and daughter.

* * *

Many of our readers will be interested in the announcement that the B.B.C. have arranged to broadcast a course of Gaelic lessons. They are to be given by Mr. John Nicolson, M.A., a native of Skye and a member of the teaching profession who represents the Glasgow Skye Association, of which he is president, on our Executive Council. The first of these lessons will be given on Wednesday, 10th January.

* * *

In connection with the recent Gaelic service broadcast from St. Columba Church, Glasgow by the Rev. Alexander MacDonald, M.A., it is interesting to be informed that it was heard and appreciated by listeners in Holland. It is surprising to be informed of the far distant places where Gaelic items find a ready audience. Following a talk early in the year a gentleman from Poland wrote to say how much he enjoyed hearing it, and again on a more recent date a letter came from Paris expressing pleasure at the greater patronage that was being accorded to the language and music of our people. This is very encouraging.

* * *

Her many friends will be delighted to learn of the splendid progress that is being made by Mrs. J. R. Colquhoun from the unfortunate accident with which she met a short time before the Mod. Mrs. Colquhoun is now able to move about, and we trust that before very long we will have the pleasure of welcoming her back to our midst.

* * *

It is very pleasing to be advised of the formation of Ceilidh nan Gaidheal, Lunnain, a new Society in London, whose Meetings will be held entirely in Gaelic. The Ceilidhs which were recently instituted by Mr. D. J. MacDonald have now become so popular that a larger hall is essential to accommodate the ever increasing members who desire to attend.

The Ceilidhs are conducted every Firday evening, and in the meantime they are held in the White Heather Restaurant in the Strand.

* * *

The Rev. Alexander Murray, M.A., from Caledonia, Prince Edward Island, was a very interesting visitor at one of Ceilidh nan Gaidheal's recent meetings. The Rev. Mr. Murray who is a native of Stornoway has been resident in Nova Scotia for a long number of years, and he referred to the very large number of "Gaelic" speakers, many of them native born Canadians, who have their homes in this district. Well attended Gaelic services are held each alternate Sunday in his church. Mr. Murray remarked that they were all familiar with the name Ceilidh nan Gaidheal and the work that was accomplished by this popular all Gaelic Society.

* * *

As our readers may be aware it was decided at the Meeting of the Executive Council to print one of the Celtic Art Post Card designs which won a prize at the National Mod. These cards are now on sale and are sold in penny packets containing ten cards which is equal in price and quantity to the usual plain cards already on the market. An appeal is made to the members to encourage the sale of these and it would be appreciated if enquiries were made for them when purchasing cards. They bear the trade name "Celtic Post Card" and the Celtic design ornamentation makes them a new and very artistic and distinctive production.

NIALL.

AN CRANN NACH TUG TORADH UAIHDE.

(To the Editor of "An Gaidheal.")

Fhir-Dheasachaidh Shuaire,

The following is one of a series of three articles in Irish Gaelic written for *The Irish Press* by Seán Toibín, M.A. of the School of Commerce, Cork. This essay has been described as a "Classic" by an authority on educational matters and as the principle dealt with is not only common to the Gaeltachd of Ireland and Scotland but has a most important bearing on the future of our language, I have with his permission reproduced it below in Scottish Gaelic as accurately as I could and trust you may find room for it in the columns of *An Gaidheal*.

Mise le mór-mheas

SEORAS GALLDA.

An Crann Nach Tug Toradh Uaidhe.

Le SEAN TOIBIN, M.A.

Gach oide-muinte, gach fear a thug aon tamull riamh a' beachd-smuaineadh air chùisean a bhuineas do dh' obair sgoilean, tuigidh e gur buaine air fad an t-eòlas a chruinnicheas cluas an duine, a thaobh theanganan agus eòlais choitcheinn, na an t-eòlas a chruinnicheas an t-stiùil de thoradh leughadaireachd. Is fhasa thig an t-eòlas-cluaise air ais do 'n chuimhne na mar a thig an t-eòlas-sùla, agus sin agaibh bun-chlach na sàr-chuimhne a bha riamh aig an t-seanachaidh Ghaidhealach.

Ach ged a thugear am meud so gu coitcheinn is ainneamh a nithear d'a réir ann an riarachadh sgoilean, seadh cha deachaidh ordughadh riamh a leithid de smuain a chur ann am feum, agus 's e sin is aobhar gu 'm bheil cùis-gearain an diugh aig na Gaidheil a tha adhartas na teangaidh naisiunta anns na sgoilean an earbsa riutha. Their iadsan nach eil an toradh is dual a bhi air obair na Gaidhlig a thaobh labhairt na teangaidh sin an taobh a muigh na sgoile fhéin agus an déidh do 'n leanabh an sgoil fhàgail. Leanaidh cuid de na sgoilearan ris a' chànain an sin ann an cùrsa gnothuichean do bhrìgh gur daoine air leth iad, daoine a tha spèireadh annta agus meamhar-cinn a bharrachd aca air an companaich. Is coltach gur leth-choma ciod a' ghné-theagaisg a fhuair an leithidean so 's an sgoil; bheir iad an teanga dhachaidh leo agus cumaidh iad i. Ach bhitheadh na leanaban is dùire fhéin a' labhairt na cànain gu fileanta nan tuitadh daibh i tre mheadhonnann beòil is cluaise, 's gun a bheag de dh' obair-sùla 'gam bacadh. Ach mo thruaigh! Cha d'fhoghlum an luchd-teagaisg riamh cionnus a bheireadh iad an teanga air an dòigh sin do'n òigridh, air an an dòigh a bheir a' mhàthair-cloinne 's a' Ghaidhealtachd d' a leanaban i. Is obair ro-dhùilich an còmhaidh cànain a mhuinteadh gu torach, tarbhach, an lorg leughadh nan leabhraichean.

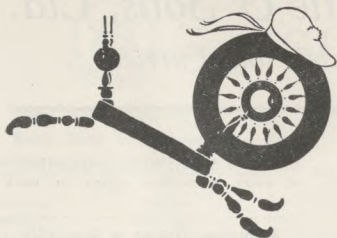
Na cùrsa-Samhraidh airson luchd-teagaisg nam bun-sgoilean, a chuireadh air bonn o chionn dà bhliadhna deug, cha robh an stiùradh fothpa-san ceart air chor air bith. Dh' amaiseadh air clàr-oibre dhaibh a bha calg-dhìreach an aghaidh ionnsachadh na teangaidh mar ghnàth-chainnt dhaoine, mar mheadhonn comhlusadair do 'n t-sluagh, mar theangaidh do na h-uile—do 'n fhear-eaglais agus do 'n fhear-staide, do 'n oide-mhuinte, do 'n fhear-lagha, do 'n fhear-chèird agus do 'n tuathanach, agus do gach seòrsa dhaoine a tha 's an dùthaich. Sòailidh mi nach robh an dlùth-cheangal sin a bu chòir a bhi aig an luchd-stiùradh ri rùintean *Connradh na Gàidhlig* a chum an

cuspair sin a bhi 'san t-sealladh aca. "An teanga mar chuspair-leughaidh am bun-sgoilean na tire"—sùd an smaoin a bha stiùradh na h-oibre aig an am ad. Do bhrìgh sin bhatar a' fòirneadh ceart-chainnt agus léir-mheas litreachais air luchd-teagaisg nam bun-sgoil; agus b'fhìor gu leòir an gearan a rinn cuid de'n luchd-teagaisg sin, "gu 'n robh iad air an daingneachadh a steach ann anampaichean cruinnichte chun gnothuichean nach b'àill leo," chionn is e biadh gu bhlas a bhuilceadh orra. Thàinig iad dhachaidh foghlumte gu leòir a thaobh "Ginteach" agus "Am Modh so-suidheach" agus "Seòl-sgrìobhaidh litreachail" agus gach àrd-glòir cainte eile air an do chumhnicb luchd na trom-oileantachd riamh, nithean nach tàinig na daoine is binne Gaidhlig eadhon seanairean na Gaidhealtachd, tràsd orra riamh no a chaidh!

Agus is mòr an eucòir an gnothuch so gu léir. Dh'fhàgadh na h-oidean sin a dh' easbhuidh an eòlais a dh' aotromaicheas an obair dhaibh fhéin agus do na sgoilearan. Dh'fhàgadh iad a dh' easbhuidh nan nithean abhaisteach, bunabhasach, a tha fuaighte ri gach beo-theangaidh air an domhan. Dh'fhàgadh iad gun eòlas air na nithean so. A' Chailleach Bheur agus An Gobhán Saor agus Feinn Eireann agus Eoghan Ruadh agus Domhnall O'Conaill agus Coilichin Coc agus Bìrín Beo agus Cogadh nam Punann agus Domhnallaich Tìr Chonaill, agus gach seul eile a tha na Gaidheil, sean is òg, ag gabhail suim dhiubh; nithean a bheireadh greim do dh' aigne an leinibh air an teangaidh agus a bhitheadh aige mar bhun-chlach fhirinneach a chum binneas cainnt na Gaidhealtachd a stéidheachadh oirre agus an saoghal mór a thoirt fo a cheann, là brèagh éigin, agus labhairt gu fileanta deas-bhriathrach air gnothuichean an latha mar a theigadh.

An dòigh-teagaisg a dhealbhadh anns an sin, chuireadh gu feum i gu daingeann, gun atharrachadh. Mo thruaighe am fear a thogas an tecs-leabhar agus an gramair agus a' bheachdaireachd-litreachais mar chobhair a chum Teanga a' Chinnidh a chraobh-sgoileadh a rithis feadh chòig còigeamhan Eireann! Deanamaid a leithid sin a chartadh a mach air dorsan nan colaistean gu bràth, agus leanamaid gu bràth air an *Vive-Voce!* Agus cuireamaid an cèill gu soilleir nach ann mar chuspair fuar sgoile fa chomhair "là an sgrùdaidh" a tha Riaghaltas na Tìre ag caitheamh ùine is airgid air a' Ghaidhlig ach gu a toirt mar chomhradh nàdurra beòil do 'n òigridh a chum agus gun sgoileadh iadsan gu farsuing fireannach i air feadh Eireann an ionad na gliongaraich granda chainnte sin a shìolaidh a nuas 'gar n-ionnsuidh o threubhan nan Gall!

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An Airde Tuath.

Aig a' choinneimh de 'n Chomhairle Thuathach air an 9mh là de 'n Dùl-lachd an Inbhirnis bha ceithir buill dheug an làthair. Bha Mgr Domhnall MacDhonnaiill, am Fear Gairme, anns a' chathair.

Thug am Fear Deilbhe iomradh air na cuairtean a ghabh e bho 'n a' choinnich a' Chomhairle mu dheireadh. Dh'innis e gu 'n robh a' Mhgd. Mairearad NicDhonnaiill, Bhaltar Ros agus Iain MacDhonnaiill air cùl an gnothaich a' teagasg ciùil ann an Inbhir Garadh, Ullabol agus Leòdhas; agus gu 'n robh a' Mhgd. Seònaid Nic Choinnich a' teagasg an Druim na Drochaid.

Thug an Ridire MacEoghainn fa chomhar na coinneimh gu 'n robh e iomchuidh gu 'n rachadh oidhearp a dheanamh a chur na Gàidhlig air suidheachadh as fèarr am baile Inbhirnis. Thuir e nach robh a' chàinain a' faotainn a' chothroim a bu mhaith leis, agus chuireadh Frith-chomhairle air bonn ris am bheil e an earbsa gach dìcheall a dheanamh a chur na càinain air stèidh as inbheiche anns a' bhaile. Is iad buill na Frith-chomhairle—Domhnall MacDhonnaiill, Domhnall Greumach, Iain N. MacLeod, an Ridire MacEoghainn agus a' Bhean Uasal Nic a' Phearsain.

Bha Aonghas Mac a' Phil, Gleann Garadh, de 'n bheachd gu 'm bu chòir Gàidhlig a bhi air a teagasg an sgoilean a' Ghlinne, agus chaidh earbsa ris an Fhear Dheilbhe ainmeannan nam pàrantan leis am miann a' Ghaidhlig a bhi air a teagasg do 'n cloinn anns na sgoilean sin a chur a dh'ionnsuidh Rùnaire an Ard Fhoghlum an Inbhirnis.

Air an t-seathamh là de 'n Dùl-lachd fhritheil am Fear Deilbhe aig coinneimh de mheur Abair-itheachain agus labhair e air obair a' Chomuinn. Bha seinn, aithris, plobaircachd agus luadhachd aig a' cheilidh, agus pailteas Gàidhlig. Air an ochdamh là thug e òraid air "Donnachadh Bàn nan Òran" aig Ceilidh am Baile Dhùthaich. Chuidich Donnachadh MacCoinnich agus Eoghann MacRath le bhi a' seinn òrain a' bhaird ainmeil so agus bha ceilidh chiatach ann. Tha e 'na chall mòr do 'n mheur so gu 'm bheil an Ceann Suidhe a', fagail na dùthcha. Tha e a' dol gu Mauritus. Is e fìor charaid do 'n Gàidhlig a tha anns an Urramach Mgr. MacFhionghainn agus bidh là is bliadhna mu 'n teid a mhaiteas air dì-chuimhne an Sgrì Bhaile Dhùthaich.

Tha na Rùnairean Ionadail anns an Airde Tuath gu dealasach ag cur an ordugh Clàran Eagair air son nam Mòdan Dùthchail. Tha

Clàr-eagar Mòd Loch Bhraoin a mach cheana agus tha e togarrach fhaicinn gu 'm bheil cothrom air a thoirt, chan ann a' mhàin do 'n fheadhainn sin aig am bheil a' Ghaidhlig mar an cainnt mhathaireil do na gillean agus na nigheanan sin a tha a' deanamh an dìchill a chum is gu 'm bi iad comasach air a' Ghaidhlig a leughadh, a sgrìobhadh agus a labhairt.

Tha air a' Gheamhradh so, anns an Airde Tuath cròileanan Gàidhlig (Sgoilean Oidhche) fo stiùradh nan Ard Fhoghluman an Eilean Eige, Cille Chuimein, A'Mhanachain, Inbhirnis, Nis, Carlabbagh, Baile Dhuthaich, Inbhir Naruinn, Baile nan Granndach, Farrais, Eilginn, Brùra, Goillspidh, Dòrnach, Sgrì Raoi'rd, Loch an Inbhir, Bada Call agus Aisir. Tha dha dheug agus dà fhichead ball an cròilean fo stiùradh an Urramaich Tormod Mac 'Illeimhoire, Sgeiridh, faisg air Tunga. Tha cròilean gasda aig Drochaid Ruaidh agus aig Rath a Mhurchais, agus an iomadh cèarn eile air feadh na Gàidhealtachd mu thuath, ged nach 'eil iad uile fo stiùradh an Ard Fhoghlum.

Tha taing chridheil ri thabhairt do na cairdean sin ann am baile Inbhirnis air son an coibheis ann a bhi a' tadhal air Meuran, thall 's bhos, agus 'g an cuideachadh le Ceòl, Aithris, Sgeulachd agus Luadhachd. An uair a ruigeas Luchd-Cluich-Inbhirnis Clachan air bith bithidh an talla loma-làn.

An Airde Deas.

Bha coinneamh de 'n Chomhairle Dheasaich cruinn an Ionad-gnothaich a' Chomuinn air feasgar Di-haoine, an 22mh là de 'n Dùl-lachd, aig an robh mòran de na buill an làthair le Mgr Donnachadh MacCaluim, am Fear Gairme, anns a' chathair.

Anns an dol a mach fhuair e iomradh taitneach bho 'n Fhear Dheilbhe air a chuairt am measg nam Meuran. Air an turas so bha e aig coinneamhan an Arainn, am Muile agus an Siorramachd Pheairt, agus aig gach aon bha e air fhàilteachadh gu furanach agus dheasaicheadh coinneamhan eireachdail fa chomhair a thurais. Ann an Loch an Eilein is Camus nan Gealag an Arainn chuireadh cròileanan Gàidhlig is Ciùil air bonn agus chaidh meur ùr a stèidheachadh am Bredaig. Tha a' Bhean Uasal Nic Dhòmhnaill, a bhan-treòiche, air ceann nan cròileanan an Arainn agus tha e taitneach ri innseadh gu 'm bheil dealas mòr air a nochdadh leis na buill, gu h-àraidh a thaobh na càinain. Tha còrr is dà fhichead ag cruinneachadh am Bredaig agus deich ar fhichead anns a' Choire. Tha gach meur am Muile an làn uidheam le obair an t-seiseinn agus bha mòran sluagh an làthair

aig gach coinneamh—sè fìchead 's an t-Sàilein agus ceithir fìchead an I Chaluim Chille. Bha trì fìchead cruinn aig a' Cheilidh an Loch Aluinn far am bheil a' bhan-sgoilear, a Mhgdn. Nic a' Bhìocair, ag cumail air aghaidh na Còisir Chiuil.

Chuireadh meur ùr air bonn am Feàrnan fo'n ainm Meur Taobh Loch Tatha. Aig na meuran eile, abair-pheallaidh agus Baile Chloichridh bha cruinneachaidhean gasda a' feitheamh air Mgr MacGille Sheathanaich, agus tha e làn riarachta leis an obair a tha iad a' deanamh.

Ann a bhi a' toirt fathunn air a sgrìob do Dhuneideann thug an Rùnaire iomradh gu 'n robh Gaidhlig 'ga teagasg aig trì buidheanan a tha ag coinneachadh uair 's an t-seachdain an Talla Eaglais Chaluim Chille. Bha e gu mòr air a mhisneachadh leis an dealas a bha ri fhaireachdainn am measg na cuideachd a bha cruinn. Dh'aontaich iad gu h-aona-thuthach gu 'n rachadh meur de 'n Chomunn a chur air bonn agus rinneadh sin—a' cheud mheur am prìomh bhaile na h-Albann.

Bheachdaich a' Chomhairle air teagasg ciuil am Muile, 's a' Mhorairne, 's an Apuinn, an Dailriada agus an Aird nam Murchain. Dh'aontaicheadh luchd-teagaisg a chur do na h-aitean sin mar a bhios e freagarrach.

“AT OOR EXPENSE.”

Among Highlanders in Toronto few names are more highly respected than that of Colonel J. Keiller MacKay, K.C., scion of a well-known family of Nova Scotia educators with distinguished Highland connections. As one learned in the law he has received many recognitions for his outstanding legal abilities; as an artillery officer he commanded the famous “MacKay Group” of batteries which acquired in the Battle of the Somme an enviable reputation for efficiency and their speed in getting into action in support of the rapidly moving infantry; and as a student of Celtic history and antiquities his wide reading and judicial acumen have shown him to be a *fìor-Ghaidheal* at heart when he champions the Gaelic cause, and a skilled advocate in arranging facts and presenting evidence.

Addressing the Celtic Historical Society in the University at Toronto at its November meeting, Colonel MacKay spoke on “The Highlander in English Caricature” to an

appreciative and representative gathering of Toronto Gaels. “If Highlanders,” he said, “have not succeeded in seeing themselves as others see them, it is not for want of abundant opportunity, but it is much to be regretted that their characters have been entirely at the mercy of their bitterest enemies, who knew them only to hate them in proportion as they feared them, while their friends durst not speak the truth of them. Of all their virtues, courage was the only respectable quality conceded to them, but even their courage was disparaged and represented as mere ferocity arising from ignorance and a blind and slavish obedience to their chiefs.” After reviewing Highland history from the days of Montrose to Culloden, the speaker argued that English writers, “by hiding the truth from the world, had left the character of the brave and honorable at the mercy of their enemies.” Their opinions were mostly “the reflections of their preconceived ideas and ill-concealed enmity against the Highlanders,” and as a body they were worthy champions of the English regulars at Culloden, whose conduct evoked from Sir Walter Scott the scornful remark that “the most cruel enemy was a coward who had gained success.”

“The antipathy and antagonism with which Highlanders have been treated by pragmatical historians and moralists has long been an unaccountable mystery,” continued the speaker, who indicated that they could not wholly be explained by England's jealousy of another nationality which made her the laughing-stock of all Europe. Neither could they be said to extenuate the atrocities of Cumberland on the wounded and helpless on the plea that Highlanders were “an idle, barbarous, and thievish people, impenetrable to all civilization and order, and for whom the only cure was utter annihilation.”

Responsibility for these campaigns of calumny and slander was traced to fierce political partisanship which had been a formidable impediment to historical research. Against men like Captain Burt, Samuel Johnson, John Home, Pinkerton, and the renegade Lord Macaulay, who had not belied the old saying that “a traitor is the worst enemy of all,” the Highlander was given small chance to present his case before the world. Sir Walter Scott was the first to champion the Highland cause with the pen of romance, but he was no historian, and far from familiar with Highland sentiment and habits of thought.

The Highlander's characteristics as portrayed by English historians were caricatures divorced from truth and justice, declared Col. MacKay with emphasis. They were still misrepresented. Despite the halo of romance woven round the episode of the "45," "there was very little romantic sentiment about the Highland chief. He possessed a large share of the national shrewdness; he knew how to drive a good bargain; and had a keen eye to the main chance." As for the clansmen, attempts to show that they lived in a state of slavish obedience to their chiefs ran counter to the facts of history, but had helped the selfishness of landowners and chiefs who justified the "Clearances" and similar acts of national folly. Testifying from personal contact and experience with Highlanders of Scotland and Canada in the Great War, Colonel MacKay concluded: "During the four years of war, the most severe that ever tested human fortitude, the Highland troops never failed in any situation which they were called upon to face. Wherever courage, initiative, zeal, enterprise, integrity, and determination were required, there the Highland troops were never wanting."

Messrs. George and Charles Sim, Colin and Douglas MacKay, and Mrs. Gillman, contributed the musical and Gaelic numbers, and the president, Dr. Edmondston Scott, illustrated the lighter side of Highland wit and humour with a racy address on Gaelic views of the Sassenach, entitled "Marking the Sparrows Fall."

CEILIDH CLANN AN FHRAOICH.

Chumadh a' Chéilidh Bhliadhnail aig Clann an Fhraoich agus an càirdean an Aitreach nan Gaidheal, Glaschu, air Di-ceudaoin an 13 là de 'n Dùdhlachd, 7.30 feasgar. Chaidh an fheadhainn a bha an gnothuch so an earbsa riutha gu uchd an dicheill, air chor agus nach biodh e an comas duine clar-eagair a bu fhreagarraiche a sholar na cròidhlean-ciùil a bu thaitniche a thional na bh'againn an oidhche ud. Bha mu thri fichead an lathair agus tha mi am beachd nan leigteadh ris do 'n t-saoghal roimh-laimh có na seinneadairan 's an luchd-ealaidh eile a bha gu bhì ann, gu 'm faodadh a dhà no a trì uiread sin tighinn 'gan éisdeachd oir is ainneamh a gheibhear a leithid a dh'fhearas-chuideachd, agus tea 'na cois, 's a' bhaile mhór air tasdan an ceann.

Dh'fhosgail Calum MacLeòid a' Chéilidh le facal ùrnuigh, a reir nos na Cloinne agus liubhair am Fear-Gairme, Seòras Marjoribanks, an sin òraid bheag 'san do leig e ris do 'n chuideachd ciod a bha 'san rùn aig a' Chomunn Ghaidhealach ann a bhì 'g earbsa ri Clann an Fhraoich comunn ùr a chur air bonn airson clann na Gaidhealtachd gu léir, air an tugadh Comunn na h-Oigridh mar ainm. 'Ga chur am bigead, is e a th 'ann gach cothrom a bhios 'nan comas a thairgseadh do na balachain 's do na caileagan ann an sgoilean na Gaidhealtachd gu bhì 'nan làn-Ghaidheil 's 'nan sàr-Ghaidheil, agus thar gach ni eile gu 'm faigh iad còlas, chan e mhàin air a' Ghaidhlig fhéin, ach air gach buadh is deagh-bheus, gach grinneas-cridhe agus cumhachd-inntinn a tha fuaighte ris an t-seana chàin. Dh'iarr e an sin air a luchd-éisdeachd nach rachadh a' ghrian fodha orra, aon là a bhiodh iad beo, gun iad a dheanamh rud no rud-eigin airson na Gaidhlig, agus leig e ris dhaibh iomadh dòigh air an gabhadh sin dèanamh.

Leugh am Fear-Gairme titir a fhuair e o Iain Moffat-Pender, a bha leigeil ris a dheagh dhùrachd do 'n Chloinn, cha 'n e mhàin am briathran blatha brosnuchail ach air cruth faicsinneach le còig Puinnd Shasanach a chur 'na broinn a dh' fhaodadh a' Chlann a chur gu feum sam bith.

Thòisich an sin an ceòl 's am fearas-chuideachd. Bha Iain og Mac Ille na Brataich air àird a ghleus, 's e gabhail òrain an dà chuid sean is ùr, tiamaidh is aighearrach. Rinn a phiuthar Morag deagh sheirbhis mad an fheasgair air a' chlar leathann. Agus bha fear-ciùil againn a rachadh am pòca Iain, nan togradh e, Alasdair Mac Aonghais, balach a fhuair an Suaicheantas aig a' Mhòd am bliadhna, agus ge beag a cholann (chan eil e ach aon bhliadhna deug fhathast) tha guth mòr milis agus a rogha Gaidhlig aige. Ma ghléidheas Alasdair a cheann, theid e fada. Bu bhreagha na h-òrain-càraid a sheinn na balaich Donnachadh agus Iain, mic' Ie Iain, Bàrd Caol-Aibhne. Airson nam ban-ciùil dheth, ghabh Eilidh Nic Ille Mhaoil agus Mairi Nic Artair gach oran a b' fhèrr na chéile—cha toir té eile dhiubh aig a leithid de chruinneachadh. Bha còisir fhiodhall is chlàir-leithne ag cumail phort ruinn an drasd 's a rithis, ag cur saod air sean is òg.

'S ma bha an ceòl maith, leig Aoghnas Domhnallach ris dhùinn aon uair eile cho coimhlionta 's a tha e a dhol an ceann beoll-aithris. Chuir e flòr dhreach is loinn air an cadar-theangachadh Gaidhlig a rinn Calum Mac Phàrlain nach maireann air an *Hiavatha* aig Longfellow; agus mar nach fognadh sin,

chluich e le Aline Nic Coinnich an comhradh-dithis abhachdach a sgrìobh e fhéin, "Là Paighidh Dhomhnuill." Gu dearbh, far am bi Aonghas bidh aighear.

Air mo shon fhéin dheth, chan eil fhios nach tug Iain Camshron, Paislig, bàrr orr-uile, 's e ag innseadh dhuinn naigheachd a cheud ghaoil an laithean oige : nuair a thubhairt Iain gun d' fhàs e cho caol ri ràcan 's gun d' ordugh an lighiche botul dha, tri làn-spàin a latha, shaoil sinn gu 'n robh an t-am dhuinn dol a laighe ! Thug Lachann Dughallach an sin taing do 'n luchd-cìvil 's do 'n luchd-ealaidh, agus Iain Mac Ille na Brataich do 'n Fhear-Ghairme, agus chuir an t-oran-dealachaidh crìoch air céilidh a ruith gu sìubhlach sunndach bho a tús gu a deireadh.

AN CLO MOR.

Le RUAIRIDH CAIMBEUL, Minaird.

(A cheud duais ionann, Mod Dhunomhainn,
1930.)

III.

B'iad so pàirt de na h-òrain luaidh a dh'ionnsuich mi o na mnathan luaidhe 'nuair bha mi 'nam ghille òg. Cha deach aon diubh a chur an clò fhathasd ach tha mise de'n bheachd gu bheil iad cho aighearach ri'n seinn ri aon duan luaidh a chaidh a chur an clò roimhe so :—

Séisd: Bhi-liù-a-ra-hu-a
Gur tò mo chruinneag bhòidheach
Bhi-liù-a-ra-hu-a.

Rann :

- (1) A nighean bhuidhe tha 's a ghleann
Na fir an geall do phòsadh.
Bhi-liù-a-ra-hu-a.
- (2) A nighean bhuidhe tha fo'n bhruthaich
MacCuish an tòir ort.
Bhi-liù-a-ra, etc.
- (3) Gur binne thu na na cuthagan
'Sa bhruthaich 's an robh neoinean.
Bhi-liù-a-ra, etc.

Séisd: Bhi ri-liù-le-hó
O-ro-mo chuachag
Bhi-ri-liù-le-hó.

Rann :

- (1) Cha b'fhada bhiodh mo leannan
Tighinn a beannaibh a' chuaillein.
Bhi-ri-liù, etc.
- (2) 'S nuair a thigeadh e dhachaidh
'S mi nach fharadh an gruaim air.
Bhi-ri-liù, etc.
- (3) Tha mo cheisd air a' ghille
Thug an linne mu thuath air.
Bhi-ri-liù, etc.
- (4) Fuil a' bhric air do léine
Fuil an fhéidh air do ghuallainn.
Bhi-ri-liù, etc.
- (5) 'S truagh nach robh mi le m' leannan
Ann an lagan beag uaigneach.
Bhi-ri-liù, etc.
- (6) Fo dhubhar na coille
Far an goireadh a' chuachag.
Bhi-ri-liù, etc.

Séisd: Hoireann-ó-bhi-ri-ar-ó.

Rann :

- (1) M'eudail calpa 's an robh briosgadh.
Hoireann-o, etc.
- (2) Dhìreadh tu bheinn air a' sigheadh
Hoireann-o, etc.
- (3) Thigeadh tu far am biodh mise
Hoireann-o, etc.
- (4) O na ruigeadh cha bu mhisde
Hoireann-o, etc.
- (5) 'S truagh nach robh mi le mo chéile
Hoireann-o, etc.
- (6) An taobh na beinne guirme 'g éiridh.
Hoireann-o, etc.

Séisd: Fhir a chinn duibh o-a-hiu-a
Fhir a chinn duibh u-a-eile
Fhir a chinn duibh o-a-hiu-a.

Rann :

- (1) 'S moch an diugh a rinn mi éirigh
Fhir a chinn duibh, etc.
- (2) Ma's mach an diugh e 's moich' an de e.
Fhir a chinn duibh, etc.
- (3) Fhuair mi ghrugach dhonn gun éiridh.
Fhir a chinn duibh, etc.
- (4) Ghabh mi mach ri srath nan geugan.
Fhir a chinn duibh, etc.

Séisd: Mo nighean donn-ó gu
Bhi-ri-liù-hó
Mo nighean donn-ó-gu.

Rann :

- (1) Mo nigh'n donn choisinn geall
Far na champaich na seòd.
Mo nighean donn, etc.
- (2) Mo nigh'n donn a chui' bhàin,
'S toigh leam mànan do bheòil.
Mo nighean donn, etc.
- (3) Mo nigh'n donn a chuil duinn
Bheirinn oidhch' air do thòir.
Mo nighean donn, etc.
- (4) Bheirinn oidhch agus oidhch
Air son caoimhneis do bheòil.
Mo nighean donn, etc.

Séisd: 'S na hi-a-hù-Chalumain
Fallain gu'm lu thu
'S na hi-a-hù-Chalumain.

Rann :

- (1) 'S ann a chur mi mach m' acair
Air a' charraig nach dìobair.
'S na hi-a-hù, etc.
- (2) Air a' charraig nach caraich
Gus an caraich mi fhìn i.
'S na hi-a-hù, etc.
- (3) O fhir a' chùil bhuidhe
'S trom an cumha do ghaoil mi.
'S na hi-a-hù, etc.
- (4) O fhir a' chuil stéididh
'S mór an déigh agam fhìn ort.
'S na hi-a-hù, etc.

Tha e 'na thòileachadh mór do 'n cho-fharpuiseach so an oidhirp so a chur a dh'ionnsuidh Mòid. Tha e a' saòilsinn mar gu'm bitheadh mòran làithean air an cur ri 'aois le bhì toirt gu cuimhne pàirt de na briathran a tha air an cur sìos an so. B'iad briathran athar agus a mhathar, bu ghlan an teanga, agus bu ghnèidheil an dùrachd agus b'iad nach d'thugadh beum air cach le briathran do-gheamnaidh sam bith. Tha mise duilich nach eil mo bhriathran-sa idir cho taitneach na cho blasda na idir cho tarbhaich do 'n luchd-sgrùdaidh 's a b'urrainn iadsan an deanamh :—

- (1) Bi mi cuimhneachadh a chòmhla
Shiùibheadh còmhla ruim gu minic.
- (2) Ach bho chian do thriall na làithean
Sgap an t-àl air feadh na cruinne.
- (3) Tha cuid an talla nan treun diubh
Nach fhaicear fo'n ghréin so tuilleadh.

- (4) Na fir sin nach diùltadh éirigh
Anns an t-streup 'nuair chuirte thuig iad.
- (5) Nise chaochail làithean m' òige
'S thainig neòil nach robh mi sìreadh.
- (6) Tha mo chiabhagan air liathadh
'S dh'fhàilnich bliadhnaichean mo chinneis.

BRANCH REPORTS.

PORT-AUGUSTUS.—Two classes for the study of the Gaelic language and its music are now being conducted in the village. The local branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach, with the Education Authorities' co-operation, has opened a class for the study of Gaelic in the Public School. A fully qualified teacher is in charge, and the class meets every Tuesday night. Gaelic singing classes were resumed in St. Columba's R.C. School last week, and the choirs are being coached by Miss Margaret MacDonald, Inverness, who was gold medallist of last year's Mod.

GLEANN URCHADH.—Chum am meur so an dara céilidh aca air feasgar Di-haoine an ceud là de'n Dùdhlachd ann an Talla nan Saighdearan. Cha robh luchd-ciùil sam bith o thaobh a' muigh A'Chomuinn fhein an tobbh so, agus cha bu mhisde-mid, ar leinn, a bhì toirt sgairbh a' creagan duinn fhein aon uair mar sin, rud a thug cothrom do iomadh neach a dh'fhaodadh a cheòlraidh a bhì balbh an cuideachd nan seimeadairan móra. Co-dhiu cha'n iarramaid oidhche na b'fhearr na fhuair sinn, eadar òrain is naigheachdan aighearach, puirt a' beul is piobaireachd, mu'n cuairt air a' Chagailt. Cho maith ri comhradh-dithis, 'Là Pàighidh Dhomhnuill,' a sgrìobhadh le Aonghas Domhnullach an Glaschu. Chaidh cairtean ùra thoirt a mach do na buill am feadh a bha 'n tea a dol mu'n cuairt, agus 's e thàinig as a' chridhealas a bha dol gu'n d'fhuair sinn aon dusan de bhuill ùra. Mar sin 's i oidhche tharbhach a bh'againn.

GLENGARRY.—A large audience gathered in the Coronation Hall on Friday evening, when the local branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach held their monthly céilidh. Mr. John MacGillivray, the president, presided, and addressed the company in a characteristic speech. A very enjoyable programme of songs, sgeulachdan, and instrumental items was proceeded with and much enjoyed. During an interval, Mr. Melville Dinwiddie, Regional Director of the B.B.C., told something of the work undertaken by his company.

INVERGORDON.—The opening meeting of the newly formed Invergordon branch was held in the Academy on Friday. Rev. D. McCallum presided, and the following officials were elected :—President, Mr. Alex. MacMillan, The Academy; secretary, Mr. John MacIver; committee—Mr. MacDonald, Glen-garry; Constable MacPhail, Constable Smith, Mr. William Ross, Mr. MacDonald, Evanton; Miss Aird, Mrs. Bryce, Mrs. MacDermid, Miss Jean MacDonald, and Miss Anna Clark.

INVERARAY.—The fortnightly meeting of the branch was held in St. Malieu Hall, and Mr. Robert Bain, president, occupied the chair in his usual courteous and efficient manner. A nicely varied programme of Gaelic songs, readings, and instrumental items, was submitted and very much enjoyed.

LOCHINVER.—A large and enthusiastic audience was present at the meeting of this branch in the Public Hall. The proceedings, which were modelled on the lines of the old traditional ceilidh, were of a most attractive nature, and each item was received with much applause. This branch has had very successful meetings, and much enthusiasm is displayed by all concerned with its activities.

OBAN.—Under the auspices of this branch, a ceilidh was held in the hall of the Old Parish Church. The chair was occupied by ex-Provost Hugh MacCowan, who addressed the meeting in Gaelic. The programme was sustained chiefly by the Luing Gaelic Choir, conducted by Mr. Peter MacDougall. Solos, duets, and part songs were rendered, and were much appreciated by a large audience. Pipe-Major Boyd's selections on the piob mhor were much enjoyed. Mr. Angus MacLeod, convener of the local Mod Committee, moved a vote of thanks to Miss Agnes Campbell, who organised the concert; to the chairman for presiding; and to the Luing Choir for coming such a long distance—at their own expense—to give them such a fine entertainment. Mr. John MacDonald, conductor of the Oban Gaelic Choir, made sympathetic reference to the death of Mr. Robert K. MacCallum, conductor and founder of the Govan Gaelic Choir, who was so well known in Oban, having acted as adjudicator at the Provincial Mod in 1930. Mr. MacCallum would be missed, continued Mr. MacDonald, not only as a conductor of outstanding ability, but also as a genial Highlander who loved the language of his forefathers, giving himself assiduously to the study of it some years ago and thereby attaining considerable efficiency in the speaking and writing of the ancient tongue.

TARBERT.—This branch held a successful open ceilidh in the Good Templar Hall, presided over by Mr. James Couper. At the outset the secretary gave an account of the branch's activities for the past year and, altogether, everything was considered entirely satisfactory, accompanied with certain successes. Mr. James Couper was re-elected president, Messrs. James McDougall and Hugh Henderson were elected vice-presidents, and Miss McDougall was re-elected to the offices of secretary and treasurer. Committee—Mrs. R. Dickie, Mrs. P. Bruce, and Messrs. P. MacSporran, James MacDougall (Cove), and James Blair. In the course of the evening tea was served. Several members sang, while Mr. Henderson's store of humorous stories delighted the gathering. At intervals country dances were engaged in with real Celtic enthusiasm, Mr. Alex. MacDougall acting as accompanist on the piano. The choir has now resumed winter practice, and the committee are anxious that the membership should be increased in order to ensure and maintain the high standard the choir has achieved.

DINGWALL.—The members of the local branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach held an enjoyable ceilidh in the Town Hall on Friday evening, when a happy time was spent in song and story of the Gael. At half-time there was a delightful surprise, when there was a service of tatties and herring, oatcakes and tea. There was a large audience, and Bailie F. W. Urquhart presided. At the close the Rev. Roderick Fraser and Mr. A. M. Ross expressed appreciation of the evening's entertainment, and thanked the artists and purveyors, and the chairman, respectively.

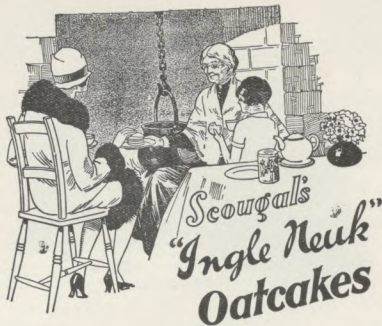
TOBAR-MHOIRE.—Chan eil e ceart a bhi daonnan a' cur seachad oidhche na ceilidh le òran agus le ceòl. Tha e feumail air uairibh a bhi a' rannsachadh ghnothaichean cudthromach, agus bha an cothrom againn airson sin air a 29mh. de'n t-Samhuinn, an uair a fhuair sinn òraid air "Mort na h-Apann" bho Iain Dòmhnallach an Obain, esan a tha deanamh leithid de dh'òbair mhaith airson ar cànan 's ar ciùil. Cha do chuir duine riamh roimhe eachdraidh na trioblaidhe so cho soilleir ann am paiper goirid Gàidhlig. Fhuair Tearlach, Gleann Iubhair, Seumas, Ailean agus MacCailein Mór an àite fein anns an dealbh. Chord a' chuis glé mhaith ris a' chuideachd, agus thug fear na cathrach, C. MacAoidh, buidheachas do'n Dòmhnallach ann an aium a' Chomunn. 'S i coimheamh de sheòrs' eile a bha 'n 'Cèilidh na Nollaige' ann an Talla Arois air an 13mh. de'n Dùdhlachd—oidhche air leth sunndach aighearach. Bha an t-Urr. A. D. MacRath, as an t-Sailein, anns a' chathair, agus dh'fhosgail e a' cheilidh le òraid a thug tlachd mòr do'n chuideachd. Thug am piobaire-màiseair Iain MacIlleathain an sin cuairt air a' phìob-mhoir, agus bha òran ghrim agus gearr-naigheachdan a' leantainn bho An Athair MacCoinn agus Alasdair Low, as an Oban; Dòmhnall Mac Ill'iosa agus Tearlach MacDhòmhnuill as an t-Sailein; agus na h-igheannan òga againn fhéin—Mairi agus Cìorsdan Chamshron agus Fionnaghal Medicott. Bha a' bhean uasal Nic Philip aig a' phiano. Thug fear na cathrach taing do gach neach a thug dhùinn a leithid de fhearas chuideachd agus toileachas intinn, agus is ann air Iain Camshron a thuit taing a thoirt do fhear na cathrach. Agus an deidh sin an danasadh!

WICK.—A successful public ceilidh was held on Friday evening, 15th December, in Wick Old Parish Church Hall, under the auspices of Wick Branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach. Mr. Donald Sinclair, J.P., bank agent, presided, and gave a happy speech. Mr. Donald Macphail, Inverness, organiser for the northern area, gave Gaelic recitations and songs, and spoke in cordial terms of the good work that has been carried on by the Wick Branch. He also told of the general objects of An Comunn and the progress that was being made. An excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music was gone through, the singers (in Gaelic) including Mr. C. Campbell, Durness, a prize-winner at the Tongue Provincial Mod. Miss Wooley, Wick, gave recitations, and Mr. Scott Sutherland played violin selections. The vocalists included Miss Macleod, Mrs. Sutherland, Miss McKenzie, Mrs. Maleham, and the Chairman. Mrs. Gilbertson was accompanist. Pupils of Mr. James Lyall gave exhibitions of Highland and other dances, and little Miss Jean Bruce neatly danced the Sailor's Hornpipe in costume. Mr. J. Christie was piper. Wick Old Parish Church Dramatic Company submitted a humorous sketch, "Bill Breaks Out." Tea was served during an interval, and a fine spirit of sociality was manifest throughout.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Summer School of Gaelic will be in Arisaig, opening on Tuesday, 17th July, and continuing until Friday, 10th August.

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Leabhar XXIX.]

An Gearran, 1934.

[Earrann 5

NA GAIDHEIL AN CANADA IS AN AMERICA.

Mar tha bliadhna an déidh bliadhna a ruith seachad tha luchd stiùraidh A'Chomuinn a' sìor fhoghlum gu bheil feum gu 'm biodh spiorad a' Ghaidheil 'g a chumail beò cho maith ris a' chànan. Tha fìor chunnart gu bheil spiorad a' Ghaidheil air fàs fann. Far am bi a' mhòr chuid riarachta le bhì a' gabhail gach nì—biadh, aodach tuarasdal, teagasg, eòlas, cead a bhì beò—bho laimh a' choigreach, tha siu 'n a' dhearbhadh gu 'n d'fhalbh an seann spiorad duineil, dùthchail, agus gu 'n tainig spiorad eile a tha leagte le cuing nach robh dualach dha. Faodaidh gur cainnt chruaidh so; ach is e an dearbhadh air fìrinn nam briathran gu bheil na ceudan, seadh na mìltean, a' fuireach coma balbh ri aghaidh gach ana-cothrom a tha a' Ghaidhealtachd a' fulang.

* * *

Linn an déidh linn bha na Gaidheil aithnichte airson gach cuideachaidh a thug iad seachad am buinnig na h-Ìmpireachd Bhreatunnaich. Ach an uair a bha iad a' cosnadh dùthchannan ùra do Bhreatainn bha iad a' chuid 's a' chuid a' call an dùthcha féin. Mar theid eachdraidh na Gaidhealtachd a sgrìobhadh gu ceart bheir linn-tean ri teachd fainear cia mar bha gnothuichean ag oibreachadh an aghaidh na Gaidhealtachd anns an ochdamh agus an

naoidheamh linn deug. A chionn gu robh prìs air cloimh mu dheas rinneadh fàsachadh air earrann de ghlinn na Gaidhealtachd gus àite farsuinn fhàgail aig na caoraich. Air sgàth buannachd mar an ceudna rinneadh frithean fhiadh de mhóran de fhearann an taoibh tuath. Bha na ceudan teaghlach a' fàgail na tìre, air an éigneachadh agus air an iomain, iad 'g an ruagadh a mach as an dùthaich, agus na tighean 'g an cur ri theine os an cinn. Is ann le gnìomharan eucorach mar so a fhuair an dùthaich a cheud lagachadh, agus a fhuair a' Ghaidhlig a cheud bhuille.

* * *

An diugh tha iomadh mìle de Ghaidheil an Canada is an Staidean Aonaichte America a tha comasach air Gaidhlig a labhairt, agus aig am bheil an seann spiorad beò 'n an com. Tha cuid dhiubh nach faca Alba riamh agus a rugadh an tìrean céin. Gidheadh fhuair iad an teagasg le beul aithris an sinnseir mu 'n dùthaich a tha dualach dhaibh. Tha an spiorad dùthchail 'g a chumail suas bho ghlinn gu glìn. Chuala mi sgeul a dhearbhas sin. Chaidh Gaidheal a Alba bho chionn ghoirid air chuairt do Chanada. Thachair e an cuideachd neach a dh'fheoraich dheth an Gaidhlig bhlasda: “An aithne dhuib Cill Fhinn?” “Is aithne gu maith,” ars' am fear-tuiris. “An aithne dhuib am fràoch gorm corcur air an tulaich os cionn na h-aibhne?” “Is aithne dhomh sin cuideachd; ach cuin a dh'fhàg thusa Cill

“Fhinn?” Fhreagair am fear eile: “Chan fhaca mise no m’ athair no mo cheanair Cill Fhinn; ach dh’fhàg mo sheannair Cill Fhinn an uair a bha e ’n a ghiullan òg.” Sin mar bha maise an fhraoch os cionn Chill Fhinn mar lòn do smuain nan Gaidheal còire sin troimh na ginealaich.

* * *

Tha na Gaidheal a’ fàs nas gainne anns an dùthaich so, agus tha an sin reusan airson am bu chòir dhuinn teannadh nas dlùithe an eòlas agus an oidheirp air na Gaidheil eile a tha a’ comhnuidh an Canada agus an America. Ri am duilich cunnartach gheibh sinn misneach bho chéile. Is mór an neartachadh gu ’n tuigeamaid nach eil ar n-àireamh cho gann is a bha sinn an dùil. Tha iomadh cearn an Canada anns am bheil Gaidhlig ’g a labhairt mar chanain coitichionn an gnothuch agus an aoradh; far a bheil na seann òrain fathast ’g an seinn mar bhe iad bho chionn ceud bliadhna anns a’ Ghaidhealtachd. Chuala mi bho chionn ghoirid duine uasal a’ seinn orain Ghaidhlig. Rugadh e fhein anns an dùthaich sin, agus rugadh ’athair an sin mar an ceudna. Is e a sheanair a dh’fhalbh a Loch Carronn iomadh bliadhna air ais. Ach dh’ionnsaich an t-ogha còir so na seann òrain, agus tha e comasach air an seinn gu gasda anns an t-seann nòs.

* * *

Tha e mar fhiachaibh oirnn-ne a tha fathast anns an t-seann dùthaich ceum a thoirt nas dlùithe ann an càirdeas ris na Gaidheil sin a tha thall thar chuan. Mar a rinn ar muinntir féin an Alba cuideachadh leis a’ chaint le bhi a’ cur A’ Chomuinn air bonn air a sgàth, dh’fhaodadh Gaidheil thall thar chuan aithris a dheanamh oirnn, agus ar n-eisimpleir a leantainn na’n ruigeamaid iad le teachdairean, agus na’m minicheamaid dhaibh an dòigh le guth pearsanta. Rinn sinne strì a chum ar càin a chur fo dhìcean lagh na rìoghachd, agus a chum ionad urramach a chosnadh dhi am foghlum na dùthcha so. Air a’ mhodh cheudna, le ar n-earail dhian is le ar n-eisimpleir ’gam brosnuchadh, dh’fhaodadh Gaidheil Chanada agus nan Rìoghachdan ùra Breatunnach thar chuantan, oidheirp dhileas a dheanamh, a chum na sochairean ceudna a thoirt a mach do ’n Ghaidhlig anns na Rìoghachdan ùra fa leth.

SIR DONALD MACALISTER.

It is with a sense of very deep loss and regret that we learned of the passing of Sir Donald MacAlister, Bart., of Tarbert. His going has made a singular impression in the world of medical science and scholarship. But there is a special reason why the members of An Comunn should mourn the death of a Highlander and friend so strong and distinguished as the late Principal and Chancellor of Glasgow University. An ardent Celt, whose emotions were warm as his intellect was powerful, he identified himself with the activities of An Comunn and with the claims of the Gaelic language. It is our proud boast that he was a Life Member of An Comunn, and a Trustee of the Feill Fund up to the day of his death.

It is also a cause for justifiable pride to the Scottish Celts that this great man was one of our number. He was an all round intellectual giant. With many men the fact of having been Senior Wrangler is alone a passport to fame. But this achievement was only one of the many feats by which Sir Donald proved his right to eminence. The year after he had gained his mathematical distinction as Senior Wrangler he was appointed a Lecturer in Natural Philosophy. It would appear that his genius was of that wonderful type which may be called versatile. He could direct the impact of his fine brain into any field of knowledge with equal zest and with equal success. He was the Admirable Crichton of the Gael.

But the conquest of one province in the universe of knowledge was not enough for this keen and capable mind. He devoted himself to medical science. In that department also his name became widely known. His high standing was amply acknowledged by the schools of medical learning throughout the world. The next sphere to which he turned his attention was educational administration. He did much original thinking in the domain of method in the world of education. He was an enthusiastic reformer in matters where he considered progress desirable. He took the wide view of the educational machinery. No tags of red tape, no faded wrappings of convention could bind the freedom of his action or of his criticism. Someone has said that he will be longest remembered as a great Principal. In Glasgow he founded twenty-two new chairs and as many senior lectureships. If he was a great

dreamer his dreams had the faculty of becoming realities.

But equally wonderful and impressive was his facile command of many languages and their literature. It was this master of a dozen tongues and more who wrote concerning Gaelic:—"Gaelic is entwined with my earliest and most sacred memories. Its tones have ever been dear to me. They awaken a responsive echo in my heart which is different in kind and degree from anything evoked by other tongues however eloquent. As a written language, particularly in its older forms, I have studied Celtic speech because I loved it. And I am not without knowledge of its rich expressiveness, its long and eventful history, and its abiding charm."

N. R.

A Perth Appreciation.

Even on short notice, it is good that an appreciation should go out from Perth in honour of Sir Donald MacAlister—a native of Perth.

In the passing of Sir Donald MacAlister, one of the most distinguished men of our time has crossed the bourne. He was alike distinguished in mathematics, medicine, literature, and as a linguist. The newspaper press of Scotland and England will to-day, and later, do honour to his eminent abilities and achievements. To Perth people Sir Donald MacAlister has been a name rather than an intimate personality. That he was a native of Perth was sufficient to all who count as to this man and that man born therein. His was an educational career that embraced in its earlier years Aberdeen and Liverpool, then later Cambridge, London, and Leipzig. Scotland received its own when he took up residence in Glasgow.

His academic honours were received from as far apart places as Aberdeen and Athens.

Sir Donald MacAlister came of Argyllshire Tarbert stock, and Campbeltown and Kintyre were as familiar to him as the Sound of Mull lighthouse. Alike as to sacred ties of home and ancestry, he never forgot the land of his Gaelic fathers. A holiday in Argyllshire was to him a real preparation for another winter's work of classes and duties galore. His genial features and ever very kindly disposed personality were never perturbed. He acquired academic distinction easily, and he gave forth ungrudgingly.

One has to go back to old-time Scotland to pick up Sir Donald MacAlister's lineage. In

far-away days, his ancestry were of Kintyre, and hereditary holders of Tarbert Castle. But commercialism entered into the life of the district and into the MacAlister family. Glasgow was a magnet for West of Scotland Highlanders long ago, as it is to-day. To engage in commercial life was the lure. Sir Donald MacAlister was the eldest son of the late Mr. Donald MacAlister of Tarbert, and was first of Glasgow and then of Perth.

In the moving westwards and then northwards, the father's name got changed into Daniell! It was so in Perth. At that time, Scottish monthly publications were all the rage in the country. Mr. Daniel MacAlister was superintendent in Perth for a number of years for a popular publishing house in Glasgow. He lived in turn at No. 2 Earl's Dykes and No. 96 Canal Street. Literature was his commercial profession, but he was a Church of Scotland man over and above. When Perth Kinnoul Street Chapel was built in 1821, Mr. Daniel MacAlister became an elder under the Rev. J. Young Walker. The chapel was an off-shoot from St. John's Church, and was a very active congregation for over twenty years. The building still stands on the west side of Kinnoull Street.

Sir Donald MacAlister was born in Perth on 17th May, 1854, while his father was an elder in Kinnoull Street Chapel. Later, Mr. Daniel MacAlister moved to Aberdeen, and later still to Liverpool.

Most Perth people had well-nigh forgotten about the MacAlister family being in Perth for years till the distinguished son began to make his name in mathematics. The culminating point was when Sir Donald MacAlister was elected Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Glasgow University, and to be later Chancellor. It was a matter of regret to many that he chose to retire to pleasant Cambridge. Scots would have loved had he taken up permanent rather than summer holiday residence in Argyllshire and the West Highlands, and more than once efforts were made to get Sir Donald to address Perth meetings. Previous engagements, or the need for rest, and much needed academic rest, caused Sir Donald MacAlister to forego the honour, although ever acknowledging his nativity. On one occasion Sir Donald MacAlister appeared at a meeting in the city.

The Gaelic Society of Perth were more fortunate. For session 1920-21, ex-Bailie Baxter, hon. secretary then, as now, entered into communication and got Sir Donald MacAlister to send a lecture to the Society. The subject was "The Gael and the Russian,"

as contrasted in literature and specially in poetry. Slav and Celtic similarities were given. A large audience assembled in the Guild Hall on the 21st October, 1920, to hear the interesting address, which, needless to say, was very much appreciated. In succeeding years, ex-Ballie Baxter has often corresponded with the late Sir Donald MacAlister, and has the original manuscript of Sir Donald MacAlister's lecture. It is also of interest to know that a cousin of Sir Donald MacAlister, Mr. A. MacAlister, resides at the present time in Abernethy, having previously farmed in the Carse of Gowrie and near Newburgh.

Sir Donald MacAlister married his kinswoman, Miss Edith MacAlister, eldest daughter of Professor Alexander MacAlister, St. John's College, Cambridge, who had maternal ties with Perth.

Sir John Young Walker MacAlister, of Liverpool and London, who was a younger brother of Sir Donald MacAlister, was also born in Perth, which gives a key to the initials.

P. B., Perth.

GAELIC SOCIETY OF PERTH.

The Gaelic Society of Perth resumed the Spring term of its session by holding a fine meeting in St. Stephen's Hall. Chief Bain presided and welcomed the audience in both Gaelic and English.

The literary business for the evening was a most interesting lecture which was sent to the Society from Colonel Alexander Fraser, LL.D., Toronto. The subject was one which was of special interest to a Perthshire audience—"A Short Account of Settlers from Perthshire in Upper Canada One Hundred Years Ago." The historical incidents covered by that era are an exciting record of happenings in which the settlers bore a considerable part. The lecture dealt also with many important persons from the County of Perth who rose to positions of eminence in the new country. Dr. Fraser, the lecturer, being himself the Deputy Minister of the Department of Public Records, has special facilities for ascertaining valuable information, and it is a matter for gratitude that the Gaelic Society is able to receive this account of Perthshire emigrants from such a reliable and excellent source.

The remainder of the evening was passed in a sociable capacity.

BARDACHD GHÀIDHLIG AN NAOIDHEAMH LINN DEUG.

Le DEORSA MARJORIBANKS.

(A' Cheud Duais, Mod 1931.)

III.

Faodar "Caoidh-Dùthcha" thoirt air na h-òrain sin 'sam bi an Gaidheal a' leigeil ruith le' fhaireachduinnean tiamhaidh 's e fàgail a dhùthcha no 'ga caoidh o thìr chéin—obair bhàrdail a tha tighinn ris gu dàimheil. Tha ceithir òrain de 'n t-seòrsa so as còir ainmeachadh còmhla agus tha iad sònruichte grinn: *An Gaidheal an Tìr chéin air Oidhche Chaluinn* (An t-ollamh Tormod MacLeòid), *Gur moch rinn mi Dugsaigh* (An Lighiche MacLachainn). *An Gaidheal a' fàgail a Dhùthcha* agus *An Gaidheal an Tìr chéin a' moladh Tìr a Dhùthchais* (Iain Caimbeul). Cha b'uilear do na h-òrain sin a bhì car coltach ri chéile, tha 'n aon phort a' ruith trompa—gach fear fo sreachd ag caoidh no 'g ionndrainn gach ni bu chaoimhe leis na chéile; na h-eòin 's an còil, na beanntan 's na gleanntan, torman nan allt, crònan thonn air tràigh, comunn caomh chairdean, a' Ghaidhlig chòir—agus fichead ni eile. Is e mar a tha gach fear fa leth a' buntainn r'a chuspair, agus na seòil-labhairt a th' aca fa leth, a tha 'gam fàgail cho tlachdmhor 'nan ceathrar—is fhiach an leughadh air a shon sin féin. Tha tlachd àraidh fuaighte ri òran an Lighiche: Cha ruigeadh esau a leas caoineadh air a' mhaduinn ghrianaich ud! 'Nuair a theirinn e an t-aonach air an do ghabh e (mar a shaoil leis).

"An sealladh mu dhéireadh air gach gleannan is bruch,"

is e air th' dol air bòrd long nan eilthreach, fhuair e teachdaireachd nach robh aige ri 'dhùthaich fhàgail idir, gu 'n d'fhuair e an Glaschu an t-àite bha dhith air. Ach bha'n t-òran deanta!

B'e so an cuspair bu dlùithe do chridhe Iain Mhic Griogair, a rinn trì orain ghasda air. Gu dearbh tha sinn a' faicinn cridheant-saighdeir fhoghaintich sin a' losgadh 'na chom le aintea a ghaoidh-dùthcha, gaol a dh' fhàg aintean comharraichte measg bàrdachd 'ama. Is e *Tìr nam Beann-Ard* an fear as measaile, ged nach eil e idir cho grinn ris an dithis eile. Tha'n Coirneal 'na eilthreach an so mar is gnàth leis, 's e moladh, fo theas nan Innseachan, chan e mhàin maise a dhùthcha ach éideadh, piobaireachd, fuil, cànan is dualchas nan Gaidheal. Tha 'nì port ceudna aige an *Ceud Fàilte do m' Dhùthaich*, ach 's e òran fìor mhór

a tha' n so, tha na smuaintean na's doimhne, na 's dùrachdaiche, 's iad air an léigil ris dhuinn air mhodh as leis fhéin gu léir, agus is taitneach sin. Chan eil "Soraigh" as drùidhtiche an cainnt nam beann na dh' fhàg e dhuinn an *Beannachd leis na Beanntan*, agus rud a b'fheàrr, a rùn suidhichte—

'S ged dh' éireadh buaireas no bàs mu 'n cuairt orm,

'S ged bhiodh an cruaidh-fhortan goirt 'gam chlaoidh,

Bidh mise dileas do thìr mo shinnseir
Le gaol nach dìobair mi-fhéin a chaoidh.

Cha chualas Gaidheal ag caoidh a dhùthcha le gearan coimhlionta mar a rinn Iain Mac'Il' Rathain ann *Am Bàrd an Canada*. Cha robh uiread 's facal maith aige r' a chantainn mu thìr 'uchd-mhacachd.

Thugadh luaidh nach beag air a' ghnè bhàrdachd so a chionn gu bheil co-cheangal cho dlùth aice ris an nì do-laimhseachaidh sin, dualchas nan Gaidheal.

Chum gainneadh bàrdachd-mara thuigsinn 's fhiach ar comhairle chur ri Coinneach Mac Leòid agus chlì sinn ann an "Duatharachd na Mara" carson a sheachainn na sàr-bhaird an cuan mar cheann-bardachd. Ach 's toil leo bhi 'nan sineadh os cionn an tìorra agus a luaidh air na tonnan 's air an teachdaireachd a bheir iad a stigh:

"Le stàirn cho cruaidh 's gun d'ghluais mac-talla

Le fuath 's a dh' aithris na fuaim;

Is toirm nan speur ag éiridh thairis

Cur séisd ri farum nan stuadh."

arsa Domhnall Mac Eacharn, 's e leigeil fhacinn ge b' oil leis, cho tèoma 's a bha 'aighe féin gu comh-fhreagairt na teachdaireachd ud; ach theid e air adhart:

Ach cainnt 'gan luaidh cha d'fhuaradh fhathast

No bàrd 'gan aithris an duan:

Cha d'thug o 'n bheul ach sgeul na h-amaid

A dh'fheuchas caitheam a' chuain.

Biodh sin mar a thogras e, chan eil 's an naoidhean linn deug ach aon fhear air an urrainn duinn "Bàrd-cuain" a thoirt, 's e sin an diadhaire Morairneach, Iain Mac Leòid, aon a bha 'fhearasal's a spionnadh corporra fhéin 'nam fìor-shamhlaidhean air neart is aigeanachd na fairge

"Nuair dh' éireadh i 'na meallaibh

'S a thìgeadh oirn le gair'"

a' bagradh a bhàta laghach a shlùgadh suas mur a b'e gun robh i

"Saibhir làn m' a bràigh'

Sùighean dlùth 'ga dùnadh."

'San iorram *Agus o theid I* tha fàileadh na mara againn anns gach sreath, buan-strì agus treubhantas nan daoine cuantach—

"Theid i ged tha 'n sruth 'na chaoiribh
'Taomadh a nuas m' a claigneann."

An *Iul an Eileanaich* tha teachdaireachd dòcha is muinighin cho maith ri grinneas cainnt a ruigeas cridhe gach maraiche nan eilean. Ach 's e *Caol Muile* a dh' fhàg comharra' ùghdair air tìr a ghràidh agus ann an cridheachan a sluaigh, agus chan eil ann ach leth-duan mara, air a dheacadh dha,

"'N sud am fasnadh an t-sléibh

A bhi feitheamh gach farpuis us strì"

's e 'gòl a stigh gach dealbh a b'àillidhe na chéile, 's a' meamhrachadh air neo-bhuannachd na beatha daonda. Tha iorram beag sundach aig Bard Ra-thuaith, agus dhùisg a' cheòlraidh so uair eile am pearsa Màiri Nic Ealair, a' deacadh *Am Maraiche 's a Leannan* a tha ruith le fonn aighearach bho thùs gu éis. Ach na dhéidh sin 's gu léir 's fheudair aideachadh nach eil ann am bàrdachd-mara an linn aon duan mór.

Ann an earrann nan *Duan 's nan Duanagan Duthcha* ged a tha grinneas agus eugsamhalachd gu leòir. siridh sinn an diomhain a' mhòralachd 's an seòl-labhairt boillsgeanta, ann a bhi dealbhadh oibrichean Nàdir, a bha comharrachadh an linn roimhe, 'nuair a bha farsuingeachd nan slabh mur gu 'm biodh 'na seilbh aig gach duine. Tha aon obair, gu dearbh, nach urrainn duinn cion-mòralachd a chur as a leth, duan mór a rinneadh air na ceithir ràidhean, no b'fhirinniche ràdh, duan air gach ràidhe, le Eobhan Mac Lachainn, duan saothrach fada, an cainnt dhomhain, dheacair, shean-gnàthaich, le sreadan de bhuaidh-fhacail a chuireadh Donnachadh Bàn fhéin fo phrèmh. Ann an seadh tha e 'g àth-shoillseachadh clìarachas nam bàrd mòra, le saoihbheas a dhealbhan agus fìor-cheutadh a h-ìomraidhean. Am foghlumach a theid troimhe gu treibhdhireach, gheibh e dearbhadh ùr air "tighean taisge dh'fhaclan gasda làn" na Gaidhlig. Ach a dh'aindeoin 'fhoirbheachd 's a thapachd tha sinn ar sàrachadh le 'robhriathrachas, le ro-phailteas amhion-chunntasan agus tha dhòigh-labhairt ann an àitean car sgitheil. Tha e toirt 'nar cuimhne Alasdair Domhnallach, gun a làn-bheòthalachd. Agus nach iongantach leinn nach eil an shìlean a' bhàird sgeimh no mòralachd no dreach nèamhaidh—aon nì ceutach—ri fhacinn 's a' Gheamhradh?—gun ach

Bi armachd nan uabhas
 Mu 'n cuairt da gach laimh
 Ri beuchdaich a reubas
 Na speuran gu h-àrd :
 Ion-stròicear a chròc-choille
 Mhór as a freumh
 Le spàthadh garbh-sgiùrsaidh
 Na dùdhlachd gun tlàths,

air a shon sin 's fheudair aideachadh nach eil
 's an linn bàrd eile as urrainn duan dùthcha
 dheanamh mar a rinn Eobhan. Cha tig duine
 mar astar dha an saoihbheas cainnt.

Buinidh urram do Iain Mac an Rothaich
 air son gun tug e dhuinn an aon duan dùthcha
 's an d'aidich bàrd Gaidhealach gu 'm faca e
 leasachadh air an dùthaich o 'n a chaidh àrach
 innte. So rann aige bho *Oran Dùthcha* 'na
 litreachadh eibhinn féin—

'S deagh fhearann ùr, a rinneadh le mór
 shaoth'r

Bu chruai bhlàran fraoich, agus mòintich,
 'Usiomadh leathad cruaidh, bha riamh gun seo,
 gun bhuaidh

Le òg-ghiuthas uain' air chòmhdach.

Airson na codach eile dheth chan eil mórán
 bardachd-dùthcha a tha mar gun canamaid a'
 seasamh air a cois fhéin, nach eil cuspairean
 eile, mar a tha ann moladh nan laithean 's
 nan armunn a dh'aom, fonn caoidh an dila-
 racachaidh, air a feadh. Tha'n duan air *Loch*
Àic aig Bard Loch Fine gu sònruichte drùidh-
 teach, tha blas saoghal nan sìthichean a'
 ruith troimhe. Tha *An t-Eilean Muileach*
 aig Dughall Mac Phàil ro-aithnichte, mar a
 tha còir aice bhi, ged nach biodh ach air sgàth
 na rainn so—

B 'e 'n sòlas-inntinn leam a bhi 'g éisdeachd
 Rì coisri bhinn-ghuthaich, ghrinn a' Chéitein,
 A' seinn gu sunndach an dlùth's nan geugan—
 A' Choil' fo liath-dhealt, 's a' ghrian ag éiridh !

Leanaidh sinn Murchadh Mac Leòid le tlachd
 is sunnd troimh *Eilean an Fhraoich* ach am
 bheil facal ann nach freagradh ri ceàrn sam
 bith eile de 'n Ghaidhealtachd a cheart cho
 maith ri Leòdhas, mach bho “Bha i riamh
 'a an Taobh Tuath?” Chan ionann 's Calum
 Mac Phàrlain ann an *Tìr ur Gràidh* :

Chan e Ceann-tìr, no Ìle gorm an fheòir,
 Druim-Albann àrd, Ceann-tàil, no Eilean
 Leodhas :

Cha ghleann, cha chrìoch, cha sgìre bheag no
 mhòr

Mu'm bheil mo cheòl 's mo rann ;
 Ach Tìr nan treun, gu léir, o dheas gu tuath . . .

“*Maduinn Shamhradh*” bha sud, chuir Niall
 Mac Leòid falluinn Bàrd Ghlinn Urchaidh uime

car seal, 's dh'fhàg e dhuinn duanag-dùthcha
 samhlach, iomlan, 'sam bheil a h-uile sreath
 a' deann-ruith le aoibheas gach dùile am
 blàths na gréine 's am fialachd a' Chruithfhir.
 Tha' cheart aoibheas ri fhaotainn ann am
Maise Latha Bealltuinn aig a' Bhàrd Lathurnach,
 ach tha 'n rannachd na 's stolda : tha tìsalachd
 smuain is cainnte aige an so agus an *Atha* 's
 a *Bruachan*.

Chan eil an *Duan-cogaidh* ach ainneamh agus
 chan iarramaid an còrr, oir ge eireachdail,
 brosnuchail a sheòrsa, foghnaidh na dh'fhoghnas
 dheth. Is e an duan as iomraitiche th'againn
Blàr na h-Ephit (1801) le Alasdair Mac
 Ionmhuinn, agus is math a thig dha-san, a
 theabadh fhàgail e fhéin mar mharbh air a'
 bhlàr, a' chomhrag gharbh-bhuilleach ud a
 dheanamh neo-bhàsmhor, rud a rinn e ann an
 cunntas beòthail smiorail air euchdan nan
 reiseamaidean a chaidh ri aghaidh-bualaidh,
 ann an cainnt churanta, dheòthasaich. Chan
 eil *Blàr na h-Olaind fad'* air dheireadh air an
 fhear so. Mar bhàrd cogaidh chan eil roimhe
 's na dhéidh na bheir bàrr-urram air Alasdair.
 Tha dàn-cogaidh eile againn far an lugha
 fiughair ris, aig a' Bhàrd Mhuileach Dughall
 Mac Phàil—*Cath Alma*, 's am bheil caochladh
 fhòrtan agus buaidh nan co-fheachdan 's a
 cheann thall air an toirt gu taisbeanach fa
 chomhair ar sùilean. Faodar rann gach fir a
 choimeas an so :

(Blàr na h-Eiphit).

'S cas a throm an ruaig orra
 Cho cruaidh 's a chualas riamh,
 Bha Abercrombie suas riutha
 Le shluagh a dh'fhuasgail fial ;
 Mar bhiodh am baile bhuanach iad
 Le canain air a chuartaichadh,
 Bha barrachd dhùit 's h-naighichean
 'S a dh'fhuaraich air an t-sliabh.

(Cath Alma).

Tharruing Raglan 'us Canrobert
 Na fir chogaidh uasal
 Am feachd shluagh taghta air an adhart
 Dhol ri aghaidh bualaidh ;
 Ach ged bha Sasunnaich is Frangaich
 Clis neo-mhall 'san tuasaid
 'S iad na Gaidheil rinn a bheàrn
 A chuir an là gu buadhach.

Rinn Iain Mac Phaidin obair bharraichte 's
 an earrainn so, le *Blàr Allt a' Bhonnaich* agus
Blàr Drochaid Shruibheas. 'S an darna dà
 tha 'm bàrd car mì-shona ann an taghadh a
 dhòigh-rannachd, a tha toirt 'nar cuimhne
 “Tam o' Shanter” gun taing dhuinn ; mach
 o sin tha ar bàrd iol-bheusach aig àirde a

bhuadhan 's an dà dhàn so. Chan eil dith gleusaidh no taghaidh air a Ghaidhlig-san; tha fearalas a chaimnt agus deasachd a shamlaidhean 'gar toirt air ais gu toiseach an linn.

Tha sinn a' tighinn a nis gus an roinn sin de ar bàrdachd a fhuair a gineadh ann an cor atharraichte sluagh na Gaidhealtachd 's an naoidheamh linn deug, agus tòisichidh sinn leis an Di-larachadh o'n is e a dh'fhàg an athailt bu mhotha air bàrdachd an linn. 'Nuair a chuimhniceas sinn meud is cruadhas na troimhe-chéile sin chan iongnadh leinn na bàird a bli 'g aithris cho tric air na féidh 's na caoraich mhaola, na fardaichean 'n am fàsach, na clobairéan Gallda, an lárach fo 'n fheanntag agus gach àireamh-fhacal eile air am bheil sinn cho eòlach. Is ann a tha 'n t-iongnadh oirnn nach eil mallachadh a' faotainn aite na 's sònruichte 'nam bàrdachd. Is neònach 's is ionmholta an stuamachd a tha iad a' nochdadh— a' chuid as mo dhiubh. Tha e eibhinn, cuideachd, mar a tha 'n ciobair Gallda—samhladh uile-làthaireach an aimhleis—ag giùlan leatrom an sgiùrsaidh: nach do choisinn e làn-oran dha fhéin! Fichead rann bho Ailein Dall, an t-òran is fhaide, is tràithe, is sgaitiche, is coimhlionta th'againn air a' ghnòthach, an t-aon òran do 'n gabhar beagan coire fhaighinn a thaobh iomchuidheachd. Chan eil geus ann am màla na ceòlraidh so air nach cluich e— tha na Gaidheil 's an cinn fo fhliadh, tha feadaireachd nan Gall 's gach gléid, cha chluinnear geum ann am buaile, chan éisdear luinneas no duanag, dh' fhalbh gach pòsadh, threig gach banaid:— tha so gu maith 's gu ro-mhaith; ach nuair a their e "Cha mharbhar maoiseach no meann, 's dh'fhuadaich sgrìachail Ghall na féidh— tha fear na cròice air chall, chaidh gach eilid as mang as," saoilidh sinn gu bheil e air chùl a naigheachd. Le uile theachd-gearr, neo-arthaing mar eil againn an so òran mòr, tùsail, bearradach, as am feumar lan-cheithreamh a thoirt:

Nuair shuidheas dithis no trìuir
'S an taigh-òsd' an cùis 'bhi réidh,
Chìtear aig toiseach a' bhùird
Chobair agus cù na dhéidh;

Bu chòir a thilgeadh an cùil,
'S glùn a chur am beul a chléibh,
Iomain a mach thun an dùin
'S gabhadh e gu smiùradh féin.

(*Ri Leantainn.*)

COMUNN BADGES.

Members can now be supplied with Badges direct from Head Office; price 2/7½, post free.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF GAELIC, 1934.

The Summer School of Gaelic will be held this year at Arisaig, from Tuesday, 17th July, to Friday, 10th August, inclusive. The Classes will be held in the R.C. School, kindly granted by the Education Committee of the Inverness County Council. All prospective students are requested to make arrangements for rooms well in advance.

THE CLASSES.

Morning.

Senior Gaelic Class—Miss M. D. MacQueen, Oban.

Junior Gaelic Class—Miss Annie Johnston, Barra.

Afternoon.

Celtic Art Class—Miss MacBride, D.A., Glasgow.

Evening.

Gaelic Singing Class—Mr. Neil Orr, F.E.I.S., Gilmerton.

CLARSACH.

A Class for instruction in Clarsach playing will be held if a sufficient number of pupils enrol. Application should be made to the Secretary of the Clarsach Society, Miss E. L. O. Taylor, Glencairn, Dunblane.

FEES.

Full Course, including morning, afternoon, and evening Classes, 30/-. Celtic Art Class only, 15/-. Singing Class only, 5/-. Clarsach Class, £1 1/-.

ENROLMENT.

Intending students are advised to enrol early, and to send their names and addresses to Mr. Neil Shaw, 212 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2. Fees are preferably sent to him in advance, but may alternatively be paid to the teachers at the opening of the School.

LODGINGS.

Students must obtain their own lodgings in advance. They may obtain assistance in so doing by writing to the local Secretary, Mr. Simon P. MacDonald, Arisaig R.C. School, Arisaig, Inverness-shire.

TEXT BOOKS.

SENIOR CLASS.

Reid & MacLeod's Elementary Course, 2/6. Blackie's Gaelic Reader, Leabhar IV., 2/-. An Dileab, 1/6. A Gaelic Dictionary.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Reid & MacLeod's Elementary Course, 2/6.
An Ceud Cheum (Blackie & Son), 6d.
Leabhar na Cloinne Bìge, 7d.

SINGING CLASS.

A' Chòisir Chitùil, 3/-.
Orain a' Mhòid XI., 1/-.
1934 Mòd Choral Leaflet, 4d.
High School Singer, Books 1 and 2, by L. C. Venables (Curwen), 1/6 each.

AN EASAG.
(The Pheasant.)

Is eun coigreach an easag, agus thugadh do' n dùthaich so an àm cogadh na Croise e bho'n aird-an-ear. Ged tha an dùthaich so a còrdadh ris glé mhaith cha mhaireadh e beò cho fada mur bitheadh na badan coille a tha air an cur an sud 's an so air son fasaigh. Tha meas mór aig sealgairean air an eun so, agus mar a bhithas an t-sid ro fhuar tha biadh laimhe air a thoirt da. Anns an Earrach, aig am nedaichidh tha mórán de na h-uibhean aig na h-easagan air an cur fo chearc-an-tighe a chum an gur. Mar tha na h-eoin òga air an àrach mar sin tha iad glé chàla, ach an uair a dh'fhasas iad mór itealaichidh iad air falbh do na coilltean.

Is e an easag aon de na h-eoin fhiadhaich as bòidhe anns an dùthaich so; tha 'itean air an dathadh le uaine, dearg, purpur, agus dubh. Tha itean 'earbuill fada agus ro ghrinn. A réir mar tha mhòrchuid de coin eile chan eil a chearc-easaige air a sgèdachadh cho grinn 's a tha an coileach.

Is ann air an làr am bitheantas a tha an nead, air fhòlach le toman air chor-eiginn, air a dheanamh de dhuilleach agus de itean. Tha na h-uibhean soilleir-dhonn agus bho dheid gu fìched air uairean anns an nead.

Air feasgar ciùin, no ann an àite fàsail feadh an latha faodar na h-easagan fhaicinn a spìoladh dlùth air coille. Tha iad glé choimheach agus cha tèid iad fada air falbh bho an ionad-folaich.

Is eun ro-mheasail an easag, araon air son a bhòidheid agus blasdach na feola, air an aobhar sin tha e glé luachmhor aig luchd seilg. Tha sealg nan eun so a tòiscachadh anns an Damhair agus air oighreachdan farsuinn tha faoghaidcan easag cumanta mu 'n àm so de 'n bhliadhna, aig am bi othail mhoir am measg nan sealgairean, le an cuid eunadairean, an gillean-seilg agus an coin.

FÌLEANACH.

LITIR GUS AN FHEAR EAGAIR.

Fhir Iomhainn,—Ghlac mulad agus mighean ro mhór mi an uair a leugh mi mu dheidhinn Loch Lagain anns an earrainn mu dheireadh de 'n "Ghaidheal." Las e teine 'n am chridhe, agus tha mi 'n dùil gun las e teine ann an cridhe gach fir a leughas e. Chan eil feum a nis a bhi 'caoidh, oir chaidh an sgrios a dheanamh. Is e brosnuchadh catha is freagarraiche dhuinn oir mur eirich muinntir na dùthcha theid an sgrios air aghart gus am bi maise agus boidhchead na Gaidhealtachd air am milleadh gu buileach.

Canaidh iad gum bheil am milleadh so feumail ma tha e airson cosnadh a thoirt do 'n t-sluaigh, ach chan eil so ach chum ar mealladh gus am faigh iad cead an toil fhein a dheanamh air an dùthaich. Is beag an cosnadh no am buannachd a gheibh muinntir na Gaidhealteachd as. Ach is mór an call, agus call nach gabh leasachadh, ma chailleas iad maise agus àilleachd na dùthcha a tha tarraing sluaigh bho iomallan na talmhainn.

Tha e 'n a chùis nàire do 'r ard Riaghladh a cheadaich a leithid so de sgrios air an dùthaich an àite a bhi gabhail càram, agus a' tearnadh oighreachd an t-sluaigh bho shannt choigreach.

Na Gaidheal bhochda—"sheas iad an dùthaich anns gach cùis agus càs," agus tha an dùthaich a nis an làmban an sgriosadair—chaill sinn iomadh rud re ar n-eachdraidh. Tha ar cànan ann an cunnart, agus ma tha ar dùthaich gu bhi air a shladh sìos le craos glàmbach nan coigreach theid sinn fodha.

Chan ann leis a Bheairt-Innleachd a theid a' Ghaidhealtachd ath-nuadhachadh.

Co a shìideas an sgàl mu dheireadh air còrn catha nam Fiann,

Is mise le spéis,

A. MACAOIDH.

Capetown, South Africa, 3/1/34.

PRIZES BY DUNDEE HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

The Highland Society of Dundee is offering Kennedy Fraser Book Prizes for Gaelic solo singing at the Dundee Musical Festival, on Thursday, 11th May, 1934. The songs to be sung at the competition are: (1) "Ailean Duinn" (any key), arranged Kennedy Fraser; and (2) "The Dowerless Maiden" (any key), arranged Kennedy Fraser.

Entry forms for competition can be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. A. Mortimer, 31 Murraygate, Dundee. All entries to be in by 31st March, 1934. Competition open to all who may be interested.

This competition was started by the Highland Society of Dundee, and not by the Musical Festival Committee.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Executive Council of An Comunn Gàidhealach was held in the Waverley Hotel, Stirling, on Friday, 26th January. The president, Dr. Neil Ross, C.B.E., presided, and the following members were present:—

Robert Bain, Glasgow; John M. Bannerman, B.Sc., Balmaha; W. D. Barclay, Glasgow; Mrs. Barron, Glasgow; Capt. A. R. Campbell, O.B.E., Glasgow; Mrs. Barnley Campbell of Ormidale; Charles Campbell, M.B.E., Glasgow; Captain George I. Campbell of Succoth; Mrs. Iain Campbell (Airds); Mrs. J. R. Colquhoun, Glasgow; Neil Campbell Colquhoun, Glasgow; Mrs. J. B. Dunlop, Glasgow; Mrs. S. C. B. Edgar, Glasgow; Alexander Fraser, Glasgow; Col. A. D. Greenhill Gardyne of Glenforsa; Miss Lamont of Knockdow; Sir Alex. N. MacEwen, Inverness; Miss Ann MacGillivray, Glasgow; Hector M. MacIvor, M.A., Edinburgh; John MacIntyre, Glasgow; Mrs. MacKintosh of Balvraid; Alastair C. MacLaren, Dalmally; Malcolm MacLeod, Glasgow; Miss Sybil MacLeod, Glasgow; Mrs. MacNaughton of Ardochiaranbeg; George E. Marjoribanks, Sonachan; Mrs. Menzies, Aberfeldy; Lord James Stewart Murray, Ballinluig; Neil Orr, F.E.I.S., Edinburgh; Dr. Donald Ross, Lochgilphead; Ronald Scott, Perth; Colin Sinclair, Ph.D., Glasgow; John H. Smith, Glasgow; Mrs. Stewart (Fasnadoich), Ayr; A. M. Sweet, Skelmorlie; Rev. Donald Thomson, B.D., Killin; George Thomson, M.A., Glasgow. In attendance—Robert MacFarlane, C.A., Treasurer; Neil Shaw, General Secretary, and Hugh MacPhee, assistant to the Secretary.

The president made sympathetic reference to the death of Sir Donald MacAlister and to his long connection with An Comunn as one of the original Feill Trustees. Dr. Ross said the Gaelic and English speaking worlds had lost a great ornament by his death. The Council agreed to convey their sympathy to Lady MacAlister in her bereavement.

A Minute of the previous meeting was read and approved.

A Minute of meeting of the Finance Committee was read and adopted on the motion of the convener, Mr. Alex. Fraser.

The Education Committee reported on arrangements for the Summer School of Gaelic, and expressed An Comunn's appreciation of the action of the B.B.C. in instituting a series of broadcast lessons in Gaelic by Mr. John A. Nicolson, M.A. The Minute was adopted.

A Minute of the Publication Committee was read. The committee recommended that An Comunn cordially welcome the proposal to form a Scottish Gaelic Text Society, that it should join such a society and commend it to the support of its

members. They further recommended that the president, the convener, and the Rev. Malcolm MacLeod be appointed to represent An Comunn at the preliminary meeting to be held on an early date. The committee recommended that An Comunn guarantee the sum of £100 towards the cost of publication by the National Bible Society of a parallel Gaelic and English New Testament. On the motion of the convener, Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, the Minute was adopted.

The Propaganda Committee reported on the work of the Northern and Southern Sub-Committees, which was considered highly satisfactory. Sir Alexander MacEwen made reference to the teaching of Gaelic in Gaelic-speaking areas. He felt convinced that in these areas Gaelic should be placed on an equal standard with English, and in non-Gaelic speaking areas it should be on an equal standard with the languages taught, other than English. He submitted this for the serious consideration of the committees concerned. On the motion of the convener, Mr. Charles Campbell, the Minute was adopted.

A Minute of the Art and Industry Committee was read. The committee expressed satisfaction that the Propaganda Committee had considered the suggestions made to them by this committee to induce a greater co-operation between the committees, and that it had been agreed to assist through the organisers referring to Celtic Art at their meetings. Sir Alexander MacEwen referred to the Special Committee on Rural Industries set up by the Scottish National Development Council, and he suggested that the attention of the Development Council should be directed to the work of the Art and Industry Committee. On the motion of Miss Lamont of Knockdow, the Minute was adopted.

The Mod and Music Committee reported that arrangements for the Mod at Oban were proceeding satisfactorily. The committee had under consideration the appointment of judges for the Oban Mod, and progress had been made with the syllabus for the 1935 Mod. On the motion of Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, convener, the Minute was adopted.

Two Minutes of Clann an Fhraoich Committee were read, and these reported on the progress made towards the establishment of Comunn na h-Oigridh. The Minutes were adopted on the motion of Mr. George F. Marjoribanks, convener.

A Minute of the Advisory Committee was read and adopted.

A Minute of the Canadian Tour Sub-Committee was read. Encouraging reports had been received from the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton. It was recommended to continue the remit to enable the committee to obtain fuller information, and to see what local arrangements can be made to ensure the success of the deputation. The committee further recommended that, subject to these arrangements being satisfactorily made, a grant shall be given sufficient to cover the cost of four or more delegates for a period of six weeks. A very cordial vote of thanks was accorded Sir Alexander MacEwen for his work in securing information for the committee. The Minute was adopted.

Mr. Robert Bain put forward some suggestions with a view to facilitate the work of carrying through the National Mod, and these will be considered by the Mod and Music Committee.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

CRAOBH SGAOILEADH.

An Airde Tuath.

Air iarrtas Còisir na h-Oigridh, Inbhirnis, fhritheil am Fear Deilbhe aig cuirm de'n oigridh air an 11mh là de'n Dùdlachd, agus an uair a bha an fheadhainn bheaga seachd sgìth ag cluich 'sa dannsadh thug am Fear Deilbhe seachad na duaisean a choisinn iad aig Mòd Dùthchail Inbhirnis 'sa bhliadhna chaidh seachad. Chaidh deich duaisean fichead a thoirt seachad air an fheasgar sin agus is ann air a' chloinn a bha a' phròis a' tarraing dachaidh leis na choisinn iad.

Tha oidheip 'ga deanamh aig an àm so air son Mòd Dùthchail a chur air chois an Inbhirpheofharain agus bha coinneamh aig luchd a' Chomuinn agus aig an Fhear Dheilbhe anns a' bhaile sin bho cheann ghoirid. Tha am Fear Deilbhe ris a' chòrr fìosrachaidh fhaotainn mu dheidhinn choisirean agus luchd farpais eile mu'n teid a' chùis a chur gus an dara taobh.

Air a' 15mh là de'n Dùdlachd fhritheil Mgr. MacPhàil aig Cuirm-chiùil an Inbhir-ùig, agus ged nach 'eil mòran Gàidhlig r'a chluinntinn air sràidean a' bhaile tha meas mór aig an t-sluagh air cànan an slànre.

Tha cròilean Gàidhlig co-cheangailte ris a' mheur so bho cheann bhliadhnachan, agus air an doigh sin tha obair mhaith 'ga deanamh 'sa bhaile.

Thadhail am Fear Deilbhe aig Braigh Ghlinn Urchadain air an 21mh là de'n Dùdlachd. Bha am Maighstir Sgoil 'na Fhear-tighe aig a' cheilidh agus bha feasgar togarrach, caidreach aca comhla. Air an oidhe an deidh sin chumadh cuirm-chiùil fo riaghladh meur Inbhir-garaidh. Bha a' Mhgd. Mairead NicDhòmhnaill comhla riutha agus trì còisirean-ciùil maille rithe. Fhuair iad pailteas òran Gàidhlig is aithris agus thogadh suim mhaith airgid air son cuideachadh le paidheadh cosdais a' chròilean-chiùil.

Air an 29mh là fhritheil Mgr. MacPhàil aig Cuirm-chiùil an Cille Chumein ach a thaobh is gu'n robh an t-àm cho faisg air a' Bhliadhn' Ur cha robh an cruinneachadh cho mór is a bu mhaith leo.

Tha Frith-chomhairle shonraichte aig an àm so a' beachdachadh air cor na Gàidhlig am baile Inbhirnis, agus air son cothrom a thoirt do chairdean na càineine tha ceilidh ri bhi ann a dh' aithghearr far nach bi facal ach Gàidhlig r'a chluinntinn. Tha feum mór air coinneimh de'n t-seòrsa so anns a' bhaile.

Tha am Fear Deilbhe aig an àm so air chuairt an Cataibh agus chumadh coinneamhan cheana an Eirabol, Brùra, Dòirneach, Loch an Inbhir, an Druimbeag agus an Stòrr. Tha ocd meur dheug de'n Chomunn anns an t-Siorramachd so.

An Airde Deas.

Bha coinneamh de Chomhairle Dheasaich a' Chraobh-sgaoidh cruinn an seòmar-gnothaich a' Chomuinn air feasgar Di-mairt, an 23mh là de 'n Fhaoilteach, agus bha mòran de na buill an làthair, le Mgr. Donnchadh MacCaluim, am Fear Gairme, anns a' chathair.

Thug Mgr. MacGille Sheathanaich, am Fear Deilbhe, iomradh air a chuairtean air feadh nam meuran agus bha fathunn aige air coinneamhan taitneach am Baile Bhòid, 's an Apuinn Lathurnach, an Duror, am Meadarloch agus an Tobarmhoire. Ann am Baile Bhòid bha e 'na fhear-cathrach aig ceud cheilidh na Bliadhn' Uire. Bha mu dha cheud gu leth an làthair agus dh' eisid iad uile le mòr thlachd ri sgeul a' Chomuinn. Tha am meur so a nis ocd bliadhna fichead a dh'aois agus ré na h-uine sin bha na buill

a' strìth gu treun ann an aobhar na cànan. Tha an Cròilean Gàidhlig a chuireadh air bonn cho math ri sè bliadhna fichead air ais ann am bith fhathast agus a' deanamh obair mhaith. Chliuthaicheadh do'n Rùnaire meas na Comhairle a chur an cèill do'n mheur so air son na h-oibre ionmholta a thàtar a' coimhionadh ann measg nan Gall. Ann am meuran Lathurna tha na buill dicheallach 'nan uile oidheirpean a thaobh na cànan, agus dh' aontaicheadh aon de luchd-teagaisg ciùil a' Chomuinn a chur do'n taobh sin. Tha iad uidheamaichte mar tha air son na h-oibre.

Thugadh gu aire na Comhairle meud na saothrach a tha Comunn Ghearrloch is Loch Bhraoin ag cur an cèill leis a' Mhòd a tha iad ag cur air adhart gach bliadhna a chum an oigridh fhein a mhisneachadh ann an cleachdadh na Gàidhlig. Bha Mgr. MacCaluin, am Fear Gairme, agus Mgr. Eachann MacDhughail, aon eile de bhuill na Comhairle, 'nam breitheamhan aig a' mhòd so. Dh' iarradh air an Rùnaire taing dhurachdaich na Comhairle a leigeil ris do'n Chomunn so air son an dealais a thaobh na Gàidhlig. Thaghadh riochdairean gu frithealadh aig Mòd Céilidh Ard Sgoil Ghlaschu agus aig Mòd Comunn Ghaidheal Phaislig.

Leughadh litir bho Mgr. Seòras Marjoribanks a' toirt iomraidh air cuirmean a chumadh an Tigh an Uillt, Sonachan agus 's an Oban far an d'fhoillsicheadh an Dealbh-chluich "Am Briuthas Beag." Leis a so rinn iad mòran brosnachaidh an aobhar na Gàidhlig anns na ceàrnan so.

Dh' fhiosraich a' Chomhairle, le mòr thoileachas, gu'n robh oidheirp 'ga dheanamh a chum Mòd a bhi air a chumail an Ile air a' bhliadhna so agus shocraicheadh, na'm biodh feum air, aon de luchd-teagaisg ciùil a' Chomuinn a chur do'n eilean.

Rinn a' Chomhairle sgrùdadh air cunntas obrach an luchd-teagaisg agus bha iad gu léir riarachta leis na bhàtar a' deanamh 'nan dleasan na fa leth anns na h-aitean 's an robh iad a saothrachadh. Tha a' Bhean Uasal Nic Dhomhnaill a' teagasg an taobh an ear Arainn far am bheil mòr luach 'ga chur air teagasg na cànan. Am beagan lùithean bidh i a' dol gu taobh eile an eilein a ghiulan air aghaidh an dleasais cheudna. Tha a' Mhgn. Nic Mhàrtainn ri obair mhaith ann am Muile agus anns a' Mhorairne, agus tha Mgr. Uisdean Mac-Gilleathain am measg seann luchd eòlais an Dailriada.

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

We are receiving very gratifying reports on Gaelic matters in Canada. In a recent issue we referred to the formation of a Ladies' Gaelic Choir in Vancouver, and Miss Margaret MacIsaac, the Secretary, who is closely connected with South Uist, informs us that at the Jubilee Celebrations of the Gaelic Society of Vancouver at which the Choir made their debut, they were so well received that there is now a prospect of a Gaelic Mod being held in the City. Mr. Tom Lawrie, one of our Mod Gold Medallists, who will be remembered by many of our members, is one of the founders of the Choir.

* * *

Writing from Princeville, Ontario, the Rev. Norman MacDonald, a native of Staffin, Skye, who was for some time Assistant in St. Columba Church, Glasgow, informs us that on his appointment to his present charge he received numerous requests for a Gaelic service. This was held on a recent Sunday morning and the Church was full to over-flowing. The congregation included many visitors who came from a wide area, several of whom travelled twenty miles to be present. Mr. MacDonald who knows the districts of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario well, informs us that Gaelic is still very much alive in these places.

* * *

This year again the Gairloch and Lochbroom Association have promoted a junior Mod. This Mod had now become an annual event, and a pleasing feature is the interest taken by the young folk and their parents in its success. The proceedings were conducted entirely in Gaelic and in both the oral and solo competitions the children gave a very good account of themselves. This Association is to be complimented on their encouragement to the children to become acquainted with the language and to appreciate the heritage that is theirs. Arrangements are also made for the continuance of the Mods of the High School Ceilidh and the Paisley Highlanders' Association, which will be held shortly.

* * *

Following the death of Mr. Robert MacCallum, the Govan Gaelic Choir and the Paisley Gaelic Choir were bereft of their Conductor. The Govan Choir have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Patrick Sandeman to continue Mr. MacCallum's work. Mr. Sandeman is very well known in Musical Circles in and

around the City and for several years he has acted as conductor of the Western Light Opera Club. We welcome him to our midst and hope he will enjoy his work with the Govan Choir.

Mr. Duncan Morrison, who will be known to our members as one of the official accompanists at the Mod, has been appointed Choir Master at Paisley, and we also wish him every success in his labours.

* * *

In connection with the Celtic Post Cards which we have in stock we would again solicit the support of our readers in their disposal. These cards are now on sale in penny packets of ten cards and if our members were to enquire for them at their Stationers, it would not only assist the sales but also very much help in making them known in the trade. With their Celtic ornamentation they serve as a useful and serviceable agency in introducing this distinctive Art to those not already familiar with it. These cards may, of course, be obtained direct from this office.

* * *

It is to be hoped that our Branches will take an interest in the new Celtic Art Competition at the forthcoming Mod for a drawing of an old Celtic sculptured stone to which competitors may have access. There must be many of these relics in several parts of the Highlands to which attention has not been directed, and a few notes of the locality, together with incidents historical or legendary which may be associated with them, would considerably add to the attractiveness of the Competition.

This year also the Art and Industry Committee have introduced a competition in Metal Work. There are three prizes offered in this class, the first being one of the Celtic Art Rugs made by fisher girls in Ness, Lewis. These Rugs are valued at £5. They are hand made and the design is characteristically Celtic, blended in harmonious colourings.

* * *

A short time ago we referred to the number of new Songs by our modern bards which are now to be heard, and further evidence of this was provided at one of the Meetings of Ceilidh nan Gaidheal recently. The usual musical programme which follows the lectures was sustained by four singers, and, between them, they sang no less than twelve unpublished songs, several of which were heard for the first time. This is rather noteworthy.

We are often asked for a book of Gaelic Duets and one of the best publications in which these may be found is "Coisir na Cloinne." This book is not so well known as it deserves to be. It is an excellent little compendium of popular Gaelic songs and includes many solo puirt-a-beul pieces. It is very moderately priced at sixpence and it is a publication that should be in the hands of every Gaelic singer.

* * *

For the information of Branch Secretaries we would mention that a new supply of Branch Rules have been prepared. These are also made to serve as Membership Cards, and have been printed in five different colours so as to make them available for successive years without creating any confusion as to the Session to which they apply. They also contain the Constitution for Branches as approved by the Executive Council. The price remains the same—3/6 per 100.

* * *

The Gaelic broadcast lessons conducted every alternate Wednesday evening by Mr. John A. Nicolson, M.A., have aroused much attention. Following the first lesson, appreciative letters and orders for the text books necessary for the course were received from such places as Paris, London, Kent, Wales, Midland Counties of England, North of Ireland, and from all parts of Scotland from John O' Groats to the Mull of Galloway. It is safe to say that at no other period in history were there so many students acquiring the language.

AOIR AN LEISGEAN.

(An Uiseag a' labhairt).

Air stucan neul an aird nan speur, bha 'n uiseag ghleusda canntaireachd,
'Cho pronnas 's cho dlùth 's a bha na cuir, cha b-urrainn mis' an cunntas dhuibh.
Nuair rinn i tearnadh uidh air 'n uidh, 's a laidh i anns an fhionn-dairnich.
An deidh dhi tacan thoirt 'n an nead, dh'fhalbh i thoirt fead do'n Lunndaire.
Thànaig i air sgeith as dh' eisd i car tacain,
Bhioraich i a suil a 's sheall i null far a bhacain;
As a ribheid a bha binn, nach robh tinn leis a chnatan
Rinn i searmon cho briagh 's ged a dhiannt 'i'n Ardechatan,

•Si ag ràdh:

“Faillt ’ort fhir mo ghaoil, tha thu daoman fo ’n phlaide;

Cha ’n fhaod gu ’m bheil thu slàn, bho nach dh’ fhàg thu do leaba;”

“Maoir” ars’ esan “tha slàn gu leoir, ach thainig clò de ’n chadal.”—

“Clò do ’n chadal” ars’ an uiseag “duisealan do chlaigeann;

’S e bhi laidhe anns a’ mhaduinn fada chuir an leisg ort;

Cion bhi smaointeachadh air maitheas, chuir a bhathais sheasg ort;

Nach loisg sibh fùdar air a’ mhullach, feuch an cuir sibh clisg air,

’S a chuir air aillort anns an t-slaod, ’s taomaibh cuinneag uisg ’air;

Bu tu aogas Fear-mo-thighe, ad laidheagan air t’uillinn;

Bith’ do choiceir gann am bliadhna, ’s chau fhiach dhuit a bhi ri mullan.”

“Mu’r fhiach” ars’ esan “ni e caomhnadh saothrachadh do ’n mhuilleann.”

Thuirr ise “Dhi-chuimhuich thu radh, bidh tamh air do chi-shlugain.”

“Heich” ars’ esan “Tha mi sgith” ’s shin e chorp sa chneadail,

’S mu ’n gann a chunntaiseadh tu tri, bha ’n giomanach na chadal.

Thuirr ise ’s fearg oirre gu ’n chleith, “Cha ’n fheith sinn riut nas fhaide,

Mu ’r toir achmhasan ort eiridh, fiachaidh sinn dhuit maide;

Buail feuch an gluais, buail e nas truime;

Ruisg feuch an duisg, ruisg e nas luime;

Teannaich e fo ’n chùl, feuch an lùb thu nas truime,

Tarruinn dheth an lùrach, ’s gach clùd a tha uime.

Drid il o, ho robho gheallaidh

Callan air a’ chré ’s ann tha bheist air dol a dholaidh,

Piocairtich le lùdaig na mùsgan a’ shealladh;

Ach fuaidach as a’ mhaol-cheann, na smaointeannan collaidh”

“’S i ag radh “Co air bidh do shinnsir, ’s cinnteach nach Mac Calman thu.”

’S leum i do ’n iarmailt a ’seinn, cho fonnmhor binn ri Salmadair.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY CELTIC SOCIETY.

At the meeting held on Saturday, 13th January, a proposal of outstanding interest and importance was laid before the Society. A letter from Professor Watson was read to the Society by the Secretary, in which the claims of the proposed Scottish Gaelic Text Society were set before the members, and an invitation extended to them to become associated with the new body.

Mr. Fred. T. MacLeod, F.S.A. Scot., who is just now engaged in the practical work of forming the Text Society, and who was fortunately present at the meeting, reminded the members that the proposal was first brought to public notice through a letter from Professor Watson read at a recent dinner of the Celtic Society, and urged the necessity of publishing the mass of Gaelic literature contained in manuscripts, and republishing what is contained in scarce and expensive collections. This would not only provide work for Scottish Gaelic scholars, who would thereby be assured of getting their books published, but it would provide the Gaelic and the general reader with a complete library of Gaelic literature, readily accessible at a moderate price, and complete with translations, introductions, and all the necessary editorial apparatus. The subscription payable by societies would have to be fixed by the Society itself when formed, but would probably be about £1, and that payable by individuals possibly a smaller sum; while each member would receive a free copy of every publication. Arrangements for the formation of the new society, said Mr. MacLeod, were well under weigh, the outlook was most hopeful, and it would soon be time to call a meeting of the representatives appointed by each society which wished to support the undertaking.

Subsequent discussion showed that the Society heartily welcomed the proposal, and it was unanimously resolved that the Society should subscribe to the Scottish Gaelic Text Society, and that individual members should do all in their power to support and further its admirable aims. Mr. MacLeod received the thanks of his fellow-members for his remarks and for his active promotion of the Scottish Gaelic Text Society.

CALUM CAIMBEUL MAC PHAIL.
(nach maireann).

BRANCH REPORTS.

ABERDEEN.—Members of this branch, to the number of 100, spent a pleasant evening together in the St. Nicholas Cafe, on Thursday, 18th January. Col. Farquhar M'Lennan presided. Mr. Hugh D. Welsh of the Macaulay Institute gave a most interesting and instructive address entitled "Bits from the roof of Scotland." The address was illustrated by lantern views descriptive of his wanderings in the Cairngorms. These showed the lecturer's artistic sense in a marked degree, and also gave the company a delightful indication of his versatility and interests. It was also apparent that his ramblings over the hills were not mainly concerned with climbing feats. Scenes depicting botanical as well as geological interests were shown on the screen and some incidents recalling recent tragedies on these hills were also described. It was evident that Mr. Welsh is an ardent "hill man" and a lover of nature as becoming a prominent member of the Cairngorm club. At the close of the lecture, on the call of the Vice-President, Mr. Welsh was awarded a hearty vote of thanks. After supper a programme of vocal and instrumental music was provided. A most successful evening was concluded by the singing of "Oidhe mhaith leibh."

INVERGORDON.—There was a large enrolment of pupils in the Gaelic class organised by this branch. Great interest is being taken in the class, and at all the ceilidhs there are large attendances.

INVERARAY.—The fortnightly meeting of the Inveraray branch was held in the St. Malieu Hall on the evening of 11th January. There was a large attendance, presided over by Mr. Robert Bain, Vice-President. The proceedings were opened by Pipe-Major Duncan MacArthur discoursing lively selections on the pìob mhòr. Provost A. J. MacIntyre contributed a Gaelic reading, and Mrs. Alex. Gillies a sgèulachd. Songs were sung by Mrs. Colin MacLaren, Miss P. Ferguson, Miss K. Martin, Miss J. Bain, Miss Hebe MacGugan, and Mr. Peter Munro.

NETHY BRIDGE.—There was a splendid gathering at the recent ceilidh of this branch. Mr. Pat. Cameron, president, who occupied the chair, was warmly welcomed on his recovery from his recent illness. In his address, Mr. Cameron delivered an inspiring address in which he reviewed the work of the branch, making particular reference to the successes attained by the district choirs, both at the Provincial and National Mods. He commended the work of An Comunn, especially to the young members, exhorting them to strive earnestly to maintain the proud traditions and heritage of their race. Mr. Cameron, who has rendered valuable service to the movement in the Speyside district, is an authority on the place-names history and lore of that area. The programme that followed was very much enjoyed by a large and enthusiastic audience.

NEWTONMORE.—There was a large gathering at the first ceilidh of the year of this branch in the Public Hall, when Miss Farquharson of Invercauld, the branch president, who presided, extended a warm welcome in Gaelic to all present. After expressing satisfaction with the steady progress being made with the movement in the village, Miss Farquharson expressed the hope that their senior choir would work hard in preparation for this year's Mod in Oban, and bring back the shield as the Badenoch Choir had done two years ago. Miss Farquharson also referred to the deep loss they had sustained in the death of Mr. John Macpherson, who had taken a prominent part in the formation of

the branch, and was always giving his willing assistance in promoting the cause of Gaelic. That great and genial master musician of world wide fame passed from amongst them before they saw any diminution of his strength. Mr. Thomas Grant, J.P., endorsed what had been said about the late Mr. Macpherson. During the evening Gaelic songs were sung, while Gaelic community singing was led by Mr. Anderson. Messrs. Alister and Pat. Curley contributed violin and piano music, and a Gaelic reading was given by Mr. James Cameron.

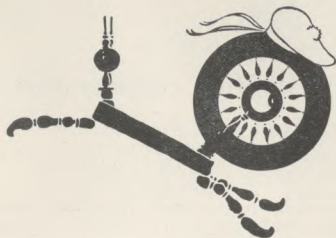
OBAN.—Mr. Angus MacLeod, rector of Oban High School, presided over the recent ceilidh of this branch. Choral music was rendered by the Junior Choir and a dialogue by two youthful performers. Selections on the bagpipes were given by Pipe-Major Boyd. Provost MacAlister, in moving a vote of thanks, congratulated the choir on winning the "Oban Times" Shield at the recent Mod, and hoped they would repeat their success at the Mod in Oban. Mr. D. MacCowan, Oban, also briefly spoke. Tea was afterwards served.

TAIN.—On a recent evening a deputation of five members of the Tain branch met the Rev. Mr. Mackinnon, Chapelhill, who is shortly to leave for the island of Mauritius, in the Pitcairn Schoolhouse, and presented him with a very handsome and serviceable dressing-case to show their appreciation of his services as their president for the past two years. The presentation was made by Mr. J. Campbell, Fearn. The other members of the deputation also spoke in Gaelic, in eloquent terms, expressing their appreciation of Mr. Mackinnon's services as a pastor, as a preacher, as a friend, and as president of Tain branch of An Comunn Gàidhealach; and also their regret in the loss sustained by An Comunn at Mr. Mackinnon's departure.

TOBAR MHOIRE.—Choir sinn Iain Camshron anns a' chathair aig a' cheilidh air an 17mh là de'n Fhaoilleach, agus dh'fàillich sinn Ard Rùnaire a' Chomuinn. Bha fonn ciatach air Niall còir. Labhair e mu dhéidhinn obair a' Chomuinn, gu sònraichte mu mhòd mhor Ghlaschu, agus shéinn e òrain, gach aon a b'fhearr na chéile. Fhuair sinn "bhaomastaireachd" bho'n Urr. Iain M. Mèinnearach, ar ceann-suidhe; b'e sin an t-aime a thug e fhéin air a sgeulachdan aitealach a bha còrdadh cho math ris a' chuideachd. Bha sinn toilichte G. Mac'Illeathain fhaicinn an làthair a rithist a' séinn mar a' b' àbhaist, agus gu'n robh seinneadair math ùr againn ann an Donnchadh Mac Fhionghuin. Chluich bhean-usal a' Mhèinnearach port no dha air a' phiano, agus fhuair sinn dà bran bhlasda bho'n nighinn usail E. Nic Mhairtinn. Bha C. Mac Aoidh A. Mac'Illeathain, S. Nic Fannraig, A. Mac Fannraig, A. Mac'Illeathain agus I. Mac Ceallaich a' cuideachadh mar a' b' àbhaist. Mar sin chaidh feasgar soirbheachail a chur seachad.

ULVA FERRY.—During the course of his tour, the General Secretary, Mr. Neil Shaw, paid a very welcome visit to this branch, and a ceilidh was specially arranged for the occasion. Mr. Shaw presided and delivered a very interesting Gaelic address on the work of An Comunn and the progress made during recent years. A nicely varied all-Gaelic programme of songs, instrumental music and sgeulachdan was afterwards submitted and a very pleasing feature was the contributions made by the school children. During the evening a presentation was made to Mr. Alex. MacInnes, Ulva Ferry, President of the branch, on retiring from office. Rev. A. D. MacRae, Salen, said that Mr. MacInnes had held the Presidentship for the last six years, and had done much towards making it popular. Mr. MacInnes thanked them for their kind gifts.

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TELEGRAMS.—*Runaire, Glasgow.*

TELEPHONE—*Douglas 1433.*

Leabhar XXIX.]

Am Màrt, 1934.

[Earrann 6

FEAR TOGAIL NAN SALM.

Is cuimhneach leinn mìle pearsa fhaicinn an aon choimhthional, agus aon fhear-seinn a mhàin a' togail nan salm anns an aoradh fhollaiseach. Is ann ainneamh a chithear a leithid sin an diugh. Bho chionn ginealaich no dha air ais bha fear togail nan salm coitichionn air feadh airde tuath na h-Alba. Ach maille ri iomadh gnàths eile tha am modh so air seinn nan salm a' sìor dhòl a cleachdadh. Is e bha anns an t-seann nòs ach modh ciatach a tha 'n a dhearbhadh air oilean ciùil ar n-athraichean. Is cinnteach gu bheil sloinneadh fada aig dòigh sheinn cho rinneil. Thainig an t-alt so a nuas bho sheann àbhaist na h-Eaglais Cheilteich. Tha rian sonruichte aig freumh a mhodha so an ceòl aoraidh, eadhon mar tha rian dhaibh fhéin faraon aig an òran mhór an seinn cuideachda, agus aig a' cheòl mhór an ceòl na pìoba. Is ceòl mòr gach aon diubh sin fa leth, airson inneil, is aoidheachd, is aoraidh.

* * *

Is ni aithnichte gu 'n d'fhuaras mòran bho choigrich de na fuinn ris a' bheil na Gaidheil a' seinn nan salm anns an aoradh. Ach faodar so a ràdh, gu bheil mùthadh anabarrach eadar an dòigh anns an seinnear na fuinn sin le coimhthional Gaidhealach a tha fathast a' leantainn na seann dòigh, agus am modh anns an cluinnear iad air Gaildachd. Thoir fonn ùr Gallda do Ghaidheil a chleachdas am modh

seinn dùthchail, agus an ceann mìos bithidh am fonn sin Gaidhealach gu leòir. Bheir iad a stigh tionndaidhean agus crathaidhean a chumas am fonn bho bhi neo-bhinn no slaodach. Is gnàth leis an fhear togail a tha air ceann an t-sailm, gach sreath a liubhairt air fonn dha fhein, a tha e a' deilbh gu blada a réir a chluais-chiùil agus a bhreithnichidh. Agus tha séisd air leth aige airson gach fuinn. Is ni ro annasach so, an teomachd leis an solaradh am fear seinn rian liubhairt fonnmhor airson gach sreath, a' comh-fhreagairt ri gleus an fhuinn.

* * *

Bho chionn linntean air ais, mun deachaidh foghlum a chraobhs-gaoileadh, cha robh gach aon anns a' chuideachd ealanta gus na sailm a leughadh. A thaobh so bha e iomchuidh gu 'n labhradh no gu 'n canadh fear togail na seinn na sreathan mar thigheadh iad gu bhi 'g an seinn. Bhiodh a' mhór chuid de 'n choimhthional comasach air an t-sreath a chumail 'n an cuimhne. Is ann mar sin a fhuair am fear seinn cothrom gasda na sreathan a chantainn. Thainig am facal so bho 'n Laidiunn *cano* seinneam, no tha mi a' seinn. Mar bhiodh treòraiche nan salm a' liubhairt na sreath bha e a' cur nam facal ri gleus ciùil sonruichte a bha a' comh-chordadh ri seòladh an fhuinn mhór ris an robh an coimhthional a' seinn an t-sailm. Bhiodh fear togail nan salm 'g a thaghadh a chum na h-oifig so, a chionn gu feumadh e guth taitneach, fallain a bhi aige,

agus mar an ceudna tomhas toguim agus breithnichidh. An uair a bhiodh cràbhadh is dùrachd an spiorad an fhìr togail, is tric a chuireadh e solus ùr air seadh nam briathran le bhì 'g an liubhairt gu faireachail, drùidhteach.

* * *

Ach ciod mu cheòl nan inneal gu bhì a' comhlachadh nan salm? Agus ciod mu cheòl nan inneal gu bhì a' comhlachadh nan òran Gaidhlig aig a' Mhòd. Chaidh am piano a thoirmeasg aig Mòd; agus cha mhò na sin a tha an inneal sin freagarrach air seann nòs nan salm. Tha sinn am beachd gu faodar an nì ceudna a ràdh mu 'n òrgan. Chan ann idir le intinn chumhaing an aghaidh ceòl an òrgain a tha sinn am barail nach eil e freagarrach airson na seann dòigh Ghaidhealaich. Tha uaisle agus mòrachd anns an t-seann dòigh nach faodar a chur an cèill ach leis a' ghuth a' mhàin. Gun bhì beantainn ri dad sam bith ach alt na seinn thoir fairneir gu bheil an ceòl cràbhaidh is oirdheire anns an t-saoghail an diugh, 'g a sheinn le guth dhaoine a' mhàin.

* * *

Chan eil teagamh againn nach e 'an doigh nuadh, ceòl inneal agus còisirean, anns an aoradh fhollaiseach, a' mhill an seann nòs. Thug sud a steach modh coigreach nach eil idir freagarrach do chleachdadh ar n-atraichean a thaobh seinn nan salm. Is e an seann nòs aon de na nithean a bu chòir a chumail suas. Tha e mar ghnàths aig A' Chomunn aon fhonn 's an bhliadhna ullachadh a chum gu 'm biodh na còisirean 'g a sheinn aig a' Mhòd. Is e bhiodh gu maith nam biodh cuid de 'n t-seann luchd seinn 'g am fasdadh a chum an t-alt a theagasg do 'n gheinealach òg. Ma théid an dòigh so a dhearmad agus a leigeil air dicheumhne, chan fhada gus an cluinnear an sreath mu dheireadh 'g a seinn; agus theid fear togail nan salm air chùil.

LOCH LAGGAN.

By E. S. MORRISON, Esq.
(Factor, British Aluminium Co., Lochaber.)

In the December issue of *An Gaidheal*, there appeared in the Editorial Notes, something in the nature of a lament for the alleged lost beauty of Loch Laggan, Badenoch, and rather a vivid picture was drawn of the derelict nature of this Loch, as it might appear in the future owing to the operations of the Lochaber Power Company. The Editor has apparently, and

not un-naturally, been impressed by the appearance of things during the present constructional period. During the construction of such works, scars are bound to show up, but these are merely of a temporary nature. When the Dam near Roughburn is completed and put into operation, probably a few months hence, the area of Loch Laggan will be somewhat extended by the flooding of a certain amount of the low-lying land, between the western end of the Loch at Moy and the Dam at Roughburn. Thus the present results of dredging operations between these points in the shape of sand banks, etc., will eventually be under water. The Editor states that half the water of Loch Laggan will disappear, but this is not so. Whilst the Company has power to draw down Loch Laggan a few feet, it is not likely that this will often occur after Loch Treig has been filled up. Indeed, thereafter, it is questionable whether the necessity would again arise, except perhaps in periods of exceptional drought. It is expected, therefore, that normally Loch Laggan will not be disfigured, and rather that its beauty may even be enhanced owing to its extension. No one would willingly desire to deface the beauties of the Highlands, and when the construction of such hydraulic works is completed, there is usually little or nothing left showing such as to spoil the amenity of the district. The Editor states that the sole wealth and treasure of the Highlands is the natural beauty of the landscape. That certainly is a treasure, and should be safeguarded so far as ever possible and, in the case of the operations of the Lochaber Power Company, it is confidently anticipated that the beauty of the landscape will be preserved. It cannot be agreed, however, that the beauty of the landscape is the one and only treasure of the country. There is prosperity for its people in its waters. They are an asset to any country if put to economic uses. The Editor states that it is only strangers who benefit by the aluminium industry in the Highlands, but the fact is that a large number of Highlanders have benefited very materially from the coming of this aluminium industry into the Highlands some thirty-five years ago, when the works at Foyers, Loch Ness, were established, and, at a later date, the works at Kinlochleven, Argyllshire. At Fort William, where the waters of Loch Laggan and Loch Treig are utilised in the Power House there, the industry already employs

some 250 men, very few of whom are strangers, the great majority being Highlanders and of Highland origin, enlisted from amongst the inhabitants of the district. Later on the numbers employed at Fort William will increase very considerably as the works there are extended. In normal times the Foyers works employs about 200 men, and Kinlochleven 600 men. It is interesting to note that in the charming new village which has been built in connection with the works at Fort William, at least 90 per cent. of the tenant employees are Scottish, and the majority of these Highlanders. Amongst these tenant employees there are a large number bearing the names—McKenzie, MacLeod, Cameron, Fraser, Ross, MacLean, etc. etc. Quite a large proportion of the employees in the aluminium industry in the Highlands are Gaelic speaking men, and it is interesting to note that at Kinlochleven there is a flourishing branch of the An Comunn Gaidhealach, the members of which are the employees at the works there. They have a Ceilidh each month, and the first held this year was attended by some 280 persons. The membership of the branch at Kinlochleven numbers about 200. There is no doubt at all but that the people of the districts have benefited by obtaining employment at these various works, and are encouraged to do so by the employers. It is surely benefiting by the industry that large numbers of Highlanders secure livelihoods for themselves and their families by employment in these works in the Highlands. Regular employment and regular wages mean so much to everyone, coupled with healthy homes and pleasant environment, such as are enjoyed at the villages which have been created in connection with the industry in the Highlands. It is not only the employees who benefit, but also the community as a whole in the creation of a market for local produce, etc. It is known that Highlanders, as a whole, have welcomed the aluminium industry into their country, and many of them are now shareholders in that industry. Many take the view that the Highland water power being an asset of the country should be utilised, so as to give benefit to as many as possible who live permanently in the Highlands, and that the alternative of only developing the power in the Highlands, converting it into electrical energy and transmitting the whole of the latter to the Lowlands, would be somewhat of a disaster to the Highlands. Highlanders do not wish to see the High-

lands made the power house of the Lowlands. The aluminium industry utilises the whole of its power in the Highlands. Unfortunately the census returns for many decades have shown decreases in the Highland counties. This, to some extent, the incoming of the aluminium industry into the Highlands has helped to arrest in the counties of Inverness and Argyll, by providing livelihoods for Highlanders, some of whom indeed have returned to their native Highlands from the Clyde and other Lowland industrial districts as a result of obtaining employment in the aluminium works. Surely the Highlands of Scotland must be allowed to progress and develop their natural resources in the same way as other countries have done, such as Switzerland and Northern Italy, etc., where water power has been intensively developed. The extent to which the aluminium industry interferes with the amenity of the Highland scenery is quite negligible, and after the constructional period is over, is practically un-noticeable in proportion to the large scale of the country-side. There has been no cessation in the coming of visitors to the Highlands through the operations of the industry, and this is certainly not likely to occur in the future.

[EDITOR'S COMMENT.]

Mr. Morrison has not replied to our allegations. He has not denied that the financial profits go to outsiders. He has not denied that the water of Loch Laggan will be drawn upon "in periods of exceptional drought." It is in the height of the summer season that tourists visit this area. That is just the time when the Loch will be a sickening sight, as it is at this moment. But our complaint is in regard to Loch Laggan. When the dam is finished, as it will be soon, there will be no employment there for Laggan men, there will be no works of that kind in the parish, and yet the beauty and amenity of Loch Laggan, in the very heart of the parish, are to be sacrificed.—N. R.

The syllabus for the National Mod, to be held at Oban on 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th September, 1934, is now ready, and copies may be had on application from the Office, 212 West George Street, Glasgow.

The Summer School of Gaelic will be in Arisaig, opening on Tuesday, 17th July, and continuing until Friday, 10th August.

AN CRANN NACH TUG TORADH UAIDHE.

Le SEAN TOIBIN, A.M.

II.—Sgoil na Cuinne-Sraide.

Rendered from the Irish by G. E. Marjoribanks.

Am facal a thubhairt mi cheana mu'n dòigh 's am bheil fòghlum ar latha-ne an crochadh air an teacs-leabhar, chuireadh an céill a rithis dhomh fhéin air maduinn an diugh e. Leanabh-nighinne ceithir bliadhna deug a dh'aois a thachair orm agus m'ala mhór lán leabhraichean aice agus i air a ceum chun na sgoile. Dh'fhéodraich mi dhi cia meud leabhar a bha 's a' mhála aice agus thubhairt ise nach robh fhios aice ach gu'n robh cudthrom maith anna. B' fhior dhi sin, chionn 'nuair a chuireadh air a' mheidh i, is e bha 's a' mhála ach deich puinn fhichead! Bha leabhar no dhà aig an leanabh airson gach uile ghné cuspair-sgoile, nam b'e am figheadh fhéin e! Agus a thuilleadh, bha leth-dhusan de leabhraichean-sgrìobhaidh aice gus obair-teintean a dhéanamh anna, obair thri uairean an uaireadair a h-uile feasgar; air chor agus nach b'uilear dhomh faighneachd dhomh fhéin, ciod i a' mhearachd so oirne, luchd-teagaisg an latha-diugh? Ma's ann a mach as na leabhraichean uadha d'heòghlas sgoilearan an eòlas, ciod am feum, an ainm na céille, air luchd-teagaisg? Duine air bith a bhiodh càileigin de dh'innleachd 'na aorabh, dh'fhacadh e sgoil a sheòladh le comhnadh na h-uiread sin de leabhraichean. Ciod e an cleachdadh air modh-teagaisg a bhiodh o dhuine sam bith chun sgoil oibreachadh agus eallach dhà chloich de leabhraichean-sgoile fo ahlais gach sgoileir anns na sreathan uachdrach aige? Chan fheumadh, gu dearb, a bheag a dh'oilean gu so a ràdh ris an t-sreath, "Fosglaidh am fheadamh taobh-duilleig de'n leabhar sin," agus an uair a bhiodh a mheud sin dèanta aca, cha bhiodh ri ràdh riutha ach "fòghlumaibh sin!"

A thaobh teagasg na Gàidhlig, ma 's ann ag earbsadh & leabhraichean a bhios sinn chun an teanga sgaoileadh as ùr feadh chòig còigeamhan Eireann, bithidh an diomb ceudna agus am mealladh-dùil ceudna air Ghàidheil, eadar uaislean is òslean, an ceann

fhichead bliadhna agus a tha an diugh. Bithidh, gun teagamh.

Gach oide-foghlum a thuigeas an cuspair a bhios 'ga theagasg aige, ma 's e cànan no eòlas-cèirde no àireamhachd, dh'fhacadh e an cuspair sin a theagasg gu coimhlionta gun aon teacs-leabhar a bhi 'na lèimh aige, nam biodh e air oileanachadh chuige anns na h-oil-thighean ud anns an tug e mach a cheum foghlum-cèirde.

De bhrìgh sin, socraicheamaid an sgeul gun tuilleadh dàlach. Febraicheamaid dhinn féin an e a tha uainn a' ghné sgoilearachd a thatar a' buileachadh air sluaigh eile na h-Eorpa, sgoilearachd a dh'fhosgladh aigne an t-sluaigh agus a dhéanadh tuigseach, léirsinneach 'nan gnothaichean féin agus an cùisean sìobhalta iad; a' ghné sgoilearachd sin a thog na Lochlannaich fhéin as an amar-tubaiste 's an robh iad. E sin, no a' ghné so a bheir slighe-bheatha do neart againn gu sgrùdadh an coinneamh na bliadhna a fhreasdal, agus comharran is duaisean-sgoile a bhuileachadh air leanaban agus air òganaich, agus ainm agus sloinneadh gach sgoileir a chraobh-sgaoileadh, agus comas a bhi aig na h-oil-thighean uail is spagluinn a dhéanamh as na choisinn iad de dhuaisean anns an sgrùdadh: 'gan taisbeanadh an àitean follaiseach agus 'gam fairbheanadh anns na paipearan-naigheachd amhull mar a dh'fhaireas luchd nam buith an cuid bathair anns na h-uinneagan — 'gan roinn 'nan seòrsaibh agus an luach sgrìobhte orra!

An déidh gach orduigh o'n Ughdarras agus gach comhairle o'n fhear-sgrùdaidh, agus an déidh d'chill gach maighstir-sgoile, chan eil a' chànan 'ga labhairt aig na sgoilearan air crìochnachadh an cùrsa dhaibh. Agus rud as miosa na sin, cha cleachd iad an t-òranachadh Gàidhlig no an ceòl Gàidhlig a mhuineas am maighstir-sgoile dhaibh, rud a nì ean le dùrachd do ghnàth. Is treise, mo thruaighe, an déidh comhairle is d'chill chàich, "Sgoil na Cuinne-Sraide" na sgoil na riaghailt. Gach gliongarach ciùil agus gach glagairachd òranachaidh a bheir an gille-margaidh agus luchd-tathaich nan tallachan-ciùil leo (gun chomhnadh leabhraichean) bheir an seòrsa sin buaidh air gach ro-dhéanadas dualchais a mhuineas sgoil na Rìoghachd. Eisd ri gillean òga 's iad ag cur nan cleas dhiubh an déidh greis air ball-coise, agus gheibh thu fianuis gu leòir air gur seachd treise sgoil na cuinne-

sraide. Ma tha sinn riarachta le toradh na sgoilearachd mar a chithear an coinneamh ar latha-ne i, is eagal liom gur ainneiseach an treubh sinn.

Agus, a charaid, tha 'cheist so 'nad inntinn r'a cur orm, "Agus an ann a their thu gur e an tecs-leabhar is coireach do'n mheathadh agus do'n diomb sin gu léir?"

Is ann. Chan eil mearachd sam bith orm d'a thaobh!

OBITUARY.

Members of An Comunn at home and abroad will learn with deep regret of the death of the Rev. Malcolm N. Munro, M.A., Taynuilt. Some years ago the name of Mr. Munro was very familiar to all interested in the Gaelic movement; and it was not until failing health caused him to be less active that he withdrew from the very arduous work he used to do in connection with the Mod and Music Committee. He was convener of that important Committee for sixteen years. His very fine grasp of the language and his very extensive knowledge of Gaelic music were of great value to the Committee. There can be no doubt that he had much to do with the development of the musical side of the National Mod during the formative years, when choral and solo singing were taking the very fine form with which we are now familiar.

Mr. Munro was only in the early sixties, although his name had been well-known for more than a generation. He was a native of Uig in Lewis. His secondary education was received at Raining School, Inverness, under the great Celtic scholar, Dr. MacBain. His University was Edinburgh, and his theological training he got in New College. He became minister of the Free Church, Muckairn, thirty-six years ago. He was for many years clerk of the Free Church Presbytery and latterly of the United Free Presbytery of Muckairn.

Mr. Munro edited two collections of Gaelic part-songs for An Comunn; and he has completed an important work on old Scottish psalm tunes which will probably be published before long.

As a preacher he was evangelical and scholarly; as a Gael, patriotic and enthusiastic; and as a man, faithful, genuine and lovable.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

FHIR URRAMAICH,

I would it were possible for me to write such a letter in Gaelic as that you printed from Capetown in your February issue. But will you allow me to support what he says in English?

As an incomer to Badenoch, when first I saw Loch Laggan and the waters of Spean, I was speechless with admiration of their beauty, and, equally when after an absence the spoilation of that beauty dawned on me, no words were sufficient to express my grief.

If that work would help to re-people the solitudes of Laggan, and light again the quenched home-fires of Crathie, no one would feel it as much—but strangers conceived the devastation; and strangers' hands mostly carried it out.

Our own people are going, and our rulers tell us it is the only way.

But if every man and woman of the Gael would raise their voice the Fèine would arise—Even already the faint cry of the faithful few, who are protesting at the neglect of Alba, is bringing them on their Elbows and I can assure A. MacAoidh that the volume of sound is growing and growing.

Too long the dwellers in the north have remained silent on subjects that concern them alone. Let them answer the call of their country and save her for the generations to come.

Our people went before the sheep—the sheep have gone before the deer, and now the deer and the fish that brought some return at least will go before the harnessing of the waters, a power that may benefit industrial areas miles away, but lights not one ray of hope in the hearts of our Inverness-shire unemployed. Before it is too late let us arrest forever this mis-use of our natural resources.

Let the Gaels who have helped, without reward, in the business of Empire, turn their thoughts to the far glens and help by their moral support the submerged people of the homeland, and thus strike another blast from the Horn of the Fèine, before it is too late.

Is mise le meas mòr

LIUSAIDH NIC 'IC FHIONNLAIGH,
(Inbhichalldar).

Coignashee, Newtonmore.

BARDACHD GHÀIDHLIG AN NAOIDHEAMH LINN DEUG.

Le DEORSA MARJORIBANKS.

(A' Cheud Duais, Mod 1931.)

IV.

Na dhéidh sin 's e Calum Mac Phàil am bàrd as guiniche chaidh an greim, agus mur eil a rannan bòidheach air fad, tha iad gleusda, geur-chùiseach. Tha *Bochdan na Rìoghachd* làn searbhachd :

Gheibh Sasunnaich na Beurla gach ni mar is àill
'S theid na Gaidheil a sgiùrsadh gu dùthchannan fàs.

Mur eil eucoir a' snàmh thar ceartais is 'ga bhàthadh
Fuilingidh mi mo sgiùrsadh a dùthaich nan Gaidheal.

Anns *An Fhàdach 's an d'rugadh* mi tha eadhon a dhòigh-rannachd ag antromachadh searbhaid a chainnte :

Bha Satan féin 'gan cuideachadh
'S e daonnan cumail cuideachd ri :
O 'n 's e bu chléireach urramach
Aig bun an leabhair mhóir.

Tha taoineadh cianalais is tiomachd ri fhaotainn an *Airdeanaidh*: breithneachadh bàrdail a 's airde an *Ditheachadh m' Eòlais*, ach tha dian-thuill càineadh a' Bhàird Lathurnaich fa dheòidh 'gar sàrachadh.

Tha 'n dòigh-làimhseachaidh aig na bàird eile na 's ceanalta. Air son sgeul a' bhròin 's e cuirte 'na chainnt dhualaich ann am beagan fhacal a tha urramach, tiamhaidh, 's fhiach an duanag *Fuadach nan Gaidheal* aig "Fionn" a leughadh. Tha Màiri Nic Ealair a' beantainn ris gu h-iomchuidh aig ceann a luinneig *Loch-Abar* :

Gun duine air na làraichean
Ach Goill is caorach bhàn' aca,
'S mac-talla searbh de 'n clàbair eachd
Gur Gaidhlig air 'n robh eòl.

Rinn dithis bhàrd òran 's an roinn-bàrdachd so a tha comharraichte air caochladh dòigh : Iain Mac Lachainn le *Och och, mar tha mi*, agus Niall Mac Leòid le *An Gleann 's an robh mi òg*. 'S e càineadh coimhlionta tha aig an Lighiche an so ach tha grinneas a rannachd gar buadhachadh mar le geasaibh. Mar dhealbhadh air beatha shona agus àbhaist shuigeartaich a luchd-dùthcha, 's air a chaochladh

a thàinig orra an lorg fuadach nan Gaidheal, tha òran a' Bhàird Sgitheanaich gun choimeas. Mar bhàrd a rinn sgeul a' bhròin àrdachadh, le binneas caintn agus caomhalachd smuain, as cionn lom-chàinidh, 'ga sgeadachadh 's a' lasachadh a thiamhaidheachd ann an seallaidhean drùidhteach air maise oibrichean naduir, cha tig bàrd eile suas ri Mac Leòid, eadhon Bàrd Ra-thuaithe, ge faisg ean air. Is iad 'òran-san as dlùithe do chridhe nan Gaidheal, is trice air am bilibh. Ar leinn gu bheil sinn da-rìreadh 'ga leantainn feadh *Doire na Smeoraich* agus mu stùcan nam beann (*Cumha an t-seana Ghaidheil*), a' faicinn "nan cluaineag cuachach meala" 's ag èisdeachd "eunlaith nan geugan a' gleusadh an rann," dìreach mar a bha : 's geur-mbhothachadh, maille ris, mar a dh'fhaodadh gach ni eile bhi fhathast mar a bha, am buachaille 's a' bhanarach, ceòl na clàrsaich 's na ploba,

Na laoiach a bha lùthmhor
Mu stùcan a' cheo,

mur a b' e gun do chàraich am fòirneart mi chéillidh sin a làmh eugaigh air aodann nan srath. Gidheadh bha de mhisneach aige roimhe-aithris, an *Thoir mo Shoraidh* thar an *t-Saile*, air àth-philleadh nan làithean sona :

Bidh ar glinn 's ar srathan còmhnaid
Air an àiteach 's air an còmhachd,
'S bidh na Gaidheil mar bu chòir dhaibh
Gabhail comhnuidh anns an tìr.

Gu ma luath thig an là sin !

Nis, "A Ghaidhlig" fhéin, mathair-uisge ar bàrdachd—nach e Iain Caimbeul a' cheud bhàrd a mhol i ?

'S i dh' ionnsaich sinn tràth ann an làithean ar n-òig'

'S nach fàg sinn gu bràth gus an laigh sinn fo 'n fhòid ;

agus is lìonmhor na geallaidhean ceudna a rinneadh feadh dara leth an linn. Fhreagair Niall Mac Leòid a cheist fhéin "Am faigh a' Ghaidhlig bàs ?" le òran a tha measail aig an t-sluagh agus coimhlionta 's gach dòigh 's an gabhar am facal. Ach ged a rinn iomadh bàrd eile rannan innleachdach as a leth, is e a' cheist an robh grinneas na Gaidhlig air àrdachadh gu mòr air an tàilleamh. Tha sinn a' faireachdainn nach e grinneas na Gaidhlig a' bha stuigeadh nam bàrd gu bhi 'ga moladh, ach eagal gu 'n robh i call a h-àite 's gu 'm faodadh i dol bàs fa-dheòidh mur faigheadh i moladh is brosnuchadh.

"Càinän mhùrneach ar dùthcha cha treig
sinn r' ar beò"

Ghlaoth Donnachadh Mac 'Ille Ruaidh, 's a luchd-dùthcha 'ga treigsinn 'nam miltean, eadhon mu'n am sin. Agus 'nuair a their sinn gu bheil spiorad curanta, deòthasach a' ruith air 'fheadh, 's e sin na ghabhas a ràdh, mar bhàrdachd, as leth *Suas leis a' Gaidhlig*. Agus O! nan tuigeadh na miltean a sheinneas an t-oran sin nach e "ionnsuidh a thugadh le nàmh" a tha bagradh beatha na Gaidhlig ach an caoin-shuarachas fhéin! Bhuail am Bàrd Lathuruach an tarruing air a ceann an *Luchd-fuath na Gaidhlig*, agus gu dearbha tha 'sgeig 's a tharcuis mar sgairt-ghaoth fhallain nam fuar-bheann am measg na bracha teith so:

Tha dream air nach deanainn dì-chuimhn'
'S còir an dteadh measg nan Gaidheal,
Feadhainn a rugadh 's a' Ghaidhealtachd
Anns na fàrdaichean a 's tàire,
An diugh trath chì sinn air an t-sraid iad
Tha cannt am màthar leo diblidh,
An àite "Cia mar a tha thu?"
Their "How are you?" 's làmh 'g a
sineadh.

Ach 'nuair a bha'n curaidh calma Iain Mac Griogair a' moladh "Grinneas na Gaidhlig" 's ag cur "Ceud Faighte" dh' ionnsuidh a dhùthcha, 's e fìor ghràdh is iondrainn a bha 'ga bhlàth dheacadh, agus

"Gur tric a dh' fhàg e mise tinn
Bhi cluinntinn sgreach an càinain
Oir O! os cionn gach cannt is binn'
Gur binn leam fhéin a' Ghaidhlig."

Tha snas is eagnaidheachd cho maith ri smuain ùr aig Calum Mac Pharlain, mar bu dual da, 's an duanag *Mo Roghainn a' Ghaidhlig*. Nach tuigeadh na Gaidheil gur h-ann

"Gun oilean gun nàire
Luchd-dearmad an càinain
Fìor-uasal na sàir ud
Tha dileas do 'n Ghaidhlig!"

Tha òran smiorail, gleusda aig Mairi Nic Ealair mu 'n choinnimh-comhraidh bha ann an Dun-eideann air son cathair Ghaidhlig fhaotainn anns an àrd oil-thigh, agus fear nach lugha tlachd aig Niall Macleòid air foirbheachadh na h-ìomairt sin—*Deoch-slàinte nan curaidhean*, a tha crìochnachadh gu ro-fhreagarrach—

"Ach 's iomadh linn a thàinig
Bho fhuair i tìr nan Àrd-bheann,
'S bidh tuilleadh ris an àireamh
Mu 'm bàsaich a' chruinneag so.

Tha roinn de ar bàrdachd a tha 'n dlùth-cheangal ris na bh' againn ud shuas, 's e sin an *t-òran-euralachaidh* no mar is trice theirear rithe, an t-oran-brosnuchaidh; agus is e a thatar a' brosnuchadh dualchas nan Gaidheal; tha iad air an earalachadh gu bhi dileas do an cleachdaidhean 's an càinain, gu bhi leantainn gu dlùth ri cliù an sinnsir. Coltach ri moladh na Gaidhlig is e mathair aobhar do 'n òran so, gun robh e feumail. Thàinig iad mu 'n aon àm agus sgriobhadh iad leis na ceart bhàird, cha mhòr air dòigh-labhairt a tha co-ionann; dòigh churanta, loisgeanta—agus is feudair aideachadh, car spagluinneach. Rinn an t-òranachadh so a thùrn, agus sin na th'ann.

Is e Iain Caimbeul, mar a thachair a rithis, a rinn a' cheud òran, ach cha samhladh e air an t-seòrsa brosnuchaidh a tha fo ar beachd a nis. B' àirde a cheann-teagaisg, agus chì sinn aighe cràbhach an duine 's e co-èigheachadh muinntir a ghaoil gun iad a strìochdadh fo bhuairesan an t-saoghail:

"Ged bhios sibh 'gar sàrach
'S an-dòchas g'ar bàthadh
Na gèillibh gu bràth dha
Is gheibh sibh a' bhuaidh

Fada eadar-dhèalaichte bho so tha *Ri Guaillibh a chéile* le Donnachadh Mac Ille Ruaidh, an t-òran-brosnuchaidh is mo tlachd leis a luchd-dùthcha. 'Na spiorad 'na chaintinn 's 'na dhòigh-rannachd tha 'mhac-samladh againn ann an *Suas leis a' Ghaidhlig*—dh'fhaodadh iad a bhi air an sgriobhadh an ceann a chéile. Nì fìor bheagan de 'n rannachd so ar storrachd, 's ma tha dualchas nan Gaidheal an eisimeil a leithid a dh' àrd-ghlòir, is bochd a chàs da-rìreadh. Tha *Port brosnuchaidh nan Gaidheal* aig Iain Mac Griogair na 's coltaiche ri bàrdachd, ach tha càileigin de spàirn feadh a chridhealais. Tha e 'n dàn do Chalum Mac Pharlain a' bhearn a dhùnadh aon uair eile, rud a rinn e gu h-eireachdail 'na *Gaidheil an Guaillibh a' Chéile*. 'S e òran so a tha co-èigheachadh ar n-àire le fearalas agus spionnachd tùrail a bhreithneachaidh, cho maith agus le 'shamhlaidhean smuaineachail agus' earalaichean fallain. Cha b'ègal do 'n Ghaidheal nan cuimhnicheadh e 's nan cuireadh e so gu buil—

Ach 's beag ni e feum dhuinn
Bhi luaidh air am beusan
Mur bi sinn fhéin gleusda' chum euchdan,
Ar giùlan fìor-uasal
Ar n-onoir gun truaillleadh
'S ar gluasad an guailibh a chéile.

(Continued on page 93)

CRAOBH SGAOILEADH.

An Airde Tuath.

Chumadh coinneamh de 'n Chomhairle Thuathaich ann am baile Inbhir-nis air an 10mh là de 'n Ghearran agus bha trì deug de na buill an lathair, le Mhgr. Domhnall Mac Dhomhnuill, Am Fear Gairme, anns a' chathair.

Bha e taitneach eisdeachd ri sgeul an Fhìr-dheilbhe air a chuairt do Chataibh agus cuid de Ghallaibh. Ann an Cataibh tha barrachd suim a nis 'ga ghabhail a thaobh teagasg na Gaidhlig anns na sgoilean agus tha na parantan cuideachd a' tuigsinn an call mór a bhitheas ann do 'n chloinn ma chailleas iad an còir-bhreith—eòlas air litreachas, agus cleachdaidhean an sinnsre.

Chaidh da mheur ùr a chur air bonn na taobh an iar Chataibh, Aisir agus Bad a' Choill, agus bha na coinneamhan sin a toirt 'n ar cuimhne Ceilidh nan Gaidheil an Glaschu, a chionn nach cuolas facal ach Gaidhlig aca. Tha dòchas againn gu 'n teid meur de Chomunn na h-Oigridh a chur air bonn anns an ionad so gu h-aithghearr, oir tha gach ni fàbharach gu so a dheanamh.

Chuireadh air bonn meur ùr ann an Latharan, an Gallaibh, agus ged nach 'eil luchd labhairt na cànan ach tearc anns na crìochan sin, tha spiorad na cànan laidir, fallain agus is ann an àitean de 'n t-seòrsa so a ghabhas mòr-fheum a dheanamh airson obair a' Chomuinn a chumail fa chomhair an t-sluaigh.

Leugh an Runair iomradh air cunntas-obrach an luchd-teagaisg agus bhàa 'Chomhairle riarachta an deidh sgrùdadh a dheanamh air an iomradh gu 'n robh iad fa leth a' deanamh obrach ionmhalta. Tha Mairead Nic Dhomhnuill a' teagasg anns an Eilean Sgitheanach agus am beagan ùine bithidh i a' tilleadh gu Baideanach. Tha Seonaid Nic Coinnich a' teagasg an Druim-na-Drochaid. Tha Iain Mac Dhomhnuill agus cròileanan fallain aige ann an Eilean Leodhais agus tha Bhaltar Ros a' teagasg an ceann a Tuath Chataibh gu toiseach a' Mhàrt so tighinn agus tilleadh e an uair sin gu Loch Braon airson a' Mhòid ann an Ullaboll aig toiseach a' Chéitein. Tha Iain Mac Iomhair a' teagasg aig Loch Aillse agus tha e deanamh adhartais a tha taitneach.

Chaidh earbsa ri Frith-Chomhairle shonruichte a bhì taghadh Britheamhan airson nam Mòdan Dùthchail am Brùra, Caol Loch Aillse agus Loch Braon.

Air an aobhar gu bhèil parantan na cloinne an Gleann Garadh deònach gu 'm bi a' Ghaidhlig air a' teagasg 's na sgoilean anns a' Ghleann

sin chaidh earbsa ris an Fhear-dheilbhe Tagradh (Petition) le ainmean nam parantan a chur a dh'ionnsuidh Fear Stiùiridh Ard Fhoghlaim Siorramachd Inbhir-nis.

Bithidh am Fear-deilbhe a' dol air chuairt do dh' Uibhist a dh'aithghearr.

An Airde Deas.

Bha coinneamh aig a' Chomhairle Dheasaich air feasgar Dìor-daoin, an dara là fichead de 'n Ghearran, agus bha mòran de na buill an lathair fo riaghaladh an Fhìr Ghairme, Mgr. Donnchadh MacCalum.

An deidh gnòthaichean a mheòrachadh bho ghearr-sheanachas na coinneimh roimhe thug an Ard Rùnaire fathunn togarach air a thurasan do 'n Ghaidhealtachd agus air coinneamhan nam Meur aig an do fhrithheil e. Bha e an eilean Luing air an là mu dheireadh de 'n Fhaoilteach agus bha tigh-sgoil Achafola loma-làn air an fheasgar sin. Bha deich is trì fichead cruinn fo stiùradh Mhgr. Eoghann Mhic Comhghain. Thug an Rùnaire seachad oraid an Gaidhlig. Air an ath fheasgar bha an Rùnaire còmhla ri muinntir Eiseil agus bha deich is ceithir fichead am mach 'ga eisdeachd 's an tigh-sgoil. Bha an Ceann-suidhe, Mgr Iain Caimbeul, anns a' chathair agus am measg gach ni Gaidhealach a bha air a' chlàr-eagair bha òran no dha bho 'n Chòisir Fhear.

Air feasgar Dì-haoine, an dara là de 'n Ghearran, bha tigh-sgoil na h-Aird-thearna cho làn 's a chumadh e—mu shè fichead—agus bha an Ceann-suidhe òg, Mgr MacNeacail, anns a' chathair. Tha Mgr. Eoghann MacGilleathain, am fear teagaisg, a' deanamh adhartas maith an so leis a' cheòl, agus tha sean is òg ag gabhail a' chothroim air cur ri an eòlas air ceòl an dùthcha. Air Dì-luain, an ceathramh là, bha an Rùnaire agus a' Mghdn. Mairi NicArtair aig cèilidh an Cill Fhianain. Bha seachd fichead cruinn as gach cearna de Chòmhla, agus bha an Ceann Suidhe, An t-Urr. Eachann Camshron, anns a' chathair. Thogadh suim mhaith airgid air son Mòd an Obain.

Air feasgar Dì-màirt bha an Rùnaire an Cill Mhàrtainn agus bha mu cheud an lathair aig a' chéilidh. Bha an Ceann-suidhe, Mgr Calum Mac a' Chléirich, anns a' chathair. Am measg nam feadhnach a sheinn bha Mgr Niall MacGilleathain agus a' chéile. Air Dì-haoine an deidh sin bha an Rùnaire 'na Fhear-cathrach aig dara Cruinneachadh Bladhnaid Gaidheil Dhuin-farlain. Ged nach 'eil an Comunn so ach òg tha mòran bhall co-cheangailte ris anns a' bhaile, agus bha mu cheithir cheud gu leth am mach a dh'eisdeachd ri òrain is ceòl nan Gaidheal.

Fhrithheil Mgr Eachann MacDhùghaill agus an Rùnaire aig Mòd Comunn Ceilidh Ard Sgoil Ghlaschu air an deicheamh là de 'n Ghearran. Bha còrr is leth cheud co-fharpais each ag gabhail cuid agus rinn iad uile gu fìor mhaith. Labhair Mgr MacGille Sheathanaich agus chliuthaich e an obair mhaith a tha a' Cheilidh so a' deanamh ann a bhi a' toirt cothrom do oigridh a' bhaile eòlas coimhionta a bhi aca air càin an athraichean.

Labhair an Runaire air "Ceòl Gaidhealach" aig coinneimh de bhuill na Cuideachd Ghaidhealaich an Glaschu air an dara là deug. Bha Mgr Seumas Mac a' Phì a' seinn òran agus thug Mgr Raibeart MacGille Ruaidh ceòl mòr air a' phìob mhàla. Air an ath fheasgar a rithis bha an Rùnaire 'na Fhear-cathrach aig cruinneachadh de 'n Chomunn Chollach an Aitreibh nan Gaidheal. B'e so cruinneachadh cho mòr is a bha riamh aig aon chomunn anns an Aitreibh bho 'n a chuireadh suas i. B'fheudar a' chuideachd a roinn eadar dà thalla.

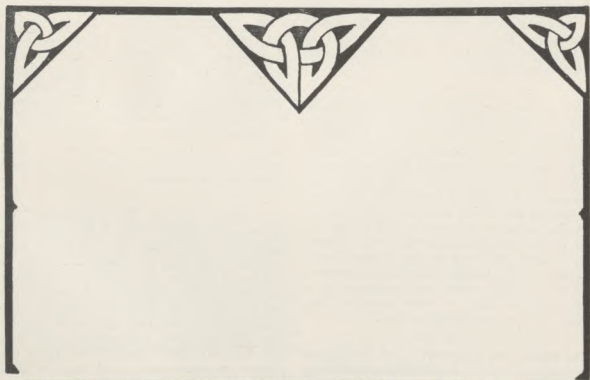
Air feasgar Di-ciadain bha Mgr MacGille Sheathanaich aig céilidh Meur Bheinn Dhiùirinnis am Bun Atha. Bha an t-Urra. Alasdair Mac Dhombhaill, an Ceann-suidhe, anns a' chathair. Bha mu thrì fichead cruinn, cuid dhiubh a thainig thar an aiseig bho Thigh an Uillt.

Rainig an Rùnaire a' Chrithionnlairich air feasgar Dìor-daoìn agus chuir e rùintean a' Chomuinn fa chomhar a' choig ar fhichead a chruinnich. Chuireadh Meur ùr de 'n Chomunn air bonn agus, air son so, tha ar taing aig Mgr Alasdair Mac an t-Saoir, a' Bheinn Mhór.

Chriochnaiceadh an t-seachdain le céilidh mhór an Cillfhinn far an robh an Ceann-suidhe, Mgr Gilbeart Mac an t-Saoir, anns a' chathair. Bha mu choig ceud 's a deich an làthair agus bha e toilinntinneach a thuigsinn gu 'm bheil an aireamh so, is air uairean barrachd, aig gach coinneimh. Tha meuran a' Chomuinn anns gach àite a nochdadh dealais sonraichte ann an giùlan air aghaidh nan ceilidhean air a' bhliadhna so, agus am móran àitean tha cròileanan Gaidhlig air ghleus.

Leughadh litir bho chléireach Meur Chill Mhàrtainn mu sheirbhis Fear-teagaisg agus tha dòchas gu 'n gabh cròilean eile os laimh an t-seirbhis còmhla riu agus, mar sin, gu 'n teid an obair air a h-aghaidh. Chaidh cunntas-obrach an luchd-teagaisg a sgrùdadh agus thugadh fainear gu 'm bheil iad a' frithealadh mar a leanas:—An Apuinn is Dùbhra, Mgr Iain MacDhiarmaid; Arainn, A' Bhean Uasal NicDhombhaill; Dailriada, Mgr. Eoghann MacGilleathain; Muile 's a' Mhorairne, A' Mhgn. E. NicMhartainn, M.A.

CAIRT PHOSTAIL.



Reproduction of the Celtic Post Cards designed by Miss Lamont of Knockdow and sold for One Penny per Packet of Ten.

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

It was a very happy experience being present at the High School Ceilidh Mod, in the Berkeley (St. Andrew's Hall), on 10th February. This is the fifth of these Annual Mods, and each year they grow in interest and importance, and this Ceilidh is to be complimented on the very useful service they perform on behalf of the language in the City. There were seven classes on the syllabus this year, five of which were devoted to the children, and the standard attained in all the competitions was very satisfactory indeed. In addition to this Mod, the High School Ceilidh conduct weekly Gaelic classes, and for their work, they are deserving of the thanks of all who are interested in the success of our movement. I addressed the audience and expressed our appreciation of the Ceilidh's efforts in this direction, and our thanks for all their excellent labours.

* * *

The annual Gaelic service which was instituted in the Glasgow University Chapel ten years ago continues to attract large congregations. At this year's service, our own president, Rev. Dr. Neil Ross, C.B.E. was the preacher—and he delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon to a congregation of well over three hundred, which included, representatives from the various Highland Associations. The lessons were read by Mr. Archibald Beaton, M.A., president of the Ossianic Society, who is a native of Skye, and Mr. James Mackenzie, a native of Harris. The praise was led by St. Columba Gaelic Choir, under the direction of Mr. Donald MacColl.

* * *

One of the most memorable Ceilidhs in the history of the movement in Lochaber, took place at Kinlochail when Mr. Donald MacMillan, the president of the branch, was being honoured for his distinction in gaining the bardic crown at the 1933 National Mod. The gifts which consisted of a handsome leather easy chair and the photograph which had been taken of the crowning ceremony, were presented to him by Col. D. W. Cameron of Lochiel who warmly congratulated the bard on the distinction he had earned. Mr. Archibald MacKellaig presided over this Ceilidh which was attended by a large audience, many of whom travelled long distances to pay tribute to the bard.

* * *

On Friday, 9th February, I had the honour of presiding over the second annual gathering of the Dunfermline Highland Association.

There was a large company of approximately five hundred present, and they listened with close attention to my remarks on An Comunn and the work we are doing. A feature of the proceedings was the reception that was accorded to the Gaelic singers. Mr. Charles Smith, a native of Lewis, is president of the Association.

* * *

As will be seen from the Gaelic report, from the Northern Sub-Committee, it is hoped to institute an all Gaelic Ceilidh in Inverness, similar to Ceilidh nan Gaidheal in Glasgow. The initiative has been taken in the matter by Sir Alexander MacEwen, in whose house a very successful preliminary Ceilidh was held, and it is hoped that this new Society will commence its activities early next session. We trust it may be well received, and, that it will take a prominent and permanent part in the social life of the town. "Buaidh is piseach leis na seoid."

* * *

We have just been informed that a new Association, which has adopted, not only the name of An Comunn Gaidhealach, but also our purposes, has been formed at Johannesburg, South Africa. The president of this society is Mr. Donald Mackenzie, who is a Gaelic speaker, and it is very pleasing to note that a prominent place is being accorded to the old language in all the proceedings. We wish our South African friends every success in their efforts.

* * *

It may be interesting to mention, that the president of the newly formed branch at Crianlarich, Mrs. Malloch, is the lady from whom the late Rev. M. N. Munro received that very popular song, "Mo Chubhrachan." This suggests the idea, that many of our branches could undertake the work of collecting all the unpublished Gaelic songs and airs in their district. As the local custodians of Gaelic interest they should, as part of their duties, undertake this service.

* * *

I have pleasure in announcing that Messrs. John Smith & Co., 6 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, have agreed to stock Celtic design transfers, including the prescribed design for this year's National Mod Competition. Anyone interested in the application of these designs, and who have the opportunity, should call on Messrs. Smith, where they may see the selection they have on view. I may say, that a list of the National Mod Competitions have been printed in leaflet form, and we will gladly send copies to anyone who may desire them.

In this issue, there is reproduced the design of the Celtic Post Cards, which I may again say are being sold at one penny per packet of ten cards. These cards are a new venture by the Art and Industry Committee, and we would recommend our members to secure a packet whenever they desire such articles. The design, which is by Miss Lamont of Knockdow, was awarded a prize at the National Mod.

* * *

Arrangements for the 1934 National Mod, at Oban, are proceeding very satisfactorily. The Local Committee are very active promoting money making functions, and among those which will shortly be held, is the Highland Ball, in the Station Hotel, Oban, on 22nd March, at which a large company is expected. We are much indebted to the Rural Choirs, in the surrounding district, who assisted the funds by promoting concerts, and we trust that our branches will not forget the claims of the Mod when the appeal is made to them. We look to them to support the appeal of the Local Committee as generously as possible.

* * *

Our attention has been called to the new boys' paper, "Claymore," which has just recently been issued. This publication is primarily intended for Scottish boys, and the various stories and articles are of such a wholesome nature, that we have no hesitation in commending it to our Highland youth. Several very interesting contributions have already appeared on Highland folk-lore subjects, and Gaelic articles are being encouraged. This magazine offers an excellent opportunity for Highland boys and girls to submit stories of historical and legendary interest for which payment is made.

* * *

I would like to remind intending students at the Summer School of the necessity for making arrangements for their lodgings well in advance. The Arisaig district is a very popular holiday centre, and as local accommodation is somewhat limited, it would be well that such matters be attended to with as little delay as possible. We have a list of Hotels and Boarding Houses from the Local Committee which we would be pleased to send to anyone desiring a copy. The school will be in session from Tuesday, 17th July until Friday, 10th August inclusive.

NIALL.

LA COMH-FHARPUIS-TREABHAIDH.

Chan eil là 'sa bhliadhna nach bi coimh-dheuchainn air chor-eiginn air cluichean aig muinntir nam bailtean, ach is ann glé ainneamh a chluinnear iomradh air comh-fharpuis oibrichean. Chan ann mar sin a tha a' chùis air an dùthaich. Chan eil sgìreachd o Mhaol nan Gall gu tigh Iain Ghrot air tìrmòr, no anns na h-Eileanan Siar, anns nach 'eil comh-fharpuis treabhaidh air a cumail anns an Earrach.

Tha an sean-fhacal—"Is e triù (farmad) a ni treabhadh" glé fhìor, oir tha treabhadh an diugh na's fhearr gu mòr na bha e mu'n do thòisich a' chomh-fharpuis. Chan e a mhàin gu bheil an treabhadh na's fhearr ach tha eich, acfhuinnean, agus croinn air an cumail an òrdugh mar nach robh iad roimhe so.

Ma bhlitheas an t-sìd fàbharach bithidh sluagh mor air an achadh oir tha am bitheantas cead aig gach neach a thogras dol gu 'fhaicinn. Is e la-taimh do sheirbhisich na sgìre a th'ann.

Tha an grunn air a thomhas na roinnean an aon mhead agus tha gach treabhaiche a' gabhail 'àite a réir a chrannchur.

Is e sealladh glé bhreagh a bhi 'g amharc air aireamh de sheirichean air an sgeadachadh gu rionnach le ribeanan de gach dath anns a' bhogha-fhrois, a' gluasad gu seimh socrach o cheann gu ceann an achaidh.

Tha dha no trì de dhaoine teoma air an taghadh gu bhi 'nam breitheamhan air son an treabhaidh agus cuid eile air son nan each agus nan acfhuinnean.

Mar a bhitheas crìoch air obair an là agus gnothaichean an òrdugh aig an rùnaire bithidh na duaisean air an toirt seachd do gach aon a reir mar a choisinn e, le bean-uasal air chor-eigin anns a' chuideachd.

Chan eil na's lugha na seachd duaisean air son treabhaidh, agus aireamh eile air son nan each agus nan acfhuinnean. A thuilleadh air sin tha duaisean sonruichte air an toirt seachd le càirdean air an achadh dhoibhsan nach d' fhuair dad air son treabhaidh, agus, mar sin, chan eil aon de na comh-fharpuisean gun luach a shaothrach.

Gheibh na treabhaichean, na breitheamhan 's an luchd-frithealaidh gabhail riù gu fialaidh le biadh leis an tuathanach d' am buin am fearann.

EILEANACH.

CEILIDH AN INBHIRNIS.

Chumadh Céilidh Ghaidhealach ann an dachaidh Ridire Alasdair Mhic Eoghainn air Di-haoine, an naoidheamh là de 'n Ghearran. Bha trì fichead an lathair agus cha dhichuimhnich iadsan am feasda an coibhneas agus am bláthas a chaidh a nochdadh dhaibh le uaislean an tighe agus leis an teaghlach. Is e fíor chruinneachadh Gaidhealach a bh'ann agus nuair a labhair an Ridire ann an deagh Ghaidhlig agus a chuir e fáilte 's furan air na bha air Céilidh, smaointich sinn gu 'n do dhùisg spiorad na Gaidhlig anns a' bhaile so a rithist.

Chan 'eil ach beagan bhliadhnachan bho 'n a thòisich an Ridire air ionnsachadh na Gaidhlig, ach tha e nis comasach air labhairt anns a' chànan gu fìleanta, agus ged a labhair e còrr is carteil na h-uaireach cha chuala sinn aon fhacal Beurla air feadh na h-òraid.

As a dheidh sin fhuair sinn Sgeulachd bho Mhgr. Mac Phàil, Fear-Deilbhe na h-Airde Tuath, agus Orain bho Dhonnchadh Mac Coinnich, Iain N. Mac Leoid, Stiubhart Mac Aonghais, Caillein Og Mac Leoid agus a mhathair, Seonaid Nic Choinnich agus Cairtriona Nic Phàrlain. Dh'innis Uisdean Mac Rath agus Iain Mac Coinnich naidheachdan a bha ro-thaitneach.

An deidh dhuinn greim suipearach fhaotainn, thug Mhgr. Domhnall Mac Dhomhnuill fo ar comhar an t-aobhar sonruichte a thug sinn cruinn comhla air an oidhche so, agus leig e fhaicinn dhuinn gu bheil an t-àm ann airson gnothaichean na Gaidhlig a' chur air seòl na 's fearr anns a' bhaile so. Bu mhath leis Ceilidhean Gaidhlig a bhi air an steidheachadh anns a' bhaile far am biodh cothrom air a thoirt do Ghaidheil a bhi cruinneachadh an ceann a cheile agus a bhi a' labhairt na seann chànan.

Ma bha aon idir anns a' chuideachd car meagh-bhlàth mu 'n chùis so, cha robh Iain N. Mac Leoid (Alasdair Mór) fada gus an do chuir e a' cheòl gus an dara taobh. Thuir e gu robh àm na feala-dha seachad agus nuair a' bhlàthaich e ris a' chuspair, a ghabh e os laimh, bha gach aon againn gu ro-chinnteach gur e cleasdanas gach Gaidheal cor na Gaidhlig a dheanamh na 's suidhichte anns a' bhaile so.

A chum agus an gnothach a' dhaingneachadh, labhair Mgr. Murchadh Mac Ille Mhoire, Fear-Stiuridh Ard Fhoghlum Siorramachd Inbhirnis agus dh'aontaich e ris gach ni chaidh a' labhairt. Bha e an dòchas gu 'n cuidicheadh gach Gaidheal agus Bana Ghaidheal anns a' bhaile so, a chum agus gum biodh an t-seann chanain air a cleachdadh mar bu chòir.

Bha na h-Urramaich Mgrn. Boyd agus Mac Ill' Fhaolain mar ruinn cuideachd agus fhuair sinn beannachadh na h-Eaglais anns an obair ionmhail a ghabh sinn os laimh.

Thug a' Bhan Ridire toileachas mór do 'n chuideachd le puirt mhilis air an fhidhill.

Mu 'n taing a' Cheilidh gu crìch thug An t-Urramach Niall Mac 'Ill' Fhaolain taing chridheil do'n Ridire agus do 'n Bhan Ridire airson an coibhneas agus an cairdeis agus chaidh gabhail ris gu taitneach le bualadh bhasan.

Thug Banntrach an Urramaich Mgr. Ros taing chairdeil do 'n teaghlach airson an coibhneas a chaidh a nochdadh ris a' chuideachd mhóir a bha an lathair agus bha dòchas aice gu 'n deanadh a' choinneamh so feum mór airson ath-bheothachadh na cànan. Sheinn sinn uile "Oidheche mhaith leibh" agus dh'fhag sinn dachaidh an Ridire agus a mhnà choibhneil le cridheachan làn de ghràdh, mar bu dual dhuinn, mar Ghaidheil.

BOOK REVIEW.

THE OWL REMEMBERS.—Gaelic poems selected and edited, with Notes by John Mackechnie, M.A., B.D., F.S.A.Scot. Introduction and English version by Patrick M'Glynn, M.A., D.Litt., published by Eneas Mackay, Stirling, 110 pp., 3/6.

This handsomely printed volume is in the nature of a Gaelic anthology of short poems and excerpts with an English rendering. The English versions make pleasant reading and show poetical talent, but often fail to convey either the meaning or the dignity of the originals. In several instances the translation is quite off the mark: for example, p. 44, l.21, 'S e 'm ball seirce tha 'n clàr d'aodainn—it is the beauty-spot in thy forehead—is rendered as, lovely maiden I adore you, missing the description entirely. On p. 18, l. 8, we have as t-flaghar (as t-flhoghar), 'in Autumn,' translated 'in the Spring'! This is bad translating, and in any case, Spring is not the time of year for the chase to which the verse refers. On p. 30, l. 11, blòghan, the cry of the young fawn, is translated 'lowing,' as if the fawn were the bovine calf, and a dairy scene is introduced 'when time for milking was nigh,' which is quite out of place in a hunting piece, and is entirely non-existent in the Gaelic original. The spirit of the English versions is essentially modern. The archaic atmosphere of the older excerpts is not reproduced. The original excerpts range over a thousand years, and represent many styles and points of view. The versions, however, are thoroughly in the twentieth century manner.

If a second edition of this volume should be necessary, it is to be hoped that the many errors in the Gaelic text will be corrected.

Bardachd Ghaidhlig an Naoidheamh Linn Deug

(Continued from page 87).

chì sinn a' cheart rùn dùrachdach, àrd-inntinneil
ann an *Boch Oirinn O*, 's am bheil e faicinn

Grian bhuidhe bhòidheach na saorsa
'dearachadh

Feadh nan gleann, nam beann 's nam
bealaichean.

Is e an teachdaireachd a tha aig Calum daonnan,
gu 'm feum na Gaidheil a bhi airidh air an
leasachadh-inbhe 's air an àth-nuadhachadh
dualchais a tha iad a sireadh; mur a bi, nach
ruig iad a leas a bhi 'gan sireadh idir. Bha
cumhachd cleachdaidh cainnt aige chum so
chumail fa chomhair an sùilean, agus bàrdachd
a linn-san a mhaiseachadh aig a' cheart àm.

Tha seòl aig na bàird a tha 'gan eadar-
dhealachadh bho bhàird nan linntean roimhe
sin—a bhi ri féin-chomhradh, no b'eagnaidhe
ràdh, a' cuasachd ceistean aotrom is diomhair,
's a' duaineachadh an cuid smointean. Chan
e nach robh na seanna bhàird deas gu leòir
gu bhi leigil ruith le 'm faireachduinnean, ach
is ainneamh aca an seòrsa bhàrdachd a tha
air a shònrachadh an so. Buinidh e gu h-
àraid do dharna leth an linn, agus tha e 'na
chomharra air leudachadh inntinn agus leirsinn
aig na bàird an lorg iad a bhi beantainn na
bu shaoire ri gnòthichean ant-saoghail muigh.
Am flor thoiseach an linn rinn an diadhaire
Seumas Mac Griogair teagasg an t-soisgeul
a chur ann an rannachd, obair mhòr dhomhain
a lion leabhar nach beag. Ach chan eil 'na
bhàrdachd-san ach aithris dàin Dhonnachaidh
Bhàin, ni mo a tha i samhachadh na
duaineachadh smointean, no beus-oideas,
a tha fo ar beachd. Tha' bhàrdachd so cho iol-
ghnèitheach agus a tha i cho tlachdmhor.
Tha 'n seòl aig na bàird as tràithe tursach gu
leòir. Tha againn Lìghiche Ra-thuath a'
feitheamh an aiseig ri là gailbheach, 's e caoidh
teachd na h-aoise 's gach àmhghar a thig 'na
cois: so e rithis "air an stùc anns an fheasgar
chùbhraidh Chéit'" fo smuaintean tiamhaidh,
gun leannan gun charaid,

Gun eagal Dhé, gun ghràdh gun dùil
Chan eil cùram air mo chridh',
'S mi gun nì 's an cuir mi dùidh.

Dealbh na h-ònrachd! Ach thig diadhachd
an duine 'ga chomhnadh—

Ard-Rìgh nam feart tionndam riut
A 's air mo ghlùinean guidheam ort—
Deonaich dhomhsa cridhe nuadh
Eisd ri ni ùrnigh thruaigh an nochd.

agus tha' cheart phort tiamhaidh aige an *Tha
Mulad orm.*

(Ri Leantainn.)

GAELIC SOCIETY OF PERTH.

The Gaelic Society of Perth held its anniversary celebration in the form of
whist, dinner, and a dance. About 180
persons attended. The programme on this
occasion was a contrast to the usual
programme, which contains lectures and
debates. The prizes were handed over by
Mrs. Bain. Chief Bain occupied the chair
at the dinner, and was supported by Lord
Provost Hunter and the Lady Provost, Mrs.
Bain, Councillor Mrs. Wood, and Mr.
Wood, Chieftain J. F. Stewart and Mrs.
Stewart, and several others. The Lord
Provost proposed the toast of "The Gaelic
Society," and eloquently touched on the aim
and work of the Society. He concluded
with a fine sentiment, "Long may the
representatives of the Scottish clans have
such an organisation as the Gaelic Society
of Perth to draw them together, and enable
them to preserve the language and the lore
of the Highlands."

BRANCH REPORTS.

APPIN.—At a recent concert in the Hall, Mr. D.
MacPherson, M.A., the chairman, extended a
welcome to Mr. Neil Shaw, who gave a short
address. A very pleasing programme was sub-
mitted, consisting mostly of Gaelic songs sung by
local artistes, assisted by Miss Nancy MacDonald,
Oban, and Mr. Shaw. The singing in old-time
fashion of a Psalm tune ended the programme,
Mr. Shaw acting as precursor. A Singing Class is
being carried on under Mr. MacDiarmid, An Comunn
singing teacher.

BENBECULA.—A ceilidh was recently held at
Balivanich School. The proceedings consisted of
Gaelic and English songs, sgèulachdan, and a
Gaelic debate. There was a large company present,
who all thoroughly enjoyed the programme.

BENDERLOCH.—In the Victory Hall recently, Rev.
Mr. MacDonald presided over a ceilidh, which had
an excellent attendance of members. The pro-
gramme was sustained by a large company of
artistes with songs, stories, and instrumental music.
Mr. Shaw, who was paying his annual visit to the
branch, also assisted with the programme.

BERNISDALE.—At the fortnightly meeting in
Bernisdale School a large gathering was presided
over by Mr. MacPherson, schoolmaster, Carbot.
An interesting lecture was given by Mr. Ramage,
M.A., president, on "Wit and Humour in Gaelic
Poetry." A programme of Gaelic songs followed.

BRODICK.—There was a splendid gathering at the
recent ceilidh of this branch, at which Her
Grace the Duchess of Montrose, who is honorary
president, took a great interest. Two pipers
belonging to the branch piped the members into the
School. Then, to begin the ceilidh in true Comunn
Gaidhealach form, the president, Mr. John
McBride said a few words in Gaelic complimenting
the ladies for the excellent table they prepared.
The grace was said in Gaelic, and thereafter the

company enjoyed a lovely tea. Some friends from the Shiskine branch were present. After tea, more piping was heard, and then a number of Gaelic songs were sung. An hour's dancing brought to a close the first ceilidh of this branch.

CARRADALE.—A very pleasant ceilidh was held in the School on Saturday, 13th December, when the annual "Tattie and Herring" Supper was served to a large company. The president, Rev. J. A. Argyle Baker, M.A., presided, and after partaking of a hearty repast, dancing was engaged in with solos and musical items interspersed at intervals.

COLL.—The local branch of An Comunn held a ceilidh in Arinagour School, when Mr. A. L. Thomson, the president, carried out the duties of the chairman. The programme was opened by the company joining in singing "Suas leis a' Ghaidhlig." Thereafter the proceedings were conducted in real ceilidh manner, with song and story alternating. There was a large attendance of members and friends.

DUROR.—In spite of inclement weather, a successful ceilidh was held in the Reading Room, at which there was a large attendance. Rev. A. MacFadyen, president of the branch, presided, and Mr. Neil Shaw, organiser and secretary of An Comunn, addressed the audience in both Gaelic and English, and sang several old Gaelic songs, which were greatly appreciated. A number of local artistes also contributed to the programme, and altogether a very pleasant evening was spent.

EASDALE.—At a ceilidh in the Public School, Mr. John Campbell, president of the branch, presided. Mr. Neil Shaw, general secretary of An Comunn, gave an address on the present activities of An Comunn. A pleasant musical programme was submitted by the Gaelic Choir, under the conductorship of Mr. Donald Dewar.

EOCHAR (SOUTH UIST).—It was quite a large audience that attended the Schoolhouse, when the members of the Gerinish branch gave a representation of Mr. John MacCormick's Gaelic sketch, "An t-agh Odhar." The task of organising the production fell to Mrs. MacLeod, West Gerinish, and the ability with which she performed that onerous duty contributed more than anything else to the success of the evening. Mention must also be made of the excellent characterisation of the cast, who all performed their various parts with conspicuous success.

GLENELG.—At a concert in the School, a crowded audience saw, with pleasure and amusement, the Gaelic sketch, "An Reiteachadh Rathail," by John MacCormick, F.S.A., enacted by local dramatists. Other items in the programme included bagpipe selection, songs, and a Gaelic dialogue, and humorous readings by Mr. Thomas.

INVERARAY.—The fortnightly meeting of the local branch of An Comunn was held in the St. Malieu Hall. There was a large attendance, and Mr. Robert Bain, vice-president, presided. The programme opened with selections on the piob mhor, and two songs were sung by the Gaelic Class.

KILNINVER.—A successful ceilidh was held in the Kilniver School. Mr. John MacDonald, conductor of the Oban Gaelic Choir, presided, and a delightful evening of Gaelic songs and story and Highland music was contributed by a large company of local artistes, assisted by members of Mr. MacDonald's choir.

KILCHOAN.—An enjoyable ceilidh in the Public Hall was presided over by Rev. Mr. MacDonald, parish minister. The lecturer was Mr. John

Cameron, president of the Tobermory branch, who gave entertaining reminiscences. A programme of Gaelic songs was afterwards sustained by branch members.

LUING.—Mr. Neil Shaw, general secretary, visited the branch, and a successful ceilidh was held in the Schoolhouse. Ex-Provost MacCowan presided over a crowded audience. Mr. Shaw's speech was listened to most attentively. The school children, under Miss Campbell and Miss Kennedy, rendered solos and duets.

LOCHINVER.—The membership of this branch now numbers sixty, and a special "oidheche cuirm" was arranged when the organiser, Mr. Donald MacPhail, also paid his annual visit to the branch. To mark the first anniversary of the branch, two special iced cakes (it being the branch's first birthday since it was re-formed) took the place of honour on two tables. Both the cakes displayed appropriate Gaelic quotations. All took their seats at the tables on entering. The president's remarks were in Gaelic. The evening was passed in pleasant social intercourse, a warm Gaelic atmosphere prevailing. Mr. MacPhail's stirring address was loudly applauded.

MANCHESTER.—There was a very large attendance presided over by Professor Dougal at the meeting of the Manchester branch. The chief attraction of the evening was the presence of Miss Morag MacDonald, of Edinburgh, a Mod Gold Medallist. She delighted the audience by her singing of Gaelic songs. Dr. Chrissie MacDonald, of Skye, gave a pianoforte selection of Highland music, which was much appreciated. Bagpipe selections were played by Mr. David Ross. There was the usual Highland dancing to the music of the piob mhor. The singing of "Oidheche mhaith leith" brought a most enjoyable meeting to a close.

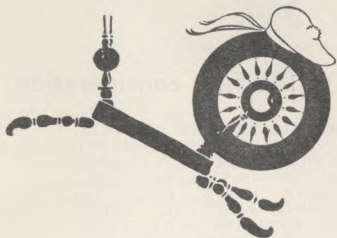
NETHY BRIDGE.—A truly Highland atmosphere prevailed at the recent meeting of the Nethy Bridge branch. Mr. Pat Cameron, president, who occupied the chair, made reference to the greater recognition that was accorded to Gaelic teaching by the Education Committees in the Highlands. While it was regretted that the local class had been discontinued this session, he hoped that they would once more find opportunity to receive instruction in the language they all loved so dearly. A lengthy and nicely varied musical programme followed, which was much enjoyed by the large audience that attended.

PORTREE.—The local branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach held an all-Gaelic debate in the Masonic Hall. The subject of this debate was "Co is fhearr Gliocas nadurra no Foghlum." The debaters were, "Gliocas," Miss Helen MacAskill, M.A., and Mr. Donald MacLeod; "Foghlum," Rev. J. MacKay and Miss Ina MacKinnon.

SALEN (MULL).—At a recent ceilidh, over which Colonel Greenhill Gardyne of Glenforsa presided, Rev. Hector MacSween, B.D., Morvern, gave an interesting address in most fluent Gaelic on "Ainmhidhean na Machrach." Songs were rendered by members of the Ulva Ferry branch.

STRONTIAN.—Mrs. Fletcher, Laidale, president, occupied the chair at a ceilidh in the Public Hall. Mr. Alastair Cameron, vice-president, spoke on the most prominent of the Gaelic Bards. His choice included Alex. MacDonald ("MacMhaigistir Alasdair") Duncan Ban MacIntyre, John MacDonald ("Ian Lom"), and Professor Ewen MacLachlan. Appropriate songs were rendered during the evening.

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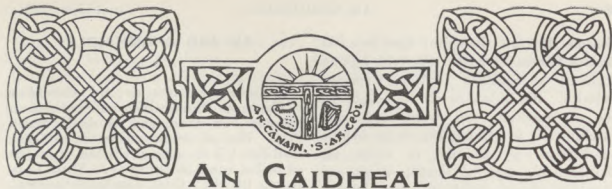
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Leabhar XXIX.]

An Giblein, 1934.

[Earrann 7

RATHAD MOR AN RIGH.

Their cuid gu bheil na rathaidean a rinn na Ròmanaich 'n an dearbhadh gu 'n tug an sluagh làidir sin fo chis na dùthchannan troimh an d' rinn iad na rathaidean. Faodaidh gu bheil sin fìor. Ach ma bha na slighean socair comharradh mar chomharradh air buaidh an airm Ròmanaich, bha iad cuideachd 'n an samhla air lagh is òrdugh is soirbheachadh anns na h-àiteachan a dh'ionnsaidh an robh na slighean a ruigheachd. Ma leugh thu an sgeul gasda aig an Ollamh Niall Mac-an-Rothaich nach maireann, sgeul do 'n ainm *An Rathad Ur*, is cuimhne leat gu robh na Gaidheil bho chionn dà cheud bliadhna air ais, gu mòr an aghaidh nan rathaidean a rinn an Sìnleair Wade feadh na Gaidhealtachd. Is cinnteach gur e a' chrìoch àraidh a bha aig Ard Rìaghladh na rìoghachd aig an am ud, le bhi a' deanamh nan slighean, gu 'm biodh e na b'fharasda do 'n arm dhearg iomall na dùthcha a ruigheachd. Ach aig an am cheudna chan eil àicheadh nach robh rathad mòr an rìgh anns a' linn ud 'n a mheadhon air comunn is companas eadar an taobh tuath agus an taobh deas.

* * *

Anns an t-seann aimsir cha robh e soirbh sìubhal air na droch rathaidean a bha anns a' Ghaidhealtachd. Cha robh ann am mòran diubh ach ceuman-coise no frith-rathaidean. Is gann gum b'urrainn neach uidheam ghiùlain

iomairt air slighe. Mar bu trice is ann le srathair air druim eich a bha eallach 'g a ghiùlan. Air an aobhar sin chan eil ioghnadh ged bhiodh marsantachd fada air ais. Cha robh an sluagh comasach air eòlas a chur air a chèile a chionn is gu 'n robh iad letheorach. Faodar a thuigsinn mar sin gu 'n robh dìth rathaidean 'n a easbhuidh anabarrach, a' cumail nam finneachan dealaichte. Bha cion eòlais 'g am bacadh bho bhi 'n an nàbaidhean càirdeil d' a chèile. Is e sin a dh'aobhraidh gu 'n do mhair na seann aimhreitan cho fada eadar cuid de na treubhan Gaidhealach. Ach mar mheudaich eòlas air dòigh muinntir eile chaidh sìth is coibhneas am meud.

* * *

Bha earrann mhór de bheartas ar n-atraichean a' comh-sheasamh an spréidh, an crodh agus an caoraich. Thigeadh luchd malairt a dh'ionnsaidh nam féiltean Gaidhealach a cheannach na spréidhe. Is ann air an mhodh sin a bha airgid 'g a chur air iomairt, airson am beagan gnothaich a bhatar a' deanamh. Is i a' cheist, cia mar a gheibhte na treudan móra de spréidh a thoirt gu margaidhean an taobh deas. Bha na rathaidean cho dona. Agus cha robh turus mara càil ni b'fhusa. Bha an t-slighe thairis air monadh Dhrum Uachdair cunnartach is duilich air dòigh no dha. Bha an cois-cheum garbh agus an t-astar fada. Chan eil ach aon bhealach air an urrainn dhuit crodh iomain tarsuinn air.

Monadh Mór nan Grampian, agus is e sin Bealach Dhrum Uachdair. Cha robh lagh na rìoghachd a' riaghladh anns na h-ionadan fiadhaich. Bha robairean air an t-slighe gu bhi a' creachadh nan treud agus nam buachaille. Is e thainig bho sin gu robh na buachaille an t-achair ri chèile aig Dailchuinnidh, agus a' siubhal 'n an aon chomhlan thairis troimh Bhealach Dhrum Uachdair. Mar sin bha iad lìomhor agus làidir gu leor gu tachair ris an luchd reubainn. Tha Dailchuinnidh a' ciallachadh *dail na coinneimh*, far am b'abhaist do 'n luchd siubhail tional ri chèile. Tha ceann tuath Loch Eireacht anns a' chearn sin. Is ann aig ceann an locha a b'abhaist do na finneachan cruinneachadh an am dol a spùinneadh na Galldachd. Tha Eireacht mar an ceudna a' ciallachadh coinneamh. Is e Oireachtas a theirear fathast ri Mòd mór bliadhna nan Eireannach.

* * *

Ach thainig caochladh mór air corant-saoghail eadhon ri cumhne dhaoine nach eil fathast aosda. Rinneadh giorrachadh air astar agus air ùine. Le inleachdan ùra siubhailidh mac an duine gu luath anns an adhar; agus tha e mianach air siubhal leis an astar cheudna air an talamh. A chum sin a dheanamh tha slighe iomchuidh airson siubhail—rathad farsuinn rèidh a chum is gu 'n teid na cuibhlichean mu 'n cuairt gu clis air an deagh ùilleadh. Tha cuibhrionn thomadach de ionmhas an Ard Riaghlaidh 'g a buileachadh bho 'n chis a thatar a' càradh air na carbad ola. Tha punnd Susannach de chis 'g a leagail a réir gach neart eich a tha an acfuinn a' charbaid. Tha na mìltean carbad air shiubhal; agus tuigear mar sin gur e suim throm airgid a tha luchd nan carbad a' dioladh gach bliadhna. Chaidh earrann de 'n ionmhas sin a chosg a cheana gu bhi ag ullachadh deagh rathaidean an cuid de chearnaibh anns a' Ghaidhealtachd. Ach bho chionn trì bliadhna chuireadh bacadh grad air an fheabhas a bhatar a' deanamh air rathad mór an rìgh. Tha gearan air feadh na Gaidhealtachd an diugh a thaobh cor cianail nan rathaidean. Tha muinntir a' pàigheadh na cis gu dìleas, agus chan eil iad a' faotainn luach an iomlaid na cise. Tha luchd tadhail lìomhor a nis anns an t-Samhradh. Tha maise na dùthcha air fàs ainneil. Chan eil e comasach do choigrich, no eadhon do chardean, an dùthaich fhaicinn, mur bi feabhas gun dàil air rathad mór an rìgh anns an taobh tuath.

AN ARD CHOMHAIRLE.

Chumadh coinneamh de Ard Chomhairle a' Chomuinn Ghaidhealaich an Sruibhlea air Di-haoine, an naoidheamh là de 'n Mhàrt, 1934. Bha an ceann suidhe, an t-Ollamh Niall Ros, C.B.E., anns a' chathair, agus bha na buill a leanas an lathair:—A' Bhean Uasal Barron, Glaschu; Caipt. Aonghas R. Caimbeul, O.B.E., Glaschu; A' Bhean Uasal Chaimbeul (na h-Airdean); Tearlach Caimbeul, M.B.E., Glaschu; A' Bhean Uasal Dunlop, Glaschu; A' Bhean Uasal Edgar, Glaschu; Alasdair Friseal, Baile 'n Easbuig; A' Mhgn. Anna Nic Gille Bhrà, Glaschu; Iain M. MacGille na Brataich, Baile na h-Atha; A' Bhean Uasal Nic a' Chombaich, Glaschu; Niall Caimbeul Mac a' Chombaich, Glaschu; Domhnall MacDhomhnuill, Inbhirnis; An t-Urra. Daibhidh MacDhonnchaidh, Baile nam Feagan; Eachann MacDhughail, Glaschu; An Ridire Alasdair MacEoghainn, Inbhirnis; Alasdair C. MacLabhrainn, Dail-mhàili; A' Mhgn. Nic Laomainn a' Chnoic Dhuibh; An t-Urra Domhnall MacLaomainn, D.D., Blàr an Athail; Ailean MacLeoid, Glaschu; An t-Urra. Calum MacLeoid, A.M., Glaschu; Calum MacLeoid, Glaschu; A' Mhgn. Sybil Nic Leoid, Glaschu; Iain A. MacNeacail, A.M., Glaschu; An Lighiche Ruairidh MacNeacail, Tigh an Uillt; A' Mhgn. Sona Nic an Tàilleir, Dun-Blàthain; Seòras Mac Thomais, A.M., Glaschu; A' Mhgn. Nic an Uidhir, Alecsandria; Seoras E. Marjoribanks, Sonachan; Baintighearna Ormadail; A' Bhean Uasal Ros, an t-Eilean Sgitheanach. A' frithealadh, Niall MacGille Sheathanaich, Runaire, agus Eoghann Mac a' Phì, Fear Cuidichidh.

Thug an Ceann Suidhe iomradh air bàs an Urramaich, Calum Mac an Rothaich. Tigh an Uillt, a bha rè shè bliadhna deug 'na Fhear Gairme air Comhairle a' Mhòid 'sa Chitil. Bha e 'na mhinistear gràdhach, dìleas agus 'na dhuine bha coibhneil, blàth-chridheach. Rinn e seirbhis mhaith do 'n Chomuinn anns na bliadhnanach a chaidh seachad agus bha 'aithne air ceòl agus litreachas a luchd dùthcha barraichte. Thug e gu saor agus gu pailt as an ionmhas sin a chum adhartachadh Modan a' Chomuinn. Bha an co-fhaireachdainn aig an àm ri a bhantraich agus bha iad ag cur air mhaireann an meas agus an luach air mar cho-Shaothraiche an aobhar na cànan.

Leughadh Iomradh na Coinneimh roimhe, chaidh gabhail ris agus chuir Fear na cathrach ainm ris.

Leughadh tagraidhean neo-lathaireachd bho aireamh de bhuill na Comhairle.

Leughadh iomradh air Coinneimh de Chomhairle an Fhoghlaim a leig ris gu 'm bheil ullachadh fa chomhar na Sgoil Shamhraidh an Arasaig, a nis an laimh, agus gu 'm bheil luchd teagaisg na bliadhna roimhe air am fasadh las ùr.

Bheachdaich a' Chomhairle air litir a fhuairleadh bho chleireach Comunn Ceilteach Oil-thigh Chill-rimhinn ag cur an ceill mion-iarrtais nam ball air seòl a bhi air a dheanamh a dh'fhaotainn Gaidhlig a bhi air a steidheachadh mar chuspair teagaisg an Oil-thigh Chill-rimhinn. Ghabhadh e suim £10,000 airson so a dheanamh. Tha a' Chomhairle so an làn cho-fhaireachdainn ris an iarrtas agus tha iad a' cliuthachadh, gu 'n dean an Comunn e fein aithnichte ri tagradh no gairm 's am bith a dh'fhaodar a dheanamh fa chomhar so.

Air iarrtas Fhir-Ghairme na Comhairle, an t-Urr Calum MacLeod, ghabhadh ris an Iomradh.

Leughadh Iomradh air Coinneimh de Chomhairle a' Chlo-bhualaidh. Thugadh iomradh gu 'n robh an leabhar "An Dileab" ri a chlo-bhualadh as ùr, agus gu 'n robh co-chòrdadh eadar an Lìghiche Iain Mac an t-Saoir agus a' Chomhairle mu chlo-bhualadh na cluiche "S leam fhein an Gleann." Bheachdaich a' Chomhairle mu chlo-bhualadh an leabhair "Sàr Obair nam Bàrd Gaidhealach" ach a thaobh agus na tha cheana an laimh airson na bliadhna so shonraicheadh breithneachadh air a' chuis fhagail gu àm eile. Thug Mgr. Marjoribanks fa chomhair na Comhairle mar tha moran de na cròileanan Gaidhlig air am bacadh 'nan obair le cion leabhraichean no duilleagan leughaidh, mur an 'cuir neach air choir-eiginn a laimh 'na phoca a chum an litreachas sonraichte so a riarachadh. Bha e de 'n bheacadh na 'n gabhadh Comhairle a' Chlo-bhualaidh as laimh duilleagan, anns am biodh earrann no dha de rosg, a chlo-bhualadh gach bliadhna gu 'm biodh sin 'na chuideachadh mór. Cha bhiodh an cosdas ach beag laimh ris a' bhuannachd a bhiodh ann do 'n aobhar. Ghabh a' Chomhairle ri so gu beachdachadh air.

Air iarrtas an Fhir-Ghairme, Mgr. Calum MacLeod, ghabhadh ris an Iomradh.

Leughadh Iomradh air Coinneimh de Chomhairle a' Chraobh-sgaoidh, agus gearr-chunntas air obair nam Fo-chomhairlean Tuathach agus Deasach.

Chliuthaich a' Chomhairle gu 'm bu chòir cosdas na Comhairle Thuathaich ann a bhi a' steidheachadh Ceilidh Ghaidhlig am baile Inbhirnis a bhi air a phaigheadh leis a' Chomunn. Bha e air a rùnachadh mar an ceudna gu 'm

biodh brath air a thoirt do luchd teagaisg a' Chomuinn anns gach aite iad a ghnathachadh na Gaidhlig aig gach cothrom agus dh'aontaich-teadh litir-chuairt a chur gu an ionnsuidh ma dheidhinn so.

Air iarrtas an Fhir-Ghairme, Mgr. Tearlach Caimbeul, ghabhadh ris an Iomradh.

Leughadh iomradh air Coinneimh de Chomhairle a' Mhoid 'sa Chitìil.

Shocraich a' Chomhairle air breitheamhan citìil air son Mod an Obain, agus chrìochnaichheadh beachdachadh air clàr-eagair Mod na h-ath bhliadhna. Thugadh aire mar an ceudna do na rùntean a thug Mgr. Raibeart MacGille Bhàin fa chomhair na Coinneimh roimhe agus ghabhadh riu-san a bha iomchuidh agus freagarrach.

Fhuairleadh fathunn bho Mgr. Iain MacDhomhnaill, an t-Oban, mu dheidhinn ullachaidh fa chomhar Mod na bliadhna so agus bha a' Chomhairle làn riarichte le obair na Comhairle Ionadail.

Air iarrtas an Fhir-Ghairme, Mgr. Calum MacLeod, ghabhadh ris an iomradh.

Leughadh iomradh air Coinneimh de Chomhairle Cloinn an Fhraich. Rinneadh iomradh air steidheachadh Comunn na h-Oigridh agus air freagairtean bho luchd teagaisg do thaobh sin. Bha na fhreagair deònach air gach cuideachadh a thoirt seachad a chum an Comunn so a chur air bonn. Chuireadh a mach 237 litir agus tha a' Chomhairle a nis a' dol a sgrìobhadh a dh'ionnsaidh nam pàrantan.

Air iarrtas an Fhir-Ghairme, Mgr. Seoras Marjoribanks, ghabhadh ris an Iomradh.

Leughadh Iomradh air Coinneimh de 'n Chomhairle aig am bheil beachdachadh air teachdairean a chur gu Canada. Leughadh leth-bhreac litir a chuireadh gu Gaidheil an Alba Nodha, Eilean Phrionns Iomhair agus Rudha Bhreatainn a leig ris rùntean agus aobhar na teachdaireachd. Dh'aontaich a' Chomhairle feitheamh gus an tigeadh fios freagairt air ais mu 'n deanadh iad an tuilleadh ullachaidh.

Air iarrtas an Fhir-Ghairme, an Ridire Alasdair MacEoghainn, Inbhirnis, ghabhadh ris an iomradh.

Leughadh litir bho 'n t-Siorram Mac Mhaighstir Caimbeul mu dheidhinn Fo-chomhairle an Fhoghlaim Chitìil agus chuireadh ainmean an urramaich Chaluim Mhic Leoid agus Mhgr. Iain M. Mhic Ghille na Brataich ri àireamh luchd na Comhairle.

Bho thoiseach gu deireadh cha robh ach Gaidhlig a mhaire air a cleachdadh aig a' choinneimh so.

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

Mr. Donald MacPhail sends very interesting details of his recent tour in Uist. One very pleasing proposal that is being proceeded with is the institution of a Gaelic Community Drama festival. The idea was very enthusiastically received at the various branches and it is hoped to stage such a festival at Lochmaddy in July. Mr. M. A. MacLeod, Headmaster, Lochmaddy, has agreed to undertake the secretarial duties, and Mr John R. Bannerman, has been suggested as adjudicator. At present, six teams have promised to take part. We would highly commend this proposal to our other branches. A series of such competitions in connection with Provincial Mods would be very helpful. We know of no better method for attaining proficiency and correctness in Gaelic speech.

At one of the Ceilidh meetings in Uist there was present an Indian who created rather a surprise when he spoke in Gaelic. This gentleman has spent some time in North Uist and he acquired the language, which he speaks with a remarkable degree of proficiency and quite a good "bläs," to assist him in the disposal of his goods. This is one instance of the commercial value of the language.

The following story we tell in Mr. MacPhail's own words. It would not appear the same in English:

Thainig gille beag a steach do bhuth anns a' Baile Shear aon làtha ag cluich na pioba, ma b'fhiar leis fhein, le clobha air a ghuallainn "Gu de am port a tha thu ag cluich, ille bhig?" arsa fear de na bha stigh. "An deagh phort?" fhreagair am balachan, "A' bhriogais leis an fhichead toll." "Am bheil am port sin agadsa?" arsa fear eile le beagan ioghnaidh "Chan eil, ach tha bhriogais agam" arsa am fear beag. Chum am balachan air an drannan a bh'aige leis a' chlobha agus an sin thubhairt am fear a bha labhairt 's e a' tachas a chluaise "Chan eil fios agam fhein a dhaoine co tha ag cur nam breug orm." "Tha e gle choltach" arsa am fear beag, a rithist, "gur e dìreach am fear a tha 'g ur moladh."

Mar a tha Donnhall fhein ag radh, co aig a tha fios nach eirich MacCodrum eile an Uidhist. Bu mhath leinn nan faigheamaid naidheachdan beaga de 'n t-seorsa so an drasd 's a rithist.

The Rev. Angus Boyd who has been president of the Glenurquhart branch since its inauguration, five years ago, has resigned from this

office at the recent annual meeting. An ardent and enthusiastic Gael, Mr Boyd has given much attention to the affairs of the branch and we desire to express to him how much we appreciate his work. We are glad to be informed that although he has demitted office he still retains an active interest in the work of the movement in the Great Glen.

We have been receiving very pleasing reports of the Gaelic wireless broadcasts. The Gaelic greetings on Christmas day are particularly referred to, and those words of goodwill that were expressed to Gaels everywhere were heard throughout the Empire and messages of appreciation were sent from Quebec and New York.

It may be of interest to our readers to know that the Campbeltown Choir will, sometime next month, take part for the first time in the series of Gaelic choir concerts which have been such an enjoyable feature of the Scottish National programmes. This concert will take place at Inveraray. It is only fitting that we should say how much these broadcasts are appreciated by all who are interested in Gaelic matters.

Some time ago we referred to the establishment of a Gaelic choir, at Vancouver, and that a proposal to institute an annual Mod followed the success of its activities. It may not be generally known that there is a Lewis Society in this City and this session the members presented a number of Gaelic plays, which, we are informed are the most popular form of entertainment the Society presents. On these evenings there is invariably a full house present.

In a letter from Ottawa, Miss Nonnie MacLean, who was for some years secretary of our branch at Scarinish, Tiree, speaks of the formation, two years ago, of a Society known as Comunn Gaidhlig Ottawa, the membership of which is largely recruited from descendants of Highland settlers in the Cape Breton and Glengarry districts of Canada.

This Society have their own Gaelic choir and a Gaelic class for adults and another for juniors are among their activities. Miss MacLean is the Secretary, and a very cordial invitation is extended to the proposed delegation, to visit the Canadian Capital.

In this number we reproduce the song "Faile Bhruid-Albainn," which has been selected as the test piece for a new solo competition for the forthcoming National Mod, at Oban. Prizes to the value of First, £3; Second, £2; Third, £1 are being presented by Mr. Donald Robertson, Bearsden, who is promoting this competition. It would be appreciated if readers would assist in making this competition, which is not yet included in the Mod syllabus, known among such of their friends as are likely to take part in the Mod proceedings.

* * *

Mr. Malcolm G. MacCallum, late conductor of the Greenock Gaelic choir, who now holds a musical appointment in the Campbeltown schools has succeeded to the leadership of the Campbeltown Gaelic choir. Since taking up his new duties, Mr. MacCallum has commenced classes for training boys in the art of choir conducting. This is a very useful service which we would like to see more generally adopted.

* * *

A very pleasing feature of the Arran festival this year was the increase in the number of entries in the Gaelic section. This is most gratifying, and we are indebted to our branches on the island for the manner in which they support these Gaelic competitions. Special thanks are due to Mr. Angus Smith, Skiskine, a native of Lewis, who has done more than any other to further the cause on the island and, particularly, to interest and instruct the young folk.

* * *

The treasurer asks me to remind members and subscribers that he will shortly be making preparations for the end of our financial year. It would assist very considerably if subscriptions be sent as soon as possible. In past years it was necessary in some cases to send circulars, reminding those who had overlooked the matter, members will readily appreciate that expenses and labour are saved if remittances are sent timeously. Representatives from affiliated Societies on the Executive Council might also remind their Associations of their duty in this respect.



The syllabus for the National Mod, to be held at Oban on 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th September, 1934, is now ready, and copies may be had on application from the Office, 212 West George Street, Glasgow.

BARDACHD GHÀIDHLIG AN NAOIDHEAMH LINN DEUG.

Le DEORSA MARJORIBANKS.

(A' Cheud Duais, Mod 1931.)

V.

Tha e iongantach leinn beus-oideas fhaotainn bho Mhairi Nic Ealair cho tùrsach 's a th 'aice 's An Iarraidh Dhìomhain, 's i luaidh air faoineachd an duine a shireadh fois 's an t-saoghal so—

Dh' iarr mi gu fois, is gun fhois air an t-saogh' l
Is leag mi mo cheann air geal-bhroilleach mo ghaoil,

'S bha chluasag ud làn de chaoin-dhuilleach nan ròs

Ach, ochan, 'nam measg gu 'n robh 'n dris mar bu nòs.

"Is iongantach da rìreadh an nì sin an gaol," agus is iomadh smuain éibhinn agus earail sheòlta thug Bàrd na Leideig dhuinn mu 'n "ghalar" sin an rannan sìubhlach, sunndach. Chì sinn rian-feallsaidh an duine chràbhaich so an òran eile *Gur mis 'tha sona dheth*—

Ma gheibh mi aodach agus biadh
Is a bhi saor o ainfiach,
Bidh aoibh is gràdh gach oidhe 's là
Am dhachaidh taobh mo ghealbhain.

Tha aigne diadhaidh sruaineachail nam bàrd Murchadh Mac Leòid agus Iain Mac Griogair 'gan leigeil ris dhuinn gu h-èireachdail ann an *Bàs is Fàs a 'Ghrainne Chruithneachd* agus *Smaointean Diomhair*—na rannan a b'fhearr, mar bhàrdachd, a rinn an Coirneal riamh, 's iad saor o bhlas "bualadh nan lann" a tha e cho toigheach air.

Ged a tha feallsadh Neill Mhic Leòid geur-mhothachail gu leòir air àmhgharan crannchur an duine, tha e misneachail, agus tha 'smuaintean air an sgèadachadh le grinneas a tha daonnan a' ruigheachd ar cridhe. Tha *Sgith* agus *Ri Taobh na Tràigh* 'nam bloighean barraichte 's na feartan sin :

SGITH.

Chan eil a h-aon am measg an t-sluaigh
Aig nach eil uallach féin,
'S a luithad mille deòraidh truagh
Tha 'n sàs fo chuibhreath ghéir :
Gach inbhe, saibhreas agus uail
Gu 'n searg iad as gu léir,
A' dearbhadh nach eil sonas buan
Ri shealbhadhachd fo 'n ghréin.



Ri Taobh na Tràigh.

Gach feòirnean maoth tha 'n còs no 'n glaic,
 Gheibh iad an cuid de 'n driùchd :
 Tha ghrian 'gan àrach suas gun airc
 Air àithne Rìgh nan dùl ;
 Gach lus no cré is ìsle staid
 Tha iad am beachd a shùl ;
 'S an Tì tha freasdal dhaibh air fad
 Cha chuir e mis' air chùl.

Tha Domhnall Mac Eacharn 'na bheus-oide do-cheannsail. Tha farsuingeachd a leirsinn, beòthalachd 'inntinn agus blàths a chridhe 'ga bhrosnachadh daonnan gu 'bheachdan a chom-pairteachadh leinn airmnthean dìamhair na beatha agus air a phàirt a tha Ceòl a' cluich innte—mur eil e 'ga riaghladh air fad. Gur e ghluaiseas duine, an ceòl a tha 'na chridhe cheana ach e bhi air a dhùsgadh leis gach nì 's a' chruinne-cé a ghluaiseas sùil no cluas: gu bheil iomadh nì fo 'n ghréin agus iomadh smuain is dùrachd nach gabh cur am briathran beòil. Tha so agus mòran eile d' a leithid a' tighinn an uachdar an sud 's an so feadh a bhàrdachd-san, a tha daonnan innleachdach, teò-chridheach, fuasgailte, gu tric fìor cheutach, air uairibh gliongarach. Air son doimheachd is tùsalachd smuain chan eil am bàrdachd a linn-san na bheir bàrr air *Am Fear Ciùil, Guth a' Chuain* agus *Am Bàrd*. So feallsadh Domhnall:—

Annad féin tha 'n ceòl a ghluais thu
 Air a luasgadh leis an teud ;
 Gleus gu tuireadh, 's gleus gu luathghair
 Fuaighte riut 's gach àit' an teid.

Ceòl o' n d' fhuair thu gach nì luachmhor
 Ris a bheil gach buaidh an sàs ;
 Ceòl ad chridhe—ceòl ad chluasan
 Fad do chuairt o d' bhreith gu d' bhàs.

An ceòl as binne 's eòl do 'n fhilidh
 Cha tog piob no fiodhail suas :

An ceòl thig uairean anns a' chridhe
 'S nach gabh liubhairt anns a' chluais.

(Am Fear Ciùil.)

'S gach nì a ghluaiseas sùil no cluas
 A' dùsgadh annainn smuain d' a réir :
 Còrda fìnealta ar nàduir
 Cumail càil a ghnàth air ghleus.

Aom do chluas is éisd an luathghair
 Tha dol suas o mhuir 's o thir ;
 'S ged nach tuig smuain na chluinneas cluas
 Creid nach eil an fhuaim gun bhrìgh.

Cìod ma tha gach bith 's an domhan
 A' toirt molaidh réir a ghné ?
 Haleluia ioma-ghuthach
 Do'n Tì chruthaich talamh 's nàemh

(Guth a' Chuain.)

Ach sin mar a tha, mar bha, 's mar bhitheas
 Tha cainnt a' chridhe gun luaidh,
 Is binne a' phàirt nach d'fhàg na bilean
 Na 'n dàn as grinne thig uath.' (Am Bàrd.)

Tha roinn bheag bhàrdachd ag iarraidh iomraidh a thaobh druidhteachd a cainnte 's a smuaintean, air am faodar "Moladh dachaidh" a thoirt. 'S e dealbh coimhlionta air àrd-sholas nàmhaidh a dhachaidh a th'againn an *Taobh mo Theine féin* le Iain Caimbeul, 's cha'n iongnadh leinn sin: air cianalas nìd creachte am *Bothan Beag* Domhnall Mhic Eacharn. Ach buinidh pailm na buaidh (ar leinn) do Chalum Mac Pharlain a thug do na *Gaidheil Mo Dhachaidh*, òran a tha 'nan cridheachan 's air am bilibh cho tric, maith dh'fhaoide, ri aon òran riamh.

Mu 'n fàg sinn an earrann so de ar n-ìomradh-beachdachaidh air bàrdachd an naoidheamh linn deug, is còir aon ealdhain ainmeachadh a thàinig an cleachdadh aig bàird an linn sin—eadar-theangachadh bàrdachd Bheurla gu Gaidhlig, rud a tha co-éigineachadh ar n-aire air dà sheòl sònruichte. Is aon dhiubh sin cho ealanta 's a tha' Ghaidhlig fhéin gu freagradh gairmean ùra: cha'n e mhàin nach cail na dàin 's na h-òran a bheag dhe 'n snas 'san eadar-theangachadh, ach gur h-ann a tha' Ghaidhlig nach is bitheanta cur ris: agus tha aon dàn—*An Rubaiyat* aig Omar Kaayam a tha eadar-theangaichte o 'n Phersianach le Eideard MacGearailt, agus o 'n Bheurla le Domhnall Mac Eacharn—s am bheil cuid de smuaintean a' bhàird air an leigil ris na's ro-shoilleir 's a' Ghaidhlig na tha iad 's a' Bheurla. Chan eil an seòl eile cho furasda a mhinneachadh, ach so e: ma tha leth sgòd ri chur as leth a' bhàird Ghaidhealaich is e so, gu bheil e mar gu 'n canamaid air a chlunglachadh tuilleadh 's a chòir le 'dhualchas fhéin, araon 'na chuspairean agus 'na bhuntuinn riutha. Bu ghnàth leis sealltainn le sùil fhiar air nìthan nach robh beantainn gu dlùth ri bheatha fhéin agus beatha 'shinnsean. 'S ged a tha innleachd-inntinn nam bàrd deireannach a' fàs na's s saoire agus na 's fuasgailte tha 'n t-aomadh ri fhaicinn fhathast. 'S e dh'fhàs as a sin (1) gu 'm faodar le ceartas càileigin de chion-tùsalachd a chur a leth bàrdachd nan Gaidheal, (2) beachd, a tha gu tur mearachdach, ach air a chumail le cuid de dhaoine fòghuimte gus an là 'n diugh, nach eil a' Ghaidhlig comasach no freagarrach ach air son nìthan a bhuineas do Thir nam Beann nan Gleann 's nan Gaisgeach. Nis, tha eadar-theangachadh nan òran Beurla a' tarruing ar n-aire do 'n darna rud, agus ag cur feallsachd an rud eile an

follais. Leig e steach iomadh smuain agus ceann-teagaisg ùr, agus leig e ris dhuinn, mur a b'aithe dhuinn roimh' e, nach eil cuspair fo 'n ghréin do 'm bean a' Ghaidhlig, nach maisich i. Air son eisimpleir air so is còir dhuinn an t-òran-gaoil Albannach "Jimmy's on the Stormy Seas," a leughadh, a dh'eadar-theangaich "Fionn" gu Gaidhlig, fo ainm *Tha mo Ghaol air àird a' Chuain*. Nam bu òran Gaidhlig an tùs a bh'ann, dh'fhaodamaid dol an urras gu 'n tugadh an nigheanag gu caoidh a leannain gus an càirteadh i fo 'n fhòid. Chan eil e ann an aoraidh a' bhàird Ghaidhealaich òigear a gaoil a thoirt air lom bhàrr àird a' chuain, fallain slàn, 's e "ghlacadh air làimh i" fo sgàil nan geug—crìoch airidh air duanag a tha fada na 's mealltaiche 'na trusgan Gaidhealach 's a bha i am Beurla nan Gall. Faiceamaid, a nis, mar a ghabhas Gaidhlig 'nan rann eadar-theangaichte a leanas coimeas ris a' Bheurla 's an do rinneadh iad :

*Ah my beloved, fill the cup that clears
Today of past regrets and future Fears :
Tomorrow ! why, tomorrow I may be
Myself with yesterday's sev'n thousand years.*

A ghaol, lòn thusa chuach a sguabas as ar beachd
Olc an là a th'ann, is eagal roimh an là thateachd,
Am maireach! A! am maireach, faodaidh mi
bhi 'n déidh
Nan seachd mìle bliadhna leis na thriall an dé.
(Rubaiyat.)

*No useless coffin enclosed his breast
Not in sheet nor in shroud we wound him,
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest
With his martial cloak around him.*
(Burial of Sir John Moore—Chas. Wolfe.)

Cha robh feum aig an laoch air cist a bhiodh buan
No ollanachd anairt 'ga chuairteach,
Ach luidh e mar ghaisgeach a' gabhail a shuain
Le 'thrusgan cogaidd mu 'n cuairt air.
(An t-Ollamh Tormod MacLeòid.)

*So "Fair and softly" John he cried,
But John he cried in vain ;
That trot became a gallop soon
In spite of curb and rein.*
(John Gilpin.)

"Gu réidh" ars Iain, "deasde! eich dhuinn"
Ach labhair e gun fheum,
A throtan chaidh gu dian-ruith luath,
Gun suim do mhùiseal sréin.'
(Mar Sin.)

*But present still, tho' now unseen ;
When brightly shines the prosperous day,
Be thoughts of thee a cloudy screen
To temper the deceitful ray.*

*And oh, when stoops on Judah's path
In shade and storm, the frequent night
Be thou long-suffering, slow to wrath
A burning and a shining light.*

(Rebecca's Song in Ivanhoe—Scott.)

Ach mar ruim fós, ged 's ann fo sgàil
Nuair 'thig oirnn latha seilbh is maoim
Bidh smuaintean Orsa dhinn 'na dhìon
O theas is iargain air gach taobh.

'S air slighe Judah O! nuair 'thig
An oidheche dh'orch' tric, bi dlùth!
Fad fhulangach is mall chum feirg,
'Nad sholus dealrach dhuinn 's Nad Stiùir.

(Alasdair Stiùbhart.)

*How could I but list, but linger
To the song, and hear the singer
Sweetly wooing heaven to bring her
Jamie from the Stormy Sea !*

*And, while yet her lips did name me
Forth I sprang—my heart o'ercame me
Grieve no more, sweet ! I am Jamie
Home returned to love and thee.*

(Minstrel Melodies.)

Rinn an ceòl le dheòin mo thàladh
Dlùth do ribhinn donn nam blàth-shul ;
'S i ag ùrnuigh ris an Ard Rìgh
"Dìon mo ghràdh th'air àird a' chuain."

Bha a cridhe le gaol gu sgàineadh
Nuair a ghlac mi fhéin air làimh i—
"Siab do dheòir, do ghaol tha sàbhail'
Thill mi slàn bhàrr àird a' chuain."
(“Fionn.”)

Thugadh iomradh cuibheasach air an earrainn
bhig so de ar bàrdachd a thaobh na buaidh a
dh'fhaodas a bhi aice air feobhas bàrdachd
nan laithean a tha ri teachd.

Tha iomadh cuspair bàrdachd air nach tugadh iomradh shuas, ach "tha cuibheas air a h-uile rud, gu ruig òl a' bhrochain." Tha iomadach òran a' togail ar cridhe am meas gruaim an fhuadaich agus suiridh nan leannan-gun-dòchas. An *Sruthan* aig Domhnall Mac Eacharn; nach urrainn duinn a leantainn "O mhnadach gu tràigh"? B'airidh ainm air cliù ged nach biodh againn bho a pheann ach sin. Chan eil an *t-Allan* aig Iain MacPhaidein fad' air dheireadh air. An *Dubh-Ghleannach* aig Alasdair Mac Fhionghainn—am bheil òran

as maisiche air cuspair faoin bho làithean
Allt an t-Siucair? Am Fiaidh aig Seumas
 Mac an Rothaich, fàileadh cùbhraidh bho
 làithean sona saora Dhonnachaidh Bhàin.
 Agus rud as mealltaiche, iomadh òran fleadhach
 cuirmeil, gidheadh neo-lochdach a' toirt 'nar
 cuimhne "nach fhiach bròn a ghnàth." Is
 fuairidh an duine nach tèthaich cochull
 a chridhe 's e leughadh *A' Chèilidh* aig Mac
 Eacharn; cò aig a b'fheàrr fhios na Domhnall
 còir air éifeachd "deur de dh'uisge goileach
 agus rud-eigin 'na cheann"? Air son facail

a tha leantainn piobaireachd a' phuirt-
 mhearsaidh shiùbhlach 's ainneamh òran a
 bheir bàrr air *Bail' Ionaraora* aig Iain Mac
 Phaidein.

Tha duain ghrinn aig Domhnall Mac Eacharn
 agus Iain MacPhaidein air Fionnaghal Nic
 Dhomhnuill, an dara fear a' leantainn euchdan
 na ban-laoich 'nan uile dhrip is eigin, 's am fear
 eile a' luaidh air rùn naomh a chridhe 'ga sparradh
 d' an ionnsuidh.

(*Ri Leantainn.*)

FAILTE BHRAID ALBAINN.

KEY F.

(New additional competition for Oban Mod)

: 1	| 1 : — .s : s	| s : — .l : d' | d' : — .t : l	| 1 : — .s : m	| s : —
Moch 'sa	mha - duinn 's mi	dùsg - adh, 'S trom	m'aigne 's mi	tùr - sach gu lèoir,
: f	| m : — .r : m	| s : — .s : l	| 1 : — .s : m	| r : — .d : d | d : —
A'sior	chuimhneach na	dùthcha, Far'n do	chleachd mi bhi'm	bhuachaille bhò;
: f	| m : — .r : m	| s : — .s : m	| r : — .r : r	| r : — .m : s | l : —
Gheibhte	sithionn is	iasg ann,	Agus ealachan	lion mhor air snàmh,
: l ₁	| l ₁ : — .s ₁ : l ₁	| d : — .r : s	| m : — .r : m	| d : — .l ₁ : l ₁ | l ₁ : —
Coileach-dubh	agus	liath-chearc, 'S ciod	tuilleadh a	dh'iarraidh tu ann.

O ! fàilt air Braid-Albann !
 Gheibhte féidh ann is earban is minn,
 'S iad 'nan laighe gu cuanmhor
 Ann am feadanaibh luachrach is cib ;
 Na daimh 's na h-éildean mu 'n cuairt doibh,
 'S iad 'nan laighe air guallainn an tuim,
 'S iad gu bior-shuileach, cluasach,
 Feitheamh ciod thig mu 'n cuairt anns an oidhech'

Tha iad earbsach á 'n casan,
 A chur seachad na falaisg 's an fhraoch,
 Le 'n gasganan geala,
 'S iad a' dìreadh ri barraibh nam maol ;
 An earbag le minnein,
 'S i gle phriseil 'g a fholach measg fraoich,
 Air eagal an fhorsair,
 'Nuair thig e 's a choin leis air thaod.

Chan 'eil sruthan gun iasg ann,
 'S chan 'eil gleannan gun fhiadh ann 'na chóir,
 Le minneibh riabhach,
 'S iad 'nan laighe gu lion'ar measg feòir ;
 Damh cabrach 's sròn fhiat aig
 'Gabhail gaoith ann an siantaibh nan neòil,
 Bu shunnach leam bhi 'g an iarraidh
 Ann am maduinn chiùin, ghrianaich, gun cheò.

Loch a Tatha nam bradan,
 Tha tighinn o 'n fhaire bu drabasta tonn,
 'S iad gu dearg-bhallach, tarra-gheal,
 Iteach, meanbh-bhreac, gorm-bhallach, lom ;
 'S iad a' leum ris gu colgarr,
 Glacadh chuireag air bharraibh nan tonn,
 Tha iad lionmhor 's gach linne,
 'S iad a' cladh air a' ghrinneal 's an fhonn.

C'àite bheil ann an Albann
 Ait as fearr na Braid-Albann mo rùin ?
 Tir nan gaisgeach bha dleas
 A sheasamh na frinn 's a' chrùin ;
 Gheibht' ann cruinneagan bòidheach
 A sheinneadh dhuinn òran bha binn,
 Tir nam filidh bha àluinn,
 'S lionmhor Bàrd a chaidh àrach 'na d'ghlinn.

AN CRANN NACH TUG TORADH MATH UAIDH — FOGHLUM NAN LEABHRAICHEAN.

Le SEAN TOIBIN, A.M.

III. Bualtear Tuagh air!

Rendered from the Irish by G. E. Marjoribanks.

Abramaid gu 'm faodadh leanaban-sgoile an teangan fhòglum as na leabhraichean agus gu 'n rachadh aca airmuaineachadh dhèanamh 's a' Ghaidhlig—rud nach sùgradh. Bhitheadh, 'na dheidh sin, easbhuidh an còmhnuidh air an còmhradh-beòil, chionn tha aon ni cinnteach, nach faigheadh duine sam bith fileantachd cainte a thoirt leis de thoradh leughadaireachd, air feobhas gun deanadh am fear-teagaisg a dhìchioll ris. Bhitheadh nòs-bruidhne "staccato" gu bràth aige an àite an nòs-bruidhne as dual do 'n Ghaidhlig—an nòs "legato." An àite a chainnt a chur dheth gu mion-shiubhlach, mar a ni duine as a' Ghaidhealtachd, bhitheadh (agus tha) fear an leabhair 'ga labhairt 'na facail sgarta; agus a thuilleadh air sin bithidh, mar a thubhairt fear Oilthigh an cois Life, "fuaim gach facail rud beag cèarr." Agus is i an tras gaoid a bhios air fear an leabhair, gun bheum a ghutha a leagadh air siollaidhean nam facal mar is còir, no fhios bhi aige nach dean e as eugmhais a leithid sin "de bhuille sleamhnachd agus maise," a chum Gaidhlig Ghaidhealach nan daoine o 'n tàinig e a bhi aige gu ceart.

A chum gach uireasbhuidh dhiubh sin a ghlanadh a cainnt nan leanaban-sgoile chan uilear gaoth na Gaidhealtachd a thoirt a steach do 'n t-seòmar-sgoile. Faodaidh an luchd-teagaisg òga tha anns na Colaistean-oileanachaidh 's an am, sin a dhèanamh air ball ma bheirear an aire air gun dàil; ma chuirear 'na laighe orra gu 'm feumar leantainn ris a' chainnt-bheòil, cuid mhòr de gach là, agus eòlas a thoirt seachad gun tecs-leabhar a bhi an còmhnuidh 'nan lamhan. Is dòcha nach biodh Gaidhlig 's a' Ghaidhealtachd ann mur a b' e gu 'n cuala na leanaban gu coitcheanta aig am màthraich aih i fad nan ceithir no còig bliadhnaichean mu 'n deachaidh iad do 'n sgòil. Tha seòladairean ann, daoine bochda á Corcaigh agus á Cinn t-Sàile agus as a' Ghaillimh agus á àitean eile a labhras Fraingeis gu tuisgeach—agus stùil cha do leag iad air leabhar Fraingeis riamh! nach leòir sin mar dhearbhadh air na chaidh innseadh?

Feumaidh na h-oidean nuadha oidhirp a a dhèanamh air anail na Gaidhlig a chur fo 'n obair-sgoile 's a' Ghaltachd; an cothrom ceudna thoirt, air sgòil, do sgoilearan òga na Galltachd agus a bheir aithraichean agus màthraichean na Gaidhealtachd, air an teinntean do an àl ògheim.

Their mi nach e cion gràidh do 'n Teanga idir is coireach do 'n mhealladh-dùil so a tha na Gaidheil a faireachduinn ann an cuisean an Ath-bheothachaidh (anns na bailtean mòra) ach an ro-bhàidh ri tecs-leabhraichean agus ri riaghailtean ceart-chainnte agus ris an àrd-bheachdaireachd litreachais ud agus ris gach faoinis agus spleadhachas eile a tha fuaighte ris a' Mhodh-Foghlum so anns na bun-sgoilean agus na meadhon-sgoilean agus na h-oilthighean. 'Nuair a labhrar facal simplidh ri balach air an t-sràid—"Ce fad as a so gu oifig a' Phuist?" is i an fhreagairt a gheibhear do ghnàth "Litrichean am facal sin ma 's e do thoile." Cha d' iarr fear na Gaidhealtachd riamh air duine beo facal a litreachadh a mach da ri linn còmhraidh, agus 's e fear na Gaidhealtachd am fear is binne Gaidhlig, mar a tha fhios aig na h-uile.

Faodar ceirein a chur ri cneadhan a' chiorramach ach b'fhèarr gu mòr dol gu bun-fhreumh na h-acaide agus an ro-aire thoirt do 'n chreathall ud anns am bheileir a' togail nan oidean òga. Ma nithear sin bithidh a' mhòr chuid de 'n ghalar air imeachd an ceann deich bliadhna o 'n diugh. Cuirear an tuagh gun mhaile ri freumh a' chroinn ud nach tug toradh maith uaidh! Cha dean e feum, agus chan e còir a' ghnòthuich so, a bhi faotainn aon ro-choire do na leth-sheanna mhaigstirean-sgoile, oir chaidh iadsan gu uchd an dihill, dìchioll a bha do réir an t-soluis a sgoileadh 'gan ionnsuidh. Ni mo a tha e ceart a bhi ro-throm air luchd-stiùraidh an fhòglum, do bhrìgh gur gnothuch so, ath-bheothachadh teangan, nach tuigear gu ro-mhaith an tìr sam bith, agus, 'na dhéidhinn sin gun ann air deuchainn na h-oibre a thig an t-eòlas dhuinn uile.

Cuirear an céill gu follaiseach do na h-oidean òga sin nach ann mar chuspair fuar sgoilearachd a tha a' Ghaidhlig air clàr-oibre an Fhòglum ach a chum agus gu 'm bi i a rithis 'na beotheanga beòil do luchd-àiteachaidh Innse Banban (Eireann.)

[A' CHRIOCH.]

The Summer School of Gaelic will be in Arisaig, opening on Tuesday, 17th July, and continuing until Friday, 10th August.

CRAOBH-SGAOILEADH.

An Airde Tuath.

Bha am Fear-deilbhe air chuairt an Uibhist air a' mhòs so chaidh agus chumadh coinneamhan ciatach anns gach cèarna, deas is tuath. Bha gach talla loma-làn agus bha mòran 'nan suidhe air an ùrlar anns an t-seann dòigh. Is i a' Ghàidhlig a chleachdadh aig gach coinneimh, agus chuireadh ceithir meuran ùra air bhonn—Loch nam Madadh, Càirinnis, Loch Ephoto agus Hoghmór. Tha a nis tri meuran deug anns na h-Uibhistean. Chumadh coinneamhan anns na clachain eile mar a leanas:—Sollas, Tigh-ghèarraidh, Cladach Chirce-Post, Ceann a' Bhàigh, Baile Sear, Baile Mhanaich agus Tòrlum am Beinn nam Faoghla; Iochdar agus Geirinnis. Eadar gach coinneimh a bh' ann labhair am Fear-deilbhe ri còrr agus naoi ceud pearsa.

Rinnam Mgr. MacPhail iomradh agus ullachadh fa chomhar co-fharpais Dhealbhl-chluichean a chumail an Loch nam Madadh uair-eigin am mios Iuchar. Ghabh na meuran ris a so gu togarrach agus tha fiughar gu 'n seas se còmhla an deuchainn.

Ged a bha an t-side fliuch agus fuar, a' chlach-mheallain a' sradadh air uinneagan nan tighean-sgoile bha blàths', gràdh agus coibhneas anns an taobh a stigh, far an robh cruinn rogha 's taghadh sluagh aig am bheil gràdh do gach ni a bhuineas do litreachas agus ceòl nan Gàidheal.

Mo bheannachd ort Uidhist
Bheag bhòidheach nam beann,
Le 'd mhachraichean àluinn
'S crodh-laoigh air an ceann;
Na gruagaichean bòidheach
A' seinn dhuinn an "rann"
'S a ghaoth 's i toirt freagairt,
Co th'ann, Co th'ann?

Fhrithail am Fear-deilbhe aig coinneimh an Eilginn air an 14mh là de 'n Mhàrt, agus chaidh meur ùr de 'n Chomunn a chur air bonn anns a' Bhaile sin. Air an ath oidhche chuidich e aig oidhche-chitil an Drochaid-Neithich agus bha an talla cho làn 's a chumadh e. Tha Mhgn. Mairead Nic Dhomhnuill, a' deanamh adhartas gasda an so leis a' cheòl agus bha sin ri chluinntinn air an oidhche sin.

Chumadh Ceilidh Ghaidhlig ann an dachaidh Mhgr. Iain Mhic a' Phearsain, air di-haoine, an 16mh là de 'n Mhàrt agus bha faisg air leth-cheud an làthair. Chuir Fear an Tighe fàilt is furan air a' chuideachd agus bha Ceilidh air leth ann. Cha chualas facal ach Gàidhlig ré na h-oidhche.

Bha Mhgr. Seoras Marjoribanks, Fear-Gairme Clann an Fhraoich, am measg na cuideachd agus thug e Oraid dhurachdach dhuinn air obair A' Chomuinn agus gu sonruichte, mu Chomunn na h-Oigridh. Labhair Iain N. Mac Leòid, Domhnall Greumach agus an t-Urrmach Niall Mac 'Ill Fhaolainn air a' chùis cuideachd agus bha e soilleir do gach neach a bha an làthair gu 'm feum oidheirp mhòr a dheanamh a chum agus gu 'm bi na pàrantan air am brosnachadh gu bhi a' cleachdadh na cànain do 'n chloinn.

Thug an Ridire Alasdair Mac Eoghainn taing chridheil do Mhgr. Iain Mac a' Phearsain, do 'mhnaoi agus an teaghlach, airson a' choibhneas a chaidh a' nochdadh do 'n chuideachd air an oidhche sin.

An Airde Deas.

Bha coinneamh aig a' Chomhairle Dheasaich air feasgar an dara là fichead de 'n mhàrt an seòmar gnothaich a' Chomuinn. Bha Mgr. Donnchadh Mac Caluim, am fear Gairme, anns a' chathair, agus bha mòran de na buill an làthair.

Thug an Runaire iomradh taitneach air a chuairt am measg nam meur a dh'ainmichear aig a' choinneimh roimhe. Bha mu cheithir fichead an làthair aig a' choinneimh an Ionar-air agus sheun a' choisir Bhan oran no dha an Gaidhlig. Tha an cròilean Gaidhlig air a ghluail air aghaidh gu soirbheachail.

Bha an runaire 'na Fhear-cathrach aig cuirm-chitil Còisir Ghaidhlig Dhumeideann ann an Talla a' Chiuil. Bha mòran cruinn agus fhuair iad cuirm eireachdail.

An là-arn-a-mhàireach air a' chuirrm so chaidh an Runaire do 'n Oban agus air maduinn Di-luain sheòl e gu ruige Tìriodh agus bha e aig coinneimh am feasgar sin an Scairinnis. Bha an oidhche fuar, gaothar, ach bha mu dhà fichead cruinn agus bha ceilidh ghasda aca. Thill an Runaire air ais gu Colla air an ath mhaduinn, agus chumadh coinneamh an Tigh Sgoil Airigh-nan-gobhar anns an fheasgar. Bha mu sheachd fichead an làthair—cruinneachadh cho mòr 's a bha 's an Tigh Sgoil sin riamh. Thainig iad as gach cèarna de 'n eilean agus fhuair iad rogha na cuirme—òrain, ceòl is sgeulachd. Tha am meur so air greim a ghabhail air aigne nan Collach. Ghiùlain bàta na smùide an Runaire air ais gu Tìriodh Di-ciadain agus fhrithail e aig ceilidh am Baile Mhàrtainn air an fheasgar sin fhéin. Bha mu trì fichead cruinn fo stiùradh a' Bhàillidh. Da latha an dèidh sin bha Mgr. Mac Gille

Sheathanaich 'na Fhear cathrach aig cuirm-chìbil 's an t-Seasgairn an Arainn. Bha an talla làn agus sheinneadh uile gu leir deich ar fhichead de orain Ghaidhlig. Rinn an cròilean Gaidhlig is Cìùil feum mòr an Arainn.

Chruinnich còrr agus dà cheud an Tigh Sgoil Tigh a' Mhuilinn 'sa Cheathramh Chòmhalach air feasgar Di-luain, an dara là deug de 'n Mhàrt. Chulreadh meur ùr air bhonn agus am measg na cuideachd bha Baintighearna Ormadail, is a' Bhean Uasal Chaimbeulach (na h-Airdean), cho maith ri dà mhinistear na Sgìre.

Chumadh céilidh an Inbhir-aora air a' cheathramh là deug. Tha còisir Ghaidhlig aig a' mheur so a nis agus tha iad a' deanamh adhartais misneachail. Bha cèthir fichead cruinn. Air an ath feasgar bha an Rùnaire aig coinneimh an Srath Lachlainn. Tha cròilean Gaidhlig is Cìùil aig a' mheur so bho 'n a chaidh a stéidheachadh. Bha trì fichead cruinn aig a' chéilidh.

Bha an sneachd a' sìleadh gu trom an uair a dh'fhosgladh ceud chéilidh meur ùr na Crithionnlairich air feasgar Di-haoine, an seathamh là deug. Bha an t-Urra. Cristein Mac Fhionghainn anns a' chathair agus bha mu dheich is trì fichead cruinn. Air an ath feasgar bha céilidh aig meur Ghlinn Urchaidh an Dail-mhàil fo stiùradh a' chinn suidhe, Mgr. Seòras Marjoribanks. Bha ceithir fichead an làthair agus 'nam measg bha an t-Urra. Fearchar Mac Rath, á Tigh an Droma.

Chuireadh crìoch air a' chuairt an Tigh an Uillt feasgar Di-luain. Bha ceud ga leth cruinn an so agus bha an t-Urra. Iain Mac-a-Phearsain anns a' chathair. Tha a' Chòisir Chìùil ag ullachadh fa chomhair Mòd an Obain.

Chaidh litir a leughadh bho 'n Urr. Aonghas Mac Ille Mhaol, Duneideann, a' toirt iomraidh air an adhartas a rinneadh an teagasg na Gaidhlig an cròilein a' Mheòir ùir so. Leughadh litir mar an ceudna bho 'n Mhgn. Chamshronach Ceann Loch Raineach, ag iarraidh gu 'n rachadh aon de luchd-teagaisg a' Chomuinn a chur do 'n sgìre sin. Dh'innseadh nach robh àite eile 'sa a choimhearsnachd a chuidicheadh leo, agus dh'fhagadh an gnothach aig an Fhear Ghairme 's an Runaire.

Tha a' Bhean Uasal Nic Dhomhnaill a' teagasg an Aird nam Murchain agus a' Mhgn. Nic Mhàrtainn an Ile. Chrìochnaich Mgr. MacDhiarmaid an Lìosmòr aig meadhan a' mhìosa.

CELTIC ART.

The Art and Industry Committee would like to have Celtic Art Classes promoted in the City during the forthcoming winter, and to assist them in making application to the appropriate authority, it would be helpful if these interested in the study of this decorative art would send in their names, so that an estimate may be secured of those likely to attend such a class. It is necessary to have our application submitted as early as possible in order that it may be considered when class arrangements are being discussed for next session.

INFORMATION WANTED.

We have received an enquiry which we would like to submit to those of our members who may be interested in the derivation of personal names. The information desired is in connection with the name "Frew," and we are asked to give the origin and clan connections, if any. Similar particulars are also wanted in regard to the surnames, Shearer, Fairlie, Mair, Richmond and Dykes. We shall be obliged to any readers who may be able to give any information on these names.

The following is noted from a report of a visit by the members of the Tain branch to their neighbours at Dingwall: The feature of the evening was the singing of the Fearn School children. There were seven children in all, six girls and one boy. They sang in unison; they sang as one. They were unaccompanied by an instrument. Their teacher, Miss Sutherland, gave them their keynote and the children started simultaneously on the given beat. Their clear-toned voices sounded charming; the expression was good; there was no raggedness, and the rallentandos were perfect. Seldom has better Gaelic singing been heard in Dingwall, not even at the Mod. The children are an honour to their teacher and a credit to themselves and their school, of which it should be remembered that Mr. John Campbell, a well-known Gaelic scholar, is headmaster. Provost John MacRae presided over the ceilidh.

COMUNN BADGES.

Members can now be supplied with Badges direct from Head Office; price 2/7½, post free.

TEACHD AN EARRAICH.

"Ged chrionas lus, chan fhaigh e bàs,
Thig 'fhàs ri ùin' a nìos :

'S ged sheargas craobh 'sa Gheamhradh fhuar,
Nì 'n t-Earrach nuadh i ris."

Is mór an t-atharrachadh a tha 'tighinn air an dithaich ann an toiseach an Earraich. Tha an talamh, a bha mar gu 'm b' ann a' leigeil a sgìos, agus a' gabhail taimh ré a' Gheamhraidh, a nìs a' mosgladh as a shuain. Tha an cruthachadh a' tighinn beò agus tha aoibhneas agus sòlas air sgaoileadh mu 'n cuairt. O cheann beagan ùine bha coltas a' bhàis r' a fhaicinn anns gach glac agus gleann, air gach doire agus air gach crann. Bha na beanntan còmhdaichte le sneachd, agus cha robh fuaim r' a chluinntinn anns na glinn ach torman na gaoithe. Bha gach abhainn agus caochan air tachdadh suas le éigh. Bha na h-eòin 'nan tosd; air am folach ann am frògan nan creag, no air teicheadh gu blàths ann an rioghachdan céin. Mar thubhairt an sean bhàrd:—"Bha greann dubh air gach nì."

Ach air teachd do 'n Earrach tha nàdur a' dùsgadh á suain a' Gheamhraidh. Tha na machraichean a ris a' tighinn beò, tha am feur a' fàs, tha na blàthan ùra 'togail an cinn; tha an sneachd a' leaghadh bho bhearradh nam beann; tha an snodhach a' dìreadh troimh chuislean nan craobh, tha na sobhraichean r' am faicinn ann am fasgadh nam bruach; tha na h-eòin bheaga 'togail an ceileiridh le chéile, agus cluinnear ceòl an Earraich air gach taobh.

Ge b' e air bith cho doirbh 's a bha an Gheamhradh bheir an t-Earrach sòlas na chois.

EILEINEACH.

THE FAIRY QUEEN.

The fairy queen came riding,
When the rowan drops were red;
All her lovely locks were dancing
To her horse's dainty tread,
And the jingle of his mane bells
Clangoured joyous round her head.

O'er the pass remote and misty
Down the drove road mossy, green,
On by deer track narrow, winding
Through the cascade crowned ravine,
In her youth's triumphant glory
Came the smiling fairy queen.

And the gipsy by his camp fire,
On the burn o'erhung by fern,
As he twined the osier saplings,
Felt his heart strings strangely yearn,
When he heard that elfin music
He'd have given his soul to learn.

And the shepherd from the steep ridge
Let his keen eye rest on her,
As she downward passed beneath him
Towards the copse of birch and fir;
And her gladness and her beauty
Made his breast unbidden stir.

And the hunter of the high ben,
Brown faced stringer of the bow,
Felt a wondrous pity thrill him
Towards all creatures high and low,
For he'd seen the joy elusive
He could neither grasp nor know.

And they're waiting still and watching
Those rugged, wistful men,
With the patient eyes and humourous
For the far off morning, when
They'll see her once more riding
Through that rainbow haunted glen.

ALASTAIR C. McLAREN.

BOOK REVIEW.

Introduction to Gaelic Scotland. By ALEXANDER McKECHNIE. 77 pp. Price 2/6. Blackie & Sons, Ltd.

Mr. McKechnie has written a readable little book. He touches on the very points that would naturally occur to any intelligent stranger who wished to learn something about Gaelic Scotland, its appearance and people, its cultural and economic life. He gives a historical resumé of the racial antecedents of the Gael of Scotland, and alludes to the area over which the Gaelic language was once spoken. He then refers to the revival of interest in that language, and to the organised efforts of An Comunn. He sympathetically describes the aims, constitution, and activities of An Comunn. Mr. McKechnie is one of the many who hold that Gaelic should be more generally used in the business meetings of An Comunn. Any criticisms that Mr. McKechnie has to make are the criticisms of a friend. He admits that lack of resources hinders An Comunn in many directions.

In a word this is a most informative and racy little volume; and the author's interest in the language movement is very evident. There are one or two small slips in details of fact which might be corrected in a future issue. The book deserves a wide circulation.

N. R.

BRANCH REPORTS.

APPIN.—The local branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach held a concert to raise funds to meet the expense incidental to the training of the Appin Gaelic Choir. Despite the inclemency of the weather Mr. Boa, vice-president, had the pleasure of presiding over a large and enthusiastic company. The Choir, under Mr. MacDiarmid, gave a creditable rendering of the songs prescribed for the competitions at the forthcoming Oban Mod. The duettist members sang with pleasing effect. From a distance there came to assist a trio of old favourites in Mr. Clark Campbell, Mr. John M'Gregor, and Mr. Macquarrie, whose songs were received with acclamation. A special meed of praise must be accorded Master and Miss Black, South Shian, on their first appearance on an Appin platform. Their fresh voices made a strong appeal. Mr. Macpherson gave an amusing Gaelic recitation. The instrumental side was ably represented by the Misses Boa and Piper Robert M'Lennan. A novel feature was the waiking of cloth by a party of the Choir girls, with Mrs. M'Cowan, Appin House, as housewife, Miss Jem. Boa was accompanist. A dance, largely attended, followed an entertainment which was voted a success from every point of view.

BENDERLOCH.—The local Gaelic choir took part in an excellent ceilidh in Oban Old Parish Church hall as their contribution towards the National Mod funds. The entire expenses of the ceilidh and the choir were defrayed by Miss M'Cowan, the popular conductor, so that the total drawings were given to the Mod funds.

CORPACH.—There was a large attendance at the monthly meeting of the Banavie branch, which was presided over by Mr. Hugh MacPherson. A long and varied programme of Gaelic songs, instrumental music and step dancing was submitted and very much enjoyed. At the close, on the call of the Rev. Wm. MacDonald, a vote of thanks was accorded to all who had assisted to spend such a delightful evening.

DINGWALL.—The members of the Tain branch visited Dingwall and entertained the local branch at a ceilidh, which was held in the lower Town Hall. There was a large and enthusiastic audience, who thoroughly appreciated the varied and interesting programme submitted. It included solos, duets, part songs, both in English and Gaelic; Gaelic stories and a dialogue. Tea was served at an interval, and altogether a delightful three hours were spent.

DUMFRIES.—A very enjoyable ceilidh and dance under the auspices of the local branch was held in the Unionist Rooms, Dumfries, when about 120 members and friends attended. Mr. Alexander Anderson, president of the branch, presided, and he delivered a very stirring and appropriate address, in which he referred to the purposes of the branches and commended them to all who understood and appreciated the value of their Gaelic traditions and culture. A most enjoyable programme was afterwards sustained by a large company of artistes, a feature of which was the number of Gaelic items that were given.

GLENURQUHART.—The Glenurquhart branch held their annual meeting in Blairbeg Hall. After the minutes were read, the hon. treasurer, Mr. A. M.

Stewart, read the financial statements, which showed a balance of £11. Office-bearers were elected as follow:—President, Dr. W. F. Macdonald, Kilmichael; treasurer, Mr. A. M. Stewart, Drumadrochit; secretary, Mr. H. Fraser, Drumadrochit. This branch held a concert in Blairbeg Hall to augment their funds in view of their intention of sending a choir to compete at the National Mod in Oban next September. The programme was sustained by the choir, assisted by Mr. John Mackenzie, Auchterneed. Dr. W. F. Macdonald, the new president, occupied the chair.

HALLADALE.—The local branch have had the services of Mr. Walter Ross, Gaelic singing teacher, for the past fortnight, and a ceilidh was held to wind up the period of instruction. The chair was taken by the president, Mr. Donald MacKay, Dyke, who paid a tribute to Mr. Ross's abilities as a teacher, and thanked him on behalf of the choir. Mr. Ross expressed himself as being highly pleased with the progress which the choir made during his short period of instruction, and impressed upon them the necessity of persevering with their study of the music and language.

ISLE OF COLL.—The General Secretary of An Comunn Gaidhealach recently visited the Coll branch, and a successful ceilidh was held in Arinagour. Mr. Shaw, in addition to contributing several songs, addressed the company on two occasions, remarking particularly on the excellent attendance and the gratifying progress of the branch in general. Songs were rendered by a large company of artistes. A dance followed.

INVERARAY. The Inveraray branch is one of the most active of all the branches. Meetings are held fortnightly throughout the winter session and a keen interest is maintained in the work of the movement. Provost A. T. MacIntyre, president, and the other members of Committee, are to be complimented on the work they so very well undertake. At a recent meeting a visit was received from the General Secretary, who was delighted with the earnestness and enthusiasm which is so much in evidence at the meetings.

KINLOCHLEVEN.—In point of numbers present and the quality of the programme the ceilidh held by the local branch was the best yet. The attendance was reckoned to be almost 300. Under the excellent presidency of Mr. James Lawson, the ceilidhs are becoming a feature of the social life of the village. Many who were hitherto quite apathetic to the work of An Comunn are now attracted, and are becoming interested in the branch and the movement it represents. The programme at this ceilidh was of a very attractive nature and it is satisfactory to note that Gaelic items predominated.

LATHERON.—A ceilidh was held at Latheronwheel under the auspices of the newly-formed branch. Mr. John Sutherland, Seaview, Lybster, presided over a large audience, and the programme was sustained in English and Gaelic by Wick and Lybster artistes. A dance followed, which was largely attended.

LOCHINVER.—Despite the boisterous weather prevailing there was a large attendance at the recent meeting of the branch. The programme was an all Gaelic one and included songs, instrumental selections and dialogues. Tea was served during an interval. This branch is to be complimented for the manner in which it supports the language at all such functions. Nearly all the ceilidhs are confined to Gaelic.

LISMORE.—At the recent meeting of the local branch, the Rev. Dugald Bell, B.D., president, who takes a keen and practical interest in the work of the movement in the district, made reference to the excellent manner in which the branch members were endeavouring to uphold the trust that reposed in them to keep alive all that was best and noble in the history of their race. This concert, which was held to mark the close of the music class conducted by Mr. John MacDiarmid, An Comunn's music teacher, and a gratifying feature was the satisfying manner in which the music class students acquitted themselves in assisting with the programme. At the close a very high tribute was paid to Mr. MacDiarmid for his work.

MELVICH.—At the close of the singing class which Mr. W. W. Ross has been conducting for the past fortnight, a very enjoyable concert was held in the public hall under the chairmanship of Mr. William MacIntosh, vice-president of the local branch. The programme was sustained by the choir members and very much enjoyed.

NETHY BRIDGE.—The Nethy Bridge choir held a very successful concert in the local hall. The activities of the choir have created renewed enthusiasm in the district and at this happy function they were very well received by a large audience, who all thoroughly appreciated the various items submitted for their enjoyment. Mr. P. Cameron, a loyal and devoted worker in the Gaelic cause and president of the branch, introduced the chairman, Col. Grant of Rothiemurchus, who delivered a most sympathetic and encouraging address. Mr. Donald MacPhail, Northern Organiser, also spoke, and he referred particularly to the work of the movement in his area.

SHISKINE. During the past two years a general reawakening in Gaelic interest has been taking place in Arran. The branch at Shiskine has been particularly active in the renaissance movement and much credit is due to Mr. Angus Smith, who acts as Gaelic teacher. The closing music class concert in the village hall, which was attended by the General Secretary, was a splendid indication of the progress made and the enthusiasm that prevails in the district for Gaelic matters.

STORNOWAY.—At the monthly ceilidh of the local branch the Stornoway Gaelic Choir, under the leadership of Mr. John Macdonald, made its first appearance and received a great ovation. There was a large attendance at the gathering, which was presided over by Mr. Angus Macdonald. The programme was sustained by the choir members in concerted and solo numbers, in which they acquitted themselves with much credit. An interesting feature of the programme was the recounting by Mr. James Thomson of a large number of children's stories, which were collected by Mr. Roderick Morrison, Cross School.

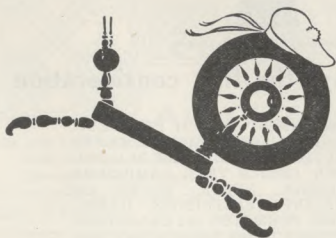
TORAR-MHOIRE.—Bha an sgoil làn 'n uair a ghabh Iain Camshron a' chathair air an 31mh là de'n Fhaoilleach. Thug Aonghas MacLeòid, M.A., B.Sc., Ard Sgoil an Obain, mion-chunntas, ann an rogha. Gàidhlig, air "Boithain Airigh," gu sònraichte air àirighen "Eilean mo Ghaoil." An dèidh so 's ann a thuigeas sinn dé tha an t-òran, "Thug mi an oidhe an raoir 'san àirigh," a' ciallachadh. Tha sinn fada an comain ann duine chòir air son 'òraid thaitneach, agus air son a làthaireachd chionn, a bhàrr air obair fhéin, aig an àm so bha e air leth trang a' cuideachadh aobhar na Gàidhlig 'san Oban. Fhuair sin bho C. Macpharlain

"Turas do'n Zoo," dàn aighearach a rinn e fhéin. Bha òrain againn bho M. Chamshron, D. Nic Illeathain, C. Mac Illeathain, Iain Camshron (Aros) agus D. Cairnbeul. Bha innealan ciùil air gheus—Domhnall Mac Fhionghuin agus U. Christie (mandolines); N. agus A. Peuton (fiddlean); D. Mac Leòid (a' phìob mhór); agus a' bhean nasal Nic a' Mhèinnearach (piano). Bha dèil againn ri òraidhe aig a' choinneimh air an 14mh là de'n Ghearran, ach chaill an duine còir ann bàta. Ach mar a bha, bha luchd na cèilidh ann am fonn maith, agus cha robh òrain agus sgeulachdan an dith. Bha òrain ann bho 'n mhnaoi uasal Nic Leòid, na h-igheannan uasal D. Nic Illeathain, M. N. Moireasdan, Catriona Nic Shuibhne, agus bho C. Mac Ill' Iosa, I. Mac Ceallaigh, A. Peuton, E. Mac Alasdair, Donnchadh Mac Fhionghuin, I. Camshron (Lochiall), agus A. Mac Eanruig. Bha sgeulachdan aig A. MacLachlainn, A. Mac Illeathain, agus C. Mac Aoidh. Thug fear na cathrach, an t-Urr. I. M. Mèinnearach, taing do'n mhnaoi uasal Nic Ill' Iosa, "aig an robh a' cèilidh," agus do gach neach a rinn ann feasgar cho cridheil.—Aig ar cèilidh air an 28mh là de'n Ghearran cha robh feum air clàr idir. 'S e "Sòp as gach seid" a bha ann, na suip ag èirigh a rèir an t-seann nòis. Chumadh a' cèilidh mu dheireadh de'n t-seisein air an 14mh là de'n Mhàrt—oidhe cho sòna 's a chuir sinn seachad. Bha òrain againn agus gu leòir dhuibh, ach b'e gnothach mòr na h-oidhe an òraid a thug an sgoilear ainmeil, an t-Urramach Iain Mac-a' Phearsain, Tigh-an-Uillt, mu na seann nòsan a bha aig na Gaidheil a nuas troimh na linteann, mòran dhuibh nis a' dol a cuimhne. Chord a' chùis anabarrach maith ris a luchd-eisdeachd, gu sònraichte a sgeulachdan a bha air leth aighearrach. 'S fhada bho nach cuala sinn briathran cho gasda air an liubhairt cho fileanta agus cho snasmhor.

WICK.—Under the auspices of Wick branch a very happy and successful public ceilidh was held in the Old Parish Church Hall on Friday evening, February 16. Mr. Millar, president, in introducing the programme, expressed gratification at the formation of a branch in the parish of Latheron and wished it all success. Two visitors from Halladale branch were welcomed—Mr. John Mackay, who played bagpipe selections and sang Gaelic and English songs, including some delightful examples of "puirt a' beul" (mouth music), and Miss Macdonald, who with Mr. Mackay sang in a couple of duets. Solos were rendered by Mr. Donald Sinclair, jun., Mr. Bruce Mackie and Miss Meiklejohn; violin selections were played by Miss Henderson and Mrs. Tweedie; Highland dances were neatly performed by the young Lyall troupe (Mr. James Christie, piper), and recitations were given by Mr. George Miller, J.P., Old Strikoke. Mrs. Gilbertson was accompanist. All the performers were heartily encoered, the various items being greatly appreciated by the audience. Tea was served during an interval. The ceilidh concluded with votes of thanks and the singing of "Oidhe mhaith leibh," followed by the National Anthem.

Copies of "Voices from the Hills" can still be obtained from the Secretary. A compilation of articles on living topics bearing on the work of An Comunn and kindred subjects, this volume is one of the most varied and attractive books ever offered to the Gaelic public. No member should be without a copy. An excellent present for friends overseas. Price, 6/6; postage, 9d.

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Leabhar XXIX.]

An Cèitein, 1934.

[Earrann 8

TIR NAM BEANN.

Mar shiùbhlas an t-òganach no a' mhaighdean Ghaidhealach air falbh bho an dachaidh, agus a ni iad fuireach anns a' bhaile mhór, ciod an dòigh air an urrainn iad an dùthchas a chumail? Tha iad suidhichte an teis meadhon choigreach. Tha gach ni a chi iad ùr dhaibh. An ceann ùine ghoirid is-nàdurach gu'm bi an cuimhne air an dachaidh a' fàs fann, a chionn is gu bheil dòigh a' bhaile a' togail an aire. Is e am meadhon is fearr gus an dùthchas a ghleidheadh gu'm biodh Tir nam Beann a ghnàth 'n an inntinn. Is e so am bann is treise gus an ceangal ann an smuain ri an dualachas. Ged dh'fhaodas ionndrainn a bhi car greise 'n an cridhe air an dachaidh agus an càirdean, gidheadh is e meas air an tir anns an d'rugadh is an do thogadh iad, aon de na nithean a chumas dìleas iad do an deagh chliù. Air an aobhar sin tha luach sonruichte anns gach meadhon, tre chàirdeas, is chèòl, is cànan, a chumas Tir nam Beann an comhluidh fa chomhair an inntinn.

* * *

Ach ciod am bonn air an can sinn gu bheil beanntan agus glinn cho buadh-mhor, aon uair is gu'm fàg sinn as ar déidh iad? Is e so am bonn—gur iad a' cheud dealbh air an d' amhairc ar sùil an uair a bha sinn òg; agus mar sin gu bheil gach sonas, gach oilean, agus gach deagh eisimpleir is earail a fhuair sinn aig an dachaidh, fuaighte gu dlùth ri iomhaigh na dùthcha. Nach math tha cuimhne agad air an rathad chorrach agus chunnartach air an do choisich thu na ceudan turas a' dol do'n sgoil? Nach eil beachd eagnaigh agad fathast air a bhi a' dìreadh na creige anns an d'fhuair thu nead na smeòraich? Nach bu

bhòidheach na h-uibhean, agus nach bu laghach na h-eòin? Is ann mar sin a tha cuimhne air làithean na h-òige, agus air a' chearn anns an d' fhuair thu t'àrach, mar lòn 'tairneach do t'inntinn am meadhon ùpraid a' bhaile-mhóir. Saoileam gur gasda an ni so mata, an éifeachd a dh'fhaodas a bhi aig na beanntan is na glinn, aig na cùirn agus na creagan, aig na h-uillt agus na cladaichean, gus ar dùthchas a chumail beò ann ar cridhe.

* * *

Tha seadh eile fathast anns a' bheil buaidh aig cruth na dùthcha air aigneadh nan Gaidheal. Mar tha muinntir a' comhnaidh anns na glinn uaigneach, no an cois na mara fo sgàil chreagan mòra, tha iad buailteach air a bhi car cianail 'n am faireachaidhean. Tha séideadh na gaoithe, fuaime nan aibhnichean agus gair nan tonn ag aobhrachadh spiorad tiamhaidh anns an fheadhainn a tha ag 'éisdeachd riu, bliadhna an déidh bliadhna. Tha earrann de chèòl nan Gaidheal air a' ghleus so, mar gum biodh e ag aithris air obair nàdur. Faodaidh gur e sin an ni is taitniche an ceòl na Gaidhlig, an comas diomhair a tha ann gus an inntinn a thàladh gu fois, mar gum biodh neach ag éisdeachd riu, torma nan allt, no ri osna chiùin an àile. Tha mòran de na facail anns a' Gaidhlig mar an ceudna coltach ri cuid de na fuaimean a chluinneas neach air an dùthaich—cuid de na sreathan anns na h-òrain dhùthcha, mar gum biodh iad ag aithris air an ni mu'n robh iad a' luaidh. Mar sin tha chèòl is cànan nan Gaidheal 'g ar treòrachadh air ais gu na tìr a bha mar chreathall do ar sluagh.

* * *

Smuain àraidh eile: mur cum an Gaidheal greim air a dhùthaich fhéir, cha bhi ann ach

fògarach. Is e a bhitheas ann ach fear-fuadain a chaill a dhachaidh, dìobarach a chaill a dhùthaich! Cìod e cho dèidheil 's a tha na Sasunnaich air an tìr mhaisich féin. Nach e Shakespeare a thuir:

*"This other Eden, demi-paradise,
This precious stone set in the silver sea."*

Mhol na bàird Ghaidhealach Tir nam Beann. Ach tha an t-eadar-dhealachadh mòr so ri fhaicinn—gu bheil an Sasunnach a' cumail a dhùthcha an uair a tha an Gaidheal 'g a call. So ni a dh'fheumar a chumail cho math ri cainnt is ceòl, eadhon *spiorad* fearail a' Ghaidheil. Is dìblidh, suarach an spiorad sin a bhiodh leagte ri còir-bhreith ar shluaigh a leigil leis an t-sruth; a bhiodh riarachichte le bhi 'n a fhògarach air faondradh feadh an t-saoghail. Ma chailleas an Gaidheal a dhùthaich bìthidh e ni 's truaighe na 'n t-ùdhach. Gleidh an t-ùdhach cainnt a shluaigh; leughaidh e fathast litreachas na seann Eabhra. Ach aon uair is gu'n caill an Gaidheal a gheim air a dhùthaich, cha bhi fada gus an caill e mar an ceudna na buadhan a thug a dhùthaich dha.

* * *

Mar tha fhios aig an leughadair chan fhaod sinn mòran a chur sìos air an duilleig so mu dheidhinn lagh fearainn no gnothach parlamaid. Ach is e aon ni a tha ceadaichte, agus is e sin—earail dhùrachdach do na Gaidheil mu 'm bi e tuilleadh is annoch, iad a dhùsgadh suas le gràdh dàthcha a chum is nach téid Tir nam Beann a dheanamh 'n a fàsach. Is e an aon dòchas airson nan Gaidheal, agus airson an cànan, gu 'm biodh tuath air an suidheachadh anns na glinn. Mur tachair sin, chan eil ann ar saothair ach dìomhanas; theid sinn fhéin agus ar cainnt air chùil. Faodaidh an Gaidheal siubhal fada is farsuinn, agus measgachadh le cinnich eile; ach ma leigeas e air dearmad na nithean a bu chòir a bhi measail aig duine urramach—a chainnt agus a chliù—chan fhada an ùine gus an caill càch am meas airsan; oir cò aig am biodh meas air neach sam bith a dh'aontaich ri call dàthcha, a dhearmaid oilein a shluaigh, agus a rinn tàire air a chòir-bhreith?

SCOTS AND BRETONS TO MEET AT ROSCOFF.

By Miss AUGUSTA LAMONT, M.A., B.Sc.,
of Knockdow.

In order to carry out their programme of an "entente celtique," the College of the Bards of Brittany, in co-operation with the

Town Council of Roscoff, is organising for the 28th to the 31st of July next one of the finest displays of the Breton ideal which has been since the war.

The town of Roscoff has been chosen because of its situation in the heart of a Breton-speaking region, and because of the part that it has played in the maritime and commercial history of Brittany. Supported by various societies, the municipality of Roscoff is to initiate an entirely new programme, the outlines of which were discussed by a special committee at the end of March. The fact that Dr. Lefranc has accepted the presidency is a sure guarantee of success.

This year's display promises to be a culmination of the extraordinary attractions with which the courage and initiative of the Bards have invested their gatherings for the last twelve years. There will be not only a druidic ceremony facing the sea, but an open-air theatre supported by Breton choirs from Paris, Pontivy, and Nantes. There will be Breton sports, and, in addition, a representation of the landing of the young Queen Mary Stuart and her court at Roscoff in 1548, when she came to be betrothed to François de Valois, son of the King of France. There will also be a commemoration of the landing of Prince Charles Edward Stuart at Roscoff after his defeat at Culloden in 1746.

Roscoff of all Breton ports has contributed most towards the maintenance of intercourse between the Celts of the two sides of the Channel. In his opening address, the learned Bard, Ab Alor, will give an account of relevant historical details which are too often forgotten.

The president of the College, "Taldir" (Mons. Jaffrennou), has been given authority to approach the national societies of Scotland in order that the Clans which fought at Culloden under the last of the Stuarts, should have an opportunity of sending representatives to this inter-Celtic festival at Roscoff.

These prospective celebrations should be of interest not only to Brittany but to the whole of France, of which Scotland was for so many centuries the faithful ally.

Visitors wishing to attend this notable gathering at Roscoff, or societies desiring to send delegates, are asked to communicate with Mons. Jaffrennou, 12 Avenue de la Gare, Carhaix, Finistère, France.

COMHRADH

Eadar Anna Dhonn agus Màiri Chalum
leis a' Chrodh air a' Mhointich.

Le DONNACHADH DOMHNULACH,
Samnda-bhig.

MAIRI (a' seinn gu binn)—

"Eiribh rachamaid do'n ghleann,
'S gu faic sinn ann na caileagan,
Eiribh rachamaid do'n ghleann,
'S gu faic sinn ann na h-òighean."

"Bu ghoidh cuairt na h-oidhche leinn,
Gu'n deanadh latha soilleseachadh,
A' leannanachd 's a coimhnealachd,
'S gur fhada thall bhiodh bròn uainn."

ANNA (a' tighinn air Màiri bho cùlaibh)—
Is ann agad fhéin a Mhàiri, a tha 'n guth binn
gu seinn nan òran le fìor bhlas na Gàidhlig
agus chan ann aig òigridh an latha 'n diugh.

MAIRI—Na bi thusa idir a' fanoid air Màiri.
Ach gu dearbh is beag orm féin an riasladh a
tha aca air na h-òrain Ghàidhlig. Ma chluinneas
tu còisridh an diugh a' seinn cha bhi aca ach
biog thall agus sgread a bhos mar chait a bhiodh
a' sabaid.

ANNA—Chan eil an sin ach cleachdaidhean
nan Gall. Ma thachras duit a dhòl gu cuirm-
chiùil a tha ann an ainmeachas Gàidhlig ciod i
a gheibh thu ann ach òraid ann am Beurla
Shasunnach agus òrain Ghàidhlig air an seinn
le blas na Beurla orra.

MAIRI—Chan e sin rud is mìosa uile gu léir,
ach nach cluinn thu òran Leòdhach fad na
cuirme ged bu bhuidhe leat.

ANNA—Nach e sin, a bhrònag, a tha air mise
liathadh roimh an am. Dé a tha cearr air
"Eilean an Fhraoich," air "Eilean Mo Ghaoil,"
air "Eilean Beag Donn a' Chuain" no air
"Eilean Fraoich nan Beann Ard" an uair
nach cluinn thu guth orra aig cuirm no aig
cèilidh?

MAIRI—De a tha cearr orra: an e a thubhairt
thu? Chan eil sion saoghalta. Is e a tha cearr
sinne, nach eil sinn a' toirt an àite a tha dligeach
dhaibh do dh'òrain air n-Eilein fhéin; agus
nach eil a' bhuil oirnn.

ANNA—Tha gu dearbh. Faic mar a tha na
Sgiathanach a' deanamh am fortain air luchd-
tadhail an uair a tha sinne 'nar laighe air ar
tobhtaichean móra. Nach eil Eilean an Fhraoich
a cheart cho bòidheach agus cho fallain ri Eilean
a' Cheò, agus carson nach biodh ar n-Eilean air
ghoil le luchd-siubhail bho Bhealltuinn gu
Samhainn?

MAIRI—Tha dìreach nach eil sinne a' deanamh
an dìchill bu chòir dhuinn airson an tarruing

do Leòdhas. An àite dhuinne a bhi moladh
bòidheach, samhchair agus goireasan an t-ir
's ann a tha sinn ag èigheach ris an t-saoghal
mu bhochdainn an àite.

ANNA—Tha thu ceart, a Mhàiri, ach is mór
m' eagal nach bi leasachadh air a' chùis fhad 's
a bhios na Leòdhasaich a' fulang cho mòr bho
Inferiority Complex mar a chanas muinntir
Steòrnabhaigh.

MAIRI—*Coplogs* ann no as, ach nach eil a
cheart uiread de bhochdainn am measg nan
Sgiathanach agus a tha am measg nan
Leòdhach, ach chan eil iadsan ag èigheach sin
ri eòin nan speur mar a tha sinne. Mo naire air
mo luchd-dùthcha; c'àite an diugh a bheil a'
phròis Ghàidhealach a bha againn uair-éigin
mar shluagh?

ANNA—Sgaoil i a sgiathan àluinn 's ghluais i
ach tillidh i fhatbast, a Mhàiri. Tha luchd-
siubhail a' cumail a mach nach 'eil àite eile air
uachdar an t-saoghail mhóir anns a bheil e cho
furasda a bhi beò agus a tha e an diugh ann an
Leòdhas.

MAIRI—Na bi 'gam chur troimhe chéile, Anna,
is mi air mo shiaradh a cheana tuilleadh 's a'
chòir eadar a h-uile rud a tha ann. Ach na'm
biodh sgòil agamsa bhiodh clùis is glòir an Eilein
air an togail cho àrd ris na n-èamhean. Rugadh
is thogadh an Leòdhas ga'sgich a sheasadh an
àite cho math ri mac-mathar a sheas a riamh
air bonn bròige.

ANNA—Na 'n robh sgòil air a bhi agadsa bha
thu an diugh air bhi anns a' Pharlamaid mar
na boirionnach eile, agus cha leigeadh tu ort
an nair sin gu 'm faiceadh tu sinne air an
rathad mhór.

MAIRI—Chan eil ortsa ach leigeadh leat
'na do dhòigh fhéin. Ach tha boirionnach air
latha air a dhòl chun na h-aigheachd. Nach
fhaca mi dithis ghaothagan an latha 'n roimhe
ann an tigh an Tighearna gun fìu 'òmh-dach-
cinn fhéin orra. Ach nach saoidleadh tusa,
Anna a ghràidh, gu 'n robh am ministear air
beum a thoirt orra.

ANNA—Ma, gu dearbh, is esan nach gabhadh
sin a dh'anam air. Agus ged a bheireadh
e beum orra is e sin féin uile 's na bhiodh aige
air a shon.

MAIRI—Ma ghabhas cùisean romhpa is ann
aig Sealbh mór fhéin a tha fios c'àite an stad
iad. Nach ann oirne a thàinig an dà latha,
agus b'e sin latha na truaighe.

ANNA—Cuiridh mi mo chluas air a' gheall
riut, a Mhàiri, gur h-iad dithis *hikers* a chunna
tu anns an eaglais.

MAIRI—Ciod é a tha thu ag ràdh, Anna?
Chan eil mi 'ga do thuigsinn. Siuthad can
sud fhatbast.

ANNA—Is e na *hikers* a tha aig luchd na Beurla an diugh air na falbhanaich ud a bhios a' siubhal na dùthcha a' sireadh slàinte agus snuadha.

MAIRI—Ma, gu dearbh fhéin, cha robh móran de choltas na slàinte air an dithis a bha sud. 'S ann gle lachdunn nialach a bha na leigeanan aca, na bròin.

ANNA—Chi thu *hikers* gu leòir air an dearbhadh rathad a tha so mu 'n téid an samhradh seachad. Bithidh tu seachd searbh dhiubh mu 'n tig oidheche na h-imrich.

MAIRI—Ma thogras tusa faic iad. Chan eil iarraidh agamsa orra.

ANNA—Thachair mise air buidheann diubh an dé fhéin an uair a bha mi a' céilidh air Anna Bhàn ann an àirigh an t-Sratha.

MAIRI—Chan eil fhios nach iad sin an fheadhainn a chunnaic mise a' dol seachad agus coltas an dearg chaothaich orra. Cha robh sion a dhùil agam nach iad na ceàrdan a bha ann le deiseachan samhraidh orra.

ANNA—Cha b' iad idir. Is iad a bha ann na *hikers* agus is ann daibh fhéin a thigeadh a dhòl a ghearradh nan sùrdag. Bha dithis bhoirionnach ann le briogaisean goirid orra agus abair thusa gu 'n robh santeagan aca.

MAIRI—Boirionnach le briogaisean orra: an e a thubhairt thu? Ma, is tusa a dh'fhaodadh a ràdh gur tu a chunnaic an sealladh.

ANNA—Cha robh mise air an aithneachadh bho na firionnach mur a biodh gu 'n robh an cuid fuilte beagan na b'fhaide.

MAIRI—Tha am breitheanas aig na dorsan againn, Anna. An uair a thòisicheas na boirionnach a' cur bhriogaisean nam firionnach orra 's ann aig Nì Math fhéin a tha fios c'àite an sguir iad. Chunnaic sinne latha a bhiodh na coin air an cur anna mach as an tìr, ach obh, obh, dh'fhalbh sin agus thàinig so! Nach ann oirne, Anna, a rug an latha!

ANNA—Ach is e a chur an t-uamhas ormsa gu 'n robh pìob aig té mhór ghrànda dhubb a bha 'nam measg.

MAIRI—Ma, is mise a tha a' creidsinn nach bu mhór a b'fhuach am port a bheiridh i oirre.

ANNA—Cha b' i pìob de 'n t-seòrsa sin a bha aice idir, ach pìob thombaca agus is ann di fhéin a thigeadh a dhòl a dheodhal aise.

MAIRI—Na 'n robh mise air bhì faisg oirre chuirion a' phìob aice 'na blaghean mu bus oirre. A bhéisd gun naire a tha i ann, agus b' i sin ise! Is mise a bhiodh coma ged a bhiodh i air a tachdadh leatha.

ANNA—Nach eil an taon chòir aice pìob a bhi aice agus a tha aig na banacheardan?

MAIRI—Tha na banacheardan mar a tha iad, na bròin, ach cha do chuir iadsan briogaisean fhirionnach orra fhéin mar a rinn a' ghràisidh ud.

Nach e Hitler a dh' fhalbhadh air dhosan leatha! Ach nach mise a tha gòrach: ged a dheanadh e sin cha bhiodh beatha coin aige còmhla riutha.

ANNA—Tha thu buileach trom orra, a Mhàiri. Is an bu chòir dhuinne pròis a bhi oirnn gu 'n tìgeadh iad do 'n Eilean so.

MAIRI—Cha bhi saorsa agamsa, Anna, gum fàg iad an t-àite, mu 'n toir iad tur bhreitheanas air an tìr le an dol a mach.

ANNA—Cho luath agus a dh' fhàgas iad san thig feadhainn eile 'n an àite.

MAIRI—Ach nach innis thusa dhomhsa, Anna, dé a bha aca anns na h-absagan beaga ud a chunnaic thu aca air an druim. Is mise a tha a' creidsinn nach robh ach a' chaoile ghorm.

ANNA—Bha soithichean anns am bi iad a' gabhail an téa ri taobh an rathaid.

MAIRI—Abair téa loireach. Is mairg a dh'òladh i. Cha b' i a thigeadh ri mo chàil, an té lèamach a dheanadh na seòid ud. Ach c'àite am bi iad ri fuireach?

ANNA—Tha iad sud coma ach far an tuit an oidheche orra. Nì s-iad iad fhéin aig an tigh ann an àite 's am bith. Caidlidh iad ann an seann àirigh, no ann an sabhal, no eadhoin ri taobh an tuim na bhios oidheche bhriagha ann. Na can thusa facal mur a tig feadhainn diubh a dh'iarraidh cuid oidheche ort fhéin anns an àirigh agad.

MAIRI—Na bi a' milleadh mo shaorsa, Anna. Ma thig iad 'na mo rathadsa seallaidh mise an t-sitig dhaibh. Am fuireadh tu fhéin a stigh ann an àirigh còmhla ri creutairean mallachte le briogaisean fhirionnach orra? Ma, gu dearbh, cha bhiodh tusa gun chùirt agad, cuideachd!

ANNA—Is cinnteach mise, a Mhàiri, nach eil thusa cho cruaidh chridheach is gu 'n cumadh tu a muigh iad na 'm biodh an oidheche fuar fhuach. Dé a dheanadh tu na 'm faighte marbh iad a muigh ri tac an tuim? Bhiodh tu air do nàrachadh gu bràth agus an t-Eilean air a mhaslachadh.

MAIRI—Agus nach e an clàbhadh bu chòir a dhèanamh orra, na biasdan. Carson nach fhuireadh iad aig an tìghean fhéin, ma tha tìghean aca?

ANNA—Tha thu a' cur iognaidh orm, a Mhàiri, boirionnach fialaidh blàth-chridheach mar thusa gu 'm biodh tu cho neo-oidheil ri na *hikers*, neònach 's mar a tha iad. Tha an Cruithneir air cur suas leatha bho rugadh iad agus cha chuir thusa suas leatha fìu aon oidheche.

MAIRI—Tha thu ceart an dràsda, Anna. Ma thig iad a dh'iarraidh tàmh na h-oidheche ormsa bheir mi dhaibh biadh is leabaidh gun teagamh, ach chan eil air an t-saoghal mu 'n

iadh a' ghrian na bheir ormsa fuireach a stigh còmhla riutha.

ANNA—Ach, a Mhairi, a ghràidh, de an carbad mór a tha air stad aig taobh an locha. Seall, seall, tha fear air a thighinn a mach às 's e a' sméideadh ruinn! Tha cho math ri dusan duine ann.

MAIRI (a' sméideadh air ais)—Cuiridh mi geall gur h-e Calum, mac mo pheathar, a tha ann. Gheall e gu 'n tigeadh e fhéin is càirdean da a nall a bhreacadh feasgar air chor-eigin. Bidh an t-acras orra an deidh a thighinn slighe cho fada. Is e mo chuid falbh ach an deasaich mi biadh dhaibh. Tiugainn còmhla rium gun fhios nach ann a ghabhas fear aca gaol ort.

ANNA—Ma, Mhairi, nach esan a dhèanadh sin! Ach có an fheadhaim a tha còmhla ris? An aithnich thu quine dhìubh?

MAIRI—Tha sinne coma ged a b'iad na h-eich-uisge a bhiodh anna na tha Gàidhlig aca. Tiugainn thusa agus ni sinne biadh dhaibh nach do bhlais iad a riamh a dhà leithid. Gruth agus uachdar 'na cheann còmhla ri téa air a deagh tharruing air am bi blas an fhraoich agus na mointich.

ANNA—Bheir mi fhéin làmh-chuidich dhuit. Cha b'ann 's a h-uile poll-mònach a chitheadh iad ar leithid.

MAIRI—Bha latha dha na sin, Anna.

ANNA—Togaidh mi fhéin an t-uachdar bho dhà mhéis bhainne a tha agam air suidheachadh ann an uinneig na h-àirigh. Gheibh iad na thoilleas fo 'n asnaichean deth.

MAIRI—B'iad fhéin a b'fhiach gabhail riutha 's cha b' iad na hikers ghrànda.

ANNA—Ach 's e mar a tha thusa leis na hikers a tha ann. Cha chreid mise nach ann a tha thu air gaol a ghabhail air fear dhiubh.

MAIRI—Ma thogras tusa gabh gaol orra, ach cha ghabh ceum dhiomsa. B'fhearr leinne a bhi còmhla ri ceàrd nan geodhachan na gnothach a bhi againn riutha. Eadar iad fhéin, a chuilin, agus am fear ris an togadh sinne ar dosan.

ANNA—Leig cead an coise leotha. Is ann a tha mise, a bhrònag, a' tarruing conais asad an dràda. Tiugainn, ach an deasaich sinn biadh do na h-iasgairean a thainig as a' bhaile mhór.

(Mairi agus Anna a' falbh air gàirdeanan a cheile.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—It is related that when Alexander Macdonald (Alasdair Mac Cholla Chiotach) was leaving home to join Montrose, he consulted a witch, who said it would go well

with him until he saw Muilleann Gocum Gò, and so it proved. One day during his successful and savage progress, looking ahead at some green spot with a building upon it, he asked what place it was, and was told it was Muileann Gocum Gò. His countenance fell "thuit a h-sud 's a h-sad air, is cha deachaidh leis riamh tuilleadh."

Can any of your readers say where this mill was, or is; or whether Gocum Gò was the name of a place or of a woman?

One would fancy, if there is any truth in the tale, that the place must be near where he suffered his first rebuff, or defeat.—Yours faithfully, F. MACRAE.

Selma, Ratagan,
Glenshiel, Kyle, 5th April, 1934.

Sir,—During a visit to Scotland last September, I was struck with the fact that there are many adult persons and children who regularly use Gaelic among themselves, who yet can neither write nor read it. This surprised me, knowing that this language is probably the oldest living tongue and literary language in Europe. I feel sure, however, that a Gaelic-speaking person who can read and write English would very easily learn to read and write the Gaelic were he given something to read. I say this because there seemed to be a certain apathy with regard to the matter.

I was told by my Scotch friends that evening classes for the study of Gaelic are held in some of the larger towns in Scotland in the winter, but are intended for those who are interested but do not know the language. There are also, of course, printed Gaelic books, and there is a magazine, *An Gaidheal*, but these do not appeal to the "man in the street."

The idea has occurred to me that, if the Scottish newspapers were to put the short descriptions of the pictures that appear in their pages in Gaelic and English, it would interest a great number of their readers and permit a more general acquaintance to be had of the language in the easiest way, that is, by a comparison of the text (which is usually of the shortest) with the aid of the picture as well.

My own interest in the language, although I am an Englishman, has enabled me in four or five months to read it already, and, although very incorrectly no doubt, to begin to write it as well.—I am, sir, yours, etc., WALTER ROBINS.

19 Grove Hill, Woodford,
London, 23rd March, 1934.

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1934.

Gaelic—Lower Grade.

Tuesday, 27th March—9.30 A.M. to 12 NOON.

The value attached to each question is shown in brackets after the question.

N.B.—Begin the answer (or fair copy of an answer) to each question on a fresh page. Write legibly and neatly, and leave a space of half an inch between the lines. Marks may be deducted for bad or crowded writing and for bad spelling.

1. Translate into English, paying careful attention to idiom :—

Tha beul aithris ag ràdh gun robh fear de Chloinn Néill pòsda aig a' Bhaintighearna Leòdaich. Bha ise mòr aisde fhéin agus geur-leanmhainneach air muinntir Bharraidh. Cha robh i riamh toilichte ann an Cismul a chionn agus nach robh crodh air buaile aice, agus nach cluinneadh i luinneag na banaraich an ám bleoghann nam bó. Tha e air a ràdh gun robh i tinn aig aon ám agus gun deach cailleach de mhuinntir Thangusdal a choinhead oirre. Bha so ann an teis meadhoin a' gheamhraidh, an tràithean dubha na Nollaige. Thug a' bhean bhochd leatha measgan de im ùr. Ràinig i Cismul, agus chaidh a toirt suas gu seòmair-laghe na baintighearna. An uair a chunnaic ise am measgan ime, chuir i a dh'iarraidh Mhic Néill, agus thuirt i ris : "Seall a' bhean bhochd so a Tangusdal, am pailteas a thig bho a làimh nach tig bho làimh na baintighearna—im ùr aig Nollaig. Cha chuir mise seachad geamhradh tuilleadh ann an Cismul, oir chan fhaodar a ràdh gu bheil pailteas aice-se nach 'eil aig baintighearna Mhic Néill."

Dh' fhàg iad Cismul, agus an uair sin chaidh tigh mòr Eòlaigearraidh a thogail.

C. MacFadyen. (20)

2. Translate into English, paying careful attention to idiom :—

'S a' mhaduinn 's mi 'g éirigh 's neo-éibhinn atà mi,

Cha b'ionann is m'abhast air àirigh nan gleann ;
O'n thàinig mi an taobh-s' chuir mi cùl ris gach mánran,

'S cha bheag a' chùis ghràine leam cànan nan Gall.

Ciamar dh'fheaduinn bhith subhach 's mo chridhe an àit' eile,

Gun agam ach pàirt dheth 's an àit' anns a bheil mi ?

Fo dhubhar nam mór-bheann tha an còr dheth, 's cha cheil mi,

'S gur gràin' leam bhith 'g amharc na th'agam 'n a gheall.

O, is tric bha mi falbh leat, a gheal-bhean na féile,

Ann an doire nan geug is air réidhlein an drùchd,

'S air srathaibh a' ghlinne, far am bu bhinne guth smeòraich,

'S air iomair nan neòineanan feòimeanach cùr ; *

A' dìreadh a' mhullaich 's a' tional na spréidhe Gu innseag na tulaich, air iomain 's a' Chéitein, Bu neòichionntach mánran mo ghràidh-sa gun bheud ann ;

'S gum b'ait leam bhith 'g éisdeachd ri sgeula mo rùn.

William Ross. (20)

* cùr' = cùbhraidh

3. Translate into Gaelic :—

Next morning, Sunday, June 29th, the boatmen knew not where they were. However, at last they made to the point of Waternish, † in the west corner of Skye, where they thought to have landed, but found the place possessed by a body of forces, who had three boats near the shore. One on board one of the boats fired at them to make them bring-to; but they rowed away as fast as they could, because there were several ships of war within sight. They got into a creek, and there remained some short time to rest the men, who had been all night at work, and to get their dinners of what provisions they had along with them. As soon as they could they set forward again. It was very lucky for them that it was calm then, for otherwise they must have perished or have been taken.

Prof. Sanford Terry. (20)

† Bhatairnis

4. Write in Gaelic a continuous story, based on the following summary, and complete it in your own way. Give it a title. The story should be about one and a half times the length of your answer to Question 1, and should on no account exceed twice that length. *Failure to comply with this instruction may lead to a loss of marks.*

John MacCodrum, the famous Uist bard, paid a visit to his clanswoman, the celebrated Flora MacDonald, at her residence in Kingsburgh (Cinnseborg), Skye. He was admitted by a

maid, who was not taken with the bard's shabby appearance, and directed to the kitchen.

"Where have you come from?" asked the maid, somewhat loudly and sharply.

"From Uist," said John.

"Oh," said the girl, "is it true that Clanranald is dead?" ..

"If not, a crime has been committed," was the reply.

"What do you mean?"

"He was buried a fortnight ago."

The mistress of the house, hearing the loud talking, enters, recognizes, and welcomes the bard.

(20)

(Complete the story in your own way.)

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

We are pleased to announce that the president of the Aberdeen branch, Professor Hector M. MacDonald, who occupies the Chair of Mathematics at Aberdeen University, is to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the Senatus of Glasgow University at the graduation ceremony on 20th June. Professor MacDonald, who has occupied the Chair of Mathematics for nearly thirty years, is a native of Fearn, Ross-shire. Professor MacDonald is chairman of the Trust for Education in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, which disburses a large sum annually in grants. During the war he gave distinguished services, first to the Ministry of Munitions, then to the Ministry of Labour, and latterly as chairman of the Inter-Departmental Committee, for which he received the O.B.E. Professor MacDonald is also a member of the Committee of the Royal Society and the Committee for the British Association. He is the author of many distinguished works. For his services to education in the North of Scotland, his friends presented him with his portrait in oils a short time ago. A regular attendee at the meetings of the branch, we take this opportunity of extending our congratulations to him on the honour it has been decided to confer upon him.

* * *

It is interesting to mention that Provost Crerar, Kingussie, who attended the opening ceremony of the Badenoch-Strathspey Provincial Mod, on 29th March, competed at the early National Mods at Oban and Inverness as a member of the Perth choir. The Provost also acted as local

secretary on the first visit of the National Mod to Perth in 1896. At that time he discharged the duties of secretary for the Perth Gaelic Society.

* * *

A very commendable feature of the arrangements for the Badenoch-Strathspey Provincial Mod was the action of the ladies in providing free meals at a buffet in St. Columba Parish Church Hall to the children who came from a distance to compete. This was a very thoughtful action, which was appreciated by no one more than by the children and their parents.

* * *

The Lochbroom Provincial Mod at Ullapool on 20th April provided a novel thrill to the official party who motored from Inverness. For a day or two previous to the Mod, all roads to the village were rendered impassable by the abnormally heavy fall of snow that was experienced. On parts of the journey the car passed through clearings of snow that were seven feet in depth. Notwithstanding these difficulties, there was a record entry of 460 competitors, and the closing concert in the evening had to be divided over two houses.

* * *

So agaibh sgeul bheag eile a fhuair sinn bho Dhomhnall MacPhail, Fear Deilbhe an Taoibh Tuath.

Ghabh coigreach an t-iasgach air lochan beag anns a' Ghàidhealtachd. Cha robh an t-sìde fàbharrach agus bha là is là a' dol seachad gun bhradan 'ga ghlacadh. Dh'fhàs e mu dheireadh sgith de'n t-saothair dhiomhain a bha aige agus thubhairt e ris a' ghille-frithealaidh gu'n robh e am beachd togail air dhachaidh am maireach. Comhairlich an gille dha aon sgrìob eile a ghabhail air an loch, oir, mar a robh e meallta, bha soirbheas laghach ag eirigh suas.

Chaidh am bàta a chur am mach uair eile agus dh'fhalbh na seòid 'nan làn uidheam. Cha robh iad fada bho thir an uair a ghlac an t-uasal deagh bhradan. Chuir so sunnd math air, agus ag cur a laimhe 'na phòca thug e punnd Sasunnach do'n ghille ag radh, "A bheil fhios agad gu'n do chosd an t-iasg sin coig notaichean fichead dhomhsa."

"O chiall, a bheil thu ag radh rium," arsa am balach, "nach math nach d'fhuair sibh fear eile."

There are ten more Provincial Mods to be held this session, and in addition to these mention should be made of the Mods promoted by the Glasgow Gairloch and Lochbroom Association, The Glasgow High School Ceilidh, the Paisley Highlanders' Association, and the London Gaelic Society. It should also be mentioned that Gaelic classes have been very successfully introduced in the Arran, Dundee, and Inverness Musical Festivals. There is some talk at the moment of promoting an annual Mod in Edinburgh. The Tir nam Beann Association are considering the matter, and we trust they will proceed with this idea. We are indebted to all these associations for their practical interest in assisting the cause of Gaelic in their respective districts, and we wish them every success in their efforts.

* * *

Last month we referred to the case of the Indian gentleman who surprised the North Uist branch meeting by speaking in Gaelic. Just a few days ago we heard of a well-known French physician with a large practice in Paris, who traces his descent from a refugee of the '45, who found sanctuary in France. He was listening to the Scottish National programme on the wireless a short time ago when the strains of several well-known Gaelic songs and the bagpipes reached his ears. These so much stirred him that he felt a strong urge to visit the land of his ancestors. As soon as he could conveniently arrange for a colleague to carry on his duties he set out for a holiday to Scotland, and made the Loch Awe side district his destination. After his arrival there he began to take lessons on the bagpipes, purchased a kilt, and if time permitted, he would have endeavoured to acquire Gaelic so as to become better acquainted with the language and traditions of the land of his people before returning to the French capital.

* * *

On the completion of the recent course of Gaelic lessons conducted by Mr. John A. Nicolson, M.A., on the wireless, one of the first communications we received was from Mr. F. H. Van den Broeck, Belgium. Mr. Van den Broeck, who wrote in Gaelic, complained of these lessons being finished so soon. He enjoyed them very much, and found them of considerable benefit. This gentleman is a native-born Belgian who felt attracted to our language, and having no one to assist him in his studies he arranged a

few years ago to spend his holidays in the Highlands so as to hear the spoken language. He is a member of An Comunn and of Clann an Fhraoich, and readers of the magazine may remember his contributions giving a stranger's impressions of his experience in the Gaidhealtachd.

* * *

Another gentleman who is interested in acquiring Gaelic is Mr. Henri Boif, lecturer in French in the University at Reykjavik, Iceland. Mr. Boif would like to get into touch with someone who will instruct him in Gaelic in exchange for French lessons. The teaching would, of course, have to be undertaken by correspondence. We are anxious to assist this gentleman, and would be glad to hear from any of our readers who could help him as he himself suggests.

* * *

We congratulate the Dumfries branch on their splendid efforts to promote the interest of the language in the district. For several winters a Gaelic class has been promoted which is largely attended, and it is worthy of note that several of the pupils travel a distance of thirty-two miles in their journey to and from the class. At the closing meeting of the branch, one young lad, Mr. J. MacQueen, who began to attend only last winter, delivered a most encouraging address in very correct Gaelic, thanking the branch for the facilities provided to those who wish to learn the language, and urging the younger members to come forward. Mr. MacQueen was a stranger to Gaelic until he attended this class. This branch also has a Gaelic choir. Other branches more favourably situated might do well to follow the splendid example of the Dumfries branch in these directions.

* * *

Intending students at the Summer School of Gaelic are advised, if they have not already done so, to make arrangements for accommodation. The School is being held at Arisaig, and the dates are from Tuesday, 17th July, until Friday, 10th August, inclusive. This period coincides with the holiday time, and as this district is very popular with holiday-makers, it may be difficult to secure rooms unless early application is made. A special circular has been prepared giving particulars of the School and a list of boarding-houses. Mr. Simon MacDonald, Arisaig R.C. School, Arisaig, Inverness-shire, is the local secretary.

We are obliged to those who have sent in their names for the Celtic Art Class it is hoped to promote in the city during the forthcoming winter. It is felt, however, that more names are still required before we can approach the appropriate authority, and we would appeal to those interested in this study, who would attend such a class, to assist by sending in their names as early as possible.

* * *

A very encouraging response has been made to our announcements regarding the sale of the Celtic post cards. Quite a number of these have been sold, but a large quantity still remains. It would be appreciated if members would assist in making them known still further among their friends, so that the Art and Industry Committee's efforts in introducing these cards may meet with success. These cards are sold in penny packets containing ten cards, and may be had from the office, 212 West George Street, Glasgow.

AOIR AN LEISGEAN.

"An Coileach."

Do ghlaodh an coileach—
Nach dèisg thu bhalaich,
'S ann chaidleadh tu gealach
Mu'n dèisgeadh tu ;
'S ioma cian agus grahunn
O'n a dh'fhag mis' am faradh,
'S tha ghrian os cionn badag
na sgùlach shuas.
Bha mi fhéin 's a chearc dhonn
greis air falbh 's an lag,
'Cur nan lus as am bonn
Is a rùrach ann.
'S tha uair agus còrr
o'n bha eù air ar tòir,
'S sinn a nis a' cur seòl
air an dùnan so.
A' leagail 'sa togail,
A' sgrìobadh 'sa gobail,
A' goirsinn 'sa gobail
g'a d' dhusgadh-sa ;
Ach mur crath thu do chluasan
'S mur dean thu clis gluasad,
Le m' spuir ann ad ghruaidh
ni mi plundrainn ort.
Air do'n choileach sud a ràdh
Cha d' thuir e tuilleadh
Ach gog-gaoi-goi.
'S laidh e làmh ris a' chirc.

CALUM CAIMBEUL MAC PHAIL
(nach maireann)

CRAOBH-SGAOILEADH.

An Airde Tuath.

Tha obair a' Gheamhraidh a nis a' teannadh gu crìch agus tha Rùnairean nam Meuran gu trang aig cùl an gnothaich airson nan coinneamhan bliadhnail. Tha ar taing aig gach Mairistear-Sgoil, Runair agus luchd-Comhairle eile airson cho dìleas agus cho dealasach 's a bha iad air taobh na Gàidhlig. Tha ath-bheothachadh r'a fhacinn ann an iomadh cèarn, ach mar a thuir Uasal roimhe so, "Cuireamaid na 's urrainn duinn de mheas agus de urram oirre, oir a réir a' mheas a bhios againn féin oirre is ann a bhios meas oirre aig muinntir eile. (Cha chòir na 's fhaide a cumail fo neul no fo chromadh-cinn sam bith."

Bha Mòd ciatach againn an Ceann-a-Ghiùthsaidh air an 29mh là de 'n Mhàrt agus bha e ro-thaitneach paipearan litreachais fhaighinn á Baile nan Granndach. Gus an deachaidh Meur de 'n Chomunn a' stéidheachadh anns a' Bhaile sin, cha robh moran suim air a' ghabhail de 'n Ghaidhlig, ach an diugh, tha barrachd is fichead, co-dhiu, aig nach robh facal Gàidhlig roimhe sin, comasach air a' Ghaidhlig a' leughadh agus a' sgrìobhadh. Is mór an t-adhartas sin fein agus bithidh a' chuid sin 'n an eisimpleir do chàch. Bha mu dha cheud co-fharpaiseach aig a' Mhòd so agus bha se breitheamhan air an cumail trang a' chuid mhór de 'n latha. Bha Ceann-Suidhe a' Chomuinn, an t-Ollamh Niall Ros, anns a' chathair aig a' Chuirn-Chiuil 's an fheasgar agus thug a' bhean uasal Nic a' Phearsain seachad na duaisean. Thug Mgr. Domhnall Mac Dhomhnuill, Fear-Gairme Frith-Chomhairle na h-Airde Tuath, taing chridheil do 'n Ollamh airson an dreach a chuir e air a' chuideachd le e bhì an lathair.

Air an 13mh là de 'n Ghiblein bha sinn a' frithealadh aig Mòd Sgìre Loch Bhraoin. Bha na co-fhairpisich cho lionmhor 's gun d' òrduich An Comunn an Ard-Rùnaire do dh' Ullapul a' chuideachadh an Fhìr-Dheilbhe. Fhuair sinn leth-cheud paipear litreachais bho na sgoilean anns an Sgìre sin agus bha barrachd agus ceud gu leth a' farpais ann an Aithris am measg na h-Oigridh a mhàin. Is e Mòd an da-rìreadh a bha 'n Ullapul agus is ann air a' bhean uasal Friseal, Leac-Meiln, an Rùnaire Ionadail a bha an coltas toilichte ma measg na cloinne. Is ise fìor chùl-taic na Gàidhlig agus tha i gu ceart, ag gabhail barrachd mór de shuim de 'n Oigridh no de na h-Inbhich. Tha a' Ghaidhlig laidir fathast ann an Sgìre Loch-Bhraoin agus is e ar dleasdanas a cumail mar

sin, le bhi a' toirt gach cothrom do 'n chloinn agus neartachadh agus brosnachadh do na pàrantan. Aig a' Chuirm-Chiùil anns an fheasgar, bha Coirneal Frisael, Leac-Meiln, anns a' chathair agus labhair e gu fileanta anns a' Ghaidhlig. Bha an talla loma-làn agus mòran nach b'urrainn faighinn a steach. Chuireadh Ard-Runair a' Chomuinn anns a' chathair aig an dara Cuirm-Chiùil 's an Tigh Sgoile. agus bha an Talla sin cho làn 's a chumadh e cuideachd. Leugh am Fear-Deilbhe ainmean nan co-fhairpiseach a choisinn duaisean. Thug a' bhean uasal Nic Ghille Mhoire, Innis nan Lion, seachad na duaisean do 'n Oigridh agus a' bhean uasal Nic Mhathainn, Achanaidh agus Ullapul. do na h-Inbhe. Thug Mhgr. Coinneach Camshron, taing chridheil do luchd-comhairle a' Mhòid ann an Gaidhlig choimhlionta agus thaing an t-Urramach Donnchadh Mac Artair taing chridheil do na h-uile a chuidich ann an doigh air bith ann a bhi a' toirt a' Mhoid gu crìch cho soirbheachail, agus do Fhear na Cathrach, airson cho dealasach agus a rinn e a dhleasdanas anns a' chathair.

Faodar innseadh gun robh cuitheachan sneachda, ochd troidhean air airde, air rathad mòr an Rìgh eadar Gairbh agus Ullapul. Bha leth-cheud luchd-obrach ag gearradh an rathaid fad ceithir làithean roimh 'n Mhòid agus nuair a bha an carbad a' dol gu cùramach air adhart, 's beag a' shaoileadh neach gu 'n robh e cho faisg air sàile agus gu sonruichte air an dara la deugde 'n Ghiblein. Bha na seann daoine ag radh gum b'è so sneachd a bu trime a chunnaic iad air "An Diridh" bho chionn deich bliadhna-fhead. Ach coma co dhiu, bha latha mòr againn aig a' Mhòid, agus b'aluinn an sealladh na beanntan móra comhdaichte le sneachd.

An Airde Deas.

Chaidh an Rùnaire gu Ormadail air an treas la fhead de 'n Mhàrt agus bha e 'na fhear-cathrach aig cruinneachadh de mheur Chill Mhaodhain an talla Ghlinn-da-ruadhail. Bha na seinneadaran, Eilidh Nic 'Illemaoill, agus Aonghas Mac Illebhàin, combla ris an Rùnaire agus thaitinn an cuid oran ris a' chuideachd mhóir a bha cruinn. Bha Baintighearna Ormadail an lathair agus dh'aithris i an sgeul mu Dheirdre mu 'n deach an t-òran a sheinn.

Air an t-seathamh la fhead chaidh an Rùnaire gu eilean Ile agus fhritheil e aig coinneamhan am Bogha Mór, Port Ellen, Portcharlotte agus Port na h-Aibhne. Bha barrachd cruinn aig na coinneamhan na bha aig an Rùnaire 's an eilean so bho chionn

àireamh bhliadhnachan. Bidh am Mod air a chumail am Bogha Mor air an ochdamh la de 'n Ogmhios, agus tha a' Mhaigdean Nic Mhàrtainn a' teagasg cròileanan ciùil fa chomhar a' Mhòid.

Bha cruinneachadh mòr am Breadaig (Arainn) air an t-seathamh la de'n Ghiblein. Chaidh Coisir Chiùil Chàradail á Cinnire a thoirt dhoibh cuirm-chiùil, agus rinn iad sin, an Gaidhlig 's am Beurla. Bha an Runaire 'na fhear cathrach aig a' chuirm so.

Chaidh Mgr. MacGille Sheathanaich do 'n Ghearasdan air an deicheamh la agus choinnich e ris a' Mhgd. Mairi Nic Aonghais agus ri Mgr. Lachann Mac Fhionghainn air an fheasgar mu Chomunn na h-Oigridh agus gnothaichean eile. Chaidh e an la-arn-a-mhàireach gu Arasaig agus fhritheil e aig cruinneachadh de 'n mheur sin san fheasgar. Bha moran cruinn agus bha cuirm-chiùil fìor mhat ann. Tha a' Mhgd. Peigi Nic Dhomhnaill a' teagasg 'san sgìre sin an dràsda agus sheinn coisir fo a stiùradh aig a' chuirm-chiùil.

Ghabh an Rùnaire sgrìob fhada an latha an deidh na cuirme so. Chaidh e mu 'n cuairt an Gearasdan agus Inbhirnis gu ruige Ullapul agus chuidich e le Fear-deilbhe na h-Airde Tuath aig Mod Loch Bhraoin.

Air Di-sathuirne, an ceathramh la deug fhritheil an Rùnaire mar fhear-cathrach aig ceud cuirm-chiùil Coisir Ghaidhlig Phaislig. Tha a' bhuidheann so fo stiùradh Dhonnchaidh Mhic Illemaoill, an t-oileanach ciùil a tha an Comunn ag cur air adhart, agus thug iad toilintinn do 'n chuideachd mhóir a bha cruinn.

Bha an Rùnaire aig cruinneachadh gasda de bhuill meur Abaireadhain air an treasamh la deug. Bha mu ochd fhead an lathair agus fhuairleadh oraid agus dealbhan air duthaich Latharna bho Mgr. D. MacComhghan, Hunndaidh. Bha dà chròilean Gaidhlig fo stiùradh an Ard fhoghlum am baile Abaireadhain ré a' Gheamhraidh agus bha iad le cheile soirbheachail.

Air an fheasgar cheudna bha Mgr. Eoghann Mac a Phì aig ceilidh a' mheòir an Dunfris. Bha mu dha chiad cruinn agus labhair Mgr Mac a Phì ri an Gaidhlig 's am Beurla. Fhuairleadh cuirm-chiùil ghrinn bho 'n choisir agus bho 'n Bhean Uasal Nic a Phì.

Fhritheil an Rùnaire mar bhreitheamh aig a' Mhòd am baile Lunnain air an aona là arfhichead. Bheir sinn iomradh air a' Mhòd so san ath aireamh. Tha a' Bhean Uasal Nic Dhomhnaill a' teagasg an Aird nam Murchain fa chomhar a' Mhoid Dhùthchail an Sròn an t-Sithein.

BADENOCH-STRATHSPEY PROVINCIAL MOD.

The sixth annual Badenoch-Strathspey Provincial Mod. was held at Kingussie on Thursday, 29th March. Compared with last year the entries in the various classes were greatly increased.

The prizes included seven cups, the principal donors of trophies being Miss Farquharson of Invercauld; Mrs. Wilson, Dunblane; Captain MacDonald, Kingussie; Mr. MacPherson of Balavil; The Mackintosh of Mackintosh; Col. Ewen Campbell, Kingussie; the Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, and Mr. Evan Cattanach, Kingussie. The adjudicators were:—Gaelic, the Rev. Alistair MacLean, B.D., Daviot; Mr. R. MacKinnon, M.A., Dunain-Bridge. Singing, Messrs. D. T. Yacamini, Perth; Alistair Fraser, M.A., Dingwall; J. A. Mallinson, and D. Graham, M.A., Inverness. Instrumental music, Mrs. Balfour, Aviemore, and Captain Richardson, Fort-George. Mr. Donald MacPhail, Northern Organiser, assisted with the arrangements.

The opening ceremony in the Victoria Hall was performed by Provost Crerar, the chairman being Mr. D. MacDonald, convener of the Northern Propaganda Committee.

The proceedings terminated with a concert in the evening by the prize-winners. The Rev. Dr. Neil Ross, C.B.E., presided, and Mrs. MacPherson, Inverness, handed over the trophies and prizes to the successful competitors.

The following is the prize-list:—

PRIZE-LIST.

JUNIOR SECTION.

Reading piece of poetry (competitors' choice)—1, Roderick Ross, Laggan Manse.

Reading prose piece chosen by adjudicator—1, Sheila Grant, Rothiemurchus.

Recitation (from "An Gleannan")—1, Helen Johnstone, Tulloch.

Excellence of Gaelic conversation between adjudicator and competitor—1, Sheila Grant, Rothiemurchus.

Vocal music (girls under 11)—1, Elspeth Leslie, Newtonmore.

Solos (girls 11-16)—1, Eliz. M. Cameron, Tulloch.

Solos (boys 11-16)—1, Alistair Ross, Newtonmore.

Duets—1, Barbara Grant and Betty Cameron, Tulloch.

Choral Singing (Farquharson Cuach)—1, Newtonmore School.

Unison Singing (Mrs Wilson, Dunblane, Vase)—Newtonmore School Choir.

Action Song (Mackintosh of Mackintosh Cup)—1, Tulloch School Choir.

SENIOR SECTION.

Gaelic Poem—1, Dugald Campbell, Laggan.
Collection of Old Place Names—1, Miss Fletcher, Carr-Bridge.

Essay (confined to members of Gaelic Continuation Class)—1, Miss E. D. Mutch, Granttown-on-Spey.

Essay on any local historical incident—1, Miss Fletcher, Carrbridge.

Reading at Sight (native speakers)—1, Mrs. C. Macleod, Tulloch.

Reading at Sight (learners)—1 (equal), Miss M. M'Alister, Nethy-Bridge, and Miss Isabel Cameron, Newtonmore.

Recitation of "Mo Diachaidh"—1, Miss Isobel Graham, Laggan.

Sgeulachd (narrating old tale in traditional manner)—1, Miss M. Fletcher, Carrbridge.

Acted Dialogue—1 (equal), Mrs. Macleod, Tulloch, and Mrs. M'Kerrol, Nethy-Bridge, and Mrs. Macintyre and Miss M'Lure, Carrbridge.

Solos, female voices—1 (Mr. E. Cattanach pendant), Miss Alma Laing, Granttown.

Solos, male voices—1 (Dr. Macfarlane pendant), Malcolm Macdonald, Newtonmore.

Solos (open to former first-prize winners)—1, Miss Mary M'Donald, Aviemore.

Duets—1, Misses Margot and Una Campbell, Kincaig.

Choral Singing—1 (Balavil Cuach), Granttown-on-Spey Choir.

Unison Singing—1 (Coignashee Cup), Granttown Choir.

Song by Local Bards—1 (Domhnall MacPhail Cup), Mrs. M'Kerrol, Nethy-Bridge.

Choral Singing (female voices)—1, Alvie Ladies' Choir.

Violin (Gaelic song, air, Strathspey and reel)—1, Miss Dorothy Lobban, Kingussie.

Bagpipe playing—1 (Col. E. Campbell Cup), Dugald Campbell, Laggan; 2 (Captain Macdonald chanter and music), Ian Fraser, Kingussie; 3 (Mr. D. Cattanach brooch), D. M'Innes, Aviemore; oldest p'per (prize by Mr. D. Robertson), Jeremiah Macpherson.

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LOCHBROOM PROVINCIAL MOD.

Seldom, if ever before, has the village of Ullapool witnessed such scenes of Gaelic fervour and enthusiasm as those which marked the Provincial Mod held there on Friday, 20th April. There was an entry of 460 competitors, and the most pleasing feature was the excellence of the performances and the high standard maintained throughout the proceedings. At the close it was found necessary to divide the Mod concert over two houses to accommodate all who desired to attend. Major J. W. Fraser of Leckmelm presided over the principal concert, and the General Secretary, Mr. Neil Shaw, performed a similar service at the overflow concert. The judges were:—Gaelic, Rev. A. MacLean, B.D., Daviot; Rev. M. MacLean, M.A., Conon; Mr. Duncan MacKenzie, Inverness; Mr. Neil Shaw, General Secretary. Music, Mr. Lewis J. Owen, Inverness; Mr. James Matheson, Inverness. Valuable organising work was performed by Mr. Donald MacPhail, Northern Organiser.

The following is the prize-list:—

PRIZE-LIST.

JUNIOR SECTION.

Literature.—Essay—1, Annie Macnab, Letters. Writing from Dictation, unfamiliar prose—1, Barbara MacLennan. Translation into Gaelic—1, Barbara MacLennan. Translation of a Gaelic Prose Passage into English—1, Alexander MacLeod.

Oral Delivery.—Reading, poetry—1, Hannah MacKenzie. Reading at Sight—(a) Native Speaker—1, James MacKenzie. (b) Learners—1, Annie MacLean, Leckmelm. Reciting from Memory—1, Annie Macnab. Gaelic Conversation (boys and girls)—Native Speakers—1, Hannah MacKenzie. Learners—1, Annie MacLean, Leckmelm. Repeating Psalm, boys—1, Donald Rose, Letters. Girls—1, Margaret MacLean, Achiltibuie. Sgeulachd, for boys and girls—(a) Native Speakers—1, Margaret MacLean. (b) Learners—1, Margaret Forsyth, Leckmelm.

Vocal Music.—Solo Singing, girls under 11 years—1, Betty MacKenzie, Ullapool. Boys under 11 years—1, George MacLeod, Achiltibuie. Solo Singing, girls over 11 and under 16 years—1, Annie MacLean, Leckmelm. Solo Singing, boys over 11 and under 16 years—1, Donald Ross, Ullapool. Duet Singing—1, Janet MacLeod, Catherine MacKenzie, Ullapool. Solo Singing, boys and girls, traditional song—1, Mary Bell MacLeod, Achiltibuie.

Choral.—Choral Singing—1 (equal), Ullapool Junior Choir, Leckmelm Junior Choir. Unison Singing—1, Leckmelm Junior Choir. Action Song—1, Leckmelm Junior Choir.

SENIOR SECTION.

Literature.—Gaelic Poem—1, Catherine MacKenzie, Ullapool. Essay, historical—1, Samuel Grant, Achiltibuie. Collection of old Place Names in the area—1, Annie MacRae.

Oral Delivery.—Reading at Sight—1, Catherine Campbell, Achiltibuie. Recitation—1, John A. Campbell, Achiltibuie. Sgeulachd—1, Catherine Campbell, Achiltibuie. Acted Dialogue—Alexandra Fraser, Georgina MacLeod, Achiltibuie.

Instrumental Music.—Bagpipes—(a)—1, Donald Ross, Rhidoroch. (b)—1, Murdo MacKenzie, Braes. Chanter Playing—1, Frederick MacKenzie, Ullapool. Violin—1, Kenneth J. MacLeod.

Vocal Music.—Solo Singing (female voices)—1, S. H. Grant, Ullapool. Solo Singing (male voices)—1, Donald MacLeod, Achiltibuie. Traditional Singing—1, Donald MacLeod, Achiltibuie. Solo Singing, Puirt-a-beul—1, Donald MacLeod. Duet Singing—1, Katie MacLean and Johan Maclean. Choral Singing—1, Ullapool Senior Choir.

OBAN MOD DONATIONS.

Received at Headquarters:—

Glasgow Lewis and Harris Association ...	£2	2	6
Hugh Kennedy, Inverness ...	0	2	6
D. Macphail, Inverness ...	0	5	0
Mrs. Donald Ross, Skye ...	5	0	0
Donald Robertson, Bearsden ...	7	0	0
R. B. Levaack, Paris ...	0	5	0
Gilbert J. Innes, Glasgow ...	5	0	0
F. W. Van den Broeck, Belgium ...	0	5	0
Hugh MacLean, Troon ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Beatrix George, Dorset ...	0	2	6
Lieut.-Col. M. B. H. Ritchie ...	1	0	0
Sir Norman Lamont of Knockdow ...	2	2	0
Glasgow Atholl and Breadalbane Assoc. ...	1	0	0

Received at Oban:—

Mrs. Carmichael, Park Hotel, Oban— Proceeds of Whist Drive in Park Hotel	12	0	0
Mrs. M. C. Edgar, 30 Woodlands Drive, Glasgow—Donation ...	2	2	0
Mrs. M'Cuaig, Royal Hotel, Oban— Proceeds of Whist Drive and Dance on 24th November, 1933 ...	20	4	6
Misses Brown, Raunachan, Oban—Pro- ceeds of Whist Drive ...	7	0	0
Mrs. Campbell, Commercial Hotel, Oban— Donation ...	5	0	0
Scarnish Tree Branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach—Contribution by them, per Mrs. M'Lean, Langlo, Scarnish, Tree	2	0	0
Mrs. MacKenzie, Argyll Hotel, Oban— Proceeds of Whist Drive and Dance in Corran Rest, on 21st December, 1933	18	0	0
Proceeds of Ceilidh in Parish Church Hall, Oban, on 2nd December, 1933, per Miss Campbell, Park House ...	9	11	2
Proceeds of Whist Party held by Miss M'Kay and Miss MacRae, Beiboulen Lodge, Oban ...	5	10	0
Proceeds of Whist and Bridge Parties held at Cliff Cottage, Oban, per Mrs. Brown, Cliff Cottage ...	15	0	0
Ladies' Committee of Oban 1934 Mod— —Proceeds received for Children's Party on 6th January, 1934 ...	6	1	3
Proceeds of Concert by Tynmilt Choir and Play by Lochawe-side Players ...	9	0	0
Proceeds of Concert by Easdale Gaelic Choir ...	3	0	0

Total ... £143 13 5

BRANCH REPORTS.

ARDVASAR.—To mark the finish of the continuation class, the members and friends held a successful ceilidh under the chairmanship of Mr. A. G. Macdonald, yr., of Sleat. An unusual and much enjoyed feature of the programme was the Gaelic play, "Peigi Bheag," which all agreed was admirably performed. Songs were contributed by several of the class members. The concluding item, a Gaelic dialogue, proved extremely popular. At the conclusion the chairman highly commended the young folk who had provided such a delightful entertainment.

ARISAIG.—A concert, under the auspices of this branch, was held in the Astley Hall. There was a large attendance, many being present from the outlying parts of the parish. The chair was taken by Dr. Davidson, lecturer in Spanish at the University of Aberdeen, who is a Gaelic enthusiast. A great reception was given to Mr. Neil Shaw, whose singing and Gaelic speech were greatly appreciated. A varied and attractive concert programme was afterwards proceeded with.

BRODICK.—A very delightful concert, in aid of branch funds, was held in Brodick Public Hall. The Carradale Mod Choir sustained the whole programme, with Gaelic and English songs. It was a great success. The conductor was Mr. McTaggart from Helensburgh. He kept the audience spellbound. He is a wonderful leader. Mr. Neil Shaw was in the chair—the right man in the right place.

CAMINISH (NORTH UIST).—At the last meeting of the branch, Mr. MacPhail, organiser of An Comunn Gaidhealach of the Northern Counties, was present. Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, Crois-moraig, president, presided. An interesting address was given by Mr. MacPhail, organiser, who delighted the audience with his sgeulachdan. A debate on "Co 's fear a bhi ainmeil no bhi beairteach," together with songs and instrumental music, completed the programme.

COLL.—The local branch held a Ceilidh in Arinaur School, at which Mr. A. L. Thomson presided. Among those present was Mr. MacDiarmid, Tree, who expressed his pleasure at meeting the friends of the movement in the district. An excellent programme of Gaelic songs and instrumental music was afterwards proceeded with, and very much enjoyed by the large company present.

CORNELL.—On the invitation of the Cornel branch, the Easdale Gaelic Choir gave a concert in the Hall. The choir secretary, Mr. J. N. Mackay, made the preliminary arrangements, and the choir was under the conductorship of Mr. Donald Dewar. Captain Duncan MacGregor, Oban, presided. The chairman, in the course of an interesting address, referred to the great work which had been accomplished by An Comunn Gaidhealach for the Gaelic language and music. The programme consisted of part songs by the full choir, as well as by the male voice and the ladies' section of the choir. The whole performance was greatly enjoyed by the audience, especially the selections in Puirt-a-beul. Miss Hall afterwards entertained the choir and their friends to tea in the hotel, and she was thanked on behalf of the company by Mr. J. N. Mackay.

CORPACH.—A most successful basket whist drive and dance was held in the G.S.C. Hall. The promoters were the committee of the local branch,

and the object was to send a contribution to the prize fund of this year's Mod, which is to be held at Oban. There was a good turn-out, 23 tables being occupied at the whist drive. Great credit is due to the committee for their capable handling of the arrangements, and especially to the convener, Mrs. Donaldson, whose untiring efforts contributed in no small measure to the success of the evening.

DALMALLY.—The Glenorchy branch held their last ceilidh for the season, when Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks, as Fear-an-tighe, welcomed the large company. Mr. Neil Shaw, General Secretary, addressed the meeting, and assisted with the programme of Gaelic songs and instrumental music.

DINGWALL.—A very successful concert was provided by the Dingwall Gaelic choir at a meeting of the local branch. There was a large attendance present, and Provost John MacRae, an enthusiastic supporter of the movement in the district, presided, and delivered a most encouraging and inspiring address.—In aid of the local Gaelic Choir expenses fund, a successful dance, organised by Messrs. John Maclean and A. A. Thominie, was held in the Public Hall. Despite extremely wintry weather, almost 40 couples were present, and bright music was played by Mrs. T. Cameron's band, assisted by Mr. Wm. Maclellan, president of the branch, who piped for the Highland dances. He also shared the duties of M.C. with Mr. Wm. Macintosh, Glentarff. The president and office-bearers of the branch are indebted to the organisers of the dance for their kindly and practical support.

FORT-WILLIAM.—A successful ceilidh, organised by An Comunn Gaidhealach a' Ghearasdain, was held in the Town Hall and presided over by Mr. Lachlan Mackinnon, M.A. The large audience thoroughly enjoyed the lengthy and varied programme submitted for their entertainment, which was entirely sustained by local artists.

IONA.—A large company from Mull was present at the ceilidh promoted by the Iona branch, over which the president, Rev. D. MacCuish, presided. A feature of the proceedings was the performance of the Iona Church choir, who very tastefully rendered several items of Gaelic song. The remainder of the proceedings consisted of Gaelic solo songs, sgeulachdan, and instrumental music.

KILCHOAN.—Mrs. Hector MacDonald, Ardgour, music teacher, has been holding Singing Classes. The attendance was very encouraging, and a welcome fillip to the singing of Gaelic songs is manifest.—The closing ceilidh of the branch was held in the Public Hall. Mr. Hugh MacNaughton, Aharacle, by special invitation, presided, and delivered a rousing address on the aims and achievements of An Comunn in fostering a love for Gaelic literature and music, which bids fair to place the language on an equal footing with other spoken tongues. A number of local artists contributed a number of Gaelic songs, Mrs. MacDonald, the music teacher, adding much to the enjoyment of the gathering by her singing of several well rendered pieces.

KINGUSSIE.—There was a record attendance at the last ceilidh of the season of the Laggan branch in the Dr. Macdonald Memorial Hall, Laggan-Bridge. Rev. Dr. Neil Ross, who acted as fear-an-tighe with his customary geniality, extended a warm welcome to all present. The proceedings were appropriately opened with bagpipe selections. The fine singing of the Mod test pieces by the Gaelic Choir, under the capable leadership of Mr. James Murray, was

received with much enthusiasm by the audience. Gaelic and English songs were effectively rendered by local artistes, whose efforts were nicely interspersed with sgeulachdan, instrumental, and dancing items.

KINLOCHLEVEN.—Record numbers attended the concluding ceilidh of the local branch, the number exceeding 250. The ceilidh of recent years has had a great vogue in Kinlochleven, and is easily the most popular entertainment, providing as it does a concert, tea, and dance for a small sum. This season has seen the ceilidh more popular than ever, and a most successful session has been enjoyed.

LATHERON (CAITHNESS).—The Latheron branch held its final meeting of the session in the Literary Institute, Latheronwheel, on the night of 29th March. This is one of the youngest branches of the Society and since its formation has exceeded local expectations. The well filled hall indicated that Gaelic is not yet a memory and that the district can produce a substantial minority of bi-linguists which should stimulate the younger generation to acquire a knowledge of the ancient language and which would yet prove to many a profitable acquisition. The president, Mr. A. Manson, presided. He was accompanied by Mr. John Sutherland, late of Ousdale, the honorary president, who as a master of Gaelic was a host in himself, both in speech and song. Mr. John Brims supplied bagpipe music, and other singers were Mrs. Brims, Forse; Mrs. Sutherland, Lower Village; Misses Mary Sutherland, Annie Donn, Annie Sutherland, and Messrs. Gillanders, Rangag; D. Sutherland, Braehungie, and R. Mackay. Mr. Macpherson, Thurso, gave a short address, as did his friend, Mr. MacDonald, who gave fine renderings of Gaelic songs. Tea and cake was served in the interval by members of committee. Votes of thanks were given to the president and to the hon. president. Much praise is due Mrs. Alex. M'IVOR who, as secretary, treasurer and organiser, has shown such marked ability that there is every prospect of a bright and vigorous future for the Association. Her report that the concert proceeds amounted to over £17 was very encouraging. The meeting closed by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

MANCHESTER.—There was a record attendance at Manchester Ltd., Cross Street, of members and friends of the Manchester branch, at the final ceilidh of the season. The star turn of the evening was Mrs. Duff (nee Bessie Campbell), Mod gold medalist, who delighted the audience by singing some half-a-dozen Gaelic songs. There were in addition bagpipe selections and Highland dancing. Mr. David Ross played the piob mhor, and Mr. Malcolm Stewart played the accompaniments.

ROGART.—A meeting of the Rogart branch was held in Torbreck Library. Office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mrs. Stewart, Rhilochan; vice-president, Mr. A. Macdonnell, Kinnault; secretary, Mr. W. Gunn, Inchcape; treasurer, Mr. A. Macdonald, Pittentail. After the business a ceilidh was held.

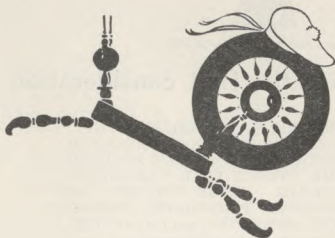
TAIN.—The local branch held their closing ceilidh for the session in Queen Street Church hall, when the entire programme was most agreeably sustained by a Dingwall choir. In an introductory speech, Mr. J. Campbell, Fearn, the popular chairman, referred in eloquent terms to the important part played in the social and educational life of the Highlands and Islands by the ceilidhs of long ago, and went on to refer to Hebridean song as the most perfect folk-song in the world, quoting as

his authority, Mr. Ernest Newman, the well-known musical critic. An excellent impression was made on the large audience by the Dingwall choir, under the baton of Mr. Campbell. Equally at ease in their rendering of Gaelic or Scots songs, their harmonious and well-balanced singing gave evidence of careful training and was the subject of much praise. Whole-hearted appreciation also greeted the efforts of the soloists.

TOBERMORY.—Rev. J. M. Menzies, president of the Tobermory branch, occupied the chair at the annual ceilidh, which drew a large audience from many parts of Mull. The programme included contributions from the Tobermory senior choir, a Gaelic sketch, presented by branch members, solo songs, Highland dancing, and instrumental music. The local artistes were assisted by Miss Margaret Duncan and Mr. Angus Whyte, Mod medalists.

WICK.—There was a good average attendance at the lecture-ceilidh of Wick branch on Friday evening, 23rd March, in the Academy. Mr. Millar presided and the lecturer was Mr. John Sutherland, retired teacher (formerly of Ousdale). Mr. Sutherland sang several Gaelic songs which he considered to be Caithness compositions owing to their general character and the introduction in them of Caithness place-names, including Thurso, Banniskirk, Braehour, Knockdu, Braemore, etc., and the airs were those used for the songs in the former Gaelic-speaking parts of the county. Mr. Sutherland gave in English an indication of the themes of the songs. He also sang two or three songs by Rob Donn, the famous north of Sutherland Gaelic bard, and played a number of old tunes and pibrochs on the bagpipes. The lecture thus illustrated vocally and by instrument was much appreciated. In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Sutherland (which was heartily accorded), Mr. Millar said he knew of no other living Caithnessman able to give such a lecture. In that respect Mr. Sutherland was a link with past traditions in the county, and it would be a great loss if both the words and music of these old Gaelic songs were not written down for preservation.—The branch held their annual general meeting in the Academy on Monday evening, 9th April. Mr. Millar, president, presided over a good attendance of members and friends. Reports by the treasurer and secretary on the session's operations were read. The financial report showed a substantial sum at the credit of the branch and it was agreed to proceed with the publication of the manuscript of Northern Folklore, prepared, edited and supplemented by Rev. George Sutherland, Clairlea. The arrangements were remitted to a committee. Office-bearers were elected (mostly re-elected) for session 1934-35, the only changes being the appointment of Mrs. Taylor, Commercial Hotel, as one of the two vice-presidents—in place of Rev. D. S. Sutherland, who has left the town—and the addition of Mrs. Christian to the committee (in place of Mrs. Taylor) and of Colonel J. D. Mackay in place of the late Mr. John Budge. A ceilidh followed. Songs were rendered by Miss K. Mackenzie, Mrs. Sutherland, and Mr. J. Young; violin selections were played by Miss M. S. Henderson and Mrs. Tweedie; a part song was sung by the choir; and a recitation was given by the chairman. Tea was served in the cookery classroom, and a very happy and successful meeting concluded with the singing of the National Anthem. The branch held its closing lecture-ceilidh on 20th April in Pulteneytown Academy, when Rev. J. Martin, B.D., Bruann, was the speaker.

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TELEGRAMS.—Runaire, Glasgow.

TELEPHONE—Douglas 1433.

Leabhar XXIX.]

An t-Og-mhìos, 1934.

[Earrann 9

A' CHEUD MHOD.

Is gann gu bheil baile ri fhaotainn anns a' rìoghachd cho eireachdail ri baile an Obain air maduinn àluinn fhoghair. Is math mo chuimhne air an latha ghrianach, ghreadhnach, anns an do chruinnich a' cheud Mhòd. Bha an t-uasal dùthchail, an Tighearna Gilleaspuig Caimbeul, mac an Diùc, air ceann na cuideachd. B' esan a' cheud ceann-suidhe; agus bha a leithid de spiorad dian is deagh dhùrachd anns an uasal ud, is gu 'n do chuir e mòran de a shaoil is de a mhìnich féin anns na comhfharpuisich agus anns an luchd éisdeachd. Bha iad sud an lathair mar an ceudna, an ceithrear Ghaidheal caomha a shuidhich am Mòd air tùs—eadhon an Siorram MacMhaighsteir Caimbeul, C.B.E.; Iain Caimbeul; agus an dà phrobhaist, Mac Iosaig, and Mac Comhghain. Is mi tha cinnteach gur ann le gàirdeachas a sheallas na bheil an làthair dhiubh sin air an ais, gu maduinn ghrianach a' cheud Mhòid, an uair a bha sinn uile gu math na b'òige, agus bha ar cridhe làn de dhòchas nach eil air a bhreugnachadh.

* * *

Saoilidh mi gu 'm faic mi na breithamhnan fathast 'n an suidhe air caithrichean air an ard-urlar, agus chan ann air an lar-ìosal am measg na cuideachd mar is gnàth an diugh. Air an ceann sud bha an t-Ollamh foghainteach, an t-Urramach Alasdair Stiubhard, LL.D., agus air aon laimh deth bha Calum Mac Pharlain nach maireann, agus Eanruig Mac Ille Bhain (Fionn), air an laimh eile. Bha gach aon diubh sin 'n a dheagh sgoilear Gaidhlig, agus bha a' mhìneach agus an stiùradh a thug iad, gle luachmhor do 'n luchd deuchainn. Cha

robh aireamh nan comh-fharpuiseach mòr Bha gach ni cho ùr, annasach, agus gu 'n d' éisd an coimhthional le geur aire ri gach earrann is òran a chualaidh iad. Eadhon cho tràth sud bha coisirean comasach air ceòl cheithir filte a sheinn. Tha cuimhne eagnaidh agam air seinn na coisir a thainig bho Eaglais Chaluim Chille an Glaschu. Bha na b-òrain a bha cleachdte aig an am ud air an cur an rian-seinn leis a' Ghaidheal chiùin, choir, Gilleaspuig Mac Fhearghuis.

* * *

Cha do thog a' cheud Mhòd a' bheag de dh'ùine. Bha gach ni seachd mu thrì uairean feasgar a' cheud latha. Cha robh ach aon talla 'g a cur gu feun. Mar bheir sinn na nithean sin fainear chithear gur e tùs iriosal a bha aig a' Mhòd a thaobh na h-ùine agus na h-àireamh a bha a' frithealadh. Ach mar bha na bliadhnaichean a' dol seachd bha an Comunn a' sìor fhàs ann meud is an ughdarras. Cha robh ann ach beagan de chomh-fharpuisean a chionn gu robh an t-airgiod gann, agus bha e duilich duaisean a sholar. Ged nach robh na duaisean mòr, cha do chum sin air an ais an fheadhainn a bha dùrachdach airson na cànan agus a' chiùil. Agus eadhon cho tràth sin cuideachd bha e ri fhaicinn gu robh càirdeas a' fàs eadar luchd tadhail a' Mhòid. Mothaichidh neach an diugh gu bheil tioralachd is fearas-cuideachd aig a' Mhòd nach faighear aig cruinneachadh sam bith eile. Is fada bho'n thòisich so; agus dh'fhàs coibhneas maille ri ceòl.

* * *

Chan eil strì no deuchainn ri fhaicinn air na cuirmean-ciùil a thatar a' cumail air na

feasgair aig a' Mhòd. Bho thoiseach bha sin fìor a thaobh nan coinneamhan cìvil aig an robh luchd buinnig nan duaisean a' seinn no a' labhairt. Aig an am ud bha ban-sheinneadair ainmeil aig treuna a neirt, agus b' i sin a' bhean uasal Seònaid Nic Lachuinn. Sheinn ise, cha b' ann mar tharpuiseach, ach le fàbhar, aig a' chuir-m-chiùil air oidhche a' cheud Mhoid. Air an t-seachdain roimhe sin sheinn i, an umhlachd do àithne rìoghail, òrain Ghaidhlig an lathair Ban-rìgh Victoria am Balmoral. Is mòr an togail agus an t-urram a thug sud do na h-òrain Ghaidhlig anns na làithean ud. Bha muinntir taingeil an uair sin, airson sochair de 'n t-seorsa, no airson dad sam bith a tharruingeadh aire na rìoghachd a dh'ionnsuidh na Gaidhlig agus a cìvil.

* * *

Is lìonmhor atharrachadh a thainig air an t-saoghal bho 'n chumadh a' cheud Mhòd; agus mar bha an aimsir a' ruith bha An Comunn 'g a shineadh fein gu gleusda ris gach cor. A dh'aindeoin cruaidh a' chogaidh; a dh'aindeoin gainne sluagh is fasachadh nan gleann; a dh'aindeoin caochladh an cosnadh is an luach airgid—gidheadh tha An Comunn, troimh gach anrath dhiubh sin, a' dol air aghaidh, mar gu'm b'ann bho neart gu neart. Chan ann le uail dhiamhain, ach le buidheachas, is còir dhuinn sin aideachadh. Agus a chum gu mair am feabhas so tha dleasdanas air gach ball de 'n Chomunn, gum bi am Mod anns an Oban am bliadhna cho sundach, soirbheachail is a ghabhas sin deanamh. Tha buidheann thapaidh anns an Oban ag ullachadh. A réir an àireamh chan eil nas greimeile ri fhaotainn. Ach feumaidh iad a h-uile cuideachadh a chum an t-uallach a ghiùlan. Feumaidh na meanglain anns gach cearn cuideachadh a dheanamh mar is fhearr is urrainn dhaibh. Chan ann do mheur an Obain a mhàin a bhios a' bhuannachd, ach bithidh a' bhuannachd do 'n Chomunn air fad. Tha An Comunn an crochadh gu mòr air ionmhas a' mhòid bhliadhnail.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF GAELIC.

The Summer School of Gaelic opens at Arisaig on Tuesday, 17th July, and will remain in session until Friday, 10th August. It would facilitate arrangements if intending students would kindly send in their names to An Comunn office as early as possible. The Local Secretary is Mr. Simon MacDonald, The Schoolhouse, Arisaig, Inverness-shire.

HISTORICAL SCIENCE AND GAELIC FOLKLORE.

After one of the most successful sessions held by the Celtic Historical Society, Toronto, since its inception five years ago, the winter meetings concluded this month in the University of Toronto with special addresses on Gaelic folklore. The lecturer was the Rev. Norman MacDonald, of Priceville, Ontario, a native of Eilean a' Cheo, a well-known Gaelic bard whose writings are being widely read, and a fluent Gaelic preacher formerly connected with St. Columba's Church, Glasgow, and till recently with pastorates in Cape Breton and Prince Edward Islands. There was a large turnout of members and friends, besides a representative gathering of Highlanders drawn from other Scottish societies. Dr. Edmondston Scott, president, occupied the chair.

Only in recent years, declared Mr. MacDonald, had the scientific world come to recognize the educational value of folklore and attach any importance to common myths and legends of a forgotten past. It had been too long a neglected field of research which, nevertheless, was proving a better and surer basis for our opinions and ideas on the lives and habits of thought of our ancestors than were archaeological revelations which saw nothing but stocks and stones. The legends and folklore of the Highlands, argued the speaker, gave the truest indication of remote ways of life and thought, and recorded with fair accuracy the ancient experiences of the race. He illustrated his thesis by quoting many beautiful and mystic tales from the treasure-house of Gaelic folklore.

"Almost all the Christian virtues are taught in tales that were told around the peat-fires long before Columcille set foot on Iona. For this reason the saint never sought to stamp out these fragmentary vestiges of pagan civilization and culture. He had the artist's eye to detect their intrinsic worth, and the artist's hands to graft the new teachings on to the older, thereby giving them an individuality peculiar to a race which was among the first to find its own soul."

"The most perfect, the most reasonable word picture extant of the ancient Gael's conception of immortality," continued Mr. MacDonald, "focuses around the beautiful legend of Tir Nan Og, where 'the good that

has been shall be again.' The dominant themes of our daily life and labours, hopes and unfulfilled aspirations are carried over to the Celtic Otherworld, which is not so much a new life as a renewed existence. Just as it is the same sun which sinks from our view in the west that will rise in greater splendour to bring a new morn to earth."

Nor is sorrow man's allotted destiny in the sailors' vision of Tir fo Thuinn, when he comes home from the sea. "I have the best heroes of Lochlann beside me," says a ghostly visitant to earth, "and the best bard of Erin and the best story-tellers of Alba, and what we do not know ourselves, the seal and swan tell us." In this romantic presentation of pagan belief, Gaelic folklore offers a variety of Otherworld abodes, or mansions, congenial to folks of widely different talents and temperaments. In all of them, the lecturer indicated, the human self or personality survived, but was transfigured and perpetuated. For the Gael to lose this personality, this consciousness of individualism, was verily to lose his own soul; to become a race without that eternal life which even is *now*; to become at best a mock imitation of what some other people had struggled to realize.

The lecture was followed by the president's address on "The Sea Serpent in Gaelic and Orcadian Folklore." Hebridean airs and Highland instrumental music were rendered by Messrs. Fox, and George and Charles Sim; with Gaelic songs of Skye by Mrs. Gillman. Discussions in Gaelic after the addresses were contributed by the president of the Skye Association; Mr. M. Finlayson, past president of the Skye Association; Mr. Hugh Ray, past president of the Gaelic Society; and the Rev. Dr. Hugh Matheson.

MUILEANN GHOCUM GO.

(To the Editor of "An Gaidheal.")

Sir,—In answer to your correspondent F. MacRae's query re Muileann Ghocum Gò and its association with the ruthless but heroic lieutenant of Montrose, Alexander MacDonald (Alasdair Mac Cholla Chìoltaich), this mill is situated on the farm of Stroneskar, near Ford, Lochawe, Argyllshire.

Local tradition asserts that when Alasdair consulted the witch, or witches, he was told that all would go well with him till the pole of his

Bratach (Banner) would turn out of the ground a piece of silver, and this is said to have happened at Gocum Gò, when MacDonald was actually retreating before the forces of General Leslie and making for Dunaverty, Southend, Kintyre, where his garrison, on surrendering unconditionally to General Leslie, were hanged from the battlements of the Castle. Alasdair's first encounter after the incident of Gocum Gò was in a hand to hand combat with Achraidh Mór Chloinn Chaluim, the progenitor of the present popular laird of Poltalloch, Sir Iain Malcolm. In this tussle, it is said, MacDonald got the worst of it. I have never heard of Gocum Gò being the name of a witch.—Yours, etc.

JOHN C. MACLEAN.

Ardminish,
Gourock, 9th May, 1934.

LATHA BEALLTUINN.

'S e latha Bealltuinn a theirear ris a' cheud latha de'n Chéitein anns a' Ghaidhealtachd. Tha cuid de na cleachdaidhean co-cheangailte ris an latha so a' foillseachadh cho fad's a tha cumhachd Feill Dhé-na-Gréine aig na seann draoidhean a' leantuin ruinn. B'e Baal a b'ainm do'n dia so agus bhuaith sin thainig "Beil-teine" no Bealltuinn.

Bha moran fheillean mar urram do Bhaal air an cumail anns a' bhliadhna, ach b'iad na h-iobairtean-réitich aig an ám so bu chud-thromaiche.

Ann an cuid de àitean ann an Albainn, gheibhear comharan air na h-iobairtean sin fhathast. Is e aon diubh:—Bithidh buachaillean a' chlachain a' cruinneachadh còmhla air an latha sin ann an achadh. Gearraidh iad clais ceithir-chearnach agus fàgaidh iad aon sgròth anns a' mheadhon. Air an sgròth so fadaidh iad teine de fhiodh agus deasaichidh iad ann am poit mhór, coimeasg de im, de uibhean, de mhin choire, agus de bhainne.

Déirtidh iad pàirt de so air an làr an toiseach mar iobairt-òil, agus an sin roinnidh iad an còrr 'nam measg fhein, ag ainmeachadh gach roinn air spiorad math no ole, agus 'ga thilgeil thar an guaillean leis a ghuidheadh:—"So tha mi toirt dhuist airson gu 'n caomhain thu mo threud." Bhitheadh na briathran a' freagairt do 'n chumhachd no do 'n bheathach ris am bitheadh iad a' deanamh na h-atheuinge:—"OShionnaich, caomhain m'usain" "OFheannag, caomhain m'iseanan," agus mar sin air adhart.

EILEANACH.

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1934.

GAELIC.

HIGHER GRADE—(FIRST PAPER).

Tuesday, 27th March—9.30 A.M. to 11.30 A.M.

The value attached to each question is shown in brackets after the question.

N.B.—Begin the answer (or fair copy of an answer) to each question on a fresh page. Write legibly and neatly, and leave a space of half an inch between the lines. Marks may be deducted for bad or crowded writing and for bad spelling.

1. Translate into idiomatic English :—

Dh' fhalbh a' ghrian, ach bha fathast àirde nan speur air an òradh le gathannaibh àghmhor, a' lùbadh a nuas gu fann fathast air an t-saoghal, 's ga bheannachadh le eadar-sholus an anmoich. Bha an ceò a' sgaoileadh sìos air an leacainn, agus bha 'n t-àm dhomh nis an monadh fhàgail. Bu bheannaichte an t-sàmhair leis an aonach o chreig gu creig; sgrìach na h-iolair, 's i 'g itealaich air bile na creachainn ag iarraidh a h-àil air an aisridh chorrach; an fheadag ghuanach o thom gu tom; gogail a' choilich-ruidh 'gam dhoichioill o'n bheinn; a' cheare a' gairm a h-àil fo a sgéith agus miogadaich nan gabhar ag iarraidh nam meann. O! cia lìonmhor mìle beò-chreutair air feadh an t-saoghail, smuainich mi, a bha 'sa' cheart àm so a' dol gu tàmh fo shùil-choimhead an Fhreasdail sin a bha fairedh thairis orra, agus a dh' uidheamaich àite tàimh do gach aon aca fa leth. N. Macleod. (25)

2. Translate into idiomatic English :—

Do Shìr Eachainn Ghearrloch

Shìr Eachainn Ruaidh nan curaidhean
Bu fhraochail guineach colg,
Nam pìob, nam pìc 's nam brataichean,
'S nan dubh-lann sgaiteach gorm;
D'an dualchas mòr-euchd gaisgeantachd
Le tapadh air chùl airm,
'S cha b' iongnadh leinn an dùthchas sin
Bhith leantainn dlùth an ainm.

'S craobh mhullaich dhosrach àghmhor thu
De'n abhall as àirde spéis;
Gur droigheann ri do dhùsgadh thu,
Gur seabhag sùil-ghorm treun;

Gur leòghann nach gabh mhiseag thu
Nan cuirt' gu d' chunntas streup;
Gur didean do do chàirdean thu
Nach téid gun spàirn a leum.

Sàr cheannard air sluagh curant' thu
A dhòirteadh fuil 'z a' bhlàr;
Bhiodh cuimhneach ciallach faicilleach,
Neo-lapach anns an spàirn;
Bhiodh reubach fuitteach faobharach
'S a' chaonnaig air an uamh,
'S bu treunail colg nan Bheannach
Toirt euchd nan arm thar chàch.

Gur sealgair sìthne an garbhach thu
Nan agh bu mbeannaich leum,
Is cuilbheir caol neo-dhearmadach
'Nad gheal-ghlaic gun chearb gleus;
Is t' fheara lùthmhor astarach
Gun airtsneal as do dhéidh;
'S bu cheòl gu mìn do chaiseamachd
'N uair dh'fhacailcheadh do bheul.

William Ross. (25)

3. Translate into English, or turn carefully into Scottish Gaelic :—

Dála na mBreathnach, iar n-imtheacht na Rómhánach uatha, tógbhuid cladh* fód ó mhuir go muir idir iad féin is Scuit is Picti. Agus ar n-a chlos do chine Scuit agus do na Pictibh gur thréigeadar Rómhánaigh na Breathnaigh, lingid ar na Breathnachaibh agus bristear an cladh agus airtgear an tír leo, gur bh'éigin do na Breathnachaibh teachta do chur an treas feacht go Rómhánaigh 'ga iarraidh orra gan a léigean d'a námhaid bheith ag déanamh a luit go díbheargach,† amhail do bhádar. Leis sin cuirid Rómhánaigh légion oile d'a bhfurtacht; agus ar rochtain na Breatain dóibh tugadar féin is Scuit is Picti iomad coinbhliocht d'a chéile gur ruagadar Rómhánaigh tar teorainn‡ an mhúir do luaidheamar amach iad. Agus ar bhióirithin na mBreathnach mar sin dhóibh, adubhradar na Rómhánaigh riú nachar shochar dóibh fhéin teacht ar eachtrí d'a bhfurtacht ní budh mhó, agus a fhéachain cread an modh 'n-a bhféadfadaois iad féin do chumhdach nó do dhón orra. Ar n-imtheacht iomorro do shluagh na Rómhánach uatha do thionnscanadar an cladh atá ó mhuir go muir idir Albain is Breatain do dhéanamh d'obair choiliche, agus ocht dtroighthe 'n-a thighe, agus dá throigh déag d'áirde ann, do réir Bheda san 5 caibidil de'n chéideabhar do Stair na Sacsan.

Geoffrey Keating. (25)

* cladh, a dyke, rampart.

† díbheargach, vengeful, marauding.

‡ teora, g. teorann, f., a boundary.

Gaelic

HIGHER GRADE—(SECOND PAPER).

Tuesday, 27th March—1.45 P.M. to 3.45 P.M.

The value attached to each question is shown in brackets after the question.

N.B.—Begin the answer (or fair copy of an answer) to each question on a fresh page. Write legibly and neatly, and leave a space of half an inch between the lines. Marks may be deducted for bad or crowded writing and for bad spelling.

SECTION I.

All the questions in this Section should be attempted.

1. Write an essay in Gaelic in any one of the following subjects:—

(a) Is tric bha dìchioll air thoiseach.

(b) A walking tour in the Highlands or Islands.

(c) The wild bird or animal life in your native district.

(d) St. Columba. (30)

2. Turn into idiomatic Gaelic:—

(a) A tree is known by its fruit.

(b) You would be a fool if you were to go security for him.

(c) Would that I were freed from these bonds!

(d) They were striking him and her. (10)

3. Translate carefully into English:—

(a) Na ceannaich an fheòil sin, is i air lobhadh.

(b) Chan fhuilear dhuit trì slatan de'n anart sin gu léine.

(c) Cha trom leis a' chaora a h-olann, 'S cha truimhe colann ciall.

(d) Nara slàn do fhear na fanaid thuirn ruinn "Caimbeul." (10)

SECTION II.

THREE questions should be attempted from this Section. The answers may be either in Gaelic or in English, except when otherwise indicated.

4. Give the Gaelic loan-words from six of the following Latin words:—pallium, quaestio, census, planta, crux, exemplum, imago, mensa. (5)

5. What territories are associated with each of the following:—Mac Mhic Ailein, Mac Caillein, Mac Dhomhnaill Duibh, Domhnall Gorm Mór, Siol Torcuill? (5)

6. Give the Gaelic for:—Firth of Clyde, Sound of Sleat, Loch Linnhe, The Minch, The Atlantic Ocean.

(5)

7. State briefly the significance of any five of the following terms:—"The Sudreys," "Brieve," "Seanchaidh," "Earasaid," "Am Breacan Uallach," "Fuidheall feachd," "Teine-éiginn," "Crann-tàra." (5)

8. Suggest Gaelic equivalents for:—receipt, risk (verb), grate, lead pencil, cigarette, wireless message, motor-boat. (5)

9. State briefly the characteristics of the poetry of William Ross or the prose of Donald Mackenzie. (5)

10. Quote a stanza from your favourite Gaelic poet and explain its metrical build. (5)

Gaelic.

HIGHER GRADE—(SECOND PAPER).

Tuesday, 27th March—1.0 P.M. to 1.30 P.M.

This paper must not be seen by any candidate. To be read out by the Teacher at 1.0 P.M. in the presence of the Supervising Officer.

To be written by the candidates on the separate sheets provided, which must be collected before the Second Gaelic Paper is distributed.

DIRECTIONS FOR TEACHER.

1. Inform the candidates that they may not ask for the repetition of any word or phrase.

2. Read the passage aloud distinctly and deliberately, but not slowly, the object being to bring out the meaning of the whole as clearly as possible.

3. Then dictate the passage slowly, saying each group of words (as indicated by vertical lines) twice, and pronouncing every word very distinctly. The punctuation should be indicated.

4. After an interval of five minutes read the text over again in the same manner as on the first occasion, but do not on any account repeat separate words at the request of individual candidates.

DICTATION.

Na h-eoin

Cha bu toigh leam a' Chuthag riamh, | is cha toigh leam fhathast i. | Tha cuimhne agam aon mhaduinn, | is mi fann le cion mo bhrochain, | gun d'rinn i dìol | cho sgreadaidh orm | is nach robh mi gu maith | fad na

bliadhna as a dhéidh. | Chuala mi a' ghogaid
uair is uair | a' gùgail gu ladarna | gu robh an
samhradh air tighinn, | agus mi fhéin | 'gam
dhubb-reothadh | leis an fhuachd | ri taobh
braideal mór teine. | Is tha fios | aig a'
bhaile gu léir | gum bi a' bhaobh | ri leughadh
nan cupannan, | ged tha meomhair na faidh-
eadaireachd | d'a dith. | Dh'innis i dhomh
fhéin | o chionn còrr is fichead bliadhna |
nach faicinn | ach dà nollaig eile; | dh'innis
i dhomh an uiridh, | is aodann oirre | cho fada
ris a' chloibha, | gu faicinn a dhà dheug eile. |
Ach nach dlomhain domhsa | bhi leudachadh
air caithe-beatha na Cuthaige? | Mar thuir
an Calaman bochd, | is ceann-crom air leis an
nàire: | "Am faca tu fhéin riamh | eun
laghach 'sam bith | a' breith uighean | an
tighean chàich?"

K. MacLeod. (10)

DUANAG DO'N T-SAMHRADH.

Le ALASDAIR C. MOIREASTAN, M.B.

'Nis on dh'fhalbh an geamhradh uainn,
'S an-uair bhuairesasach a' Mhàrt,
A dh' fhàg sneachd is reothadh cruaidh
'Na bhrat fuar air chuain 'us braigh;
Thionndaidh gaillinn dhuinn gu sìth
A lìon muir 'us tìr le àigh,
'S dhùisgeadh suas gach luidhe 's dùil
Le bith ùr le teachd a Mhàigh.

'Nuair ghlasas faire bho 'n oidhch'
'S bhriseas air a choill an là,
Cluinnear bho gach doir as ùr
Cois-ir-chiùil na madainn thràth—
Uiseag, smeòrach agus lòn,
'S a chuach cheòlmhor an comhphairt,
Seirm a 's binne dol fo ghleus
Na caithream nan teud air clàr.

Mach bho bholg na maidne glais'
Cian air ais bho'n chruinne-cé,
Thig a' ghrian a's òrbhuidh dreach
A gluasad 'na cearcall féin;
Ach co dha'n urrainn meud a mais'
No trian de feartan chuir an céill,
Ban-rìghinn 'na reultan glan
Tha riaghladh air feachd na speur.

'S lurach tlàth gach bileag fheòir
Tigh'n'n am barr gu beò bho'n ùir,
Mu àirdhean gorm nan crò,
No lontan na feòirnein dluth;
Air an comhdachadh gu 'n ceann
Le boinneachan fann dhe'n driùchd,
Bhios le blàths na gréin 'o'n aird
Ga'm beathachadh gu fàs as ùr,

Bi blàthan dhe gach seorsa's tuar
Dùsgadh as an suain bho'n làr;
'S iad gu bileach, meachair, ùr,
'S an dealt chùbhraidh orra 'tàmh;
Foillseachadh an gnùis ri gréin
Mar shoillse sheudan air am barr;
Toirt seallaidh air fear an Tì
Dh'athbheothaich iad bho bhinn a bhàis.

Bi craobhan bha ruisgte crìon
Le seachdadh na siantan reodht;
A' sgaoleadh a mach ri gréin
An geugan fo dhùilich òig;
'S ag aomadh bho thaobh gu taobh
Fo aiteal nan gaotann fòil
An aimsir chaoim a Mhaigh
Gu beath' is slàint thoirt do gach pòr.

Bi'n fhailchuach a's guirme lìth
An uaigneas na fhrithen shuas,
'S a lùidh air linne 'bhùim
Ga h'ionnlaid air bharr na stuadh—
Mar dha rìbhinn 's glaine cliù
'S ann an gnùis is aille tuar,
Cuir thairis an tìm leo fòin
'S gun eòlas air meud an luach.

Air lochan na mòintich chiar
Far 'n comhcuinn an giadh le àl
'S eibhinn caithream an linn òig
Ann am fiath nan òb a' snàmh;
Gu h-ait a' cluich air a bhùim,
Dol fo'n lunn 'sa tigh'n'n am barr,
'Sa 'n gannradh ri faire gheur
Mas eirich dhoibh beud o nàmh.

An uair a laidheas a ghrian
'S gach ni mu'n iath i ma thàmh,
Thig a' ghealach thar an t'shléibh
Gu riaghladh san speur 'na h'ait;
Bantighearna bhoidheach 'na h-oidhch'
Bhios le soills a soluis làn
Ag òradh gach ni fo leus
'S cur dealradh nan reul fo sgàil.

Bi 'spréidh fo bhearradh nam bruach
'S na h'èoin air uachdar nan craobh,
A' dùsgadh san oidhch' bho' suain
Le aiteas a buadhan chaoim;
'S i leannan diomhair a' bhàird
'S gach anrach tha ann an gaol,
Toirt solais do chridh nan òg
'S cuimhn' air laithean òig do 'n aois.

COMMUN BADGES.

Members can now be supplied with Badges direct
from Head Office; price 2/4, post free.

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

June has always been a very popular month for Provincial Mods. This year is no exception, and during this month no less than seven of these district festivals will be held. It is probable that many of our members may not be aware of the valuable work that is performed at these Mods. Great importance is attached to the ability of competitors to read and write Gaelic and on each syllabus provision is made for several very interesting literary competitions. At Brora, Lochgilphead, Pitlochrie, Fort William, Stornoway, Strontian, and Portree, where Mods will be held for the East Sutherland, Mid Argyll, Perthshire, Lochaber, Lewis, Ardnamurchan and Skye districts, prizes are offered for the best collection of old place-names in the areas embraced by the Provincial Mod, with traditional or historical notes explanatory of their origin or meaning. In most cases there are also competitions for the best original poem and an essay on any subject. In Perthshire where Gaelic is not taught in any of the schools there is a place-names competition for the Juniors in addition to competitions for an essay or story connected with any place in the country, and a prize is offered for the best collection of thirty specimens (pressed) of native plants, flowers or leaves of trees, giving the Gaelic names and, wherever possible, any local traditions concerning them. The junior literary section of the Skye and Lewis Mods is particularly interesting. School competitions are promoted and encouraged, and at Lewis a special trophy is being awarded to Rural Schools. At the Mid Argyll Mod, Celtic art always finds a place on the syllabus and, here also, a prize is given for the best collection of wild flowers. These are but a few of the competitions, which are held at these Mods which deserve to be better known. It should be mentioned that the Islay Mod which was discontinued last year, owing to trade conditions, will be held this year, and takes place on 8th June, at Bowmore.

* * *

The eleventh annual Provincial Mod at Campbeltown, on 10th and 11th May, attracted competitors from a wide area. The proceedings aroused much interest among members of the public, and large attendances were present at all the sessions. A very noteworthy feature was the special competition for junior choir conductors introduced this year for the first time. Among them was a young girl, and the manner in which they all set about their duties fully warranted the promoting of this competi-

tion which, it is hoped, will be continued in future years.

* * *

The arrangements for the National Mod are proceeding satisfactorily. The local committee have been busy promoting money-making efforts, and it is pleasing to note the manner in which the Rural Choirs in the district lend their aid by promoting concerts for the Mod funds. The Oban Gaelic Choir, of which Mr. John MacDonald, the Mod local secretary, is conductor have also rendered much assistance in this connection. There is much enthusiasm in the district and we trust our branches will interest themselves in the success of the Mod.

* * *

The puirt-a-beul songs which Mr. MacConochie, conductor of the Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association, has arranged for choral singing; and to which he has adapted English words have become very popular on the concert platform. These songs are now included in the repertoire of many of the most prominent English choirs, and there is some talk of their being selected as test pieces at musical festivals in the South. A few weeks ago Mr. MacConochie received a request for a quantity of these songs to be sent to Limura, in Kenya, Africa.

* * *

In this number we have to record the death of two of our members. The passing away of Col. John Campbell is a distinct loss to the cause in Badenoch. Col. Campbell acted as president since the inception of the branch at Kincaig, where he had his home, and he was always active in promoting the best interests of the movement. A true Gael he found much pleasure in actively associating himself with real Highland matters, and in addition to his work for An Comunn, he was an enthusiastic follower of our National pastime and he did much to foster the sport in the North. Col. Campbell was held in very high esteem and the funeral was largely attended. The large procession that followed his remains was preceded by a couple of pipers from the Camerons depot at Inverness. Major MacPherson of Glentruin, and Mr. Donald MacPhail, Northern Organiser, represented An Comunn at the funeral.

* * *

Many of our readers will learn with regret of the death of the Hon. Mrs. MacKinnon of MacKinnon, who with her husband, the chief of the clan, was a member of An Comunn for a long number of years. They were both deeply interested in our work. Many clansmen from a wide area and notables in Inverness, Nairn,

and Moray, attended the funeral at Cluny Hill, Forres. The Hon. Mrs. MacKinnon was a daughter of the late Admiral Lord Hood of Avalon, First Sea Lord; she was a granddaughter of Admiral Hood, one of Nelson's redoubtable captains. Much sympathy is felt with the family of Col Campbell and with MacKinnon of MacKinnon in the loss they have sustained.

* * *

It is pleasing to note that the Wick branch, at the annual business meeting, decided to proceed with the publication of a volume of Northern folk-lore, prepared, edited and supplemented by the Rev. George Sutherland, Clairled. In so doing, this branch is performing valuable work in preserving the oral traditions of the County, and the members are deserving of every encouragement in their enterprise. We would like to see more of our branches taking an interest in such matters.

* * *

We are glad to inform our readers that, in the many interesting exhibits at the Royal Scottish Academy annual exhibition, in Edinburgh, there is included a portrait of our president, the Rev. Neil Ross, C.B.E., D.Litt., by Mr. William Walls, R.S.A. The portrait is very well executed and shows Dr. Ross in his full ministerial robes in a sitting position. There is also a portrait of another Gaelic-speaking minister, the Very Rev. Dr. Norman Maclean, Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty the King, minister of St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. We are particularly gratified at this new honour that has been accorded to Dr. Ross.

* * *

Another very interesting subject in the exhibition is a sculptured bust of Mr. Duncan Morrison by Miss Mabel Locke, R.S.A. Mr. Morrison, as may be known, is a student of the Scottish National Academy of Music where his education is provided under the musical scholarship scheme of An Comunn. His abilities as a pianist have earned wide recognition, and it is pleasing to note that he was selected as one of the party to represent Scottish music at the International Congress of Delegates to the P.E.N. club in Edinburgh, on 19th June. This concert at which he will take part is to be broadcast. H.R.H. the Duchess of York has graciously consented that the collection of unpublished Lewis songs, shortly to be issued by Mr. Morrison, should be dedicated to her, and his many friends will congratulate him on this signal mark of favour.

CRAOBH-SGAOILEADH.

An Airde Tuath.

Fo stiuradh Frith-Chomhairle na h-Airde Tuath chumadh coinneamh ana an Talla nan Og-Chriosduidhean, Inbhir-nis, air an fhicheadamh la de 'n Ghiblein. Bha ceithir fichead an lathair agus air iarrtas na coinneimh ghabh Mgr. Domhnall Mac Dhomhnaill a' chathair. Dh'innis e gu 'm b'e aobhar na coinneimh Comunn ùr a' chur air bonn anns nach bitheadh ach Gàidhlig a mhàin air a labhairt. B'e barail gach neach a bha an lathair gu 'n robh feum mòr air Comunn de 'n t-seòrsa so anns a' bhaile agus anns an t-suidheachadh so, dh'eirich suas 'n ar measg, "Ceilidh nan Gaidheal Inbhirnis." Chaidh luchd-comhairle a' thaghadh agus tha nis Clar-eagair 'ga chur an ordugh airson nan coinneamhan a tha gu toiseachadh air an treas Sathurna de 'n Dàmhair. Tha dòchas againn gu 'n cruinnich gach Gaidheal, is Bana-Ghaidheal, anns a' bhaile, agus anns na bailtean mu 'n cuairt, gu bhi a' toirt cuideachaidh leis an obair ionmholtas so. Is e Rùnaire na Céilidh, Domhnall Mac Phàil, Fear-Deilbhe na h-Airde Tuath, agus bidh e fìor thoilichte fiosrachadh a' thoirt do neach air bith a' bhitheas ag iarraidh barrachd colais mu 'n Cheilidh.

Air an t-seachdamh la fichead bha am Fear-Deilbhe 'na Fhear-Cathrach aig Cuirm-Chuill Coisir na h-Oigridh, Inbhirnis. Bha ceud gu leth an lathair agus bha e 'na aobhar misnich an gaol tha aig an Oigridh air a' chàinain 's air a' cheol. Sheinn a' Choisir gu binn fo stiuradh na mna-uasail Gall.

Air an ochdamh la fichead chumadh coinneamh de Fhrith-Chomhairle na h-Airde Tuath agus bha mòran de na buill an lathair. Thug an Rùnaire iomradh air obair a' Chomuinn 's an Taobh-Tuath agus air na Modan soirbheachail aig Ceann a' Ghiuthsaich agus Loch Bhraoin. Chaidh sgrùdadh a' dheanamh air cunntas-obrach an luchd-teagaisg agus thugadh faineair gu 'm bheil iad a' frithealadh mar a leanas:

An Leòdhas—Iain Mac Dhomhnaill;
Cataobh—Bhaltar Ros;
Caol Loch Aillse—Iain Mac Iomhair;
Mòrar—Peigi Nic Dhòmhnaill;
Gleann Urchardainn—Seonaid NicChoinnich.

Thug an Rùnaire fo chomhar na coinneimh gu'm bheil ullachadh air a' dheanamh airson Co-tharpuis ùr a' chur air bonn an Ceann-a-Tuath Uibhist, is e sin, "Dealbh-Chluichean" anns a' Ghàidhlig. Tha sia còmhlaing gu bhi

a' farpuis air a' cheud seachduinn de 'n Incheur agus tha Mgr. Iain R. Mac 'Ille na Brataich a' dol a dh'aon sgrìob do Dh-Uibhist mar bhrìtheamh air a' Cho-fharpuis so.

Air a' cheathramh là de 'n Chéitein, bha Mgr. Mac Phàil a' frìthealachd aig Mòd Caol Loch Aillse. Bha barrachd is da cheud co-fharpuiseach an lathair as gach cearn de'n Sgìre, á Glinn Eilge agus a' Chomraich. Choisinn gille og as a' Chomraich a' cheud duais airson Bardachd. Tha na Mòdan Duthechail a' toirt cothruim do ghillean na duthecha a' bhì a' farpuis an obair litreachail cho math agus ann an ceol, agus thubhairt Mgr. Mac Leoid gu 'n robh e fìor thoilichte le oidheirpean litreachais a' Mhoid so. A ghabhail thar cheann is e Mòd ciatach a bha againn 's a Chaol agus bha a' Ghaidhlig ri cluinntinn air rathad mòr an Rìgh aig an Oigridh cho math ris na h-Inbhich, chionn tha a' Ghaidhlig air a' cleachdadh anns na dachaidhean fathast.

Air an t-seachdamh là de 'n Chéitein chaidh am Fear-Deilbhe do Mhallaig agus bha cruinneachadh gasda aig Cuirm-Chiùil air an oidheche sin. Fhuaradh suim math airgid a' chuideachadh a' Chròilean Chìùil a tha fo stiùradh na Mdn. Peigi Nic Dhomhnaill.

Air an ath oidheche bha Mhgr. Mac Phàil 'na Fhear-Cathrach aig Ceilidh an Mòrar agus chuir an t-Urramach Canon Mac Nèill dreach air a' Cheilidh le e bhì an lathair. Ged a bha an oidheche fhìoch agus fuar, bha barrachd is ceud ag eisdeachd ri òrain Ghaidhlig, sgeulachdan agus cluich na pìoba. Aig a' Cheilidh so cuideachd chaidh suim laghach a' thogail airson a' Chròilein Chìùil.

Bha Mòd gasda againn an Inbhir-nis air an aon la deug is air an dara là dheug de 'n Chéitein. Ann an Co-Fharpuis (Leughadh) airson clann aig nach eil a' Ghaidhlig mar chànan mhàthaireil bha seachd ar fhìchead a' farpuis, agus thubhairt am Brìtheamh, An t-Urramach Eachann Camshron, gu 'n robh iadsan a' deanamh adhartais a' bha taitneach. Chòrd an Co-Fharpuis so ris gu ro-mhath agus thug e neartachadh do'n chloinn le bhriathran coibhvreil. Is i a' chailleig bheag, Eilidh, a bha pròiseil a' fàgail a' Mhòid leis a' Chupa airgid a' chaidh a thoirt seachd leis a' Mhghn. Cairtona Nic Mhartuinn.

An Airde Deas.

Tha coinneamhan agus ceilidhean nam Meuran air tighinn gu crìch airson bliadhna eile. Aig a' chuid as motha dhiubh bha seiseann soirbheachail; bha creòileanan teagaisg na bu lionmhoire agus bha am barrachd ùgh

is dealais air an nochdadh do thaobh na cànan.

Mar a dh'ainmichear 'san earrainn so air a' mhios a chaidh seachd bha an t-Ard Rùnaire aig Mòd Comunn na Gaidhlig an Lunnain. Bha Mòd no dha aig a' Chomunn aosda ghasda so, ach cha robh riamh roimhe uidhir sluaigh ag eisdeachd ris an luchd-farpuis is a bha air a' bhliadhna so. Bha an talla mòr loma-làn agus thug a' chuideachd eisdeachd fhurachail do gach neach a thainig mu 'n coinneamh, is cha robh iad dad air dheireadh ann a bhì 'gam misneachadh 'nan oidhirpean.

Is fhiach am Mòd so altrun gu cùramach agus is airidh e air gach cuideachadh is misneach. Ma tha spiorad na cuideachd a bha an lathair air an fheasgar ud 'na shanas air eud is dìrachd Ghaidheal Lunnainn cha ruig a leas eagal a bhì air buill na Comhairle an sgiathan a sgaoileadh agus Mòd prìomh bhaile na h-Impireachd a dheanamh cho ainmeil ri Mòd air bith eile. Tha ar taing aig na Gaidheil chòire a thog an aird bratach na Gaidhlig an Lunnainn agus acaas a tha 'g a cumail am bàrr a' bhata.

Mar a leughar air duilleig eile bha Mòd Chinntire fìor shoirbheachail, eadhon na bu shoirbheachail na aon de 'n deichnear a chaidh roimhe.

Bha e togarrach trìùir chàraid fhaicinn a' toirt seachd Cluich-chòmhradh. Ged nach i a' Ghaidhlig cainnt mhàthaireil nan caileagan beaga a sheas fa chomhar nam breitheamhan bha iad fileanta gu leoir 'na cleachdadh, agus neo-ar-thaig mur robh iad diùide is sgaiteach mar a bha freagairt do 'n còmhradh. Ma chleachdas na pàrantan Gaidhlig riutha sud bidh iad fhathast 'nan cuideachadh is 'nan cul-taice do 'n Chomunn. Bha na h-oidhirpean litreachais air an deadh sgrìobhadh agus tha a' chomhairle ri an clùthachadh airson an earrann so a chumail fa chomhar an luchd-teagaisg.

SCOTTISH GAELIC TEXT SOCIETY.

A meeting to constitute this new Society was recently held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh. On the motion of Professor Watson, Mr. Fred. T. MacLeod was called to the chair.

After apologies for absence had been read, and a list given of various prominent Gaels willing to join the Society, the chairman called upon Professor Watson to move the following motion: "That this Meeting of Representatives of Societies and Individuals interested in the constitution of a Scottish Gaelic Text Society resolves forthwith to form itself into such a Society." In moving the motion, Professor Watson said that it was fifty-two years since Alexander MacBain, at a dinner of the Gaelic Society of Inverness, said that "we want a good critical edition of the Gaelic poets, we want also a scientific Gaelic dictionary dealing with the philology of the language." Dr. MacBain himself

had supplied the dictionary; the other requisite still remained to be supplied, and they were met in the hope that at long last they would be enabled to present Gaelic literature in the way that its importance deserved. Many of them felt very strongly the pressing need of an organised effort in this connection. They recognised the excellent work done by similar societies, such as the Irish Text Society, the Early English Text Society, and others that might be mentioned, and in their opinion there was no reason why they in Scotland should not be able to do for Scottish Gaelic what was being done for other languages. The Gaelic literature, apart from the short passages in prose contained in the Book of Deer, and a grant of land by the Lord of the Isles, began with the Book of the Dean of Lismore compiled in the early part of the sixteenth century, a time when the old system of society was still practically intact, and the trained, learned bards still formed a powerful and influential class. By the end of the seventeenth century, changed times and conditions had brought the trained bards nearly to an end, but in that century and onwards we had a host of gifted poets who composed in the vernacular Gaelic of the people all over the Highlands and Islands. The Rev. Dr. Maclean Sinclair enumerated no fewer than one hundred and thirty between 1645 and 1830, most of whom, in his opinion, were really good poets, while some of them were poets of really great ability. At the present time, the great bulk of that poetry, both bardic and vernacular, was out of print and inaccessible to the ordinary reader. Much of it was contained in old and rare publications, such as those by Rannald MacDonald, son of Alexander MacDonald, published in 1776; Gillies' Collection of 1786, Turner's Collection of 1813, and other such collections. A good deal was to be found in the publications of the Gaelic Society of Inverness. The MacLagan MSS. in the Library of Glasgow University contained unpublished matter, and so with other MS. collections, some of which had gone astray, but might yet be found. The most notable of the stray manuscripts was the Red Book of Clan Rannald (An Leabhar Dearg) which, he had been informed on first-rate authority, was somewhere in Australia. The so-called Red Book, printed in "Reliquiae Celticae," though a most valuable manuscript, was not the real Red Book. The works of individual poets which had been printed were now, for the most part, very difficult to procure; even John Mackenzie's "Beauties of Gaelic Poetry" had become rare. That delightful little collection by Donald Macpherson, entitled "An Duanaire" (The Songster), was rarely to be found. And so on. In addition to poetry, there was prose, such as John F. Campbell's "Tales of the West Highlands," much of which was still in manuscript in the National Library; Professor Mackinnon's papers on Gaelic Proverbs in "The Gael," and other valuable prose works.

The aim of a Scottish Gaelic Society would be to publish all this wealth of material systematically, and in a scholarly manner. This was a big task, and it would take time. If they accomplished it step by step, they would have the satisfaction of doing an invaluable service to their fellow Gaels there and all over the world, and not only to them but to many others. Incidentally, the work involved would provide a field for Gaelic scholars, young and old, and so help to build up a school of men and women really learned in the language.

They had reason to take heart from the support already promised from the principal Gaelic Societies throughout the country and beyond it in reply to

Mr. Fred. T. MacLeod's communications. They relied on them to recommend their aims to their members, and they had confidence that from all quarters there would come forward numbers sufficient to place the Scottish Text Society on a firm financial footing.

The Earl of Cassillis, seconding, said that one realised from what Professor Watson had said what a great deal of work there was to be done, and he thought that when other people realised it they would get more and more support.

Mr. John Macdonald of Aberdeen University, who had journeyed south specially to be present at the meeting, hoped and believed that the foundation which would be laid that night would result in the building up of a most successful society. Those who were responsible for the education of Gaelic students were only too well aware of the difficulty in procuring suitable Gaelic literature because of either the scarcity of such volumes or because of their high price. To all associated with such work, the need was obvious. A perusal of the prospectus of the proposed society satisfied him that it was out to do extraordinarily fine work, not only in regard to publishing Gaelic MSS. hitherto unpublished, with suitable translations and notes, but also republishing works long ago out of print. In view of the representations of so many Gaelic and other societies on the proposed society, he thought that its financial success was assured, when one remembered the highly successful publishing work of a single society, the Gaelic Society of Inverness. As Professor Watson had said, one had only to look to the successful work accomplished by the Irish Text Society in dealing with the publication of old MSS. to understand how valuable the proposed society would prove in the interests of Scottish Gaelic literature.

The Lord Lyon (Dr. Grant) referred to the fact that he was hon. treasurer of the Scottish Text Society, which embraced a membership of about 250, part of which consisted of libraries. The new society would be surprised at the quarters from which support might come. He believed the Germans would be quite keen to have their publications. Different European countries, i.e., Germany, Norway, and Sweden had associated themselves as members of the Scottish Text Society, and he was sure that they and also the American Universities would support the new society. He could claim, through his great grandfather, who was a well-known Gaelic scholar and writer, an intimate connection with the class of Gaelic literature which it was the object of the new society to foster. He wished it every success.

The Rev. Malcolm MacLeod, Glasgow, after thanking Professor Watson for his very excellent resumé of the situation in which Gaelic literature found itself to-day, and the need for forming a Scottish Gaelic Text Society, referred to the time when as a student he sat under the first occupant of the Celtic Chair of Edinburgh University—Professor Donald Mackinnon. In those early days he found himself up against the same difficulty as to-day confronts Gaelic students. He was highly delighted to learn of the support already given to the proposed society, and he was convinced that once the society was formed it would receive support from even the most unexpected quarters throughout the country.

Mr. Hector Macdougall, who attended as representing the Gaelic Society of Glasgow, and as an individual, said he believed that the many Gaelic and Highland societies, who had the real interests

of past and present Gaelic literature at heart, would cordially support the movement.

Mr. Donald A. Mackenzie said he looked with great interest and pleasure to the future publications of the proposed Gaelic Text Society. He himself was descended from a well-known Gaelic bard. There was a great future before the society. In the past they had had to face many difficulties and lack of interest in regard to the publication of Gaelic literature, but the new society, if adequately supported, at home and abroad would satisfy a much needed requirement.

The chairman having put the motion to the meeting, it was carried unanimously.

The following office-bearers were unanimously elected:—President—Professor W. J. Watson; vice-presidents—The Earl of Cassillis, Sir John Lorne MacLeod, Sir Ian McPherson, Mr. Duncan MacLeod (Skeabost), Dr. Magnus Maclean, Mr. John Macdonald, Aberdeen University; hon. secretary—Mr. Fred. T. MacLeod, solicitor, 10a George Street, Edinburgh; hon. treasurer—Mr. Alastair N. MacLeod, C.A.

The following were unanimously elected Members of the Executive Council, with power to add to their numbers—Professor Watson, Dr. Neil Ross, C.B.E., Rev. Malcolm MacLeod, Dr. George Calder, Capt. George Campbell Younger of Succoth, Major MacCrae of Feorlinn, Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, Ibrox; John Banerman, Esq.; Dr. Francis Grant, Lyon King of Arms; Mr. Angus Robertson, London; Mr. Alexander MacFarlane, Portobello; Dr. Donald Lamont, Mr. Hector Macdonough, Mr. John Cameron, Mr. Hugh McPhee, and Miss I. F. Grant.

It is gratifying to know that already the membership of the society includes a very wide representation of Gaelic enthusiasts and scholars.

On the motion of Professor Watson, Mr. Fred. T. MacLeod was cordially thanked for the preliminary work undertaken by him, and for acting as chairman of the meeting.

NEW MEMBERS.

LIFE.

Allan Adam, Esq., Glasgow.
Mrs. Brown, Oban.
Col. D. W. Cameron of Lochiel.
P. E. Cameron, Esq., Salachan.
J. M. Campbell, Esq., Lairg.
Miss Una Campbell of Inverneill.
Duncan Clark, Esq., Eriska.
Alexander Duncan, Esq., Manchester.
Mrs. Greenhill Gardyne of Glenforsa.
William Kennedy, Esq., Glenbarr.
R. S. Levack, Esq., Paris.
Miss I. M. MacAndrew, Edinburgh.
Miss Isobel C. MacCord, Rothesay.
Alex. MacGillivray, Esq., Glasgow.
Dr. Alex. MacIntyre, Airdrie.
Peter MacIntyre, Esq., Drymen.
Charles MacKay, Esq., Carrbridge.
Mrs. MacLachlan, Oban.
Allan MacLeod, Esq., Glasgow.
Mrs. Edith H. MacNeal, Campbelltown.
Col. D. A. D. MacVean, Kilcrenan.
John G. Morrison of Islay.
Mrs. W. M. Pettigrew, Ardfenaig.

ORDINARY.

Rev. John Bain, F.S.A.Scot., Edinburgh.
Dr. Margaret Bickersteth, Edinburgh.

James Bryden, Esq., Gartcosh.
John W. Cameron, Esq., Rhu.
Miss Campbell, Connel.
Mrs. John Campbell, Glasgow.
John Campbell, Esq., Glasgow.
R. L. Cassie, Esq., New Blyth.
Miss Catherine Cattanaach, Newtonmore.
R. Craig Cowan, Esq., Dervaig.
Miss Davina C. E. J. Duncan, Edinburgh.
Mrs. A. M. Fletcher, Glenborrodale.
Major A. M. Fletcher, Glenborrodale.
Miss Jean B. Fletcher, Glenborrodale.
Charles Forbes, Esq., Glasgow.
John Fraser, Esq., Inverness.
Col. W. Campbell Galbraith, C.M.G., London.
Miss Mary C. E. Graham, Bridge of Allan.
George Gunn, Esq., Glasgow.
John Higgins, Esq., Glasgow.
Mrs. Elphseth Anderson Hyllested, Blairmore.
Mrs. C. F. Kenmure, Glasgow.
Colin F. Kenmure, Esq., Glasgow.
Mrs. N. Gordon Lumsden, Dingwall.
Lt.-Col. D. M. Lyon, Craignure.
Gordon MacBain, Esq., New Zealand.
Miss Mairi Macbride, Glasgow.
Hugh G. MacColl, Esq., Ballachulish.
Mrs. Rachel MacDonald, Portnahaven.
Rev. William MacDonald, M.A., Kilmallie.
Miss Annie MacDougall, Aros.
A. Charles MacEwen, Esq., Falkirk.
Miss MacFadyen, Inverness.
Miss Catherine MacFadyen, Inverness.
R. MacFarlane, Esq., Connel.
Angus MacIver, Esq., Glasgow.
Hugh MacKay, M.A., Ardochattan.
Rev. Roderick MacKinnon, M.A., Mauritius.
Archd. MacLachlan, Esq., Luinig.
D. A. MacLachlan, Esq., Oban.
Miss Irene MacLachlan, Luinig.
Donald A. MacLean, M.A., Baleshare.
John MacLean, Esq., Fort William.
Rev. Angus MacLeod, M.A., Stornoway.
Donald MacLeod, M.A., Knock.
Peter MacNaughton, Esq., Ardachearanbeg.
John A. MacRae, Esq., Lairg.
Neil G. MacRaid, Esq., Dalmuir.
Miss Colina MacVicar, St. Catherine's.
Lt.-Col. N. W. Douglas Matheson, D.S.O., Dorset.
Mrs. D. S. Mitchell, Carradale.
Murdo Morrison, Esq., Bragar.
Miss Anna Munro, Cairndow.
Rev. Thomas M. Murchison, M.A., Glenelg.
Mrs. Neil Orr, Edinburgh.
Joseph Quigley, Esq., Glasgow.
Senmas Reader, Esq., Glasgow.
Miss Jane Reid, Kyleakin.
George Richardson, Stirling.
Mrs. P. Richardson, Stirling.
Mrs. Robertson, Eastbourne.
Ina Rubin, Balerno.
Miss E. Taylor, Campbelltown.

We would like to remind members that membership subscriptions are due on 1st June for the financial year ending 31st May, 1935. The Finance Committee is most anxious that members should get into the habit of paying subscriptions in advance at the beginning of June, thus saving considerable expense in postage and reminders. A circular is now being issued, and the treasurer would esteem it a favour if members would respond as early as possible.

SOUTH-WEST ROSS PROVINCIAL MOD.

The eighth annual Mod of the South-West and Glenelg district took place at Kyle, on 4th May, when competitors were forward in large numbers. A day of summerlike sunshine and warmth favoured a big attendance of the general public, who followed all the competitions with eager interest.

The adjudicator for music was Mr. Dinsdale, F.R.C.O., Dingwall, and the Gaelic assessors were Rev. Malcolm MacLean, Contin, and Mr. Ronald MacLeod, M.A., Portree. The arrangements for the Mod were in the hands of a local committee, with Mr. David Matheson, Bank House, Dorrie, as convener, and Miss MacKenzie, Achtertyre Schoolhouse, and Mr. George Montgomery, M.A., Dornie Schoolhouse, joint secretaries and treasurers. They are to be congratulated on the successful results of their work. Mr. Donald Macphail, northern organiser for An Comunn Gàidhealach, was present, and supervised the proceedings.

In the evening a grand concert was given, the programme being sustained by the leading prize-winners—Mr. David Matheson, convener, presiding. At an interval in the programme Lady Hamilton of Balmacara presented the prizes. The prize-list was as follows:—

PRIZE-LIST.

Reproduction of a Short Story—1, Malcolm MacKay, Lochcarron. Letter on a Subject of Local Interest—1, Mina Stewart. Gaelic Essay—1, Mina Stewart. Reading with Expression—1, James Murcheson, Glenelg. Reciting Specified Piece—1, C. Macdonald, Glenelg. Reciting (beginners' class)—1, E. MacRae, Glenelg. Gaelic Conversation—1, Donald MacKenzie.

Vocal Music, girls' solo medal—1, Netta Hossack, Kyle. Boys' solo medal—1, George Matheson, Kyle. Duet—1, Anna Cameron and Johan Munro, Dornie.

Traditional Singing—1, M. MacLennan, Plockton. Unison Singing—1, Achtertyre. Choral Singing—1, Achtertyre.

Most Distinguished Competitor in the Junior Section—Malcolm MacKay, Lochcarron.

Senior Section.—Gaelic Poem—1, A. MacKenzie, Applecross. Gaelic Essay—John MacAskill, Kyle. Place-names—1, K. J. MacKenzie, Plockton. Sgeulachd—1, John Macgregor, Kintail. Recitation—1, K. T. Macrae, Inverinate.

Vocal Music, solo for female voices—1, K. T. Macrae, Inverinate. Male Voices—1, Donald M. Finlayson, Drimbuie, Kyle. Medal Competition, male and female voices—1, Donald M. Finlayson, Drimbuie, Kyle. Former prize-winners—1, Alistair Beaton.

Unison Singing—1, Kintail. Choral Singing for Shield—1, Kyle. Most Distinguished Competitor in Literary Section—A. MacKenzie,

KINTYRE PROVINCIAL MOD.

The 11th Annual Kintyre Provincial Mod was held in Campbeltown, on 10th and 11th May. There was a large increase in the Junior entries, and great interest was taken in the two days' proceedings. The Judges were, Gaelic—Mr. Hector MacDonald and Mr. Neil Shaw, Glasgow; Music—Mr. A. M. Henderson, A.R.C.O., Glasgow. Miss Hall of Tangy, presided over the Junior Concert and Capt. George I. Campbell, yr., of Succoth, presided over the Senior Concert. The local committee are to be congratulated on the success which attended their efforts. Mr. Peter J. Campbell is the local secretary.

PRIZE-LIST.

JUNIOR SECTION.
(16 years and under.)

Gaelic Literature.

Letter, not exceeding one page of ordinary quarto notepaper, on any subject chosen by the Competitor. Time—Three-quarters of an hour—1, Annie McDonald.

Writing from Dictation, about six verses from St. John's Gospel, Chapter xiv. Time—Three-quarters of an hour—1, Neil Smart.

Translation of about six verses from Gaelic into English, to be selected from St. John's Gospel, Chapter xiv. Time—Three-quarters of an hour—1, N. Smart.

Oral Delivery.

Reading, with expression a piece of Poetry, of not less than 16 and not more than 24 lines, chosen by Competitor—1, Annie F. MacDonald.

Reading with expression a piece of Prose, of not less than 200 and not more than 250 words, chosen by Competitor—1, Amelia Currie.

Reciting from memory the poem, "Miann a' Bhàird Aodsa" (first five verses)—1, Jeanie McBride.

Acted Dialogue, competitors' own selection—1, Rose McBride and Jean Richardson.

Reciting from memory the 46th Prose Psalm—1, Mary Smith.

Vocal Music.

Solo Singing, Competitors' Choice (Girls)—1, Effie Fisher.

Solo Singing, Competitors' Choice (Boys)—1, Neil Smart.

Solo Singing, Girls and Boys—1, Effie Fisher.

Solo Singing, Boys and Girls under 12—1, John McSparran.

Duet Singing (Any Song)—1, Effie Fisher and Mary McDougall.

Choral Singing in Unison, Children under 12 years—1, Grammar School Primary "B" (Miss Mary McConnachie, conductor).

Choral Singing in Unison. Prescribed Songs same as previous competition—1, Grammar School Primary "B."

Choral Singing in Two-Part Harmony—1 (retention of Tanga Shield for one year), Drum-lemble (Miss Thomson, conductor).

Celtic Songs in English.

Solo Singing, Girls not over 12—1, Cathie McSporran.

Solo Singing, Boys not over 12—1, John McSporran.

Solo Singing, Girls over 12 and not over 16—1, Effie Fisher.

Solo Singing, Boys over 12 and not over 16—1, Neil Smart.

Playing of a Highland March, Strathspey and Reel on the Piano, each tune to be played twice—1, Pearl McDiarmid.

Choral Singing in Unison of the Songs, "A Clyde-side Love Lilt," "The Cockle Gatherer"—1, Drumlemble.

Additional Choral Competition, Unison Singing. Choirs conducted by pupil conductors—1, Grammar School Secondary Girls (Joan McCallum, conductor).

Aggregate in Gaelic—Mary Smith (519 marks out of a possible 600).

SENIOR SECTION.

Gaelic.

Gaelic Composition, not exceeding 400 words, on any Subject, chosen by Competitor—1, Isa MacDonald, Tayinloan.

Reading at Sight—1, Isa MacDonald.

Reciting from Memory the Poem, "An Aitairchd Ard"—1, Isa MacDonald.

Recitation from the Prose piece, "Na puirt aig Sine"—1, Isa MacDonald.

Reading with Expression, Isaiah, Chapter 55—1, Isa MacDonald.

Vocal Music.

Solo Singing. Female Voices. Competitors' Choice—

Solo Singing. Male Voices. Competitors' Choice—1, Wm. Buchanan, Carradale.

Solo Singing, Male and Female Voices—1, Cath McSporran, Campbeltown.

Solo Singing, Male and Female Voices. Confined to former first prize-winners—1, Rose McConnachie, Southend.

Duet Singing—1, Martha McIvor and Jessie Paterson, Campbeltown.

Quartette Singing (Mixed Voices)—1, Largside.

Ladies' Choirs—1, Tarbert (Mr. J. MacDougall, conductor).

Mixed Choirs. Choral Singing in Four Part Harmony—1 (Campbeltown Coach presented by Campbeltown Gaelic Choir), Carradale (Mr. J. Mactaggart, conductor).

Choral Singing of "Puirt a' Beul"—1, Carradale.

English.

Solo Singing. Female Voices—1, Nita Livingstone, Torrisdale.

Solo Singing. Male Voices—1, John McKendrick, Campbeltown.

Choral Singing in Four Part Harmony—1, Largside (M. G. MacCallum, conductor).

Instrumental Music.

Playing of a Highland March, Strathspey and Reel on the Piano, each tune to be played twice—1, Barbara MacGowan, Campbeltown.

Competitor with the Highest Aggregate Marks in Gaelic Competitions—Charles Reppke, 542 out of a possible 600.

BRANCH REPORTS.

ARISAIG.—A very pleasant concert was held under the auspices of the local branch in the Astley Hall. Rev. Mr. Logan, M.A., presided. The concert opened with the choir singing the rallying song, "Suas leis a' Gaidhlig," followed by a selection on the bagpipes by Piper A. MacMillan. Numerous part and unison songs were well rendered by the choir, under the leadership of Miss Margaret MacDonald, Inverness, who has been conducting music classes for some weeks. Action songs by pupils from the Church School, and a reel danced by four young ladies, to the accompaniment of "Puirt a' Beul" sung by the choir, was a pleasing item on a good programme. Gaelic songs, duets, and instrumental music, completed the programme.

BAD-A-CHAL.—Eachdraidh ceud choimeimh Meur Bad-a-chal, Innis-ard Ceann Loch nam Buar Bhuidhe (Ceann Lochbuirbhidh) de'n Chomunn Ghaidhealach, as an Leabhar Chiumhne. Air oidhche Dhi-luain, air an dara la fhead de cheud m'os na bliadhna, thainig, Mgr MacPhail, fear-ionaid a' Chomuinn 's an Taobh Tuath, gu tigh sgoile Innis Iocrach, far an do chumadh coinneamh air an oidhche sin le rùn meur de'n Chomunn a stéidheachadh. Bha an t-Urr. Mgr MacAsgail anns a' chathair. Bha e furasda fhaicinn gu'n robh muinntir na dùthcha deònach air cluinntinn na bha aig Mgr MacPhail ri ràdh oir, ged a bha an oidhche fluch, fiadhaich, bha an tigh-sgoile làn fada ma's d'fhainig an tòiseachaidh. An deidh do Mgr MacPhail greis a chur seachad le bhì ag innseadh mu obair a' Chomuinn agus ag àireamh nam meuran a tha a nis feadh Alba uile, dh'fhaighnich e an robh muinntir na coinneimh deònach air Meur a bhì air a stéidheachadh 's an àite so. Bha a' Choinneamh toileach agus an sin chuireadh an fheadhaim a leanas 'nan luchd-riaghlaidh:—Fear riaghlaidh—An t-Urr. Mgr MacAsgail. Fir ionad fhir riaghlaidh—Mgr Aonghas MacCoinnich agus Mgr Domhnall MacLeòid. An Rùn Chleireach—Mgr Aonghas Ros, An Tigh Sgoile. Muinntir eile an luchd-riaghlaidh—Na Maighdeanan Usal NicCoinnich, Nic Gille Mhoire, agus Ros; agus na Mgrn. MacGille Mhoire agus Mac an Toisich. Chuir sin crìoch air gnotach na h-oidhche sin.

BENDERLOCH.—Under the auspices of Meur Meadarloch a concert was held in the Victory Hall in aid of the National Mod Funds. Rev. A. MacDonald, Ardhattan, presided. The programme was sustained by the Oban Gaelic Choir, conducted by Mr. John MacDonald. The choral items were very much appreciated. Interspersed between these were nicely rendered solo songs and instrumental selections. The concert was much enjoyed by a large audience.

BRORA.—Business and pleasure were nicely blended at the annual meeting of the Brora branch. The business part of the proceedings was satisfactorily disposed of and a very enjoyable ceilidh followed. During the past session the branch was most successful in all its efforts and good work was accomplished in furthering the aims and purposes of An Comunn in the district. Preparations are well advanced for the East Sutherland Mod at Brora.

DINGWALL.—The newly appointed office-bearers of the Dingwall branch are:—President, Captain Finlayson, chief constable (who has held that office since the formation of the branch); secretary, Mr. K. Urquhart; joint treasurers, Mr. and Mrs. George Souter; choir secretary, Miss L. Ross, The Academy.

The finances of the branch are in a healthy state. On a recent evening the Dingwall Gaelic Choir visited the Joint Hospital, Invergordon, and gave a two hours' entertainment to the patients. Mr. Wm. Campbell and his choir were cordially thanked by Dr. Galbraith, after which the company was entertained to tea by Miss Cowie, matron, and her staff.

GLENFINNAN.—The annual Ceilidh was held recently in the Stage House Hotel. The famous bard, Mr. Donald MacMillan, took the chair, and received an enthusiastic reception. There was a large company of artistes present who sustained a most attractive programme of Gaelic songs, instrumental music and Highland dancing.

GRANTOWN-ON-SPY.—At the recent meeting of the local branch the president, Mr. P. Cameron, who occupied the chair, made reference to the success that attended the efforts of representatives from the district at the Badenoch Provincial Mod. A tribute was also paid to the teachers and others who so kindly and generously helped to prepare these competitors. They were, he said, proud of their successes and he rejoiced to see such an interest being taken in the work of the movement. The programme, which was sustained by the Gaelic choir and the ladies' choir, included solo items and instrumental music. There was a large company present.

KINLOCHLEVEN.—Dr. Grant, Ballachulish, presided at the final Ceilidh of the season of the local branch, which was held in the hall, and which was the largest audience of the season, numbering over 300. The local Ceilidhs have had an exceptionally good season under the chairmanship of Mr. Lawson, the membership and attendance increasing with each succeeding Ceilidh. In his address, the doctor referred to the health conditions of Kinlochleven, and assured his hearers that the standard of health in Kinlochleven was up to the average, and did not show any prevalence of those diseases which were likely to be increased by the absence of sunlight. An excellent programme of music and dancing was thereafter enjoyed.

LEWIS.—An enjoyable concert was given by Comunn Gaidhealach Leodhais, in aid of the music class fund. The committee had felt for some time that there was much room for development on the musical side of the local mod, but they were handicapped by an insufficiency of qualified teachers.

To overcome the difficulty they secured the services of Mr. John Macdonald, who, since November, has been carrying on classes in Stornoway, Aird, Bayble, Knock, Sandwick, Laxdale, Tong, Back, and Tolsta, in most of which centres he has both senior and junior choirs. To meet the expenses of this arrangement successful concerts have been held in a number of districts, and on Friday night there was a good attendance in the Town Hall when Stornoway made its contribution. The chair was occupied by Provost Roderick Smith, and a very large audience enjoyed a delightful programme sustained by Stornoway Gaelic choir, ladies' choir, and the Laxdale Gaelic choir.

LOCHINVER.—It was a very friendly gesture on the part of the branch at Lochinver to entertain the members of the Gaelic Class at a ceilidh. Mr. Hugh MacIntosh, vice-president, was in the chair, and in extending a cordial welcome to the students he complimented them for their enthusiasm, and he trusted that they found their studies of the language of interest and advantage to them. A lengthy,

nicely varied, and enjoyable programme of Gaelic songs, instrumental music and sgeulachdan, was well received by the large number of students and friends who attended.

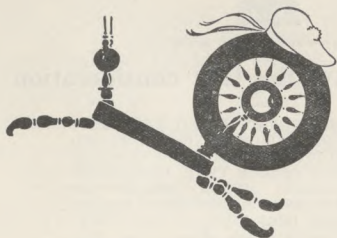
VALE OF LEVEN.—The annual meeting of the branch was held at Alexandria, Captain Alex. MacDonald, of the Loch Lomond Steamers, presiding. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—Hon. president, Mr. J. R. Bannerman; hon. vice-presidents, Dr. A. Dingwall and Miss Millar Weir; president, Mr. Hector MacDougall; vice-presidents, Captain Alexander MacDonald and Mr. George MacLeod; secretary, County Councillor Donald Aitken, Balloch; treasurer, Mr. John Campbell.

TOBARMHOIRE.—Bha gach rathad mór an rìgh a' crìochnachadh aig Tobarmhoire air an 28mh. là de'n Mhàrt. agus a h-uile frith-rathad thar nam monaidhean mar an ceudna. 'S i cuirm-chiùil bhliadhnail a' Chomuinn Ghàidhealach a bha ann. Tha a' Ghaidhlig beò. Bha na seinneadairean ainmeil, Mairead Nic Dhonnchaidh agus Aonghas Mac Ghille Bhàin, ann am fonn ciatach, "mar smeòrach a' seinn gu beachd." Bha coisr-chiùil a' Chomuinn, fo stiùireadh Shéumais Dhòmhnuil, ann; agus an dealbh-chlùich "An Réiteachadh Rathail" (le Iain MacCormaig). Fhuaras dannsachaidheamh bho Eòghann Cain agus Iseabal Nic Leòid. Thàinig pìobaire-màids ear Iain MacPhàrlain as an Oban; bha a' bhean uasal Nic Uilleim aig a' phiano, agus an t-Urr. I. M. Meinnearach anns a' chathair.

OBAN MOD DONATIONS.

Previously acknowledged	£143 13 5
Received at Headquarters:—	
Gaelic Society of Glasgow	5 0 0
Alexander Duncan, Esq., Manchester ...	1 1 0
Dunoon Branch	2 2 0
Rothsay Branch	3 0 0
Kilbrandon Branch	0 10 0
Kinlochell-Glenfinnan Branch	3 3 0
Received at Oban:—	
Lorn Farmers' Ball Committee, per	
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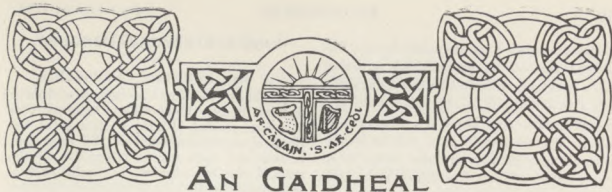
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Leabhar XXIX.]

An t-Iuchar, 1934.

[Earrann 10

SEIRBHEIS AN I CHALUIM CHILLE.

Mar theid bliadhna an déidh bliadhna seachad tha I Chaluim Chille a' sior fhàs nas measaile aig luchd-turuis. Air an naodhamh latha de 'n òg-mhais so chaidh, rinn àireamh mhór de luchd tadhail an slighe a dh'ionnsaidh an eilein ainmeil so. Shiubhail na ceudan a Glascho, a Duneideann, agus as an Oban, gu bhi a' lathair aig seirbheis anns a bheileas a' cumail cuimhne air latha-bàis an duine iomraitich air a bheil an t-eilean air ainmeachadh. Bha tús na maidne ceòthach; bha an t-adhar trom le neòil; ach an déidh mheadhoin latha thainig a' ghrian a mach gu soilleir.

* * *

Bha triuir mhinistirean a' compairteachadh anns an t-seirbheis. B'iad sin Moderator na h-Eaglais an 1933-34, eadhon an t-Ollamh Lachlainn MacIlleathan Mac Bhatair D.D., LL.D.; an t-Ollamh Niall Ros, C.B.E., D.Litt.; agus an t-Urramach Domhnall Mac Cuish, A.M., ministear na sgìre. Bha Gaidhlig is Beurla, an tomas ionnan, air an gnathachadh. Is ciatach a' Ghaidhlig a bhi fathast beo an déidh ùine cho fada. Thug an t-Ollamh Mac Bhatair òraid fhileanta. Thuirt e gum bi ainm an fhìrean buan; agus mar an ceudna ainm nan gaisgeach a thug buaidh, cha b' ann le claidheamh ach le gràdh, gràdh a bhlàthaich cridhe nan treubh borba, agus a tha gu an latha an diugh a' fosgladh slighe do rìoghachd Chrìosd

feadh an t-saoghail. Bha na seann teachdairean treun a' cur aghaidh air cunnart air muir is tìr—chìte an curach air iomadh cuan, agus is liomhor aon a chaidh a chall anns an fhaighe, air nach cualas iomradh riamh. Is i an sgeul cheudna a tha iomchuidh an diugh. Chan eil sìth airson nan cinneach ach sìth Chrìosd, agus chan eil dòchas airson gach sluagh ach an Soisgeul Chalbhari.

* * *

Thug an t-Ollamh Niall Ros oraid ghoidid an Gaidhlig. Thug e fainear gu robh Calum Cille de fhuil rìoghail agus de aigne ceannsalach, foghainteach. Bha toil dhian aige, is coimas inntinn aithnichte. Agus mar bha na buadhan sin air an lasadh le eud soisgeulach is mór an drùghadh a rinn an duine so air na fineachan fiadhaich. Tha saoghaltachd ar latha féin cho doirbh a thoirt fo cheannsal ri aineolas nan treubhan ris an do labhair Calum Cille. Agus is e an cumhachd ceudna a tha rìstianach fathast. Bha an duine cliùiteach ud aig an am cheudna 'n a bhàrd is 'n a shoisgeulach; 'n a fhear-stàt agus 'n a naomh. Is e sin a tha feumail an diugh, tuigse air a naomhachadh, eòlas is gràdh a' comhlachadh a chèile.

* * *

Chan ann a mhain a thaobh craobh sgaoileadh an t-soisgeil a tha Calum Cille cho iomraiteach. Bha e sonraichte air dà dhoigh eile. Bha e 'n a dheagh fhear-comhairle eadar na Scutich (Scots), agus na Cruithnich (Picts). Nochd e

gliocas grunn-dail anns an deas-bud sin. Bha òigheachd aige air na gnothuichean a thainig mu 'n cuairt gus an robh Alba fo aon-riaghladh. Ach a thuilleadh air so bha Calum Cille 'n a dheagh sgoilear, agus bha e 'n a mheadhon air eòlas is foghlum a thoirt gu I. Mu na bliadhnaichean anns an robh an duine caomh so ag ionnsachadh an Eirinn, bha oilein is fiosrachadh aig airde anns an tìr sin. Is ann an toiseach na coigeamh linn an deidh ar Slanuighear a thainig an ceannard mòr fiadhaich, Atilla, air ceann na Huns, agus a rinn iad briseadh a stigh air Gaul (an Fhraing an diugh). Aig an am sin bha Gaul air a h-àiteachadh le móran de na Romanaich. Gu h-àraidh am bailtean na Gaul bha cròilean no dhà de sgoilearan ainmeil a' comhnuidh aig an robh eòlas ar seann oilein na Laidiunn is na Greugais.

* * *

Mar thainig na Huns air an aghaidh bha cunnart gum biodh sgoilean is leabhraichean gu léir air an sgrios. Theich na daoine foghlumte do dh'Eirinn. Thug iad leo an cuid leabhraichean. Chuir iad suas sgoilean an Eirinn. Is e sin is aobhar gu faicear feabhas cho aithnichte eadar an Laidiunn aig an naomh Padraig, agus an Laidiunn a chaidh a sgriobhadh an Eirinn aon linn 'n a dheidh-san. Rainig foghlum airde mhór. Is ann am meadhon eud is eòlais a fhuair Calum Cille 'àrach is oideachadh. Cha b'ìoghnadh mata ged bhiodh e fein is a chompanaich a' cur meas is urram air eòlas. Is ann bho I a shoillsich solus na slàinte, agus mar an ceudna solus an eòlais. Sgaoil cliu an eilein naoimh feadh na h-Eorpa, gus an tugadh cuid de rìghrean Alba is Eireann, na Frainge agus Lochlann, gu bhith 'g an càradh an imire nan rìgh an I Chaluim Chille.



Copies of "Voices from the Hills" can still be obtained from the Secretary. A compilation of articles on living topics bearing on the work of An Comunn and kindred subjects, this volume is one of the most varied and attractive books ever offered to the Gaelic public. No member should be without a copy. An excellent present for friends overseas. Price, 6/6; postage, 9d.

KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

Mrs. BURNLEY CAMPBELL.

His Majesty the King has conferred an honour on Mrs. Burnley Campbell of Ormidale. She has been created M.B.E., a Member of the Order of the British Empire. This decoration is bestowed upon her in recognition of the services she has rendered to Gaelic culture. Widespread satisfaction is felt in all Gaeldom over this recognition; and as the organ of An Comunn, this magazine now extends to her, in name of our Association, the heartiest felicitations, and the wish that she may long be able to enjoy this well-merited mark of Royal approval. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that Mrs. Burnley Campbell was President of An Comunn for several years. She was head of the movement at a time when the cause had an uphill struggle, indeed, at a time when little encouragement came from high quarters. But the tide has turned in the affairs of An Comunn, so far at any rate as the patronage of kings and princes is concerned; and that surely is much to be prized. It makes the great outside world realize that there is something in this movement after all and that a living language, and a living music are a treasure which ought to be preserved.

Quite recently Mrs. Burnley Campbell was honoured by An Comunn. They presented to her an illuminated address and gifts, with an expression of esteem for herself and her work for the preservation of the language and music of the Gael. So this new honour is a further confirmation of the regard in which she is held in the Celtic world. She is the only lady President An Comunn has had.

LOCHIEL.

Among the King's Birthday Honours there appears the name Cameron of Lochiel, head of that ancient line, and Chief of the Clan Cameron. Lochiel has been made a Knight of the Thistle. He is the first Highland Chief to be admitted to this most illustrious Order. He is also the first commoner, but we Gaels do not by any means admit that a Highland Chief is a commoner. Far otherwise, and we now would like to offer to Colonel Cameron of Lochiel our hearty congratulations. We congratulate him as a good and true Gael, and as a Life Member of An Comunn. Lochiel is Convener of the County of Inverness and does much public work; but whenever there is a Mod in Lochaber, Lochiel is always in the thick of the movement.

DONNCHADH BÀN, 1724-1812.

Oraid ghoirid a chaidh liubhairt "Oidhech Dhonnchaidh Bhàin" do mheur a' Chomuinn anns an Oban Latharnach.

Le M. D. NIC CUINN.

Fhir na cathrach is a chàirdean uile, tha sinn cruinn an nochd chum cuimhne ùrachadh agus urram a chur air Donnchadh Bàn nan Òran, Bàrd Ghlinn-Urchaidh.

Nuair chaidh iarraidh ormsa beagan a ràdh mu 'n Bhàrd thubhairt mi "Dé ghabhas a ràdh nach deachaidh a ràdh cheana mu Dhonnchadh Bàn, uair is uair agus na 's fheàrr na 's urrainn dhomhsa a ràdh." Cha ghabhadh luchd-riaghlaidh na Ceilidh an leiseigil so, is bho nach gabhadh tha mise 's an inbhe so, agus tha mi 'n dòchas gun glac sibh foighdinn car ùine bhig.

Mar a b'fhaide bheachdaich mi air a' Bhàrd agus air a bhàrdachd 's ann is motha thug mi faineir nach e am beagan ach am mòran a ghabhas a ràdh mu'n chuspair so. Mar bhàrd is mar dhuine is airdh Donnchadh Bàn air gach urram is urrainn a luchd-duthcha a chur air. Rugadh e an linn a bha fìor shònraichte airson bàrdachd anns a' Ghaidhealtachd is anns a' Ghalltachd. Bha a' cheolraidh a' taomadh a mach sruth làidir farsuing de cheòl agus sin a dh'aindeoin anfois an ama. R'a linn bha MacMaignistir Alasdair, Iain Ruadh Stiubhart, Rob Donn, Dughall Bochanan, is iomadh bàrd eile anns a' Ghaidhealtachd, agus nuair bha Donnchadh an Dun-Eideann bha Burns air chuairt 's a' bhaile ged nach do thachair iad, gu mì-fhortanach, air a' cheile—an treabhaiche 's an sealgair—bàrd le cheile. Thuir sgoileir ainmeil gu 'm b'e Burns gaol na h-Alba ach a dh'aindeoin gach bard eile gu 'm b'e Donnchadh Bàn gaol na Gaidhealtachd. Chaidh a chuid òran a chlà-bualadh na bu trice na òrain bàrd Gaidhealach sam bith is nach eil sin fhéin a' leigil ris duinn gaol an t-sluaigh air bàrd Ghlinn-Urchaidh.

Mar tha fhios agaibh uile rugadh is thogadh e ann an Druim-Liaghairt far an robh athair 'na chroiteir am measg chroiteirean agus bho 'n a dh'fhosgail suilean a Bhàird air an t-saoghal bha beanntan mora is coireachan ùdlaidh a' ghlinne f'a chomhair agus nach 'eil a' bhùil sin air a bhàrdachd.

B'e bàrd na beinne e da rìreadh. Mar thuir e fhein—

"An t-uisge glan 's am fàile,
Th' air mullach nam beann àrda,
Chuidich e gu fàs mi,
'S e rinn dhomh slàint is fallaineachd."

Dh'fhàg na beanntan, ar leam, cuideachd an comharradh fhein air inntinn is nàdur a' Bhàird. Bha iad sin cho glan, fallain r'a chorp, 's cha ghabhadh sin a' radh mu gach bàrd a bha beò r'a linn. Tha àrdachadh spioraid ri fhaotainn "air mullach nam beann àrda" is dh'fhiosraich Donnchadh Bàn sin.

Gun robh bàigh neo-chaochlaideach aig a' Bhàrd do ghleann a bhreith tha sinn a' faicinn ann an dà òran a rinn e, anns a bheil e ag ràdh ann an "Òran Duthcha"—

"Ged tha sinn car tamuill
A' tàmh aig na Gallaibh,
Tha mo dhùthaich air m'aire,
'S cha mhath leam a h-aicheadh.

agus ann an òran Ghlinn-Urchaidh—

"A' bhih an clachan an Diseirt
A' faicinn ar dilsean,
Gu'm b'ait leinn an tir sin.
O'n 's i rinn ar n-arach."

Tha e coltach gu 'n robh a' bhàrdachd 's an fhuil, oir bha brathair aig Donnchadh a bhiodh ri ceilearachd ged nach bu choimpre e do 'n Bhàrd, is cha robh moran meas aig Calum air òran a bhrathair. Thuir cuideigin ris, carson nach robh esan a' deanamh nan òran. 'S e am freagairt a fhuair iad nach robh an Donnchadh ach am buraidh is nach biodh e air a ràdh gu'n do rug a mhathair-san dà bhàrd—fàidh 'na dhùthaich fhein! Bha sgeul a' dol 's a' ghleann gun robh Donnchadh cho làr bristidh-cridhe 'nuair a dh'fhàg e a chead deireannach aig na beanntan 's nach b'urrainn dha crìoch a chur air an òran is gun do chuidich Calum leis. Co dhiubh tha sin fìor no nach 'eil chan fhios dhomhsa.

Bha Druim-Liaghairt coig mìle deug o'n sgoil bu dluite agus mar sin cha d'fhuair am bàrd no clann an àite foglum gu bhi leughadh no sgrìobhadh. Chan ann mar tha cuisean an diugh bha iad 's an linn sin. Cha robh aig Donnchadh Bàn ach leabhar naduir, ach bha inntinn gheur, sùil neo-mhearachdach is cluas-chuill anabarrach aige agus bu ro-mhaith am feum a rinn e dhiubh sin. 'Na nadur bha e còir, cridheil, ciuin ach na'n tigeadh air bha e deas-bhriathrach agus sheasadh e a chòir fhein 'nuair dh'fheumadh e. Chì sinn sin anns an aoir a rinn e do Uisdean Piobair.

"Turus a chaidh mi do Cheanntàile,
Chunnaic mi na daoine-uaile tlachdmhor,
coibhneil, pàrteach,
Bha aon bhalach ann air banais a thug
dhomh tàmailt
O'n bha esan mar sin dhomh-sa, bi mise mar
sin dha-san."

A reir cunntais chuir am Bàrd seachad a laithean an Gleann Urchaidh gus an robh e bliadhn' thar fhichead is gus a sin cha d'rinn e òran comharraichte sam bith. An sin bhris ar-a-mach Thearlaich air a' Ghaidhealtachd agus sguab e Donnchadh do arm an rìgh ged bha a chridhe le Tearlach. Ann an "Oran do'n Bhriogais" tha e ag ràdh—

" 'S olc an seòl dhuinn am Prionns' òg
A bhith fo mhoran duilchinn,
Is Rìgh Deors' a bhith còmhnuidh
Far 'm bu chòir dha tuinneachadh."

'S ann an àite Mhic an Fhleisdeir, Fear a' Chrannach, a chaidh Donnchadh Bàn do 'n arm agus tha mi cinnteach gu 'm bheil sibh uile eolach air an òran a rinn e air Blàr na h-Eaglaise Brice. Nuair a thill e as a' bhàr dhuilt Mac an Fhleisdeir dha an tuarasdail bha dlìgheach, a chionn gu'n do chaill Donnchadh Bàn an claidheamh aige. Bu ghlice do Fhear a' Chrannach na'n do phàigh e 'n t-airgid, oir rinn am bàrd òran a bha air a sheinn gu caithreamach air feadh na dùthcha, aig ceilidh 's aig margadh gus an robh Mac an Fhleisdeir air chuthach le feirg is cha robh iongantais gu'n robh is am Bàrd ag ràdh—

" An claidheamh braoisgeach bh' aig na daoine
Nach d'rinn caonnag 's nach tug buillean,
Cha robh aogas air an t-saoghal,
'S mairg a shaothraich leis an cuimeasg ;

" Cha toir e stobadh na sàthadh,
'S cha robh e làidir gu gearradh ;
Gu 'm b'e diùgha de bhuill airm e
'S e air meirgeadh air an fharadh."

Thachair Mac an Fhleisdeir air Donnchadh aig margadh agus thug e dha stràc de 'n bhata. "Bi falbh 'ille," ars esan, "agus dean òran air sin." Cha dubhairt Donnchadh bochd diog, ach thainig an gnothuch gu cluasan Iarla Bhraid-albann agus thug esan air Mac an Fhleisdeir an t-airgid a dhìoladh, agus chan e mhàin sin ach chuir e muinntearas air Donnchadh Bàn gu bhith 'na fhorsair aige air Beinn Dòrain agus Coire Cheathaich. Cha b'urrainn 'na b'fheàrr tachairt do Dhonnchadh còir. Chan iarradh e sonas na b'airde na bhi siubhal nam beann is bha e nis cho sona is bha an la chofada. Is ann am feadh 's a bha e fo 'n Iarla fhuair e an t-eolas mionaideach sin air Beinn Dòrain agus Coire Cheathaich agus a rinn e an dà òran is ainmeile, agus a reir barail dhaoine foghlumte an dà òran is grinne a rinn e. Chan 'eil na's fheàrr anns a' Ghaidhlig no ma dh' fhaoidte ann an cainnt eile. Thubhairt Professor Blackie, fear a chuir mór-àrd agus meas air ar cànan—"I shall be surprised to learn that

there exists in any language, ancient or modern, a more original poem bearing on the chase than MacIntyre's Ben Dòrain. What Landseer has done in painting for animals, Duncan MacIntyre has done for the deer and the roe." 'S ann air alt pìobaireachd a rinn e Moladh Beinn Dòrain, le urlar is siubhal is crunluath, agus is miorbhalteach mar a chuir e r'a cheile facal is fuaim is rannachd a co-fhreagradh ris an alt sin.

Ged bha'n "t-urram thar gach beinn aig Beinn Dòrain" anns an dà òran sin chan 'eil beinn no coire no stùc bha faig air a dhachaidh nach eil e ag ainmeachadh. Chan e mhain sin ach chi sinn gu 'n robh stùl a' bhaird a beachdachadh air gach ni mu 'n cuairt, na h-eoin air bharran nan geug, gach fìr is lus is dearc a bha cinntinn air beinn 's air bruaich ; agus airson nam fadh dheth, cha mhór nach fhaodamaid "Moladh an Fheidh" a ràdh ri Moladh Beinn-Dòrain.

"A bheinn lusanach, fhaileanach, mheallanach,
lìontach,
Gun choimeas d'a falluing air thalamh na
Criosdachd."

Agus a ris : " 'S binne na gach beus
Anail mhic an fheidh
A' langanaich air eudan
Beinn Dòrain."

Ach cha dean rann no dha ach beachd faoin thoirt dhuibh air a' bhàrdachd so ; chum gun tuig sibh i gu ceart feumaidh sibh a leughadh 'na h-iomlanachd, agus an sin their sibh gur miorbhalteach an obair a rinn am Bàrd.

(*Ri Leantainn.*)

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH.

FOUNDED 1891.

All Scottish Gaels, and all persons in sympathy with the Gaelic movement, are cordially invited to become members. The objects of the Association are to encourage and promote

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Tha daoine cho eolach air an fhùr bhòidheach so 's nach ruigear a leas mòran a ràdh mu choslas an so, ach chan 'eil fhios aig na h-uile air an reusan gu 'm bheil meas cho mòr aig clann bheaga na Gaidhealtachd air.

Anns na sean linn, bha na Ceiltich a' creidsinn an uair a gheibheadh leanabh bàs gu 'n robh fùr-neoinein air a chur na àite air an talamh.

Tha sgeul air aithris gu 'n do chaochail a leanabh air boirionnach òg cliùiteach agus gu 'n robh i fo throm mhulad a' caoidh ann an uaigneas agus cha b'urrainn di sòlas a ghabhail fad ùine mhoir.

Mu dheireadh thainig aon de a maighdeanan g' a h-ionnsuidh le aoibhneas air a gnùis agus dh'innis i dhi gu 'n tainig a leanabh air ais—ann an cruth fhùr ùir a thainig gu talamh—le duilleagan geala dlùth do 'n chridhe agus oirean boidheach dearga cosmhuil ri craicinn leinibh.

Dh'eirich am boirionnach agus dh'amhairc i air an fhùr—an neoinean—agus cha d'rinn i caoidh tuilleadh, ag ràdh:—“Is e am fùr so mo leanabh, air tilleadh, agus bheir e sòlas do gach mathair a chailleas a naoidhean.”

EILEANACH.

EUD NA GAIDHLIG.

Co-fharpais ur 1934.

(Mòdan Dùthchail.)

1. Is e “Co-fharpais na h-Uaisle” bhios mar ainm air a' cho-fharpais so. Tha i airson chòisirean-cloinne, balaich agus caileagan le chèile.

2. Cumar i am bliadhna, 1934, aig na Mòid Dùthchail—an Ile, Aird nam Murchan, Port-Rìgh, agus Steòrnabhaigh.

3. Taghaidh gach còisir a buidheann féin airson cuid a ghabhail ann. Cha bhi na's lugha na ochd, no na's mò na a dhà dheug, ann am buidheann sam bith, agus cha bhi còrr is aon bhuidheann aig gach còisir.

4. Feumaidh gach sgoilear fa leth dol ann an seanachas nam Breitheamhnan, agus an ceistean a fhreagairt. Ach chan ann a mhàin airson fìleantachd ann am bruidhinn na Gàidhlig a tha

a' cho-fharpais so. Is e is brìgh do 'n cho-fharpais so gu 'm feum gach sgoilear a dhearbhadh, gu meud a chomais, araon le a chainnt is le a ghiùlan, gu 'm bheil e Uasal as a' Ghàidhlig—gu 'm bheil e 'ga cleachdadh cho tric 's is urrainn da, gur e dùrachd a chridhe gu 'm bi a' Ghàidhlig 'na cainnt laitheil aig na Gàidheil gu bràth, agus a dh' aon fhacal—gur Gàidheal e fhéin leis an ainm a h-uile cothrom a gheibh e agus a dhùthchas 'aideachadh le bhi BRUIDHINN NA GAIDHLIG. Cuimhnicheadh a h-uile fear am facal so.—

An latha a thréigear na Gàidheil a' Ghàidhlig, cha Ghàidheil tuilleadh iad ach Sasunnaich.

5. A' bhuidheann as mò a gheibh de chomharran thar cheann, bheirear di an t-àite 's an t-urram 's an duais as àirde.

Bithidh airgid gach duaise air a roinn gu cothromach eadar clann na buidhne a choisneas i.

6. Bithidh dà Bhreitheamh air gach co-fharpais. Feumaidh Fear-Gairme Clann an Fhraoich teisteanas sgriobhte a thoirt do Rùnaire a' Chomuinn Ghàidhealaich gu 'm bheil sàr-earbsa aige às na Breitheamhnan, agus gu'm bheil iad làn-chomasach airson na h-oibre so.

7. Bheirear làn-fhios do gach còisir roimh làimh ciod is aobhar agus brìgh do 'n cho-fharpais, agus bheirear iomradh ann an Gàidhlig do mhuinntir a' Mhòid Mhòid ciarar a chaidh do gach buidheann anns a' cho-fharpais.

8. Is iad na duaisean a theid a thoirt seachad aig gach Mòd:—

I.—£3 do 'n chòisir, agus an leabhar *Sgeulachd a' Choire* do gach sgoilear: £1 do 'n mbaighstir-sgoile.

II.—£2 do 'n chòisir: 10/- do 'n mhaighstir-sgoile.

III.—£1 do 'n chòisir.

Is e an duine a tha toirt seachad nan duaisean so, Calum Seòladair.

An Taobh Deas—

Ile, - - - 8mh la de'n Og-mhios.
Aird nam Murchan, 26mh „ „

An Taobh Tuath—

Steòrnabhaigh, 21/22mh „ „
Port Rìgh, - 26/27mh „ „

'S i'n fhuil bha 'n cuisil' ar sinnsridh,

'S an innsginn a bha 'nan aigne

A dh'fhàgadh dhuinn mar dhìlib—

BHI RIOGHAIL—O! I'S SIN AR PAIDIR!

AN SANAS ADHAIR.

Le CALUM IAIN MACLEOID, An Cnocbàn

(A' Cheud Duais, Mod 1933.)

Ged a tha an Sanas Adhair annèil agus cluìteach an diugh, 's e tòiseachadh bochd, diblidh a bha aige. Tha sinn a' cluinntinn iomraidh air an toiseach anns a' bhliadhna 1740. Anns a' bhliadhna sin fhuair iad a mach gu 'n robh stuthan àraidh anns an t-saoghal a b'urrainn na sruthan adhair (currents) a ghiùlan. Thug iad innealar stùiridh (conductors) mar ainm air na stuthan sin. Ach, anns a' bhliadhna 1837, rinn iad adhartas mòr. Chunnac an t-ollamh Morse gu 'm faodadh iad am beachd so a chur an cleachdadh gach là. 'S ann aca-san, matà, a bha toiseach tòiseachaidh an t-Sanais Adhair. Fhuair an t-ollamh a mach, cuideachd, gu 'm faodadh iad an solus dealain (electricity) a chur thairis air abhuinn.

Bha dòigh àraidh aca air so a dheanamh. Chaidh iad sìos gu bruach aibhne, agus air aon bhruaich chàraich iad teud copair agus bha gach ceann de 'n teud so air bhog. Rinn iad an aon rud air an taobh eile de 'n t-sruth. 'N uair a bha a h-uile ni air dòigh chuir iad an solus dealain (electricity) troimh na teudan copair agus chunnaic iad nach do stad e idir aig na claran copair ach gu 'n ghabh e air adhart troimh an uisge mar thunnaig agus mu dheireadh ràinig an solus dealain gach taobh de 'n abhuinn. Tha mi a' creidsinn gu 'n robh aoibhneas mòr air na daoine so 'n uair a chunnaic iad sud, ach cha do mhair e fada. Bha am Freasdail a' faicinn nach robh mòran feuma anns an ni so an dràsda, co-dhiubh. Fhuair fear ris an abrar Hertz a mach gu 'n robh tonnan adhair (currents, waves) ann a bha làn de sholus dealain agus gu 'n robh cumhachd clach-iùil anna. Feumaidh e a bhith gur e duine anabarrach tuigseach a bha so. An déidh dha beagan rannsachaidh a dheanamh fhuair e a mach gu 'n robh na tonnan so ag ealadh eadar Fuaim agus Fradharc. Ach 's e an rud eile as iongantach a th 'ann: thuir Hertz gu 'n robh na tonnan so a' falbh cho luath agus nach b'urrainn duinn an cluinntinn, ach gu 'n robh iad ro shladach ri 'm faicinn. Shaoileadh duine nach robh sràd cheille aige, ach, a charaid, 's ann aige a bha. Bha fios aige, cuideachd, air meudachd nan tonnan sin, bho bhun gu barr. Feumaidh sinn aideachadh, mata, gu 'n d' rinn Hertz mòran adhartais ann an eòlas an t-Sanais Adhair agus bhiodh e air tuilleadh fhaighinn a mach mur biodh gu 'n chaochail e anns a' bhliadhna 1894.

Tha sinn a nis a' tighinn a dh'ionnsaidh beatha an duine ainmeil sin, Signor Marconi. Bha e air a bhreith anns a' bhliadhna 1874 ann am baile Bhologna, anns an Eadailt. Thòisich e a' meòrachadh aig Oil-Thigh Bhologna agus an sin fhuair e sgoileireachd a bha feumail da 'n uair a thàinig e a nall gu Sasuinn anns a' bhliadhna 1896. Thòisich Marconi ri togail suas Sanas Adhair a réir dòigh a bha aige fhéin.

Thog e an toiseach ionad lion-sgaraidh (sending station) agus fhuair e seòrsa de chearcall air son nan sruthan dealain a chumail. Bha an cearcall so a' toirt air falbh cumhachd an t-soluis dealain agus a' deanamh sruthan adhair (waves) dhiùbh nach robh cho cumhachdach, ach, aig an aon àm a bha cumhachdach gu leòr air solus dealain a chur mu 'n cuairt. Fhuair e iuchair Mhòse an uair sin agus tha an iuchair so air a' ceangal suas ris an riab-steallaig (oscillator). 'N uair a tha cudthrom a' teannachadh na h-uchrach Mhòse tha seòrsa de sràd theine (spark) a' tòiseachadh agus tha na tonnan dealain (electric waves), a' sgapadh air feadh gach cèarnaidh. Gheibheadh sinn beachd air an sgapadh so na 'n tigeadh sinn clach ann an linne bhalbh. Chì sinn tonnan beaga air uachdar na linne agus iad a' fàs na's mò agus na's mò. 'S ann mar so matà a tha na tonnan dealain ag oibreachadh. Bha an innealachd so math gu leòr fhad sa chaidh e, ach cha chluinnadh iad ni 's am bith aig an ionad-ghabhail (receiving station), oir bha na tonnan dealain ro lag. 'S ann an uair sin matà, a thàinig an duine ainmeil, an Ridire Oliver Lodge, agus rinn e innealachd ùr agus thug e inneal-teannachaidh (Coherer) mar ainm air. Bha an t-inneal so a' cumail ri cheile an ionad ghabhail (receiving station) agus an ionad lion sgaraidh (Transmitting or broadcasting station), agus mar sin chaidh aca air fuaim a dheanamh. Chan eil fios an ann bho na spioradan a fhuair an Ridire Oliver so a mach no nach ann, ach, co-dhiùbh chad e duine gun tùr a dheanadh a leithid sud de innealachd. Fhuair Marconi matà teachdaireachd a chur a null air A' Chuan Siar leis an inneal so, anns a' bhliadhna 1902. Rinneadh mòran adhartais bho 'n uair sin agus tha dearbhadh air so anns a' chogadh mhór a chaidh seachd. Rì linn a' chogaidh so fhuairadh a mach nach robh an Sanas Adhair idir ag oibreachadh gu math troimh an là. 'S ann fann, lag a chluinnadh iad rud sam bith. Ach tha so a nis air a cheartachadh. Tha iad a' tasgadh suas mòran neirt feadh an là aig an ionad lìon sgaraidh (broadcasting Station) agus aig claradh an fheasag tha an neart so air a leigeil ma sgaoil.

Feuchaidh mi a nis beachd a thoirt dhuibh air an t-Sanas Adhair mar a tha e againn 'n a ar là féin. Ach mus dean mi so feumaidh mi pong eile a thoirt an lathair, agus 's e pong glé chudthromach agus toirteil a tha ann. 'Se ainm neònach a tha air agus gu dearbh, ainm glé dhuilich a chur anns a' Ghàidhlig. Tha am facal ath-fhuaimneachd (resonance) a' toirt a mach brìgh an tachartais iongantach a tha so. Tha mi creidsinn gu 'n cuala sinn uair no uaireigin pìobaire a' cur rian air na dais aige. Tha e a' cur stad air a h-uile dos ach aon, agus tha e a' cur car de 'n fhear sin gus am bi e ann an rian agus ann an còrdadh ris an t-sionnsair. Cho luath agus a bhios an dithis so a réir a cheile saoilidh tu nach 'eil ann ach an aon fhuaim. 'S ann mar so matà a tha gach fear a' cur a mach ciùil a tha de 'n aon chòrdadh agus mar sin tha ath-fhuaimneachd (resonance) ann. Chì sinn a nis cho feumail 's tha an t-bòlas so do 'n t-Sanas Adhair.

Faodaidh sinn a nis a dhol air adhart le beachd a thoirt air Sanas Adhair a tha air oibreachadh le glaine chruinn chrìostal a tha 'n a h-ionad glacaidh (receiving station) Feumaidh sinn an toiseach slat adhair agus teud air a cheangal ri the a tha a' dol sìos do 'n talamh. Tha glaine chruinn chrìostal air a ceangal an uair sin ris an teud a bhios a' dol timchioll air an riab-steallaig (oscillator) agus faisg air bun nan innealan stiuraidh (circuit) tha cagar cèin (telephone) a dh'fhaodas sinn a chur ri ar cluasan.

Tha sràd theine a nis a' lasadh air uairibh faisg air a' chagar cèin agus tha teachdaireachd air fhaighinn bho'n adhar, ach feumaidh sinn cuimhneachadh air a' pìobaire. Tha teid a' phìob gu math mur eil rian oirre. Air an aon dòigh, matà, feumaidh na tonnan dealain a tha falbh anns an adhair a bhì ann an còrdadh ris an neart a tha anns an t-Sanas Adhair agus an t-slat-adhair. 'N uair a bhios so iomlan gheibh sinn fuaim agus còmhraidh. Ach feumaidh sinn cuimhneachadh nach oibrich an t-inneal so ach faisg air ionad craobh-sgaoilidh (broadcasting station). Chan eil e làidir gu leòir 'n uair a tha na tonnan dealain a' tighinn astar fada.

Bha daoine a' faicinn a nis nach robh an t-inneal so gu mòran feuma, agus anns a' bhliadhna 1904, rinn Dotair Fleming glaine chruinn anns an robh solus dealain (electricity). Tha an t-uamhas de shruthan dealain a' dol thairis air a' ghlaire so, agus iad 'n an deann ruith fad na tìde. Tha e soilleir ri fhaicinn gu 'm bi a' ghlaire so na's buailtiche air tonnan adhair a ghlaicadh agus air an aobhar sin

tha an t-ionad-glacaidh (receiving set) gu léir na's làidire.

Bha a' chùis a nis a' tighinn teann agus bha a h-uile duine a' gabhail tlachd anns an t-Sanas Adhair. Anns a' bhliadhna 1907, thàinig Frangach teòma a nall agus chuir e teud chopair anns a' ghlaire chruinn. Shaoileadh duine nach deanadh so a bheag de eadar-dhealachadh, ach rinn. Cha b'ann anns a h-uile poll-mòna a gheibheadh daoine sgòilear cho barraichte ris an ollamh Forrest. 'N uair a bha e deiseil de 'n ghlaire chruinn cha mhór nach cluinneadh tu ceum cait air tobhta an taighe. Dh'fhàs an sluagh coma de 'n ghlaire chrìostail agus rinn iad Sanas Adhair da-rìreadh a nis agus 's e so an t-inneal a tha againn an diugh, agus cha chreid mi gur h-urainn doibh barrachd adhartais a dheanadh air.

Ach, a charaid, cha n-e so deireadh an sgeòil. Cò as a tha na tonnan dealain so a' tighinn? 'N uair a chuireas tusa an adhar ud ri do chluais chunnidh tu, is dòcha, searmon, no pìobaireachd, no sgread fìdhle, thall anns a' Ghearmailt. Tha na tonnan so a' tighinn bho'n ionad craobh-sgaoilidh (broadcasting station). 'S e so àite mòr nan innealan anns am bi daoine a' bruidhinn.

Tha slat mhòr, àrd 'n a seasamh am muigh air leana agus tha teud chopair a' dol sìos bho'n t-slaic do 'n talamh. Tha glaine chruinn an uair sin ceangailte ri tasgadar an t-soluis dealain (battery) agus tha na sruthan dealain a' ruith timchioll. Faisg air a so tha seòrsa de adhair-labhairt (microphone) anns am bi daoine ri bruidhinn. Cho luath agus a thoisicheas fuaim 's am bith anns an adhair so tha sruthan a' dol troimh gach teud anns an inneal agus tha e a' faighinn neirt bho'n ghlaire a bheir air streap ris an t-slaic Adhair. Tha na teachdaireachdan so air an toirt a steach le Sanas Adhair aig am bheil tonnan de 'n aon fhad (wave length) agus mar sin tha teachdaireachdan a' dol air ais 's air adhart bho àm gu àm.

Tha so a' coimhead furasda gu leòir ri dheanadh agus ri thuigsinn ach feumaidh sinn cuimhneachadh nach biodh an leithid de rud ann idir ri ionad craobh-sgaoilidh (broadcasting station) na'm b'e an sràd theine an aon dòigh a bhiodh againn air teachdaireachdan a chur air falbh. Bithidh beachd aig daoine air an eadar-dhealachadh a tha eadar tonnan air an cur air falbh le teine agus na tonnan dealain, 'n uair a chluinneas sibh am fuaim a nì clach air baraille falbh agus fuaim cloiche air baraille làn. Tha na tonnan dealain matà mar fhuaim cloiche air baraille falamh. Tha iad a' cumail suas an fhuaim,

mar gu 'm b'eadh, na's fhaide na na tonnan eile, agus tha iad cuideachd a' leanntuinn air an cùrsa na's fhaide agus na's réidhe.

Chì sinn leis an t-samhladh so cho breabach, goirid, 's tha na tonnan a tha air an cur a mach le srad theine, ach, tha an fheadhainn eile cho réidh agus a' leanntuinn cho fada, dìreach mar fhuaim na cloiche air a' bhàraille fhalamh.

Tha iomadh nì timchioll air an t-Sanaid Adhair a tha làn oilein agus tlachd. Tha e feumail air son mharaichean a tha a' cogadh ri na tonnan beucaich, borb. Tha e feumail ann an àm cogaidh air son teachdaireachdan a chur bho àite gu àite gun fhios aig an nàmhaid gu dé a tha an teachdaireachd ag ràdh. Gheibh sinn searmon air feasgar na Sàbaid an tac an teine gun nì againn ri dheanamh ach suidhe air a' bheinge ag éisdeachd ri ùrnuigh agus teagasg, mar gu 'm biodh tu 'n a do shuidhe air cnocan ri taobh "Leabaidh na bà baine," ag éisdeachd ri Domhnallach na Tòiseachd, 'n uair bha e beò. Ach tha ceist an còmhnuidh air m'aire. Am bheil sinn na's fheàrr an corp no an intinn leis na h-innleachdan ùra a tha so. Am bheil sinn cho sàsuicheid le ar bith-beò 's a bha Donnachadh Bàn Mac an t-Saoir. 'S e mo bheachd-sa nach eil agus nach bi a chaoidh. Tha sinn a' glasadh a mach obair Naduir agus càinain ar sinnsearan agus a' toirt a steach innleachdan gallda a tha a' deanamh Albann uidh air n-uidh 'n a Shasunn agus na Gaidheil ri linn beag agus beag 'n an Goill. Ach Sanas Adhair ann no as, cha bhiodh dìth no deireas air leas na Gaidhlig na'm bitheamaid 'g a bruidhinn ri cheile timchioll an teallaich—rud nach'eil.

AN TEAGHLACH MU DHEIREADH A BHA AN LUNGA.

Le SINE NÌC-CUARAIG, Tobarmhoire.

[Choisinn an sgeulaich so a' cheud duais aig Mòd Ghlaschu (aithris).]

Is iomadh eachdraidh mhath a thug Eoghan Sheumais, an t-iagair, nach maireann, dhomh mu Eileanan Threisinnis, air taobh an Iar Mhuile an uair a bhiodhmaid le chèile a' togail chliabh ghiomach anns an àite so. Is e ainm aon de na h-eileanan so Lunga, agus so agaibh aon naidheachd a bha aige mu 'n eilean sin:—

"Bha," arsa esan, "duine agus a bhean le ceithreair chloinne a' gabhail còmhnuidh an Eilean Lunga, agus ged a bha iad air leth

aonaranach, cha robh dith sonais orra am measg a chèile. Mu àm an fhoghair bha e 'na chleachdadh aig fear-an-tighe a bhi a' dol do Eilean Cholla a shealltainn as déidh bheathaichean cruiddh, is an toirt do Lunga gu an geamhrachadh. Na 'n tachradh gu 'n éiréadh gaoth làidir theagamh gu 'm biodh esan air a ghleidheadh ùine fhada an Colla gus an tigeadh sìd fheagarrach gus an t-aiseag a ghabhail air ais.

Anns na làithean ud cha robh dòigh aig na h-Eileanaich gu teine a lasadh ach le spor; agus an uair a dh'fhalbh Iain air an fhoghar shònraichte a bha an so, is a ghabh e an t-aiseag an nunn do Cholla ann an geola bhiig mar a b'àbhaist dha, b'fheudar dha an spor-theine a thoirt leis, agus leis nach robh dòigh eile aca gu teine a thogail, thug e cruaidh earail air a mhnaoi an aire a thoirt nach leigeadh i as an teine a là no a dh'oidhche, a chionn na 'n leigeadh nach biodh dòigh air teine a bhi aca gus an tilleadh esan. Gheall Màiri gu 'm biodh so mar chùram oirre, agus dh'fhalbh Iain.

An oidhche sin féin, is Màiri glé sgith le bhi ag obair fad an latha, is i an nis 'na suain chadail, chuala i guth ag ràdh rithe, 'Eirich, a Mhàiri, tha an teine gu dol as!' Bha Màiri bhoichd ro sgith, cadalach, an déidh dhi latha ùpraidheach a chur seachad, agus cha do ghluais i, an dùil gu 'n deanadh e an gnothach éirigh tacan 'na dhéidh so. An ceann ùine ghoirid thainig an guth a rithist—'Eirich, a Mhàiri, tha an teine a' dol as!'; ach fathast cha do ghabh Màiri suim. Thainig an guth an treasa uair—'Eirich, a Mhàiri, tha an teine as!' Leum Màiri air a bonn, ach bha e ro anmoch; bha an teine dubh as da-rìreadh, agus gun dòigh air teine no tuar a bhi aca tuille gus an tilleadh Iain, ciod air bith cuin a bhiodh sin, agus mar a thachair, b'e sin an ceann shé seachdùinean. Is ann mar a bhà gu 'n d'éirich stoirm dhearg, agus bha Iain air a chumail an Colla fad na h-ùine sin.

B'e an dòigh a ghabh Màiri gu i féin 's na pàisdean a chumail beò a bhi a' measagdh an eorna, a bha anns an àm 'san déis, le bainne blàth nam bó, agus b'fheudar dhoibh a bhi a' tighinn beo air so a mhàin ré na h-ùine sin.

An uair a thainig Iain dhachaidh is a chunnaic e mar bha cùisean, rinn e anns a' mbionaid teine, agus dheasaich a bhean biadh teth do na pàisdean. Ach leis gu 'n robh iad cho fada gun an seorsa so de bhiaidh, bha e ro làidir dhoibh, agus chaochail a h-uile aon r'a linn. Chaochail Màiri leis a bhristeadh-chridhe, agus dh'fhàg Iain an t-eilean.

Bho 'n latha sin gus la an diugh, cha robh duine a' còmhnuidh an Eilean Lunga."

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

It was a very pleasant experience attending the Provincial Mods at Bowmore, Lochgilphead, and Pitlochry. The Islay Provincial Mod at Bowmore was resumed after a lapse of two years, and, contrary to general expectation, the entries showed a marked improvement on the last occasion the Mod was held. It is worthy of notice that Miss MacMartin, the music teacher, conducted no less than twenty-two choirs during the afternoon of the Mod. It is rather interesting that the young lady, Miss Anna Duncan, who won the junior pianoforte competition, a daughter of the Rev. Angus Duncan, Kilmeny, is a granddaughter of the late Murdo MacLeod, author of the well-known Lewis song, "Eilean an Fhraoich."

* * *

A very pleasing feature of the Mid-Argyll or Mod Dhalriada at Lochgilphead was the widespread interest that is now taken in the proceedings. Parties were present from Carradale, Campbeltown, Tayinloan, Luining, Oban, Inveraray. Mrs. Burnley Campbell of Ormidale was a very welcome visitor and all those friends who were present were rewarded by the high standard attained in all the competitions.

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The Perthshire Provincial Mod at Pitlochry attracted a record entry this year. The movement is making progress in this area, and it was very gratifying to see the large number of young folk that took part. There was not an idle or dull moment in the entire proceedings.

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Through the generosity of an anonymous donor, "Calum Scoladair," a new competition has been introduced at several of the provincial Mods this year, particulars of which will be found on page 140. Prizes are offered to teams of not more than twelve from each junior choir attending the Mod, who secure the highest marks for proficiency in, and appreciation of, Gaelic. This competition is termed "Co-fharpais na h-Uaisle," and is conducted under the supervision of Mr. George E. Marjoribanks, convener of the Clann an Fhraoich Committee. We would like to take this opportunity of expressing to our unknown friend, how highly we esteem his kind and generous action in the work of the movement. Moran taing.

* * *

We are pleased to notice that a number of our Highland friends in Edinburgh have been interesting themselves in the development of

the Mod movement in the Capital. The first of these Mods, which it is hoped to continue annually, was held last month, and was most successful. We appreciate the interest of those friends who took the initiative in this matter, and also those who assisted in the arrangements. We also trust that the many Gaels resident in the City will give their active support to this very commendable purpose.

* * *

It was a very pleasing gesture on the part of the Glasgow Uist and Barra Association, to denote a silver trophy to the Gaelic dramatic festival which is being held among the branches of North Uist for the first time this year. This trophy is for annual competition, and in presenting this award, the Uist and Barra Association are very materially helping this new development which so much affects the interests of the language. We thank them most cordially for their assistance in this connection.

* * *

Our attention has been directed to the manner in which promoters of concerts, and others, announce Gaelic singers, some of whom have gained minor prizes at the Mod, as Mod Medallists. This is an irregular proceeding which is neither fair to the public nor the singers. The term Mod Medallist applies only to those who have gained An Comunn Gold Medals at the National Mod, and does not include the pendants presented at provincial Mods, or any other festivals. It is hoped that this practice will cease.

* * *

We have received a very encouraging communication from Mr. Gordon MacBean, Secretary of Comunn Gaidhealach, Wellington. Mr. MacBean in sending the annual report of the Society, writes his accompanying letter in Gaelic, and it is worthy of mention that the list of office-bearers and committees is also given entirely in Gaelic. The affairs of the Society, in the year under review, have prospered well. Monthly Ceilidhs are held at which addresses of Highland interest are given. This Society has initiated a Gaelic choir, a Gaelic reading class, and there is also a library of Gaelic and Highland books. A very interesting feature is a wireless talk given annually, in Gaelic, each New Year's eve, by one of the members from the Wellington broadcast studio, and this is followed by Gaelic song records, and appropriate Highland music. It is very pleasing to receive such gratifying reports on the activities of our friends overseas.

Intending Mod competitors are reminded that all entries have to be received at the Office, 212 West George Street, not later than 21st July. It is often the case that names are not received until the last moment, and it would be very helpful if those who have already made up their minds to compete at the Mod would send in their entries now. All entries should be accompanied by the requisite fees. No charge is made under the junior section.

* * *

One of our best-known Scottish journalists, writing of the P.E.N. Congress in one of our Glasgow newspapers, had some interesting things to say of Gaelic, and of the importance attached to it by the distinguished men of letters attending the Congress. The following is an extract from his article.

"Another notable feature of the Congress is the wide interest in Scotland's Gaelic language and culture. Were it not for these things, which some mean-minded Gaels among us are anxious to discard, Scotland would make little distinctive appeal to the imagination of the world. The moral for ourselves is plain. We must make Gaelic a medium of instruction in all schools within the Highland area, and must make Scotland the acknowledged world centre of Celtic studies. The world expects it, and the world is right. Our spiritual honour as a nation is concerned in this matter."

The writer makes complimentary reference to Dr. D. J. MacLeod, H.M.I.S., of whom he says, "He can deliver eloquent addresses in Gaelic, English, French, and German, and for aught I know in other languages as well. He is a conspicuous example of the intellectual advantages proceeding from bi-lingualism. His career might be studied with profit by some of the dunderheads within Gaeldom who are suffering the tongue of Ossian to perish."

* * *

We take this opportunity of thanking the members who have so readily responded to the circular issued by the Treasurer in connection with subscriptions for the current year, up to 31st May, 1935, which are now due. Many members have still to send their remittance, and it would be obliging if they attend to the matter as promptly as possible.

* * *

Tha sinn a' toirt àite do sgeul beag eile a fhuair sinn bho Mgr. Domhnall MacPhàil. Chuala e an sgeul so air a chuairt 's an àirde n-iar agus is cinnteach leinn gu'm bi naidheachdan beaga, àbhachdach de'n t-seòrsa so aig mòran de ar luchd-leughaidh. Am bi iad cho math agus an cur thugainn?

Phòs Iain caileag a mhuinntir Ghlaschu agus a reir an sgeòil a rainig an clachan bha i 'na h-ighinn dhreachmhor, cho breagh 's a chithear fad astair.

An deidh do 'n chàraid òig socrachadh 'nan dachaidh fhéin bha móran de chompanaich Iain a' tadhal orra, ach cha chualas riamh gu 'n d'fhuair aon diubh uiread is cupan *tea*. Ged a bha a' bhean òg bòidheach bha i splocach, cruaidh. Cha robh i idir falaidh na nàdur mar tha caileagan na Gaidhealtachd. An uair a thainig an Samhradh chaidh Iain 'sa bhean òg dhachaidh air fòrlach gu ruig an clachan 's an d'fhuair e àrach agus ghabh iad tigh beagan astair bho 'n t-seann dachaidh. Air an ath mhaduinn an deidh dhoibh ruigheachd chuir an seann duine a mhac Dughall a chur fàilt air a' mhnaoi òig agus air dha tilleadh chualas an còmhradh so eadar e fhéin is 'athair:—

Athair—Am faca tu bean Iain?

Dughall—Chunnaic.

Athair—Am bheil i cho bòidheach 's a tha iad ag ràdh?

Dughall—O, tha; boireannach dreachmhor an da-rìreadh. Chan fhaca mise riamh boireannach as breagha na i.

Athair—Am faca tu 'na seasamh i?

Dughall—Chan fhaca.

Athair—A Shìne, cuir a'r an coire!



CRAOBH-SGAOILEADH.

An Airde Tuath.

Air an t-seathamh là fheadh de 'n Chéitein bha am Fear Deilbhe a' frithealadh mar Rùnaire, aig coinneimh de luchd-comhairle "Céilidh nan Gàidheal an Inbhirnis" agus bha dha dheug de na buill an làthair. Bha an Ceann Suidhe, Mgr. Domhnall MacDhomhnaill, anns a' chathair, agus chaidh cùisean a shocrachadh air son obair a' Chomuinn air an ath Gheamhradh. Tha cheana ceangailte ris a' Chéilidh aon bhall beatha agus ceithir is dà fhichead ball cumanta. Bidh a' Chéilidh air a fosgladh air an treas Sathurna de 'n Dàmhar agus air an fheasgar sin bheir an t-Ollamh Domhnall S. MacLeod, D.Litt., seachad òraid. Labhraidh an t-Ollamh air crìochan sonraichte na Ceilidh ann an dòigh a bhios oileanach agus taitneach. Tha cuireadh falaidh aig gach Gaidheal a bhi an làthair air an oidhche sin.

Air a' cheud là de 'n Og-mhios bha Mgr. MacGille Sheathanaich agus Mgr. MacPhàil a' toirt cuideachaidh aig Mòd taobh an Ear Chataibh am Brùra. Tha atharrachadh ri

fhaicinn an Cataibh o chionn bliadhna no dhà air ais agus faodar a ràdh le firinn gu 'm bheil a' Ghàidhlig a' dol am feabhas uidh air n-uidh. Bha mòran sluagh an làthair ré an latha agus aig a' Chuirm Chìuil 'san fheasgar cha robh àitean suidhe ri fhaotainn do mhòran. Bha an Còirneal MacAmhlaigh anns a' chathair agus, mar is gnath leis, rinn e fear cathrach ciatach ag cur sunnd is aoidh air a' chuideachd. Thug a' Bhean Uasal NicUilleim seachd na duaisean aig a' Chuirm Chìuil, agus thug a' céile taing chridheil do Fhear na Cathrach.

Air an t-seathamh là deug bha Mgr. MacPhàil a' frithealadh aig coinneimh de 'n Chomhairle Thuathach agus air feasgar an là sin chumadh Cuirm Chìuil Ghàidhlig fo riaghladh Ceilidh nan Gàidheal an Inbhirnis. Bha cruinneachadh gasda an làthair agus chaidh suim laghach a thogail fa chomhar Mòd an Obain.

An Airde Deas.

Bha an Rùnaire an làthair aig Cuirm Chìuil aig Ceann Loch Raineach air a' choigeamh la fheadh de 'n Chéitein. Bha a' Mhgn. Mairearad Nic Dhonnchaidh fo fhasdadh aig a' mheur so a' teagasg coisre agus b'iad buill na coisr chìuil sin a chum clàr-eagar na h-oidheche air ghleus. Bha àireamh mór cruinn agus fhuair iad an deadh chuirm.

Chaidh an Rùnaire a chuideachadh le Mgr. MacPhàil aig Mòd Bhùrra air ceud la an Og-mhios, agus air an t-seathamh latha fhrithheil e, comhla ris a' Bhean Uasal Nic a' Chombaich agus Mgr. Calum MacLeòid, aig coinneimh de Chomhairle Ionadail Mòd an Obain. Bha Mgr. MacLeòid 'na Fhear Cathrach aig céilidh air an fheasgar sin agus sheinn a' Bhean Uasal Nic a' Chombaich òrain Ghàidhlig gu fonnmhor. Tha Comhairle an Obain ag obair gu dealasach fa chomhar a' Mhòid mhoir a dheanamh cho soirbheachail 's is comasach dhoibh.

Air an ochdamh là bha an Runaire aig Mòd Ile am Bogha Mór. B'e so Mòd cho soirbheachail 's a bha 's an eilean fhathast. Ann an co-fharpais "Chaluim Seòladair" bha na balachain is na caileagan fìor ealanta ann an labhairt na Gàidhlig. Thugadh a' cheud duais do 'n chròilean a thainig à sgoil Chill Mheanaidh air son cho briathrach, seanagarra 'sa bha cuid de 'n bhuidheann.

Chaidh an Rùnaire á Ile gu Ceannlochgilb far an do chumadh Mòd Dhailriada air an dara là deug 's an treas la deug de 'n Og-mhios. Bha barrachd òigridh an earrann an leughaidh 's an aithris an so na bha aca riamh roimhe. Is math mar a tha oir tha na h-inbhich a'

tuiteam air ais 's an earrann so. Feumar oidheirp a dheanamh a chum an toirt a mach. Tha iad ann ach cha seas iad ris an deuchainn.

Chumadh Mòd Siorramachd Pheairt am Baile Chloichridh air a' bhliadhna so, agus chruinnich cuideachd ghasda 'sa bhaile sin air a' choigeamh là deug. Mar a dh'ainmichear aig na Mòdan eile bha barrachd cloinne a' farpais an so anns na h-earrannan leughaidh is aithris na bha ann roimhe. Ma chumas iad suas an cleachdadh so faodar sealltainn ri aiseirigh na cànan an Siorramachd Pheairt.

OBAN MOD DONATIONS.

Previously acknowledged	... ..	£313	9	2
Received at Headquarters:—				
Ceilidh nan Gaidheal	... ..	5	0	0
Glasgow Oban and Lorn Association	... ..	3	0	0
Aberdeen Branch	... ..	3	3	9
Rev. J. M. Connor, M.A., D.S.O.,				
Isle of Wight	... ..	0	10	0
Highland Society of London	... ..	21	10	0
Dundee Highland Society	... ..	0	15	0
A. MacFadyen, Esq., Newcastle-on-				
Tyne	... ..	0	5	0
Pitlochry Branch	... ..	2	0	0
Alasdair D. Telford, Esq., Govan,				
Glasgow	... ..	0	2	0
Thos. MacMillan, Esq., Cumnock	... ..	0	2	6
T. S. M.	... ..	0	10	6
Wm. D. Barclay, Esq., J.P., Glasgow	... ..	0	10	6
Miss Margt. G. MacGlashan, Edinburgh	... ..	0	5	0
Miss Adeline J. MacLean, Worplesden,				
Surrey	... ..	0	5	0
Andrew H. MacDonald, Esq., Edin-				
burgh	... ..	1	1	0
Hugh Paterson, Esq., Cupar Angus	... ..	0	5	0
Gaelic Society of London	... ..	5	0	0
Miss A. MacMillan, Trislaig	... ..	0	2	6
Ceilidh nan Gaidheal an Inbhirnis	... ..	7	0	2
Miss F. M. Brereton, Inverness	... ..	0	5	0
Dugald Cameron, Esq., Ballachulish	... ..	0	10	6
Received at Oban:—				
Connel Branch, Proceeds of Concert by				
Easdale Choir	... ..	4	1	6
Taynuilt Branch, Proceeds of Concert	... ..	8	12	3
D. Clark, Esq., Eriska	... ..	3	3	0
Robert MacLeod, Esq., Taynuilt	... ..	2	2	0
Perth Gaelic Society	... ..	3	0	0
Alex. MacGregor, Esq., Great Western				
Hotel, Oban	... ..	10	0	0
Sir D. M. Stevenson, Bart., D.L.,				
LL.D.	... ..	5	0	0
Sheriff J. Bartholomew, O.B.E.,				
Torrance	... ..	0	10	0
Miss Sinclair, Balfour	... ..	2	0	0
Miss MacKintosh, Craigard Hostel,				
Oban	... ..	2	0	0
Mrs. MacKinnon, Oban	... ..	1	0	0
Duncan MacIntyre, Esq., Islay	... ..	1	1	0
Beinn Duirinn Branch	... ..	17	15	3
Mrs. Kennedy, Oban	... ..	0	3	6

EAST SUTHERLAND PROVINCIAL MOD.

The second East Sutherland Provincial Mod was held at Brora on 1st June. The number of entries was much larger than last year, and the general standard was of a high level. The Mod was opened by Mrs. J. G. Wilson, president of the local branch, and throughout the whole proceedings the large hall was well filled. Col. A. N. MacAulay, Golspie, presided over a crowded audience at the evening concert. Mr. J. B. Munro, Aberdeen, assisted the prize-winners in sustaining an excellent programme. Mr. Neil Shaw, General Secretary, assisted Mrs. Wilson in conducting the proceedings in the large hall, and Mr. Donald Macphail, Northern Organiser, did valuable work in marshalling competitors and generally superintending the work in both halls. The local committee worked hard to make the Mod a real success, and to Mr. David Grant, local secretary, and his willing helpers, the cordial thanks of An Comunn are due. The adjudicators were:—Gaelic, Rev. Malcolm MacLean, M.A., Conon; Mr. Norman J. MacLeod, M.A., Kincraig; Music—Mr. Lewis J. Owen, L.R.A.M., Inverness, and (Bagpipes) Mr. Angus MacPherson, Inveran; Mrs. Gilmour, Invershin, assisted Mr. Owen at the piano and violin competitions.

THE PRIZE LIST.

JUNIOR SECTION.

Oral Delivery.

Reading with expression a piece of poetry chosen by competitor.—1, William Mackenzie, Sutherland Technical School, Golspie.

Reading at sight piece of prose chosen by judges.—1, William Mackenzie.

Reciting from memory 16 lines of "Am Fiadh"—1, William Mackenzie.

For excellence in Gaelic conversation.—1, William Mackenzie.

Repeating 1st Psalm (Boys).—1, John Grant, Embo.

Repeating 1st Psalm (Girls).—Sarah Ross, Embo.

Vocal Music.

Solo Singing of a Song (Girls under 11 years).—1, Sarah Ross, Embo.

Solo Singing of a Song (Boys under 11 years).—1, Tom H. Mackay, Embo.

Solo Singing of a Song (Girls over 11 and under 16 years).—1, Vera Cormack, Brora.

Solo Singing of a Song (Boys over 11 and under 16 years).—1, Andrew Macleod, Dornoch.

Choral Singing of a Song for the Sir Edgar Horne, Bart. challenge cup.—1, Brora Higher Grade School Junior Choir.

Action Song.—1, Lairg Junior Choir and Golspie Brownie Pack Choir (equal).

Solo Singing of a Song (Boys and Girls).—1, William Mackenzie.

SENIOR SECTION.

Literature.

Essay of about 500 words on any local historical incident.—1, Kenneth MacPherson, Helmsdale.

Place-names (Best Collection of Old Place-names in the area embraced by the Provincial Mod).—1, Mr. William Gunn, Rogart.

Oral Delivery.

Reading at sight an unfamiliar piece of prose chosen by judges.—1, K. Macpherson, Helmsdale.

Recitation of first 16 lines of "Am Fiadh".—1, Miss Christina Polson, Spinningdale.

Vocal Music.

Solo Singing of a Song (Female Voices).—Mrs. Geo. Murray, Rogart.

Solo Singing of a Song (Male Voices).—1, Mr. Donald Macdonald, Golspie.

Traditional Singing of an Unpublished Gaelic Song (Male or Female).—1, Mr. H. M. Macrae, Lairg.

Duet Singing of a Song (Competitors' Own Choice)—1, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonnell, Rogart.

Quartette Singing of a Song (Own Choice).—1, Brora Quartette.

Choral Singing of a Song in 4 Part Harmony for the Wilson challenge cup.—1, Brora Gaelic Choir.

Solo Singing—Puir a' Beul.—1, Mr. H. M. Macrae, Lairg.

Instrumental Music.

Bagpipes—Playing of a March, Strathspey and Reel.—1, D. W. Sutherland, Dornoch.

Violin—Playing of a March, Strathspey and Reel.—1, Mr. A. B. Sykes, Brora.

Pianoforte—Playing of a March, Strathspey and Reel.—1, Mr. George W. Moir, Dornoch.

MOD DHAILRIADA.

The thirteenth Provincial Mod for the Mid Argyll area was held in Lochgilphead on 12th and 13th June. There was a large increase in the junior entries this year, particularly in the literary and oral sections. The sessions and concerts were well patronised by the general public, and it was noted that parties had travelled long distances to attend. The Rev. T. S. MacPherson, Campbelltown, presided over the junior concert, and Lady Elspeth Campbell acted in a similar capacity at the senior concert. Mr. Donald Jackson, M.A., local secretary, is to be complimented on the success of the arrangements. Miss Madge C. Brown and Mr. Angus Whyte, gold medallists of 1933, assisted at both concerts, and gave much pleasure to the Mod patrons. The adjudicators were:—Gaelic, Miss M. D. MacQueen, Oban; Rev. Angus Gray, Inveraray; Rev. John MacNab, Skipness; Music and Instrumental, D. T. Yacurini, Perth, and Pipe-Major George MacDona'd, Dunoon; Celtic Art, Dr. Colin Sinclair, Glasgow.

THE PRIZE LIST.

JUNIORS.

Literature (Under 16)—Letter.—1, Donald M'Donald. Lochgilphead; Dictation.—1, Roderick MacLeod; Translation into English.—1, Roderick MacLeod; Translation into Gaelic.—1, Donald M'Donald.

Collection of Wild Flowers (with their Gaelic names).—1, Margaret MacColl.

Oral (Under 14)—Reading Poetry.—1, Isabel Campbell, Lochgilphead; Reading Prose.—1, Isabel Campbell; Reading Unfamiliar Prose.—1, Isabel Campbell; Reciting.—1, Jean Ross; Reciting Poetry.—1, Isabel Campbell; Conversation.—1, Donald M'Donald.

Vocal (Under 16)—Girls' Solos.—1, Nellie M'Lulich, Lochgilphead; Boys' Solos.—1, Donald M'Alpine, Lochgilphead; Girls' and Boys' Solos.—1, Donald M'Lachlan; Gold Pendant for highest aggregate in singing (presented by Miss Madge Campbell Brown)—Nellie MacLulich. (Under 12)—Girls' and Boys' Solos.—1, Cathie Stewart; Puirt a' Beul.—1, Agnes Mary Cameron; 2, Gillesbuig Cameron.

Choral—Singing in Harmony (Sir William Sutherland Cup)—1 and Cup, Tarbert; Unison Singing.—1, Tarbert.

Instrumental Music—Bagpipe Playing—March.—1, Nicol MacCallum, Silvercraig; Strathspey and Reel.—1, Donald MacLachlan; March (Under 14, prizes presented by Mr. J. Graham Campbell, Yr. of Shirvan)—1, Donald M'Alpine; March on Chauter 1, Sheila MacVicar; March, Strathspey and Reel on Pianoforte.—1, Nan Wilkie, Lochgilphead.

Dancing—Highland Fling.—1, Margaret MacCallum, Lochgilphead; Sword Dance.—1, Margaret MacCallum; Reel of Four.—1, Agnes Blair; Highland Fling, Sword Dance and Reel of Four (Gold Medal presented by Mrs. Graham-Campbell, yr. of Shirvan)—1, Nan Wilkie; Country Dances (prizes by Mrs. Kenneth of Stronachullin)—1, Billie Green-shields' Team.

SENIORS.

Celtic Art—Celtic Design—Mrs. D. J. Gillies, Tayvallich; Handicraft.—1, Miss A. MacEwan, Lochgair.

Literature.—Letter—Mr John Grant, Kilmichael; Translation (special prize presented by Lady Elspeth Campbell)—Mr. John Grant.

Oral.—Reading.—1, Miss C. M'Lulich, Kilmartin; Recitation.—1, Miss C. M'Lulich.

Vocal.—Ladies' Solos.—1, Miss Màiri MacAllister, Lochgilphead; Men's Solos.—1, Mr. John Leitch, Lochgilphead; Solos, Male and Female.—1, Mr. Neil Muir.

Puirt a' Beul (prizes presented by Capt. George I. Campbell, yr. of Succoth)—1, Miss Nan MacLellan.

Most points in Singing (gold pendant presented by Captain George I. Campbell)—1, Miss Màiri MacAllister.

Oran Mor.—1, Miss Màiri MacAllister, Lochgilphead.

Duets.—1, Miss Màiri MacAllister and Miss S. MacAllister, Lochgilphead.

Trios.—1, Mrs. Crawford, Miss S. MacAllister and Miss Màiri MacAllister, Lochgilphead.

Choral—Singing in Harmony (Sir William Sutherland Cup)—1 and Cup, Lochgilphead; Unison Singing.—1, Tarbert; Ladies' Choral Singing.—1, Lochgilphead.

Singing in Harmony (Cup presented by the Lady Elspeth Campbell)—1 and Cup, Tarbert.

ISLAY PROVINCIAL MOD.

The tenth Provincial Mod for natives of Islay, Jura, and Colonsay was held in Bowmore on 8th June. There was an increase of about seventy entries on the previous Mod, and this was due in a large measure to the splendid work of Miss Elizabeth MacMartin, M.A., An Comunn's teacher, who had been on the island since 5th March. The adjudicators were:—Senior Gaelic, Rev. Neil Ross, B.D., and Mr. Hector MacDougall, Glasgow; Music, Mr. Hugh Hunter, Mus. Bac., Rothesay; Junior, Oral, and Solos, Mr. George E. Marjoribanks, Sonachan, and Mr. Neil Shaw, General Secretary. There was a large attendance of the public during the competition proceedings, and at the evening concert, over which Mr. Neil Shaw presided, there was a crowded attendance. Mr. Marjoribanks spoke at the concert on the object of the "Calum Seoladair" competitions, for which seven teams had entered. Thanks are due the local committee and particularly Mr. Iain M. MacTaggart, local secretary, for the excellent arrangements made.

THE PRIZE LIST.

Bagpipes (Open).—1 (Mrs Clifton of Kildalton's challenge trophy for one year), Piper Calum Campbell, 8th A. & S.H., Bowmore.

JUNIOR SECTION.

Reading.—1 (Mr. J. T. Christie's pendant), Calum Currie, Bowmore.

Reciting.—1, Colin M'Indeor, Ballygrant. Solo Singing (Girls).—1, Rachel MacLachlan, Gortan School.

Solo Singing (Boys).—1, Donald Logan, Bowmore.

Canntaireachd.—1, Mary MacArthur, Ardbeg. Duet Singing.—1, Mattie Winnard and Katie M'Intyre, Bowmore.

Choral Singing.—1, The late Mr. Morrison's (Islay) challenge cup, Portnahaven Junior Choir.

Unison Singing.—1 (Mr. M'Intyre's (Machrie) challenge cup), Port Charlotte Junior Choir.

Pianoforte.—1, Anna Duncan, Kilmeny.

SENIOR SECTION.

Reading.—1, John M'Nicol, Conesby.

Recitation.—1, Patricia Hosking, Bowmore.

Recitation (original).—1, Charles M'Niven, Rockside.

Sgeulachd.—1, Malcolm Dunne, Bowmore.

Royal Celtic Society's Competition.—1, John MacNicol, Conesby.

Solo Singing (Female Voices).—1, Mary L. MacLean, Port Wemyss.

Solo Singing (Male Voices).—1, Alexander Sutherland, Port Wemyss.

Solo Singing of a Song composed by Duncan Ban M'Intyre (Miss M'Intyre's Prize).—1, Bella Shaw, Bowmore.

Canntaireachd.—1, Roderick MacArthur, Lagavoulin.

Duet Singing.—1, Patricia Hosking and Marion MacFarlane, Bowmore.

Quartette.—1, Bowmore Choir ("C" Quartette).
 Trio.—1, Port Ellen Choir Trio.
 Solo Singing of Psalm 43 (Tune "Martyrdom.")—
 1, Duncan M'Niven, Rockside.
 Violin.—1, David MacKinnon, Port Charlotte.
 Pianoforte.—1, Alex. Gillespie, Sunderland.
 Choral Singing (4 Part Harmony). (Mr. Morrison's challenge cup).—1, Port Ellen Choir.
 Choral Singing (2 Part Harmony) (Mr. Cameron's challenge cup).—1, Portnabaven Ladies' Choir.
 Choral Singing (Male Voices only).—1, Port Ellen Male Voice Choir.

New Competition, 1934. Prize in Gaelic Proficiency Awarded to Teams of from Eight to Twelve Members Selected from each Junior Choir.—1, Kilmory Public School.

BRANCH REPORTS.

COLL.—Mr. A. L. Thomson, the president, occupied the chair at the final Ceilidh of the season in the Arinagour School. The inclement weather considerably affected the attendance. The proceedings were opened with selections on the bagpipes by Mr. Angus Kennedy, after which a programme of Gaelic and English songs, instrumental music and sgèulachdan was submitted.

GLENFINNAN.—Lochiel was unanimously elected as hon. president of the Branch, and Mr. Cameron, Head of Inverailort, hon. vice-president, and as representative of the branch to the Executive Council. At the meeting the president, Mr. MacKellaig, who occupied the chair, expressed regret that the secretary of the branch, Mrs. Cameron, was absent through indisposition, and unable to do duty for some time. It was therefore, arranged that Mrs. MacDougall, Glenfinnan, should meantime undertake the secretarial work. On the motion of the vice-president, Mr. Donald MacMillan, Corrybeg, who was crowned bard at the Glasgow Mod last year, a donation was forwarded to Oban for the National Mod, and also a subscription towards the Provincial Mod to be held at Fort William this month. The treasurer of the branch is Mr. John MacIntyre, Kinlochiel, and the other committee members are Mr. Ronald MacLeod and Mr. Jack Lowrie.

GOLSPIE.—Under the auspices of the local branch a successful and enjoyable Ceilidh took place in the School Gymnasium. Mr. A. N. Macaulay presided over a large attendance of the general public. The programme embodied many of the test pieces at the East Sutherland Provincial Mod, and every item brought forth applause from a very appreciative audience. A foursome reel was one of the features of the evening's entertainment. Those who contributed to the programme were:—Golspie Brownie Pack, Senior and Junior Choirs, Misses Annie Macdonald, Sarah Macdonald, Chrissie Macdonald, E. J. Coghill, Messrs. D. Gordon, J. C. Ross, A. J. Macpherson, Walter M. Ross and Wm. Sutherland.

INVERNESS.—There was a good attendance at the annual business meeting of the Inverness Branch of An Comunn Gàidhealach which was held in the Waverley Hotel on June 7th, Captain Wm. MacKay, President, made a most efficient Chairman. A comprehensive account of the funds which showed a creditable balance was submitted, and considered highly satisfactory. The Secretary (Miss K. G. Martin) stated in her report that the branch had a very successful year, one Gaelic service, eight committee meetings and five social functions being held during the session. The impressive Gaelic service

conducted by the Rev. Neil MacLellan in the West Church was very well attended. The opening ceilidh (tattie and herring) in the Columba Hotel, and the whist drive and dance in the Queensgate Hotel were a marked success. But the outstanding and novel event was the whist and bridge drive and ceilidh given by the Hon. Mrs. Smyth, Ness Castle, in the Station Hotel on February 23rd to the combined Gaelic Associations in the town—"An Comunn Gàidhealach," the "Gaelic Society," the "Gaelic Choir," and the "Gaelic Class." A finer Gaelic entertainment had not taken place in Inverness since the Mod in 1928, and an excellent impression was made on the large company by the attractive programme of songs, instrumental music, sgèulachdan, community singing and dancing which contributed in no small measure to the success of the evening. All new members, whether Gaelic or English speakers, were cordially welcomed, and regret was felt that the energetic organiser was not present. The Hon. Mrs. Smyth's keen interest in the Gaelic movement is well-known, and eloquent tributes to her generous support and encouragement were made by various speakers. Thanks were extended to all those who loyally and practically supported the Branch and its activities throughout the year. Office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year, and on the completion of business a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Chairman.

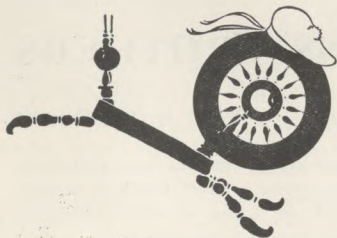
Office-bearers.—Hon. president, Hon. Mrs. Smyth; hon. vice-presidents—Sir Alex. MacEwen, Dr. D. J. MacLeod, O.B.E., and Mr. M. Morrison, M.A., Director of Education; president, Mr. Wm. MacKay; vice-presidents—Mrs. D. J. MacLeod, Rev. A. Boyd, Rev. N. MacLellan, Mr. D. Graham, M.A., Mr. D. Macdonald and Major F. Fraser; Secretary, Miss K. G. Martin; assistant secretary, Mrs. A. Grigor; treasurer, Miss M. Macdonald, Glenmor Hotel; Representative to Executive, Mrs. MacKintosh; auditors, Rev. A. Boyd and Mr. Geo. MacKenzie; Committee—Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Menzies, Mrs. C. Macleod, Mrs. MacPherson, Mrs. Macdonald, Glenmoriston Hotel, Miss Morag Macdonald, Miss J. MacKenzie, Col. G. Gunn, Mr. P. Macleod, M.A., and Mrs. Dun. Macdonald.

KENTALLAN.—A Ceilidh was held in Kentallen Hall on May 18, under the auspices of the local branch of An Comunn Gàidhealach. It was well attended, and proved very enjoyable. The sum of £4 was collected to defray the expense of the singing class conducted by Mr. MacDiarmid.

ROGART.—The branch held a most enjoyable and successful ceilidh in the Torbreck Reading-Room. Mr. Mackay Mackay, headmaster, Rogart Public School, took the chair. Mr. Mackay, in his opening remarks, extended a hearty welcome to their Laig and Brora friends who had so generously responded to their invitation, and trusted all present would thoroughly enjoy themselves. A lengthy programme of Gaelic and English items was then gone through. It is interesting to mention that nearly all who took part in the programme participated in the various competitions at the Brora Mod.

TOBARMHOIRE.—Choinnich sinn air an 18mh. 'à de'n Chéitean a' thoirt taise agus cuimhneachain do'n nighinn uasal G. L. NicDhòmhnuill, M.A., ar ruinaire, air son na h-oibre iongantach a tha i a' deanamh air son a' Chomuinn Gàidhealach, agus air son am mòr-mheas a tha againn oirre fhéin. 'S i nìghean shònraichte a tha an so. Tha i a' deanamh obair ionmholtla air son aobhar na Gàidhlig, agus sinn 'tha taingeil gu'm bheil i againn fhathast a' chumail suas na brataich sinn, ann an Tobarmhoire.

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FHARPUISEAN NEIRT, LUATHAIS AND
SGIOBALTACHD.

(Dùinear clàr-cagair nan comh-fharpuiseach
air an-t 7mh: de 'n mhios seo.)

Fàgaidh bàta an-t Oban 's a' mhaduinn, a'
tadhal aig Tobarmhoire; agus tilleadh i feasgar.

Ma thig tnùth agus sgios air bhur spiorad,
togaibh bhur shùilean, agus feuch!—Caol Muile
'na àilleachd bho sheann chaisteal Mhiongaraidh
cha mhór gu ruig Dubhairt aosda Chloinn'
'Illeathain—Fionn-àirdh nan diadhairean
Leòdach—agus, thar gach mcall, Cruachan
Beann.

THIGIBH!

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TELEPHONE.—Douglas 1433.

Leabhar XXIX.]

An Lùnasdal, 1934.

[Earrann 11

COMHDHAIL NAN CEILTEACH.

Chumadh Comhdhàil nan Ceilteach airson na bliadhna so am Baile Atha Cliath bho'n 8 mh gus an 16 mh de 'n Iuchar. Chuir an Comunn teachdairean a null a dh'ionnsaidh na Comhdhàil, agus bha corr is fichead teachdaire eile a Alba a' lathair feadh na seachdain. Fhuair na teachdairean uile aoidheachd fhialaidh. Gu dearbh tha Gaidheil Eireann coibhneil. Rinn iad gach ni a bha comasach airson comhfhurtachd an luchd tadhair. Thionail na coinneamhan an Colaiste an Oilthigh Naisiunta. Bha na h-òraidean agus an dìosbaireachd an aon de na seomair foghlum; ach bha na feadhan is na cuirmean-ciùil an talla mhór an Oilthigh.

* * *

Dh'fhosgail De Valera, Ceannt Suidhe na Saorstat, a' Chomhdhàil le oraid Ghaidhlig. Chuir e failte air na teachdairean uile. Is e cuid de a bhriathran mar a leanas: "A Theachtairí gu léir ó áiteacha sa bhaile agus ó thíorthaibh i gcéin, cuirim céad míle fáilte romhaibh. Ta súil agam go rachadh obair na Comhdhála seo chum tairbhe na dteangthacha is dual d'ár gcine agus go dtiocfaidh as an obair sin slighe éigin comhoibreachais is fear ná mar a bhí ann go dtí seo, chun labhairt na dteangthacha do chur ar aghaidh." Thuir ceann Suidhe na Saorstat mar an ceudna nach b'ionann do na Gaidheil an Eirinn is an Alba, agus do na Cuimrich anns a' Chuimrigh agus am Breatunn Bheag na Frainge. Thug e fainear gu 'n deachaidh a' Ghaidhlig gu mór air chui a thaobh labhairt an Eirinn is an Alba anns an naodhamh linn deug. Cha b'ann mar

sin idir a thachair do chainnt nan Cuimreach agus nam Breatunnach. Bha leabhairichean gu leor 'g an clo bhualaidh, paipearan naidheachd 'g an craobh sgaoileadh, agus leughadairean am pailteas anns an dà dhùthaich sin troimh an naodhamh linn deug. Cha do sguir an tuath de bhi a' labhairt na càin, mar thachair an tomhas mór an Alba is an Eirinn. Chrìochnuich e le bhi a' tairginn suim airgid bho Ard Riaghladh na Saorstat do 'n Chomhdhàil a chum obair sgrùdaidh coitchionn a mhisneachadh.

* * *

Labhair an t-Ollamh Dubhghlas na h-Ide, Uachdaran na Comhdhàil Cheilteich, an òraid mar uachdaran na bliadhna. Thuir e gu robh mór-eagal air gu robh ar càin a' call a greim an Alba. Ach thuir e cuideachd gu 'n robh a' Ghaidhlig lag gu leor an Eirinn féin a dh'aideoin nan oidheirpean a bhatar a' deanamh. Thachar aon ni bho chionn ghoidid a bha dòchasach. Is e sin gu robh gnòthuch lagha is riaghlaidh ri bhi gu léir an Gaidhlig an cearn sonraichte an Gaillean, air taobh an Iar Eireann. Tha dòchas gu 'n sgaoil an cleachdadh so feadh na dùthcha air fad. Labhair an t-Ollamh Hartwell Jones airson na Cuimrigh agus an t-Ollamh Niall Ros airson Alba. Thuir e nach robh gearain idir a nis aig A'Chomunn an aghaidh Ard Riaghladh Bhreatunn a thaobh na Gaidhlig; agus gu'r e a dh'fhàg a' Ghaidhlig cho lag an Alba, cho meadh-bhlàth is a bha na Gaidheil Albannach féin mu dheidhinn na càin. Fhuair e cothrom air an ath latha (Dimairt) gu bhi a tabhairt òraid shuidhichte mu obair A' Chomuinn agus mu staid na càin an diugh an Gaidhealtachd na h-Alba.

Thug an t-Ollamh MacAlasdair òraid fhoghlumte air *An Leabhar Gabhla*; is e sin an seann chunntas mar chaidh Eirinn a ghabhail no a ghlacadh, uair is uair, le treubhan fa leith, anns an t-seann aimsir. Tha cuid de 'n chunntas 'g a mheas mar fhaoin sgeul, agus faodaidh gu bheil a' chuid mhór de 'n iomradh fìor gu leòr. Tha an t-Ollamh MacAlasdair ainmeil airson a chuid eòlais air nìthan aosda. Tha e càirdeach do 'n Ollamh Mac Alasdair nach maireann, a bha air ceann Oilthigh Ghlascho, Air an fheasgar thachair fèasd is cuirm-chiùil. Bha e 'n a annas mór a bhi ag éisdeachd ri òrain 'g a seinn anns na sia cànan Cheilteach. Sheinn a' bhean usal Chaimbeul (Airds) òrain Ghaidhlig Albannach gu taitneach agus rinn i comhlachadh air a' chlàrsaich do fhonn nan òran. Thug mnathan is maighdeanan Eireannach cèol binn mar an ceudna le an guth is air clarsaich na h-Eireann.

* * *

Labhair an t-Ollamh Eoin Mac Neill air Lagh nam Breithamh an Eirinn bho shean. Bha Mgr Iain Camshron LL.B. anns a' chathair agus labhair e le làn-eòlas air a' chuspair dhiomhair so. Liubhair an t-Urramach Iain Mac Eacharna, B.D. earrann mu Iain Lom. Fhuaras conaltradh ciatach air "Mná sa bhFianuidheacht" bho an Ollamh Cormac O Cadhla M.A.; agus chunnacas dealbh-chluich Ghaidhlig feasgar Diardaoin. Air madainn Dihaoine thachair dìosbaireachd mhór; air tùs eadar Gaidheil Alba, Eireann, is Mhanainn; agus an sin eadar na Cuimrich as a' Chuimrigh, a Cornaigh, agus a Breatunn Bheag na Frainge. Air an latha sin cuideachd thugadh òraid ghleusda mu threubhan is àitean Ceilteach, leis an Ollamh Mac Bhàtair. Leugh an sgoileir òg foghainteach, Seumas Carmichael Mac Bhàtair, an òraid an àite 'athar; agus bu bhlada a rinn e sin. Leugh an t-Ollamh Hartwell Jones earrann mu Dhruidheachd am measg nan Naomh Ceilteach. Dìthairne thug sinn cuairt gu Cluain Mic Nòis a dh'fhaicinn nan seann togalaichean, croisean is tùir is eaglaisean.



Copies of "Voices from the Hills" can still be obtained from the Secretary. A compilation of articles on living topics bearing on the work of An Comunn and kundred subjects, this volume is one of the most varied and attractive books ever offered to the Gaelic public. No member should be without a copy. An excellent present for friends overseas. Price, 6/6; postage, 9d.

THE SCOTTISH CLANS.

About the middle of July, 1934, several great companies of the Scottish Clans came from the United States to visit their homeland. A company of five hundred arrived in Glasgow on Monday, the 16th of July. At their head was the Royal Chief, Duncan Macinnes, and around him stood a band of faithful pilgrims. The ties that bind the visitors is the love of the old land. Though they are practically all of them American citizens, yet at heart they are Scottish, with the old pride in the race, and the undying sentiment for the land of their fathers. Five representatives from An Comunn went on board the Anchor liner *Caledonia* at Belfast, as a gesture of greeting, to welcome the arrival of the large company from the other side. The representatives were Dr. Ross, President, and Mrs. Ross; Mr. Shaw, Secretary; Mrs. Colquhoun, member of Executive, and Mr. Hector Macdougall, member of Executive. All these were guests of the Anchor Line. An opportunity was given of welcoming the Clans in formal speeches. Badges of honorary membership were bestowed by the chief on each of the members of the Deputation of Welcome.



THE FOURTH GENERATION.

A recent number of the *Halifax Herald* (Nova Scotia) contains an obituary notice which is remarkable as indicating the loyalty with which Highlanders cling to the Gaelic throughout the generations since their fathers left these shores. Mr. Lauchlan Mackinnon of Glace Bay, Cape Breton, and his wife, both passed away within a few days of each other. They were greatly esteemed by a wide circle of Gaelic friends. The feature that impressed us especially in connection with the death of this respected couple is that the funeral services were conducted entirely in the Gaelic language. It is now over a hundred years since their forebears emigrated to Cape Breton; and throughout all those years the old speech must have been the speech of the home and hearth, even to the fourth generation. For the language of the Gael must hold the first place still in the hearts of the sons who survive, since they choose to have it in the solemn hour of parting with their parents. This instance may well bring home to us in the old country the tenacity of our speech across the Atlantic.

DONNCHADH BÀN, 1724-1812.

Oraid ghoirid a chaidh liubhairt "Oidheche
Dhonnchaidh Bhàn" do mheur a'
Chomuinn anns an Oban Latharnach.

Le M. D. MIC CUINN.

Ann an *Coire Cheathaich* bho thoiseach gu
deireadh tha na rann a' ruith cho còlmhor,
min, agus tha na dealbhan tha am bard a'
toirt far comhair cho briagh is gu 'm bheil an
inntinn air a lionadh le sòlas a' beachdachadh
orra.

"Tha bradan tarr-gheal s' a' choire gharbhlaich,
Tha tighinn o'n fhairge bu ghailbheach tonn,
Le luinneis mheannnach ag ceapadh mheanbh-
chuileag
Gu neo-chearbach le cham-ghob crom."

Is a ris :

"S a' mhaduinn chiuin-ghil an am dhomh
dùsgadh
Aig bun na sthice b'e 'n sùgradh leam ;
A' chearc le sgùcan a' gabhail tùchain,
'S an coileach cùrteil a' dùrdail crom,
An dreathan sùrdail, s a ribheid chiuil aig'
A' cur nan smuid dheth gu lùthor binn ;"

Ach chan fhaod mi leudachadh na's fhaide air
so. 'S ann aig an am so bha e giulan Nic
Còiseam agus a rinn e an t-oran *Ho ro mo
chuid chuideachd* thu anns a bheil e ag ain-
meachadh mar an ceudna mòran de na h-àitean
a bha e a' tadhal—Beinn a' Chaisteil, Beinn nan
Caorach, Meall a' Bhuiridh, agus mòran eile.
Rinn e cuideachd *Chunna mi 'n damh donn 's
na h-eildean* mar thuirt e fhein e air *La seacharan
Seilge*. Bha an tigh aige dluth air Bad Odhar
agus a reir beul-aithris 's ann aig an am so a
phòs e "Mairi Bhan Og," Mairi Nic an t-Saoir
nighean a' bharain. Bha iad de 'n aon chineadh,
bha iad bàn le cheile agus 'nan nàdur cha robh
iad eu-coltach ri cheile. Mhol am Bard Màiri
ann an trì òrain is b'airidh i air sin. Chan eil
òran-gaol 's a' chànan againn na 's grinne na
"Mairi Bhàn Og." Shuidhich e "lion air
fior-uisg tana" is bu toilichte bha e nuair thug
e air tìr a' "ghealag."

"Bi coimeas mo cheud mhna reul na maidne,
Mo cheile-cadail 's mi'm shuain."

Tha e coltach gu 'n robh athair Màiri an inbhe
saoghalta beagan na b'airde na 'm Bard. Bha
e na bhaillidh-fearainn is bha tigh-òsda beag
aige far am bheil tigh-òsda Inbhir-Orain an diugh.
Bha car de dh'eagal air Donnchadh gun diùltadh
e Mairi a thoirt dha. Anns an oran "A Mhairi
Bhan gur barrail thu," tha e ag ràdh—

"'S e 'm fàth gu 'm biodh tu talach orm
Gur ro-bheag leat mo stòras ;
Bha dà-rud-dheug a' tarruing uam
'Na thional mi de phòsan.
Bhiodh òl is féisd is banais ann,
Bha ceòl is beus is ceannaichean,
'N fhéill 's na gibhtean leannanachd,
An amaideach 's an òige."

Mar tha fhios aig na h-uile fhuair e Màiri is
"crodh-laoigh a' bharain 'na deigh." Dh'fhalbh
tinneas na h-inntinne agus is iomadh la sona
chuir iad seachad le cheile. Cha robh an cuid
de 'n t-saoghal mór ach cha robh riamh
"drannad-teallaich" eatorra agus ma bha
Donnchadh car socharach bha Mairi glic,
deanadach.

"'S e b'fhasan leat riamh bhi ciallach, banail.
Ri gnìomh 's ri ceanal mna-uaisl' ;
Gu pàirteach, bàidheil, blàth, gun choire,
Gun ghìomh, gun ghainne, gun chruas,"

Agus a ris :

"Cha mhiosa do lamh 's tu laimh ri coinnil,
N'an seomar soilleir ri grein,
A' fuaigheal 's a' faitheam bhann is phionar,
An am chur grinneis air ghreis."

Thog iad teaghlach mór. Phòs te de na h-
igheannan an Lìghiche MacNeachdainn ann
an Cill-Fhinn agus te eile Joseph Hutcheson
aig an robh bàtaichean a' seoladh air feadh
nan eilean an Iar. Saoil sibh an ann bhuaithe
a shìolaich Hutcheson a bha cho ainmeil 'nar
measg fhein ? Tha siolam nan nigheannan so
beo fhathast.

Bha Morair Bhraid-Albann 'na charaid le
leth math do 'n Bhàrd ach is docha gun do
chuir Iarla Earraghaidheil a shùil anns an
fhorsair ainmeil bh'aig a' Mhorair, co dhiubh
dh'fhàg Donnchadh Beinn-Dorain is Coire
Cheathaich agus bha e leis an Iarla a'
buachailleachd nam fadh ceann shuas Ghlinn
Eite air Beinn Starabh agus air a' Bhuachaille.
Ach bha caochladh a' tarruing dluth air laithean
sona a' Bhàird.

Bha na caoraich cheann-riabhaich a' cur nam
fiadh air chùl agus dh'fhalbh an t-sealg mar a
chleachd Donnchadh Bàn is na glomanaich bha
comhla ris. Bha gràin aig Donnchadh air na
caoraich. Ann an "Oran nam Balgairean"
tha e ag ràdh—

"Mo bheannachd aig na balgairean,
A chionn bhi sealg nan caorach.
An iad na caoraich cheann-riabhaich,
Rinn aihmreith feadh an t-saoghail ?
Am fearann a chur fàs oirnn
'S am màl a chur an daoiread.
Chan fhaigh gille tuarasdail,
Ach buachaille nan caorach."

Agus ann an “Cead Deireannach nam Beann,”
tha e ag radh gu muladach brònach—

“‘S a’ bheinn a’s beag a shaoil mi
Gu ’n deanadh ise caochladh;
O ’n tha i nis fo chaoirich
’S ann thug an saoghal car asam.”

Bha aon chaora a mhol e, “A chaora a fhuair
mi o Shiusaidh.” Cha robh buaidh nach robh
air a’ chaora so—

“Cha robh leithid chun an eadraidh
Am fad as freagradh do Mhac Caillein.”

Tha e ag ainmeachadh ach beag a h-uile baile-
fearainn bha ’san dùthaich mu ’n cuairt anns
an oran àbhachdach so is a’ moladh nam ban
fialaidh a rinn cobhair air ’n a eiginn. Is math
as fhiach an luinneag aotrom ghasda, so a
leughadh.

Chan eil cinnt cuin’ a dh’fhàg am Bard Tir
nam Beann agus a chaidh e do Dhun-Eideann
ach chaidh a’ cheud chlo-bhualadh de na
h-orain a dheanamh anns a’ bhliadhna 1768
agus chan eil ceist nach tug e cùl ri Nic Coiseam
roimhe sin agus gun robh Seònaid aige ’na
achlais.

“Leig mi dhìom Nic Coiseam ged tha i maireann;
Is leig mi na daimh chrocach an taobh bha ’n
aire;
Is thaobh mi ris an og mhnai, ’s ann leam
nach aithreach
Chan eil mi gun stòras o’n phòs mi ’n
ainnir.”

Tha fhios againn gun robh e fad sé bliadhna
anns an reiseamaid a thog Iarla Bhraid-Albann
(Breadalbane Fencibles) 1793-1799 agus gun
do thill e do “Gheard a’ Bhaile” ’nuair a
chaidh na “Fencibles” a chur ma sgaoil agus
gu’n robh e sin gu 1806.

(*Ri Leantainn.*)

EASA NIAGARA.

I.

Mór eas nan uisgeachan borb,
Sior bhruchdadh le toirm a nuas
Thar bhearradh nan ard chreaga coirbt’
An dian neart ’san onfhada a luaiths.’
C’ aite fo aghaidh na gréine
Am faicear sealladh da reir ri luaidh?
Tuil allamhara garbh shruth tha ’g éirigh
A doimhneachdan Erie shuas.

II.

Cha’n ’eil m’ anam gun athailt ’nad làthair,
Ged tha t’ ailleachd a’ taladh nan sìl.
Co bheir coimeas do chumhachd an Ard-Thi
A dhealbh Niagara bho thùs?

‘Dé an duine ann an glaic cumhachd naduir
Ach mar shop air bheag stàth agus lùth
‘Ga ghrad sguabadh gu bile na sgairneach
Le ruais na tuil laidir ri chèll?

III.

Glamair farsuinn an cumadh crudh iarainn
Abhuinn lionta, cas fiadhaich ’ga leum
Na h-aon chaoir-gheal bho mullach gu h-ìochdar
A’ smuideadh a sion-chath do ’n speur.
B’e sin slugan na h-iargalt chianail,
Na gairich ni ’d lionadh le geilt
‘San linne gu h-ìosal ’ga riasladh
‘S ’ga maistreadh fo liath chop troimh chèll.

IV.

Cluinnear thar astar a nuallan
Tha ’g éirigh bho bhuaireas nan dùl,
Trom shlachdraich na sruthan tha uamhalt
Cur a’ bhùirn air fuar ghoil gu ghrunn’d.
Cha b’ iognadh an t-Inneanach daicheil
Bhi cràbhach a’ lùbadh a’ ghùn;
Tagradh deagh-ghean an spioraid bhi lamh ris
‘Ga aiseag gu sàbhailte a null.

V.

B’ ait leam amharc fad moch-thrath na maidne
Ged bhodhradh mo chlaigeann le fhuaim,
‘S grian a’ chéitein ag éirigh le lannair,
Dusgadh neamh agus talamh gu snuadh;
Bu ghile na sneachda na gailinn,
A min shad ’ga fhrasadh mu ’n cuairt,
‘S ni bu mhotha bha dhomhsa na annas
Bogha-frois na lan mhaise mu bhruaich.

VI.

Ann an dubh dhorchra na h-oidhche
‘Nuair nach léir dhuit boillsig air gach taobh
Nochdar le inneal na soillse
A sgeimhealachd aoibhinn araon;
Aiteal de thaisbean as neamhaidhe
Chunnacas le leirsinn cloinn dhaoin.
‘Fhaicinn fo sheachd dathan loinnreach
An cridhe na duibhre ud sgaoilt.

VII.

Ceann feadhna nan garg allt aillbhinn,
Tha aibheiseach, ainmic, an glòir,
‘Toirt dubhlan do theanga ’s mac-meanmain
Chuir uile an seanachas air dòigh;
Nach gailbheach a chaonnag a’ taomadh
Thar amaraichean craosach a bheoil,
‘S braon chathadh ’ga dhalladh tighinn dluth
Air smuid-sheithach “Maighdean A’ Cheò.”

TORMAD DOMHNULLACH.

Princeville, Ontario.

THE CELTIC CONGRESS.

By HECTOR MACDOUGALL.

The Celtic Congress, held in the capital of the Irish Free State, was favoured with splendid weather; but warm as the weather was, the warmth of the hospitality extended to the overseas delegates by the Irish Gaels even exceeded it. I was there, and I know it! *Dàine suairce, ceannalta!*

The party which attended from Scotland was one of the largest which attended any of the Congresses yet held outwith our own country. The party included the following: The Rev. Dr. Neil Ross, president of An Comunn, and Mrs. Ross; the Rev. Dr. George Calder, Celtic lecturer, Glasgow University; Mr. John Cameron, LL.B., secretary for the Scottish Section; Mr. Charles Campbell, president of the Gaelic Society, and Mrs. Campbell; the Rev. John MacKechnie and Mrs. MacKechnie; the Rev. David Duncan; Captain James K. R. Doak (Inverness Gaelic Society); Mrs. Barron and Miss Rhoda Dingwall (Ceilidh nan Gaidheal); Misses Annie and Christina MacLeod, Stornoway; Miss Margaret MacDonald, Harris; the Rev. Malcolm MacLean, Miss Mary C. MacColl, Mr. Alexander Nicolson, Messrs. Angus and William Mathieson, Mr. James C. Watson, Miss Augusta Lamont (of Knockdow), Mrs. Iain Campbell (of Airds), Mr. Hector MacDougall, Mr. Hector MacIver, and several others not attached to the official party, and who were on holidays in Ireland or in residence there.

Mr de Valera was in attendance at the actual opening of the Congress on Monday, 16th July, and gave a special welcome to all the overseas delegates. Speaking first in Gaelic, he wished the Congress God-speed. He referred to the determination of the Free State Government to do all in its power to encourage the Gaelic language and make it ultimately the official tongue of the State. Their language was for long proscribed, he said, and during a period of exceptional material progress throughout the world at large, their own tongue was virtually banished from their schools and seats of learning. Special efforts were consequently needed to bring the language into line with the requirements of the age, and it was well for them that in this they had

an example from some at least of their brother Celts in other lands. He wanted, therefore, to assure the Congress that the Government was ready to give substantial financial aid towards the carrying out of any practical plan of co-operative research which might be thought out at this gathering. He trusted that there would be such a plan, and that the Congress would not dissolve until a permanent organisation had been formed to put it into effect.

This suggestion, which it now transpires amounts to a real offer, was later referred to at a business meeting of the Congress, and steps are being taken to think out the best lines to follow in this connection.

Dr. Douglas Hyde, in his presidential address, referred to the situation of the various Celtic countries in regard to the national language. The situation in Ireland and Wales gave them grounds for optimism, and he wished he could say the same thing about Scotland. In fact, he was unduly pessimistic about Scotland; but this atmosphere which had almost been created was certainly dispelled at a later stage by the Rev. Dr. Neil Ross, president of An Comunn, and Mr Charles Campbell, convener of the Propaganda Committee.

Dr. Hyde said that he feared Scotland was losing ground. The most hopeful sign seemed to be that there was an increasing number of adult learners who recognised the value of Gaelic. There has also now arisen a young Scottish Gaelic Text Society, for which some hopes were held. What was rapidly killing the Gaelic in Scotland, however, was the advent of the motor car, the motor bus, and the invention of wireless.

The Rev. Dr. Ross, in replying for Scotland, spoke in Gaelic and English. The fault with Scotland, he said, was the general indifference of the people themselves in regard to their national language, music, and culture. They could not say that they had any fault to find with the Government, for anything that they claimed in the way of facilities for teaching the language they got from Whitehall.

In the evening there was an official reception given in the University College, which was the headquarters of the Congress proceedings, and here also a concert of songs and music representative of all the Celtic nations was given. Mrs. Iain Campbell (of Airds), with harp, represented Scotland.

On Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. Neil Ross, who, as president, was one of the representatives of An Comunn, gave a very full and informative address on "The Language Movement in Scotland." He first spoke in Gaelic, and continuing his address proper in English, he said that the Gaels of Scotland are endeavouring to do what they can to stem the great tide that is working against them. He remarked on the great injustice that had been done to the Highlands by the Scottish Education Act of 1872, which wholly neglected Gaelic. When he himself went to school first he was floundering for a year or two without gaining much knowledge through a language of which he knew nothing whatever, and he was ten years of age before he could speak or write one grammatically correct sentence in English.

During the past century, he said, a great deal of Puritan theology was translated into Scottish Gaelic, and was in fact almost the only form of outside literature which had been placed at the disposal of the Gaels in their own tongue. The Puritans, as is so well known, set their faces against music and song, and Gaelic-speaking Highlanders commenced to believe that it was wrong even to listen to their own songs. That belief had a most injurious effect on Gaelic music and on the actual language associated with it.

An Comunn had now 170 branches, and the Gaelic language is taught in 312 schools throughout the country. It might thus be said that at least 10,000 persons are to-day studying Gaelic. The Gaels of Scotland, he again stated, encountered no trouble with the Government. Whitehall was willing to give them anything they asked in the way of providing facilities for teaching Gaelic in schools.

Several of the speakers who afterwards spoke on this subject, both Scots and Irish, used Gaelic as the medium of at least part of their remarks.

Other papers read in the course of the day included one on "Aglach Vannin" (The Youth Movement in Man) by Mrs. Percy Kelly, and one on Folk Music with Illustrations by Miss Mona Douglas (Man), Mr. R. Franklin (Ireland) and Prof. Mary Williams (Wales). Mrs. Iain Campbell (of Airds) presided over this meeting. In the afternoon a garden party was given by Mr. Justice Meredith and Mrs. Meredith in the Zoological Gardens, Phoenix Park.

—*Stornoway Gazette.*

FEILL NAN DEALBH-CHLUICHEAN ANN AN UIDHIST-A-TUATH.

Thigeadh e do 'n Chomunn Ghàidhealach a bhi anabarrach riaraichte, ni is cinnteach a tha iad, leis an obair ro-shonraichte a rinn am Fear-Deilbhe Mghr. Domh'ull Mac Phàil ann an Uidhist-a-Tuath nuair a rinn e dòigh air buidhnean-cluiche a chur air bonn anns an eilean sin a chum a bhi a' nochdadh dhealb-chluichean ann an Gàidhlig. Fhuair e mach ni a dh'fhaodas a bhi 'na dhìon na 'na chuideachadh mór do aobhar na Gàidhlig anns na ceannan sin anns am bheil i fhathast air a labhairt gu coimhlionta 's far am biodh e 'na chall do-leasachail na'm faigheadh beud 'g a h-ionnsuidh. Fhuair e mach ged is romhath ceòl is cèilidhean 'nan àitean fhein gu bheil foghlum is fearas-chuideachd a bharraichd orra sin a dhìth air a' ghinealach a th'ann 's gu bheil na dealbh-chluichean a' gealltainn na toileachasan teagasgail sin a thoirt dhoibh agus is ann do na maighistirean sgoile a dhleas an tomhas mór de 'n bhuidheachas. Tha comunn dhiubh a nis ann an Uidhist a chur aghartais air an aobhar ùr so agus b'e Runaire na Feille so a chumadh Mghr. D. Mac Phail, Maighister sgoile Shollais.

B'iad na cluichean a chaidh a nochdadh ré laithean na Fèille—bho'n 3mh gus an 6mh de'n Iuchar an Loch nam Madadh—"Airgiod Sìusaidd," le M. A. Nic Fhionghainn an Sollas—"Am fear a chail a Ghàidhlig," le Iain Mac Cormaig; anns a' Bhàile-shear—"Am fear a chail a Ghàidhlig"; an Cladach-Chircebost—"Suiridhe Raoghail Mhaol," le D. Mac na Ceardadh; an Tigh Ghearraidh—"Beitidh," le M. A. Nic Fhionghainn.

Bha Luchd-Comhairle na Feille ro-fhortanach anns a bhrosnachadh chiatach a thugadh dhoibh 'nan obair le Comunn Uidhist agus Bharraidh ann an Glaschu a chuir thuca le laimh rùnaire an comuinn—Mghr. Murchadh Domhnallach, cupan eireachdail airgid gu bhi 'na chomharradh-bhuaidhe ann an gleidheadh na buidhne a gheibheadh a' cheud àite anns a' cho-fharpuis gu an coisneadh buidheann eile e. Bha iad mar an ceudna fo mhór chomaine do Mhr. Alasdair Mac Fhearghuis, Clachan Loch-Ephort, airson cupan maiseach airgid a thiodhlaic e dhoibh gu bhi air a mheas mar an dara duais gach bliadhna. Tuigear bhuaith so uile gu bheil Fèill nan Dealbh-chluichean ri bhi 'na Feill bhliadhnail anns an Eilean-Fhada.

Chruinnich gach sluagh-baile gu sunndach a dh'ionnsuidh na dealbh-chluiche a bha 'n

am baile fhein, is dh'aithnichte gu furasda gu robh spiorad na co-fharpais gu math dian 'n am measg. Is air feasgar Di-haoine na cuirme bha talla a' chruinneachaidh loma lan de shluagh as gach cearn de 'n eilean.

B'iad na buidhnean a choisinn a' cheud dà àite anns a' cho-fharpais buidheann Loch-nam-Madadh agus buidheann Chladach-Chirceobost. Bha iad sin le chéile sonraichte comasach arao 'ann am briathran 's an cluich, agus thaitinn iad a rithist gu h-anabarrach ris na bha lathair aig a' chuirn mhóir air feasgar Di-haoine. Cha robh na buidhnean-cluiche eile ro-fhad air dheireadh orrasan a fhuair na duaisean; is ann bha e miorbhuileach cho math 's a rinn iad uile nuair a thugear nach robh fear-earalachaidh sgileil air cluichean air an ceann, ni a tha uil' fheumail eadhon far an fhearr an luchd-cluich; ach rinn na buidhnean air fad an atb rud a b'fhearr air an son fhein; thagh iad gu cùramach, tha e coltach, na pearsachan a b'fhearr a fhreagradh eadar bhòthaig is inntinn air na pàirtean a bha ri 'n gabhail agus mar sin bha na cluichean air an cur an cèill le tomhas de nàdurachd a bha gu math taitneach. Bha aig buidhnean Loch-nam-Madadh agus Chladach-Chirceobost gu ro-shonraichte pearsachan-cluiche a bha uile gu léir freagarrach airson a cuid dhreuchdan fa leth 's bu ro-mhath a choisinn iad sin gach urram a fhuair iad, Ma leanas na buidhnean eile an eisimpleir san anns gach ni, 's ma ghabhas iad gach comhairle cuideachail a thugadh dhòibh bu chòir gu 'm biodh sàr dhealbhccluichean ri 'm faicinn ann an Uidhist an ath-bhlidhna.

Is e'm feabhas mór a bh'air dealbh-chluichean Uidhist seach orra-san a chithear 'sa chluinnear air Galldachd ionannachd na Gàidhlig a chluinnt bho'n luchd-cluich gu léir. 'S bi sin cuideachd a cheart Ghàidhlig a bh' aig an luchd éisdeachd uile 's faodar a bhi cinnteach gur h-i a bu tlachdmhora laigheadh air an cluasan. Tha chùis uile gu léir air atharrachadh mu dheas far am bi ach gann a h-uile seorsa Gàidhlig am measg an luchd cluich 's chan e mhaoin sin ach am measg na bhios 'g an coimhead. Chan urrainn nach bi bhuil 's a chion sin uile air an dealbh-chluich. Bha buaidh eile air na cluichean ann an Uidhist, agus b'e sin gu'm bu choma co sgriobh na cluichean no co as a bha Ghàidhlig a bh'annta bha gach facal a chaidh a ràdh air a labhairt ann an deagh Ghaidhlig thuathach gun atharrachadh sam bith a dheanamh air briathran an leabhair. Tachraidh a cheart shamhail sin 's cinnteach anns gach àite a tha fìor Ghàidhealach 's anns an nochdar na cluichean. Creidear gu 'm

faod buannachd mhòr tighinn do 'n Ghaidhlig troimh an ni so, oir cleachdaidh e na Gaidheil ann an atharrachadh àitean ann a bhi a' tuigsinn 's a' deanamh a cuid fhein de ghnàthsancainnte cach a chéile.

Dhearbh Féil nan dealbh-chluichean ann an Uidhist gu bheil deadh chomasan cluiche is riochdachaidh nàdurra gu leòr do 'n Ghàidheal ged is beag a fhuair e riamh de chead no de chothrom air a thalantan anns an ealdhain sin a chuir an cèill gus a so. Dhearbhadh mar an ceudna nach ann idir air Galldachd as dòcha dealbh chluichean Gàidhlig a th'ginn gu ìre cheirt ach anns na h-eileanan 's ann am beagan àitean air Tìr-mòr far am bheil an Gàidheal 's a' chanain le chéile pailt. Gidheadh cha bhi e comasach eadhon anns na h-àitean sin airson greise fhathast dealbh chluichean samhachail no eachdruidheach a chuir am follais oir dh'iarradh an leithidean sin de chluichean sgil mhòr agus barrachd na tha ri sheachnadh anns na làithean a th' ann de airgid airson éididhean is dheisealachdan freagarrach eile a cheannach.

Chan eil am fear-cluiche Gàidhlig fhathast ach aig toiseach a thòiseachaidh agus is fheudar gu 'm foghainn iad dha aig an àm cluichean nach iarr ach ullachadh simplidh mu 'n chlar-cluiche agus éideadh dha fhein a bhios furasda gu leòr dha fhaotainn; anns an ealdhain so tha cliù a' Ghaidheil a' laigh air thòiseach air, chan 'eil seann chleachdadh 'na dhùthchas fhein no beul aithris sam bith a' toirt chomhairlean air a thaobh mar bu chòir dha an ealdhain so a tha ùr dha a ghabhail thuige 's a cur gu feum, ach faodar, o 'n a dh'fheumar, sin fhàgail gu dòchasach an earbsa ri aomadh nàdurra inntinn a' Ghàidheil fhein, oir chan 'eil ni de 'n t-seòrsa ris an do ghabh e gu toileach riamh air nach do chuir e loinn ùr le thogail gu inbhe ghrinn agus chluithich. Rinn e éideadh dùthchail ainmeil; rinn e phìob-seinn 'na pìob-mhòir, 's rinn e a ceòl 'na cheol-mòr; chuir e an dannsadh air corra-bìod a' ghrinneis 's rinn e eadhon a mhith cheòl shimplidh fhein miaghail le luchd-ciùil 'na dùthcha. Co, ma seadh, a their nach faod gu 'n cuir e àird air ealdhain na dealbh-chluich a bhios a reir buadhan sonraichte a dhùthchasachd fhein. Faigneadh e gu dearbh, gach fìorachadh a tha ri fhaotainn bhuathasan do 'm bheil an ealdhain so na seann chuis-foghlum ach thoirleadh e dhachaidh gach eolas a gheibh e mar sin gu dùthchasachd a chridhe Ghàidhealaich fhein, agus an sin nuair a thaisbeanas e a làn chomasan anns an dealbh chluich biodh iad sin aithnichte leis na h-uile mar chomasan a tha grinn agus Gaidhealach. Bidh iarraidh

mhór air dealbh chluichean ùra freagarrach an deidh so agus tha dòchas gu'n clò-bhuaillear uibhir dhiubh sin 's a bhios feumail. Rachadh luchd-sgrìobhaidh chluichean Gàidhlig 'n an uidheam.

Geallam gu 'm faigh an neach leis am miann dealbh chluichean fhaicinn aig am feabhas a làn thoileachadh ma theid e do na h-Uidhistean an ath-bhladhna aig am na Féille.

FEAR NA BRATAICH.

BOOK REVIEW.

Orain agus Luinneagan Gàidhlig le Màiri nighean Alasdair Ruaidh. Edited with Introduction, Translation, Notes, etc., by J. Carmichael Watson. 155 + xxxiv. pp. Blackie & Sons, Ltd. Price, 4/6.

This is the first edition of the famous poetess of Harris and Skye. It would be a hopeful day for Gaelic in Scotland if a dozen of our leading Gaelic poets were edited and published after this manner. The volume contains all the poems of Mary MacLeod that have survived. The text is rendered with absolute correctness. It is an example of accurate scholarship. This is what is required, both for the language itself, and for those who study it. The introduction sets forth in a clear English style the known biographical facts, together with some new things which the editor has culled from living tradition. It also deals with the change which took place in the form of Gaelic poetry, the transition from the classic to the romantic form. But it shows at the same time that although the poetess followed the new form, she adhered to the thought and subject matter of the older bards. The editor proves by several illustrations how the same thought—the prowess, wisdom, and beauty; the hospitality, generosity, and noble descent of the subject of her song, often lies behind her simple and charming language and the stately and sonorous diction of the schools.

A subtle analysis of the poetic quality arrives at the sound conclusion that the songs are lyrical. "She delights in manly vigour and beauty, in prowess in war and hunt, in singing of festivity and of music. It is highly important to remember that her songs were meant not to be printed but to be sung. We are to approach her with the ear and the heart, and not attempt to judge her poetry as if it were meant to appeal to the intellect." There is an English translation of all the poems, the Gaelic on the even pages to the left, and the English on the odd pages to the right, facing each other. The English rendering is not in verse, but in simple prose form which, though simple and strictly literal, has yet caught the grace and ease of Butcher and Lang's translation of a work of Homer. The English rendering will be a revelation to the reader who is as yet unable to master the original Gaelic. But the quality and flow of the translation will encourage the reader to pay attention to the original. The translator has succeeded in a remarkable degree in conveying the glow and fire of the poetess. The notes are sufficiently full. They are historical and literary, explaining references in the poems. The vocabulary is carefully prepared. The size, price, and general finish of the book are all suitable for the requirements of the student and the general reader. Every Gael should possess a copy.

IAN GARBH MAC 'ILLE CHALUIM.

There still seems to be a doubt as to the author of the beautiful lament, "Mi am shuidh air an fhaoidhlinn, gun fhaolite, gun fhuaran," for this celebrated hero, some attributing it to Mary Macleod, some to his sister. The following verse, which, evidently, is not widely known, seems to settle the matter in favour of neither, but of his foster-mother:

"Tha do phiuthar gun bhràthair;
Tha do mhàthar gun mhac aic';
Do leannan gun cheile,
'S mi féin, 's mi gun dalta."

This verse, with others, the writer heard long ago with one of the best songsters in West Perthshire, as well as some less credible tales bearing on the hero's sad ending.

One says that this foster-mother, who was particularly attached to him, fearing that owing to his reckless seamanship he would some day be lost, resorted, having some occult powers, to a harmless way of scaring him when at sea. In the act of curdling milk in a large wooden dish (miosar), having the scalloped shell with which she measured the rennet in the palm of her hand, she placed this, face upwards, on the surface of the milk. As she tilted this from side to side, Ian Garbh's boat, or birlinn, was supposed to do likewise. Alas! she unwittingly allowed her hand with the shell to get submerged, and at that moment Ian Garbh with his boat and friends got submerged also. Hence the pathos of her lament.

Another, that some ominous bird, raven or crow (a bharadh—his phantom), sat on the gunwale of his birlinn and could not be frightened away, whereupon, in anger, he smote it with his sword, and with such force that he cut through the gunwale and several of the planks, letting the waves rush in and swamp them all.

A further one, that on this occasion he swam to the shore and clung to a rock, impossible of ascent, but with such a grip that when the waves tore the body away his right hand still clung to the rock. The lines, "D'fhaotainn bait' air a' charraig," and "'S e do ghuaisinn bha laidir, ged a sharuich a' muir thu," may have some reference to this.

F. M.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Extraordinary Meeting of the Executive Council was held in Stirling on Friday, 6th July. The president, Dr. Neil Ross, C.B.E., was in the chair, and the following members were present:—Mrs. Barron, Glasgow; Charles Campbell, M.B.E., Glasgow; Capt. George I. Campbell of Succoth; Sheriff J. MacMaster Campbell, C.B.E., Campbeltown; Mrs. J. R. Colquhoun, Glasgow; Mrs. S. C. B. Edgar, Greenock; Alexander Fraser, Bishopton; Col. Greenhill Gardyne of Glenforsa; Niall O. Kennedy, Glasgow; Miss May MacArthur, Glasgow; Duncan MacCallum, Comunn Gaidhealach Wellington; Hugh MacCorqudale, Glasgow; Roderick MacDonald, Dundee; Hector MacDougall, Glasgow; Gilbert MacIntyre, Killin; John MacIntyre, Glasgow; Col. F. MacLennan, Aberdeen; Malcolm MacLeod, Glasgow; George E. Marjoribanks, Sonachan; Lord James Stewart Murray, Ballinluig; Neil Orr, F.E.I.S., Edinburgh; Donald Scott, Perth; A. M. Sweet, Skelmorlie; The Lady Helen Tod, Blair Atholl; Miss Millar Weir, Alexandria. Attending — Robert Macfarlane, C.A., treasurer; Neil Shaw, General Secretary; and Hugh MacPhee, assistant to the secretary.

The chairman extended congratulations to Mrs. Burney Campbell of Ormidale, a former president of Ann Comunn, on the inclusion of her name in the King's Birthday Honours List, and to Colonel Cameron of Lochiel on the fact that he was the first Highland chief and the first commoner to be made a Knight of the Thistle. Sympathetic reference was made to the death of Col. John Campbell, Kineraig, a warm supporter of An Comunn in the Badenoch district.

The Minute of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The treasurer read a Minute of meeting of the Finance Committee. The committee reported a record surplus of £876, brought about by the splendid success of the Glasgow Mod. The reserve fund now amounts to £1256.

Gratification was expressed at the action of Lord and Lady Londonderry in undertaking to support in London Mr. Duncan Morrison, Stornoway, who at present held An Comunn's music scholarship, enabling him to study at the Scottish Academy of Music, Glasgow, so that he might complete his tuition by first-class teachers.

Sheriff MacMaster Campbell, Campbeltown, said he looked forward to the time

when Duncan Morrison would be able to show the world that the Highlands, in spite of many impediments, had preserved its wonderful music to the extent that it could be developed into a music of a definitely classical sort.

The accounts and reports for year ending 31st May, were considered, and approved on the motion of the convener, Mr. Alexander Fraser.

A Minute of meeting of the Education Committee was read. Arrangements had been completed for the opening of the Summer School at Arisaig. The B.B.C. had been written to and thanked for the series of Gaelic lessons which had been given over the wireless, and the hope expressed that these would be continued. The Minute was adopted on the motion of Mr. Neil Orr.

A Minute of meeting of the Publication Committee was read. The committee reported that a second edition of *An Dileab* had now been issued, and that the Gaelic translation of the play, "The Glen is Mine," would be on the market on an early date.

The committee recommended that, subject to satisfactory arrangements being made with Mr. Donald MacDonald, Eriskay, as to copyright, etc., An Comunn should publish the series of unpublished Gaelic tales which he has collected. The committee further recommended that a grant of £10 be made to Mr. MacDonald to enable him to proceed to South Uist this summer to make a further collection. The Minute was adopted on the motion of the convener, Mr. Malcolm MacLeod.

A Minute of meeting of the Propaganda Committee was read. The committee recommended that at least 50 per cent. of the members of Senior Rural Choirs competing at Provincial Mods must be able to speak the Gaelic language, or give proof of having recently attended, with reasonable regularity, a Gaelic class should one be held in the district.

Captain Campbell of Succoth reported on the work of the Scottish Community Drama League in Argyll, and he suggested that the League should be asked whether Gaelic plays would be acceptable for the drama competitions. It was agreed that the General Secretary should write in terms of the suggestion. The minute was adopted on the motion of the convener, Mr. Charles Campbell.

A Minute of meeting of Art and Industry Committee was read. With the intention of inducing a measure of co-operation on behalf of the arts and crafts of the Highlands, the Art and Industry Committee wrote to the Scottish National Development

Council suggesting that An Comunn might be represented on any body appointed in connection with Scottish rural industries.

In reply, it was explained that the Executive Committee of the Development Council were making representations to the Department of Agriculture and the Scottish Office that a rural industries organisation committee should be set up in Scotland. The hope was expressed that if it was decided to form such a body a representative from An Comunn would be included.

The Minute was adopted on the motion of Captain Campbell of Succoth.

A Minute of meeting of the Mod and Music Committee was read. It was reported that Mrs. Chevalier Parker was offering two prizes for the best setting of a Gaelic melody, in an old mode, for the Clarsach. The offer was accepted with thanks. The committee reported that a deputation from the Oban and Lorn Association had been in attendance requesting that the competition for their Commemoration Medal be removed from the Gold Medal series. The committee, after consideration, agreed to recommend that this request be granted, and that a separate competition be instituted for the Gold Medals. The Minute was adopted on the motion of the convener, Mr. Malcolm MacLeod.

Three Minutes of meetings of Clann an Fhraoich were read, and Mr. George E. Marjoribanks, the Convener, moved their adoption.

The part of the Minute recommending that Comunn na h-Oigridh shall be the chief duty of the General Secretary and the Northern Organiser when engaged in the Highlands during the coming session, or until Comunn na h-Oigridh is firmly established, gave rise to some discussion. It was finally agreed to modify the recommendation to the effect that the work of Comunn na h-Oigridh shall be among the chief duties of the General Secretary and the Northern Organiser during the coming session, or until the new movement is firmly established.

The Advisory Committee reported that they had appointed the president and Mr. Hector MacDougall to represent An Comunn at the Celtic Congress in Dublin.

Nominations were received for the offices of president, one vice-president, and eleven members of the Executive Council.

Notices were given of the following motions for consideration at the Annual Meeting:—

By Mr. A. M. MacLachlainn—"Gum bitheadh e air earbsa do 'n Ard Chomhairle

beachdachadh air Riaghailt 54: agus cunntas a thoirt m'a dheidhinn do 'n ath choinneimh bhliadhna; am bitheadh e iomchuidh a h-atharrachadh, agus/no òrdugh a thoirt do fhear-na-cathrach mu a mineachadh."

By Mr. Donald MacDonald—"That a Northern and a Southern Sub-Committee of the Education Committee be appointed."

By Sir Alexander N. MacEwen—"That a committee be appointed to consider the whole question of Gaelic teaching in the Schools."

By Mr. Charles Campbell—"That Rule 12 be amended by the addition of the following words after the word "members" in the fifth line: 'who must be a member of the Association.'"

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

OBAN MOD DONATIONS.

Previously acknowledged	...	...	£426	1	1
Received at Head Office:—					
Glasgow Skye Association	...	...	2	2	0
Mrs. E. C. Ryan, Roybridge	...	...	5	5	0
Dr. D. M. R. Crichton, Glasgow	...	...	0	5	0
Mrs. MacNaughton of Ardshearnanbeg	...	...	2	2	0
Miss E. L. O. Taylor, Dunblane	...	...	1	1	0
Mrs. Muriel E. Maitland Stockwell	...	...	3	3	0
Neil Cameron, Esq., Sunderland	...	...	2	2	0
Paisley Highlanders' Association	...	...	3	3	0
Angus MacDonald, Esq., Taynuilt	...	...	1	1	0
Mrs. MacCord, Rothesay	...	...	0	10	0
Received at Oban:—					
Local Ceilidh Committee, Corpach	...	...	2	0	0
H. F. Carmichael, Esq., Worthing	...	...	2	2	0
Dundee Highland Society	...	...	4	4	0
James F. Anton, Esq., Monikie	...	...	0	7	6
Proceeds of Sale of Work at Oban	...	...	105	19	4
Glenorchy Branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach	...	...	5	5	0
Aberfeldy Branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach	...	...	5	0	0
Proceeds of Shinty Match, Oban	...	...	10	0	0
Camanachd v. Spean Bridge, at Oban	...	...	2	0	0
Proceeds of Dance by Conbie United Football Club	...	...	2	0	0
Tobermory Branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach	...	...	5	0	0
Appin Branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach	...	...	2	0	0
Inverness Branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach	...	...	5	0	0
Anonymous Donation from Wooler	...	...	0	5	0
Kenneth Cameron, Esq., J.P., Ullapool	...	...	1	1	0
Mrs. MacLachlan, Beinn Dorainn, made up as follows:—	...	...	£20	0	0
Rug and Socks	...	...	1	0	0
Mr. MacCormick, Lis-	...	...	1	0	0
more	...	...	1	0	0
Mr. Walls, Stirling	...	...	1	0	0
Mr. W. Stewart, Glasgow	1	0	0
Thomlinson, Ltd.	0	10	0
A. Black, Taynuilt	0	10	0
A Friend, Glasgow	0	10	0

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£618 18 11

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

We are now able to give a note of the number of entries received for the forthcoming National Mod at Oban. The total of 1664, of which 1005 are in the Junior Section, constitutes a record. A gratifying feature is the large increase in the Junior Literary Competitions, for which 582 papers have been received. This figure surpasses last year's record entry in these classes by 59. A glance at the Senior entries shows that there are 25 aspirants for the bardic crown, while the winners of the Mod Gold Medals for solo singing will be decided from the total of 137 for the series of competitions governing these awards. In the Senior Solo Section, the Oban and Lorn Association's Commemoration Medal Competition heads the list with 68 names. The Rural Choir Competition still grows in popularity, and the entry of 16 is the highest yet received. Ten choirs have entered for the Lovat and Tullibardine Trophy, the premier choral competition at the Mod. It should be mentioned that the total entries now given do not include the Celtic Art Competitions, for which the closing date is 25th August.

* * *

Most of the competitors, if they have not already done so, will be busy preparing their songs, and, as a matter of guidance, we may mention that all written, spoken, and sung matter must be in the Gaelic language, and competitors using translations from the English or any other language in the literary and musical competitions, will be disqualified. There is also another matter to which we would like to direct the attention of competitors. In cases where they have the option of choosing their own songs, they must supply a copy, with an English synopsis, for the use of the adjudicator.

* * *

It is not anticipated that much difficulty will be experienced by visitors to the Mod in securing accommodation in Oban. The town is very well served with hotels and boarding-houses, but should any difficulty be experienced, Mr. John MacDonald, the local secretary, will be pleased to assist in the matter. His address is 92 George Street, Oban.

In connection with this year's Mod, it may be mentioned that the competitions will be held in the town that gave birth to the movement. An Commun was formed in Oban in 1891, and in the following year the first Mod was held. Oban continued to be the venue until 1895, when Glasgow was favoured, and since then other centres have been visited. The Mod gold medal competition was instituted in 1893, and the winners were Miss Mary Ann MacKechnie, Oban, and Mr. Kenneth D. MacKenzie, Glasgow. In the following year, Miss Margaret MacDonald, Glasgow, and Mr. Roderick MacLeod, Inverness, were the medallists. It was in 1903 that the Lovat and Tullibardine Trophy was presented with the Dundee Gaelic Musical Association as the winners. This shield was three times held jointly. This occurred in 1904, 1908, and 1912, and on two of these occasions the Stornoway Choir shared the honour with the Inverness and Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association Choirs. In 1905, the Inverness Select Gaelic Choir and the Oban Choir were the joint winners.

* * *

If, following the modern fashion in newspapers and we prepared a series of "Do you know" questions, we wonder how many would be able to tell us the number of choirs that competed in 1892 and their names. There were four, these being Oban, St. Columba, Ballachulish, and Glencoe Choirs. The story of An Commun's work since the institution of the movement is a most interesting one, and the splendid articles written on the subject by our ex-president, Sheriff J. MacMaster Campbell, C.B.E., one of the founders, should be read by all who desire to be informed of the early struggles and achievements of An Commun.

* * *

A recital of Hebridean songs is to be given by Miss Heloise Russell-Fergusson in Oban on 10th August, in aid of the National Mod funds. Miss Russell-Fergusson, who has travelled extensively in Europe, and who has recently returned from a tour in South Africa, where she established a reputation as an artist of understanding, is an accomplished player of the Clarsach. At each of the places visited, she sang before large audiences. This recital in Oban will provide an opportunity for friends at home

to hear her performances. We are indebted to her for this further expression of her interest in our work.

* * *

We would commend the book, *Highland Readings*, to our readers. This book contains a number of Highland sketches in prose and verse, many of them in a humorous vein, by Mr. D. M. MacKenzie, a native of Tain. This gentleman possesses a keen understanding of the character of the Gael, which he sets forth in a humorous and kindly manner, and no one who reads the book will fail to be amused by such pieces as "Mohogger" (Mo Thogair), "MacAllister Dances before the King," and "Robina." These are well known to concert-goers. This volume is nicely printed and modestly priced at 2/6. It is published by Messrs. Laidlaw & MacKenzie, 95-97 Holm Street, Glasgow.

CRAOBH-SGAOILEADH.

An Airde Tuath.

Air an 21mh/22mh la de 'n Og mhios bha am Fear-deilbhe a' frithealadh aig Mod Leodhais an Steornabhagh. Is e so Mòd is soirbheachaile a bha an Leodhais fhathast. Fhuair sinn 171 paipair litreachail bho na sgoilean, bha 213 de 'n Oigridh a' co-fharpais ann an Aithris, agus a bharrachd air sin uile, bha 90 balachan agus caileag a' seinn Oran. Sheas seachd buidheannan an "Co-fharpais na h-Uaisle." Chaidh a' chlànn a cheasnachadh gu ro-mhath ach neo-thaing nach robh iad deiseil le 'm freagairtean, gu h-àraidh, Lional. Choisinn a bhuidheann so a' cheud duais. Air an ath latha bha faisg air cead de na h-Inbhich a' farpais agus bha am feasgar ann mu 'n tainig crìoch air a h-uile rud a bh' ann. Aig na Cuirmean Cìthl (Oigridh agus Inbhich), bha an Talla loma-làn agus bha gach neach de 'n aon bheachd, gu 'm bheil aobhar a' Chomuinn air gabhail greim làidir an Leodhas. Dh'fhag Mgr. Mac Phàil Steornabhagh air oidhche Di-haoine agus fhrithheil e aig coinneimh de Luchd-Comhairle Mòd Caol-Loch-Aills' air feasgar Di-Sathuirne. Leugh an Rùnair iomradh air a' Mhòd mu dheireadh agus chaidh gabhail ris an iomradh Bheachdaich a' Chomhairle air àm a bhiodh freagarrach airson Mòd na h-ath bhliadhna agus b'e beachd na cuideachd gum biodh an 15mh la de 'n Og-mhios cumhaidh.

Moch Di-luain rinn am Fear-deilbhe air an Eilean Sgitheanach agus air an ath mhaduinn

bha Mòd an Eilein air ghleus. Bha cruinneachadh mòr de 'n Oigridh an làthair agus anns a' cheud Cho-fharpais (Aithris) bha naoi is da fhichead a sheas an deuchainn. Chaidh gach nì gu gasda ré an dà latha agus bha gach aon riarachte gu 'm be so Mòd cho ciatach 's a bha 's an Eilean fhathast. Choisinn a' bhuidheann a' Bearnasdail a' cheud duais an "Co-fharpais na h-Uaisle," airson grinneas agus tapachd, agus am fìor ealanta ann an labhairt na Gàidhlig. Aig an dà Chuirn Chiuil cha robh àite suidhe falamh agus a chionn gu 'n robh an t-sìde cho anabarrach briagh, bidh cuimhne aig an Oigridh ré iomadh là air a' Mhòd ud.

Air an dara la de 'n Inchair sheòl Mgr. Iain R. Mac Ille na Brataich agus am Fear-deilbhe do dh'Uibhist. Is e an t-uasal so a chaidh a thaghadh mar bhreitheamh air na "Dealbh-Chluichean" an Ceann a Tuath Uibhist. A chionn agus gum bheil Mgr. Mac Ille na Brataich 'dol a thoirt eachdraidh a chuairt so anns "A Ghaidheal" cha bhiodh e freagarrach mór an radh anns an litir so ach ceadaichear so a radh, gu 'n deachaidh gach nì gu soirbheachail agus gu 'm bheil an t-urram aig Uibhist toiseach-toiseachaidh a dheanamh le Dealbh-Chluichean ann an Gàidhlig mar Cho-fharpaisean fodh stiuradh a' Chomuinn Ghàidhealaich.

Chan 'eil Frith-Chomhairle na h-Airde Tuath riarachte gum bheil Gàidhlig air a teagasg anns gach sgoil an Cataibh, mar a dh'fhaodadh, se sin, far am bheil a' Ghàidhlig 'g a cleachdadh, ach tha e nis 'na aobhar-misnich innsadh gu 'm bheil naoi de 'n luchd-teagasg as an t-Siorrachd sin 'n am buill de Sgoil Ghaidhlig an Inbhnis, aig an àm so. Is e am Fear-Teagasg, Mgr. Uisdean Friseal, M.B.E., M.A., Gleann-Urchadan. Tha an Sgoil so fodh stiuradh an Ard-Fhoghlum agus is cinnteach gum bi an t-ionnsachadh a chum feum mòr do na Maighstearan agus na Bana-Maighstearan Sgoile. Tha ar taing aig gach aon a tha a' frithealadh anns an Sgoil so, a' cnuasachd gràmar na Gàidhlig, nuair a dh'fhaodadh iad a bhi air fòrlach còmhla ri càch.

Mu 'n teid mór an bhliadhnachan seachd bithidh muinntir Chataibh ag radh mu 'n deidhinn, "Mo bheannachd agaibh, is sibhe a shàbhail sinne o bhi 'n ar Goill buileach."

D. M. P.

COMMUN BADGES.

Members can now be supplied with Badges direct from Head Office; price 2/7½, post free.

LEWIS PROVINCIAL MOD.

The eleventh Lewis Provincial Mod was held in Stornoway on 21st and 22nd June. This was the most successful Mod of the series, and much of the credit is due to the work of An Comunn's teacher, Mr. John MacDonald. The local committee, who work unsparingly year after year, are to be complimented on the arrangements and for their genuine enthusiasm.

The adjudicators were:—Music—David T. Yacamini, Perth. Gaelic—Angus MacDonald, Tarbert, and Roderick MacKenzie, M.A., Back. Orals—Donald MacLeod, Breasclete; Robert MacKenzie, M.A., Marvig; James Thomson, M.A., Bayble; and Duncan MacDonald, Sandwick. Literary Works—A. L. MacDonald, H.M.I.S.; George Thomson, M.A., Glasgow; D. MacDonald, Sandwick; Miss J. A. MacKenzie, M.A., and A. Urquhart, M.A.

Mr. Angus MacDonald, president of the Lewis Branch, presided at the Junior Concert, and Mr. MacRae, Rector of the Nicolson Institute, presided at the Senior Concert.

THE PRIZE-LIST.

LITERARY (RURAL SCHOOLS).

Bayble—Qualifying Class—1, Alex. J. Smith. First Year—1, Margaret MacLeod. Second Year—1, Mary MacDonald. Third Year—1, Donald A. MacDonald.

Cross—Qualifying Class—1, Annie MacLeod. First Year—1, Mary Ann Murray. Second Year—1, John Murray.

Lionel—Qualifying Class—1, Henrietta MacKenzie. First Year—1, Mary MacDonald (a). Second Year—1, Agnes Morrison. Third Year—1, Dolina Morrison.

Sandwick—Qualifying Class—1, Katie Bella MacDonald. First Year—1, Elizabeth B. Watson.

Bragar—Qualifying Class—1, John MacIver. First Year—1, Johnna MacPhail. Second Year—1, Mary Morrison.

Knock—Qualifying Class—1, Annabella MacIver. First Year—1, Catherine MacIver. Second Year—1, Catherine Crichton.

Aird—Qualifying Class—1, Dolly MacLeod. First Year—1, Cathie MacAulay. Second Year—1, Cathie MacKenzie. Third Year—1, Margaret MacKenzie.

Macaulay Cup for Excellence in Literature (Rural Schools)—Jessie A. MacDonald, Lionel.

Nicolson Institute—First Year—1, Norman MacDonald. Second Year—1, Mary MacIver. Third Year—1, Christina MacIver. Fourth Year—1, John MacKenzie.

ORAL DELIVERY (RURAL SCHOOLS).

Reading with Expression (ages 14 to 16)—1, Nora MacAulay, Aird.

Reading from Bible (14 to 16)—1, Jessie A. MacKenzie, Aird.

Recitation of Gaelic Poetry (14 to 16)—1, Jessie A. MacKenzie, Aird.

Reading from Acts (age under 14)—1, Derick S. Thomson, Bayble.

Reading with Expression (learners only, under 14)—1, Margaret MacKenzie, Laxdale.

Reading from Matthew (under 14)—1, Williamina MacLeod, Knock.

Reciting from Memory (under 14)—1, Maggie A. Graham, Aird.

Telling a Traditional Story (age under 16)—1, Jessie A. MacKenzie, Aird.

Dialogue (under 16)—1, Duncan MacLean and Hugh Smith, Bragar.

Reading from John (learners only)—1, Mary MacKay, Aird.

Special Competition (Comh-fharpuis na h-uaisle), consisting of Gaelic Orals for Choir Parties—1, Lionel.

ORAL DELIVERY (NICOLSON INSTITUTE).

Reading with Expression (14 to 16)—1, Mary MacDonald.

Reading from Bible (14 to 16)—1, Mary MacDonald.

Recitation (14 to 16)—1, Dolina MacLeod.

Reading from Acts—1, Roderick MacDonald and Catherine MacGregor (equal).

Reading from Matthew (under 14)—1, Catherine MacGregor.

Reciting from Memory (under 14)—1, Roderick MacDonald.

VOCAL MUSIC (JUNIOR SECTION).

Choral Singing of a Two-part Song—1, Laxdale Junior Choir.

Choral Singing in Unison—1, Nicolson Institute Elementary Choir.

Solo Singing (Boys)—1, J. M. MacKenzie, Aird.

Solo Singing (Girls)—1, Christina MacLeod, Knock.

Solo Singing, own choice (Boys)—1, John M. MacKenzie, Aird.

Solo Singing, own choice (Girls)—1, Dolina Morrison, Lionel.

Traditional Song (Girls)—1, Catherine MacKinnon, Sandwick.

Duet Singing—Mary Morrison and Annie Campbell, Bragar.

VOCAL MUSIC (SENIOR SECTION).

Solo Singing (Female Voices, own choice)—1, Mary B. Birnie, Sandwick.

Solo Singing (Male Voices, own choice)—1, Neil MacLeod, Nicolson Institute.

Solo Singing (Male Voices, prescribed song)—1, Calum Smith, Stornoway.

Duet Singing—1, Kennina Campbell and Calum MacLeod, Nicolson Institute.

Unpublished Gaelic Folk Song—1, Mary B. Birnie, Sandwick.

Choral Singing (Four-part Song)—1, Stornoway Gaelic Choir.

Unison Singing—1, Nicolson Institute Secondary School Choir.

Choral Singing (Female Voices)—1, Laxdale Ladies' Choir.

LOCHABER PROVINCIAL MOD.

This Mod was held at Fort William on Friday, 22nd June. The entries were in excess of previous years, and the standard in each section was very high.

Mrs. Ryan presided over a crowded audience in the Town Hall at the evening concert. Miss Cathie B. MacLean and Mr. Donald MacIsaac, Glasgow, assisted the prize-winners in sustaining a splendid programme.

The Gaelic adjudicators were Rev. Alex. MacLean, M.A., Fort William; Rev. Wm. MacDonald, M.A., Kilmallie; Mr. John N. MacLeod, Knockbain, and Mr. Neil Shaw, General Secretary. The musical adjudicators were Mr. John MacDonald, Oban; Mr. James Murray, L.R.A.M., Kingussie, and the instrumental adjudicators, Major N. B. Mackenzie, Fort William, and Mr. Neil Shaw.

THE PRIZ-LIST.

JUNIOR SECTION—LITERATURE.

Essay on any Subject—1, Mary Gillies, Fort William Secondary School.

Writing from Dictation—1, Elizabeth Allan, Fort William Secondary School.

Translation of a Piece of English Prose into Gaelic—1 (equal), Ann Kennedy and Mary Gillies.

ORAL DELIVERY.

Reading of Test Pieces—1, Jack Cameron, Ardgour.

Reading of Test Pieces (Learners)—1, Angus Cameron, Fort William S. School.

Reading Unfamiliar Prose Piece—1, Elizabeth Allan.

Reading Scripture (Native Speakers)—1, Elizabeth Allan.

Reading Scripture (Learners)—1, Donald Warren. Conversation—1, Farquhar MacRae, Secondary School.

Recitation—1, John MacIntosh, Mallaig.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Solo Singing (Girls)—1, Margaret Clark, Fort Augustus.

Solo Singing (Boys)—1, Ron. Cameron, Mallaig. Duet Singing—1, Margaret MacLeod and Betty Allan.

CHORAL SINGING.

Challenge Shield Competition—1, Arisaig Junior Choir.

Unison Singing—1, Fort Augustus Junior Choir.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Violin—1, Archie MacLean, Inshlaggan. Pianoforte—1, Margaret MacNicol, Secondary School.

Bagpipes (March)—1, William Grant, Glenurquhart.

Strathspey and Reel—1, Alfred Morrison.

SENIOR SECTION—LITERATURE.

Gaelic Poem on any Subject—1, Alfred Morrison. Essay on any Local Historical Incident or Local Place of Interest—1, Janet MacKinnon, Fort William S. School.

A Collection of Place Names—1, Ann Kennedy, Fort William S. School.

Short Story—1, Ina MacMillan, Fort William S. School.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Solo Singing (Female Voices)—Unpublished Song—1, Mima Gillies, Secondary School.

Solo Singing (Male Voices)—Unpublished Song—1, John MacMaster, Ardgour.

Solo Singing (Open)—Song by Local Bard—1 (equal), Mima Gillies and Marion MacDonald, Arisaig.

Solo Singing (Female Voices)—Own Choice—1, Mima Gillies.

Solo Singing (Male Voices)—Own Choice—1, John MacKillop, Invergarry.

Duet Singing—1, Johann Boyd and John MacMaster, Ardgour.

Solo Singing (Open)—Set Songs—1, Marion MacDonald, Arisaig.

CHORAL SINGING.

Challenge Shield Competition—1, Morar Choir. Unison Singing, Puirt a Beul—1, Ardgour Ladies' Choir.

Female Voices—Ardgour Ladies' Choir.

ORAL DELIVERY.

Reading Prose Piece chosen by Judges—1, Alfred Morrison, Secondary School.

Reciting Poem by any Local Bard—1, Sarah Kennedy.

Reading "Na puirt aig Sine"—1, Christina MacPherson.

Reciting "An Aitreachd Ard"—1, Christina MacPherson.

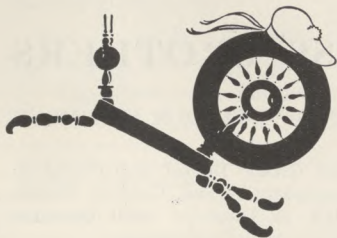
Acted Dialogue—1, Christina MacPherson and Mrs Cameron, Ardgour.

Seuglachd—1, Christina MacPherson.

BRANCH REPORT.

SALEN (MULL).—The Salen branch had a most successful session last winter under the presidency of Col. Greenhill Gardyne of Glenforsa. Over eighty members were enrolled, and members from the neighbouring branches did much to make the session's meetings a success. Lectures of a most interesting and instructive nature were given by Rev. Mr MacSweeney, Morvern; Mr. MacDougall, Pennyghael, Mull; and Mr. Neil Shaw, General Secretary. A very successful concert and dance was held in April at the close of the session, and the sum of over £16 was realised. The Gaelic Senior Choir was ably tutored by Mrs. Greenhill of Gardyne throughout the winter.

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Leabhar XXIX.]

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[Earrann 12

NITHEAN SEAN IS NUADH.

Cluinnear an comhnaidh gu bheil na Gaidheil déidheil air a bhi ag iarraidh air ais a dh'ionnsaidh seann nithean. Tha cuid ag ràdh gum biodh e móran ni b'fhearr dhuinn sinn féin a shineadh ris na nithean a tha an lathair againn an diugh, agus mar an ceudna ris na nithean a tha air thoiseach oirnn. Ach tha tuilleadh is na Gaidheil déidheil air na seann nithean. Is gann gu fosgail neach paipear naidheachd ann ar latha, nach faic e cunntas air greadhnachas follaiseach an iomadh cearn de'n Ghalldachd. Tha e nis, mar àbhaist aig sean is òg a bhi a' cruinneachadh 'n am buidhean, air an sgeadachadh an éididhean riomhach is cosgail, ag aithris air gnìomharan nan seann aimsir, agus a' gabhail àite nam fear is nam ban a tha iomraiteach an eachdraidh. Chithear gaisgich 'n an éideadh catha, agus maighdeanan is mnathan, an culaidhean àluinn, a' deanamh ath-aithris air na laithean bho shean. Agus tha móran ùine, is saothair, is airgid 'g an caitheamh an coimhcheangal ris na seann chleachdaidhean ud ris an canair an diugh Marcachd nan Crioche.

* * *

Is cinnteach gu robh feum anns na seann gnathasan. Cha bhiodh iad idir cho buan mur biodh an sluagh a' cur suim ann. Is ann mar sin a mhair iad air chuimhne an uair a tha iomadh cuspair eile a' sìor dhol as an t-sealladh. Bho chionn cheudan bliadhna bha

e feumail gum biodh na crìochan air an comharrachadh gu h-eagnaidh an làthair fhianuisean. Mar sinn bhiodh aithne dhearbhte aig tuath is tighearna air crìochan an fhearainn. Anns an am ud b'e fearann an aon ni luachmhor, anns an robh beartas a' comh-sheasamh, fearann agus an spréidh a' bha air an fhearann. Tuigear sin bho ainm a' chleachdaidh *Riding the Marches; Common Riding*; maille ri greadhnachas no dha eile anns an rabhar a' cuimhneachadh nithean sonraichte. Mar an ceudna bha Siorram anns gach roinn. Bha e ro-iomchuidh gur' biodh aithne choitcheinn air na cearnaibh anns an robh ughdarras nam maor a' ruith a chum gum biodh lagh 'g a ghleidheadh, agus còir is ceartas 'g an coimhead.

* * *

Cìod is aobhar gu bheil na nithean sin 'g an ùrachadh? Ma chaidh an latha aig na rudan ud scachad, cìod am feum a bhi 'g am beothachadh a ris, mar thatar a' deanamh a nis gun amharus, agus le cosgais nach beag. Tha mi de 'n bheachd gur e am freagairt do 'n cheist sin—tha an greadhnachas mar lòn do mheanna is do aignidhean nan Gall 'Alban-nach. Ged is lìomhhor, annasach, nithean ùra an latha an diugh, buinidh iad do'n mhòr-chuid. Ach is iad na seann nòsan a mhàin a bhuineas do 'na Goill iad fhein. Is e sud an dìleab dhùthchail, anns a bheil iad a nis a' cur suim. Tha e coltach gu bheil acras an crìdhe gach sluagh airson nan

nithean a tha fuaighte ri eachdraidh an aithrichean. Faodar sin fhaicinn anns gach seòrsa greadhnachais leis a bheil treubhan anns gach cearn a' deanamh oidheirp gu bhi ag aithris air cleachdaidhean an sinnis. Feumar lòn cinneachail, mar gum b'eadh, airson meanma cinneachail a chumail beo. Tha na Goill a' faireachadh gu bheil iad an cunnart tionndadh gu bhi 'n an Sasunnaich. Agus is e so am meadhon a tha iad a' gabhail gus a dhearbhadh gur Albannaich iad.

* * *

Tha spiorad na bàrdachd a nis 'g a chur féin an ceill an gnìomh. Tha na h-uile coltas gu bheil briathran air fàs car tioram, trom; agus bho nach gluaisear na h-aignidhean le rann do 'n chluais, gu 'n gluaisear iad le loinn do 'n t-sùil; le eich is airm; le bratach is trompaid; le aithris is ath-aithris air linn nam maighdeanan maiseach, agus nan laoch treuna. Is ann le iomradh air a leithid sin de ghreadhnachas 'g a innseadh am briathran buadh-mhor, a dhùsg Sir Walter Scott inntinn is eud na linn anns a robh e beò; ach is ann le aithris air gnìomh, le riochd na seann aimsir a tha muinntir a' faotainn brosnachaidh is taitneis an diugh. Is cinnteach gur e tomhas de 'n eud chinneachail sin a tha air cùl A' Chomuinn Ghaidhealaich féin—dèidh air na nithean a bu chòir a bhi a' cumail air chuimhne. Gun teagamh ghleidh sinne cuid de na seann nòsan aig na coinneamhan cluiche, anns a' bheil ceòl na pìoba 'g a mhisneachadh, maille ri farpais air leum is ord is cloich is cabar. Agus tha tomhas beag de 'n fharpais ud aig na mòid mar an ceudna. Tha feum air tuilleadh greadhnachais a chum meanma nan Gaidheal a dhùsgadh da rìeadh a thaobh na cànan. Tha sinn an impis dol a chadal. Tha sinn air fàs sgith is aosda 'n ar spiorad. Agus tha feum mòr air loinn a' bhreacain do ar sùil, is fuaim na Gaidhlig do ar chluais, agus uail smearail ar sinnis ann ar cridhe, a chum nach bi sinn tais no diùid "a dh' aindeoin co theireadh e."

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DRAMA IN UIST.

By THE EDITOR.

In last month's issue of this magazine there was published a most interesting Gaelic article by Mr. John R. Bannerman on the competition in drama which recently took place in Uist. If one were asked a year ago where should the first awakening of Gaelic drama take place, it is improbable that he would fix on the Outer Hebrides as the likely district. But so it is; and we have all the more reason to be gratified, by the fact that this movement is a spontaneous growth, and a sign of enterprise and vitality. It is altogether a remarkable event that the competitions were on such an extensive scale as to occupy three whole days. It is therefore greatly to be desired that this thing which has sprung up so quickly and yet so successfully, may be only the commencement of an institution which will become general and popular throughout all Gaeldom.

I understand that the credit for suggesting and inspiring this movement is due to Mr. Macphail, the Northern Organiser; but the credit must also be shared by those teachers and other workers who have all taken a part in making the competition an accomplished fact. And much encouragement was also given by the Uist and Barra Association in Glasgow, by presenting a silver challenge cup to be annually held by the winning team. Once these preparatory arrangements were made the dramatic teams were formed; and it speaks volumes for the dash and keenness of the young people of Uist that no less than five different teams underwent a course of preparation, and appeared at the competition, where they evidently gave a very creditable account of themselves. It is one of the most heartening bit of Comunn news that we have heard for a considerable time.

The dramatic merits of the various companies have been assessed by Mr. Bannerman in his very masterly article. He has dealt particularly with the uniform excellence of the Gaelic as might be expected. Whenever a Gaelic play is rendered in the city there is usually some striking contrast of accent or phrasing between the Gaelic of the different actors; and it is also more than likely that there will be much diversity in the Gaelic speech of the audience who listen. But in an island like Uist there is no such difference. As far as the form and modulation of the language are concerned there is a complete understanding among the performers themselves, as well as between the

performers and the audience. Indeed, the actors are so much at home in the language that they can all the better concentrate on the interpretation of the play.

And now what about the other larger Islands of the Hebrides? What about Skye, Lewis, Mull, and Islay, and all the rest. The youth of Uist have taken their courage in their hands and have already "gone over the top." I am sure that the young people of these other Islands feel that they also are quite fit and willing to acquit themselves with credit in a matter of this kind. And one feels also that the Associations in the cities would give encouragement by trophies. The Uist teams had no teachers from outside. They all depended mainly on mother wit, and the dictation of sound common sense. And the result has justified their endeavours. I wish to emphasise this important point in order to show that the average Gael has a good deal of innate capacity and resource where matters of elocution, expression, and graceful deportment are concerned. Not to speak of the value of dramatic competitions as a means of practice in speaking the Gaelic language, there can be no doubt but such an exercise would also discover certain gifts and talents in the Gael himself which may have lain dormant in him for generations.

In this connection it should be pointed out that in the old days the imagination of our fathers imparted such vividness to tale and saga that the rehearsal of these in the ceilidh, took the place of formal drama. The quality of that imagination became keen and refined in a long process of development; and the Gaelic actor of to-day discovers with pleasure that he is already, by nature and tradition, well equipped in this respect. It is by means of imagination that he puts himself in the position of his characters, to see with their eyes and to think with their minds. But in addition to the "inward" qualifications of temperament and vivid fancy, there are graces of elocution and deportment which have been developed in another connection in Gaeldom, but which at the same time, would be such an advantage to the Gael as actor that he would feel as if "to the manner born."

Justice has never yet been done, from the artistic point of view, to the excellence of elocution attained by the professional reciters of romance. Following the manner prompted by nature, and not misled by artificial rules they developed the art of beautiful speech. As a class they acquired and handed on a

correct utterance, elegant gesticulation and a stately deportment. To this very source and to no other, are to be traced the dignified bearing and courtly manner which impress the stranger with surprise on addressing the average Gaelic peasant. When one remembers that such acquirements as these are never accidental, and are hardly to be found among the lower classes in any other country, there is some ground for the assumption that the Gael must have derived these features of manner and address from an aristocracy of culture in Gaeldom. That aristocracy was the literary class who left their mark even on the humblest among the Gaels. The same mark still survives in the power of the typical Gael to appreciate and often to illustrate the gift of vocal delivery. Non-Celtic peoples admire the "Celtic fire" that can ennoble speech and move the listener.

It surely needs no argument to show that if this movement which has just begun in Uist were to spread under the guidance and encouragement of An Comunn Gaidhealach, it would mean a vast uplift to the prospects of Gaelic in Scotland. It is not only the teams who would be versed in the use of the language but the audience would follow with interest, and would be instructed while being entertained. Probably the main reason why An Comunn has been able to give such aid to the revival of Gaelic songs is the evident fact that the public derive pleasure of a refined and elevating nature from listening to vocal competitions. But now let us suppose that another species of satisfaction could be obtained from witnessing a dramatic performance. With a play cleverly composed, a happy blend of humour and pathos, and a company well exercised in the presentation of the piece, you could get an audience to sit for an hour appreciating, and unconsciously practising the best of Gaelic. The movement should be patronised on a large scale. The spirit of rural drama is awake throughout the country; and it would be remiss to neglect the opportunity that now offers to further this movement until great and general achievement has been attained.

Copies of "Voices from the Hills" can still be obtained from the Secretary. A compilation of articles on living topics bearing on the work of An Comunn and kindred subjects, this volume is one of the most varied and attractive books ever offered to the Gaelic public. No member should be without a copy. An excellent present for friends overseas. Price, 6/6; postage, 9d.

DONNCHADH BAN, 1724-1812.

Oraid ghoird a chaidh liubhairt "Oidhche Dhonnchaidh Bhàin" do mheur a' Chomuinn anns an Oban Latharnach.

Le M. D. MIC CUINN.

Ann an "Oran do 'n Mhusg" tha e a' seinn—
 "Thàinig mi Dhun-Eideann a dh'iarraidh leannain,
 Is thuit Caipitin Caimbeul is e an Geard a' Bhaile,
 G'um b'aithne dha bantrach an aite falaich,
 'S gun deanadh e aird air a cur a'm charaibh.
 Is ge b'e bhios a' feòraich a h-ainm no sloinneadh,
 Thoir iad rithe Seònaid 's b'e Deorsa a seanair."

Is docha gur ann am feadh 's a bha e san "arm" a rinn e na h-orain òil. Bha am Bàrd mar bhàird eile toigheach air a bhith an cuid-eachd, is ghabhadh e dram, ach cha deachaidh mi-bheus no mi-riaghailt chur as a leth riamh. Tha na h-orain so aotrom aighearrach mar a chi sibh ma leughas sibh *Oran a' Bhotuill*, *Oran a' Bhrannaidh*, *Oran a' Champa*. "S aighearrach bhi 'n camp an Rìgh, a' seasamh na rìghachd gu làidir." Tha e air aithris gun robh e greis de 'n ùine 'na chòcaire anns an arm, ach ma tha gach sgeul fìor cha d'thug Donnchadh còir moran aire air an dleasanais sin. Gu bitheanta bhiodh srann aige air na h-orain 'nuair bu chòir dha bhith deanadh a' bhrochain is nuair thigeadh na laoidh dhachaidh bhiodh an ceol feadh na fìdhle. Dh'aindeoin sin bha a chompanaich ro-ghaolach air, bha e daonnan cho eridheil aoidheil is far am biodh Donnchadh b'e sin ceann a' bhuird. Ged bha e 's an arm a' reir mo bheachd-sa cha do chuir e mor-ùidh 's an t-saighdearachd; bha e ro-shocharach airson na h-oibre ach bha am paidheadh cinnteach ged nach robh e mór—sé sgillinn 's an latha—bha a' chuideachd cordadh ris agus bha cothrom aige air an dùthaich fhaicinn 'nuair bha an reiseamaid air chuairt. Tha an t-eòlas-dùthcha so r'a fhaicinn anns na h-òrain.

Rinn am Bard òrain air iomadh cuspair a bhàrr air na h-òrain a dh'ainmich mi. Mhol e Beinn Dorain is Coire Cheathaich agus rinn e tuireadh dhaibh cuideachd. Rinn e Moladh do Mhorair Ghlinn-Urchaich is do Iain Caimbeul a' Blanca. Rinn e Cumha do Iarla Bhrad-Albann is do Chailean Ghlinn Iubhair. Rinn e òran gasda do 'n éideadh Ghaidhealach làn taingeachd is aoibhneis gun deachaidh an

t-achd mallaichte a thoirmisg "breacan-an-fheile phreasaich" do na Gaidheil, chur air chùl, agus a' toirt ard-chliu do Mharcus Mhontrois a' chionn bhi 'na mheadhon air so a dheanamh. Deich bliadhna fichead roimhe so sheinn MacCodruim gu tursach "Tha mi craiteach tinn; tha mi sgith lan dochair," ach tha Donnchadh Ban a' seinn—

"Fhuair mi naidheachd as ùr
 Tha taitneadh ri rùn mo chridh.

Togaidh na Gaidheil an ceann,
 Cha bhi iad am fang na 's mo,
 Dh'fhalbh na speirichean teann
 Thug orra bhi mall gun lùth . . ."

is mar sin air aghart.

Rin e oran do 'n t-seann Fhreiceadan Ghaidhealach is do na "Finneachan a fhuair am fearann air ais o' n Rìgh" is fhuair e duaisean sè bliadhna an deidh a cheile bho 'n Chomunn Rìoghail Gaidhlig an Lunnain airson nan òran a rinn e a' moladh na Gaidhlighe is na Pìoba Mòire. Rinn e luinneagan is òrain àbhachdach, rinn e aoir is òrain luaidh agus ghiulain e gach aon dhiubh sin air a mheomhair fad bhliadhnichean oir feumaidh sibh a chuimhneachadh nach b'urrainn dha sgrìobhadh.

Nach b'anabarrach a' chuimhne bha aige. Ann am Moladh Beinn Dorain tha thairis air 550 sreath agus tha mìltean sreath anns na h-orain air fad. Sgrìobh an t-ollamh Stiubhart, Cill-Fhinn, a sìos iad facal air an fhacal mar dh'aithris am Bard iad. Nach math gun do sgrìobh air neo bhiodh mòran dhiubh air chall an diugh is bu mhór an beud sin. Chan e mhaoin sin ach bhiodh cònnspaid gun chrìch mu na bloighean bhiodh ri am faotainn oir chan eil sinn ro-chomharraichte 'nar linn-ne airson bhi giulan bàrdachd air a meomhair, tha sinn cho mór an earbsa ris an leabhar.

'Nuair chaidh na h-òrain a chlo-bhualadh chaidh Donnchadh Ban is "Mairi Bhàn Og" le cheile fad is farsuing troinbh 'n Ghàidhealtachd a' reic nan leabhraichean is bu mhór an sodan a rinneadh ris an t-seann chàraid chòir, dhreachmhor air na cuairtean sin anns gach àite. Fhuair a' chlann mach as an sgoil am Meadarloch 'g am faicinn. Bha iad 's a' Ghearasdan, am Muile, an Arasaig, an sud 's an so feadh na dùthcha. Nuair bha Donnchadh a' seinn nan oran anns a' Ghearasdan bha 'n leabhar 'na laimh, is thuit cuid-eigin ris gun robh an leabhar bun os cionn "chan dean e muthadh do sgoilear math de 'n ceann bhios an aird" fhreagair Donnchadh còir. "S duilich" ars' fear eile "nach eil an da theanga agad." "Nam biodh an da chànan 's a' bhun

tha ann, dheanadh e an gnothach." Nach bu deas e! Thuir gille an Arasaig ris "An tusa rinn Beinn Dorain?" "S e Dia rinn Beinn Dorain ach 's mise mhol i' fhreagair am Bard gu stòda. Tha sgeoil bheaga mar sin air an aithris gus an la 'n diugh a' leigeil ris cho geur, deas-bhriathrach 's a bha e.

Mu na bliadhnaichean a chuir e seachad an Dun-Eideann chan eil ach beagan cunntais againn. Tha beul-aithris ag ràdh gun robh bùth beag aig Mairi am feadh 's a bha Donnchadh an "Geard a' Bhaile." Co-dhiubh tha sin fìor no nach eil faodaidh sinn bhi cinnteach nach robh i dìomhanach is gun robh i a' giùlan a codach fhéin de uallach an teaghlach. Air ghainnead am pòrsain tha sinn toilichte a bhi leughadh nach robh dìth no deireas orra an deireadh an laithean.

Shiubhal Donnchadh Ban an Dun-Eideann anns a' bhliadhna 1812 agus thiodhlaiceadh e an cladh Eaglais nam Manach Liath anns a' bhaile sin. Bha e 88. Dà bhliadhna an deigh a bhàis chàradh Mairi Bhàn Og r'a thaobh. Thogadh caragh cuimhne bhriagha thairis air an uaigh aige. Air an lùc so tha air a ghearradh a mach a' cheud rann de 'n Mharbhrann a rinn e dha fhéin.

"Fhir tha d' sheasamh air mo lùc,
Bha mise mar tha thu an dràs;
'S i mo leabaidh an diugh an uaigh,
Chan eil smior no smuais am chnaimh;
Ged tha thusa laidir, og,
Cha mhair thu beo, ged fhuair thu dàil;
Gabh mo chomhairle 's bi glie,
Cuimhnich tric gu 'n tig am bàs."

Mar tha fhios aig na h-uile thogadh caragh cuimhne eile dha, mu dha fhichead bliadhna an deigh a bhais air Creagan-Chaorach os cionn Loch Obha an sealladh nam beanntan 's nan gleanntan a bha cho taitneach do chridhe a' Bhaire. Chan eil an Albainn 'na fad 's na leud sealladh bheir bàrr air an t-sealladh o charagh-cuimhne Dhonnchaidh Bhain.

Is iomadh uair tha iognadh orm nach d'rinn e bàrdachd air Loch Obha no air Loch Eite. 'S cinnteach mi gu 'm b'eolach e air "Oidheadh Chloinne h-Uisneach" is Dan Deirdre anns a bheil i a' caoidh "Loch Eitche o 'n Loch Eitche ann do thogbhas mo chead thigh," ach mar thuir mi cheana bha móralachd nam beann a' lionadh a chridhe 's a shùil 's cha robh e cromadh ris na lochan.

Lag 's mar tha 'n oidhirp so chum ar n-eolas a' mheudachadh air bàrdachd Dhonnchaidh Bhain tha mi 'n dòchas gu 'n toir i air cuid agaibh a' bhàrdachd sin a chnuasachadh air bhuir son fhein. Tha a' Ghaidhlig anabarrach briagh,

agus an uair bheir sinn faineir nach b'ann a' leabhraichean no an sgoil a fhuair am Bàrd a chainnt ach gu 'm b'i sin a' Ghaidhlig bha 'ga labhairt gu cumanta ann an Gleann Urchaidh, an Latharna is anns a' Ghaidhealtachd 'n a latha, aig baile 's aig margadh nach toir e smaointeachadh oirnn. Tha Gaidhlig a' Bhaire cho reachdmhor beartach an coimeas ri cainnt na linn so. Mur "faigh a' Ghaidhlig bas" tha 'n t-am aig Gaidheil earalas a gabhail agus a' Ghaidhlig a' chleachdadh anns an dachaidh, aig beinn 's aig baile.

Ma tha coire am bardachd Dhonnchaidh 's e anabarr nam facal tha e taomadh a mach, ach tha e furasda maitheanas a thoirt dha air a' cheann sin air sgàth nam facal fhein. 'S ann an *Oran an t-Samhradh* a' s' follaisiche an smal so, am bheachd-sa.

"S ro gheannar gach gleann fìor-mhonaigh

Gu duilleach, lùrach, dìtheanach,
Glan, riomhach, lionmhor, cuachanach,
Gu ropach, dosach, misleanach,
Gu millteachail, min, uainealach."

Chan eil leigseul neach r'a ghabhail a tha aineolach air a' bhàrdachd so. Tha i an Gaidhlig, am Beurla is am Fraingis ma 's i as docha leibh. Dh'eadar-theangaich an t-Ollamh Calder, Oil-thigh Glaschu, i gu Beurla agus is airidh e air mòr-chliu airson na saothrach a rinn e. Fhuair, agus thoil an t-Ollamh D. S. MacLeòid an t-urram a fhuair e airson nan oran a thionndadh gu Fraingis. Le sin uile chan fhaod e bhith nach bi saoghal fada, buan aig bàrdachd Dhonnchaidh Bhain.

[A' CHRIOCH.]

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FOUNDED 1891.

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PERTHSHIRE SETTLERS IN CANADA ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

By COLONEL ALEX. FRASER, LL.D., Toronto,
Canada.

The United States, beginning to feel the vaulting strength of a young country, and looking with covetous eyes on its rich but weak neighbour, stretched forth its hand to seize the tempting prize. A colourable reason was easily found, and on the 18th day of June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain with Canada as the main objective. At that time, the population of Upper Canada—as Ontario was then called—was about 80,000 and of Lower Canada, or Quebec, about 200,000—in each case probably an over-estimate. This war continued for almost three years. The men in the field would be in the ratio of hundreds to thousands on Canadian soil and the war was marked by all the bitterness usually accompanying civil strife. Much blood was shed, property destroyed, homes given to the flames, and the frontier devastated. The sturdy British settlers, acting as militia, combined with the available British forces to defend their homes and helped greatly to save the day.

Among the General officers who distinguished themselves in this war was Lieutenant General Sir Gordon Drummond. Born in the city of Quebec in 1771, he was the youngest son of Colin Drummond of Megginch, Perthshire, who was Paymaster-General in Lower Canada at the time. These Drummonds were notable among the ancient families of Perthshire, even when Stewarts and Murrays bore all but unlimited sway. Towards the close of the war, Sir Gordon was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces and Administrator-in-Chief of the Government of Upper and Lower Canada. With peace came the usual aftermath of the war, a depleted treasury, ruined homes, unemployment, and a multitude of discharged soldiers to be provided for. Sir Gordon's administrative abilities were equal to the occasion.

Among the ameliorative measures taken by him, such as the construction of roads and public works, was the selection of tracts of land to be granted as farms to soldiers. One of these he named the "Perth Military Settlement"—so named after the city of Perth, and to associate this settlement with himself and his family he named the township of which the plotted town was to be the centre, "Drummond" township. To this settlement, almost at once, emigrants from Perthshire

found their way as had been hoped for by Drummond. Full of years and honours such as fall to the lot of but a few, General Drummond died in London in 1854, in the 84th year of his age.

Another distinguished Perthshire Drummond whose name ought to be mentioned before passing on from the war of 1812-14, was Lieutenant-General William Drummond, fifth son of John Drummond of Keltie, in the County of Perth. His military career was characterized by constant activity and variety of service in the European wars. His marked ability gave strength to the forces in Canada, and his death, by the explosion of a mine at Fort Erie, Ontario, was regretted as a great loss to the British Army.

ONE OF PERTHSHIRE'S MOST DISTINGUISHED SONS.

One of the most brilliant soldiers of his day, and an eminent statesman as well, linked his fortunes with Canada for a short time after this war. Sir George Murray was a son of Sir William Murray, fifth baronet of Ochertyre. Sir George was born in 1772, and was educated in the Edinburgh High School and University. He entered the army, and by his capacity and force of character was soon marked for important service in Europe, Egypt, and the West Indies. He represented the County of Perth in Parliament and was Secretary of State for the Colonies under the Duke of Wellington. He was Governor of Edinburgh Castle and of the Royal Military College, Woolwich. Of a literary turn of mind, he edited the letters and despatches of the Duke of Marlborough (1702-1712). In addition to the honours conferred on him by his own country, he was the recipient of seven foreign knighthoods, and may be justly regarded as one of Perthshire's most distinguished sons. As Lieutenant Governor of the Canadas, a field of the first importance lay open before him. The time was opportune for great things; but things still greater called him back again to the battlefields of Europe, and in consequence, his Canadian administration was of brief duration and comparatively uneventful. He, however, gained a knowledge of Canadian conditions, at first hand, which was not thrown away when he became Secretary of State for the Colonies. He died in 1846, at the age of 74 years. Perth, Western Australia, was so named after him.

Following the Napoleonic Wars, many British workmen were thrown out of employment, and the situation was intensified by the replacement of hand labour by machinery.

Perthshire suffered from industrial stagnation, and in some districts from a congestion of population. Weaving, for instance, which had thriven in home and hamlet, felt the pinch, there being a general reduction in weekly earnings of from one-fourth to one-fifth or from four to seven shillings in the pound.

—*Perthshire Advertiser.*

(To be continued.)

MOD IN VANCOUVER, B.C.

There is cheering news from the far West. The Gaels of British Columbia are becoming alive to the need to adopt means whereby they may be able to retain the Gaelic speech and music, and to hand on the same to the new generation. A Gaelic Mod is to be held in Vancouver in March, 1935. The exact date and hall will be announced later. The Executive have wisely 'thrown open the competitions to residents of Canada and the United States. The new undertaking is under the patronage of a number of patriotic societies—The Gaelic Society of Vancouver, The Lewis Gaelic Society of Vancouver, The British Columbia Sutherlandshire Association, and The Inverness, Ross and Cromarty Shires Association. There are twenty-eight competitions described in the syllabus, viz., five in literature, eight in oral delivery, twelve in vocal music, and three in instrumental music (violin and piano). The syllabus is beautifully arranged, and the rules are reasonable. The Chairman of Executive is Mr. A. Norman MacRitchie; the secretary, Mr. Roderick MacKillop, and the treasurer, Mr. William MacKenzie, 2617 Pandora Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Now it remains for us in the old country to rejoice over the courage and enterprise of our fellow Gaels across the sea. *Fortuna fortibus favet*—fortune favours the brave, and heaven helps those who help themselves. These representatives of our race are not to be hindered by any lack of initiative. At this stage may we congratulate them on this proposal, and wish them every possible success in realising their laudable object, until the songs of our Highlands shall put a girdle round the earth—a girdle of glorious melody.

Visitors to the National Mod should endeavour to attend the Celtic Art Exhibition. All the articles received in these competitions will be on view, and a special room has been allotted for the purpose.

NA GAIDHEIL AN GUAILLIBH A CHEILE.

Is tric a chluinntear cuspair na h-òraid so an diugh. Chan eil ionad anns an cruinnich Gàidheil anns nach éirich neach air chor eigin a bheir seachad a bheachd air cùisean na Gàidhealtachd, agus a bhrosnuicheas a luchd-éisdeachd gu seasamh an guàillibh a chéile: chan eil comunn ùr a chuirear air bhonn nach gabh mar shuaicheantas "Na Gàidheil an Guàillibh a chéile." Tha so glé thaitneach 'na dhòigh fhéin, ach ar leam gun biodh e cus na b'fhearr nam biodh gach neach a d'h'eughas "Na Gàidheil an Guàillibh a chéile" le luathghair òrd aig coinneamhan agus cuir-m-chiùil, cho deas gu na briathran so a choimhlionadh 'n an dol a mach 's an dol a steach feadh gach là. Tha e glé fhuarasd tlachd mhór do 'n Ghàidhealtachd agus do 'n Ghàidhlig a' thaisbeanadh 'nuair a tha an aigean air an dùsgadh le òrain, agus a shiubhlas sinn air ais airsgriathan a chiùil do na glinn 's an robh sinn òg; ach chan e sin idir a bhith a' stri le tapachd ri ar càinain a chumail beò, agus ar n-òighreachd spioradail gun a dhol a dhith. "Na Gàidheil an Guàillibh a chéile"—ged is e tha anns a' bheul, tha eagal orm nach e tha anns a' chridhe agus 'se "móran 'ga ròdh agus beagan 'ga dheanamh" am measg an t-sluaigh a tha a' fàgail na Gàidhlig mar a tha i, aig uched a' bhàis.

Gun teagamh, feumar aideachadh nach robh na Gàidheil, a réir eachdraidh, a riamh ro-mbath aig seasamh an guàillibh a chéile mar chinneadh. Bha na buill anns gach teaghlach no treubh a' cuideachadh a chéile le n-uile neart agus bha càirdeas air a chumail suas tre iomadh linn ach bha na treubhan fhéin a' cur nan cath (ro thrice) air son aghaidh aonaichte a thoirt air nàmhaid a thigeadh orra o'n taobh muigh. Cha b'iad na Gàidheil a mhàin a bha mar so anns an t-sean saoghal; tha'n t-ùghdar ainmeil, *Tacitus, ag innseadh dhuinn gu robh na Gearmailtich 'n am buidhnean fo cheannardan foghainteach, agus tha so air a' dhearbhadh gu soilleir anns an t-seann bhàrdachd Bheurla, gu h-àraidh, "Beowulf." Gabhaidh e chreidsinn gu robh cinnidh eile na Roinn-Eorpa a' leantuinn an cleachdadh ceudna, ach thainig iad gu ìre: leig iad seachad an airmreith 'n am measg féin, agus chuir iad rìoghachdan móra air bhonn. Nis, cha do stéidhich na Gàidheil rìoghachd no ìmpireachd; cha robh iad 'nan luchd-togail mar na Greugaich, no 'na

* Tacitus. "Germania."

luchd-riaghlaidh mar na Romanaich. An déidh sin, cho robh iad a dh'easbaidh feartan cuirp agus buadhan inntinn; Cha robh na bu threuma 's na bu ghaiseile na iad a' dol gu faireg no faiche,† agus bha am mac-meanma is an tuisge measail aig feallsanaich na Gréige. Ach bha iad luaineach—cha bu stad dhoibh, 's cha bu tàmh. 'S maith dh'fhaoidte nach b' ann de 'n t-saoghal so a bha an rìoghachdsan. Chan eil neach nach cuala an sgeula thiatnach sin mu 'n Eilean Uaine, an t-eilean riomhach finealt, a nochdadh se féin aig amaibh, a bhuairleadh a' chinneadh-daona, ach a bha dhi orra gu bràth. Nach fhaod e bhith gum b'e so samhladh air a' bhoidheachd bhithbhuan sin a bha na Gaidheil a' sireadh feadh muir is tìr? Bha iad 'ga fhaicinn a' dealradh rompa, a latha 's a dh'oidheche, mar reult-iùil 'gan treòrachadh gu Tìr nan Og, an rìoghachd spioradail, a bheireadh buaidh thar dòruinn cuirp agus cràdhlot anna. An coimeas ris a chuspair àluinn, phriseil, shòlasach bu shuarach aca maoin is ùghdarras, òr is cumhachd; thréig iad nithean talmhaidh, agus thog iad orra thun a' lann-thìr bhoidheach throm-dhaite, gun airsneal, gun aois, a tha air cùl dol-fodha na gréine, agus a thathas fhathast a' sireadh.

Ach gun a bhi 'tighinn air na nithean so a's fhaide, faodaidh sinn beachd a ghabhail air na Gaidheil 'n ar latha fhéin. Cìod e 's cor dhoibh san? Am bheil iad 'nan daoine mar an sinnsir? Dh'fhaodadh nach eil e ro-fhurasd a' cheist so a fhreagairt ach faodaidh sinn a ràdh, gun a bhith a' fiaradh na firinn, gu bheil an saoghal air atharrachadh. Tha an Gaidheal fhathast 'na churaidh 's a bhlàr, agus tha e fialaidh, teò-chridheach, calamh gu a choimhchearsnach a' theasairginn an àm a' chruadail. Ach chan e lasair nan lann air araich an cunnart an diugh, agus chan e na fùirinn agus na gaisgich —a mhaìan a tha fo sgàil a' bhàis. Tha na naimhdean a tha dùnadh oirnn o gach taobh a tighinn gu balbh, socrach, ach tha ar cànan is ar dualachas a' crìonadh rompa mar fhraoch romh fhalaig. Abradh gach neach a thoil, ach is e mo mhòr-bheachd fhìn gu bheil oidheche air nach tig briseadh a' ciaradh air gleannan na Gaidhealtachd 's air eileanan a' chuain. Bu mhòr am beud gum biodh so mar so, ach chan eil cothrom air a nis. An deidh sin, cha ruig sinn a leas ar lamhan a phasgadh ag ràdh "Ma tha a' Ghaidhlig a' bàsachadh bàsaichidh air a' bhad sin," chan eil an sin ach dòigh a' chealgair. Ma tha an ceann-uidhe am fagus

chan eil sin a' ciallachadh gu feum sin leigheil leis a' Gbaidhlig a dhol a dhì, mar anrach bochd an coille no 'm fàsach, gun fhios aig duine gun do chaochail i. Tha tid againn fhathast airson seasamh gu daingean an guaillibh a chèile agus gnìomh iongantach a dheanamh, a bhiodh an coimeas ri clùt ar cinnidh. Mar a thubhairt am bàrd Sasunnach:

"Death closes all: but something ere the end,
Some work of noble note, may yet be done,

Not unbecoming men that strove with Gods."‡

Ghlac an uigh an Suaitheas Bàn, ach bithidh cuimhne air an oidhirp ghaigheil a chrìochnaich aig Blàr Chuil-fhodair fhads' a bhios eachdraidh sgriobhte. Anns an dòigh cheudna, tha e mar fhiachaibh air na Gaidheil an dlchioll a dheanamh air son bàs clùitheach, onarach a thoirt do 'n Ghaidhlig, ma tha 'm bàs a feitheamh pìrre. Agus gu dearbha, chan eil fhios agam nach eil 'nan crann churan saoghal a shao'radh o na slàbhruidhean iarruinn agus an doillearachd anns a bheil e 'n sàs, agus a stiùradh air ais thun a' rathaid chruaidh sin a bha an cinne-daonna ri caismeach, 'nuair a bha an saoghal òg, agus fuanan aobhneis anns gach cridhe. Tha cuimhne aig ar cinneadh air na làithean àghmhor sin anns an robh mànan is ceol-gàire, mar ri foghlum is toinnaig ann an grian-thìr na Gréige, agus tha cuimhne aca cuideachd air na làithean anns na chrìochnaich an Roinn-Eorpa fo chaismeachd feachdan na Roimh, agus a bha faileas na h-iolaire sgaoilte o chrìochnaibh Alba gu airmhaichean na h-àirde an Ear. Ach dh'fhàlbh a' ghloir sin agus chaidh na h-armuinn a dhì; gidheadh tha na Gaidheil am maireann—nach fhaod e bhith gu bheil dleasdanas mór a feitheamh orra? 'Nar déigh tha sanas fann a' tighinn troimh' gheannan nan linn, a' cur 'nar cuimhne a' ghloir a chunnaic sinn, agus air thoiseach oirnn, tha tuinn cuan na siorruidheachd a' bualadh tròm air cladaichean Tìm, a' toirt rabhaidh dhuinn:

"Nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux,
Nox est perpetua una dormienda."¶

Ma tha sinn a dol a dheanamh feum de là a' chothrom, feumaidh sinn oidhirp da rìreabh a dheanamh. Cha dean comuinn anns na bailtean móra agus òrain Gaidhlig a chùis: sean is òg, iosal is uasal, anns a' Ghaidhealtachd is air a' Ghalldachd, feumaidh na "Gaidheil seasamh an guaillibh a chèile."

‡ Tennyson: "Ulysses."

¶ Catullus: Ach 'nuair a thig an là goirid againne gu crìoch, tha oidhe bhithbhuan a' feitheamh oirnn.

† Faic Caesar, "De Bello Gallico," Leabhar III. anns a bheil e toirt iomradh air na Gaidheil am Breatunn.

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

Last month we referred to the Mod entries. In this issue we will confine ourselves to particulars regarding the proceedings and the various concerts. The Mod commences with the Junior Competitions on Tuesday, 25th September, and in the evening the junior concert, sustained by the prize-winners will be held in the Argyllshire Gathering Hall. The seniors come on the stage on Wednesday, and will continue to hold attention until the curtain is brought down on Friday evening. The order of Senior Competitions is briefly as follows: Wednesday, Solo Singing; Thursday, Solo Singing, Oral and Choral (Rural Choirs); Friday, Duet, Quartette, Choral and Instrumental. Fuller details will, of course, be provided in the official programme. The official opening takes place at noon on Wednesday, and the Rural Choir Concert, always one of the most attractive and enjoyable features of the Mod, will be held in two houses on Thursday evening, the first at 6.30 p.m. and the second at 9 p.m., both in the Argyllshire Gathering Hall. The Friday evening Mod Grand Concert will be held in three houses, two of which will be accommodated in the Oban Playhouse, the first at 6.30 p.m. and the second at 9 p.m. The Argyllshire Gathering Hall will be the venue of the third house, commencing at 8 p.m. The same programme will be submitted at each of these Friday evening concerts.

The following is a list of admission prices:—Junior Concert, Tuesday evening, 2/6 and 1/6; Rural Choir Concert, Thursday evening (Two Houses), Reserved seats 3/6, Unreserved 2/6; Grand Concert, Playhouse (Two Houses), Reserved seats 5/6, Unreserved 3/6; Grand Concert, Argyllshire Gathering Hall, Reserved seats 5/-, Unreserved 3/6.

* * *

Will members please note that tickets can only be had at the Playhouse, Argyll Square, Oban, where a special booking office will be opened for the sale of tickets. Due notice will be given by press advertisement when booking is to commence. In the case of the Rural Choir and Mod Grand Concerts, patrons are particularly asked to state which house they desire to attend, and a stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed with application when tickets are being sent by post. No tickets can be had from either the general secretary or the Mod local secretary.

This year again, cheap travelling facilities have been granted by Messrs. MacBrayne (1928), Ltd. and Messrs. MacCallum Orme & Coy., Ltd. on their steamers. All those travelling to the Mod can obtain return tickets for single fare, but it should be noted that this privilege does not extend to Messrs. MacBrayne's bus service. Passengers from Campbeltown will receive cabin tickets for the Mod period for the modified fare of 4/-.

* * *

Day return tickets will be issued by the railway companies from stations within a radius of 60 miles from Oban at single fare—plus fractions of a penny—for the return journey. The railway tickets are valid on day of issue only. There is only one condition attached to these privileges: all parties who desire to take advantage of the concessions must provide themselves with a voucher which can only be had from *An Comunn* office and present it at the booking office when purchasing tickets. A stamped addressed envelope should be sent with all applications for vouchers. With the continuance of the Summer Time Fare no vouchers will be necessary for Mod period return tickets.

* * *

The Mod has now assumed huge proportions. It is with difficulty that we are able to overtake all the work that is crowded into the four days allocated to the proceedings, and we would earnestly appeal to all our members who will be with us at Oban to assist in carrying out the programme as expeditiously as possible. There is one particular manner in which we would welcome their co-operation: on Tuesday, the children's day, three halls will be in use, and as many of these young folk will be strange to the town, some of them may, on occasion, be at a loss to know their way about. If members would guide these children to the various halls at which they have to appear, this service would not only help in placing the children at their ease, but it would also assist us in adhering to the time-table.

* * *

We also renew our appeal to the senior competitors to proceed from hall to hall as quickly as possible. Competitions are sometimes held up when competitors remain in one hall when their presence is desired in another. It would be greatly appreciated if they would kindly attend at each hall with as little delay as possible. Mark sheets which contain the

criticisms of the judges can be had from the office one month after the Mod on payment of one shilling.

* * *

Our members who cannot be with us in Oban will welcome the announcement that the B.B.C. are arranging to broadcast a portion of the second house concert from the Playhouse. Details of the various items that will be heard will be given in the daily press. A short talk on the Mod will also be given on Friday evening. This will be undertaken by Sheriff J. MacMaster, C.B.E., Campbeltown, one of the founders of the movement and an ex-President. Those who will miss the thrill peculiar to the Mod should make a point of listening to the Sheriff, who, with his interesting reminiscences of the movement with which he has been so intimately associated all his life, should make a point of listening to his remarks about the happenings during the week.

* * *

This year again facilities will be provided to members for the payment of subscriptions. We shall be grateful to members who intend being present, and who have not yet responded to the Treasurer's appeal, if they would attend to this duty during their visit to Oban. It would also be appreciated if they would introduce their friends so that they too may become associated with our work and assist us in its fulfilment.

* * *

Some time ago we referred to the formation of a Ladies' Gaelic Choir, at Vancouver, and now we have pleasant evidence of the increased interest that is being taken in Gaelic matters in this city. A Gaelic Mod is arranged to take place during March, 1935, under the auspices of a committee representative of all the Gaelic and Highland Societies in Vancouver. There are twenty-eight competitions on the syllabus all of which are open to residents of Canada and the United States. This Mod is promoted in a somewhat similar manner to our own Provincial Mods, and all written, spoken, and sung matter must be in the Gaelic language. No translations from English or other language will be allowed. We congratulate our Canadian friends on their enthusiasm and we trust that their regard for the language and traditions of their people will be readily responded to by our Kinsfolk in the Dominion.

* * *

It is stated that there are fifteen thousand Gaelic speakers in Vancouver, and according to a recent statement by the Tourist Department of the Canadian National Railways, Gaelic is

the every day tongue of several thousand native-born Canadians in Cape Breton. It is also spoken to some extent in Prince Edward Island, and in sections of Quebec and Ontario. In Cape Breton over 13,000 speak Gaelic out of a population of 130,000. An extension of the Vancouver Mod idea to this area would be a very encouraging development.

* * *

There is just a little over one hundred years since the first Gaelic minister arrived at Cape Breton, and three years after his arrival at a Gaelic communion service in one of the three churches built in the interval, it was noted that there were over one hundred boats drawn upon the beach which had conveyed worshippers from distant parts, while there was also an equally large number of horse drawn vehicles from the landward districts.

There was also a large Highland colony at Monte Video, South America, at that time. It is on record that in April, 1842, a largely attended Highland gathering complete with piping and dancing was held in the town, and a feature of the proceedings was a game of shinty that lasted from mid-day to dusk. In the evening a supper was held at which the speeches and toasts were delivered in Gaelic.

* * *

During the course of last month we had a visit from an Australian Gael, a native of the Western Isles who left his Hebridean home over thirty years ago. He spoke Gaelic in such a manner that one would be inclined to think that he had resided in the Highlands all his life. On congratulating him on the quality of his Gaelic he remarked that he took every opportunity to have an evening's Ceilidh with his neighbour, a native of Ross-shire, who resided the "short" distance of thirty-five miles away. They endeavoured to meet at least once a week to have a chat in Gaelic.

* * *

Another visitor to the office was a schoolmaster from the Outer Isles. He is a native of Glasgow, and, since his appointment in the Gaelic speaking area he acquired our language in which he now has no difficulty in expressing himself. One noticeable feature of his diction is the absence of "blas na beurla." During conversation he made one very interesting observation. In teaching English he referred to a difficulty common to all children in grasping the meaning of some passages in literature. In

the case of the Gaelic-speaking child he found that a word of explanation in Gaelic was sufficient to make the matter clear. In the case of the unilingual English-speaking child greater difficulty was experienced in giving them an understanding of what was meant.

* * *

In our last issue we referred to some matters in connection with the early Mods, and this month might we ask our readers if any of them can inform us who was the first lady to be appointed to teach Gaelic in the Highlands. By whom and when was she appointed, where was she employed and what salary did she receive.

* * *

So gaibh naidheachd bheag eile a thainig a h-uile car á Cairinis an là roimhe, a fhuair sinn bho Mgr. Domhnall MacPhail.

“Bha Iain air molt a mharbhadh ach cha robh soitheach freagarrach aige airson sailleadh na feòla.” Chaidh e gu tigh a nàbuidh agus chaidh Pàdruig còir a null le seann leth-bharail bh’aige fhein. Chuireadh an fheòil ann an salann, ach cha robh ni ann a chuireadh iad g’ a còmhach. Thug Iain taing do Phàdruig airson a chuideachaidh agus thuir e, “O dhuine, nach ann an so tha an deagh bharaille na ’m biodh sgiathag againn.” Ach cha robh e furasda Iain a chur ’na thàmh agus a mach a ghabh e do ’n t-sabhal. Thainig e a steach an ceann tiotain agus còmhla-mhòr throm aige a bha e air a thoirt bhàrr ’nam bannan. “Ni so a chùis gasda, tha mi ’n dùil ” ars’ esan, agus e a’ bualadh na còmhla air uachdar na tuba; ach ma bhuail, bhris na cearcaill agus chaidh am baraille ’na chlàran agus sud an fheòil air feadh an tighe. Bha Pàdruig air a nàrachadh ach cha do chuir na tubaist mòran gruamain air Iain còir. Thog e màs an tuba (an aon ni a bha slàn) agus dh’eubh e ri Pàdruig—“Seall so, Nach ann an so a tha an deagh sgiathag na ’m biodh baraille againn.”

CRAOBH-SGAOILEADH.

An Airde Tuath.

Annas a’ mhiosachan mu dheireadh chaidh innseadh mu ’n Sgoil-Ghaidhlig an Inbhirnis. Mu ’n do chrìochnaich an cròilean so thugadh cuimbeaneach do ’n Mhaighstear sgoile, Mgr. Uisdean Frisale, M.B.E., M.A. agus as leth nam ball thuir Mgr. MacAoidh gu ’n robh iad fada ’na chomaine airson cho foighidneach, cho dealasach agus cho oileanach ’s a chaidh e mu a ghnòthach. Bha iad uile an dòchas

gu ’m biodh an aon chothrom aca an ath-bhladhna agus gu ’m biodh an aon uasal ’g an teagasg.

Air an dara là de ’n mhìos so leugh am fear-deilbhe paiper air “Cor na Gàidhlig ’s an Taobh-Tuath,” do Chomunn “Rotary” Inbhirnis. Bha dà fhichead de na buill an lathair a bharrachd air cairdean eile. Bha am measg na cuideachd an Ridire Murchadh Mac Dhomhnaill, Rìochdair Siorrachd Inbhirnis ann an Tigh-nan-Cumantan agus Mgr. Iain Macleoid á Auckland. Rugadh Mgr. Macleoid an Eilean Ròna bho chionn seachd deug is trì fichead bliadhna agus ged tha e a’ comh-nuidh an Auckland bho’n a bha e sè bliadhna a dh’aois tha an deagh Gàidhlig aige agus is toigh leis gach cothrom a ghabhail air a bhi ’g a labhairt. Dh’innis e dhuinn gu ’m bheil Communn Gàidhlig an Auckland agus gu ’m bheil ceud gu leth ball ceangailte ris. Dh’innis e cuideachd gu ’n d’fhuair e mach air a shon fhein gu ’m bheil eòlas air Gàidhlig ’na còmh-nadh gu bhi ag ionnsachadh cànan air bith eile agus gu h-àraidh Fraingis. Thug Mgr. Niall Mac Aonghas taing do ’n Oraidiche agus thuir e gu ’n robh e riarichte gu ’n robh An Communn Gàidhealach a’ deanamh obair ionmholta air son cànan agus ceòl nan Gàidheal ach gu ’m feumadh an sluagh féin barrachd suim a ghabhail ’sa chùis. Thuir e nach robh an fheadhainn sin a bha ’g an cunntas fhéin nam fìor Ghaidheil a’ deanamh an dleasdanas mar bu chòir dhaibh agus gu h-àraidh nach fhaicear iad anns an t-searmoin Ghaidhlig cho tric ’s a dh’fhaodadh iad.

Air a’ choigheamh là de ’n Dàmhar bidh am Mòd mu dheireadh de ’n t-Seisean, an Ceann-a-Tuath Chataibh, aig Tunga. Tha a’ chànan a’ gramachadh ’s na cèrnan sin agus a nis bho’n tha Gàidhlig air Clar-Eagair nan sgoilean, bidh fuighair againn ri obair litreachais a bharrachd air seinn agus aithris. Cha dean a’ chànan an t-adhartas sin a bu mhath leinn, am feasda, agus am bi gach gille is nigean (’s na h-àitean sin far a bheil a’ chànan ’ga cleachdadh) comasach air Gàidhlig a leughadh agus a sgrìobhadh nuair a dh’fhàgas iad na sgoilean.

CLANN AN FHRAOICH.

Bu mhath leinn fios a thoirt do bhuill Clann an Fhraoich gu bheil suaicheantais ura againn aig Iainh. Gheibhear iad bho Runaire a’ Chomuinn, aig oched sgillean deug gach suaicheantas, a’ phostachd a bharrachd.

SUMMER SCHOOL, 1934.

The choice of Arisaig for the Summer School of Gaelic was amply justified from the language point of view. Gaelic is a living tongue there, spoken habitually by old and young, their English being used for the benefit of visitors. Of the forty-five adults who enrolled, fifteen were male and thirty female. The twenty-five children who joined the singing class brought the enrolment up to seventy. Ardgour, Elgin, Leeds, Skye, contributed one student each; Aberdeen, Dublin, Stornoway, two each; Mull, three; Inverness, London, four each; Edinburgh, five; Glasgow, seven; and Arisaig, twelve adults and twenty-five juveniles. In the Gaelic class for beginners Miss Johnston had twelve pupils, and there were also twelve in Miss M'Queen's class for advanced pupils. As these were at different stages, the need of an intermediate class was apparent. Miss M'Bride had fourteen in her Art class and the Singing classes were attended by twelve adults and twenty-five juveniles, who received instruction from Mr. Orr.

Fifty per cent. of the students belong to the scholastic profession, including professors, lecturers, primary and secondary school teachers. The clarsach players were taught by Miss Edith Mason, London. In all the classes a high standard was reached, and great enthusiasm was shewn by the students. Gaelic services were specially arranged in the Free Church by Mr. M'Lean, and numerous ceilidhs afforded excellent opportunities for social intercourse and practice in the speaking and singing of Gaelic. On the opening night of the session Mrs. Ryan, Roy Bridge, welcomed the students in an interesting address in which she reviewed the position of Gaelic and kindred languages at home and abroad. Among the visitors to the school were Miss Astley and Mr. Charles Campbell, M.B.E., convener of the Propaganda Committee, and Mr. Donald MacDonald, vice-president and convener of the Northern Sub-Committee.

A most successful concert was given at the close of the session in the Astley Hall, which was packed, many having to be turned away.

Grateful acknowledgement must be made of the kindness and hospitality extended to the Summer School students by members of the local branch of An Comunn and other friends.

At a meeting of students and staff on the last day of the session, several places were

proposed as next year's centre, and Tobermory easily headed the list on a vote being taken.

Impressions of the Summer School.

I am one of the unfortunate ones who have not had the advantage of learning Gaelic in childhood, and I have had very little encouragement to study the language from those who are fluent speakers, who nearly all stress the difficulty its acquisition must prove to an English-speaking adult. However, as one whose forbears were Gaelic speakers, I feel that I ought to know the language, and I went to Arisaig determined to make an effort to recover my lost heritage. It cheered me to see students in my class much older than myself, and I soon found myself making steady progress in the easy, pictorial method used to smooth the path of the beginner.

Conversation was by no means easy, but the kind people with whom I lodged helped me greatly by speaking slowly and distinctly, supplying words where my vocabulary failed me, and laughing *with* me and not *at* me when I made dreadful howlers.

The ceilidhs were priceless. What a variety of talent they brought out in most unexpected quarters! Here there were no social distinctions, service being the slogan, and laird and tenant, teacher and pupil, expert and ignoramus, met on equal terms. Song, story, and strathspey followed each other in quick succession, and one forgot the passage of time.

Moderate fees, pleasant company, skilled tuition, all combined to make my first Summer School a delightful experience, and I am already looking forward to a second session which will, I hope, be in one of the enchanted isles of the west.

INITIATE.

PERTSHIRE PROVINCIAL MOD.

The interest of Gaelic enthusiasts from all parts of North Perthshire was centred in Pitlochry on the occasion of the eleventh annual Perthshire Provincial Mod, on 15th June. The gathering took place in the Public Hall, the West Church Hall also being utilised in order to facilitate judging.

The record number of 279 entries had been received. The numbers in the Junior Section were particularly gratifying, as affording tangible evidence of the increasing interest that is being taken in the area in the movement for the preservation of our traditional language and music.

Commenting on oral delivery, Rev. George MacKenzie, Greenock, the adjudicator, said the Gaelic was really splendid in the senior competition, with hardly a mistake in articulation, while the competitors thoroughly understood the spirit of the selected piece. The Junior Section was also of a satisfactory standard.

There were large attendances throughout the day, the various events being followed with the keenest interest.

The adjudicators were:—Gaelic—Mr. Hector M'Dougall, Glasgow; Rev. George MacKenzie, B.D., Greenock; Rev. Gillespie Campbell, Paisley, and Dr. Neil Ross, Laggan. Music—Miss Morag MacDonald, Edinburgh; Mr. Robert M'Leod, Mus. Bac., Edinburgh; Mr. Neil Orr, Edinburgh; Mr. Iain C. Menzies, Edinburgh, and Mr. Robert Irvine, Ballinluig.

In the evening there was a crowded attendance at a concert given by the leading prize-winners, assisted by Miss Morag MacDonald, Edinburgh; Mr. Angus Whyte, Glasgow, and Miss Margaret M. Duncan, Glasgow.

Lord James Stewart Murray presided, and the Mod prizes were presented by Lady Helen Tod.

JUNIOR SECTION.

ORAL DELIVERY.—Reading (confined to learners of Gaelic)—1, Willie Gow, Dalnaimin. Reciting from Memory, "Cagaran Gaolach" (under 10 years)—1, Iain Fullerton, Pitlochry. Reciting "Do Leanabh" (native speakers, 10 to 16)—1, Robert M'Kenzie, Killin. Reading "Do Leanabh" (learners, 10 to 16)—1, Marion Cameron, Pitlochry. Local Narrative (under 18)—1, Catherine M. Robertson, Fincastle. Gaelic Conversation (under 10)—Iain Fullerton, Pitlochry. Gaelic Conversation (10 to 18)—1, Jemima Robertson, Fincastle.

VOCAL MUSIC.—Solo Singing—Girls (under 10)—1, Margaret M'Master, Kinlochrannoch; Do., Boys (under 10)—1, Struan Robertson, Aberfeldy; Do., Girls (over 10 and under 16)—1, Morag M'Donald, Calvine; Do., Boys (over 10 and under 16)—1, Donald Seaton, Calvine; Do., Girls or Boys—1, Roderick M'Pherson, Kinlochrannoch; Girls or Boys (over 16 to 18)—1, Catherine M'Dougall, Kinloch-Rannoch. Duet Singing—1, Betty Gall and Grace M'Donald, Grandtully; Do., Girls or Boys (over 16 and under 18)—Jean Panton and Jean Taylor, Pitlochry. Unison Singing or Songs, "Agus hu Mhorag" and "Three Puirt a Beul"—1, Grandtully Choir. Unison Singing—1, Grandtully.

ORAL DELIVERY.—Repetition (native speakers under 16)—1, Jemima Robertson, Fincastle; Do. (learners under 16)—1, John Gow, Dalnaimin. Reading (over 16 to 18)—Cathie Shaw, Killin. Reciting from Memory "An Gleannan" (16 to 18)—Cathie Shaw, Killin.

INSTRUMENTAL.—Violin Playing of a Gaelic Song Air, Strathspey, and Reel—1, Alastair M'Intosh, Bridge of Earn. Pianoforte Playing of Highland March, Strathspey, and Reel—1, Margaret Douglas, Bankfoot. Bagpipe Playing (lads under 19)—1, Alastair Pirnie, Pitlochry.

LITERARY SECTION.—Place Names—1, John Gow, Dalnaimin. Essay or Story in Gaelic—Catherine M. Robertson, Fincastle.

SENIOR SECTION.

VOCAL MUSIC.—Solo, Female Voices—1, Miss Isobel Robertson, Aberfeldy. Solo (three songs)—Male or Female—1, Miss Annie G. Stewart. Solo (former first prize-winners only)—1, Miss Annie Stewart. Solo—Male Voices—1, Iain M'Dougall, Keltneyburn. Solo—Perthshire Song (unpublished)—Male or Female—Miss Annie G. Stewart. Duet Singing—1, Iain M'Askill and Miss Flora M'Innes, Kinlochrannoch. Quartette Singing—Mixed Voices—1, Kinlochrannoch. Choral Singing in Harmony—Ladies' Voices—1, Pitlochry Ladies' Choir; Do., Mixed Voices—1, Kinlochrannoch Senior Choir.

ORAL.—Acted Dialogue—Miss Margaret Morrison and Miss Joan Ross, Perth. Reading at Sight Unfamiliar Prose, chosen by Judge—1, Donald M'Leod, Aberfeldy, 38. Reading Passages chosen by Judge from "Dealachadh nan Rathad"—1, Miss M. M. Morrison, Perth. Recitation of "An Ait-eachd Ard"—1, Miss E. G. Robertson, Fincastle.

INSTRUMENTAL.—Pianoforte Playing of Highland March, Strathspey and Reel—William F. Stewart, Aberfeldy. Violin Playing of Gaelic Song Air, Strathspey and Reel—James Wallace, Aberfeldy.

LITERARY SECTION.—Gaelic Story—Miss Margaret Morrison, Perth. Gaelic Poem—Miss M. Morrison.

SKYE PROVINCIAL MOD.

The two days' Skye Provincial Mod was held at Portree on 26th and 27th June. There were large entries in each section, and the splendid work done in the schools was reflected in the high standard attained. Mr. David Yacimini was musical adjudicator, and the Rev. Hector Cameron, the Rev. Thomas M. Murchison, Mr. George E. Marjoribanks, and Mr. Donald Macphail were the Gaelic adjudicators. The following are the principal results:—

JUNIOR SECTION.

LITERATURE.

Written Competition for Elementary Schools only, Reproduction of a Short Story—1, Murdo J. Gillies, Borrodale.

Translation of a Gaelic Prose Passage into English—1, Murdo J. Gillies, Borrodale.

Pupils in the First Year Post-Qualifying Course—(a) Essay—1, Alexander Ross, Glendale; (b) Translation, English-Gaelic—1, Alexander Ross, Glendale.

Pupils in the Second and Third Year Post-Qualifying Course—(a) Essay—1 (equal), Angus D. MacDonald, Portree, and Margaret Macpherson, Broadford; (b) Translation, English-Gaelic—1, Donald Stewart, Portree.

ORAL DELIVERY.

Reading with Expression a Piece of Poetry—1, Toby MacLean, Dunvegan.

Reading at Sight a Familiar Prose Piece—1, Chrissie Campbell, Dunvegan.

Reciting from Memory, "Do Leanabh"—1, Morag MacRaid, Dunvegan.

Reciting "A Sgeulachd"—1, James MacLean, Portree.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Solo Singing of a Song—Girls (under 12)—1, Chrissie Macpherson, Portree; Boys (under 12)—1, Duncan MacLeod, Broadford; Girls (12 to 16)—1 (silver pendant), Buntie Steele, Dunvegan; Boys (12 to 16)—1 (silver pendant), Duncan Mackay, Portree.

Duet Singing of a Song, Own Choice—1, Dolina Robertson and Jessie Sykes, Broadford.

Choral Singing of a Song in Two-part Harmony—1, Broadford Junior Choir.

Unison Singing—1, Bernisdale Carbost.

Winners of Trophy (Targe)—Broadford.

Action Song—1, Dunvegan.

SENIOR SECTION.

LITERATURE.

Gaelic Poem on any Subject (not to exceed 60 lines)—1, Marjory M'Cuish, Portree Secondary School.

Essay of about 500 Words on any Historical Local Incident—1, Calum I. MacLean, Portree Secondary School.

Collection of Unpublished Skye Songs, with or without Music—1, Mrs C. Douglas, Kilmuir.

Original Gaelic Play—Mrs. C. Douglas, Kilmuir.

Essay of about 300 Words on "Na h-Atharrachaidhean a Thainig air Gaidealtachd na h-Alba bho Linn air Seanaar"—1, Rachael MacDonald, Portree School.

Place Names—1, Calum I. MacLean, Portree Secondary School.

ORAL DELIVERY.

Reading at Sight of an Unfamiliar Piece of Prose to be chosen by the Judges—1, Kate A. Macaulay, Portree Secondary School.

Recitation of "An Aitreachd Ard"—1, Calum I. MacLean, Portree Secondary School.

Telling of an Unpublished Local Story—1, Chrissie L. Macaskill, Portree Secondary School.

Acted Dialogue—1, Miss Katie Ferguson and Miss Ina Mackinnon, Portree Secondary School.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Solo Singing of a Song—Female Voice, Own Choice—1, Miss Flora Reid, Portree Secondary School; Male Voices, Own Choice—1, Duncan Corbett, Uig; Female Voices (competitors must sing the test song, "Ailean Donn", and a song of their own choice)—1 and gold pendant, Mary Macpherson, Portree Secondary School; Male Voices (competitors must sing the test song, "Taobh Mo Theine Fein" and any other song of their own choice)—1, C. S. Carmichael, Skeabost; Female Voices, Own Choice (open to former prize-winners in competition 31)—1, Mrs. Macrae, Portree; Male Voices, Own Choice (open to former prize-winners only in competition 31)—1, Mr. Walter Ross, Portree; Female Voices, Own Choice (confined to competitors under 18)—1, Miss Mary Macpherson, Portree Secondary School; Solo Singing of a Skye Song, Air, and/or Words Unpublished—1, Miss Isobel Shaw, Portree.

Duet Singing of a Song, Own Choice—1, Miss Betty Steele and Miss Flora Reid, Portree Secondary School.

Unison Singing of the Songs, "Taobh Abhainn Aora" and "Puir a Beul"—1, Dunvegan.

Choral Singing of the Songs, "Mim Shuidhe M'onar" and "Far an Robh mi'n Raoir"—1, Dunvegan; 2, Strath.

Puir a Beul Solo Singing, Male or Female Voices—1, Mr. William Campbell, Uig.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Bagpipe Playing of March, Open—1, Mr Ian Macpherson, Portree.

Playing of March, Strathspey and Reel—1, Mr. Donald Mackenzie, Portree.

BRANCH REPORT.

LISMORE.—An enjoyable and successful concert, under the auspices of the local branch, was held in the local public hall. In the absence from the island of the local president (the Rev. D. Bell, The Manse), Mr. Hamilton Currie, who spent a number of years in connection with the Foreign Mission Station of the Church of Scotland at Nyassaland, presided over an appreciative audience, who were delighted with his opening remarks. A most enjoyable programme consisted of songs, recitations, duets, and piano selections, which were rendered by a large company of artists. There were numerous appreciative encores. The whole programme proved so interesting that it was repeated. The local people interested no doubt appreciate the fact that a number of the summer visitors to the island assist, as they did in this case, annually at such functions. This delightful performance was brought to a close by the rendering of votes of thanks. A substantial sum was raised.

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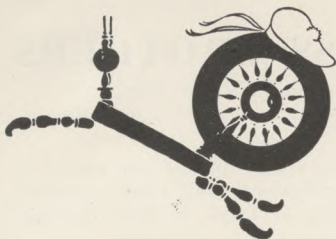
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