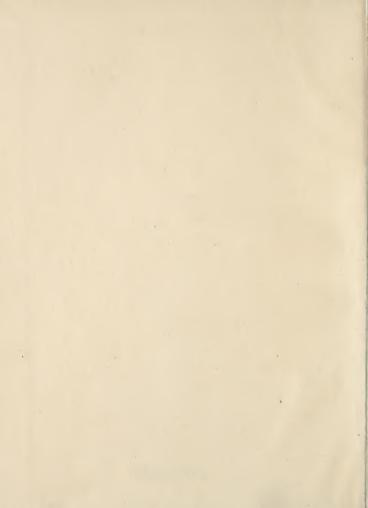
AN. DEO-SRÉINE







An Deo-Areine:

The Monthly Magazine of An Comunn Gaidhealach.

Volume VI.

Oct., 1910, to Sept., 1911, inclusive.



AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH,
108 HOPE STREET, GLASGOW.

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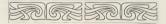
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AN DEO-GREINE

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COMUINN GHAIDHEALACH.

Air a' mhìos so am baile 's an dùthaich tha na Comuinn Ghaidhealach a' dol an gréim obair a' gheamhraidh. Tha àm us àite coinneachaidh air an socrachadh, agus tha cuspairean freagarrach air an deasachadh airson eòlais agus fearas-chuideachd; tha sgoiltean Gaidhlig air an cur air bonn anns gach ceàrn far am bheil Gaidheil a chòmhnuidh, agus mar sin tha cothrom aig na Guidheil, sean us òg, tuilleadh eòlais fhaotainn air cànain, litreachas agus eachdraidh an dùthcha féin. Tha na sgoiltean feasgair agus na coinneamhan Gaidhealach a tha nis cho lìonmhor air feadh na dùthcha a fosgladh suas cothroman a chum eolas a mheudachadh nach robh idir ann ré nan linntean a dh-fhalbh.

Cha'n urrainnear a smaointeachadh dòigh a's fearr agus a's buannachdaile feasgar fada geamhraidh a chur seachad na bhi 'gabhail fàth air na sochairean sin a tha fosgailte do gach neach. Do'n òigridh gu sonraichte, tha e mar fhiachaibh orra gach cothrom a ghlaeadh a chum iad féin làn-uidheamachadh airson obair am beatha. Tha cothroman aig an làimh nach robh aig an sinnsearanglaeadh iad na cothroman sin gu dian, dùrachdach nuair a tha iad fosgailte dhaibh, agus an òige air an taobh. Faiceadh agus tuigeadh iad—agus biodh so air a sparradh orra le am pàrantan—gu 'n ann a mhàin le dichioll 'us sior-bhuanchas air toir eolais, is urrainnear feothas no àrdachd ann an dreuchd sam bith a ruigheachd.

Anns an t-seadh so bu mhiann leinn gu'm biodh an òigridh Ghaidhealach a' dol an co-bhoinn le na Comuinn agus na sgoiltean Gaidhlig a tha fagus dhaibh, agus gu 'm biodh gach misneach air a thoirt dhaibh cuid agus pàirt a ghabhail ann an cùisean nan Comunn. Tha e nadurra agus riasanta gu'm biodh an òigridh Ghaidhealach air an stiùradh gu bhi a' gabhail tlachd anns na cùisean sin a bhuineas d'an dùthaich, agus gu'm bi jad air an teagasg spéis agus gràdh a bhia ca do gach nì co-cheangailte ri tìr am breith. Thigeadh e, ma tà, do luchdriaghlaidh nan Comunn Gaidhealach a bhi cleachdadh gach meadhon 'nan comas gu bhi 'gabhail a staigh 'nam measg a' mhuinntir òga, a chum 's gu'm bi iad air an oileineachadh ann an cànain, eachdraidh, agus cleachdan an dùthcha féin.

AM FOGHARADH.

Tha an latha nis a' giorrachadh gu luath, tha deireadh an fhogharaidh aig làimh, agus the tar a dùthachadh air oir a' gheamhraidh. Bha an aimsir caochlaideach gu leòir aig toiseach an fhogharaidh, agus bha na dùilean—gaoth 'us uisge—a' bagradh léir-sgrios

a thoirt air toradh an fhearainn. Dh-fhuilingeadh calldach mór an cuid chearnan d' an dùthaich, chionn chaidh móran millidh a dheanadh air cinneas an fhearainn le uisceachan 'us tuiltean troma a bhrùehd a mach thar an claisean agus a ghiulain léir-sgrios 'nan lorg. Ach air teachd a' mhìos mheadhonaich thainig atharrachadh air na dùilean; sorradh na neòil dhubha, dhorcha air falbh, theich gruaimean nan speur, agus thainig teas 'us tiormachd 'nan àite. Chuir gnùis fhialaidh, chaoimhneil na gréine aoibhneas agus subhachas air aghaidh an t-saoghail. tha chruitheachd uile ri gàirdeachas, agus tha na h-achaidhean arbhair a tilceadh dhiù an tromadais, agus a' togail an ceann fo chumhachd a blàiths. Tha am bàrr òrbhuidhe a' toirt cuiridh do 'n bhuanaiche. tha an tuathanach le sùrd 'us ùinich a' deasachadh innealan an fhogharaidh, agus a' gairm air a chuid sheirbheiseach thun an achaidh-bhuana. Tha na h-eich air an cur 's a' chuing; tha an t-inneal-gearraidh le fead agus srann a' cur ri leathad an arbhair: tha na h-eòin-sheilg a bha faotainn fasgaidh 'us fàrdaiche anns a' choirce le sgread a' gabhail nan iteag thun àite a's tearuinte; tha lìonmhorachd làmh a' frithealadh do 'n bhuanaiche-cuid a' tional, cuid a' ceangal, agus cuid a' cur nan sguab air bonn. Is àite aoibhneach, cridheil an t-achadh-buana -cha'n 'eil leise no lunndaireachd an sin. ach gach aon a' deanadh a chuid gu toradh an fhearainn a chruinneachadh.

Thainig a nis an deireadh-buana, agus an tuathanach a' cur na h-iodhlainn an òrdugh airson gabhail a staigh nan sguab. Tha an aimsir fábharach, tha an t-arbhar acoin, cruaidh; agus tha an cur-a-staigh air tòiseachadh. Tha na h-achaidhean lom, agus tha an iodhlann làn—gach mulan dionach, tearuinte fo thubla 's ròpa.

THE OIREACHTAS OF 1910,

D. TT

The Oireachta: competitions began on Tuesday morning, and continued at intervals till Friday. These included singing, dancing, harp, re-itation, oratory, dialogue, knowledge of Irish history, story-telling, reading at sight and method of teaching. The singing is entirely traditional, and the use of any instrumental accompaniment is strictly prohibited. We cannot help sympathising heartily with our Irish friends in this sentiment, for cultured and modern as piano accompani-

ments may be, they seem alien to those good old Gaelie airs composed hundreds of years ago, when such an instrument was foreign to the birth - place of these songs. We attended a most interesting conference on Traditional Singing on the Wednesday of the Oireachtas. Carl Hardebeck, Belfast, one of the judges,, and an eminent musician, in discussing traditional music, said that the latest criticism on Irish traditional music was, that it could not be written in modern notation. That was not so. The difference did not lie with the scale, but with the rhythm of the melodies. Church modes were used by the Irish musicians. There were as many different shades of sound as there were of light and colour. The ancient Persians had twenty-four intervals to the scale resembling our octave. Dr. Henebry had stated that there were smaller intervals in Irish music than those of the ordinary scale. and he attempted to represent them, but if they were to follow Dr. Henebry they could do nothing but sit with their fingers in their mouths like disappointed children. The songs of the Irish peasant were beautiful for their rhythm. The Irish-speaking peasant had a greater sense of poetry than the average University graduate, and had more refinement than three-fourths of the socalled aristocracy. The Irish-speaking singer looked for the most perfect welding of the poetry and the music, and in the preparation of Irish music, due attention should be paid to true word accent or stress, as the native Irish speaker naturally sang by phrases. A good knowledge of Gregorian music was necessary for the proper understanding of Irish traditional songs. He did not quite acree with the Gaelic Leaguers in condemning the piano, but pointed out that the real stumbling-block was the professional singer who pawned upon his audience any rubbish from London. He sang several Irish traditional songs illustrating the peculiarities of time and rhythm, which were different in almost every bar. Mr. Roderick MacLeod, Inverness, afterwards gave a very able lecture on Gaelic traditional sones, and sang several illustrations which he picked up from old people in the Highlands

The method of judging at the Oireachtas is slightly different from ours. The results are announced at the end of every compensation, and each judge gives a short criticism, mentioning any points worthy of notice in the performance of each competitor. This cuables the competitor to discover his peace.

culiar weakness, and the faults pointed out should be a guide in future events.

The Irish themselves acknowledge that we are ahead of them in musical culture, but they are distinctly in advance of us in literary attainments. We are perhaps devoting too much of our energies to the musical side. when we consider that a thorough knowledge of our language is the first and most important step in the preservation of Gaelic. It is true that Gaelic can be preserved in the song, but where too much stress is laid on music, there is a tendency of the mere words being parrot-spoken. Most of the collecting of Irish traditional songs is done at the Oireachtas. We noticed that when a competitor comes forward with a song which is not known by the judges, no time is lost in noting the melody, before the competitor is off the platform. We have been informed that over three hundred airs have been rescued in this way, and once rescued, they are not allowed to lie in a nicely-lined grave in the Gaelic League Offices—they are published in book form, and spread broadcast, to become the property of the rising generation. The same is true of pipe music. We noticed two very interesting old pipers competing in the Union Pipes Competition. One of them seemed to have an immense store of old Irish pipe tunes, and he was kept on the platform no less than half-an-hour playing these tunes, while the judges were busy ncting them. Six hundred pipe tunes were noted in this way since the inception of the Oireachtas surely a record to be proud of.

JOHN N. MACLEOD.

(To be continued).

BARDACHD DHONNACHAIDH BHAIN IS MHIC MHAIGHSTIR ALASDAIR AIR AN COIMEAS RI' CHEILE.

Leis an Urramacii Gilleaspuig MacDhomhnuill, Cilltarlataidh.

II.

Ged a thachair do Dhonnachadh Bàn a bhi an arm Rìgh Deòrsa anns a Bhlàr so, cha 'n'eil e coltach gu'n robh aigne gle laidir air an taobh sin. Coltach ris na bàird uile bha Donnachadh fo chorruich nuair a bha 'n deise Ghaidhealach air a toirmeasg, agus ann an "Oran na Briogais" tha e tionndadh gu tur an aghaidh luchdriaghlaidh na dùthcha a dh'orduich Achd Rìgh agus Parlamaid cho ain-tighearnail ran lagh so. So mar a tha am bàrd a bha

cogadh air taobh Righ Deòrsa ann am bliadhna Thearlaich ag radh—

"S o tha na briogais liath ghlas Am bliadhna cur mulaid oirun.

'S e'n rud nach fhacas riamh oirnn

'S nach miann leinn a chumail oirmn.

'S na 'm bith'maid uile dìleas

Do'n righ bha toirt cuireadh dhninn Cha'n fhaicte sinn gn dìlinn

A strìochdadh do 'n chulaidh so."

Tha "Oran na Briogais" a' leigeil fhaicinn c' aite 'n robh cridhe bhàird.

Mur an robh Blàr na h-Eaglaise Brice agus an lagh a thug am féileadh bho na Gaidheil nan cuspairean gus spiorad na bàrdachd a dhùsgadh gu mór bhuaidh agus dealas ann an Donnachadh Bàn cha b' ann mar sin a bha a thaobh Alasdair. Dh' éirich oighre a Chinn Chinnidh-Raonull Og Macic-Ailein-le oighre nan Stiubhartach agus bho thoiseach gu deireadh thilg Alasdair e féin le dùrachd a chaidh thar tomhais ann an cuisean a Phrionnsa. Eadhon mu'n d' thainig Tearlach idir a nall thar chuan ghlac Alasdair a chlàrsach agus sheinn e gu fonnmhor a chliù mar oighre dligheach a' chrùin. Anns an "Oran do na Finneachan Gaidheal ach" tha e sealltuinn thairis air na tonnan dùbh - ghorm gu teachd Thearlaich oig

"Lion deoch slàinte Thearlaich,

A mheirlich stràic a chuach,

B' i sud an ioc-slaint àluinn Dh' ath-bheothaicheadh mo chàileachd

Ged a bhiodh am bàs orm

Gun neart gun àdh gun tuar A Rìgh nan dùl a chur do chabhlach

Oirnn thar sal le luath 's."

Urnn thar sai le luath 's.'
Bha Alasdair aig an am so 'na Mhaighistear
Sgoile Sgìreachd Eilein Fhiomain—ach cha
bu luaithe thainig an sgeul gu'n robh am
Prionnsa air tir an duthaich Chlann Raonnill, na thilig e air falbh eat nan naoidh
earball—dh'fhàg e 'n sgoil fo churam
Raonuill, a mhac, agus ghabh e lom is
direach far an robh bratach rioghail Thearlaich a' crathadh ann an soirbheas nam
beann, le chlaidheamh' is le chruit-chiùil—

"Moch 's a' mhaduinn 's mi du gadh

'S mór mo shunnd 's mo cheòl gàire,
'Nuair a chuala mi 'm Prionnsa

Thigh'nn a dhuthaich Chlann Raonuill."
Bha feachd Thearlaich air a sgapadh air
monadh Chulfhodair, ach bha am bàrd fada
m' nd o chaill e dhochas gu n tilleadh am
pr'ionnsa rithist gus a chòraichean a thoirt
a mach. 'Nuair nach faodadh e moladh
Thearlaich a thogail gu follaiseach shòinn

e chliù fo shamhla òigh air an robh gach mais' agus àilleachd a chunnacas riamh air

mnaoi.
"A Mhórag cheutach a chiùil dualaich
Gur h-e do luaigh a th'air m'aire

'S ma dh' imich thu null thar chuain oirnn Gu ma luath a thig thu thairis

'S cuimhnich thoir leat bannal ghruagach, Luaidheas an clo ruadh gu daingean."

Gun a bhi dol a stigh m's faide anns an taobh so de bhàrdachd Alasdair tha e soilleir gu'n do dh' fhàg cogadh Thearlaich dileas a tha ro luachmhor aig litreachas na Gaidhealtachd, anns na h-orain a rinn am bàrd og ub bhi brosnachadh a luchd-dùthcha anns an aobhar do'n d'thug e spèis cho mòr.

A tionndadh a nis gu bàrdachd Dhonnachaidh Bhain tha sinn a' faicinn gu'n robh a' ghairm no an dreuchd a bha e leantuinn-'se sin mar thorsair do Iarla Bhraidh-Albainn — fàbharach gu bhi dùsgadh smuaintean agus aignidhean a' bhàird. Anns a cheud earrann de bheatha chuir e seachad móran de aimsir a mach an measg oirdheirceas a' chruthachaidh agus gu h-àraidh ann a' bhi gabhail beachd air gach nì a bha co-cheangailte ri fiadhach nam beann. Ma thug cogadh Thearlaich cothrom do chumhachdan bàrdail Alasdair, fhuair Donnachadh Bàn deachdadh agus àrdachadh inntinn bho shiubhal na frithe. Cha robh h-aon de na bàird Ghaidhealach a sheinn mu'n bheinn sheilg air dhoigh ni's ceolmhoire na rinn esan. Thilg e sgèimh is maise air Beinn Dòrain agus air Coire Cheathaich, air na daimh dhonna agus na h-eildean a bha 'g an tathaich nach teirig 's nach teid air di-chuimhn fhad 's a bhios a Ghaidhlig air a labhairt ann an tir nam beann. Chuir e tridh neo-chumanta ann a fiadh-bheathaichean na frithe. Ged a bha na sleibhtean agus na coireachan 's an do chaith e iomadh ła, le'n trusgan àillidh nan iomadh dath, le 'm blàthan boidheach 's le 'm fàileidhean cùbhraidh, maiseach agus ion-ghraidh; ged a bhe 'n t-urram thar gach beinn aig Beinn Dorain, 's ged a bha Coire - Cheathaich tlachd-mhor os cionn gach ionad fàsailbha iad a tarruing am mach aignidhean a' bhàird gu h-àraidh mar ionadan far a faicte' comunn actrom na frithe ag imeachd troimh ghlinn agus ghlacaibh le ceumaibh siùbhlach neo-airtneulach. Bha eadhon an gunna, an t-inneal bàis, leis an tric 'n do thilg e fear cabrach nam frithe, air a mholadh ann a rannaibh neo-bhàsmhor. Thug e Nic Coiseam mar ainm air a' ghunna-b'i a cheud ghaol agus bu bhrònach là an dealachaidh"'Nuair chaidh mi do Ghleann Lochaidh

'S a cheannaich mi Nic Coiseam,
'S mise nach robh gòrach

'Nuair chuir mi'n t-òr 'g a fuasgladh. Thug mi Choire-Cheathaich thu

'N uair bha mi féin a' tathaich ann, 'S tric a chuir mi luidhe leat

Na daimh 's na h-àighean ruadha."
(Ri leantuinn.)

THE COMING MOD.

By the time this appears before our readers all Mod arrangements will have been completed. As we write, the entries are all to hand, and again there is a substantial increase in their number. Not only so, but what is equally encouraging is the fact that they hail from a much wider area than usual. Uist, Lewis, and Skye are representted, and the mainland of Inverness-shire has a larger representation than in former years. The town of Inverness, Newtonmore, Kiltarlity Beauly, Lochaber, and Fort-Augustus are represented in one section or another; so also is Wester Ross. Perthshire is well represented — Perth, Pitlochry, Blair-Atholl, Aberfeldy, and Callander sending their quota. In Argyllshire, Oban, Morven, Easdale, Ballachulish, Islay, Colonsay and Glendaruel are to the fore; also the Island of Bute. Entries from Southern centres are also numerous. Altogether, there are well over 700 entries, including eighteen senior and seven Junior Choral entries. These calculations are not arrived at, as is commonly done, by counting the individual members of a choir. A choir is reckoned one entry.

These encouraging features have, however, their increased responsibilities. Prizes absorb more money, and a larger income is required for the Mod and for the general purposes of An Comunn. Provision will be made at the ticket office of the Mod for receiving subscriptions and enrolling new members. All who have not already joined should make a point of doing so at the Môd.

This is a good opportunity for members to influence their friends to join our ranks, and thus help on the Gaelic movement. Members should lose no time in booking seats, as the accommodation of the Concert hall, especially on Friday, is sure to be overtaxed.

---: o:----

Edinburgh readers should note that An Deo-Gréine is now on sale at John Grant's, 31 Geo. IV. Bridge, who takes the place of Mr. Norman MacLeod.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Ex-Provost Milloy, Rothesay.

The subject of our portrait and sketch this month is Mr. Lachlan Milloy, J.P.,

then the favourable impression formed on a first introduction. The son of a farmer and blacksmith, and native of a small village in the vicinity of Tarbert, Mr. Milloy was in childhood taken to Ardkamont by his parents, and here the greater part of



Ex-Provost Milloy, Rothesay.

Rothesay, a genuine Highlander whose name is familiar far beyond the confines of the district in which he resides. A commanding presence and genial personality mark him at once as a man among men, and continued acquaintance serves to streng-

his youth was spent. He received the ordinary education common to the youth of his generation, but, naturally gifted, he acquired through personal observation and experience a general knowledge which a classical and university training does not

always impart. Settling down in Rothesay in the 60's, his exceptional capacity for public business was soon recognised, and though far from being personally a seeker after honours, he became a leader in County and Burch affairs-a man whose sound commonsense and practical knowledge proved of the highest service to his fellow men. He first entered public service as a member of Rothesay Harbour Trust and Town Council, and in course of time became a Magistrate, finally in occupying the Provost's chair, the duties of which he discharged with dignity, tact, and marked ability. His public services were recognised years ago by the presentation of his portrait in oils and other gifts by his fellow-citizens in Burgh and County. To few men has it been given to become so personally popular with all classes of the people from the highest to the humblest. His kindly heart and genial disposition have won him the esteem and regard of all, and his ready advice and practical assistance have never been withheld in any good cause. To use a common phrase he has to many proved a veritable friend in time of

In the pages of An Deo-Gréine, politics as such are not dealt with, but any notice of ex-Provost Millov's public career, however brief, would be incomplete without reference to his life-long services to the Constitutional or Unionist cause. He has all along been a tower of strength to his party, and the many distinguished men who have represented Bute in Parliament, or visited the County as candidates, have ever afterwards continued their personal friendship to the ex-Provest. Amongst such may be mentioned Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart., the late Lord Robertson, Lord Dunedin, Lord Salvesen. and the same may also be said with regard to Mr. Norman Lamont, a respected opponent, as well as Mr. Harry Hope, who now represents Bute in Parliament. It may be stated here, parenthetically, that on three occasions he visited the United States, where he has two sons in a prosperous way. number of years ago Mr. Millov had the honour conferred on him of being appointed a member of the Fishery Board for Scotland, and here his intimate knowledge of the West Highlands and his interest in the fishing population and industry have been invaluable. During his official trips to those parts, he came much in contact with the natives, and his colloquial knowledge of

their language frequently proved a valuable asset.

What concerns our readers most, however, is the part the subject of our sketch has taken in connection with the Comunn Gaidhealach movement. When the Marchioness of Bute in 1906 suggested the institution of a branch of "An Comunn" in Rothesay, the sympathy and support of the ex-Provost were at once enlisted. He was appointed chairman of "Comunn Gaidhealach Bhóid." and has ever since presided at its regular meetings. To many of his fellow-townsmen. and especially to his fellow-Highlanders, it was an agreeable surprise when they discovered that he is almost equally fluent in the language of the Gael as in that of the Sasunnach. Highlanders in Bute are fortunate in having amongst them a gentleman of ex-Provost Millov's influence and ability, and the marked success of the Gaelic movement locally is due in no small degree to the active interest he has taken in it from the very first, and still continues to do. He is a cultured public speaker, gifted, ready and trenchant, and possesses a poetic style of delivery which is pleasant and attractive. The Islay Association in Glasgow still remember with pleasure the eloquent oration he gave them on the occasion in 1893 when he presided at their annual gathering.

In bringing this inadequate tribute to a much respected Highlander to a close, it only remains to be said that his golden wedding occurs in January next, and the best wishes of his many friends will be extended to himself, his good lady and hospitable fireside.

Duine suairce, caoimhneil, ceanalta, a shaothraich gu dìleas airson math a' bhaile anns am bheil a chòmhnuidh. Buaith agus piseach air.

On 1st instant, in the large hall of the Christian Institute, the Glasgow High School Gaelic Ceilidh opens the winter session with an attractive programme of Gaelic and English song, Mr. Duncan Reid, Hon. President, in the chair.

On 25th inst., the Gaelic Society of Glasgow opens the session's work with a Social Evening in the Christian Institute, Mr. Angus MacIntyre, President, will preside.

NIALL DUBH AGUS NA GAIDSEARAN.

LE IAIN MACFAIDEAN (CORKERHILL), GLASCHO.

Sgeul co cheangailte ri deanadh 'us reic uisge-beatha na Poite-duibhe (Breiseachan) anns a' Ghaidhealtachd. Choisinn an Sgeul so a' cheud duais aig Mod 1909.

Fhuair Niall a bhiadh 's a dhram, 's thill e dhachaidh, rinn e smùdan aig an àite anns na chuir a choimhearsnaich air tìr sa mhaduinn e, 's thainig iad na chòmhdhail leis a' bhàta, 's bha e air an fheasgar ud aig taobh a theallaich fhéin, ag innseadh do na thàinig air chéilidh air, mar a thachair na gàidsearan air agus mar a rinn e orra.

Is iomadh latha a thug sgeul Nèill ann am beòil an t-sluaigh, agus iomadh gàire mór a thug i mach air feadh na dùthcha uile, ach bha na gàidsearan air an gonadh 'nan cridheachan, agus b'i an aon ghuidhe agus an iarrtas dùrachdach gu'm faigheadh iad Niall ann an rib, agus 'nan làmhan aon uair eile, agus an sin gu'n dìoladh iad air na dh' fhuiling iad de thàmailt air a thàillibh. Fhuair iad an guidhe, ach cha b' ann gun rath. Iomadh latha as a dhéigh sud, air feasgar anns an deireadh Fhoghair, no an toiseach a' Gheamhraidh, bha Niall 'se sgìth 's air acras, air tighinn dachaidh as a mhonadh ann an dorcha nan tràth; bha e còmhla ri cuid de chomhairsnich a' toirt an treud shease gu srath, agus o'n a bha na creutairean ud a mach ris an t-sliabh fad an t-Samhraidh bha iad eho fiadhaich agus cho luath ris na h-earbachan. Bha an fheadhain a bha 'g an ruith glé sgìth mu'n d'fhuair iad gu baile iad.

An uair a ràinig Niall taobh a chagailt fhéin, bha 'n crùisgean laiste, 's bha poit bhuntàta an deigh a bhi air a toirt bhàrr an teine, na suidhe air leac an teinntean 's am brod air a leth-taobh, 'sa h-uile cnap a bha 'na beul agus braoisg ghaireachdainn air. Bha poit bheag an crochadh air an t-slabhraidh agus teine laidir foipe a bha 'ga cur gu bras air ghoil, agus earball an sgadain ri fhaicinn anns a' ghoil sin, a' cluich cho mireagach 'sa chluich iad riamh ann an sàile a' chuain, agus bu shòlasach an sealladh sud uile do'n fhear nach do bhlais greim o'n bhrist e a thrasg ann an

glòmanaich na maduinne

Feadh 'sa bha Niall 'na shuidhe a feitheamh, 'sa phiuthair air a h-ais 's air a h-aghaidh feadh an tighe, thàinig caileag bheag - nighean comhairsnich a stigh 's i caoineadh.

"Ciod e tha cearr air mo chaileig?" arsa piuthair Nèill.

"Bha m' athair," ars a chaileag, eadar a meachdanaich, "a falbh do'n bhriuthas agus poca braiche aige air druim na làir duinne, s thàinig na gàidsearan air, agus thug iad bh'uaithe 'n làir dhonn 'sa bhraich, 's dh' fhalbh iad, 's tha mi cinnteach gu'n tig na maoir 's gu'n toir iad air falbh m' athair

cuideachd.

Shuidh Niall mar a bha e, mar nach biodh e a cluinntinn smid, ged nach 'eil teagamh nach robh conspaid chruaidh a dian ghleachd an taobh a stigh dheth, cònspaid eadar an inntinn agus a cholainn-bha an duine air acras, bha'm biadh deas 's bha a cholainn ag iarraidh a sàsachadh, ach bha na gàidsearan air falbh le cuid a chomhairsnich agus bha an inntinn ag iarraidh as an déigh, agus mar a thachras daonnan do na gaisgich-agus bu ghaisgeach Niall-thug an inntinn buaidh air a cholainn.

Thog e leis cnap no dhà de'n bhuntàta as a' phoit gun fhios da, agus air a shocair féin ghabh e mach air an dorus, 's mu'n robh e fada o'n tigh ghreas e a cheum gus an d' thàinig e gu bhi na dheann-ruith, 'se 'g itheadh a bhuntàta mar a bha e dol,

fhad 'sa mhair e dha.

An uair a ràinig e suas ris na gàidsearan bha na daoine ud ag iomachd gu réidh socrach, cha robh cabhag orra. Bha ceann taod na làir duinne ann an laimh a' Ghaidsear Dhiubh, agus an làmh sin 'na phòca; bha an làir dhonn gu sèimh sìobhalta a falbh leis na coigrich 's gun i cur dragh 's am bith orra; cha robh fo 'n casan ach frith-rathad maoth coinnteachail bho nach tigeadh móran fuaime.

Ghabh Niall a suas ri taobh na làirecha'n 'eil teagamh nach math a dh' aithnich i e, 's iomadh sac mòna a thug e dhachaidh leatha-thiolp e'n taod as a ceann, 's leig e cead a coise dhi, 's cha luaithe a leig e as i na chuir i mu'n cuairt is thill i dhachaidh, is cha bu mhò ìoghnadh na toil-inntinn an fhir d'am buineadh i an uair a fhuair e na seasamh aig dorus an stabuill i agus am poca braiche ceangailte air a druim anns a' cheart dòigh anns an d'fhàg e féin e.

(Ri leantuinn.)

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A chlann nan Gaidheal, bithibh cnimhneach Air ur cainnt a chur an cleachdadh Cha'n iarr i iasad air cànain 'S bheir i fhéin do chàch am pailteas,"

THE OLD GAELIC PSALM TUNES.

BY M. N. MUNRO

At the Möd this year "French" will be sung as a specimen of the old long tunes of the North Highlands. It may therefore be useful to state briefly a few facts regarding this neglected and almost forgotten musical form of sacred song, once popular in Ross-shire, Sutherland, and part of Inverness-shire. We shall also mention one or two theories as to their origin.

It is stated in Dr. Mainger's book on the old Gaelic Psalm tunes that two editions of the old tunes had previously appeared, one about 1820, and another in 1838. The latter also contained the ordinary tunes. These are long since out of print, and we have never come across a copy of them. Dr. Mainger, a well-known and highly-cultivated musician in Edinburgh, assisted by Mr. R. Brown of Glasgow, collected the tunes and published a very interesting book with an introductory dissertation, in which the tunes are given with piano accompaniments of his own composition. In the case of "French," he gives a four-part harmony for voices. The book was issued in 1844 and is now scarce. Among modern publications versions of the tunes are to be found in Lachlan M'Bean's "Songs and Hymns of the Gael."

Dr. Mainger speaks warmly of the beauty and charm and the simplicity and grace of these old tunes. As a foreigner in Scotland, he may be considered an unprejudiced judge. Regarding their origin he says that very little can be advanced. However, from the internal evidence of the music he is convinced that they are native productions or rather a remodelling of the Lowland tunes that reached the Highlands with the Reformation, after the Highland taste. This remodelling is so thoroughgoing that the tunes might almost be called new compositions. Whether they were composed by one talented man, or were a gradual popular growth he is unable to say. A correspondent, who was an eminent Gaelic scholar in his day, Dr. Macintosh Mackay, suggested to Dr. Mainger that some talented precentor may have been the author of these northern varieties of the Psalm tunes. The question arises, wherein do they differ from or resemble the common tunes. The principal notes of the common tune generally form the essential notes of the old Gaelic tune. When repetition of a line occurs in the one it also occurs in the other. Both start and conclude almost invariably on the same note. The tunes bear the same names in North and South. But the most marked difference is seen in the melodious and constant slurring of the words in the Gaelic tune, in contrast with the syllabic notes of the English one. The various rising and falling notes on one syllable form a melody of themselves. The absence of stronglymarked rhythm is pointed out by Dr. Mainger, and is the cause of a characteristic wildness, resembling in his opinion the oriental melodies of Armenians, Arabs, and Jews. But vet all the times are not of irregular rhythmical construction. The melodies of "Elgin" and "French" are perfectly beautiful. "The phrases of 'Elgin'," says Dr. M., "are intimately connected with each other," and "in the whole range of popular melodies there is scarcely one which excels that of the second or fourth line of this tune." In contrast with secular Gaelic tunes which never slur over more than two notes, these "long" tunes owe their length to slurring. In a phrase in "Elgin" there are ten notes to one syllable, reminding one strongly of Handel's "runs" in oratorio These tunes are so dissimilar in character and effect from the Lowland tunes of the same name that it is difficult to believe that they have so much in common. "Was the Lowland tune a simplification of the more ornamented or did the simpler melody give birth to the Highland ornamented tune?" asks Dr. Mainger. As already indicated, he is convinced the Highland tune is based on the English.

Why did they change the originals so? Because these tunes of the Reformation Church seemed "too simple, unmusical and barren," to a people with lingering tradition: of the more ancient Gregorian chant of the pre-Reformation Church. This seems not an unreasonable theory when we recollect that round the Moray Firth were many important ecclesiastical centres, such as Beauly, Tain, Fortrose, and Dornoch. Though music was probably not much cultivated in Roman Catholic country churches, yet where there were cathedrals church music always had an important place, and would have its influence on the people.

(To be continued).

LESSONS IN GAELIC.

AN SGIOBADH OG.

II.

An ceann leth-uair an naireadair thubhairt an sgiobair. "Tha 'ghaoth a' fas mór 'illean, agus cha

"Tha 'ghaoth a' fas mòr 'illean, agus cha 'r 'eil fhìos nach fhearr dhuinn toiseachadh

air na lìn a thogail.'

"Ceart gu leoir," arsa fear thall 'sa bhos.
(1) "Deanaibh air a' phuta, ma ta, fhreagair esan," agus cha bhi sinne fada riutha."

"Cuir a nuas (2) an sgùl sin thugam;" arsa Domhull ri Murachadh Dubh—am fear beag a bha anns an (3) toiseach. Rinn Murachadh oidhirp air an sgùl a shineadh, ach mhothaich Domhulll gu'n robh aghaidh uamhasach glas fuar agus coltas gle thinn air.

(4) "Droch car ort, a Mhurachaidh, am bheil a' mhuir (5) a' dol a chur ort?" "Soo! Soo!" ars' an sgiobair 's e frasadh làn a dh'a laimh de shàl air aghaidh an fhir bhig, 'na cluinneam a leithid, neo cha chuir thu cas anns an eathar so ri do shaoghal. Thig a nuas an so agus (6) sgròb an t-iasg."

"Cum ort gus an d'thig iad," fhreagair Murachadh, 'se 'ga chrathadh fhein, "'s ged a bhitheadh (7) pèileag air a h-uile dubhan 's (7b) mise am mac tha deiseil air an son." "Sin trut fhein, a Mhurachaidh,' arsa Domhnull, 'bha do sheanair fhéin glè bhregail. Ach chi sin.,

Bha 'n t-eathar a nis aig a' phuta agus thòisich na gillean deiridh air tarruing. Bha 'ghaoth a' seideadh na bu chruaidhe, 's na bu chruaidhe; bha na balaich ag iomradh gu tapaidh ach bha 'n gnothuch a' fàs na bu dorra dhaibh gach mionaid.

(8) "Suas oirre, fhearaibh," arsa 'n sgiobair, "air neo brisidh an lìon. (9) Cha chreid

mi nach 'eil e 'n sàs."

Dh' iomair na balaich gu math laidir agus fhuair fear an deiridh faothachadh. Bha

'nis dà lion a stigh.

"Thugaibh leibh i 'illean," arsa 'n sgiobair, "so Tìon beag Mhurachaidh, agus ma bhitheas e cho duilich a tharruing 's a bha e 'chur (10) cha'n e 'n diugh an latha bhitheas sinn ullamh."

"Thoir thusa toigh air," dh'éigh Murachadh le sgoinn, 's e 'togail a chinn an deigh a bhi (11) 'cur am mach, ''s ged a bhitheadh na h-eich-uisge air cha bhriseadh iad e."

"'S beag an t-ioghnadh ged a bhitheadh eich-uisge air, 's tù fhein eho caoimhneil ris na h-eisg gu léir an diugh. Thug thu dhaibh an deagh dhìnneir." Nuair a bha'n gaire air sgur, ghlaodh an sgiobair.

"Fhearaibh! fhearaibh! suas oirre! suas oirre! Tha e ann an sàs a nis gu cinnteach."

Bha'n lion a nis air éirigh as a' mhuir agus chitheadh tu e an deigh an eathair cho dìreach ri gàd iaruinn agus na h-éisg a' crathadh es cionn na mara. Thug na gillean iomsuidh chruaidh air na raimh ach bha neart na gaoithe 's na mara cùs air an son. Dh' éirich an t-eathar air an tonn agus

(12) anns a' chromadh dhith thug an lion (13) fead as, agus bhris e mun cuairt air (14) fad dusan dubhan bho dheireadh an

eathair.

(1) Make on the buoy, i.e., go to it.

(2) Wicker basket for the fishing line.(3) Toiseach agus deireadh, i.e., bow and stern.

(4) Bad turn on you—confound you.

(5) Lit.: is the sea going to put on you? i.e., are you getting sea-sick?

(6) Sgrob—to take fish off a hook.(7) A porpoise.

(7b) Lit. : I am the son, i.e., I am the man.

(8) Up with her (the boat)—row away.
(9) I will not believe that it (the line) is not in a fix.

i.e., I do believe it is, etc.

(10) To-day is not the day, i.e., to day will be done before we are ready, i.e., it will be a long time,

etc.

(11) Lit.: putting out, i.e., vomiting.
 (12) In the coming down—falling from the top of the billow.

(13) Whistle—a snap.

(14) Lit.: the length of twelve hooks: there is usually about a fathom between every two hooks, hence twelve fathoms.

AM BUACHAILL.

(Ri leantuinn.)

(Ki leantuinn.,

SUMMER SCHOOL OF GAELIC.

The Summer School met for its second session at Oban in the month of August. Greatly to the regret of the Committee, the headmaster of last year's school, Mr. A. L. Macdonald of Stornoway, was unable to accept the post this year, but a capable successor to him was found within the same clan in the person of Mr. Donald Macdonald of Easdale. The Committee were fortunate in again securing the services of Mrs Mac-Lean, Barra, whose work was so much appreciated at Roy Bridge. The third teacher was Mr Hector Morrison, a trained and skilful teacher who had already had considerable experience in the teaching of Gaelic to adults. It was but reasonable to expect that in so convenient a centre as Oban, with so competent a staff, and in view of the hearty testimony universally

borne to the usefulness of last year's classes, · the attendance would have shown an increase on that of the previous year. The contrary was the case, however, although probably the Committee should not allow that fact to discourage them unduly, as the fortunes of such a school are almost bound to fluctuate from year to year, especially in the earlier years of its existence. The students attacked their work with diligence and spirit, and made great advance in their knowledge of and familiarity with the language. In the Junior and Intermediate classes which were taught by Mr Morrison and Mrs. MacLean, the instruction was mostly oral to begin with-reading and writing of suitable passages were then proceeded with. Incidentally with the speaking and reading grammar was taught, but the main object was to encourage the students to talk in Gaelic only. At the end of the month it was surprising to find the improvement they had made in this respect. The Senior class under Mr. Macdonald read the whole of "Leabhar nan Cnoc," MacBain's Higher Readings, MacLachlan's "Oran an t-Samhraidh," Ross's "Oran na Comhachaig,' and Ossian's "Fionnghal." The subject matter of each day's reading formed the basis of exercises in spelling, grammar, etymology, dictation, conversation, etc. Lectures of an interesting and instructive character were delivered by the Rev. Messrs Cameron, Martin, and Macphail. A successful series of concerts was also given. In the last week, instead of a lecture there was a Hat Night, which proved highly successful. It afforded the students an opportunity of which they took advantage to discuss various everyday topics in the Gaelic language. The thanks of the Committee are due to the School Board for the accommodation so kindly put at their disposal, and to the Oban friends who helped in the arrangements.

AN SGOIL BHEAG.

Good morning to you, Donald. Where are you going now? You are early on the move to-day. I am going to give a helping hand to my friend Seumas Môr (Big James) at the reaping; he sent (a message) for me yesterday. Has he not finished the reaping yet? No, he has some corn yet to cut, but I expect that we will finish the reaping to-day. Has James a good crop this year? I have not seen him since Whitsuntide. The corn is exceptionally heavy, but some of it was levelled to the ground by wind and rain. and some was eaten up by hares and rabbits. What kind of crop have you yourself? I had not better for three years, and we finished reaping the corn last week. I am glad to bear that. Have you commenced the puttingin? We commenced vesterday and there are three stacks already in the stack-vard. It is full ripe, has a good head, and the straw is heavy. It is splendid harvest weather-could not be better. There is great drought to-day. If you be free to-morrow, Donald, I require a man to keep the stacks in order while they are being built. I shall be very pleased to give you a day or two. I must now be going Good-bye.

Eadar-theangachadh.

Maduinn mhath dhnit, a Dhomhnuill. C'àit' am bheil thu 'dol a nis? Tha thu moch air ghluasad an diugh. Tha mi 'dol a thoirt laimh-chuideachaidh do mo charaid, Seumas Mór, aig a' bhuain: chuir e fios orm an dé. Nach do chuir e crìoch air a' bhuain fhathast? Cha do chuir, tha cuid arbhair aige fhathast ri ghearradh, ach tha dùil agam gu'n cuir e crìoch air a' bhuain an diugh. Am bheil bàrr math aig Seumas am bliadhna? Cha 'n fhaca mi e o Bhealltuinn. Tha an t-arbhar sonraichte trom, ach leagadh cuid dheth gu làr le gaoith 'us uisge, agus dhitheadh cuid eile le maighich 'us coineinean. Dé an seòrsa bàrra a tha agaibh fhéin? Cha robh ni b' fhearr agam bho chionn tri bliadhna, agus chuir sinn crìoch (chrìochnaich sinn) air buain an arbhair air an t-seachduin so chaidh. Tha mi toilichte sin a chluinntinn. An do thòisich sibh air cur-a-staigh? Thòisich sinn an dé, agus tha tri mullain cheana anns an iodhlainn. Tha e làn abuich, tha ceann math air, agus tha a' chònlach trom. Is ciatach an aimsir fogharaidh so. Cha b' urrainn a bhi ni b' fhearr. Tha tiormachd mhór ann an diugh. Ma bhitheas thu aig saorsa am màireach, a Dhomhnuill, tha feum agam air fear a chumail nam mulan an ordugh mar thegar iad. Bi' mi fìor thoilichte là no dhà a thoirt dhiubh. Feumaidh mi nis a bhi 'dol. Beannachd leibh.

"Gur mairg a leigeadh air di-chuimhne A' Ghaidhlig rìoghail, bhrìoghail, bhlasda 'S mòr an onoir anns gach àm Do aon a labhras i le ceartas."

TIREE AND ITS LEGENDS.

By A. C. S. W.

There is a legend that one of the ships of the Spanish Armada was wrecked off the coast of Tiree, and that the sailors were forced to end their days on this far-off isle. Wreckers and smugglers were the men of Tiree, and many are the whispered adventures related of hair-breadth escapes of the men of old

Our want of knowledge of Gaelic was a great drawback, as translated legends have not the same verve as those told in their own more expressive and elegant tongue.

Innunerable seals may be seen basking on sunny days on the shores of Tiee, softly singing, the sailors say, so as to lure the unwary to join them in their watery home under the sea. The seal is very fond of music, and has been known to follow a boat in which any musical instrument is played, or in which someone is only whistling; therefore the fishermen consider whistling unlucky when on the sea.

In Baile - Phuill Bay — known to the natives as Traigh-Mhi (Travee)—are to be found the soft green pebbles, for which Tiree used to be famed. These stones were used as charms, and are still worn, carved into quaint designs, frequently shaped as a cross or heart. These charms are worth to ward off the 'evil-eve' or witch-craft.

In the midst of the rockiest part of the bay, not far from St. Peter's ruined chapel at Baile-Phuill, can be seen a beautiful little emerald-green hillock, a veritable oasis in that desert. It is about four or five feet in height, formed by fairy feet into terraces, This is the "Fairy Knowe." On fine summer evenings, with the moon to light their festive gatherings-especially on midsummer night, being the fête evening of these little folkthe queen with the favoured partner of her choice dances at the top of the knoll, or, if her majesty prefers a 'pas seul,' she is waited on by her admiring subjects till she wearies of the exercise, when she reclines on a fairy throne of flowers, watching in her turn, her subjects amusing themselves. Anyone may witness these performances, but woe betide the spectator and his home if he has forgotten to stick a large darning needle into the door-post of the entrance to the fairy mound; otherwise, while you are unconsciously enjoying the Fairy Knowe, the home and all it contained will have miraculously disappeared-but as long as the needle is in its place, the cottage is safe. The human watcher may even with impunity join the revellers if his courage equals his desire, but at the streak of dawn heralding the birth of a new day in the eastern sky, the "little folk" take wings and fly away, leaving a jaded and worn being on the green knoll, which has lost the music of the elves, but echoes with the song of the larks. Fairies still linger in Tiree, as in all the Western Hebrides, but in Tiree they all rejoice in red faces and hair of the same colour. They are invariably dressed in flowing green draperies, with dewdrops as coronets, and have butterfly wings. Their fairy music can still be heard by the favoured few, who listen in wonder as it floats through the still air: and babies smile even in their sleep when their ears eatch the soft notes. as they waft through the air. So mothers keep watch against enchantment. There are good and bad fairies. These little people creep into houses and visit the cradles. If they find one occupied by a rosy baby, unwatched, they carry the precious occupant away to their far-off fairyland, leaving in its place a toothless old man or woman. Once a grandmother was left in charge of her youngest grandchild, when the door opened softly and two tall fairies glided in and attempted to steal the child from its drowsy old guardian. The old woman being fully reused, clung fiercely to the baby, and with her disengaged hand threw burning turf at the intruders, muttering prayers as she did so Her strength was nearly exhausted when she heard the crow, and saw her green clad unwelcome visitors beat a hasty retreat. and then she knew her charge was saved from the fairy thieves.

If a cottar found favour, by industry and cleanliness, in the eyes of these exacting little beings, then her home work was made easy for her, for on rising in the morning she would find her hearth swept, breakfasi table set, and all ready for the lucky housewife, except the fire, which remained unlighted, as fairies fear fire. The opposite befalls the careless housewife, or one who incurs the displeasure of the elves; for then, china gets broken mysteriously, wind sweeps down the chimneys, putting out the firethe most unlucky omen in all the islandsscones get burned and the porridge spilled. Perhaps it is owing to these legends of a past age, the people of Tiree have learned to be clean and tidy, as well as kind to animals, for the surest way to win favour with the fairy folk is by gentleness to all dumb creatures.

Necessarily, there is a "Wishing Stone." It is about four feet in height, and of circular form. Its surface is very smooth, therefore strangers have been unable to chip pieces off it, to carry away as souvenirs. It marks the very centre of the Island, and the people believe that it has "fallen from the stars." Whether it is of meteoric origin or not, is unknown; but it is certainly totally different from any stone on the Island, and when struck sharply it gives forth a metallic vibrating sound. The superstition attached to it is: -- if anyone moves it from its present position, a curse will fall upon him personally; and if the stone were taken out of the Island, then Tiree would sink into the unfathomable ocean and be seen no more; but as long as it remains where it is, then Tiree is safe from the angry Atlantic waves and the encroachments of the sea. The ground around is covered with large loose stones and soft sand, so that it would be quite impossible to move the "Wishing Stone" from its present position without much expense, if anyone were anxious to attempt doing so.

(To be continued).

HIGHLAND VILLAGE AT THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The arrangements are now being proceeded with for the erection of The Clachan at the Glagow Exhibition next year. The desired Guarantee Fund of £4000 was attained and exceeded before the end of August, but the Committee are continuing their appeal for more subscriptions, as the responsibilities of the Guarantors are lessened according as the Fund is increased, and the area of interest is correspondingly widened

A list of the Guarantors to date will be sent on application, and further additions to the Guarantee Fund will be welcomed by the organising secretary—Mrs. Cairns Maclachlan, 32 Montgomeric street, Glasgow, who desires also to take this opportunity of asking the readers of An Deofréine to intimate to the Highland Home Workers, with whom they come in contact, that industries for a six months' sale will be required for the Village.

TIMCHIOLL AN TEALLAICH.

A Branch of An Comunn is about to be formed at Killilan, Kintail.

Benbecula is a paradise of pipers and Gaelic singers. Here the old custom of the luadh or waulking of the cloth is still in full swing, and the fine old waulking songs are thus kept afloat.

* * *

The suggestion in the last number of An Doe-Gréine of supplying a teacher of Gaelic music for Broadford, Kyleakin, Kyle of Lochalsh, and Plockton is creating great enthusiasm locally, and it is sincerely hoped that An Comunn will endeavour to help to bring this suggestion to fact.

* * *

We understand that the Praise Committee of the Church of Scotland are offering grants for the teaching of the Psalmody, and we have no doubt that the teacher appointed could claim this grant also in the abovenamed places, if he taught Psalm tunes with Gaelie music. This is a point which An Comunn might enquire into.

Though An Comunn is non-sectarian, it is high time something was being done by them to encourage better singing in our Highland churches. It is deplorable to listen to the singing of the Gaelic Psalms in many of our churches. The reading of the line should, we think, be now dropped, as it is not required, and the young should be urged upon to join in the singing, and to drop the numerous fantastic turns which they usually put to every one. The subject is a big one, but the sconer a start is made the better.

We had the pleasure of listening to a big auction sale in Gaelic the other day. This prompts us to ask the question: Is Gaelic of no commercial value?

. . .

The second annual Môd of An Comunn Gaidhealach Bhôid is to be held in the palace, Rothesay, on 10th inst., under the patronage of the Marchioness of Bute, president of the branch. The syllabus embraces competitions—senior and junior—in Gaelic reading, writing, rectifying, and singing; also bagpipe and pianoforte playing and dancing. The competitions are open to residents in Bute, and the Cowal district of Argyllshire. A Gaelic concert follows in the evening.

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BOOK REVIEWS.

"WE REARED THE SUNBEAM ALOFT." WE have received a booklet which should be interesting to the readers of AN DEO-GREINE. It is entitled "We reared the Sunbeam aloft," or "Thog sinn an Deo Greine ri crann." It is the Presidential Address of the Gaelic Society of London by Dr. Farquhar MacRae. The paper is full of good things, finely conceived and well expressed. It throbs with fervid patriotic feeling of the Celt in exile, ever revolving many memories of the homeland, and seeing bright visions of the past glory and future hopes of the Celtic people. The writer says the "Sunbeam" stands for various bright features in Celtic history-among which he mentions the antiquity and vitality of the race, their braveryand clemency, their loyalty, their military valour, their love of country, the beauty of their language, and the purity of their literature. On these themes he writes with suggestive insight, and shows a strong faculty of poetic expression, especially in the striking and imaginative passage at the close of the address, where in reverie he holds intercourse with the poets and sages of the past. We should like to quote extensively from the book, but the exigencies of space forbid. It is published by K. MacKenzie, the Booksellers' Resort, Kensington, W. This young Highland publisher deserves commendation for the get-up of the booklet, and specially for the striking cover design, representing the banner of Fingal on its staff, with the sun and "Mac-an-luinn," the "Sword of Light," in the centre, and the emblems of the various Celtic nations grouped around.

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AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH.

New Members who have joined An Comunn during the past month :-

> ORDINARY MEMBERS. A. MacLeod Sinclair, Bathgate. W. C. MacKenzie, F.S.A. Scot., London. W. MacKenzie, Stornoway.

Duncan MacDonald, Bridgenorth. Donald Murray, London Rev. James Fraser, Bridge of-Allan-Mrs MacAdam, Edinburgh. Lieutenant Robert Henderson, Govan, P. A. MacBrayne, Glasgow, Miss Cameron, of Inversilart. Randal Brereton, London.

NOTICE.

All literary contributions, accompanied by the name and address of the writer, to be addressed to Mr. Duncan Reid, Editor An Deo-Greine, Central Chambers, 12 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, and should reach this address not later than the 18th of each month.

The Editor takes no responsibility in regard to resected MSS. ; but will be careful to return such as are accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope. Communications re the Sale of the Magazine,

annual subscriptions, and communications re Advts. should be addressed to Mr. T. D. MacDonald, Secretary, 108 Hope St., Glasgow.

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AN DEO-GRÉINE

Leabhar VI.]

Ceud Mìos a' Gheamhraidh, 1010.

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CLAR-INNSIDH.

Nineteenth Annual Mod of An	Com	unn (Faidh	ealaci	1. •	
Annual Business Meeting of A						
Our Portrait Gallery-Mod Gol	d Me	dallis	te, .			
Meeting of Executive Council,						
The Music of the Mod,		-				
Stray Notes at the Mod,						
An Appreciation of the Mod, .						
Meeting of An Comunn Gaidhea	lach	Féill	Trust	ees.		

Nineteenth Annual Mod

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH.

After an interval of eleven years the annual Mod of An Comunn Gaidhealach was again held in Edinburgh on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of last month. The place of meeting was in the Music Hall, George Street, and the Highland Home Industries section was held in Lyon & Turnbull's rooms, directly opposite the Music Hall. The number of entries in this year's competitions has exceeded all previous records, and these cover a much wider area than formerly. Altogether over 700 competitors, from distant Poolewe in the North to the Isle of Bute in the South, took part in the proceedings. There was a satisfactory increase in the Choral competitions-no fewer than 18 senior and 7 junior choral entries entered for the contests. The prize money is estimated at £250. The first day of the Mod (Wednesday) was devoted to the Junior competitions, though the formal opening did not, as usual, take place until Thursday. Concerts were held on each of the three nights of the Mòd, the Juniors supplying the programme for the first night.

During the progress of the Mod the Art and Industry section of An Comunn held a sale and competition in Lyon & Turnbull's Rooms, 51 George Street. The Marchioness of Bute opened the exhibition on Wednesday.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(Wednesday).
The Junior Competitions.

At ten o'clock on Wednesday, the opening day of the Möd, in bright sunshine, crowds of anxious children, accompanied by parents and guardians, entered the Music Hall, and in half-an-hour afterwards, the Junior competitions were in full operation. The competitions in Oral delivery took place in one of the small halls, and the Vocal Musical competitions in the main hall.

For the reading of a piece of poetry and the reading of a piece of prose by native speakers there were in each case 13 entrants. Twelve competitors took part in the competition for reading at sight of an unfamiliar prose piece chosen by the judges. Reciting from memory selections from "An Smeòrach" proved a popular competition, 17 competitors taking part. For narrative recital followed by conversation, there were 10 entries, and there were 9 entrants for excellence in Gaelic conversation.

The vocal competitions opened with the solo singing of a Mull and Iona song, for which four singers came forward. For the silver medals of the Association 12 girls and 6 boys entered. As this competition proceeded, the attendance gradually increased, and the efforts of the various singers were heartily applauded. The winner in the girls' section was Mary Grant from Poolewe. John Lawson, Glasgow, secured the medal amongst the boys. Eight girls entered for the duet singing competition.

Early in the afternoon considerable interest centred in the competition for "The Oben Times" Shield, for which the contestants were the Glasgow Junior Gaelic Choir, the holders, and the Poolewe Junior Gaelic Choir. The prescribed songs were "Air fal al 6" and "I hù o leiginn." The Glasgow Choir secured the trophy for the third year in succession, but at last year's Môd this

was the only competing choir.

The traditional singing of a Gaelic song brought forward fifteen competitors. Gold pendants were this year presented for solo singing by learners of Gaelic. In the grids' section there were ten entrants, and in the boys' section there were five competitors. The respective winners were Rena Smyllie, Oban, and George MacGregor, Inverness.

Considerable interest was manifested in the choral singing for learners of Gaelic, the choirs from Rothesay and Fort-William providing a keen competition. The unison singing proved a thoroughly enjoyable item, and the audience showed their interest by remaining till the close of the contest, for which the Glasgow, Rothesay, and Poolewe choirs entered, the choirs being placed in the order named.

THE JUNIOR CONCERT.

The first of the series of three concerts took place in the Music Hall on Wednesday evening, when the programme was sustained by members of the winning juvenile choirs, by junior vocalists, and by members of the Edinburgh Highland Reel and Strathspey Society. Mr Archibald Menzies, of the Edinburgh Highland Reel and Strathspey Society and Mr A. B. Ferguson, Glasgow Junior Choir, conducted the choirs, and the accompaniments were played by Mr N. J. Affleck, Edinburgh, and by Misses Margaret M. Duncan and A. C. Whyte, Glasgow.

Midway in the programme the Marchioness of Bute, who was accompanied to the platform by the Marquis of Bute, Mr Wm. Mackay, and Mr Menzies, presented the

principal prizes.

Mr William Mackay, the president of the Comunn, in introducing Lady Bute to the audience, in name of the Association expressed their indobtedness to the Marquis and Marchioness for travelling to Edinburgh in connection with the opening of the Arts and Industries Exhibition and that concert. In the name of the audience, he thought he could say that the gathering most heartily appreciated the honour which the Marchioness had done them that night. He thought that Lady Bute was particularly fitted to preside at a Celtic meeting of that kind. By extraction she was from Ireland, which, of course, was Celtic, if not more Celtic than Scotland. Her principal residence was in Wales, and they all knew what interest she took in the great Welsh Eisteddfod. But he thought he could say that they in Scotland claimed that there was more Scotch in her, or at any rate in the Marquis of Bute, than there was of Irish or Welsh. They knew that the Marquis was head of one of our oldest Scotch families, and although he possessed great estates in other countries, he still remained a Scotchman in blood and in his sympathies. It was Scotland and the beautiful island of Bute that gave him the title by which we knew him.

Lady Bute then presented the principal

prizes.

On going forward to receive "The Oban Times" Shield and the accompanying baton, Mr A. B. Ferguson, conductor of the Glasgow Junior Choir, the winners of the trophy for the third time, received an ovation.

Mr James MacArthur, conductor of the Rothesay Choir, who secured the first place for choral singing as learners in Gaelic, was also presented with a baton amid loud ap-

plause.

The other prizes presented were the silver medals of the Association, won by Mary Grant, Poolewe, and John Lawson, Glasgow, and gold pendants for solo singing by learners of Gaelic secured by Rena Smyllic, Oban, and George Macgregor, Inverness.

At the conclusion of the prize distribution the choirs, on the call of Mr Mackay, gave three hearty cheers for the Marchioness, and as Lady Bute left the platform the audience joined heartily in the applause.

The concert was brought to a close by singing of the National Anthem in Gaelic.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(Thursday).

OPENING CEREMONY.

The official opening of the Mod took place at 12 o'clock, when Mr William Mackay, president of An Comunn, occupied the

In his opening address the President, who spoke in English and Gaelic, said:-The main object for which An Comunn was instituted 19 years ago is indicated by its motto-"Ar Canain 's ar Ceol"-the cultivation of the language of the Gael and its literature, and of the music of the Gael in wider sense, which comprehended his songs and the airs to which they are sung, his marches, his laments, his pibrochs, and his dance music. Recently there has been added the encouragement of art, crafts, and home industries, and there is an important art and industry section of the present Mod, which was vesterday opened by the Marchioness of Bute, and which I desire to strongly commend to your sympathetic attention and generous support. This new feature in our constitution will, I believe, add to our usefulness: but the work in which we have so far been engaged is the cultivation of our language and our music. Can we claim that our efforts have been successful? I think we can. It is impossible for me, in the few minutes at my disposal, to go into the past history and work of An Comunn, but I may be allowed to contrast the Mod held in this city in 1899 with the present Mòd, with the view of indicating the progress which has been made. In 1899 the number of competitors in all subjects was about 130; at the present Mod they number over 700. Then, five Gaelic choirs entered the lists; now we have about twenty. Then one day sufficed for the competitions. Now, three days have been set apart for them, and our difficulty will be to get through the work in that time. At the previous Mòd we had only one concert. Now, three are considered necessary to unfold the beauties of Gaelic melody and song to the kindly but critical ears of the good people of Edin burgh. Remarkable progress has been made during the past year, as you will see by referring to the report of the Propaganda Committee. Last year our total membership including members of branches, numbered 724. Now it exceeds 2000. The various committees of the Association have been busy during the year, and, more important still, the branches which are scattered all over the country, and which are our operative educational agencies, have done excellent work, holding Gaelic classes, Gaelic concerts, and Gaelic Mods. At our Inverness local Mod, for example, there were no fewer than 475 entries for the various competitions; and I am glad to observe that, within the last few days, and since our annual report was printed, the branch recently formed in Sutherland, and in which the Duchess of Sutherland takes a keen practical interest, held a large and successful Mod at Golspie. All this shows the great extent to which our movement has spread, but, as is well said in the report of the Balqubidder Branch - "Ged tha a' chuis a' coimhead ni 's fearr na bha i, tha moran againn ri dheanamh fhathast"-although the cause looks better than it did, we have still much to do. These words express a truth and a practical policy which I should like to impress, not only upon the principal Association, but also upon all its branches.

But the remark is still heard, "What is the use of it all? It is mere sentiment." Well, to my mind, it is an advantage to know two languages instead of one. That is an education in itself, and it is especially useful if you wish to acquire other languages, either ancient or modern. Then our Gaelic literature, if not large, is ancient and rich. In the language, too, is to be found the key to the great bulk of the placenames of Scotland, as well as the earliest glimpses of the history of our country. For example, Duneideann, the Gaelic name of the ancient city in which we are met, takes us back to that remote time when there was no town or burgh under the shadow of the great rock, but only on the top of it a small dun or fort, of the type which still crowns many a hill in the Highlands. And then as to the sentiment of the thing. The sentiment that gives us a just and proper pride of race; the sentiment that makes us revere the language which our forefathers brought from the mysterious East three or four thousand years ago, and which Casar heard in Gaul and St. Paul in Galatia; the sentiment that moves us with feelings of pleasure as we listen to the songs and melodies of our people; the sentiment that keeps warm a corner of our hearts for our own little country, and, at the same time, intensifies our loyalty to the great empire of which it is a part-that sentiment, ladies and gentlemen, is not a weakness to be ashamed of and smothered and suppressed, but a generous and inspiring emotion to be fostered and cherished to the utmost of our power.

The President then formally declared the Mod open.

Bailie Smith Elliot, in name of the Corporation, extended to the Mod a hearty

welcome to the city.

On the call of the President, Bailie Smith Elliot was heartily thanked for the warm welcome he had extended on behalf of the Lord Provost.

GAELIC ADDRESS.

Tha mi fada an comain ar co-chomhairle air son a' chothroim a thug iad dhomh beagan fhacal a labhairt ribh anns an t-seana chàrain. Cha chreid mi, o'n tha sinn cruinn an so ann am Baile-mòr na h-Alba, gu'm bi e neo-fhreagarrach dhomh facal no dhà a ràdh air a' bhuaidh a tha, air uairibh, aig bailtean-mòra air bàrdachd nan Gàidheal. Shaoileadh tu gur h-ann a mhùchadh am baile - mòr agus gleadhraich nan sràidean faireachduinn bhàrdail sam bith a tha an cridhe an duine a rugadh agus a fhuair àrach feadh nam beann; ach cha'n ann idir mar sin a tha a' chùis. An àite mùchadh, 's ann tha straighlich agus uspairt a' bhaile gu tric a' crathadh agus a' crith smuaintean a' Ghàidheil, ous mu dheireadh. am beil a' chuid is luachmhoire dhiubh a' cruinneachadh agus a' teannachadh, agus a' gabhail cruth ann an òranan snasmhor, grinn -direach mar a bheir uspairt a' mhuidhe an t-im priseil as a' chè. Agus cha 'n 'eil e idir 'na ni iongantach gur h-ann mar is trice mu thimchioll na seana dhachaidh a tha na smuaintean beothail sin a' cruinneachadh, agus gu'm beil sinn mar sin a' faighinn òrain dhùthchail nach tigeadh am feasd oirnn na 'm fanadh an Gàidheal an còmhnaidh anns a' ghleann 's an d' rugadh e. An saoil sibh gu'n deanadh ar caraid Niall Mac-Leòid an t-òran maiseach sin, "An Gleann 's an robh mi og," mur bitheadh gu'n d' fhàg e Gleann-Dail, agus gu'n d' rinn e a dhachaidh ann an Dun-Eideann? Cha chreid mi gu'n deanadh. An seinneadh Murchadh Mac-Leòid "Eilean an Fhraoich" mur biodh gu'n d' thàinig e do'n bhailemhòr sin far, mar a tha e ag innseadh dhuinn-

"O'n thàinig mi 'Ghlaschu tha m' aigne fo bhròn

'S mi 'call mo chuid claisteachd le glagraich nan òrd?".

Is e nach seinneadh. Agus an cuireadh Dùghall Mac-Phàil na facail shnasmhor so an altaibh a chéile mur bitheadh gu'n robh e air a dhalladh 's air a thachdadh le smur dubh a' Chaisteil-nodha"An t-Eilean Muileach, an t-Eilean àghmhor,

An t-Eilean grianach mu'n iadh an sàile, Eilean buadhmhor nam fuar-bheann àrda Nan coilltean uaine 's nan cluaintean fàsail?"

Cha chuireadh. Agus is iomadh bàrd eile dh'fhaodainn ainmeachadh a bha air a' cheart dòigh air a bheathachadh le gràin-eileachd a' bhaile-mhòir gu briathran ceòl-mhor a sheinn air àluinneachd na dùthcha. Tha fear de na bàird sin a bu toigh lean ainmeachadh a chionn 's gu'm bu bhrithair seanar mo mhàthar e—Iain MacDhùghaill, ughdar 'Oran Bhraigh Rùsgaich.'' Dh'fhàg Iain Gleann-Urchudainn o chionn sia-fichead bliadhna, agus rinn e a dhachaidh anns a' bhaile 's am beil sinne an diugh. 'S ann air a thàinig an dà latha, mar a tha sinn a' faicinn o'n aon òran a rinn e riamh—

"Ged is socrach mo leabaidh, Che 'n e cadal tha shurd orm; B'anns' bhi suainnt' ann am bhreacan Ann an glaiceagan Rùsgaich, Far am minic a bha mi Iomadh là air bheag cùraim. Cha b'e glagraich nan sràidean So a b' àbhaist mo dhùsgadh, Cha b'e clag nan còig uairean Bhiodh am chluasan a' dùsgadh, Ach an ceileir bu bhòidhche Air na h-eòin am Braigh Rùsgaigh. Cha b'e fàileadh nan cladhan A gheibhte 'n doire mo rùin-sa, Ach trom fhàileadh na meala Dhe na meanganaibh ùra-Is cò 's urrainn a ràdha Nach bi mi fhath'st ann an Rùsgaich!"

iomadh cridhe brùite 's a' bhaile-mhòr—Cò
's urrainn a ràdh nach bi mi fhathast ann
a Rùsgaich? No mar a sheinn Niall còir
againn fhéin—gu m a fada beò e!—
"Nuair a thig mo réis gu ceann,
Arma feagar fann ma

Sin agaibh an dòchas a tha 'cumail beò

Agus feasgar fann moʻlò, Bo mo mhiann a bhi 'san àm sin Anns a' ghleann 's an robh mi òg.'' Slàn leibh! Gu'm a fada beò sibh uile!

At the close of his speech Mr Mackay announced that Miss O'Farrelly, Dublin, and Mr J. J. Doyle, Belfast, had attended the Môd as delegates from Ireland; that Mr and the Misses Williams were present as representing the Celtic movement in Wales; and that Miss Farquharson of Invercauld and Miss Juliet Macdonald, Loch-

aber, were in attendance as representing

the Gaelic Society of London.

Miss O'Farrelly addressed the gathering first in the Irish language, and then in English. She said she had come from the Irish Gaelic League with a message of hope for the future, a hope that was based on the partial achievement of the language movement in Ireland. What she would like to impress upon those in Scotland was that if they wanted to revive the language they must get hold of the schools, the education of the country. She was greatly struck on both days that she heard a great deal less Gaelic spoken at the Mod than she expected. One had to make allowance for the fact that they were not in the Highlands. But they must create Gaelic speakers in Englishspeaking centres, and they must create enthusiasm. In Ireland Irish was being taught in over 3000 primary schools and in the vast majority of the intermediate schools, and after three years' struggle they had been successful in having Irish placed on the matriculation programme of the national University. To get Gaelic into the schools they wanted Gaelic training colleges. Until they trained their teachers, not in the ordinary method, but in the direct method of teaching Gaelic as a living language, they could not hope to place Gaelic in the schools. They had now eight training col leges in Ireland with an average of 200 teachers attending each college. The National Board recognised the certificate of these colleges, and gave every encouragement to primary teachers to attend the colleges. The aim of the whole movement should be bi-lingualism. They would have better English and better Gaelic when they

had a bi-lingual programme.

Mr Williams, the Welsh delegate, also

spoke.

Mr Price, M.P., who was called upon, said he was not present as a member of Parliament for the city, but as a Gael. With the development and growth of civilisation the Gael was infinitely more likely to come to his own.

Votes of thanks, on the call of Mr Archd. Menzies, concluded the ceremony.

SENIOR SECTION. THE VOCAL COMPETITIONS.

The first vocal competition on Thursday morning was confined to members of An Comunn Gaidhealach, its branches and affil-

iated societies. The lady competitors numbered twelve, while in the competition for males 21 entries were recorded. Among the ladies Miss A. Campbell, Blair Atholl, secured first place, Miss May Smyllie, Oban, being placed second. Mr R. M. MacDonald. Glasgow, received the first prize in the male section, and Mr J. M. Hardy, Partick, the second. Mr Roderick Macleod, Inverness, the well-known Gaelic singer, and Miss Macleod, won the first prize for duet singing, two ladies from Stornoway, namely Miss A. Henderson and Miss O. Murray, receiving the second prize. The success of the two ladies above mentioned was but the prelude to further honours. Miss A. Macleod, Stornoway, was first in the Oran Mor contest, and Miss A. Henderson was second. The contests for the gold medals of the Association, distinctions that all Gaelic vocalists aspire to secure, were commenced in presence of a large audience. For the honour of securing the title of lady gold medallist there were eighteen competitors, and in the same competition for male singers there were twenty entries, although it must be noted that from various causes all the entrants did not appear. Miss C. P. Turner, Glasgow, whose singing was characterised by taste and expression, was successful in securing the coveted honour amongst the lady singers. Mr A. C. Maclaren, Crianlarich, secured the medal for male vocalists, and Mr R. M. Macdonald the second prize, Mr Maclaren's victory proved popular, and Mr Macdonald was the first to congratulate him on his success. Mr Macdonald, out of an entry of 27 competitors, won the first prize for the best rendering of a song chosen from Mrs Kennedy Fraser's "Songs of the Hebrides." Miss May Smyllie, Oban, was awarded the second prize in this contest. Solo singing of "Puirt a beul" was the last contest on Thursday's programme, and it was greatly appreciated by the audience. There were five competitors, and Mr R. Morrison, Glasgow, secured the first prize, and Mr D. Grant, Skelmorlie, and Mr A. Cameron, Glasgow, were respectively second and third. All those competitors showed a good conception of what was required for "Puirt a beul" singing.

THE CONCERT.

The second of the Mod concerts was held on Thursday evening, when there was a large attendance. Mr Win. Mackay, the president of An Comunn, presided. The

soloists for the evening were Miss Mairi Matheson, Mr D. S. Currie, and Mr Rod. Macleod, former gold medallists; Miss Margaret Kennedy, and Miss Helen Ford, the two latter being well-known Edinburgh vocelists. All these soloists acquitted themselves with distinction. The singing of the Edinburgh Gaelic Musical Association and Gilmour Place Gaelic Choir was highly appreciated, as was also the playing of the Edinburgh Highland Reel and Strathspey Society under the direction of Mr Archd. Menzies.

The first part of the concert was brought to a close by the performance of a Gaelic play, which is the work of Mr Archibald MacCulloch, Glasgow, a native of Argyllshire, and is entitled "An rud a their a' mbathair feumaidh e bhi deant'." The play is well conceived, and written in choice idiom. All the characters were represented by the Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association, the various parts were performed with freedom and naturalness, and the play was highly enjoyable throughout.

Mid-way in the programme Miss Cathie P. Turner and Mr A. C. Maclaren, the gold medallists, were presented with their medals by Mr William Mackay, the president of An Comunn, who, in the course of a few remarks in Gaelic, pointed out that the competition for the medals reached a high level, and that all the competitors had performed very creditably.

The pianoforte accompaniments for all the singers except Miss Margaret Kennedy, were provided by the well-known Edinburgh pianist, Mr N. J. Affleck.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. (Friday).

VOCAL COMPETITIONS

Several interesting contests were decided on Friday forenoon. In the competition for solo singing, open only to professionals, former gold medallists, and first prize winners, there were ten lady and six male entrants. The prize-winners were Miss K. Macdonald and Mr Neil Orr, both wellknown Gaelic singers in Edinburgh. Miss A. Henderson, Stornoway, secured leading honours in the competition for the best rendering of two unpublished Gaelic folksong airs. Miss May Smyllie was second, Mr William Cameron, Poolewe, being awarded a special prize. Twenty competitors entered for the solo singing of the song, "Ceòl nan Cruinneag," by J. MacCallum, and four prizes were offered. Again Miss A. Henderson secured the first prize, and Miss May Smyllie was placed second. The third and fourth prizes were secured by Mr R. Morrison, Glasgow, and Mr Murdo

Macleod, Edinburgh. Friday afternoon was devoted to the senior choral contests, the first consisting of unison singing. In this competition the choirs must be composed either of men only or women only, and the sones are sung in the traditional manner, solo alternating with chorus. The prescribed songs on this occasion were "Ho mo leannan" and "Am Muileanu Dubh." Both the male and female members of the Edinburgh Gaelic Choir, under the charge of Mr Neil Orr, competed, and the other choirs were the lady members of the Stornoway Choir and the Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association Choir, conducted resspectively by Sergeant-Major Craig and Mr W. Armstrong, and St. Oran's Ladies' Choir, Edinburgh, conducted by Mr Murdo Macleod. A prize of £5 was offered, and this the Stornoway Choir secured. In the contest for choral singing by female choirs, for which a prize of £5 was presented by the Marquis of Bute, the Stornoway Ladies' Choir received first place. The Oban Ladies' Choir and the Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association Ladies' Choir did not come forward, the other competitors besides the Stornoway Choir being the Edinburgh Gaelic Musical Association Ladies' Choir, the St. Oran's Ladies' Choir, and the Inverness Ladies' Gaelic Choir. The Edinburgh Gaelic Musical Association Choir tied for second place with the Inverness Ladies' Choir.

THE SHIELD CONTEST

The leading musical event of the day was the contest for the Lovat and Tullibardine Shield. The following were the competing choirs, and they sang in the order named, viz:-St. Columba Gaelic Choir, Glasgow (conductor, Mr Archibald Ferguson); Edinburgh Gaelic Musical Association Choir (conductor, Mr Neil Orr); Inverness Gaelic Choir (conductor, Roderick Macleod); the Oban Gaelic Choir (conductor, Mr J. G. Shedden); St. Oran's ductor, Mr J. G. Shedden); St. Oran's Gaelie Choir, Edinburgh (conductor, Mr Murdo Macleod); the Stornoway Gaelie Choir (conductor, Sergeant-Major Craig); and Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association Choir (conductor, Mr William Armstrong).

The test songs set down for competition this year were "Och nan Och! 's mi fo leireadh," followed by "Oidhche Mhath Leibh," The singring of all the choirs reached a high level of excellence, and when one choir was balanced against another the task of selection was made extremely difficult. By what was termed one-eighth of a point, the Inverness Gaelic Choir got first place over the Stornoway Gaelic Choir, which came in second, and a close third was given to the Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association.

The last competition of the Mòd was for choirs which had not previously gained a prize at a Mòd. The Gilmour Place Gaelic Choir, under the baton of Mr Orr, was the only choir that entered.

THE CONCLUDING CONCERT.

The Mod was brought to a close on Friday night, when the great annual Gaelic concert was held in the Music Hall. The Right Hon. W. S. Brown, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, presided, and the hall was crowded in every part, many people being unable to obtain admission. The concert was opened with selections on the bagpines by members of the Scottish Pipers' Society, and the singing by the combined choirs of "Suas leis a' Ghaidhlig," the rallving song of An Comunn. The individual soloists for the evening were Miss Margaret M. Duncan, Glasgow, gold medallist at the Stirling Mòd of last year; Miss Mairi Matheson, Stornoway, gold medallist at the Rothesay Mòd of 1908; Miss C. P. Turner, Glasgow; and Mr A. C. Maclaren, Crianlarich, the gold medallists of this year's Mod; Mr R. M. Macdonald, Glasgow, who secured leading honours for the best rendering of a song from Mrs Kennedy Fraser's book, "Songs of the Hebrides"; Miss K. Macdonald, Edinburgh; and Mr Neil Orr, Edinburgh, winners of the solo singing competitions open to professionals, former gold medallists, and first prize winners; Miss A. Macleod, Stornoway, who secured the first place in the "Oran Mor" competition; and Mr Roderick Macleod, Inverness, a former gold medallist, and now recognised as the leading male Gaelic vocalist of the day. The efforts of these various singers were thoroughly appreciated. The rendering of the old Gaelic Psalm tune, "French," proved one of the most outstanding features of the concert. This tune is considered to be a beautiful specimen of the old long tunes of the North Highlands. Throughout the evening the Edinburgh Highland Reel and Strathspev Society rendered veoman service, under the able leadership of Mr Archibald Menzies, and the splendid services of Mr N. J. Affleck both at the organ and pianoforte, are deserving of the highest praise. A memorable concert was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem in in Gaelie, "Failte do'n Rìgh." A word of praise is due to the local committee, with Mr Archd, Menzies as convener, and Mr Donald Shaw as secretary and treasurer, for bringing the Edinburgh Mod to a successful end.

HIGHLAND INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION.

Opened by Marchioness of Bute.

This Exhibition and Sale, which was held in Lyon & Turnbull's rooms during the three days of the Mod, was opened at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon by the Marchioness of Bute. The goods on view included a selection of homespuns, plaids, blankets from Skye, and specimens of lace work from the Tarbert School, etc.

Miss Murray Macgregor of Macgregor presided, and in addition to Lady Bute sho was accompanied to the platform by Lady Helen Stewart Murray, Mrs Burnley Campbell and Colonel Campbell of Ormidale, Lord Provost Brown and Mrs Brown, Miss Juliet Macdonald, Fort-William; Mrs Reyburn, Stirling; and Mrs Macphail, Prestonnans.

Miss Macgregor expressed her pleasure at introducing Lady Bute, who was well known in Scotland for her devotion to such work as that in connection with which they were met that afternoon.

The Marchioness, in declaring the sale open, said:-My Lord Provost, ladies and gentlemen, it is a real pleasure to me to be able to open this sale of Highland Home Industries, because I know, as everyone inside this hall knows, the excellence of the Highland Materials and work. But what we want to do is to make everyone outside this hall realise it also, and to buy these goods not only at this sale, but always, and not as a philanthropic work, or merely for sentimental reasons, but because they know them to be the best; and in addition to this they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are getting Scottish materials, made by their own fellow-countrymen and women. I now declare the sale open, and

wish it every possible success.

Mrs Burnley Campbell thanked Lady Bute for her great kindness in coming to open the sale of Scottish Home Industries in connection with the work of An Comunn Gaidh-Lady Bute had taken a great interest in her own country in all that pertained both to language and industries in connection with the Irish Gaelic League, and they were all thankful to her for showing that she extended her interest in these matters to the country of her adoption. She (Mrs Burnley Campbell) would like to say one or two words on the origin of this exhibition and sale, for the benefit of those to whom this Association of An Comunn Gaidhealach was new, and who did not quite understand the situation. The Comunn Gaidhealach, or The Highland Association, as it was called in English, was instituted nineteen years ago for the purpose of upholding everything that appertained to the Highlands of Scotland-for keeping up their language, their music, their literature, their old traditions, and their industries everything that was old and beautiful and of good report in the history of the Highland nation, and this had gone on from year to year. At the festival called the Mod there were competitions for singing, reciting, reading, and for various literary subjects in connection with the Gaelic language. Only for the last few years had they carried out what was part of an original intention of seriously helping the home industries of the country, and this was the third sale that had taken place in connection with the Mod. Continuing, Mrs Burnley Campbell said that by purchasing the goods on sale, buyers were helping industrious and worthy people to whom the sale of the goods might mean the difference between extreme poverty and comparative comfort. The goods were beautiful and had fine wearing qualities, and would make excellent presents. She hoped that as many of the visitors as possible would buy, and in so doing they would know that they were helping a good cause.

Mrs Watson, in moving a vote of thanks to Miss Murray Macgregor for presiding, said Miss Macgregor took a greater interest in more sides of the work of the Comunn than any other person that she knew. There was no man or woman on the Executive Council of the Comunn who attended a larger number of meetings than Miss Macgregor did No matter how far distant the

place of meeting might be, Miss Macgregor was always found in her place. Miss Macgregor showed her interest in Gaelic as a language, in Gaelic folklore and placenames, and in Gaelic traditions and industries. Altogether they owed Miss Macgregor a very cordial vote of thanks for her presence there that day, and for presiding at the opening of the exhibition.

The sale was then proceeded with.

PRIZE LIST.

JUNIOR SECTION.

LITERATURE

Adjudicators-Rev. D. J. Martin, Oban; Rev. G. W. Mackay, Killin; Mr John MacDonald, M.A., Glasgow.

Letter not exceeding two pages of large post quarto paper, supplied by An Comunn on application to the Secretary, on a simple subject chosen from a list sent under sealed cover by the General Secretary, and to be opened after places have been taken for the competition. places have been taken for the competition. Open to pupils attending any school in the Highland counties. Prizes—1, 10s; 2, 7s 6d; 3, 5s; 4, 3s 6d; 5, 2s 6d; 6, a book. Prizes presented by Mrs Burnley Campbell of Ormi-

1, Maggie Macdougall, Easdale.
2, Donald Livingstone, Easdale.
3, Katie F. Grant, Poolewe.
4, Joseph Dewar, Ellenabeich.
5, Katie Macpherson, Breakish, Skye.

Writing from Dictation of an unfamiliar Piece of Prose, slowly read by the teacher or other competent person. Subject to the same conditions and limitations as No. 1 above. Prizes—1, 10s; 2, 7s 6d; 3, 5s; 4, 2s 6d; 5, book. Prizes presented by Mrs Burnley Campbell of Ormidale.

1 of Ormitales.
2 and 3 (equal), Maggie Macdougall, Easdale, and Maggie Urquhart, Poolewe.
4, Alex. Urquhart, Poolewe.
5, Katie Macpherson, Breakish, Skye.

o, Katle Macpherson, Breakish, Skye.
Reproduction in Writing of an unfamiliar
Piece of Prose, to be read three times in the
hearing of the competitors. Subject to the same
conditions and limitations as No. 1 above.
Prizes—1, 10s; 2, 7s 6d; 3, 5s; 4, 2s 6d;
5, a book. 1st prize presented by Mrs Burnley
(**above.** of Derivate.** of Computer States of Com Campbell of Ormidale

1, Maggie Macdougall, 23 Easdale. 2, Katie F. Grant, Poolewe. 3, Katie Macpherson, Breakish.

Katie Macpherson, Breakish,
 Johan Macpherson, Broadford,
 N. Clark, Easdale.
 Translation, from Gaelic into English, of 20 verses from I. Samuel, chapters 15-31; and from English into Gaelic of 10 verses from Acts, chapters 1-13. Prizes—1, £1 and "Caraid nan Gaidheal." 1st prize presented by Miss Mabel Fortes, Edinburgh.
 Katic Maclean, Ballachulish.
 N. Clark, Easdale.

2, N. Clark, Easdale.

INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS' COMPETITIONS.

In addition to the usual prizes for the best of the aggregate papers in the Junior Literary Competitions, there are this year prizes given for the best in each of the schools participating. The following are the results

The following are the results:—
Kyle of Lochalsh School—Competition No. 1
—1, Isabella Macrae; 2, Rod. Stewart. No. 3
—1, Rod. Scott; 2, Katie Macrae. No. 5—1, Katie Macrae; 2, Isabella Macrae.
Ballachulish Public School.—A prize in Com-

Ballacentilis Fuolic School,—A prize in Competitions Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Katie Maclean. Poolewe Public School,—Competition No. 1—1. Katie F. Graham; 2, Alex Urquhart, No 3—1, Isabella Maclean; 2, Maggie Urquhart, Competition No. 4—1, Katie F. Grant; 2, Maggie Urquhart; 9 Alex Urquhart, No. 5—1, Maggie Urquhart;

Easdale Fublic School-Competition No. 1— J. Maggic Macdougall; 2, Don. Livingstone. No. 3—1, Maggic Macdougall; 2, John Dewar, No. 4—1, Maggic Macdougall; 2, John Dewar, No. 5—1, John Dewar; 2, Neil Clark, Dornie (Kintail) Public School-Competition No. 1—1, Ina Macrae; 2, Annie Macrae. No. 4—1, Annie Macrae; 2, James Campbell No. 4—1, Annie Macrae; 3, James Campbell No. Broadford Public School-Competition No. 1— I Katie Macrherson; 2. Mary Ann Macleod, Easdale Public School-Competition No. 1-

Olosatora Tuolic Sciolo-Competation No. 2-1, Katie Macpherson; 2, Mary Ann Macleod. No. 3-1, Joan Macpherson; 2, Alex. Nicolson. No. 4-1, Katie Macpherson; 2, Alex. Nicolson. No. 5-1, Joan Macpherson.

Glendaruel Gaelic Class-Competition No. 1 -1, Malcolm Macdonald; 2, Susan Macdonald.
Drimnin Public School—Competition No. 1 Drimnin Fublic School-Competition No. 1

1, Joan Macdonald; 2, Mary Cameron. No. 3

1, Joan Macdonald; 2, Mary Cameron. No. 4

1, Joan Macdonald; 2, Maggie Mackenzie.

ORAL DELIVERY,

Adjudicators-Rev. J. Macmillan, Benbecula; Mr Donald Ma-lean, Edinburgh. Reading of a Piece of Poetry by native speakers. Competitors are to select two out of the following pieces from "Dein Taghte" (published by Eneas Mackay, Stirling, price 3d), viz:—"A ghlinn ud shios;" Direadh's a tearnath," "Fios chun a' bhaird," and "Na Gaidhell an guaillibh a chèile." They may be asked to recite either of the two selected by them. Prizes-1, £1; 2, 10s; 3, 5s; 4, 2s 6d 5, a book. 1st prize presented by Mrs. Muriel Stockwell, India.

1, Catherine M. Macvicar, Lochaline.

2. Bessie Macdonald, Lochaline.
2. Bessie Macdonald, Lochaline.
3. Joan Macdonald, Drimnin.
4. Mary Cameron, Drimnin.
5. Malcolm MacDonald, Glendaruel.
Reading of a Piece of Prose by native speakers. Competitors are to submit two pieces,

speasers. Competitors are to submit two pieces, either of which they may be asked to read. Prizes—1, £1; 2, 10s; 3, 5s; 4, 2s 6d; 5, a book. 1st prize presented by Mr J. E. B. Baillie, Dochfour.

1, Catherine M. Macvicar, Lochaline. 2, Mary Cameron, Drimnin. 3, Bessie MacDonald, Lochaline. 4, Joan MacDonald, Drimnin.

5, Bella Cameron, Poolewe.

Reading of a Piece of Prose. Same conditions and prizes as No. 7, but confined to learners of Gaelic. Prizes—1, £1; 2, 10s; 3,

5s; 4, 2s 6d; 5, a book. 1st prize presented by the Very Rev. J. C. Russell, D.D. 1, Annabella Macvicar, Lochaline.

2. Eliza Lennie, Lochaline

Reading at Sight of an unfamiliar Prose Piece, chosen by the judges, Prizes—1, 10s; 2, 7s 6d; 3, 5s; 4, 2s 6d; 5, a book. 1st prize presented by Mr P. C. Stewart, Perth.

1, Bella Cameron, Poolewe.

1. Bella Cameron, Poolewe.

2. Mary Cameron, Drimnin.

3. Maggie Urquhart, Poolewe.

4. Joan MacDonald, Drimnin.

5. Mary Grant, Poolewe.
Reciting from memory "Cead Deireannach nam beann" and "Ri taobh na tràigh," to be found in "An Smeorneh," Prizess—1, 10s; 2, 7s 64; 3, 5s; 4, 2s 64; 5, a book. Open competition. 1st prize presented by Mr John Tolme, Edinburgh.

1. Catheriue M. Macvicar, Lochaline.

1. Catherine M. Macvicar, Lochaline.

2. Joan MacDonald, Drimnin 3. Annabella Macvicar, Lochaline 4. Mary Cameron, Drimnin.

5. Jessie Mackinnon, Drimnin 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. Prizes—1, 10s; 2, 5s; 3, 2s 6d. 1st prize presented by Mr A. C. Maclaren, Crianlarich.

1, Mary Cameron, Drimnin. 2, Catherine M. Maevicar, Lochaline.

3, Alex. Urquhart, Poolewe. For Excellence in Gaelic Conversation, con-

fined to Girls. Prizes-1, 12s 6d; 2, 7s 6d; prizes presented by Misses Williams, Llanarthney.

1. Kate MacDonald, Glasgow.

VOCAL MUSIC

Adjudicators—Gaelic—Rev. G. R. Maclennan, Edinburgh, and Mr John MacDonald, M.A., Glasgow; Music—Rev. James Robertson,

Glasgow; Music—Rev. James Robertson, I.T.S.C., Edinburgh; Mr Robt. Macked, Mus-Bac. Edinburgh; Mr A. G. Cooper, Edin-burgh, Official accompanist—Mr C. R. Baptic, Solo Singing of a Mull or Iona Song. Confined to natives of Mull or Iona under 18 years

of age. Prizes presented by the Mull and Iona Association. Prizes—1, £1; 2, 10s. 1. Kate Maclean, Glasgow Hector Maclean, Glasgow.

Solo Singing of a Song. Girls. Prizes—1, £1 and the Silver Medal of the Association; 2, 10s; 3, 5s. £1 presented by the Earl of

1, Mary Grant, Poolewe. 2, Kate MacDonald, Glasgow. 3, Mary Cameron, Drimnin.

Solo Singing of a Song. Boys, Prizes -1, £1 and the Silver Medal of the Association: 2, 10s, 3, 5s. £1 presented by the Atholl and Breadalbane Association.

2. Ian Stewart, Glasgow.

3, John Bannerman, Glasgow. Duct Singing of a Song. Prizes-1, E1;

10s. 1st prize presented by the Bute Branch of An Comunn.

1. Mary Grant and Bella Maclean, Poolewe, 2, Kate Maclean and Flora Maclean, Glasgow.

Choral Singing of a Song, with or without chorus in two-part harmony. The prescribed songs are "Air fal al al à" and "I hù o leigini." songs are "Air tal at a o and I fit obergini." Prizes—1, £5, retention for a year of the "Oban Times" Challenge Trophy, and a baton to the conductor; 2, £3. £5 presented by Mr James

Coats, jun., Paisley.

1, Glasgow Junior Gaelic Choir.

2, Poolewe Junior Gaelic Choir.

Traditional Singing of a Gaelic Song. No instrumental accompaniment. Prizes-1, 10s; 2, 7s 6d; 3, 2s 6d. Prizes presented by the

 is bd; 3, 2s bd. Frizes presented by the Misses Williams, Llanarthrey.
 Flora Maclean, Glasgow.
 Mary Grant, Poolewe.
 Bella Cameron, Poolewe.
 Bolla Cameron, Poolewe.
 Solo Singing of a Song. Girls. Prizes—1, 10s and a Gold Pendant; 2, 10s; 3, 5s. Gold Pendant presented by Mrs Marpherson, Kingussie,

1, Rena Smyllie, Oban,

2, Nellie Macleod, Inverness. 3, Frances Donaldson, Inverness.

Solo Singing of a Song. Boys. Prizes-1. 10s and a Gold Pendant; 2, 10s; 3, 5s. Gold Pendant presented by the Inverness Branch of An Comunn

1, George MacGregor, Inverness. 2, Eben. Ballantyne, Inverness. 3, Willie Sim, Edinburgh. Duet Singing of a Song. Priz

Prizes-1, £1: 2, 10s. 1st prize presented by the Misses Tolmie, Edinburgh.

1, Geo. MacGregor and Eben. Ballantyne, Inverness. 2, Margaret M'Cord and George M'Cord,

Rothesav.

Choral Singing of a Song, with or without chorus, in two-part harmony. Prizes-1, £3 and a baton to the conductor; 2, £3. £5 prize presented by Mr Theodore Napier, Edinburgh.

presented by Mr Theodore Napier, Edinburgh.

1, Rothesay Schools Gaelic Choir.

2, Fort William Junior Gaelic Choir.

Unison Singing Competition for Junior Choirs. The songs prescribed are "Agus ho Mhorag" and "Chi mi m bata, 'from "An Smoorach,' published by Eneas Mackay, Stirling, price 2d. The rowing songs to be sung in the traditional manner, i.e., the verse to be rendered as a solo part. Prizes—1. £3; 2, £2; 3, £1. 1st prize presented by Mr Wm. Mackay, President of An Comunn.

1, Glasgow Junior Gaelie Choir.

2, Rothesay Schools Gaelic Choir. 3, Poolewe Junior Gaelic Choir.

SENIOR SECTION.

LITERATURE.

Adjudicators—Dr. W. J. Watson, Rev. A. D. Maclean, M.A.; Rev. D. J. Martin, Oban; Mr K. Macleod, M.A.; Mr Alex. Macdonald, C.A., Inverness; and Mr Angus L. Macdonald, M.A., Stornoway.

Poem not exceeding 100 lines, on any subject of Gaelic interest. Prizes—1, £2; 2, copy of MacDonald's Illustrated Gaelic Dictionary. 1st prize presented by the Paisley Highlanders' Society.

1, Duncan Macniven, Islay. 2, Donald MacDonald, Barvas, Lewis.

- Essay on "Géiread agus Abhachd nan Gàidh-cal" (Highland Wit and Humour"). Prizes-1, £3; 2, £2. 1st prize presented by Mr R. A. Chrystal, Totton, Hants.

1, Alexander Cameron, Poolewe.

An Essay on the saying "Breae á Linne, Slat á Coille 's Fiadh á Fireach-meirle as nach do ghabh Gàidheal riamh nàire." Prìzes— 1, £3; 2, £2. 1st prìze presented by the Hon. John Abercromby, Edinburgh.

1, Hector Macdougall, Glasgow, 2, John Macphail, Guisachan, Beauly.

Original Humourous Gaelic Song set to a lively Gaelic air. Prizes-1, £3; 2, £2. The prizes are presented by the Highland Society of London

1, Duncan Macniven and Neil Shaw, Rothesay (equal). 2. Donald MacDonald, Barvas, and John

Macfadven, Glasgow (equal).

Short Gaelie Story, extending to 1500 words or more based upon actual historical incidents in a Highland parish or district. Prizes-1, £5; £3. 1st prize presented by the Marchioness of Bute

1, John M'Cormick, Glasgow.

2. D. B. Fletcher, Lochaline.

For the Best Translation in Gaelic Verse of Wordsworth's poems, "The Solitary Reaper," and the first 20 lines and the last 20 lines of "Rob Roy & Grave," See Stead's Penny Post, "Wordsworth, Part II., No. 37," or apply to the Secretary for the words. Prize—Copy of MacDonald's Illustrated Gaelic Dictionary. 1, D. Urquhart, Kyle of Lochalsh.

Short Gaelic Play, adapted for performance by school children. Time in acting not to exceed half an hour. Prize £3

1, John MacCormick, Glasgow.

For the best Gaelic Story, suitable for young people, preference to be given to a story whose scene is laid in Glenmoriston. Prize-£5. 1, Colin Macpherson, Glasgow.

ORAL DELIVERY

Adjudicators-Rev. G. R. Maclennan, Edin-burgh, and Rev. J. Macmillan, Benbecula.

Recitation of a Piece of Poetry. Prizes-1, £1; 2, 10s. For native speakers. 1st prize presented by the Stirling Branch of An Comunn.

1, Miss Nellie Cameron, Drimnin.

2. A. Munn, Oban.

Recitation of a Piece of Poetry. Confined to learners of Gaelic. Prizes—I, £1; 2, 10s. 1st prize presented by Mr D. MacRitchie, F.S.A., Edinburgh.

1, John J. Davidson, Edinburgh. 2, Mrs Charles Macpherson, Glasgow.

Reading of a Prose Piece. Prizes-1, £1; 2, 10s. For native speakers. Ist prize pre-sented by Mr D. Russell, jun., McKinch. 1, Miss Nellie Cameron, Drimnin. 2 (equal), J. N. Macleod, Dornic, and A. Munn, A'Choile-bheag, Oban.

Reading of a Prose Piece. Prizes-1, £1; 2. 10s. Confined to learners of Gaelic, 1st prize presented by Mr D. Fisher, Edinburgh. 1, John J. Davidson, Edinburgh. 2, Mrs C. Macpherson, Glasgow.

Narration of an Original or Unpublished Story, without written or other aids to memory. Prizes-1, £2; 2, £1. 1st prize presented by

1. John Macfadyen, Glasgow.

2, J. N. Macleod, Dornie

Seann Sgeulachd-Folk Tale; preferably unpublished—narrated in the traditional style. Prizes—1, £2; 2, £1. Ist prize presented by the Glasgow Inverness-shire Association.

1. A. Munn, Oban,

2. J. N. Macleod, Dornie.

For the best prepared Gaelic Speech, on any subject, not to exceed 10 minutes in delivery. Prizes-1, 12s 6d; 2, 7s 6d. Prizes presented by the Caledonian Catholic Association.

1, J. N. Macleod, Dornie

2. William Cameron, Poolewe.

MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS AND

Adjudicators—Music—Dr. J. Bell, Glasgow; Mr W. H. Murray, L.T.S.C., Glasgow; Gaelic— Rev. M. N. Munro, M.A., Taynuilt.

Composition of Melody only, which must not have been previously published for the song "Spiorad a' Chathranais," by Dr. John Smith, Iarshader, Lewis. Prize-£2.

J. Cameron, Paisley

Compilation of unpublished Gaelie Vocal Music. The sources from which the melodies are got must be clearly stated, otherwise contributions may be disqualified. The names, and as many verses as possible, of the songs to which the airs are sung should be given, along with the music. The music may be written in sol-fa or staff notation. Melodies composed within the last 30 years are excluded. Prizes-1, £2; 2, MacDonald's Illustrated Gaelic Dictionary

1, Annetta C. Whyte.

2. Archd. MacDonald, Glasgow.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Adjudicators—Gaelic—Dr. Morrison, Larkhall; Mr D. Macphie, F.E.I.S., Cumbernauld; Music—Mr Frank Sharp, Dundee, and Mr Duncan Fraser, F.E.I.S.

Solo Singing of a Song. Male voices. Confided to members of An Comunn Gaidhealach, its branches, and affiliated societies. Prizes-1, £2; 2, £1. 1st prize presented by the Hon. John Abercomby, Edinburgh.

1, R. M. Macdonald, Glasgow.

2, J. M. Hardy, Partick,

Duet Singing of a Song. Prizes-1, £2; 2, £1,

1, Miss M. Macleod, Inverness, and Mr Rod. Macleod, Inverness.

2, Miss A. Henderson, Stornoway, and Miss O. Murray, Stornoway.

Solo Singing of a Song. Female Voices. Confined to members of An Comunn Gaidhealach, its branches, and affiliated societies. Prizes -1, £2; 2, £1. Ist prize by the Duchess of Sutherland.

1, Miss 'A. Campbell, Blair Atholl.

2. Miss M. L. Smyllie, Oban.

Solo Singing of an Oran Môr, selected by the competitor from the following list:— "A' Chuairt Chuain;" "Dân an Deirg," "Mi 'm shuidhe 'm onar' (Somhairle Camshron). Prizes -1, £2; 2, £1,

1, Miss A. Macleod, Stornoway.
2, Miss A. Henderson, Glasgow.
Special prize, A. Macqueen, Islay.

Solo Singing of a Song. Female Voices. Prizes-1, £1 and the Gold Medal of the Association : 2, £2 : 3, £1.

1. Miss C. P. Turner, Glasgow.

2. Miss A. Macleod, Stornoway.

3. Miss A. Henderson, Stornoway.

Solo Singing of a Song, Male Voices, Prives -1, £1 and the Gold Medal of the Association; 2. £2 · 3. £1.

1, A. C. Maclaren, Crianlarich.

2, R. M. Macdonald, Glasgow.

3, J. M. Hardy, Partick,

Adjudicators—Gaelic—Mr John MacCallum, Tay-nuilt, and Rev. T. S. Macpherson, Yoker; Music—Mr N. J. Affleck, Edinburgh, and Mrs Kennedy Fraser, Edinburgh.

For the best rendering of a Song from Mrs Kennedy Fraser's "Songs of the Hebrides." Prizes-1, £1 10s; 2, 10s. Prizes by Mr Rod. Macleod, Inverness.

1, R. M. MacDonald, Glasgow.

2, Miss M. L. Smyllie, Oban.

A competition for Seniors in Solo Singing of "Puirt a beul." The words and music must or Furt a seu. The words and muste must be submitted to the Secretary on entry for approval. Two tunes to be professed by each competitor, one of which must, be unpublished. Prizes-1, £1 10s; 2, 15s; 3, 10. 2nd prize presented by Mr Thomas Paton, Elinburgh.

1, R. Morrison, Glasgow. 2, D. Grant, Skelmorlie.

3, Alex. Cameron, Glasgow.

Adjudicators-Gaelic-Dr Morrison, Larkhall, and Mr D. Macphie, F.E.I.S., Cumbernauld; Music—Mr Frank Sharp, Dundee, and Mr Duncan Fraser, F.E.I.S., Edinburgh.

Solo Singing of a Song. Female voices. Open only to professionals, former Mod Gold medallists, and first prize winners. Prize-£3.

1, Miss K. MacDonald, Edinburgh.

Solo Singing of a Song. Male voices. Open only to professionals, former Mod Gold Medallists, and first prize winners. Prize-£3.

1. Neil Orr, Edinburgh.

For the best rendering of two unpublished Gaelic Folk Song Airs. The words need not necessarily be unpublished. Prizes—1, £1 10s;

2. 10s. Third prize presented by Mr James MacDonald, Edinburgh,

1. Miss A. Henderson, Stornoway.

2, Miss M. L. Smyllie, Oban.

Special prize, Wm. Cameron, Poolewe,

Solo Singing of the song "Ceol nan Cruinneag," by J. MacCallum. Words and music to be had from the Secretary, Prizes-1, £1 and a copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 2, 10s and a copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 3, 7s 6d and a copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 4, 5s and a copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 2, 10s which was a copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 2, 10s and a copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 2, 10s and a copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 2, 10s and a copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards; "1 before the copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 2, 10s and 2 copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards; "1 before the copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 2, 10s and 2 copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards; "1 before the copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 2, 10s and 2 copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards; "1 before the copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 2, 10s and 2 copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards; "1 before the copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 2, 10s and 2 copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards; "1 before the copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 2, 10s and 2 copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 3, 10s and 2 copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 4, 5s and 2 copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 4, 5s and 2 copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 5 copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 6 copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 6 copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 7 copy of "Modern Gaelic Bards;" 8 copy of "Modern Gael

1, Miss A. Henderson, Stornoway. 2, Miss M. L. Smyllie, Oban. 3, R. Morrison, Glasgow.

4. Murdo Macleod, Edinburgh

CHORAL COMPETITIONS.

Unison Singing for Choirs. The prescribed songs are "Ho mo leannan," and "Am Muileann Dubh," in Mod music booklet for 1910. Choirs competing to be composed of men only or womer only. The songs must be sung in the traditional manner, solo alternating with chorus. Prize-£5.

1. Stornoway Gaelic Choir (female voices). Choral Singing of a Song, with or without chorus in two-part, three-part, or four-part harmony. Female voices only. Prize-£5; a second prize will be given if three or more choirs compete. Lo prize presented by the Marquis of Bute.

1. Stornoway Ladies' Choir.

2, Edinburgh Gaelic Musical Association Ladies' Choir and Inverness Ladies' Gaelic Choir.

Choral Singing of a Song, with or without Chorus, in four-part harmony. Confined to choirs who have not previously gained a prize at a Mod. Prize-£5; a second prize will be given if three or more choirs compete. 1st prize presented by the Clan Mackay Society.

1. Gilmour Place Gaelie Choir, Edinburgh.

Choral Singing of a Song, with or without chorus, in four-part harmony. Prizes—1, 215. recent in for one year of the Lovat and Tullibardine Trophy, and a baton to the choir conductor; 2, 210; 3, 25, 215 prize presented by the Corporation of Edinburgh; £10 prize presented by the Royal Celtic Society, Edinburgh.

1, Inverness Gaelic Choir. 2. Stornoway Gaelic Choir. 3, Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association Choir.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Adjudicators—Messrs. R. Macleod, Mus. Bac., Edinburgh; Archd. Menzies, S.S.C., Edin-burgh; Nicol J. Affleck, Edinburgh; and A. Maeintosh, Inverness.

Playing of Strathspeys and Reels on the Planoforte. Competitors to submit the names of three strathspeys and three reels, any two of which the judges may call on the competitors to play thrice over. Prizse—1, £2 10s; 2, £1 10s; 3, £1. This competition is confined strictly to amateurs.

Miss M. MacDonald, Portree.
 Miss M. Fraser, Gollanfield.
 Miss J. M. B. Currie, Aberfeldy.

Playing of Gaelic Song Air, Strathspey, and Reel on the Violin. Competitors to submit the names of three song airs, three strathspeys, and three reels, any of which the judge may and three reess, any or which the judge may eall on the competitors to play thrice over. Prizes—1, £2 10s; 2, £1 10s; 3, £1. Second prize presented by Mr. William Lindsay, F.R.S.G.S., Edinburgh.

1, Archd. MacDonald, Glasgow. 2, W. H. Findlay, Edinburgh. 3, R. R. Miller, Edinburgh.

Playing on the Pianoforte an arrangement of four Gaelic Song Airs, in which the melody is distinctly preserved. Each air to be played twice over. Competitors are not to use a disconnected series of airs in unrelated keys. connected series of airs in unrelated keys. Copies of the arrangements must be handed to the judges. Prizes—1, £2; 2, £1; 3, 10s. First prize presented by Dr. Maclean. Sheffield, and Mr. Andrew Macintosh, Inverness.

1, W. B. Moonie Edinburgh. 2, Miss A. M. Strachan, Inverness. 3, Miss A. C. Whyte, Glasgow.

Special Competition, No. 60.-Isabella Chisholm Bayne Maclennan Prize (presented by Dr Quintin Maclennan, Glasgow)—for the best com-position (music to be Highland in character), and the performance thereof on the plano at the Mod of a "Lament for Isabella Chisholm Bayne" (Mrs Quintin Maclennan), Prize-£5.

1, W. B. Moonie, Edinburgh.

HOME INDUSTRIES SECTION.

The following were prize-winners at the sale and exhibition of Highland Home Industries in connection with the Mod :-

Wood Carving (Celtic design)-1, Miss Isabella MacGlashan, Fincastle; 2, A. Cameron, Achnaeloich

Wicker Work—Classes I. and II.—All awards to Skye Osier Company. Class III.—1. Skye Osier Company; 2 and 3. Skye Home Indus-

Walking Sticks-1, R. Macleod; 2, J. Mackinnon.

Lace-1, Lizzie Walker; 2, Alexander Kerr: 3. J. Savage-all of Tarbert.

Best Web of Cloth-1, Miss MacDonald, Applecross; 2, Flora MacDonald, Inverasdale. Best Highland Plaid-1, Johan Sutherland, Rogart; 2, Miss Murray, Lairg.

Floor Rugs-1, Boys under ten at Tayvallich; 2, Mrs Christie, Islay.



Miss CATHIE P. TURNER, Glasgow,
Mod Gold Medallist, 1910.



ALASDAIR C. MACLAREN, Crianlarich,

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING.

The annual business meeting of An Comunn Gaidhealach was held in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, on Saturday forenoon, 8th ulto. Mr Wm. Mackay, Inverness, the President, presided over a large attendance.

The result of the voting for the election of office-bearers and members of the Executive Council was announced by the Secretary. Mr Wm. Mackay, Inverness, was re-elected The Vice - Presidents are-Dr. President. Kenneth Campbell, Oban (re-elected), and Dr. W. J. Watson, Edinburgh, in room of Mr Malcolm Macleod, resigned. The members elected to the Executive Council were Mrs Burnley Campbell, Rev. M. N. Munro, Taynuilt; Mr Archibald Menzies, S.S.C., Edinburgh; Rev. G. W. Mackay, Killin; Miss Kate Fraser, Inverness; Mr Malcolm Macleod, Govan; Sheriff J. Macmaster Campbell, Campbeltown; Mr James Grant, Glasgow; Mr Don. Macphie, Cumbernauld; Mr Roderick Macleod, Inverness; Miss Lettice Macnaghten, Craigruie; Rev. William Machail, Kilbrandon; Mr Wm. Cameron, Poclewe; Major Matheson of the Lews; Mr Donald Currie, Glasgow; Provost Macfarlan, Dumbarton; Mr John N. Macleod, Dornie; Mr Duncan Reid, Glasgow; Mr D.Macgregor Whyte, Oban; Mrs Stewart, Fasnacloich; Rev. Malcolm Maclennan, Edinburgh; Mr Don. Nicolson, Bearsden; Mr John S. Mackay, Stirling; Mr Archibald Stewart, Cambuslang; Principal Sir Donald Macalister, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Col. J. Macinnes, Partick; Mr Malcolm C. Macleod, Dundee; Mr Neil Orr, Edinburgh; Rev. T. S. Macpherson, Yokor; and Mr J. R. Grant of Rothiemurchus.

THE PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN CONSTITUTION.

The next item on the agenda was business arising from the minutes, viz., recommendations from the Executive on proposed alterations on constitution and rules, in accordance with remit from the last general meeting. Following this were notices of motions by members to alter the constitution and rules.

The Chairman suggested that it would perhaps be the best plan to appoint a special committee, according to one of the motions, to consider the whole constitution and rules.

After some discussion it was agreed that a special committee be appointed, and that the committee comprise the President, Mr Archd. Stewart, Mr Henry Whyte, Dr Watson, and Mr Donald Currie.

A motion by Mr Neil Orr, seconded by Lieut.-Colonel Macgregor, "that a special committee be appointed to consider the method of adjudication in vocal and instrumental musical competitions, and report to the Executive," was agreed to.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The annual reports of the various committees connected with the Comun, for the year 1909-10, were circulated in printed form amongst the members. The Finance Committee reported that there was a balance of £12 6s 3¼ at the debit of revenue account for the year.

The Education Committee reported that they had awarded four bursaries last year under the Comunn's Bursary Scheme. There were now fourteen bursars on the list, all preparing for the teaching profession, and all under promise to return to the Highlands to teach after completion of their training.

The Propaganda Committee reported that at 15th April last there were two new affiliated societies, viz., the Celtic Society of Sutherland and the Clan MacRae Society. Four new branches, viz., Atholl, Kintail Plockton, and Govan, 25 new life members, and 150 new ordinary members had been added. The loss to ordinary membership during the year was as follows: - Died, 6; resigned, 3; lapsed, 9, as against 169 the previous year; transferred to life membership, 5; leaving 556 on the roll, as against 429 last year. Four life members died during the year, leaving 138 on the roll, as against 117 last year. Exclusive of three branches which had not sent in their reports up to date, there were 90 representative members of branches and 33 representative members of affiliated societies, making 817 contributing members. Of branch members who were not representative members there were 1185, making a grand total of 2002 members directly connected with the movement. The corresponding figures in the previous year were 429 direct members and 295 representative and branch members, and a grand total of 724.

PLACE OF NEXT MOD.

The chairman intimated that an application had been received from Dunoon that the next Môd should be held there, and another from Dundee to the same effect. Deputations from both places attended and spoke in support of the respective applications. Mr Andrew Stewart, as representing the Dunoon Branch of An Comunn, moved that next year's Môd be held there, and Mr Roderick MacErlich seconded. Mr. Archd. Menzies, in the absence of the Dundee deputation, who had not then arrived, moved that it be held in Dundee, and Mr Arch. Stewart seconded. The representatives from Dundee, consisting of Rev. Provost Holder, Bailie Macdonald, Councillor J. A. Mackay, and Mr Walker having arrived, the claims for Dundee were strongly advocated by these gentlemen. Glasgow also had been suggested as the place of next year's Mod, seeing the Scottish History Exhibition was to be held there. Mr Donald Nicolson moved that next vear's Mod be held in Glasgow. Miss Murray Macgregor seconded, and Lord Stair and others supported this motion. On a first count, Dunoon was out of the running, and a final division between Dundee and Glasgow resulted in 53 votes in favour of the latter as against 43 for the former. The Dundee deputation gracefully acquiesced in this decision.

ALLEGED INACCERACES IN MOD PROGRAMME.
It was reported that some inaccuracies had
evept into the Môd programme, and considerable discussion took place as to who was responsible for the errors and omissions. It
was ultimately agreed, on the motion of Mr.
Arch. Menzies, and seconded by Mr. Henry
Whyte, that a small committee be appointed
to investigate the matter and report to the
Executive; and accordingly, Messrs Malcolm
Macleod, James MacKellar, and Henry
Whyte were appointed members of this
committee.

This concluded the business of the annual meeting.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Executive Council was hold immediately after the annual meeting. Mr Wm. Mackay presided for a time, but had to leave the meeting before the business was finished. In the President's absence Dr Watson occupied the chair. The principal part of the business consisted in the appointment of the various committees which are as follows, viz:—

Standing Committees.

Education Committee — Malcolm Macleod (Convener), Rev. Wm. MacPhail (Vice-Convener), Wm. Mackay, Donald MacPhie, Dr. W. J. Watson, Miss Kate Fraser, Andrew Stewart, Duncan Reid, and Miss L. Macnaghten (Hon. Secretary).

Publication Committee — Donald Currie (Convener), W. J. MacAlister (Vice-Convener), Donald Nicolson, Wm. Mackay, Dr. W. J. Watson, Rev. Malcolm MacLennan, Norman MacLeod, Arch. Stewart, Rev. G. W. Mackay. : 周等型書

Propaganda Committee - Mrs Burnley Campbell (Convener), Dr. Campbell (Vice-Convener), Wm. Mackay, Rev. Wm. Mac-Phail, John N. MacLeod, Malcolm C. MacLeod, James Grant, William Cameron, Roderick MacLeod.

Finance Committee - P. MacDougall Pullar (Convener), Provost MacFarlan (Vice-Convener), Wm. Mackay, Alexander Fraser, Donald Currie, J. S. Mackay, Malcolm MacLeod, Colin MacPherson, J. S. Bannatyne.

Mod and Music Committee - Rev. M. N. Munro (Convener), Donald MacPhie (Vice-Convener), Major Menzies, Wm. Mackay, Miss Kate Fraser, Neil Orr, Roderick Mac-Leod. Alex. Fraser, J. G. Shedden.

Art and Industry Committee-Miss Campbell of Inverneill (Convener), Wm. Mackay, Mrs Burnley Campbell, D. MacGregor-Whyte, Miss Murray MacGregor of Mac-Gregor, J. S. Mackay, Miss Juliet Mac-Donald, Lieut.-Colonel MacInnes, Major Menzies.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr Donald Macphie, Cumbernauld, gave notice of the following motion for next meeting of the Executive:-

"That application be made to the trustees of the Feill Fund for a sum of £100 from the capital at the credit of the Feill Trust, to be expended by the Executive during the coming winter and spring in propaganda work in the Highlands, and in bringing the claims of Gaelic teaching under the notice of the electors in connec-

tion with ensuing School Board elections." Mr William Cameron, Poolewe, made an application for a donation from the Comunn towards the expense of bringing the junior choir and other competitors from Poolewe to the Mod.

The application was remitted to the Finance Committee, who were recommended to give the application their favourable consideration.

Mrs Burnley Campbell gave notice of the following motion:-

"That a grant of £5 be given towards the institution of a marble dressing and carving class at Broadford, Skye."

In giving notice of her motion, Mrs Burnley Campbell pointed out that £20 had already been collected for this object.

The next meeting of the Executive Council was fixed to be held in Perth on Saturday, 17th December

This was all the business.

THE MUSIC OF THE MOD.

We leave it to others to tell of the great increase in the number of competitors at the successful Mod just concluded. Nor do we touch the border line of the charm of the Gaelic language. With the haunting strains of hitherto unknown melodies ringing in our ears, we seek only to speak of the impression made upon us by the striking character of the music.

We hear much at the present day of the beauty of "Folk-Song." But folk-song is not all alike, and differs as much as night and day. The four-line doggerel of an uninteresting part of a country with an uneventful history, is very different from the melodic outcome of a picturesque land and

a brave and imaginative people.

It was a brave sight to see singer after singer ascending the platform of the music hall, and, with an absence of self-consciousness that was surprising when one thinks of how seldom most of them must have faced such an audience, give forth their lays in a way that was in the highest degree praiseworthy.

What struck us was the distinct evidence given by the singers that many of them possessed the artistic temperament in a high degree. Doubtless, the beautiful melodies which they sang had much to do with this. The wild song of the storm king as he rode upon turbulent waters,- the awe - inspiring voices haunting gloomy caverns, have played to some purpose upon the impressionable nature of the Celtic bards, and have given to the people of the Highlands and islands a treasury of grand folk-song unequalled in the world.

In passing, we may be allowed to express the hope that "The Highland Association" gathers together the newly discovered folksongs that are sung under their auspices, year by year, with a view to publishing words and music, so that all may read and hear what has hitherto been locked up in far-off glens and lonely islands. Such work alone would merit a nation's thanks; it certainly justifies a society's existence.

We can say for ourselves, that though music of all kinds is our daily food, yet the existence of such a wealth of melody

amongst our Gaelic-speaking friends was a revelation; and makes more vivid the social life that finds its outflow in such strains.

All through the Môd our one regret was, that the beauty of the language was hidden from us; and as the singer's eye brightened and her cheek flushed in the course of the song, we again and again repeated Wordsworth's yearning note:—

"Will no one tell me what she sings?

Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
For old, unhappy, far-off things,

And battles long ago . . .

Truly, such music did not grow in a night!
Many a year it has welled up in the hearts
of a warm and impressionable people,
evolved from a life of many vicissitudes
both personal and national; and, coming to
them thus, as a solace and compensation,
it has oftimes prevented them from giving
way to despair.

It was interesting to observe that the nature of the music sung by the men struck a more strident note than that sung by the women, and seemed to indicate temperaments under the sway of the spirit of the age, rather than under the spell of old-world

contemplation.

The work of the children, and the partsinging of the respective choirs, junior and senior, was of a high order, and gave evidence, not only of vocal power far above mediocrity, but of painstaking and skilful training by the respective conductors.

At some future time we may have a fuller opportunity of speaking of the work of the individual soloists, as well as that of the individual choirs; meantime we repeat that the impression made on a first hearing we that of surprise and pleasure at the culture

displayed

The great Gaelic concert on the Friday night was inspiring in the highest degree. Our old friend the "Major," at the conductor's stand, seemed as proud of his forces as in the days of our volunteer prime, when he used to lead his "kilties" in Holyrood

park.

It was a great gathering of the claus that filled the hall in every corner, and the music was fully worthy of such an audience; not to speak of the soloists and duettists, who all did well. We frankly say that we would travel many a mile any day to hear such a marvellous rendering as we got of "Mac-Crimmon's Lament."

The recital of an old Gaelic psalm tune by precentor and choir will never be forgotten either, and truly, if this is the way they "read the line," and sing psalmody in the Highlands, we could do with some of it nearer home. But you was "fell" precenting!

Well, the Möd is over for another year, and singers, young and old, are scattered to their homes in the Highlands and islands of our land. But all concerned,—from genial President to humblest child—may rest on the assurance that we earnestly hope the time will not be long before we see them back amongst us once more.

D.F.

STRAY NOTES AT THE MOD.

It is the general opinion that the Mod of Edinburgh has received more recognition as a serious movement, alike from the press and the Scottish public, than in any former year. Edinburgh people who heard the Mod singers eleven years ago spoke of the present remarkable musical development with astonishment. The wealth of beautiful music and the high musical culture of most of the singers were little short of a revelation to the good folk of the Scottish capital. We must live up to our reputation, and go on with the good work of educating our Lowland cousins in things Celtic! Some perfervid Scots there were in Edinburgh who were not ashamed to confess a generous thrill of pride in the Mod as an achievement in national musical culture in which all good Scots should rejoice, whether they know the Gaelic or not. The Gaels themselves were delighted with the number and quality of competitors this year. Choir day was the most exhilarating and stimulating occasion of all. The beautiful quality of the voices delighted the ear, and the excellent renderings given by all the choirs of the test songs made the adjudicators' task a difficult one. Never was keener interest taken in the results; the nerve tension was almost painful. In the case of several choirs there was a considerable fall in pitch at the close of each song. What determined the narrow margin between the two leading choirs was balance of parts. The difference was small, yet sufficiently decisive. The judges said one-eighth of a point. Say one of the columns read 9 and 9 1. Converted into per centages this would read 90 and 91.25.

The old Psalm tune "French" was much admired. The rendering at the Friday concert by the combined choirs was remarkably impressive, with distinctly Gregorian effect. Major Craig conducted admirably, and Mr R. MacLeod's chanting of the line was beautiful. The recital recalled tender memories of the past to many listeners. "Worthy to be performed in St. Paul's cathedral," was the verdict of an Edinburgh musician by my side. It was a fine close to a great Highland gathering,—psalm 65 and "Dia gleidh an Righ." Altogether, as the genial Professor MacKinnon remarked, in his opening lecture to his class, the Mod singing was "a marvel to many."

The recitations, especially on Wednesday, were disappointing. Why is it that Highland children can sing so well and yet are often monotonous and ineffective in recitation? Perhaps it is because good reachers of Gaelic elocution are very scarce. Besides there are not many recitations suitable for

children in Gaelic.

The impression the play left on the mind was that Galcli is a splendid language for comedy, with great possibilities of future development. There was no monotony here; the play was the most brilliant piece of Gaelic humour we have heard for many a day, and it was acted in a manner that reflects the greatest credit on the performers. We trust the author of the play will further cultivate the remarkable talent he possesses.

In the solo competitions one noted with surprise that in many cases native speakers were slovenly in their articulation of consorants. It was frequently impossible to understand the words they were singing. On the other hand the learners were nervously anxious to give every syllable correctly, knowing their weak point, and frequently succeeded in being more distinctly heard by the audience. Some native speakers who can hardly make mistakes in pronunciation, would add much to their effectiveness as singers by studying clear enunciation of the words of their songs.

The Mod is the focus of Celtic enthusiasm of the year; the contagious influence of numbers, the pleasures of social intercourse, the emotional power of music, all combine to quicken the dormant feeling of race, the love for the land and the language of the Gael. Let each visitor to the Mod resolve to feed this enthusiasm by serious study of Gaelic literature and song throughout the year, by active propagands work, and especially by the use of Gaelic as a spoken tongue in business and in the home. Miss

O'Parrelly, in wise words, strongly emphasised the urgent need of getting the children and youth of Highland homes to speak the language. It is a vital point if Gaelic is to have a future. It is well to cultivate song, but Gaelic song without Gaelic speech is "Love's Labour Lost".

"COILLE NAIS."

-: 0:--

AN APPRECIATION OF THE MOD.

The nineteenth Mod of An Comunn Gaidhealach has come and gone, and the promoters thereof have every reason to be satisfied with the success which attended it. There is nothing which makes the true Gael more emotional and enthusiastic than the recital of his ancestors' songs and music, and in whatever quarter of the globe a feast of this kind is located, he is sure to be there. We could clearly see this by glancing over the familiar faces in the Music Hall of Edinburgh during the three days of the Mod. From the busy turmoil of city life, and from the lonely glens and straths of the Highlands, there assembled there the sons of the Celt, every one bent on enjoying once more such a great feast of Gaelic song as the Comunn Gaidhealach Mod annually provides for us.

Nothing was wanting in the way of preparation and organization by the local Committee. The erring stranger to the Capital was directed to the tabernacle of song by a great placard, adorned with flags, which bore in the language of Eden, "An Comunn Gailhealach Môd." Nothing succeeds like advertisements, and the more we bring our Association within the ken of him who runs, the greater will our achievements in the end be.

We are progressing, and our movement has now taken deep root. The improvement in all the competitions this year was very remarkable indeed. The literary competitions were of a higher standard, and the entries were more numerous. The singing, especially on Thursday and Friday, was on an average very good, and everything tended to show that An Comunn Gaidhealach Mod is sure to have a halo of glory in its train, wherever its sojourn may be cast.

The children's day—Wednesday—was perhaps the most interesting and the most hopeful phase of it all. When we consider that the success of the movement in future will depend upon the enthusiasm engendered in

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the youth of the Highlands, it behoves us to do all in our power to capture the Gaelicspeaking boys and girls. We should like to see more junior competitors at our annual Mòd, but the question is a great one, and one which requires a vast amount of labour and money. The juniors, this year, gave a remarkably good account of themselves, especially in the musical competitions, which showed a vast improvement upon former years. Poolewe, as usual, formed the backbone of the competitors, and we cannot help congratulating Mr Cameron and his little band upon their great success this year, in spite of a great many difficulties and disadvantages. We wish we had more enthusiasts of his kind.

The concerts were, with the exception of Wednesday's, well patronised. The play acted on Thursday night gave great pleasure and amusement, and shows that there is ample scope for one or two Gaelic dramatists to come forward and "stage" our language. We are much behind Ireland in this respect, for at the last Oireachtas, they had no fewer than five Irish dramas, most of them illustrating the importance of Irish where children are native in schools speakers. Friday's concert is always the grand finale of the Mod, and this year the attendance was a record. Hundreds had to be turned away from the doors, in spite of a crowded audience inside. The most interesting item of the splendid programme was singing of the Psalm tune "French" in the old style by the combined choirs, with Mr Roderick Macleod as precentor. We could not help fancying ourselves seated in the old church at home with the familiar voice of "Aonghas Ruadh" chanting the line, while the pious on all sides heartily raised the chorus. What a pity we had not such beautiful singing in our Highland churches of to-day. Surely it is time for our churches to be up and doing, and bring the singing of the Gaelic psalms and hymns to a satisfactory state.

J. N. M.

---: 0:----MEETING OF AN COMUNN GAIDH-EALACH FEILL TRUSTEES.

The Trustees appointed to take charge of the funds realised by the Feill held a meeting in Edinburgh at the time of the recent Mod on 6th October. The trustees present were—Mrs Burnley Campbell of

Ormidale; Mr William Mackay, Solicitor, Inverness; Mr Arohibald Menzies, S.S.C., Edinburgh; Provost Macfarlan, Dumbartor; Provost Mackay, Grangemouth; and Mr. J. R. N. Macphail, Advocate, Edinburgh, along with Mr John Mackintosh, Solicitor, Inverness, Factor and Agent to the Trustees. Principal Sir Donald MacAlister sent a letter regretting his inability to be present. Mr William Mackay, Inverness, was appointed Chairman of the meeting.

The accounts of the Trust for the year to 31st December last, as duly audited, were submitted and approved of. The Trustees thereafter carefully considered the present position of the investments of the Trust, which were considered satisfactory.

*** Our Gaelic and other matter unavoidably held over, owing to our space being wholly taken up with the Mod report.

NOTICE.

All literary contributions, accompanied by the name and address of the writer, to be addressed to Mr. Duncan Reid, Editor An Deo-Greine, Central Chambers, 12 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, and should reach this address not later than the 18th of each month.

The Editor takes no responsibility in regard to rejected MSS.; but will be careful to return such as are accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

Communications re the Sale of the Magazine, annual subscriptions, and communications re Advis. should be addressed to Mr. T. D. MacDonald, Secretary, 108 Hope St., Glasgow.

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Earrann 3.

CLARAINNSIDH.

Obair a tha romhainn,		-						-	
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Coming Events, -									

OBAIR A THA ROMHAINN.

Cha luaithe chaidh Mòd na bliadhna so seachad na tha luchd-riaghlaidh a' Chomuinn Ghaidhealaich an gréim na h-obaire airson bliadhna eile. Tha obair a' Chomuinn mór agus farsuing, agus thatar a greimeachadh gu durachdach air cùisean a tha buintinn gu dlùth ri math na Gaidhealtachd. Tha móran chuisean r' an réiteachadh, r' an socrachadh 'us r' an cur air dòigh, agus cha deachaidh seachduin seachad o àm a' Mhòid gus a nis nach do choinnich gach roinn de 'n Chomhairle-riaghlaidh a chum obair a' Chomuinn a chur air aghaidh. Bho àm gu àm, agus bho thoiseach bliadhna gu a deireadh, tha móran uine agus saothrach air a thoirt gu sunndach, fialaidh le luchd - dreuchda a' Chomuinn a chum na crìche sin. Tha gach oidheirp dhligheach air a chleachdadh gu bhi 'dealbh a mach agus a cleachduinn nam meadhonan a's fhearr agus a's freagarraiche chum rùntan a' Chomuinn a choimhlionadh.

Am measg oibrean eile tha oidheirpean sònraichte air an cleachdadh airson foghlum nan oigridh Chaidhealach a dheanadh ni's éifeachdaiche agus ni's coimhlionta. Tha an Comunn 'n an earalas gu'm bheil iomadh cnap-starraidh 's an rathad, ach tha iad a' cur rompa gu'm bi teagasg na Gaidhlig anns a sgoiltean Gaidhealach air a chur air bonn ni's coimhlionta na bha e roimhe so. Tha iad dearbh-chinnteach gu'n còir fòghlum na cloinne tòiseach leis a' chànain is aithne dhaibh ma bhios an oilein sàn, fallain; agus cha deanar dearmad air na meadhonan a chleachdadh gus na rùntan sin a choimhlionadh.

Tha an t-am a tarruing dlùth anns am bi buill-riaghlaidh nan sgoiltean air an taghadh, agus tha e iomchuidh gu'm bi còirichean na Gaidhlig air an cur gu soilleir fa chomhair an luchd-iarraidh. Tha am modh-taghaidh a nis air atharrachadh-tha e ni's farsuinge na bha e, agus tha còirtaghaidh an t-sluaigh air a mheudachadh fo'n riaghladh ùr. Mar so tha cothroman nan Gaidheal ni's fhearr agus ni's motha gu bhi cleachdadh an comas-taghaidh, agus tha e mar fhiachadh air gach Gaidheal, agus 'na dhleasdanas sònraichte, gu'n cleachd e a chòir ann a bhi 'toirt a ghuth' agus a chuideachaidh do'n luchd-iarraidh a tha bàigheil ris a' Ghaidhlig agus a bheir gealladh gu 'm faigh i àite cothromach mar chuspair ann an cùrsa-teagaisg nan sgoiltean.

An uine ghòirid bl' an Comunn Gaidhealach a' deanadh gairme air sluagh na Gaidhealtachd airson an cumhachd agus an cuideachaidh as leth teagasg na Gaidhlig anns na sgoiltean, agus tha sinn an dòchas gu'n cuir na Gaidheil ann an ùghdarras aig am taghaidh a' mhuinntir sin a tha darìreadh air taobh na Gaidhlig. Mar chuspair-oileineachaidh, mar chanain a rina cachdraidh agus aig am bheil eachdraidh urramach, mar chànain a chum suas a ceann ré nan linntean fada a chaidh seachad a dh-aindeoin gach ionnsuidh a thugadh oirre, mar chànain a tha beò, foghainteach, agus air a bruidhinn le mìltean aig an taigh 'us thairis, is cinnteach gur airidh a' Ghaidhlig a h-àite féin air clàr-teagaisg nan sgoiltean Gaidhealach.

TIREE AND ITS LEGENDS.

By A. C. S. W.

IV.

The ceremony of wishing is also a difficult one to perform, and only possible to the young and strong. wisher has to hop three times round the boulder on one foot; is to be careful not to touch the stone while doing so, and is to repeat a Gaelic rhyme invoking the aid of the hidden sprites. If this ceremony is performed on a bright moonlight night, it is certain that the wish will be granted to the wisher whatever it may be. The stone is in a lonesome spot, far from human habitation, so that great would be the need as well as the courage of the person who would venture there alone even on the brightest moonlight night

Beautiful Gott Bay is haunted by the white-clad figure of a woman. Who this lady was, or what her purpose is in haunting the bay, is unknown. The supposition is that it is the spirit of someone drowned at a far-off age, who had either committed suicide or had been murdered. A horse and cart being driven across the sands one grey summer evening, was waylaid by this mysterious being and led into the sea. The driver was unable to prevent the animal from following its ghostly leader, while he was only able to save himself by jumping out of the back of the cart. The horse and cart were never seen again. And still in the gloaming the white figure takes her lonely way across the sands of the bay, restlessly waiting for the time when peace will come, and the sea give up its deadpoor "White Lady of Gott Bay.

The "Sea-fire," or phosphorescent glow on the ocean, is a lovely and interesting sight to witness. It is supposed to be the lambent trail of the sea serpent, but whether a sign of good or evil, I was not able to find out.

Sea nymphs sometimes visit the western shcres of Tiree, and bask on the sands beside sheltering rocks in the bright sunshine. The young men are warned to keep away from that part of the shore for fear of being enticed by the sweet voices and lovely forms to the home of the mermaidens far beyond the sea. Fortunately, it is only at certain seasons of the year that these immortal nymphs, with their dangerous fascinations, visit Tiree. We met a man whose grandson had been wiled away along with his companion by these enchantresses, and have never been heard of since.

Legends form an important part in the history of Tiree, and add very materially to its fascinations by the mystical beauty of their romance.

No amount of description can convey an adequate idea of the subtle charm which this island possesses; or the gorgeous beauty that characterises its ever varying lights and shades—appealing to the poetry inborn in every Celtic heart, and many are the poets who dwell, unheard of and unknown, in lowly cots, sheltered by the great dark-blue rocks in far Tiree. In the "Lord of the Isles," Sir Walter Scott mentions it: "Merrily, merrily goes the bark,

Before the gales he bounds;

So darts the dolphin from the shark
Or the deer before the hounds—
They left Loch Tua on their lee,
And they waken'd the men of "Wild Tiree"
And the chief of sandy Coll."

BARDACHD DHONNACHAIDH BHAIN IS MHIC MHAIGHSTIR ALASDAIR AIR AN COIMEAS RI' CHEILE

LEIS AN URRAMACH GILLEASPUIG MACDHOMHNUILL,
CILLTARLATAIDH.

III.

An deigh do Dhonnachadh iomadh bliadhna chur seachad mar fhorsair ann an Coire-Cheathaich 's am Beinn Dòrain, bha e tri bliadhna ann a' feachd-dion Bhraidh-Alb-ainn, agus tri bliadhna as a dheigh sin chaidh e dh' fhuireach an Duneideann far an robh e seachd bliadhna ann a' freiceadan a' bhaile. 'S ann a thaobh a' chaochlaidh a thainig air a shuidheachadh 'nuair a leig e seachad fiadhach nam beann agus Nic Coiseam, agus a ghlac e greim air a mhusg

ann a' seirbhis baile Dhuneidean a rinn e'n t-oran a tha toiseachadh.

"'S iomadh car a dh' fhaodas Tìgh'nn air na fearaibh."

B' fheudar dealachadh ri Nic Coiseam a sheann bhan-charaid—ach ma's fìor fhnair e comhfhurtachd. Thubhairt Caip'ein Caimbeul a bha'n geard a' bhaile ris a bhard—

"Gu'm b' aithne dha bantrach An aite falaich
'S gu'n deanadh e àird
Air a cur am charaibh.
Rinn e mar a b' àbhaist
Cho maith 's a ghealladh
Thug e dhomh air laimh i
'S am paigheadh ma' ri,
'S ge b'e bhios a feorach
An taobh bha 'naire,
Their iad rithe Sconaid
'S b'e Deorsa Seanair."

Tha e seinn gu h-aotrom aighearrach mu'n atharrachadh a thainig air a chrannchur 'nuair a dhealaich e ris an t-seann ghunnaseilg agus a fhuair e am musg na aite,

"Leig mi dhiom Nic Coiseam Ged tha i maireann, 'S leig mi na daimh chròcach An taobh bha 'n aire, Is thaobh mi ris an òg-mhnaoi 'S ann leam nach aithreach, Cha'n 'eil mi gun stòras O'n phos mi 'n ainnir."

Gidheadh tha dearbhadh againn gu'n robh e na aobhar mulaid agus bròin d'a chrìdhe a bhi dealachadh ris na beanntan agus na gleanntan a b'aithne dha. Tha "Cead deireannach man beann" a cur thairis le smuaintean tiamhaidh, muladach, ann a bhi fagail duthaich a bhreith agus gu h-araidh na h-aiteachan am biodh e siubhal a gharbh-laich,

"'N uair bhiodh a' ghrian ag eirigh 'S nuair bhiodh na feidh 'san langanaich."

'Nuair a thionndaidheas sinn a rithist bho Dhennachadh gu Alasdair cha 'n' eil sinn a' faicinn gu'n robh móran buaidh aig a dhreuchd no ghairm air a bhardachd cho dhad' is a bha e na Mhaighistear Sgoile. Gun teagamh tha bardachd Mhic Mhaighistear Fair Alasdair a' leigeil fhaicinn gu'n a' fhuair e ard-fhoghlum, gu'n robh am fiosrachadh sin aige a tha teachd bho leabhraichean, acachdraidh na Greige agus na Roimhe agus nan diathan agus nam ban-diàthan d' an robh muinntir nan dùthchanna sin a' toid aoraidh. Tha na h-ainmean Phæbus, Bhenus.

Mars, Eolus, Neptune, agus feadhain eile air an craobh-sgaoileadh air feadh bardachd Alssdair. Cha'n'eil mi'g radh eo dhiùbh tha gus nach 'eil na nithean sin a' cur maise no chaochladh air obair nam bàrd ach tha e feumail ann a bhi samhlachadh saothair nam bard r'a chéile gu'n toireannaid fanear an t-eadar dhealachaidh so a tha eatorra. Cha'n'eil bàrdachd Dhonnachaidh Bhain a' mochdadh gu'n robh e riamh ann a' sgoil sam bith ach ann a' sgoil nàduir. Tha sinn a' stohairt ri "Guyid" uair no dha ach cha robh sin ach air sgàth an fhasain.

'N uair a bheir sinn fainear buaidhean bàrdail na dithis so bho leth a stigh agus gun ghuth air na h-aobharan bho'n leth a mach a bha buintinn riutha tha iad a' tigh'nn ni 's dluithe d'a chéile mar dhaoine air 'n do thuirling spiorad na bàrdachd. Aig toiseach na h-ochdamh linn deug araon 's a Ghalldach agus anns a' Ghaidhealtachd bha bàrdachd a' gabhail cumadh sonruichte. Bha na bàird a' cur an smuaintean anns an aon dealbh. Bha iad eagnaidh, innleachdach, ealanta gun mhóran doimhneachd no farsuingeachd, a' leantuinn eisimpleir nam bàrd ainmeil mar a bha Pope agus Dryden a fhuair cliù air son soilleireachd agus geur labhairt nan rann a chuir iad r'a chéile. gun a bhi sealltuinn idir ri nadur araon anns a' chruthachadh bho 'n leth a mach no ann an cridhe 'n duine bho 'n leth a steach air son brìgh no deachdadh bàrdachd. Ach anns an ochdamh linn deug agus gu h-araidh an dara leth thainig spiorad ùr a steach do na bàird agus bha iad air an gluasad gu bhi faicinn agus a' cluinntinn ann a nadur fior mhathair altrum nam bàrd teachdaireachd do'n cridheachan a bha làn airidh air eisdeachd. Cha'n 'eil fhios daonnan co as a tha spiorad na bàrdachd a teachd no c'aite bheil e dol agus shéid an anail urar so air na bàird gun fhios doibh féin 'g an togail air sgiathan an athleasachaidh bhàrdail so suas gus an stùc a b' àirde air Parnassus.

Ma dh' fhaighneachdar a cheisd có am bàrd dhe 'n dithis bu mhodha agus a b' àirde cumhachdan cha h' eil am fhreagairt gle fhurasda toirt seachad. Bha iad eadardhealaichte, bha an dara h-aon a' toirt barr ann an aon doigh agus am fear eile air dhoigh air leth. Ann a' for neart, air leth bho ghibhtean eile, a theagamh gu feumar Alasfair a chur anns a cheud àite. Cha do chure aon de na bàird Ghaidhealch, o chioan da chiad bliadhna, bàrdachd ri chéile ata anns a' h-uile seadh cho cumhachdach ri

"Sgiobaireachd Chlann Raonuill." Chaidh Alasdair a thogail air Cladach Oirir-Ghaidheal-bha e eolach air marachd am measg eileinean a' chuain an Iar, agus dhe 'n eolas sin dhealbh e'n Dan cuain so. Co dhiùbh bha na speuran soilleir no bha iad fo ghruaim, co dhiubh bha na gaothan air an ceangal agus air an cumail tosdach 'nan ionadan taimh, no bha saorsa aca gu séideadh 'nan làn neart; co dhiùbh bha an fhairge air a dùsgadh gu corruich agus a bha na stuadhan a' bristeadh nan cobhar geal 'air creagan cruaidh a' chladaich, no bha i tosdach seimh, ciuin le feath nan eun, bha Alasdair lan choimhlionta gu bhi 'ga innse' ann am bàrdachd gun mheang. Rinn e so anns a' 'Sgiobaireachd.' Bha a' bhirlinn, an iurach aluinn aighearrach air a h-uidheamachadh le gach goireas; bha an sgiobadh uile air an taghadh gun uireasbhuidh gun dith: chuir iad a toiseach ri muir 's a haghaidh ri tìr agus thog iad na siuil bhaidealach ri aghaidh nan crann mu eiridh na greine latha Feill Bride, a' togail a mach o bhur Loch Aineart ann an Uidhist a' Chinn-a-deas. Bha na dùilean a bagairt gu 'm biodh an turus cuain cunnartach, caithriseach, agus sgith-

"Grian a faoisgneadh gu h-òrbhuidh as a mogull

Chinn na speuran gu dubhaidh dòite lan de dh' oglachd

Dh' fhas i tonn-ghorm, tiugh, tàr lachdunn, odhar, iargalt.

Chinn gach dath bhiodh ann am breacan air an iarmailt

Fada cruaidh 'san aird an Iar o'r' stoirm r'a coltas

'S neoil shiubhlach aig gaoith 'gan riasladh fuaradh frois orr."

Ma tha Alasdair cumhachdach ann an dàn na Birlinn cha'n 'eil e air dheireadh ann a bhi moladh duthaich a bhreith air talamh tioram. Tha sinn a' faicinn so ann a' moladh na Mor-thir far an deachaigh a bhreith agus àrach. An gràdh a bheir mac d'a mhathair, an gradh a bheir fleasgach d'a leannan thug Alasdair do'n Mhor-thir. Cha robh sgeimh no grinneas, cha robh maise no oirdheirceas ann an duthaich riamh nach faca suil a' bhàird na dhuthaich féin. Mar gu'm biodh i beo, le a cridhe bualadh, a suil a' lasadh, agus a cluas a claistneachd; mar gu 'm b' òigh i air a' deanamh riomhach le iomadh neamhnuid agus seud luachmhor, tha Alasdair a togail suas a ghuth agus a' cur fàilt orra

"Fàilt ort fein a Mhor-thir bhoidheach Auns an og-mhios Bhealltuinn.

A choill gu h-uile fo làn duilleich 'S i 'na culaidh bainnse.

Mor-thir ghlan nam bradan tarra-gheal

'S airgiodach 'eur lann air:

'S alluinn a beanntan 's a strathan 'S eibhinn dath a gleanntan;

Seillein ruadha diogladh chluaran

S mil 'ga buain le dranndan.' Mur a bheil "Allt an t-Siucair" air thoiscach air "Moladh na Mor-thir" cha'n 'eil e dad air ais. Anns an Oran sin tha saoghal naduir na mhìle snuadh, na iomadh pong agus fonn; ann an torman allt, ann an ceileireadh eun, ann an dathan agus ann am failidhean cubhraidh nan raon air a thoirt gu soilleir gu inntinnean luchd eisdeachd agus luchd-leughaidh-

"A' dol thar Allt an t-Siucair 'S a' mhaduinn chùbhraidh chéit Am paidearan geal dlù chnap De'n driuchd ghorm air an fheur Bha richard 's robin brù-dhearg A seinn 's fear dhiubh na bheus Gcie-moit air air euthag chùl-ghorm S "gug-gug" aic air a' ghéig. Bha smeorach a' cur smùid dhi Air bacan cuil le fein. An dreadhann donn gu surdail 'S a rifeid-chiuil na bheul, Am breacan beith is lub air 'S e gleusadh lugh a theud, An coileach dubh ri durdail 'S a' chearc ri tùchan fein.'

(Ri leantuinn.)

FLATH-INNIS.

I stood by the 'Standing Stone.' When the sun set low in the West, And a sweet voice whispered to me Of the Isle where the heroes rest.

A longing came into my heart, And I wished that I would die, For the passing joys of the world's mart Could not it satisfy.

Where lies the beautiful Isle Where rest to the heroes is given? Then the sweet voice replied: "It is seen in the West at even."

I stood on the 'Shores of Longing,' When the sun had sunk to rest, And I saw with mortal eyes The Isle where the heroes rest.

J. M. Campbell, of Saddell.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Miss Lettice Macnaghten, Craigruie, Balquhidder.

The Executive of An Comunn Gaidhealach has been fortunate in having had among some of its most important positions with marked success; they have always been ready to bear a full share of the work, and have shewn a capacity and a zeal in the discharge of it which would be difficult to surpass.



MISS LETTICE MACNAGHTEN, CRAIGRUIE, BALQUHIDDER.

its members in recent years ladies of culture, ability, and enthusiasm, who have devoted themselves unsparingly to its work. They have given time, thought, and labour ungrudgingly to its affairs, and have filled Among these ladies, Miss Lettice Macnaghten, whose portrait we have pleasure in presenting to our readers, deserves an honourable place. Miss Macnaghten is the eldest daughter of the late Sir Steuart Macnaghten of Bittern Manor, Hants, and first cousin to the Chief of Clan Macnachton Sir Francis Macnaghten, Bart., of Dunderave, Co. Antrim. Her family, which is of great antiquity in the West Highlands, were for a long time resident in Dunderave on the shores of Loch Fyne. The mansion house of Invertrosachs (since sold) near Callander, was lent by Sir Steuart Macnaghten to Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, and Her Majesty resided there for several weeks after the death of the Prince Consort.

Miss Macnaghten is an enthusiastic Gael who devotes much of her time and energy towards the furtherance of Gaelic education. She is a member of the Balquhidder School Board, and has taken a leading and active part in the Gaelic controversy there. Miss Macnaghten's labours are not confined to the advancement of Highland affairs-these find scope in other channels of usefulness. She is extremely interested in Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and is Hon. Secretary of the Southampton Branch of the Antivivisection Society. On humanitarian principles she is a strict vegetarian. She is deveted to all outdoor sports which are conducive to the promotion of health and energy, but which do not involve cruelty to animals. At the Comunn Gaidhealach Féill of 1907, she acted along with her sister, Miss Laura Macnaghten, as Hon. Secretary of the Perthshire Stall. At present she is Hon. Secretary of the Balguhidder Branch of An Comunn, and in this capacity has organised weekly Gaelic classes and monthly lectures in Gaelic during the winter. Through her exertions these have been successfully carried on and are much appreciated by the Gaels of the Balquhidder district.

Miss Macnaghten succeeded Miss (now Mrs) Parker as Hon. Secretary of the Education Committee of An Comunn, and is devoting herself with much earnestness to the important work of that Committee. She is deeply interested in the teaching of Gaelie in schools, and has been a most active advocate in her own parish of An Comunn's policy on that subject. A devoted student of Gaelic, she speaks it and encourages its use on all suitable occasions. Her interest in the work of An Comunn is deep and genuine, and in the business of the Education Committee her energy and enthusiasm will find ample scope.

Tha sinn a' guidhe gach deagh dhùrachd

do'r bhan-uasal shuairce — saoghal fada, sona, agus soirbheachadh mór dhí anns gach obair mhaith a thig g' a làimh.

NIALL DUBH AGUS NA GAIDSEARAN.

LE IAIN MACFAIDEAN (CORKERHILL),

Sgeul co-cheangailte ri deanadh 'us reic uisge-beatha na Poite-duibhe (Breiseachan) anns a' Ghaidhealtachd.

Choisinn an Sgeul so a' cheud duais aig Mòd 1909.

TV

A nis cha robh iad ach ainneamh 's an dùthaich, ma bha iad idir ann, a gheibheadh cho fad air aghairt 'sa fhuair Niall, b'e sin a chreach a thoirt bho na Gàidsearan, nach tugadh car mu thom do na seòid ud, agus nach fhàgadh iad a dh'fhaotainn a mach an call air an son féin air an socair. 'Se sud gun teagamh a dheanamh duine cumanta sam bith, ach cha bu duine cumanta Niall idir, agus bha dhoigh fhéin aige air a ghnothach a dheanamh; agus ann an àite teicheadh, rud a bha furasda gu leòir dha 'dheanadh, 's ann a cheangail e an taod a thug e a ceann na làire gu teann cruaidh mu cheann fhéin agus a cumail slaodadh air an taod, cho coltach ris mar a dheanamh an lair dhonn 's a b' urrainn e, 'san ceann eile de'n taod daonnan ann am pòca a ghàidsear, 's am fear ud ag imeachd air a shocair 's a' cumail seanachais ri chompanach. Anns an dòigh agus anns an t-suidheachadh ud choisich Niall cho math ri dà mhile de dh'asdar air ceann taoid aig a' ghàidsear, ach a' faotainn gach sgeul an nasgaidh a bh' aig gillean an Rìgh ri thoirt seachad, ged bu bheag dùil a bh' aca gun robh cluas ach an cluasan féin ag éisdeachd

Cha robh Niall fada ann an éisdeachd nan gàidsearan an uair a fhuair e mach c'àite an robh iad am beachd an oidhche ud a chur seachad, 's cha robh an t-àite ud fada air fallbh.

Bha sruthan beag aca ri dol thairis air tacan mu'n d' ràinig iad taighean a' bhaile anns an robh iad a dol a chur suas. An uair a ràinig iad an sruthan leig Niall leis na gàidsearan leum thairis ach clum e greim na bu tinne air an taod is thug an teannachadh a bh' air a laimh air a' ghaidsear a smaointinn gu'n robh an làir a' gabhail deoch as an t-sruthan, agus bho 'n a bha e ann an dian sheanachas ri chompanach, cha do sheall e as a dhéigh ach

sheas 'e-mar a bha esan am beachd-a leigeil leis a bheathach an t-uisge òl. Is ann aig a' Ghàidsear Dhubh a bha ceann an taoid, agus choisich an Gàidsear Ruadh ceum no dha air aghart mu'n tug e an aire gu'n do sheas a chompanach air ais, ach 'nuair a mhothaich e guth an fhir a shaoil e a bhi ri thaobh a' tighinn air bharr asdair sheas esan cuideachd. An uair a shaoil an Gàidsear Dubh gu'n robh am beathach a fuireach tuilleadh is fada ag òl, sheall e mu'n cuairt, 's cha robh an taod cho fada no an oidhche cho dorcha nach fac e air a' cheud sealladh a thug e, each, ach duine, a bh' aige air ceann an taoid: agus an sin faodar a ràdh le cinnt gu'n robh an Gàidsear Dubh gun chainnt car tacan. An uair a thòisich an Gàidsear Ruadh air gabhail fadail nach robh a chompanach 'ga leantainn thug e glaodh as ag ràdh "Ciod e tha 'g ad chumail?" Ach cha tàinig facal ann am freagairt do'n cheisd ud o'n Ghàidsear Dhubh agus thill an Gàidsear Ruadh air ais a dh' ionnsaidh an t-sruthain, 'ga chromadh féin 'sa sìneadh a chinn agus amhaich cho fada air thoiseach air 'sa b' urrainn e, mar gu'm bitheadh e faicinn bòcan no a sealg corra-ghrithich; agus an uair a chunnaic e mar a bha na cùisean aig an t-sruthan, thuirt e "Ciod e fear mór tha 'n so?" "An Donas," ars an Gàidsear Dubh. "Cha'n e idir," arsa Niall, "'s ann tha 'n so mise, na biodh eagal oirbh a dhaoin'-uaisle." "Ma ta," ars an Gàidsear Ruadh, "mur a tu Rìgh nan Deamhan 's tu co dhiù a' cheud ghille gnothaich. Ciamar a thàinig thu an so, agus ciod a rinn thu ris an each?" "Thàinig mi 'n so air mo chasan fhéin," arsa Niall, "ach cha'n fhaca mi each an nochd." "Tha thu'g innseadh nam breug," ars' an gàidsear, "chunnaic thu each an nochd agus poca braice air a dhruim." "Cuiridh mi bó an geall riut," arsa Niall, "nach dearbh thusa no fear eile gu'm faca mise each air an oidhche nochd." "Cha do shaoil mi," ars' an Gàidsear Dubh gu'n robh na bà cho pailt agad 's gu'm bitheadh tu 'g an cur an geall a dh'fhaodadh tu chall, agus a tha mi dearbh chinnteach a chailleadh tu na'n cuireadh tu e. Nach faca tu each Alasdair bhig a nochd agus poca braice air a dhruim?" "Cha'n fhaca mise each Alasdair bhig, bu duilich dhomh," arsa Niall, "a chionn cha 'n 'eil each aig Alasdair beag, 's cha robh, o chionn seachd bliadhna. "Mar a bheil each aige, tha làir aige," ars' an gàidsear, agus thug sinne bhuaithe i feasgar, agus poca braice a bh' air a

druim: Ciod a th'agad ri ràdh uime sin? So agad an taod a bha na ceann a nis ann ad cheann-sa, ach creanaidh tu air a so. no cha'n 'eil lagh san dùthaich. De rinn thu ris an each no ris an làir ma 'se sin dòigh a's feàrr air a ràdh?" "Cha'n 'eil lagh na dùthcha ann am pòca gàidsear," arsa Niall, "'s cha'n 'eil taod ann am cheann-sa, 's ann a tha'n taod mu'n cuairt mo chinn, 's ciod a b'urrainn mi a dheanamh ri each no ri làir, an uair a tha mi féin mar each air cheann taoid, 's air mo tharruing corr agus mìle dh'asdar le seirbhisich an Rìgh." "C' arson," ars' an Gàidsear Ruadh ri chompanach, "a bhios tu a bruidhinn ri creutair air nach do bhuileacheadh toinisg duine no tuigse daimh, slaod an taod á cheann agus gleidh i mar fhianuis 'na aghaidh, agus ann an aghaidh Alasdair bhig cuideachd, ach 's e is fearr dhuinn leigeil le Alasdair beag, air an t-siubhal so, agus breith air Niall dubh na dunach, agus a chumail anns a ghlumaig ud shios gus am bi e bàite, 's cha chuir e an tuillidh dragh oirnn."

(Ri leantuinn.)

A RUN TO NORTH UIST.

It was a fine morning in September when we embarked on the "Lapwing" at Portree, en route for North Uist. The crescent-shaped bay looked at its best with its green background of trees, and, as our boat steamed out slowly, we saw the serrated ridges of the Coolins rising in all their splendour against a blue sky. The scene was all along imposing, and the huge perpendicular rocks of the Staffin coast seemed to say in a manner better than words could describe, "We are proof against all foreigners, and as long as we rise sheer from the sea, our protection shall be given to the language which, from the long ages, echoed around us." Ochan, nach bochd nach b' fhìor sin.

After touching at Kilmaluag, we make straight for Tarbert, Harris, and passing through the sound which separates the island of Scalpay from the mainland, soon arrived at the compact little village of Tarbert. One cannot help being struck with the rocky nature of the Harris coast, and the visitor wonders how the inhabitants can find any ground to till among those barren rocks. Tillage, however, there is, and the economy with which every plot of ground is utilised speaks volumes for the agricultural organization of the Harris crofter.

Leaving Tarbert, our boat plies along the Harris coast. A lonely schoolhouse peeps out here and there, and we ask ourselves where the pupils come from. Only a person brought up in the remote Highlands can have a fellow-feeling for poor children coming perhaps four, five, or even six miles to school, with only a mere "frith-rathad" to tread upon, but even though this is the case, some of these pupils take high places side by side with children who had every advantage of being schooled in popular centres. Highland pupils and Harris has produced its own quota of them have distinguished themselves in schools and Universities, and they all admit that their knowledge of two languages was always a distinct help to them, and not a hindrance, as some would-be educationalists maintain.

Our boat called at Rodel, where we saw the historic church, the history of which has been ably written by Dr. Henderson of Glasgow University, in his introduction to Iain Gobha's poems. Strond, Iain Gobha's native place, we were told, was quite near.

Steaming through the Sound of Harris, the "Lapwing" passed the island of Berneray, and made straight for Lochmaddy, which was our destination. A few houses situated round the bay, two hotels, a bank. and the police office (which is rarely used now), constitute the important buildings in this village, which, at first sight, does not strike one as very imposing.

We took the mail coach to Carinish, a populous village, some ten or twelve miles from Lochmaddy. Here there is a very nice and most comfortable inn, where guests are given every comfort by Mrs Mackenzie, the proprietrix. Carinish would be an ideal place for a very flourishing branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach. The teacher, Mr. Campbell, is a Lewisman, and a good Gaelic scholar, and Mr Donald Maclean, the merchant, is in entire sympathy with the language movement, and would do anything in his power to foster local interest in a branch. We visited the Rev. Ewen Gillies, the U.F. minister, who is also a keen supporter of An Comunn, and we had the pleasure of meeting Mr Ferguson, the postmaster at Locheport, who has been in close touch with Gaelic affairs when in Glascow. and follows with interest all the movements of Clan Associations there still. With such a good band of enthusiasts, surely the Propagenda Committee should lose no time in establishing a branch in this village.

From Carinish we crossed the ford to Benbecula. Crossing a ford of five miles was to us a novel experience, and one which must expose the stranger to peculiar dangers. The recognised track is marked here and there by large cairns, said to have been built by the late Dotair Ban as a guide to the strange traveller. The horse and gig are sometimes almost hidden in the waters of the deep channels, and if the track is missed, the danger of falling into the quicksands or "sughanaich," as they are called in Uist, is almost certain, and this has often proved fatal.

Having safely crossed the ford, we walked for three or four miles to St. Mary's Manse. where we got a right Highland welcome from that genial Gael, Father Macmillan. We went to St. Mary's church on Sunday, and heard an able Gaelic discourse by Father Macmillan, and were very much struck with the beauty of some of the Gaelic hymns chanted that day.

J. N. M

(To be continued). ---:0:----

AN SGOIL BHEAG.

Leasan V.

Whose book is that (which is) on the table? The book is mine. Is the book not John's? No, have I not told you that the book is mine? Is that your book which is in John's hand? Yes. Did John buy the book? No, he got it in loan from me. Is that knife yours? No. To whom does it belong? It belongs to my brother. Is that not the knife which I gave to your brother? I did not know that you gave a knife to my brother. If it belongs to you, my brother will give it to you when he comes home. Is this the man to whom you gave my knife? That is the man to whom the knife belongs. How am I (shall I) to know that the knife is his? You may take my word that that is the man to whom the knife belongs. I saw the man to-day whose knife you lost. I saw the man vesterday to whom belongs the coat which the lad stole. The man to whom the coat belongs is here now. If he is, let him claim it.

Eadar-theangachadh.

Co leis an leabhar sin a tha air a bhòrd? Is leam-sa an leabhar. Nach le Iain an leabhar? Cha leis, nach d'innis mi dhuit gur leam-sa an leabhar. An e sin do leabhar-sa (an leabhar agad-sa) a tha ann an làimh Iain? Is e. An do cheannaich Iain an leabhar? Cha do cheannaich, fhuair e an iasad (coincheall) bhuam-sa e. An i sin do sgian-sa? Cha'n i. (An leat-sa an sgian sin? Cha leam). Co dha a bhuineas i? Buinidh i do mo bhrathair. Nach i sin an sgian a thug mise do do (d') bhrathair? Cha robh fhios agam gu'n d' thug thu sgian do no bhrathair. Ma bhuineas i dhuit-sa. bheir mo bhrathair dhuit i nuair a thig e dhachaidh. An e so an duine d'an d'thug thu mo sgian? Is e sin an duine d'am buin an sgian. Ciamar bhitheas fhios agam-sa gur leis an sgian? Faodaidh thu m' fhacal a ghabhail gur e sin an duine do (d') am buin an seian. Chunnaic mi an duine an diugh leis an leis (d'am buin) an sgian a chaill thu. Chunnaic mi an duine an dé d'am buin an còta a ghoid an gille. Tha am fear d'am buin an còta an so a nis. Ma tha, gabhadh e còir air.

THE OIREACHTAS OF 1919.

TTT

The inner life of the Oireachtas is revealed by a visit to their àrd-fhêis, or in Comunn language, the annual business meeting. This is the Parliament of the Oireachtas, and we do not suppose that it is often the lot of our worthy members in the House of Commons to be as enthusiastic in the making of laws and bye-laws as our friends of the àrd-fhêis always are. Dr. Hyde was in the chair, and was supported by Mr. Padraig O'Dalaigh, the General Secretary, and other officials. All the proceedings are in Irish, and every representative is keen to have his own local interests satisfactorily established for another year. Ladies are numerous, and able speakers they are. The priest is at the head of every local branch, as should be the case, and he does not appear to be in the least afraid of an old ignorant cailleach in his flock saving "nach ann againn 'tha 'm pears'-eaglais baoth ag éisdeachd òran dhiomhain agus ciùil aig an Oireachtas. Cha b'e fhéin Maighstir Iain a bha againn 'n uair 'bha mise òg; 's e nach eisdeadh ri òran." We are longing to see a branch of An Comunn in every village in the Highlands, and the priest or minister. no matter what denomination, at the head of it. When this will come, we can easily have an Executive Council of Gaelic speakers who can carry on the work of An Comunn in its own language.

No small amount of Propaganda work has been done in Ireland by their Gaelic plays. We saw no fewer than five acted at the Oireachtas. These plays are largely got up through the competitions of the annual festival, while others are specially written for the occasion. They all deal with the language teaching in schools in some form or other, and one especially, "An oide as tir nan Og," was thoroughly convincing, even to the outsider, of the need of bi-lingual teaching in Irish-speaking districts. The staging and acting of the plays were particularly good, and show that our Irish friends have lost no time or energy in advertising Irish on the stage, and we feel convinced that if we in An Comunn did more in this direction, much fruit would follow, and even outsiders, who had no interest in the cause, would patronise such a novelty as a Gaelic play.

The conference on "Bi-lingual Teaching" was specially interesting to us. Bi-lingual teaching is the rule in every school in Ireland, where children speak Irish. Not only is Gaelic used for teaching English, as we, in the Highlands, sometimes attempt, but all branches of the school curriculum are taught on the Direct Method. The Gaelic League has superintended the publishing of Gaelic Reading Books, Arithmetics, Geography Text Books, with a School Map of Ireland all in Irish, and even Euclid Book I. is translated into Irish. We naturally felt ashamed when we think that a few Gaelic songs and the Gospel of St. John in Gaelic is almost the immense size of our curriculum of Gaelic teaching in Highland schools; and the reason annexed to the teaching of St. John's Gospel in Gaelic, is the grant of 5s. per pass from the Highland Trust. The reason of the great difference is that there is union in Ireland, and anti-union (not the Church one this time) in the Highlands of Scotland.

It is a great pity that there is not a closer connection, and a freer exchange of views between the Irish Oireachtas and An Comunn Gaidhealach. We are one in race, one in spirit, and one in aim. We recognise to the full the splendid work of the Irish chaelic League, and our friends in turn look upon us as brothers in affliction strennously fighting for "Tir agus Teanga." We shall never forget the hearty Irish welcome we got when we went into the Rotunda on Monday evening. We felt as much at home as we would at our own Mod. Everyone spoke

to us in Irish, and our feeble attempts at acquiring their pronunciation were encouraged and praised. We are afraid that very often acquirers of Gaelic with us are not sufficiently encouraged. We ought to encourage every genuine attempt, and foster any feeble enthusiasm already generated in any person, no matter his nationality, to make himself acquainted with our language.

Mr Roderick Macleod, Inverness-"Ruairidh à Albainn, as they call him-is adored by the Irish Gaels. His name is a household word in every branch of the Gaelic League, and we could not help feeling delighted that the Highlands has produced such a grand exponent of Gaelic song, who has the gift of moving his audience as no one else can. Miss Màiri M. Matheson made her first appearance in Ireland, and created a most favourable impression. Her rendering of "Chi mi na mór-bheanna" was a delight to all. We had also with us Miss Juliet Macdonald from London, who came all the way to see how the Irish people worked for the cause. Miss Macdonald is a sound sensible enthusiast, who believes in doing real practical work for the cause. We wish we had many more like her.

JOHN N. MACLEOD.

---:0:----LEASAIN GHAIDHLIG.

AN SGIOBADH OG.

"Rinn thu'n gnothuich air mu dheireadh," arsa Murachadh 's e 'g éirigh na sheasamh, "Dé 'ni mise 'nis?"

'Innsidh mi sin dhuit," arsa Domhnull, "Gabh do ramh, agus dean air tìr cho luath 's a tha nad' chomas. Cha'n 'eil math a bhi sealltuinn an déigh sud tuilleadh. Tha 'n latha gu bhi garbh agus (15) cha 'n 'eil mi'a radh nach bith e duilich dhuinn am (16) port a thoirt am mach."

'Ach dé ni mise air sou mo l'in bhig?" fhreagair Murachadh le feirg.

'Ach! gheibh do shean-mhathair dhuit e seach gu'm bheil a bhuidseachd aice," arsa Coinneach.

'Dh' fheumadh i sin bhuaibh - sa," arsa Murachadh "bu cheart cho math leam sgiobadh chailleachan ruibh-sa latha sam

(15.) I am not saying that it will not be, i.e., I say it will be. (Compare No. 9)

bith." Bha am fear beag (17) a brath (às buaireasach, ach mhaoidh Coinneach gu 'n cuireadh e mach air a' mhuir e mur bitheadh e sàmhach

Coma co-dhiù shuidh dithis eile air na raimh, thog iad orra gu eladach agus ged a bha'n latha garbh, agus na daoine aig a' bhaile 'gabhail eagail nach fhaichte na balaich gu bràth tuilleadh, cha robh móran cùraim air na gillean. Bha iad a deanamh spòrs mhóir le Murachadh air son call an liu agus air son gu'n chuir a' mhuir air. Cha do dh' fhairich iad mar sin an ùine a' dol seachad, agus (18) mu dheireadh thall rainig iad am port gu slàn, sàbhailte.

"A Mhurachaidh!" arsa 'n sgiobair, a nuair a bha iad air an t-slighe dhachaidh 's iad (19) 'n an aonar, "nach bu tu 'n gealtair

leigeil do'n mhuir cur ort?"

"Eisd! a Dhomhnuill, ars' esan, cha b'e

cur na mara 'bha orm idir.'

"'Dé eile?" dh' fhoighnigh Domhnull. "O! dhuine! nach ann a bha mi 'e itheadh bonnach coirce agus chaidh (20) e tarsuinn agam agus thug e (21) gòmadaich orm."

Cha mhór nach do sgaoil Domhnuill le gaireachdainn nuair chual' e so.

Bha fhios math aige ciamar a bha a' chuis. Cha robh ann ach cleas a' chluich na balaich eile air Murachadh.

Bha fhios aca gu'n robh e uamhasach déigheil air aran coirce agus thug iad leotha bonnach anns an robh móran gainmhich agus clachan beaga air an cur. Chuir iad am bonnach far am faigheadh Murachadh e agus bha e dìreach 'g a itheadh (22) fo na mùdan nuair chaidh té de na clachan beaga tarsuinn aige.

Bha fhios math aig an sgiobadh dé thug a' chasdaich air Murachadh agus bu ghann

a chum iad orra fhéin.

Bha iad làn chinnteach gu'n robh Murachadh a sàs anns a bhonnach agus gu 'n robh na clachan beaga tuilleadh agus cùs air a shon. Dh' innis Dhomhuull mar bha an sgeul bho (22B) thùs qu èis, agus nuair bha e crìochnaichte, agus a chunnaic Murachadh am magadh a rinneadh air, sheall e air an sgiobair (23) eadar an da shùil agus thubhairt e.

(18.) At long last.

(21.) Violent coughing or vomiting. (22.) Under the covers, secretly ; on the quiet.

^(16.) To take out the harbour—to reach the harbour.

^(17.) Likely to grow, or, threatening to grow.

^(19.) In their loneliness, i.e., by themselves, (20.) Across with me, i.e., went down the wrong way-into the wind-pipe.

⁽²²b.) From beginning to end. (23.) Between his two eyes, i.e., straight in the face,

"Nach b' iad na ballaich na diabhail." "Eisd, a dhuine!" arsa Domhnull, fheairrd' duine beagan spòrs an drasda 's a ris.

"'S fheairrd' gun teagamh," arsa Murachadn, "'s fheairrd'! 's fheairrd'! ach an ath latha a bhitheas sinn am muigh ithidh fear-eigin eile am bonnach."

AM BUACHAILL.

-: o :-COMUNN NEWS.

THE GOVAN BRANCH held a Grand Concert and Dance in the Lesser Town Hall, Govan, on 3rd ulto., when there was a large and enthusiastic audience. The Rev. John MacLachlan occupied the chair. After the chairman's address the Govan Police Pipe Band gave some stirring selections, and thereafter a concert of Gaelic and English was engaged in. Among other speakers. Mr Malcolm MacLeod, Clerk to the Govan School Board, addressed the meeting in English and Gaelic. Mr MacLeod said that the principal object of An Comunn Gaidhealach was to preserve the Gaelic language and arrest its decline in the Highlands. This object was being carried out in various ways. Branches of An Comunn were being established all over the Highlands, and these were stimulating local interest to a considerable extent. Efforts were being made to have its natural and appropriate place given to Gaelic in the Highlands. Mr MacLeod concluded an admirable address by impressing on parents the importance and necessity of teaching their children the language by speaking it in the homes and by encouraging them to read it.

BALQURIDDER BRANCH.—On 3rd ulto., under the auspices of this branch of An Comunn, Mr Henry Whyle ("Fiom"), Glasgow, delivered a Gaelie lecture illustrated by song, on "Donnach-alh Ban's a chuid oran". Rev. D. Cameron presided over a large audience. The lecturer gave a short biographical sketch of the Bard, and referred to the social conditions of Glenorchy at that time, and to the circumstances which drew forth many of his songs. The lecture and musical illustrations were highly appreciated by

the audience. On 2nd inst., Mr Duncan Reid, Editor of "An Deo-Greine," lectures to the same branch on "Maise agus mórachd na Gaidhealtachd an suilean nam Bard,

COMUNN GAIDHEALACH BHOID .- The Opening meeting of this branch for the present session was held on 4th ulto, when Ex-provest Miltoy gave an address on "A Cruise in the Highlands." The lecturer gave a graphic description of a recent cruise among the Western Isles and Lochs, and carried his audience with him from the Isle of Bute in the South to the Shet-land Isles in the North. The Highlands were noted, he said, for stalwart men and pretty women, as well as for the strong attachment shown by the inhabitants to their religious principles and their adherence to law and order. He visited most of the outlying islands, such as St. Kilda, Staffa, Iona, Uist, Barra, etc., and made special reference to the whaling industry at the latter island. The lecture was interspersed with interesting anecdotes, and was heartily enjoved by the audience.

After the lecture, several members and friends cutertained the company with a programme of Gaclie Song. Captain James Kennedy spoke in Gaelic and moved a vote of thanks to the

lecturer Ou the 18th ulto., Mr Neil Shaw gave a paper entitled "Air Chéilidh." Mr Shaw, who is a fluent Guelic speaker, illustrated very effec-tively by song and story what the Highland "Céilidh" used to be, and his efforts were received with enthusiasm.

THE GAELIC SOCIETY OF PERTH.— On the exemple of Thursday, 10th November, Robert Stewart, Esq., Chief of this Society, gave a lecture in the Guild Hall on the "Sheilings of Badenoch and their Poetry." The whole lecture Badenoch and their Poetry. The whole lecture was admirably given by one imbued with the spirit of the old days on the Highland pastures. The lecture was a poem throughout, and the charming songs given were freely translated into English after their quotation for the benefit of those who had not the language, though their parents may have rejoiced in it.

On Sunday afternoon, 13th November, a Gaelic Sermon was preached in St. Andrew's Parish Church, Atholl Street, by the Rev. G. R. MacRae, Grantully, on "The Good Shepherd." It was very well attended and much appreciated.

GLASGOW ROSS AND CROMARTY BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—This Society has issued an interesting syllabus for the current session. The opening lecture entitled "The Romantic Highopening lecture entitled line homenous lingulands, and illustrated by lime-light, was given by Mr W. M. Macdonald, the President; and on 8th November, a concert in aid of the Bencolor than the Bender of the Masonic Halls, when Mr Robert Munro, K.C., M.P., presided, On Tuesday, 6th inst., Mr Angus Urquhart will read a paper on "The Scottish Archers in France." On 12th January a Joint Debate with other Highland Societies will be held, and an "At Home has been arranged for the mouth of February. On the first Tuesday of March, Mr Duncan Reid, Editor of "An Deo-Greine," will deliver a lecture on "Duncan Ban Mac-intyre," and the session will be wound up on the 4th April by the Annual Business Meeting.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND GAELIC-SPEAKING INSPECTORS — Miss L. Macnaghten, the Secretary of the Education Committee of An Comunn, having drawn the attention of Sir John Struthers to the absence of a Gaelicspeaking Inspector in the new appointments for Argyleshire, has received a reply stating that the matter has not been lost sight of, and that it is to receive early attention.

THE MOD MEDALISTS' QUARTETTE-We would draw the attention of the Secretaries of Societics and the organizers of Highland Gatherings to the list of artistes in our advertising columns. The Mod Medalists' Quartette is a new venture, and deserving of encouragement, as indeed are all the others. It is an encouraging sign of the advance of Gaelic music when such a list is

The Diplomas of An Comunn, given for certified proficiency in Ga-lic, have been awarded to the following students:—(1) Bellahouston Academy Gaclie Class (taught by Mr Norman Ma-Leod), D. M'Indeor, A. MacDonald, D. K. MacDonald, J. M. MacDonald, J. MacLellan, David Brown; Anna MacLellan, Joan MacLellan, Alex. MacWill, Duncan Campbell, Murchoch MacNeill, John Clark; Mary S. Campbell, Jessie M. Campbell, Annabella MacNeill.

New Branches and Choirs. — Since she Edinburgh Mod two new Branches have been inaugurated, and a third is in course of formation. The first to take shape was Crianlarich. The inaugural meeting was addressed by the Rev. Coll A. MacDonald, Arrochar, who glish. The Rev. Kenneth MacLeod, M.A., was elected President, and Mr. A. C. MacLaren, this year's Gold Medalist, was appointed Secretary and Treasurer.

At a largely attended meeting of ladies and gentlemen in the Badenoch district, held in Kingussie last month, it was resolved to form a Branch of An Comunn and a Gaelic Choir. The movement was initiated by Mrs MacPherson of the Royal Hotel, who has been for years a supporter of the Mods. The following Officers and Committees were appointed, viz.— Chief, and Committees were appointed, viz.— Chief, and Committees were appointed, viz.— Chief, and Cherson, and Committees were appointed, viz.— Chief, and the Rev. A. Bain; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. MacPherson, Royal Hotel, and Mr. Donald Campbell; Secretary, Mr. John Campbell, Hillsdie; Treasurer, Mr. George C. Campbell, Brookville; Committee, Provest Wolfenden, ex-Provest MacDonald, Miss MacLean, Newtonnore; Miss Cuthbert, B. Leank, House, Kingussie; Mrs. Gampbell, Argyll House, Kingussie; Mrs. Gampbell, Argyll House, Kingussie; Mrs. Gampbell, Argyll House, Kingussie; Mr. John C. Dallas, Kingussie; and Mr. George A. Crear, Kingussie. The following were appointed to act as a Musical Committee, Mrs. MacPherson, Miss Code, MacPherson, Messrs, Millar, (Newtonnore), F. R. Blair, J. am. W. Miller, J. Am. W. Miller, J. Am. MacNey, Kingussie; J. Dallas, J. Am. W. Miller, J. Am. MacNey, Kingussie; Public School, was appointed teacher of Gaelie. At the first meeting of the Musicommittee there were 34 entrants for the Choir.

The third annual Ceilidh at Skelmorlie and Wemyss Bay is to be held in the public school, Skelmorlie, on Friday, 30th December. Rev. J. McGilchrist, B.A. (Oxon), B.D., in the chair.

As a result of the General Secretary's visit to Skye, last July, Gaelic Choirs have been started in Kyleakin, Broadford, and Kyle of Lochalsh. Mr. Hugh MacLean, Ellanabcich, Esadale, has been appointed instructor on behalf of An Comunn. Mr. MacLean has done good work in the field of Gaelic musics.

The following are the Committees in charge of the choirs in the various Jocalities, :—! Kykakin—Chairman, Mr. John Anderson, Missionary, Kyleakin; Secretary, Mr. John Douglar Gunn. Schoolhouse, Kyleakin; and Mr. John Mackenzie. Broudford—Ghairman, Mr. J. Mar-Pherson, Schoolhouse; Serelary and Tressure, Pherson, Schoolhouse; Serelary and Tressure, Misser Scharles, Campbell, Alexander MacLean, J. MacLeod, Miss M. Cameron, and Miss F. Campbell, Kyle of Lochalsh—Committee—Mr. Fraser, Commercial Bank; Mr. Murdo MacRae, merchant; and Mr. Duncan MacRae, Chairman of the School Board of Lochalsh—The officers will be appointed at next meeting.

TIMCHIOLL AN TEALLAICH.

At the Annual Dinner of Devonians in London recently, according to the "Daily News," Lord Coleridge explained, for the benefit of his fellow-Devonians not versed in ethnology, that the "amalgam" known as "Devonshire men" is almost equally composed of Saxon and Celt. That, I fancy, is true of the natives of many districts of Great Britain, but the characteristics of this particular race fusion are very marked in the West Country. "In their orderliness, caution, business aptitude, dogged spirit, and independence," said Lord Coleridge, "Devon men are Saxon; in their romantic tendencies, clannishness, grace of manners, and love of the ideal they are Celts."

Cha toir mi sùil ri leannanachd, Gu'm b'annsa leam mo chat 's mo chù, 'S gur sunndach mi 's mi 'm bhachelor.'' This is the chorus of an unpublished song air, sung in one of the competitions of the recent Môd by Mr William Cameron, Poolew. It deservedly won a special prize.

"Cha phòs mi fhéin, cha'n 'eil mi'n dùil,

Bho chionn còrr agus dà chiad bliadhna, bha dithi: Ghaitheal 's an eaglais an cean Phadruig air là Shàaid àraidh. Bha am ministear a' searmonachadh mu Shanson, agus 'n uair a thainig iad a mach thubh-airt an dara fear ris an fhear eile, "'Ach am bheil fhios cia às a bha'n duine làidir ud, Samson?' Ach nach robh à Cinntàile far an robh na treun-fhir uile," ars' am fear eile.

Mr John N. Macleod, the well-known Gaelie enthusiast, is doing excellent propaganda work for An Comunn in the district in which his lot is now east. He is president and founder of the Dornie branch and of the Dornie Gaelic Choir. He was also instrumental in forming a new branch at Kilillan, Kintail. At the opening of these branches and on other occasions, Mr Macleod strongly advocated the cause of Gaelic, and "in season and out of season" he brings before his hearers the objects which every branch of An Comunn should have in view. At the usual meeting of the Dornie branch on 2nd ulto., he gave an interesting account of his visit to the Irish Oireachtas as one of the delegates from An Comunn. The concluding part of his article on this subject appears in this issue of our magazine. Buaidh leis

THE MOD ART AND INDUSTRY SECTION.

The list of prizes won in the Art and Industry Section of the Mod, as given in our issue last month was incomplete, a detailed account not having reached us in time. We therefore give a complete list in this issue

PRIZE WINNERS

I .- Wood Carving - 1st, £2 2s, Isabella MacGlashan, Fincastle; 2nd, £1 1s, A. Cameron, Achnaeloich

II. Wicker Work, Class I.—1st, £1; 2nd, 15s: 3rd, 7s 6d; all won by the Skye

Osier Company.

Class II.—1st, £1; 2nd, 10s; 3rd, 5s; all won by the Skye Osier Company. Class III. -1st, 10s; 2nd, 7s 6d; 3rd, 3s 6d. First prize won by the Skye Osier Company; second and third won by the Skye Home Industries Association; another third won by Mrs MacLaren, Ledaig.

III.-Walking Sticks-1st, £1, R. MacLeod, Tarbert, Harris; 2nd, 10s, J. MacKinnon,

Tarbert, Harris.

IV .- Sewing-1st, £1 1s, Matilda MacNair, Stock Bullin.

V .- Lace-1st, £1, Lizzie Walker, Tarbert; 2nd, 10s, Alex. Kerr, Tarbert; 3rd, 7s 6d,

J. Savage, Tarbert.

VI.-Web of Cloth-1st, £2 2s, Miss Mac-Denald, Applecross; 2nd, £1 1s, Flora MacDonald, Inverasdale. First prize presented by Messrs. Kirkhope, Edinburgh; second prize presented by C. R. Hemmingway, Notts.

VII.—Plaids—1st, £2 2s, Johan Sutherland, Regart; 2nd, £1 1s, Miss Murray, Lairg. Second prize presented by Harry Lauder. VIII.-Floor Rugs-1st, £1, Boys under ten years at Tayvallich; 2nd, 10s, Miss Christie, Islay.

Special mention should be made of an exquisitely finished Metal Brooch, inlaid workmanship, gifted by Mr James Tait, Glasgow, as a prize for the best workmanship and finish in Metal Work at next year's Mod. The brooch was on view in the Art and Industry Section during the three days of the Mod.

The Misses Kirkwood, local conveners, are to be congratulated on their working of this section

of the Mod.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

"Coisir A' Mnoid" is the title of a book which will be published soon by An Comunn Gaidhealach. It contains a collection of the principal test songs set for choral competitions at the Mod from 1896 to 1910. There are at the Mod from 1690 to 1810. Incre are in all 54 Part Songs. The price in sol-fa or staff is 1s. nett. Orders may be booked with J. & R. Parlane, Publishers, Paisley, or with the Secretary of An Comunn Gaidhealach, 108 Hope Street, Glasgow.

The DUNDER HIGHLAND SOCIETY BOOK,

1910-1911, is an attractive booklet of 40 pages. It contains a syllabus of lectures which are to be delivered during the current session, portraits and biographical sketches of the lecturers, portraits of past and present office-bearers of the Society, an interesting account of the Highland Societies in Dundee from 1818 to 1910, and concludes with a spirited article on the present-day Gaelic movement in Dundee. on the present-day vaccin movement in binary. This beautiful and useful handbook has been compiled and edited by Mr Malcolm C. Mac-Leod, Hon, Treasurer of the Society, whose name is well known as an enthusiastic Highlander. The price is 6d, and the printers are Campbell & Medirum, Ltd., Dundee,

"ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO THE NATIONAL DANCES OF SCOTLAND."—This is the title of a book on Highland Dancing which has just been published by Mr D. R. MacKenzie, Master of Dancing in the High School of Stirling. The book is well got up, and contains useful in-structions illustrated by diagrams. A very good chart of the Eightsome Reel accompanies the booklet. Those who desire to learn to dance Reels and Step Dances must, we think, avail themselves of the services of a skilled instruc-tor, but to many who have been dancers and are out of practice, this book will be very

useful indeed

We have received a booklet of six charming traditional tales of Rathlin, by Aoidhmin Mac-Greagoir, and just published by H. Gibb & Son, Dublin. These tales were taken down, a beul nan sean-daoine an eilean Rachreann, and are written as near as possible in the language of the people of Rathlin as it is at present spoken. The tales are "Meirleach a' chorraic dubh," "Giogan agus Sgodan," "An t-sealg," "Sgiob liath an earraigh," "Fionnghuala ceathair crain," and "A' chailleach iarainn." The booklet is printed in Irish Gaelic and character, but we recognise many words and

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features associated with Scottish Gaelic, Aoidhmin MacGreagoir has done excellent work in rescuing these tales from oblivion, and we understand he has some more in hand, as well as old songs. We trust he will receive every encouragement to publish these at an early date. The price of the booklet is twopence.

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH.

Marine Constitution			
DONATIONS TO MOD FUND			
Already intimated, £14		0	0
Chas. MacArthur, Esq., London,	1	1	0
John Bartholomew, Esq., Edinburgh	0	10	6
J. P. Grant, Esq., vr., of Rothie-			
	0	10	0
J. Harvey Shand, Esq., W.S.,			
Edinburgh,		10	0
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Mrs Reyburn, Stirling,	1	1	0
Miss Margt. J. Menzies, Edinburgh	1	1	0
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Donald S. MacKinnon, Esq., Edin-			
	0	10	6
Art and Industry Section.			
C. R. Hemingway, Edinburgh,	1	1	0
Anonymous,	0	10	0

COMING EVENTS.

2—GLASGOW 'SKYE ASSOCIATION—Annual Gathering, St. Andrew's Halls.

CEILIDH NAN GAIDHEAL, Masonic Chambers, West Regent Street, at 8 p.m.

3-"Lamh-sgrìobhuinnean nan Gaidheal," leis

an Ollamh MacEnrig.

10-"Oidhche Chiùil, leo-san a choisinn Bonnòir a' Mhòid, no duaisean eile air son seinn," fo stiuireadh Anna C. Nic Ille-

17-Oraid-le Niall Mac 'Ille Sheathanaich.

24-Oraid-le Donnachadh Camshron. GLASGOW INVERNESS-SHIRE ASSOCIATION

9-Ceilidh-Masonic Chambers, West Regent Street, at 7.30 p.m.

GAELIC SOCIETY OF GLASGOW

29—Lecture—"Jack and Jill," Rev. J. M. Hay, M.A., Christian Institute, at 8 p.m. M.A., Christian Institute, at 8 p.m. GLASGOW HIGH SCHOOL GAELIC CLASS CEILIDH

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The Secretary will be glad to have a list of fixtures from all Branches and Affiliated Societies for inclusion in the above monthly register. Non-affiliated Societies may have their fixtures included at a charge of 1/- per inserOur list of New Members is unavoidably held over.

NOTICE.

All literary contributions, accompanied by the name and address of the writer, to be addressed to Mr. Duncan Reid, Editor An Deo-Greine, Central Chambers, 12 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, and should reach this address not later than the 18th of each month.

Communications re the Sale of the Magazine, annual subscriptions, and communications re Advts. should be addressed to Mr. T. D. MacDonald, Secretary, 108 Hope St., Glassow,

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AN DEO-GREINE

Leabhar VI.7

Treas Mios a' Gheamhraidh, 1911.

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OBAIR A' CHOMUINN GHAIDHEAL-

BLIADHNA MHATH UR do ar leughadairean, do ar sgrìobhadairean, agus do ar luchddùthcha anns gach ceàrn aig an taigh 'us thairis.

Aig toiseach bliadhn' ùir tha e iomchuidh gu'n toir sinn iomradh ghoirid air obair a' Chomuinn Ghaidhealaich anns a' bhliadhna chaidh seachad.

Anns a'cheud aite is e ar dleasdanas ar taingealachd a nochdadh do 'n mhuimtir sin a thug cuideachadh dhuinn "An Deo-Gréine" a chumail air aghaidh. Do ar luchd-leughaidh tha sinn a' toirt buidheachais airson an cuideachaidh, agus thatar an dechas gu 'm meudaichear an aireann anns an am a tha ri teachd. Dhaibh-san a bhi 'n an cuil-taice do 'n "Deo-Gréine" le an tabhartais-sgrìobhaidh o àm gu h-ann, tha sinn a' toirt buidheachais shònraichte airson

an cuideachaidh, agus a' guidhe saoghal fada dhaibh uile, agus an tuilleadh comais gu bhi 'gleusadh am peànn as ùr.

Faodar a ràdh gu'm bheil deagh theisteannas a tighinn g' ar làimh à iomachceàrna airson mòran de na sgrìobhaidhean ealanta a tha air am foillseachadh ann an leabhran mìosail a' Chomuinn. Tha sin a' toirt misnich dhuinn ar n-oidhirpean a mheudachadh, agus a bhi 'g iarraidh air a' mhuinntir sin aig am bheil comas agus ùine gu'm bi iad a' ce-oibreachadh leinn ni 's mò agus ni 's mò "An Deo-Gréine" a thogail a suas gu inbhe a's àirde, agus gu bhi 'na mheadhon sònraichte air rùntan a' Chomuinn a ghiùlan air achaidh.

Bliadhna an déigh bliadhna, tha obair is motha; agus mír sa mha agus mír sa motha; agus mar a tha an obair n' meudachadh tha feum gu'm bi na meadhonan cuideachaidh air am meudachadh mar an ceudna. Air an aobhar sin, dhiarramaid air buill a' Chomuinn an còmhnadh a thoirt seachad anns gach dòigh is urrainn daibh a chum a bhi cur air aghaidh na h-obaire tha romhainn.

Air a' bhliadhna a tha nis aig crìch choinnich Ard Chomhairle a' Chomuinn sè uairean, agus bha mu dhà-fhichead coinneamh aig na Comuinn-Riaghlaidh. 'S ann air na Buidheannan-Riaghlaidh sin a tha cudthrom na h-obaire a' laidhe, agus tha toradh an saothrach air a chur fa chomhair na h-Ard Chomhairle o àm gu h-àm gu bhi air a dhainceachadh.

Chuireadh seachd Roinnean ris a' Chomunn, agus tha a dhà eile gu bhi air an cur air bonn. Tha a nis ceithear Roinnean thar fhichead co-cheangailte ris a' Chomunn, agus a dhà-dheug thar fhichead de Chomuinn Aonaichte eile. Bha deich 'us tri-fichead ball-beatha, agus ciad, tri-fichead 's a' deich de bhuill eile air an eur ri àireamh a' Chemuinn. Tha neart àireamhail a' Chomuinn. aig an àm so os cionn dà mhile, le bhi 'gabhail a staigh àireamh nan Roinn-ean. Tha na fioghairean sin a nochdadh gu soilleir gu'm bheil An Comuan a' fàs, agus gu'm bheil an obair co-cheangailte ris a' fàs a rèir sin. Tha obair a Mhòid a' dol am meud gach bliadhna, agus aig a' Mhòd an Duneideann ann an àireamh an luchd-stri thug e bàrr air na chaidh roimhe.

agus cha ruigear a leas an tuilleadh a ràdh

aig an àm so. Thatar a' faicinn toradh obair A' Chomuinn anns a' Mhòd, na ceàirdean Gaidhealach, na scoiltean Gaidhlio, agus na coisirean-ciùil a tha air an stèidheachadh air feadh na dùthcha. Is e feàirdeachd na Gaidhealtachd rùn sònraichte a' Chomuinn Ghaidhealaich, agus cha'n urrainnear a ràdh gu'r d'rinneadh dearmad air oidhirpean a chleachdadh a chum nan rùntan sin a choimhlionadh. Ach mór agus math's mar tha an obair a thatar a' deanadh, cha 'n 'eil sinn ach aig a toiseach. Ma tha an sluagh Gaidhealach da rìreadh deònach gu'm bi staid an dùthcha air a dheanadh ni 's fheàrr, feumaidh iad gluasad à an sàmhchair, agus làmh-chuideachaidh a thoirt do na meadhonan a thatar a cleachdadh a chum feàirdeachd na Gaidhealtachd. Tha math no milleadh 'nan làmhan fhéin, tha cothrom agus comas aca cùisean a dheanadh ni 's cothromaiche; agus an e gu'n dean iad dearmad air na cothroman sin a ghlacadh, agus air cuideachadh a thoirt do 'n mhuinntir sin a tha cheana 'saothrachadh as leth

na Gaidhealtachd?
Dh-iarramaid air ar luchd-leughaidh
rùntan a' Chomuinn a thoirt fa chomhair
na muinntir sin nach 'eil fhathats aonaicht
ris a' Chomunn, mar bhios cothronn aca,
agus impidh a chur orra cuid 'ns pàirt a
gluchtail anns an obair a tha dol air
aghaidh chum cor na Gaidhealtachd a
leasachadh

Is e aon de rùntan a' Chomuinn teagasg na Gaidhlig anns na sgoiltean a chur air suidheachadh cothromach, agus mar dhainmich sinn air a' mhìos a chaidh seachad, bithidh An Comunn a' deanadh gairme air sluagh na Gaidhealtadh an uine ghoirid brath-ghabhalach a dheanadh as leth an sgoiltean. Tha sinn a' cur earbsa ann an tuigse an t-shuaigh gu'n dean iad ullachadh airson an taghaidh sin, 's gu'n toir iad an guth-taghaidh do'n luchd-iarraidh sin a mhàin, a bheir dearbh-ghealladh gu'm bi iad air taobh na Gaidhlig, agus gu'm faigh i aite cothromach air cursa - teagaisg nan sgoiltean.

A RUN TO NORTH UIST.

Continued from page 44.

Benbecula is a veritable paradise of pipers and singers. There is a piper in almost every house, and even little schoolboys can finger the chanter with perfect ease. We had the pleasure of hearing selections by Mr John Macmillan, Bailemhanaich, one of the best pipers in the island. He exhibits a beautiful silver cup which he won at a bagpipe competition when in Glasgow. Classes are held every winter for the teaching of bagpipe music. The Piobaireachd Society give a grant, and the rest is made up by contributions. We should wish to see other Highland villages taking up the same thing. It would create some interest for our Highland lads who have nothing to do during the long winter evenings.

Benbecula is also very rich in song and folk-lore. Father Macmillan accompanied us to visit an old man, "Calum Barrach," of over eighty-five years of age. He could recite hundreds of lines of Ossianic poetry with perfect case, and all learnt in his young days in the winter ceilidh meetings. One does not often meet the like of this man in the Highlands now. This island could easily hold a very large local mod, but though a branch is not established there, the cause is not neglected. The old-fashioned luadh is still almost a daily occurrence, and the varied old songs sung by the girls is an honourable substitute for a Gaelic choir; the bagpipe classes keep them always in touch with the martial music of the Gael; and with Father Macmillan as an inspiration and support, the aims of An Comunn are sure of a worthy stimulus in this island.

From Benbecula we went to Tigharry, a beautiful village full of associations with the past. Here Lain Macfhearchair, or as he is better known, John MacCodrum, the bard of North Uist, first saw the light of day at Aird an Runair, about half a mile from the village of Tigharry. We saw his monument in the Kilmuir churchyard, and were delighted to see most of the epitaphs

thereon written in Gaelic. The following verses, referring to Uist, from his own work are inscribed:—

"Ma mholas gach eun a thìr féin, Ciod am fàth nach moladh mise— Tìr nan curaidh, tìr nan cliar; An tìr bhiachar, fhialaidh, mhiosail?

An tìr a's bòidhche ta ri faicinn; 'M bi fir òg an còmhdach dreachail, Pailt ni's leoir le pòr na machrach; Spréidh air mòintich; òr air chlachan."*

Within a stone's throw of the churchyard. are the well-preserved ruins of the old parish church of Kilmnir, where, among others, the Rev. Allan Macqueen, minister of North Uist and father of "Mairi Bhoidheach" used to worship. The origin of this song is well known to readers of "An Deo-Greine," and need not be repeated here, but it may be interesting to note that the room where Stewart taught is the present dwelling-house of the Tigharry teacher. Stewart lived in the flat above the schoolroom, with a stone stair from the outside leading to the door. We spoke to several old people in Tigharry who well remember "Miss Mairi Thigh-ghearraidh," as they call her. About four feet of the wall of her house is still standing, while the rest of the stones have been converted into a barnvard. She seems to have died an old maid after all her love experiences.

Tigharry is a great contrast to the other end of the island, especially in scenery. The machair land, which seems to be a characteristic of Lewis, is seen here in all its splendour, and wide stretches of sandy beach and bold rocky cliffs are seen within a stone's throw of each other. The rolling of the mighty Atlantic billows, as they break in a thousand fragments against the time-born cliffs, is a sight heautiful to behold, and we could not help feeling in sympathy with the great heroine Flora Macdonald, in the adjacent island, when she got no small part of her inspiration from this nighty force of nature.

We finished our too short run to North Uist with a day at Sollas, where we met our old friend, Mr Neil Johnson of Dunshellar School. Sollas has produced its own quota of Gealic enthusiasts in the persons of Dr Morrison of Larkhall, and Peter Morrison, the well-known Edinburgh Celt. The Congested Districts Board have recently founded a settlement of crofters at Grenitote, and the arrangement appears to be working well. Sollas certainly should have a branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach to provide recreation for the young people during the long winter evenings. We were sorry that the headmaster of the school, Mr Johnson, was away on holiday, but we feel sure he would further the interests of An Comunn if a branch were formed.

NIALL DUBH AGUS NA GAIDSEARAN.

LE IAIN MACFAIDEAN (CORKERHILL), GLASCHO.

Sgeul co-cheangailte ri-deanadh 'us reic uisge-beatha-na Poite-duibhe (Breiseachan) anns a' Ghaidhealtachd.

Choisinn an Sgeul so a' cheud duais aig Mòd 1909.

Feadh 'sa bha an gàidsear a cur dheth anns an dòigh so bha e fuasgladh an taoid á ceann Nèill, 's an uair a fhuair e an gnìemh ud seachad, thug e putadh do Niall a chuir an còmhair a chùil e, ag ràdh ris "Gabh do rathad an dràsd ach cha bhi 'n uine fada gus an enir sinne gillean 'g ad iarraidh." Cha do chuir am putadh no na briathran ud Niall dad mu'n cuairt, agus an sin rug an gàidsear air amhaich air agus thug e crathadh agus putadh eile dha; 'san sin thilg e bhuaithe e agus mar gu'm biodh e a' toirt breab san dealachadh dha, thog e chas gus a sin a dheanamh, ach chunnaic Niall cas a' ghàidseir 'ga togail agus thug e ceum taoibh, a sheachain a bhreab; thog e'n sin a chas féin, agus cho cruaidh 's a b' urrainn e a tarruing, bhuail e a chas a bha'n togail aig a' ghàidsear ann am bac na h-easguid le breab a thog cas a' ghàidsear cho àrd 'sa ghabhadh i togail, mar a togta an cóm comhla rithe, agus chuir e an Gàidsear Ruadh air a dhruim dìreach anns an t-sruthan. Ged nach robh de dh' uisge anns an t-sruthan na rachadh thairis air a' ghàidsear, b'fheudar dha car a chur dheth féin mu'n d' fhuair e air a chasan a rithisd aous leis a sin bha e cho fliuch 's ged a thuiteadh e a mach air as' mhuir. Ach co dhiu, fliuch 's mar a bha an Gàidsear Ruadhagus bha e cho fliuch 's gu'n robh sruth as, agus e crùbach a bhàrr air sin,-cho luath 's a fhuair e air a bhonnaibh ann am bad Nèill bhiodh e a rithisd, ach cha robh sud a cuir cùraim 's am bith air Niall. Bha 'n Gàidsear Dubh a' fàs iomagaineach o 'n bha iad cho dlùth air na taighean, gu'n cluinneadh muinntir a' bhaile an ìorghail,

agus gu'm biodh iad a mach mu'n einn mu'm faigheadh e as an riob anns an robh e, agus thuirt e r'a chompanach e thoirt an aire de bha e deanamh agus a ghuth a chumail ni b'isle, mu'n tugadh e am baile am mach.

"Cuimhnich," ars esan, "gur beag an tsrad a lasas an crìon-chonnadh," 's an uair a fhuair e a chompanach a thoirt gu seòrsa

rian, thuirt e ri Niall.

"Bi falbh dhachaidh, agus na faiceam-sa d' aghaidh no d'aodann air uachdair an t-saoghail so tuillidh; an uair a chluinneas thu gu bheil mise aig an darna ceann de'n sgìreachd, thoir an aire gu'n bi thusa aig a cheann eile dhi, a chionn cho cinnteach 'sa tha an t-anam ann ad chorp, ma gheibh mise an ath shealladh dhiot 'se am prìosan is leabaidh dhuit gus an dubh d' fhiaclan ann agus am bì d' iongan mar spuirean ian." "Théid mise dhachaidh," arsa Niall 'n uair a gheibh mi mo ghnothach sceraichte, ach mar a miann leat an ath shealladh dhiom fuirich bhuam a chionn cha do chleachd mi teicheadh."

"Do ghnothach - sa, a chealgaire dhuibh nan breug!" ars an Gàidsear Ruadh, "ciod e an gnothach a th' agadsa na bha agad riamh ach gnothach na slaoighte, a ghabhadh crùn eile a nochd air son do chluip 's do mhéairle, mar a ghabh thu o chionn

ghoirid roimhe."

"'S mi nach gabh," arsa Niall, crùn a nochd a chionn cha b' uileir leam a dhà dhiu. Chaidh mo thoirt ann an so le Seirbhsich an Rìgh air ceann taoid mar gu'm b'e beathach eich no mairt a bh' agaibh, agus mu'm fàg mi làrach nam bonn bidh fios agan c' arson; ach cha 'n'eil annaibh ach daoine mall mu dheanadh gnothaich. Do tha sibh a dol a dheanadh rium?"

"Tha sinn a dol a dheanadh riut," ars an Gàidsear Ruadh, "mar a rinn an speireag air an radan,—thug i an craiceann dheth."

Thug Niall ceum na bu tinne air a' ghàidsar, chrom e a chorrag agus òrdag an comhair a chéile, chuir e suas ri sròn a' ghàidsear iad agus thuirt e ris. "Ma chuireas mise iad so ri m'bhilean, ni mi fead a bheir dusan fear air an làraich so mu'in prìob thu do shuilean tri uairean."

"Agus an ann a smaointeam a tha thu gu'n biodh eagal oirnne ged a bheireadh tri fichead fear air an làraich, tha sinn fo ordugh agus fo ughdarras an Rìgh."

"Is ann a smaointinn a tha mi gu'm bi aobhar eagail agad oir feumaidh tu innseadh dhoibh c'arson a thug sibh an so air ceann taoid mi, agus c'arson a mhaoidh sibh mo chur anns a'ghlumaig ud shios, agus mo chumail innte gus am bithinn bàite." arsa Niall.

"Cha'n'eil fianuis agad" ars an Gàidsear

Dubh.

"Cha bhi feum agam air maor no fianuis an uair a thig na gillean," arsa Niall, "ach cha'n e so a bhi deanadh gnothaich idir, bheir mo mheoir 's mo bhilean Mac-talla as na bearraidhean ud shuas a dhùisgeas no chaoimh 's mo dhàimh 's a bheir thugam iad," 's leis a sud a ràdh sheas e air tuilmeir 's thog e a lamh 'ga cur gu bhilean.

"Air do shocair," ars an Gàidsear Dubh, 'dean air d'athais, an duin crùn eile do chraos, no 'n cum e sàmhach thu o bhi deanadh tuillidh seanachais mu obair na

h-oidhche nochd?"

"Cha dhuin no dhà dhiu?" arsa Niall. Fliuch crùbach 's mar a bha an Gàidsear Ruadh, an uair a thuig e gu'n robh a chompanach a taiseachadh, 's a tighinn gu cùmhnantan ri Niall, cha 'n e mhàin gu 'n robh e air son a bhi am bad Nèill ach bha e air bhoile r'a chompanach a chionn a bhi gabhail cuid no gnothach idir ris ach a chur anns a ghlumaig.

"Thig an so" ars an Gàidsear Dubh agus e slaodadh a' Ghàidsear Ruaidh a thaoibh à

éisdeachd Nèill.

"Thig an so," arsa 'n Gàidsear Dubh, "is tog do d'bhoil 's do d' bhurraireachd, le fead bheir e am baile mach, 's ged tha tha sinne an so a dhà an aghaidh a h-aon aona chuid ann an greumachas làmh no ann an Cùirt an t-siorraim 's ged nach 'eil teagamh nach faodamaid a chuid a b' fhearr fhaotainn deth, ach ged a bhuithinneamaid ar cùis air beul thaobh an t-Siorraim, 's ged chuireadhniaid Niall Dubh anns a' phrìosan thigeamaid féin a mach as a' chùirt 'na 'r culaidh-bhùird aig an dùthaich uile, a chionn cha'n urrainn sinn esan a dhìteadh gun a dheanadh follaiseach do 'n t-saoghal gu'n do choisich sinn dà mhìle de dh'asdar agus duine againn air ceann taoid ann an àite eich. Ged a chuirinn mo chòte 's mo thuarasdal ràithe 'na éirig, cha bhi mi air mo dheanamh 'nam chulaidh-

Tha briathran a' Ghàidseir Dhuibh a nochdadh staid inntinn fhéin mu'n chùis, agus an uair a shiolaidh an Gàidsear Ruadh as a' bhoil anns an robh e, thuig e gur e achompanach a bha ceart. Bu Ghàidheil na Gàidsearan iad 'féin, agus fuiligidh an Gaidheal rud sam bith mu'n fuilig e a

bhi na chulaidh-bhùird aig sluagh na dùthcha. Mar a thuirt neach d'a maith is aithne na Gaidheal "Na'm biodh urrad de dh' eagal orra roimh pheanas siorruidh 's a tha orra roimh bhi 'uan eulaidh-bhùird, 's iad sluagh a b' fhearr a bhiodh air an t-saorbal."

Ach co dhiù 's e eagal a bhi 'nan culaidh-bhùird aig sluagh aig nach robh iad
ann am moran meas, a thug air na gàidsearan crùn a thoirt do Niall Dubh 'g a
chumail sàmhach an dèigh dhaibh am buideal ùillidh a ghiùlan air a shon còrr agus
sia mile de dh' asdar, agus b'e' n, 'e-agal
ceudna a thug orra dà chrùn a thoirt dha
'ga chumail sàmhach, an deigh a shlaodadh
cho math ri dà mhile air ceann saoid, 's
iad fad na h-ùine ann am beachd gu'm b'
each agus poca braiche a bh' aca.

An deigh gach connsachadh is bearraidearachd a bha eadar Niall agus na gàidsearan, 'sa chuid bu mhotha dheth ann am briathran nach deach 'riamh fhathasa ann am Foolair, fhuair Niall a dhà chrùn 's chaidh e dhachaidh, 's ged a bha 'm buntata fuar cha do ghearain e dad.

A' CHRIOCH.

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AN CLACHAN

Alg an T-Sealladh-Mhor Albannach de Eachdraidh, Ealdhain agus Cheairdean Duthchail, an Glaschu, bho'n 5mh. gus an 10mh. Mìos 1911.

The building of The Clachan on the classic banks of the river Kelvin will be started this month.

A most attractive arrangement of Cottages, Church and School, Village Inn, and Concert Hall has been designed by the Committee, and the plan has been drawn to scale by Cclin Sinclair, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., architect. Sketches of the surrounding scenery are yet to be submitted by various scenic artists to the Committee for their decision.

There will be a Smithy, a Dairy, a Joiner's Workshop, a General Merchant's Shog and a Post Office in the Village. Highland Home Industries will be on sale during the six months, and home workers all over the Highlands are invited to prepare goods, which will be received from 14th March till 14th September. Gaelic-speaking workers wi'l be employed at spinning, carding, dyeing, weaving, waulking, knitting, making lace and baskets, carving on wood and metal, marble and slate-cutting, etc. We hope to have a fisherman's cottage on the bank of the river, and also a small boat-building yard.

Butter, cheese (croudie), bannocks, scones, etc., will be made in the Clachan, and readers of this Magazine, who can recommend any first-class worker in these arts, might communicate with me. Any reader, also, who knows of ancient, domestic, or agricultural implements, which would be interesting as exhibits pertaining to village life in the Highlands, would help us very much by putting me in communication with the owners.

The Guarantee Fund is now nearly £1000 more than the sum we first asked for, but there must be many friends belonging to, or interested in the Highlands, who yet intend to subscribe to the Fund, and so enccurage the Highland Village scheme, which has only been undertaken in the hope of materially assisting and encouraging our National Home Industries.

Subscriptions from £5 upwards to the Guarantee Fund, and Donations to the Industries, Piping, Dancing and Games Prize Scheme may now be sent to the Organising Secretary.

Would any reader send the recipé for the brewing of Heather Ale, or any Berry Wine as made in the Highlands?

> Mrs. Cairns Maclachlan, Organising Secretary, 32 Montgomerie St., Glasgow, W

THE SPIRIT WORLD OF THE GAEL.

He went a walk at even dim, When the light began to fail, And the mountain breezes sang to him Of the Spirit World of the Gael.

As he crossed the rugged Ben
The mist looked like a pall,
And he heard the Spirit of the Glen
Cry to the water fall.

The pines took shape, not of men earth-born,
By the ghostly moonbeam's ray,
And he saw the Banshee's soulless form
That wanders till Judgment Day.

Just before the birth of day
The Water Horse did neigh,
But with the sun's first parting ray
These phantoms fled away.

J. M. Campbell of Saddell.

CATH GHAIRIDHEACH.

LE IAIN MAC CALUM, Tigh-nam-barr,

GLEUS Ep.		Fons—" Mearsadh Dhòmhnuill Bhallaich."
	l : — s : i bòidheach nan	r: —, m: s l: —, s: m s: m: d eideadh Clann Dòmhnuill nan Eileanan,
	l : — s : N ar - fhaich na	
('S aotrom a	r: m: s l: s: m s: m: d } ceum 's iad an aonachd gun eiseamail,
	l : —, s : i N déigh a bhi	d: t: l s: m:r r: — leidireadh Clanna nan Gall.
		$ r^{ }:-\cdot l:t \mid d^{ }:t:d^{ }\mid d:r:m $ } sigh - Mhàr bha gu mòral - ach ceannasach,
		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	$\mathbf{r}^{\scriptscriptstyle \parallel}$: —, $\mathbf{d}^{\scriptscriptstyle \parallel}$: 1 Bar - ant - as	$\mathbf{r}^{l}:1:\mathbf{t}\mid\mathbf{d}^{l}:\mathbf{t}:\mathbf{d}^{l}\mid\mathbf{d}:\mathbf{r}:\mathbf{m}$ sgrìobht aig' bho'n rìgh chum ar teannachadh,
	1 : - s : (d : t : l s : m : r r : - : - } g Gàiridheach ealain nan lann.
Seisd—	Pogaibh i,	r:—.m:l d:m:s m:r:d} bratach gun ghealtachd gun tiomachadh;
í	r: —, m: : Bratach	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	r: —. m: Bratach th	r:m:l s:m:d' m:r:d } cuannmhor le snaicheantas cinneadail,
		d;1:1 s;m:r r; -

Na Dubh-ghoill bha stràiceil le 'n dùdaichean caithreamach, Dhuisg iad Mac Talla le farum an luathghair; Shaoil iad, le stairnn an uchd-aodaichean lainnireach, Fuath 's chur air gaisgich nach gealtach 's an strith, Ach sheas sinn an larach '' A dh'aindeoin co theireadh e," Chuir orra tàmailt le cleasachd nan cruaidh-lann, Thug sinn droch càramh da 'n eachraidh, ge b' eireachdail, 'S dhearbh a bhi seamhach '' Air muir s'a sir tir."

Ge liomhor an sreathan, gun dith sir an reangairean; Saighdean an taifeid, a's lannan gun chearb ac', Ceannardan sgilear, chaidh theagasg le'n seanairean, 'Suigheam gun mhearachd cur dreach air gach aon; Nuair chalas ainn nuallan na ploba air thoiseach oirnn, Bardachd gar brosnachadh 's cruit a toirt cliù dhuinn, Thog sinn ard-iolach chuir frìonas air coileannaich, 'S dh'fhàg sinn an closaichean ciùir, e's an fhraoch.

This song was awarded first prize for original poetry, to a pipe tune, at the Dingwall Mod, 1905.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Mr. Donald MacPhie, F.E.I.S., Cumbernauld.

We are sure that our readers will agree with us that Mr. Donald Macphie is—in electioneering phraseology—"a fit and proper person" to have a place in our Portrait Gallery. Few are better known in High-

south to qualify himself for the teaching profession, he served as substitute teacher in Portree and Waternish. On his arrival in Glasgow he entered the Free Church Training College, where he distinguished himself in all the subjects of study. Having finished his course in 1872, he was among the few composing the first class of merit, and was furnished with excellent College testimonials. Mr. Macphie's first appoint-



MR. DONALD MACPHIE, F.E I.S., CUMBERNAULD.

land circles than this worthy son of "Eilean a' Cheò," and it is with much pleasure we place before our readers his portrait and a brief sketch of his career.

Mr. Donald Macphie was born in the early fifties at Roag, near Dunvegan, Skye, where his father carried on the business of master mason. He received his early education at Lommore F.C. school, and was regarded as the best scholar in the district. For a couple of winters, prior to his coming ment was as assistant teacher in Maybole. After serving for some time in this town he was appointed master of Lochranza school, Arran, and in this connection his abilities were recognised by the late Mr. D. Ross, H. M.L.S., who offered him the post of Assistant Inspector of Schools, but which, on the advice of some friends, he was induced to decline. Mr. Ross, who had been subsequently appointed Superintendent of Education in South Africa in 1877, asked

Mr. Macphie to hold himself in readiness to take charge of a district in South Africa. but with the death of Mr. Ross, an end came to the negotiations. Mr. Macphie was then offered the Chief Assistantship in the Glasgow F.C. Training College Practising Schools which he accepted. During his tenure of this appointment he taught a class for preparatory students, and also acted as Gaelic and English precentor in Oswald Street Free Church, In 1877 he was appointed to his present charge as Headmaster of Cumbernauld school, which accommodates 550 scholars. Mr. Macphie has proved himself eminently successful as a teacher. Under his charge the school has been distinguished by the number of boys who succeeded at various times in passing the Arts Preliminary Examination for Glasgow University, and by the number of bursaries gained.

At his semi-jubilee in Cumbernauld in 1902, as a token of respect and appreciation of his work, he was presented by the inhabitants and by his old scholars who occupy important positions at home and abroad, with a cheque for £100. At an early period of his professional career he was made a Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland, and three years ago the Glasgow Branch of the Institute honoured him by appointing him President.

Mr. Macphie has been a keen and earnest student all his days, and possesses a remarkable ability for mastering details. Through his experience in coaching pupils for the University, he has acquired an extensive classical knowledge which he finds useful in philological research in connection with the Gaelic language, of which he has made a special study, and which he loves so well. He is an able lecturer in Gaelic and English, and in this capacity his services are in much demand.

To most of our readers Mr Macphie will be better known through his connection with An Comunn Gaidhealach. He is at present Vice-Convener of the Mod and Music Committee, and a member of the Education Committee of An Comunn, and has the unique distinction of having acted as judge at every Mod since the Comunn's inception.

From his intimate knowledge of educational matters, of Gaelic and Gaelic music, he is a valuable acquisition to An Comunn, and especially to the two committees on which he now serves.

The late Dr. Morrison, Principal of the

Glasoow F.C. Training College, in a letter of recommendation once wrote: "Macphie is a powerful man in every respect," and these words fully bear out the character of the man. He is strong, mentally and physically, and at once creates an impression of strength, sincerity and worth,

Duine fiachail, tréibhdhireach, inntinueach, aighearach—gun uaill, gun spagluinn. Tha e fhathast air taobh an fhuaraidh de thri fichead, agus tha sinn a' guidhe saoghal fada dha gu bhi 'na chul-taice d'a theaghlach, do'n Chomunn Ghaidhealach, agus do na Comuinn eile ris am bheil e aonaichte.

-:0:--AN SAMHRADH.

Le MURCHADH MOIREASTAN (choisinn an dan so an dara duais aig Mod, 1909).

Air fonn-"Màiri Bhàn Og."

Ciad fàilt' ort féin a shamhraidh chridheil, 'N ad àm thu 'tighinn a ghnàth:

Tha aoidh as ùr 'n ad ghnùis a rithist,

'S do dhriùchd tha 'sileadh gu tràth, Tha duilleach gach feòir 'toirt lòin 'us

'Us pòr fo'n dealta ri fàs,

'S gheibh sàth do'n cré do'n fheur ra itheadh Gach spréidh 'ni imeachd air blàr.

Seall, toradh gach sìl 'chaidh sios 's an earrach.

'Tighinn gorm air aghaidh gach fuinn, Tha 'n canach 's an t-sliabh ri snìomh 's an

'Tighinn briagh' air aghaidh gach tuim. 'S na lusan 'tighinn ùr fo dhriùchd 's a mhaduinn

An cuiltean fionnar nan allt;

Tha 'maise le chéil dhuinn fein ag aithris, "'S e 'n Céitean maiseach a th' ann."

O! éisd 'us cluinn an t-seinn le caithream,

'Tha binn air mullach an t-sléibh; Air teicheadh do'n oidhch' ni soills' an latha.

Gu h-aoibhneach maduinn a' Chéit. Tha eòin 's na glinn le laoidhean molaidh,

A' seinn do Athair nan réul; Bho 'n d' fhuair iad an roinn 's E rinn an

aiseag,

A ris do ghleannan nan géug.

Cluinn feadag nan tom le fonn'us caithream. 'S le sunnd 'ruith tarsuinn an t-sléibh;

'G ar leantuinn gach taobh le 'glaodh gach latha.

I daonnan romhainn 's 'n ar déigh; 'S ged 'tha i gach tràth air àrd a mhonaidh,

Gu bràth cha tuig sinn a gléus;

Mur 'eil i le dàn le càch ag aithris. A gràidh do ghleannan nan géug.

Sud sealladh bu bhriagh' leam riamh air thalamh.

A 'ghrian 'n uair 'thogadh i 'ceann,

'S an og-mhaduinn chiùin bho 'cùirtean maiseach,

'S i dlùth air mullach nam beann.

'S a gathain 'tha caomh 'g an sgaoileadh thairis.

Air an t-saogh'l cur maise nach gann; 'S a cuideachadh fàis gach bàrr 's an talamh, Gu sàth thoirt seachad 'n an am.

Mu bhruaich nan allt 'theid mall gu linne, O! b' anns leam 'nise 'bhi ann. Tha maise nan gleann 's an t-samhradh

tighinn, Cur fonn a rithisd 'n am cheann. A fuarain fior-ghlain fhìor uisg' fhallain, Deoch rìomhach gheiblinn gach am;

Far 'chleachd mi 'bhi òg gun leon 's gun mhulad,'S mi 'n còmhnuidh siubhal nan gleann.

Tha aoibhneach as ùr gach dùil's a chruinne, Bha'n sùil riut 'thighinn mu'n cuairt. Gu fuadach air falbh bh' uap fearg an

'S an aimsir ghaillionach chruaidh.

Thug caoraich nam beann an còmhdach

seachad, Gu'n chùram gaillinn no fuachd;

Gu'n chùram gaillinn no fuachd; 'S uain òga ri 'n taobh a' léum air thulaich, Gu'n bheud gun mhulad gun ghruaim.

So aimsir ro chaomh dha'n strìochd an doininn,

'S bidh sith air tonnan a' chuain. Gach iosal 'us àrd 's gach blàr 'us lagan, Tha àillidh 's maiseach le d' shnuadh. Do dhreach air gach feur 's tha géugan maiseach,

Mar dhion air nid 'tha fo 'n sgàil; 'S na h-eoin bidh ceolmhor beò 'sa mhaduinn 'S iad lòn ri tional do 'n àl.

'S e sochair o shuas a fhuaradh leinne, Mar shluagh 's a chruinne 'tha tàmh, Gach aimsir o chian 'bhi triall 's a tighim Bho 'n Triath mar chomhar A ghràidh. Claidh casg air siantan fiadhaich 's doininn, 'S mar b' mhiann leinn fhaicinn an dràsd, Le canach gach sliabh 's gach ian a' mire, 'S a ghrian a rithist 'dol àrd.

Cia àillidh caomh am bràon 's a mhaduinn, Air aodann monaidh 'us cluain; Cia aobhach aotrom gaoir 's na meangain, Na h-coin a' ceileir le 'n duain. A' mhaduinn ge ciùin 's na ciùil ge taitneach, 'Tha dlùth 's gach doire mu'n cuairt;

Gach ceileir ri ùine siùbhlaidh seachad Ar cùrs 's na gleannan cha bhuan.

Thus' ian air sgiath 'ni triall air d' thurus, B'e m' mhiann 'bhi siubhal leat fein; Ged 'bheir thu dhuinn cùl bidh d' dhùil ri milleadh

Le òran milis 'n ad bhéul.

'N uair 'thig geamhradh ar 'n ùin' 's ar cùrs nis seachad.

'S sinn dlùth ri teannadh do'n eug,
'S a ni sinn triall, cha dean sinn pilleadh,

A ris do ghleannan nan geug.

FORTHCOMING SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

A FOREWORD.

In view of the School Board elections in coming spring, the Education Committee of An Comunn Gaidhealach are actively engaged in making preparations for a vigorous campaign in the Highlands in support of the teaching of Gaelic in Highland schools. It is a matter of supreme importance that the Highland electors should not allow this opportunity to pass without deciding in favour of their language. For the first time the elections will be fought on an extended franchise, and it remains with the people to give an emphatic pronouncement on the language question. It is not our intention at present to enter into details on this subject, but simply to express our confirmed opinion that the teaching of Grelic in schools should form one of the foremost questions-if not the foremostat the coming elections. Electors should be well prepared before hand to select and support those candidates only, who will, if elected, pledge themselves to have the teaching of Gaelic placed on the curriculum of all schools in Gaelic-speaking districts. School Boards have the power of arranging any course of instruction, after satisfying the requirements of the Education Department, and electors will soon have the power to decide who are to be their representatives. We have no doubt but the good sense of the Highland people will reject those candidates who are either adverse or lukewarm to the advancement of their language.

BARDACHD DHONNACHAIDH BHAIN IS MHIC MHAIGHSTIR ALASDAIR AIR AN COIMEAS RI' CHEILE

LEIS AN URRAMACH GILLEASPUIG MACDHOMHNUILL, CILLTARLATAIDH.

IV.

Tha "Oran an t-Samhraidh" mar an ceudna a' nochdadh gu'n robh co-fhreagradh ann an cridhe Alasdair air son gach seallaidh agus gutha a bha teachd a mach bho nadur. Tha dealbhan anns an oran sin air an tarruing le peann is dubh mach 'éil an àicheadh ann a' litreachas nan Gaidheal. 'S ann mar so a tha e seinn cliù na sobhraich bhòidhche?

"A shobhrach gheala bhuidh nam bruachag! Gur fann a gheal snuadhar do ghnuis, Chinneas badanach, cluasach, Maoth mhin, baganta, luaineach, Gur tu ro's is fearr cruadal A ni gluasad a uir, Bidh tu 'f éideadh as t-earrach

Is cach a' falach an enùis.' Tionndaidheamaid a nis ri Donnachadh Bàn mar bhard a sheinn mu nadur. 'Se Beinn Dòrain agus Coire Cheathaich na Dàin is faide agus is cudthromaiche a rinn Donnachadh Bàn 'san doigh so. Ach ged a tha iad a' toirt seallaidh dhuinn air iomadh maise agus àilleachd ann a saoghal naduir tha aon smusint a ruith rompa-mar a chunnaic sinn -agus 'se sin gu'n robh na h-ionadan maiseach sin 'nan dachaigh do na feidh. Facdaidh am bàrd ceum a ghabhail an sud agus an so, gu bhi taghal anns na doireachan, a dìreadh nan slios agus a bhi faicinn nan dithean agus nan lus a bha sgeadachadh "cruit an aonaich," ach tha e dacunan a' tigh'nn air ais gu fear cabrach na frithe. Ma tha an urram thar gach beinn aig Beinn Dorain; ma tha sobhraichean is eala-bhi, neoineinean is biolair an fhuarain a' cinntinn innte gu pailt, ma tha "fion uillt na h-Annait" a' sruthadh bras agus "blas meala r'a h-ol air" 's ann a chum gu 'm biodh aite còmhnuidh; biadh is deoch aig na daimh dhonna, na h-eildean agus na lacigh òga. Cha'n'eil mi ciallachadh le so nach 'eil tlachd aig a' bhard ann a' maise naduir air a' sgàth féin. Is maiseach agus is bardail an dealbh a tha e tarruing air an fhuaran-

"'S cha bhi iot air an teangaidh Taobh shios a' mhill-teanail. Le fion-uillt na h-Annait— Blas meala r'a òl air; Sruth brioghmhor geal tana, 'Se sioladh troimh 'n ghainneamh, 'Se 's millse 'nan caineal— Cha b' aineolach oirnn e. Sud an ioc-shlainte mhaireann Thig a iochdar an talaimh, Gheibhte lionmhoireachd math dh' i Gun a cheannach le storas.

Bu ghlan nachdar na linne, Gu neo-bhuaireasach milis Tigh'nn 'na chuairteig o'n ghrinneal Air slinnein Beinn Dòrain."

Ann an "Coire Cheathaich" mar an cendna tha dreach naduir agus na creutairean a tha 'g imeachd ann a' sòlas beatha, air an tarruing le mor innleachd agus snas.

"'S a' mhaduinn chiuin-ghil an am dhomh dusgadh,

Aig bun na stuice b'e 'n sùgradh leam, A' chearc le sgiùcan a' gabhail tùchain, 'S an coileach cuirteil a durdail crom;

An dreathan surdail 's a ribheid chiùil aige,

A' cur na smùid deth gu lùghor bìnn; An druid 's am bru-dhearg, le mòran ùinich,

Ri ceileir sunndach bu shiùbhlach rann."

Ach ged a bha suil is clusa a' bhàird fosgailte do'n a h-uile maise a bhuineadh do nadur cha do chaill e uair air bith sealladh air na feidh. Riamh ann am bardachd cha robh feartan, no coslas no cleachdaidhean an fheidh air an innse le eolas cho farsuing, le suil cho geur agus le briathran cho freagarrach 'sa tha iad air an innse le Donnachadh Bàn—

"'S aigeannach fear eutrom gun mhorchuis Theid fasanda na eideadh neo-sporsail, Tha mhanntal uime fein, Caidhtiche nach treig,

Bratach dhearg mar chéir Bhios mar chòmhdach air."

Agus a rithist cia grinn, ealanta, bàrdail, "A chòisridh nach fhanadh gnè smal air an inntinn.

Ach caochlaideach, cuireadach, Caol-chasach, ullamh, An aois cha chuir truim' orra, Mulad no mi-ghean.

Tha mhaoisleach bheag bhranngach, 'S a' ghleannan a còmhnuidh 'S i fuireach 's an fhireach, Le minneinean oga: Cluas bhiorach gu claisteachd, Suil chorrach gu faicinn,

'S i earbsach 'na casan Chur seachad na mointich:

Ged thig Caoilte 's Cuchullainn,
'S gach duine de 'n t-seors' ud,
Na tha dhaoine 's do dh' eachaibh

Air fastadh Righ Deorsa,

'Nan tearnadh i craicionn O luaidhe 's o lasair.

Cha chual i 's cha 'n fhac i Na chlacadh r'a beo i."

Ann an 'Oran an t-Samhraidh' tha cumhachdan a' bhaird air an nochdadh ann am beairteas agus snasmhorachd canain a tha ,nec-chumanta, ach tha an oraid so, mar tha, cho fada 's nach bi mi 'g ainmeachadh briathran an ughdair ach gu h-ath-ghoirid. Ann an aite no dha tha doigh labhairt a' bhaird a' cuu' n ar cuimhne cuid de dh' earrannan Alasdair, gu h-àraidh 'nuair a tha e 'g aithris buaidhean an fhraoich-

"Gu dosrach, gasach, uain-neulach, Gu cluthor, cluaineach, tolmanach.

'S a mhil na fùdar gruaige dha 'Ga chumail suas an sporsaileachd."

Tha cheart smuaint agus an t-aon seorsa bhriathran air an cleachdadh le Alasdair ann an Oran a' Gheamhraidh far a bheil e 'g radh—

"A fhraoch bhadanaich ghaganaich, ùir D'am b'ola 's d'am b' fhudar a mhil."

Cha'n'eil e leantail mar ni cinnteach gu'n do tharruing an t-aon bhard an samhla so bho'n bhard eile. Theagamh gu'n do bhuail an aon smuaint iad le cheile. Anns a'mharbhrann a rinn Donnachadh Bàn dha fein tha e'g radh mu'n bhàs—

"Cacchladh beatha th' ann 's cha bhàs."
Na'n robh Donnachadh 's a' bheatha so leth
cheud bliadhna ni b' anmoiche 'se eolach air
litrichean, dh' fhaoidte radh gur ann bhobhard Longfellow a fhuair e an smuaint—
oir tha am bàrd sin ag radh ann a h-aon
de na dàin mhaiseach a rinn e

"There is no death: what seems so is transition."

Cha'n'eil e gle choltach gu robh Longfellow eolach air Gaidhlig Albannach air neo bhiodh anharus againn gu'n d'fhuair e'm beachd so mu neo-bhasmhorachd, o bhard Ghlinn Urchaidh. Air an aon doigh ged a tha na samhlaichean ceudna air au cleachdadh leis na baird air a bheil mi sgrìobhadh faodaidh gu'n robh iad tùsail ann an inntinn gach aon diubh fa leth.

(Ri leantuinn.)

LEASAIN GHAIDHLIG.

A' BHLIADHN' UR.

IV.

"Nach tig thu steach Iain?" arsa beanan-taigh ri balach beag a bha 'na sheasamh anns an dorus. "Cha tig an drasd" ars' esan, "ach bithidh mi stigh gn math moch anns a' mbaduinn." "Car son sin, Iain?"

"The mi (1) 'dol a chur na bliadhn' ùire air Domhnull agaibh," ars' esan, (2) "chuir mi geall ris an diugh (3) gu'm bitheadh i

agam air an toiseach."

"'De 'n geall a chuir sibh?" dh' fheoraich bean-an-taigh.

"Chuir mise sgian air, agus chuir esan tri sgillinnean air, ach caillidh e iad cho cinnteach 's a tha e beò."

"Chì sinn, chì sinn!" fhreagair a' bhean agus dh' fhalbh Iain am mach.

A nis ann an cuid a dh' àiteachan bithidh an balaich a' deanamh (4) an uile dhìchill air a bhliadhn' nr a' chur air gach neach a chi iad, agus bithidh gach fear a' deanamh uaill mhòir as an àireamh air an cuir e fhéin a' bhliadhn' ùr. Mar sin bithidh cuid aca 'g éirigh gu math moch air maduinn na bliadhn' ùire agus a' falbh 'o thaigh gu taigh agus ag cubhachd ris gach duine a bhitheas a stigh—(5) bitheadh iad 'nan cad-ail no 'nan duisa.

B' e so, ma ta, an doigh anns an robh Iain Beag an duil an geall a chosnadh.

Chaidh e do'n leabaidh an oidhch' ud, ach cha b'ann gu ca'al. (6) Cha deacaidh laic àir a shuil. Mu'n (7) do ghairm an coileach dh' cirich e; chuir e uime a chuid aodaich, dh' ith e mir fuar as a dhorn, agus (8) am mach thua e.

Ach bha aon neach eile cuideachd anns a' bhaile nach do rinu mòran cadail an oidhch' ud, agus b'e sin Domhnull a' chlachair. Cha do dhùin a shuil-san (9) na bu mhotha. Bha eagal air gach mionaid gu'n tigeadh Iain air gun fhios agus gu'n cailleadh e an geall.

Coma co-dhiù, rainig Iain Beag taigh a' chlachair. Bha gach ni sàmhach mu 'n cuairt, dh'fhosgail e an dorus gu sàmhach, socair agus chaidh e steach cho seolta ris a' mhadadh ruadh.

Ach, bha cluasan Dhomhnuill (10) biorach, dh'fhairich e rud-eigin a' (11) sporoghail shios aig an dorus, dh'éisd e. "Siud e rithist!" ars esan ris fhéin. dh' (12) cirich e 'na shuidhe agus chum e 'chluas cho (13)

furachail 's qu'n cluinneadh e 'm feur a' fas. Cha d' thubhairt e smid.

Bha Iain a' dol air aghaidh agus dùil aige gu'n robh e'deanamh namhasach math. Ach bha leus beag soluis as an teine agus chunnaic Domhnull aghaidh Iain 's e tighinn a nuas (14) air a' mhàgan.

Dh' fhan Domhnull 'na thàmh. (15) Nuas le Iain, bha e 'nis mu 'n cuairt air (16) 'fhad fhein bho leabaidh Dhomhnuill, siud e 'o eirigh 'na sheasamh, ach mu'n d'fhuair e facal a radh dh' eubh Domhuull aird a' chlaiginn

'Bliadhna mhath ùr dhuit Iain!"

"Mert!" ars' Iain, 'nuair a fhuair e 'anail-thainig an rud air cho grad-rinn Domhnull (17) lachan mór gàire ach cha robh an ath shealladh aige air Iain am mach an dorus

Nuair a thainig am feasgar chaidh Domhnull a null gu taigh Iain.

"Bliadhna Mhath Ur dhuit a Dhomhnuill!" ars' Iain-'s e na sheasamh aig an dorus cho bragail 's ged nach bitheadh nì air tachairt.

"A (19) leithid cheudna dhuit. Iain!" fhreagair Dhomhnull, "ach," ars' esan-'s e a' sìneadh a laimhe-thainig mi thugad le do bhoineid a dh' fhag thu anns an taigh againne anns a' mhaduinn. Chrom Iain a cheann, ach ann am mionaid thug e (20) gloc mór gàire as agus thionndaidh e ris an fhear eile ag radh.

A Dhomhnuill! a Dhomhnuill! a charaid! Choisinn thu do gheall!

A dhuine bhochd! (21) Theab mi bàsachadh leis an eagal.

(1). Going to put the New Year on him, i.e., to wish him a good New Year.

(2). I put a bet with him.

(3). That I would have it (New Year) on him first.
(4). Their all diligence, i.e., every effort.
(5). Let them be in their sleeping or in their waking.

(6). A wink (laic) did not go on his eye.
(7). Before the cock shouted (crew).

(8). Out he took, i.e., off he went,

Not (what) was greater, i.e., no more; his eyes closed no more than did the other's. (10). Sharp

(11). Scratching or fumbling.

(12). He rose in his sitting-sat up in bed.

(13). So attentively that he would hear the grass grow. (14). On all fours.

(15). Up with John-Up came John.

(16), His own length.

(17). Loud guffaw. (18). Bold, cocky.

(19). The like same-same to you. (20). Same as 17.

(21). I almost, i.e., I almost died with the fright.

AN SGOIL BHEAG.

Leasan VI.

A Happy New Year to you, Hector. The same to you, Donald, and many of them. Are they well with you at home? They are middling. The wife is in bed with a bad cold since Monday, but the rest are quite well. How are your own folk? I have not seen Malcolm with the milk-cart this week. He met with an accident at shinty on Saturday. How did that happen? When he was running after the ball his foot went into a rabbit's hole and he fell and sprained his foot. I am sorry to hear that; a sprain is not easily cured. I expect he will be at work in a week. Is your winter's work well forward? The ploughing is well advanced, the weather was good and the soil is easily worked. The day is now getting (growing) longer, and more work can be done. I will now be going, it is getting late. I hope the wife will be afoot in a short time. Good evening with you.

Eadar-theangachadh.

Bliedhna Mhath ùr dhuibh, Eachainn. Mar sin duibh-se, a Dhomhnuill, agus moran diùbh. Am bheil iad gu math agaibh aig an taigh? Tha iad an eatorras (meadhonach). Tha a' bhean an laidhe na leana le droch chnatan (fhuachd) o Dhi-luain, ach tha cach gun deireas. Ciamar tha a' chuideachd agaibh fhéin? Cha 'n fhaca mi Calum leis a' chairt-bhainne air an t-seachduin so. Thuit sgiorradh (tubaist) dha aig camanachd air Di-sathuirne. Ciamar a thachair sin? Nuair a bha e 'ruith as déigh a' bhuill. chaidh a chas an toll coinein, agus thuit e 'us shiach e a chas. Tha mi duilich sin a chluinntinn; cha 'n 'eil siachadh furasd a leigheas. Tha dùil agam (tha mi an dùil) gu'm bi e aig obair an ceann seachduin. Am bheil obair a' gheamhraidh gu math air aghart (aghaidh) agaibh? Tha an treabhadh gu math air aghart, bha an t-sìd (aimsir) math, agus tha an talamh furasd oibreachadh. Tha an latha nis a' fàs fada, agus is urrainnear an tuilleadh obaire a dheanadh. Bithidh mi nis a' dol, tha e 'fàs anamoch. Tha mi an dòchas gu'm bi bean-an-taighe air a cois an ùine ghoirid. Feasgar math leibh. --:0:-

Dunoon and Kilmodan branches had their opening meetings for the session last month.

"Timchioll an Teallaich" and other matter unavoidably crushed out.

COMUNN NEWS.

*** "AN DEO-GREINE," Vol. V.—The above volume of the magazine is now in the binder's hands. As only a limited edition is being bound, those wishing to secure copies should lose no time in sending their orders to the Secretary. The price is 2s. 6d., per post 2s. 10d.

* * *

PLOCKTON BRANCH. — Mr. Thomas Cooper, M.A., is the new secretary of the Plockton Branch of An Comunn. Mr. Cooper was at one time conductor of the Tobermory Choir.

* * *

SKYE SINGING CLASSES.—These classes are meeting with encouraging success. At the end of the first week the average attendance in each of the three districts, viz., Broadford, Kyleakin, and Kyle of Lochalsh, was between 50 and 60 pupils.

* * *

NEW BRANCHES.—Another new branch of An Comunn has been instituted in the Brase of Rannoch. Mrs. MacDiarmid, Carmusericht, is secretary; and Mr Hugh MacDiarmid assistant secretary. The other officials are—President, the Rev. A. G. Robertson; vice-president, Peter MacLaren, Esq. The Rev. Kenneth MacLeod, M.A., addressed the first meeting in a rousing speech.

* *

On the 6th instant a meeting will be held in Saltcoats with the view of establishing a North Ayrshire Branch of An Comunn. The moving spirit in this district is the eloquent Gaelic preacher, the Rev. Charles Lamont. Arrangements have been made to send a couple of Gaelic singers from Glasgow to take part in the programme.

* *

CELTIC SOCIETY OF SUTHERLAND. — The Duchess of Sutherland, president of this society, which is affiliated with An Comunn, has arranged with Miss Margot M. Duncan, Mód gold medalist, to conduct a series of Gaelic singing classes among the school pupils throughout Sutherlandshire.

* * *

GAELIC AND THE ELECTION.—Comment has been made on the sparsity of Gaelic literature and Gaelic election addresses in connection with the recent General Election, but it is worthy of note that the candidate for one of the Glasgow suburban constituencies addressed in Gaelic a meeting of the Gaelic-speaking electors in one of the City Churches, and a yery enhusiastic meeting it was.

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COMUNN BURSARIES.—This year's successful candidates for the Comunn's Supplementary Bursaries to junior students resident in the Highlands are:—Argyleshire—M. MacDonald Black, of Bunessan, Mull, presently attending Holmscroft H.G. School, Greenock. Thurenrss-shire—Chris. MacMillan, Herbusta, Kilmuir, Skye, presently attending Kingussie H.G. School. Ress-shire—Norman MacLean, 5 Vatisker Back, Lewis, presently attending the Nicolson Institute, Stornoway.

Sutherlandshire → Wm. Sutherland, Pettintraill, Rogart, presently attending Golspie H.G. School.

MULL AND IONA ASSOCIATION. - The annual gathering of this Association will be held on Friday. 20th January, in the St. Andrew's Halls, Glasgow. Captain C. A. H. Maclean, of Pennycross, Mull, will preside. The committee in charge of arrangements has been able to secure the engagement of such eminent artistes as Miss Ina Hill, of Carl Rosa fame, and Mr. Archie Anderson, the popular Scottish baritone, of London. The Gaelic element in the musical programme will be in the capable hands of Mr Roderick MacLeod and of Misses Jessie M. MacLennan and Cathie P. Turner, all of whom are possessors of the Mod gold medal. As an extra attraction, the committee announce the appearance at their gathering of pipers and the grand march at the assembly will be led by a specially - selected detachment from the same

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COMING EVENTS.

An Comunn Gaidhealach-

regiment.

Jan 7th - Executive Meeting, Royal British Hotel, Perth, 11.45 a.m.

Glasgow High School Gaelic Class Ceilidh-

Jan. 7th-Lecture, "Mrs. Grant, of Laggan," by Mr. J. S. Mackay.

Jan. 14th.—"Oraid Ghaidhlig," Mr. D. Reid, F.S.L A.

Jan. 21st—"Highland Regiments," Mr. J. S. Bannatyne.

Jan. 28th.—" Oraid Ghaidhlig," Mr. Colin Mac-Pherson. Christian Institute, 8 p.m.

Ceilidh nan Gaidheal, Masonic Halls, 8 p.m.-

Jan. 7th—" Oraid," le Iain Mac Cormaic. Jan. 14th—" Oraid," Ath-bheothachadh na

Gaidhlig. leis an Uir. T. S. MacPhearsoin. Jan. 21st—"Oraid," le Domhnull MacDhomhnuill.

Jan. 28th — "Oidhche Chiuil," le Og Choisir Chiuil Ghaidhlig, Ghlaschu.

Gaelic Society of Perth-

Jan. 5th. — Lecture, "Perth and Perthshire Eighty Years Ago," by Ex-Bailie MacPherson, Perth.

Jan. 19th-Lecture, "Robert Burns," with musical illustrations.

Atholl and Breadalbane Association-

Jan. 9th—Lecture, "Central Atholl, Pre-historic and Historic," by Hugh Mitchell, J.P., F.S.A., Scot., Charing Cross Halls, 8 p m.

Gaelic Society of Glasgow -

Jan. 31—Lecture, "Celtic Life, Thought, and Literature," by Mr. Angus MacIntyre, Christian Institute, 8 p.m.

Glasgow Mull and Iona Association-

Jan. 20th - Annual Gathering, St. Andrew's Halls, 7-30 p.m.

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-:0:-DONATIONS TO GLASGOW MOD FUND, 1911.

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In our last issue, the 10s. intimated from Mr. J. Harvey Shand should have read 10s. 6d.

NOTICE.

All literary contributions, accompanied by the name and address of the writer, to be addressed to Mr. Duncan Reid, Editor An Deo-Greine, Central Chambers, 12 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, and should reach this address not later than the 18th of each month.

The Editor takes no responsibility in regard to rejected MSS. ; but will be careful to return such as are accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

Communications re the Sale of the Magazine, annual subscriptions, and communications re Advts. should be addressed to Mr. T. D.

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R. Morrison, Tenor (Gaelic & English Vocalist), Mod Gold Medalist; Champion Puirt-a-beul, 1909 and 1910; Pupil Northern College of Music.—40 Cardner Street, Partick.

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AN DEO-GRÉINE

Leabhar VI.]

Ceud Mios an Earraich, 1911.

Earrann 5.

CLAR-INNSIDH.

An Comunn G	aidhe	alach	-M	ecti	ng of	Exe	cutiv	ė,=			69-7
An t-Suiridh	Thuba	isteac	h,	-							7
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Comunn New	8,										8
Donations to	Mòd	Fund									8
New Members											8
Coming Even				-						-	8

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE.

A meeting of the Executive Council was held in the Royal British Hotel, Perth, on the 7th ulto. The President, Mr. William MacKay, Inverness, presided, and there was a good attendance of members.

Mr. P. MacDougall Pullar read the report of the Finance Committee, which stated that there was a deficit of £13 0s. 2d on the Summer School for Gaelie held at Oban in August last. The statement of the Môd, without taking into account any honorarium for the Secretary and Treasurer, showed an apparent surplus of £7 14s 6d, but there was a deficit of £16 2s 6d on the Choristers' Dance, which, if charged against the Môd, would make a deficit of £8 8s 2d.

As compared with the Stirling Mod, Edinburgh had an increase of expenditure on prizes of £33 18s 6d, and the donations were less by £34 17s 6d. The Edinburgh Local Committee did not produce for checking purposes the used and raseld tickets, which the Finance Committee considered to be an irregularity, and the latter were also of opinion that the local Committee should not have charged the deficit on the dance against the Mod. Accounts amounting to 2534 were passed for payment.

A statement of the estimated income and expenditure till 31st May had been made up, and showed a probable deficit of £70. The Comunn was now running into debt, and it would be necessary to consider the question of obtaining an overdraft, in order to pay accounts falling due before the end of the financial year. The report announced the resignation of Mr. D. Currie from the Finance Committee. The Committee recommended that Mr. Alex. MacAlister be appointed to fill the vacancy, which was agreed to. Mr. MacDougall Pullar moved the adoption of the report, and Provost MacFarlan seconded.

Some discussion, initiated by Mr Menzies, arose regarding the Finance Committee's reference to the Dance, and, on the suggestion of the Chairman, it was agreed to delete that part of the report which described the Dance as unauthorised. This

was agreed to.

On the suggestion of Provest MacFarlan, it was as it expressed matters of opinion only, and that it be otherwise adopted. Further discussion arose regarding the deficit on the Summer School of Gaelie. Mr. MacDougall Pullar pointed out that payment of the deficit required the sanction of the Executive. These schools had been started on the understanding that they would be selfsupporting. The first year's venture was a success, but last year's proved a failure. Payment of the deficit was authorised.

Mr. Donald MacPhie, in speaking to the motion that stood in his name on the agenda. viz .: - "That application be made to the Trustees of the Feill Fund for a sum of £100 from the capital at the credit of the Feill Trust, to be expended by the Executive during the coming winter and spring in propaganda work in the Highlands, and in bringing the claims of Gaelic teaching under the notice of the electors in counection with the ensuing School Board Elections," said that in view of the present financial position of An Comunn, and also of the fact that the terms of his motion did not show the mode of expenditure in a way likely to satisfy the Feill Trustees, he resolved to withdraw his motion in the meantime.

After some discussion, in the course of which strong objection was made to the withdrawal of the motion, the Chairman pointed out that the terms of the Feill Trans Deed required that the notice must specify not only the object for which the money is required, but the mode in which it is to

expended.

It was ultimately agreed that the motion should be recast by Mr. MacPhie and Mr. MacLeod, and brought before a special meeting called for the purpose, to be held at 108 Hope Street, Glasgow, on February 4, 1911.

Mrs. Burnley Campbell moved the following motion, of which notice had been given at the previous meeting, viz .: - "That a grant of £5 be given towards the institution of marble dressing and carving classes in Broadford, Skye." Mrs Burnley Campbell explained that extensive marble quarrying, dressing, and carving works were now being operated in Broadford, Skye. All the skilled labour had to be imported, and it was desirable that the natives should be initiated into the skilled labour connected with the industry. About £20 had already been collected for the purpose, and £5 more was required for this winter's classes. A skilled teacher went north from Edinburgh once a week to teach them. Mr Malcolm MacLeod seconded, and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

The report of the Mòd and Music Committee was submitted by Rev. Mr. Munro, the Convener, and was passed by the Executive with some alterations. He reported

that his Committee had prepared the Syllabus for the coming Môd, and had formulated certain rules for the guidance of any local committee that might be appointed. It was agreed to discuss these rules scriatim at the special meeting to be held in Glasgow on 4th instant.

Mr. Munro reported that Miss Tolmie, Edinburgh, Dr. Watson, Edisburgh, and Mr. John MacCallum, Taynuilf, were coopted Members of the Môd and Music Committee. On the recommendation of a Provisional Local Committee in Glasgow, it was agreed that the dates of the next Môd should be September 27, 28, and 29; that the Môd proceedings should be held in St. Andrew's Halls, inclusive of Wednesday and Friday nights' Concerts, but that Thursday night's Concert should be left open meantime, in case of an arrangement being come to for holding it in the Music Hall of the

Scottish History Exhibition.

The Mod syllabus was then dealt with. With the view of keeping down expenses, a number of competitions were withdrawn-Nos. 2, 8, 26, 33, 35, and 36 of last year's syllabus - and the number of prizes in several of the competitions was reduced. In the junior choral singing, the prescribed songs are "MacGriogair o' Ruadh-shruth" and "Théid mi g'ad amhare," both from "An Smedrach." In the unison singing for juniors the prescribed songs are "Oran Chloinn Lachlainn" and "Gur trom, trom a ta mi," from "An Smeòrach." In the senior section (literature), prizes are offered for a poem of 200 lines on "The Mod," and an essay on "Highland Sheiling Customs," also an "Original Humorous Gaelic Song," set to a lively air, and a short Gaelic story based on actual historical incidents or local legends. The following two competitions are decidedly novel - The best rendering into Scottish Gaelic of the three Irish Gaelic songs, "Dan Moladh na Gaedhilge," "Eibhlin a rùin," and "Paistin Fionn" (in Joyce's "Irish Music and Song," Gill & Co., Dublin); and for best translation into Gaelic verse of Schubert's "The Serenade" and "The Wanderer," see Boosey's "Diamond Music Book," No. 25, or apply to the Secretary for the words). People with a facility for writing sketches will be interested in the following competition: - A short Gaelic sketch founded on "The Gael who pretends to have lost his Gaelic." MSS. to be sent in by May 1. (If the sketch placed first by the adjudicators is of sufficient merit, it may be acted

at one of the Mod concerts). Time to occupy a quarter of an hour. A special prize will be awarded to the Teachers whose pupils win the highest average marks in the children's literary competitions Nos. 1—4. 1st

prize £3: 2nd prize, £2.

The number of competitions under "Senior Oral Delivery," have been reduced. There is still a competition for the recital of a "Seann Sgeulachd" and the delivery of a prepared "Gaelic Speech." Coming to vocal music (senior), the competitions remain much as they were last year. It is expected that the "Orain Mhora" will be selected by the competitor from the following list:-"Garabh agus na Mnathan," from "Binneas nam Bàrd" (E. Mackay, Stirling); "Oran Mor Mhic Leòid," from "Coisir a' Mhoid;" and "Tir nam beann-ard," by Colonel Mac-Gregor, from "Modern Gaelie Bards" (E. Mackay, Stirling). Miss Fraser, Inverness, announced that a friend wished to offer £5 5s for the best rendering of a Clan Mac-Lean song, or a song by a native of Glen Urguhart. By a Clan MacLean song would be understood either a song by a MacLean bard, or a song in praise of the Clan Mac-Lean. Ladies' choirs are to sing firstly, either "Thug mi gaol do'n fhear bhàn" or "Mo gille dubh" (from "Coisir a' Mhòid"), and, secondly, a song of their own choice, in three-part harmony, the name of which must be sent to the Secretary at entry. Senior choirs must be prepared to sing the test song, "Na Gaidheil an guaillibh a' Cheile," afterwards they shall sing any one of the other prescribed songs that the judges may select. The other songs are "Am Fonn" and "Mo Dhomhnullan fhéin." All to be found in "Coisir a' Mhoid." In addition, they are asked to prepare a song of their own choice. There are the usual competitions for "Puirt a beul" and two unpublished Gaelic folksong airs. There are the usual competitions under "Instrumental Music," as well as under "Musical Composition and Compilation." It was agreed that competitors in all sections of the syllabus must enter their names with the Secretary not later than the 1st day of August next. Late entries and entries unaccompanied by fees-when payable-will on no account be accepted. No competitor whose name does not appear in the printed programme will be allowed to compete. All musical compositions and all literary work must be sent to the Secretary not later than 1st August. Any competitor found to be knowingly transgressing any of the conditions for competitors will be debarred from further entry for Mòd prizes for a period of five years.

It was agreed that the English draft syllabus be sent for translation into Gaelic to Mr. John Whyte, Inverness.

Mrs. Burnley Campbell presented the report of the Art and Industry Committee. It is reported that in the actual working of of the Art and Industry Section of the Mod the income was only short of the expenditure by £1 2s 6d. The Committee considered this satisfactory, particularly as for the first time at Edinburgh this section had to meet a separate hall rent of £6. This, however, left the prize money to be found. The net result being that there was a deficit of £15 to be met by the Comunn. The Committee point out that this sum fell much within the Art and Industry's claims on the Comunn. Over £84 was sent to the Highlands for home-made goods received. The estimate for next year's priezs was £20, plus the £5 grant for the marble classes.

Mr. Malcolm MacLeod submitted the report of the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the inaccuracies in last year's programme, from which it appeared that the General Secretary accepted full responsibility. The report was received.

Mr. MacLeod next submitted the report of the Education Committee. Arrangements were in hand for a campaign in connection with the coming School Board Elections in the Highlands, and an appeal in English and Gaelic, prepared for distribution in the Highlands was submitted and approved.

Mrs. Burnley Campbell next submitted the report of the Propaganda Committee. It stated the arrangements made for the singing classes at Broadford, Kyleakin and Kyle of Lochalsh. Mr. Hugh MacLean, Easdale, formerly conductor of the Gaelic Choir there was appointed Master. Junior pupils were taught free. Adult pupils were charged a nominal fee, fixed by the Local Committees in each district. An effort would also be made to get a few local donations, and there would be a concert in each of the centres before the end of the session, the proceeds of which would go along with the donations and the fees to reduce the cost of the classes to An Comunn. There were 94 pupils in the Broadford class, 62 in the Kyleakin class, and between 30 and 40 in the Kyle of Lochalsh class. Four new branches had been formed since the Annual Meeting, at Crianlarich, Kingussie, Praes of Rannoch, and in North Ayrshire Two affiliated Societies had joined, the Aberdeen Highland Association and Comunn nam Finneachan Dundee; and six new Life and 36 new Ordinary Members. The report was approved.

The following notices of motion were given to be moved and considered at the next ordinary meeting of the Executive, proposed to be held at Fort-William on

April 15 :-

By Sheriff MacMaster Campbell, Campbeltown—"That it is expedient that An Comunn should encourage the musical education of Gaelic-speaking youths of both sexes, more especially those resident in the Highlands, and towards that end it is resolved to form a fund for the institution of Scholarships in recognised Schools of Music Remits to the Mod and Music Committee to prepare a scheme for consideration by the Executive Council for the formation of such a fund, and as to the other methods best calculated to carry out the intention of this resolution."

By Mr. J. S. MacKay, Stirling:—"That if no proper accounting of the Edinburgh Möd tickets be given by the Edinburgh Möd Committee, we repay to Mr. W. M. Reyburn, Treasurer of Stirling Möd, 1909, the sum of £22 10s balance paid by him in respect of missing tickets."

A special meeting of the Executive, as stated, will be held at 108 Hope Street, Glasgow, on 4th February, at 11 a.m., and an ordinary meeting of the Executive at Fort-William on 15th April.

AN T-SUIRIDH THUBAISTEACH.

LE NIALL MACASHEATHANAICH, BAILE-BHOID.

Oran ùr àbhachdach Gaidhlig, air a chur ri fonn beothail Gaidhlig—na duaisean le Comunn Gaidhealach Lunnainn.

Mheasar an t-òran so agus òran eile coionann le na breitheamhan aig Mòd, 1910. Bheirear àite do'n òran eile air an ath mhìos.

Air fonn:—"Cailleach Liath Rarsair."

Seisd:—Air fàill ill ochoro

Hithillein o ro,

Air fàill ill ochoro

Hithillein o ro, Air fàill ill ochoro Hithillein o ro, Mur faigh mi bean 'san innis so Cha sir mi 'san Tigh Mhòr i.

B'e sud an turus tubaisteach A thug mi fhéin 'us Domhnull, 'Yuair dh' fhalbh sinn a shuiridh, Air dà chruinneig bh' aig a' Chòirneal; Bu deas a' dol an uidheam sinn 'San t-uallachadh cho dòigheil, Gach fear 'toirt bàrr an duinealas 'N àm siubhal troimh 'na mhòintich.

Bha 'n inntinn aotrom lasgarra,
Co chaisgeadh gaisgich òga?
Is gaol nan cailean Sasunnach
A' lasadh annain dòchas;
Bi'dh searrag leann' aig Anna dhuinn
Is ceaparr' aig a' chòcair',
Cha 'n aobhar eagail fannachaidh
Ged dh' fhanamaid gu lò leo.

'N uair ranaig sinn an clacharan 'Dol thairis Ath na mònadh, 'S ann thuirt mo ghille spairiseach, Bi faicilleach 'na d' chòmhradh; 'Na cluinneam guth ach cagarsaich, Gur math thig dhuinn bhi seòlta, 'S docha gu'm bi Ailein ann, Tha fear ann car cho còlach!

Bha madadh aig a' Chaillich ac'
Cho mór ri gamhainn Phròiseig,
A' burralaich 'sa tabhunnaich
Mar mhath-ghamhainn air ròpa;
'N uair chuala Dòmh'll an sanas sin
Gu'n d'thug e 'chasan beò leis,
'Se 'n cuaile math 'thug Calum domh
A sheas mo bhaile dhòmhsa.

Mo chùlthaobh thug ri balla mi 'S mi'n duil nach mairinn beo ann, Gu'n uidhir soilles gealaich ann Gu tarruing air le seòltachd; Thanaig e am fagus domh 'Sa bhannas cha robh bòidheach, Ach bhlais e 'n calltuinn agamsa, Is thuit e thairis leònta.

Thionndaidh mi glé chabhagach Is ghabh mi'n rathad còmhnard, 'S bu choltach ris an dealanaich, Na sradan as mo bhrògan; 'Cha'n fhiach an duais an t-allaban. 'Se thuirt mo charaid Dòmhnull, Thig tùr an deigh an amaideachd 'S ar beannachd leis na h-òighean.

BARDACHD DHONNACHAIDH BHAIN IS MHIC MHAIGHSTIR ALASDAIR AIR AN COIMEAS RI' CHEILE.

LEIS AN URRAMACH GILLEASPUIG MACDHOMHNUILL, CILLTARLATAIDH.

V.

Tha earrann chudthromach de dh'oibre nam hard so nach do dh' fhag mi àite 's an oraid on bhi 'o a mineachadh agus a leudachadh orra, agus se sin na h-orain ghaoil. Cha'n 'eil iad so cho lionmhor ann an oibre Alesdair 's a tha iad ann am bàrdachd Dhonnachaidh Bhàin. Tha dhà de dh' orain Alasdair a dh' fhaodar ainmeachadh 's an earrann so 'se sin "Banarach dhonn a' chruidh" agus "Moladh Moraig." Mar bhàrdachd tha an dà oran sin anabarrach comasach. Tha "Moladh Moraig" gu hàraidh ann an neart agus oirdheirceas airidh a bhi air ainmeachadh ri taobh nan dàn is iomraitiche a rinn mac Mhr Alasdair. Ach mar orain gaoil cha'n'eil e lan choimhlionta. Tha e dh'easbhuidh an treibhdhireis, na caomhalachd agus an dirichead a bhuineas do'n t-seorsa bardachd so. Tha Orain gaoil Alasdair cho làn de dheas-chainnt de dh' fhileantachd agus de mhac meanma a' bhaird 's gu bheil sinn a dì-chuimhneachadh a chuspair d'an d'rinneadh an dàn. 'S e mo bheachd anns an doigh so gu'n d' thug Donnachadh Bàn barr air Alasdair. Tha blàths, sèimheachd agus carthannas ann an orain gaoil Mhic-an-t-Saoir nach buin do bhardachd an Domhnullaich. Tha iad a tigh'nn a mach cha'n e mhain o inntinn 's o mhac meanma ach dìreach o dhoimhneachd a chridhe. Cha'n fhaodar àicheadh nach 'eil na sreathan a leanas bardail agus snasmhor-

"'S truagh gun mi 's a choill 'nuair bha

Mòrag ann,

Thilgeadhmaid na croinn co bu bhoidhch' againn,

Inghean a' chùil duinn, air a bheil a loinn,

Bhi 'maid air ar broinn feadh na ròsanan; Bhreugamaid sinn-fhìn, Mireag air ar blion,

A' buain shobhrach mìn bhuidh nan còsagan;

Theannamaid ri strì, 's thaghlamaid 's an fhrith

S chailleamaid sinn fhin feadh na sròin-

Bho thoiseach gu deireadh tha Moladh Moraig a nochdadh cumhachdan inntinn a tha ainneamh. Gidheadh 'se mo bharail gu bheil

oran Dhonnachaidh Bhàin d'a chéile a' coimhlionadh, cha 'n e mhain a thaobh cumhachdan na h-inntinn ach mar an ceudna thaobh faireachduinnean a' chridhe, agus aignidhean an anna, lionmhoireachd nan smuaintean a tha deanamh suas fior oran smuaintean a tha deanamh si cliùitiche cha'n'eil e furasda aon a thaghadh a mean chaich, ach foghnaidh an t-aon a leanas—

Bhi ciallach banail, Ri gnìomh 's ri ceanal mna-uaills'; Gu pairteach, bàigheal, Blàth gun choire, Gur ghiomh, gun ghoinne, gun chruas; Gu deireeach, daonntach, Faoilidh, farrasd, Ri daoine fanna, bochd, truagh; Is tha mì le d' shèòl

Gur lòn do d'anam do dhuais."

"'S e b' fhasan leat riamh

An dòchas ro-mhath

Dh' fhaotainn roimh bhi tarruing gu crich a bhi toirt fanear agus a samhlachadh nan aoirean a bha air an deanamh leis na baird so, cha cheadaich uine agus cha 'n 'eil ait' agam gus ceartas a thoirt do'n earrann so de 'm bardachd. Mar is trice 's iad na haoirean seorsa bardachd is neo-airidhe air moladh de dh' obair nam bard Gaidhealach, agus 'se mo bharail féin nach 'eil cliù araon Alasdair no Dhounachaidh Bhain air a mheudachadh no air ardachadh leis na h-

soirean a rinn iad. Ann a' bhi a' samhlachadh oibre an dithis bhàrd r'a chéile a thaobh mar a dh'eadartheangaich iad nadur gu coitchionn 'se mo cho-dhunadh gu'n robh Alasdair air thoiseach air Donnachadh Bàn ann a' fior chumhachd mac meanma agus ann an ealantachd gu bhi tarruing cruthachaidh nuaidh a mach a brollach naduir. Air a' laimh eile 'n uair a sheallas sinn air Donnachadh Bàn mar bhard frithe agus seile tha sinn 'ga chluinntinn a seinn cho ceolmhor agus air mhodh cho maiseach agus gur a' gann nach faod sinn a chàradh taobh ri taobh comhlath ri Prionnsa nam bard Gaidhealach-Alasdair Domhnullach féin. Tha e air dheireadh air, ach cha'n'eil an t-asdar fada. A thaobh nan Oran gaoil 'se mo bheachd-cumhachdach 's mar a sheinn Alasdair mu bhòichead na banaraich agus mu mhaise Moraig-gu bheil na h-orain gaoil a rinn Donnachadh Bàn-gu h-àraidh an t-oran do Mhairi Bhàn Og-a' toirt bàrr air saothair Alasdair anns na buadhan sin a bhuineas do 'n t-seorsa

bàrdachd so. Is mòr an t-sochair do na Gaidheil gu'n do dh'fhag na baird so dìleab cho luachmhor aig an luchd dùthcha ris na dàin mhilis cheòlmhor bhuadhmhor a sheinn iad 'nan latha 's nan linn. Bha iad eadar-dhealaichte ann am buadhan ach 's airidh iad le chèile air cliù neo-bhàemhor, agus is cinnteach mi, fhad sa chiaras feasgar 's a ruitheas sruth le slios, nach bi iad air an di-chuimhneachadh ann an Tìr nam beann 's nan gaisgeach.

A' CHRIOCH.

CALUM'S ILL LUCK.

It was an autumn morning, and Calum Ruadh went to the back of his house where Mary, his wife, shortly after found him arranging his fishing gear, for Calum was a keen fisher. No work, however urgent would make him deny himself the pleasure of indulging in his favourite sport, and he would invent ingenious excuses and negleet every duty in order to have his wishes gratified in this respect. "Are you going to fish to-day, Calum?" said his wife. "I am, m'eudail a Mhàiri," answered Calum. "I thought," says she, "that you were going to the hill to-day to bring home some peats, we have not what will put past the Sabbath." "Ach a Mhàiri," says Calum, "the làir bheag is lame and can hardly walk; I was taking her out for a drink, and, poor thing! she stumbled and hurt her leg." The fact is, the làir bheag wasn't out of the stable that morning, but Calum, before his wife had appeared, had the mare's leg bound tightly up with the sleeve of an old jacket in order to make it appear that she was disabled. The burn was in good condition, and Calum set out with his rod and basket. He proceeded up stream to a fine pool close by the old carding mill, where he knew there were some good trout. For an hour he whipped the pool but not a single rise did he get for his labour. With a growl he turned his face down stream and reached a point where it joined a neighbouring stream. With the caution and precision of an expert he cast his line, and a playful trout, with a splash, gave signs of coming sport, but did not take the fly. Again and again did Calum try his best, when at last he hooks what he knew to be a good fish. His rod felt the weight and bent with the strain. Whirr goes the reel as up the stream goes the reined salmon. Calum moved in the same direction, keeping him in check, and giving and taking line according to the humour and movements of the fish. For a full half hour he used all his skill and energy to bring him to land. "Nach boidheach e, nach boidheach e!" he would say to himself as the salmon showed his silvery sides near the surface, with manifest signs of being tired out. For a short time he lay quiet, and Calum was hard reeling in his line, when in a final effort to get rid of his tether, the salmon gave a leap, and splash he went down again, taking refuge under a boulder that lav in mid stream. Calum was getting nervous and impatient -unfortunate for him-and in his anxiety to dislodge his quarry, he gave a stronger pull, his foot slipped, and down he went plump overhead into the water. He struggled to get a footing, and with difficulty scrambled on to the bank, leaving rod and sal-mon in the stream. "Mo mhallachd ort," said he, as he shook himself and made to get hold of the rod, which he did-but the salmon was gone. A sad man was Calum as he sat on the bank, winding in his line, and rubbing his leg which he sprained in the struggle. "Hillo, Calum!" said I, as I saw him limping towards the dyke, "what's wrong?" "Everything is wrong," said he. "I lost a big fish, fell into the burn, and sprained my ankle too-she's the cause of all this misfortune." "Who is she?" I asked, "I see no one here but yourself." "Who," says Calum, "but that evil cailleach, Ceit Bheag-she put buidseachas on me. I met her at the old carding-mill in the morning, carrying a stoup of water from the burn, and says she to me, 'Calum, are you going to fish to-day?' 'Are you not seeing that I am?' I answered. 'Tubaist ort,' says she, 'it would be far better for you to be looking after your peats and potatoes than wasting your time in that way, you'll not catch a fish to-day,' and off she went. So you see, tubaist came on me-not one but three. I'll avoid Ceit Bheag next time I am going to fish-she's no canny-it's not the first time she put buidseachas on me."

I helped Calum home, and when his wife saw his condition, she quietly said, "we'll take the old jacket sleeve off the lair bheag's leg and put it on Calum's," whose only reply was "A Mhàiri, nach cuist thu."

GAOIR NAM BAN MUILEACH.

LE IAIN MACCORMAIG, GLASCHO

Sgeu! goirid Gaidhlig air stèidh fìor thachartais ann an Sgìreachd no Cearndùthcha Gaidhealach.

Choisinn an Sgeul so a' cheud duais aig

Mòd, 1910.

Chaidh an t-seachdamh linn deug gu math 'na tigh, is bha guirme an t-samh. raidh anns a' bhliadhna 1642 air falbh bhàrr duilleag nan craobh, agus fiamh buidhe an fheghair a' snàgan gu sàmhach am measg nam blàth, nuair a dhubh an iarmailt 's a thàinig sgàil-bhràt a' bhròin 's a' chreachaidh air caisteal mór Dhubhairt. Bha bagraidhean a' tighinn fad iomadh latha dh' ionnsuidh Sir Lachainn, an curaidh cruaidh, calma. Ach chuir an triath treun roimhe. na'n géilleadh e eadhon do dh'arm dearg an rìgh, gu'm b' ann nuair nach biodh gàirdean ann am Muile a thàirneadh lann gheur. Bha a chuid dhaoine cho danarra ris féin. Cha robh fear coimhlionta ann am Muile. bho'n fhear a bha mu cheud slat de'n rudha ghlas chreagach a bha togail caisteal Dhubhairt air maol a' bhathais is 'ga dhìon le bhi sineadh amhaich cho fada mach do dh' uisge gàireach, caoireach Chaoil Mhuile 's gu'm bu dàn a' chabhlach a bheireadh aghaidh air, cho fàbhorach 's gu'm biodh an t-sid, gus an fhear a bha'n tàmh anns a' chùil a b' fhaide 'n iar de 'n Ros, nach robh làn de spiorad àrdanach, mileanta, eudmhor. Cha robh claidheamh 'san eilean nach robh air ùr fhaobharachadh; cha robh sleagh nach robh air a h-ùr bhiorrachadh; no musg nach robh a h-òrd a' toirt gliog air a spor gach maduinn a dh' éireadh grian; is fiughair gach latha 's gach oidhche gu'm faicteadh ar sanas air mulach gach dùin, a bhiodh a' teirt òrduigh dhaibh leum 'nan lùraichean a thoirt còmhnaidh do thriath Dhubhairt do'm bu tric a dhoirt an athraichean an fhuil bu deirge bha 'nan cuislean.

Thàinig a' ghairm mu dheireadh. B' fhad a' feitheamh rithe iad.

II.

"Aon uair 's gu'n tuit an oidhche tha mo chridhe ann am bheul, agus eagal orm suil a thoirt rathad Mām Chill-fhineachain canal 's gu'm faic mi'n deàrrsadh soluis a dh fhaodas sgaradh a chur eadarainn gu bràth, a Sheumais. Ged dh'fheumas mo thriùir bhràithrean an claidheamhan a chricisachadh orra, saoilidh mi gur tusa is trice b hitheas 'sa chunnart."

"'S mi 's fhaide leanas riut, Eilidh, ma tha'n dàn domh tilleadh. Ach, thigeadh a' ghairm luath: no mall, tha Seumas Ban deas a dhol a dhòrtadh fuil a chridhe air son fear Dhubhairt, mar a dhòirt a shinnsireachd roimhe."

Bha Seumas Bàn is Eilidh Nic Dhomhnuill 'nan seasamh aig ceann an tighe 'san Achadh-mhór, agus facal 'san dealachadh aca. 's gu'n fios, mu 'm faiceadh iad a chéile rithist nach biodh Seumas air dol gu aghaidh bualaidh a sheasamh na còrach do dh' fhear Dhubhairt, an curaidh treun air an robh a gheur-leanmhuinn aig an Ard-riaghladh mu 'n àm so féin.

"Oidhche mhath leat, ma ta, Eilidh; is thig mi h-uile h-oidhche air an t-seachdain an earalas, mu'n téid an ath té 'na tigh, gu'm feum mi dol a shracadh nan Sasunnach."

"Na bi bruidhinn air, a Sheumais. Tha cumail cadal na h-oidhche bhuam. Ach seall sudl' seall; seall' a Sheumais. Mu dheireadh thall, direach auns a' bhruidhinn a bh againn, breochal a' mhi-fhortain bhochd 'ga fhadadh air mulach a' Mhaim."

"Tha e dìreach ann an sud. Cha'n 'eil mionaid r'a call. Glaodh ris na balaich. Na biodh an deireas is lugha air muinntir ceann ìochdrach an Rois. Oidhche mhath leat."

"Mo bheannachd a' d' chuideachd, a Sheumais! Slàn gu'n till thu. Slàn, slàn, gu'n till thu chugam! Mo bheannachd leat!"

Dh' fhàg a' cháraid òg beannachd chabhagach aig a chéile is leum Seumas air falbh g'a uidheamachadh féin air son a' bhlàir.

Che robh binnean comharraichte ann am Muile nach robh a theintean féin air, an oidhche ud, a' gairm nan àrmunn le teangan lasrach. Cha robh rathad bho cheann gu ceann de 'n eilean air nach faighteadh eich chrùidheach a' cur sradagan teine as na clachan, 's am marcaichean, 'nan éideadh cogaidh, 'gan sparradh air aghaidh 'nan leum dearg a thoirt coinneamh gharbh do shaighdearar dearga an rìgh, a bh' air tighinn a sgregadh erun Dhubhairt bharr ceann Lachainn mhóir. Cha robh òganach 'san Ros a chaidh 'san deachamh; cha robh fear a thogadh arm, bho chùl I gu garbh-chrìochan na Lìoba, nach robh air an rathad gus a' chath, gu gleusda, smearail, fearail, treun; is chitheadh caoir dhearg 'nan déidh, a' tighinn o chrùidhean steud air an greasad le spuir.

Mu'n robh an latha ach a' deanamh, bha Dubhairt a' cur a chuid dhaoine an òrdugh air a' ghuala ghuirm os cionn a' chaisteil. Nuair a chunnacas muinntir an Rois a' tighinn, le'm piobairean is le fear Ardtunna air an ceann, thog an t-arm air fad iolach àrd, a' tilgeadh an claidheamhnan os cionn an cinn, 's ag éigheach gus an do fhreagair na cnuic mu'n cuairt. Bha fear Dhubhairt 'na dhiollaid, 's e crathadh a bhoineid itich le toil-inntinn a bhi faicinn gleusdachd is bàighealachd nan sàr urramach a thàinig air astar cho fada an ùine cho goird.

Chaidh an t-arm a chur 'na bhuidhnean anns an òrdugh a b' fheàrr blàr fuilteach a thoirt do'n arm dhearg a bh' air bòrd nan luingeas chogaidh a bha snàgan le gaoith fhann an aghaidh sruth an ceann.

(Ri leantuinn.)

TIMCHIOLL AN TEALLACH.

Bho chionn iomadh bliadhna bha ceannaiche-siubhail a' dol mu'n cuairt's an Eilean
Sgiathanach. Dh' fhàs e gu tinn agus bha
e glé choltach gur e'm bàs a bh' air. Bha
chailleach aig an robh e fuireach ro dhuilich air a shon, ach a chionn 's nach robh
facal Beurla aice-se, no facal Gaidhlig aigesan, cha b' urrainn i gnè a thinnis a thuigsinn ro mhath. Mu dheireadh thall 's ann
hubhairt i, "O' dhuine bhochd 's ann agam
a tha 'n truas riut, a dol an coinneamh bàis
agus breitheanais gun fhacal Gaidhlig 'n a
do cheann."

At a recent meeting of the Poolewe branch of the Education Institute of Scotland, Mr. Wm. Cameron, Poolewe, gave a paper on "School Board Elections versus Gaelic in Schools." He strongly advocated the teaching of the national language and song in Highland schools as the only hope of the race and nationality. The following motion was unanimously adopted: - "That the Wester Ross branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland, in view of the forthcoming School Board elections, earnestly urges, in the interest of race and language, upon the electors to return members to support the teaching of Gaelic in all Gaelicspeaking districts, and, further, that all members returned be pledged to see that the £10 Gaelic grant be used for the purpose for which it is intended, viz., added to the salaries of the teachers who teach Gaelic."

We understand that a Senior Gaelic Choir has been formed in Poolewe, under the leadership of Mr. Wm. Cameron, who is well known to our readers as a Gaelic enenthusiast. We look forward with pleasure to the appearance of Mr. Cameron's new choir at the coming Mod in Glasgow.

* * *

Re the forthcoming School Board elections, a correspondent suggests that electoral addresses on the importance of teaching Gaelic in Highland schools should be given in every Highland parish, so that the claims of Gaelic teaching may reach the ears of the majority of Highland ratepayers. We thank our correspondent for his well-timed suggestion, and beg to say that the Education Committee of An Comunn have this matter in hand, and that every available effort will be made to bring the claims of Gaelic teaching before the Highland electors.

"IN THE GARB OF OLD GAUL" is the title a catalogue issued by Messrs. Leckie Graham's, 88 Renfield Street, Glasgow. This hand-book of Highland dress is beautifully illustrated by nearly a score of clan tartans, besides the usual Highland dress and accourtements. It contains short historical sketches of some of the principal clans, an alphabetical list of family names, and the tartans they are entitled to wear. It is "a thing of beauty," and is certainly a pleasant departure from the usual trade catologue. We would recommend our Highland readers to send to Leckie Graham's for a copy.

TIREE.

Tiree! Tiree! thou enchanted land Of fairy knolls and singing sand, Where the sea-birds scream and the breakers roar, And the moonbeams play on thy sandy shore.

Tiree! Tiree! thou beautiful isle, Thy plenty makes thy bairnies smile; Around thee the ocean throws her arms, And lovingly gazes on thy charms.

Tiree! Tiree! thou isle of the bless'd! The murmuring waves sing thee to rest; God bless thy kindly folks and thee, And fill the nets of the lads at sea!

J. M. CAMPBELL, of Saddell.

MR. P. MACDOUGALL PULLAR has been elected a direct member of the Executive, in room of Major Matheson, of the Lews, resigned.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Mr. JOHN MACCALLUM, Taynuilt.

We have pleasure in giving a sketch this month of Mr. John McCallum, "Bard taobi

at least three occasions. He is one of the Gaelie Bards that have come to the front directly or indirectly through the encouragement gained by success at the annual literary competitions of the Mod. His poems were recently published in the "People's



MR. JOHN MACCALLUM, TAYNUILT.

Loch-Eite," a worthy son of Muckairn, who has been long known and highly respected by Glasgow Gaels, and also by frequenters of our annual Mod during recent years. He has often won prizes in Musical Compilation and Poetry at the Mod, and has acted as Adjudicator in Gaelic Singing on

Journal." and they will be included in the next volume of "Modern Gaelic Bards." Mr. MacCallum is also a successful composer of melodies in the genuine Gaelic style, a rare and valuable gift. His original tune for Mr. Duncar Reid's song, "Ri guaillibh a chéile" has become widely

popular. He has been a member of An Comunn for many years, and is keenly interested in every effort made to cherish and foster Gaelic literature and music. Mr. MacCallum was born at Balindeora, Taynuilt, in the early fifties, near the spot where it is supposed that the Campbell ancestor of Robert Burns lived in the 17th century, before he left Muckairn for the East Coast of Scotland. Paternally, the subject of our sketch is descended from the MacCallums of Glen Etive; his mother is one of the MacLullich sept from Loch Awe. Among his early schoolmasters were Dughall Mac 'Ille Riabhaich, Taynuilt, and Donald Campbell of Rudha Garbh, Barcaldine, a man who sent many pupils direct to the Universities and the Civil Service from his humble school. Mr. MacCallum was for a short time engaged in the drapery trade in Oban, but in 1875 we find him on the police force in Glasgow. He received rapid promotion and served in the Marine division for many years. He was much employed from 1883 onwards investigating charges against racing captains on the Clyde passenger steamers. He attained the rank of Detective Inspector in 1893, and in 1906, owing to ill health, retired from the service with a pension. He has since resided in his own house of Tigh-nam-barr, Taynuilt, and we are glad to know that the change to the bracing air of his native district has greatly improved his health and vigour

While in Glasgow, Mr. MacCallum took a special interest in the Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association, now so well known as one of the most successful and highly trained cembinations of Gaelic singers to be found in Scotland. He was President of this Association, and his correct knowledge of Gaelic music and Gaelic pronunciation was of great value to the members of the choir. Some of his earliest efforts in Gaelic lyric poetry were written for the choir, for melodies without suitable words that had been selected and harmonised by Mr. Norman MacDonald, the first conductor of the Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association. Among honours from his fellow Gaels in Glasgow may be mentioned his election to be President of the Oban and Lorn Association, and Vice-President of the High School Ceilidh. When he left Glasgow, he received handsome presentations from the G.G.M.A., from the City Detective Staff, and from friends in the Kent Road U.F. Church to which congregation he was closely attached.

Mr. MacCallum was always very fond of music, and in his leisure hours acquired a very good knowledge of solfa and the staff notation by self-tuition. He has a remarkable musical memory for tunes, and has noted down hundreds of Gaelic airs heard in his boyhood from Muckairn singers, from Glasgow Highlanders and others in later vears. Mod singers know with what ungrudging kindness Mr. MacCallum responds to any request for tunes from his collection or for information regarding words or melodies. As a co-opted member of the Mod and Music Committee for the last three years his knowledge of folk music and details of Mod arrangements have been very

His retentive memory is stored with reminiscences of early days in Muckairn, when the old iron furnace blazed by night and smoked by day. For over 120 years an Ulverston company leased the woods around for the purpose of smelting iron ore from Cumberland with charcoal locally manufactured. The old furnace plate still bears the date of 1727. The woods of Muckairn in those days were full of music. The wood-cutters sang at their work, and the women who went out in bands to strip the oak trunks of the bark for the local tannery sang action songs together to lighten the hours of toil. As these women came from all parts of the West Highlands and Islands, a unique collection of action and other songs might have been made then had there been a collector on the spot. Mr. MacCallum, when a boy, frequently heard these open-air concerts, and has preserved as many of the songs as he can remember. It might be said that the Mod choral competitions were anticipated among the braes of Bonawe. Once it happened that two companies of women were working near one another. The spirit of emulation laid hold of them. It was stimulated by the report brought by some men that the one party considered themselves far better singers than the others. Thereupon both choirs started singing in their best style songs of their own choice, unlimited in number and in length, regardless of all the conditions and regulations of a well-conducted Mod. It is traditionally reported that the adjudicators' verdict was fiercely resented, and that eventually an attempt was made by the losing choir to settle the dispute by an appeal to physical force, with what result we know not!

The district of Loch Etive, where Mr. MacCallum lives, is very rich in natural beauty, well calculated to inspire poetic ideas and kindle the muse. We trust that in such congenial surroundings he may be moved in his hours of leisure to compose more songs in that fine old Gaelic tongue he loves so well, and which so few in our day are competent to use effectively and powerfully in enduring literary form.

Mr. MacCallum is an elder and precentor in the U.F. Church, Taynuilt. He is intensely interested not only in Celtic patriotism but in every good cause and agency that makes for the moral and spiritual welfare of his countrymen. We wish him all sevenity and peace in his retirement from the busy scenes of Clyde to the moral civilies considered the control of the Awe and of the mountain grandeur of Loch Etive.

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LEASAIN GHAIDHLIG.

"OIDHCHE CHALLAINN."

17

Bha balach beag ann an Grianaig do 'm b' ainm Iain Ruadh. Cha robh e glé mhath 'na shlainte agus chomairlich an lighich d'a mhathair a chur (1) gu ruige Leodhas gu taigh a sheanar far am faigheadh e bainne gu leoir, agus iasg ùr agus gach nì 'bha feumail do 'n euslainteach.

Rainig Iain mar sin, agus ged a bha e a' faireachadh glé neònach (2) an toiseach cha b' fhada gus an robh e fhéin agus balaich a' bhaile cho càirdeil 's ged a bhitheadh e comhla riutha bho rugadh e Ged a rugadh 's a thogadh e ann an Grianaig bha pàrantan aige a bha dìleas dòr Tìr anns an d' fhuair iad fein an àrach—"Tìr nam beann"—agus nach do rinn dìmeas air a' chanain a dh' ionnsuich iad òg, Mar sin bha 'Ghaidhlig aig Iain beag cho math ris a' Bheurla, Seadh! Cia meud mathair ann an Glaschù 's ann an Grianaig an diugh a tha cho dìleas ri mathair Iain?

Latha na Bliadhna' Uire thachair Iain ri fear de na balaich agus thubhairt am fear so ris.

"Dé th' agad an sin, Iain?"

"Tha preusant, a fhuair mi a Grianaig, an d'fhuair thu fhéin dad idir air son na Bliadhn' Uire?" "Cha d'fhuair" ars' esan, "is suarach agam iad. Ged a thainig a' Bhliadhn' Ur, cha d'thainig oidhche na Spòrs againne fhathast."

"Agus cuin a thig i? ars' Iain? "Bithidh i ann dìreach Di-haoine so tighinn."

'Agus am bheil ainm agaibh air an oidhche
sin? dh' fheoraich Iain—s e làn ioghnaidh.

'Tha gun teagamh," ars' Tōmas, "'s i

"Oidhche Challainn" a bhitheas againn
oirre," (4) "Cuiridh mi geall gur e sin an
rud ris an abair iad 'Hogmanay' ann an
Grianaig." "Hogman-A." no Hogman-B,
ars' Tōmas, 'cha bhi spòrs aca an Grianaig a chaoidh cho math 's a bhitheas againne.

Nach tìg thu comhla ruinn, Iain? "Thig gu dearbh," ars' Iain, 's e leum le gairdeachas, "agus mìle taing, (5) ach 'de 'bhitheas agam ri 'dheanamh?"

"S iomadh rud sin," ars' am fear eile.
Acheud rud, (6) feumaidh tu do mhionnan
a thabhairt nach innis thu do dhuine beò nì
sam bith a chi no chluinneas thu na baiaich a deanamh." "Tha sin furasd' guleoir,'
ars' Iain, agus nì mi mar a tha thu 'g
iarraidh."

"An darna rud," arsa Tómas, feumaidh tu naoi sgillinnean a' thoirt do Chalum Mór. 'S ann aige-san a tha am poca leis an airgiod."

"Ceart gu leoir, ars' Iain, "agus 'de tuill-

"Thig a nall gu sabhull Sheumais Bhain aig seachd uairean agus chi thu na balaich gu lèir an sin."

Rinn Iain mar a dh' iarradh air, rainig e an sabhull, bha na balaich air cruinneachadh— (7) deich duine fichead aca agus bha gach ni 'g a chur ann an òrdugh air son cuirme.

Agus, a dhuine! 's ann an sud a bha a' chuirm Thug na balaich cuairt troimh 'n bhaile agus fhuair iad rudeigin anns gach taigh do n deachaidh iad a steach. Thill iad an sin gu sabhull Sheumais agus rinn a bhean suipeir dhaibh. An déigh na suipeir bha ubhlan, cnòthan (9) milsean agus (10) gach nì a b' fhearr na chèile air a' bhòrd.

Shuidh na balaich a nis mu'n teine agus thoisich iad—fear mu seach—ag innseadh sgeulachdan, agus (11) b' iadsam na gillean a dheanadh sin agus a bhruidhneadh gu duineil 'na 'n canain féin. Sheinn duine no dithis oran agus bha fear agus fear a' cur toimhseachan gus mu dheireadh an robh àm a bhith 'dol dhachaidh.

Thug na balaich mìle taing do bheanan-taigh agus an deigh dhaibh 'Oidhche Mhath' a' leigeil leatha (12) *rinn gach fear* air a thaigh fein.

Dhuisg Iain Ruadh anns a' mhaduinn ach cha robh móran (13) càil aige air son a bhidhe.

"A shean-mhathair," ars' esan, "cha'n ith mise rud sam bith an diugh."

"Car son, a' ghraidh, am bheil thu tinn?"
"Cha'n'eil mi tinn idir, ach tha gu leoir
agam an diugh air mo shon fhéin. Seall
anns a' phoc' ùd thall," ars' esan.

Rinn i mar a dh'iarradh oirre agus an sin chunnaic i (14) mar a bha a' chùis. Bha poea mòr paipeir aig Iain làn de dh' ubhlan, de dh'aran, agus de chnóthan.
"Tha gu leoir agad an so gu dearbh," fhreagair an t-seana bhean, ach feumaidh tu a bhith faicilleach ort fhein leis (15) an leithid so de bhiadh, cha 'n 'eil cus dheth gu math. Ach," ars' ise, "ciamar a chord "Callainn" nam balach Gaidhealach riut?"

"A! shean-mhathair, bha e (16) glan, cha 'n fhaca mi riamh a leithid. Bheir mi dhuit," ars' esan, "pòg a h-uile latha gus an tig an ath Challainn ma chuireas tu fios gu ruig Grianaig nach 'eil mise 'dol dhachaidh a chaoidh tuilleadh."

"Mo Ghradh beag ort," ars' ise 's na deòir 'na suilean "'s mise nì sin." Agus chum i 'gealladh: tha Iain Ruadh ann an Leòdhas fhathast.

"AM BUACHAILL."

- (1) Up to, as far as, Lewis,
- (2) At first.
- (4) I will put a bet,—I'll bet.
- (5) Lit, But what will be at me to do?—What shall
 I have to do?
- (6) You must take your oaths.—You must swear (promise) that, &c.
- (7) Thirty of them. N.B.—Please note "order of words" in numerals.
- words "in numerals.

 (8) It is there that there was the feast !—And that was a feast!
- (9) Sweets.
- (10) Each thing which was better than the other.—
 One thing surpassing another.
- (11) And they were the lads who would do that.
- (12) Each man "made for" his own house, &c.
- (13) Appetite—genitive of this word is sometimes given as calach.
- (14) How the affair was.—How matters stood,
- (15) Lit. With the like of this of food.—With food such as this.
- (16) Lit. Clean, i.e., capital, grand.

COMUNN NEWS.

COMUNN GAIDHEALACH BHOID. A DUAL EVENT.

AT the fortnightly meeting of this Branch on the zoth ult, in addition to a lime-light lecture by Mr. Donald Nicolson, Bearsden, on the "Castles of the Highlands," ex-Provost Milloy was presented with an illuminated address in Gaelic and a gold-drounted walking stick. The ex-Provost and his wife celebrated their golden wedding on the 11th of last month, and Comunn Gaidhealach Bhòid took this opportunity of manifesting their regard for Mr. Milloy, and their appreciation of his services as president of their branch, and for the interest he took in upholding the Gaelic tongue. There was a large attendance, and among those present were expressed that the control of the control

A mhnathan-uaisle agus a dhaoin-uaisle,

Is ann le mór thoilinntinn a tha mi 'g éiridh a ghiùlan a mach dleasdanas a tha air earbsa rium marionad ceann-suidhe a' Chomuinn so-dleasdanas a tha taitneach dhomh-sa, agus tha mi cinnteach a tha taitneach dhuibh-se mar an ceudna. Mar tha fhios agaibh ghleidh ar Ceann-Suidhe agus a bhean, mar chuimhneachan urramach, am banais òrail, no ann am briathran eile, bha iad leth-chiad bliadhna pòsda air an aona-la-deug de'n mhìos sonì nach tachair ach aon uair ann am beatha an duine. Cha'n urrainn duinn a ràdh ri ar Ceann-Suidhe mar a their sinn mu'n bhliadhn' ùr - "móran diù;" chionn cha tig tachartas mar so ach aon uair, agus is motha an àireamh nach fhaic idir e. Tha sinn a deanamh gairdeachais an nochd maille ri ar Ceann-Suidhe agus ri' mhnaoi, airson na slàinte cuirp 'us inntinn a tha iad araon a sealbhachadh an déigh dhaibh dol timchioll an rudha so-rudha an leth-chiad bliadhna làmh an làimh. Cha b'urrainn do 'n Chomunn so an cothrom a leigeil seachad gun chuimhneachan beag a chur ann an làmhan a' Chinn-Suidhe, a nochdadh an rùin agus an deagh-ghean da fhéin agus d'a chéile, agus a chomharrachadh a mach am mór mheas dha fhéin airson na rinn e agus na tha e deanamh as leth nan Gaidheal agus an cànain mar Cheann-Suidhe a' Chomuinn so.

A nis a Phrothaist, ann an ainm Comunn Gaidhcalach Bhóid tha mì ag iarraidh oirbh an Sgrìobhadh càirdeil sgèimheach so a ghabhail mar thìodhlachd o'n Chomunn so, agus a' guidhe gu'm bi iomadh latha sona, sòlasach agabh fhéin agus aig ur céile. Bithidh e 'na chuimhneachan do na ginealaich a thig 'n ur deigh air an spèis agus an urram a bha aig a Chomunn Ghaidhealach so dhuibh. Maille ris an tìodhlachd so, tha mì a cur'n ur

làimh bata grinn, sgeadaichte le òr, gu bhi 'na chultaice dhuibh 'n ur dol 's 'n ur tighinn eadar ur dachaidh agus an talla so am measg nan Gaidheal, agus gu ma fada bhios sibh comasach sin a dheanamh.

Captain Kennedy spoke also in English, and Mr. Milloy made a feeling reply in both languages.

Mr. Harry Hope, M.P., and others, spoke of their regard for ex-Provost Milloy, and the evening's proceedings terminated with Gaelic song and pipe music.

CLAN MACKAY SOCIETY. - The office-bearers for the ensuing session have now been elected as follows :- President, Mr. A. L. Mackay, Ravenscraig, Pollokshields, Glasgow; Glasgow vice-presidents-Messrs. Wm. Mackay, writer; John Mackay, Golfhill Drive; and George Mackay, Strathmore Gardens: Edinburgh vice-presidents-The Rev. Patrick Mackay, D.D., and Messrs. Jas-Mackay, Gladstone Terrace, and W. D. Mackay, R.S.A.; hon, treasurer, Mr. James R. Mackay, C.A., Glasgow; hon. secretary, Mr. David N. Mackay, writer, Glasgow; Edinburgh secretary, Mr. John Mackay, S.S.C.; and Edinburgh treasurer, Mr. William Mackay, Roseburn Place. It is announced that a booklet containing a short history of the society since its commencement will be published immediately. The Society have issued an appeal on behalf of those so suddenly bereft of their only support by the distressing calamity which has fallen so heavily on the small fishing community of Kirtomy, on the north coast of Suther-Through the capsizing of their boat in the bay, five fishermen (the whole of the boat's crew) have been drowned, and four widows, five young children, and two aged dependents have been left destitute. The Clan Mackay have undertaken to assist in relieving the sufferers, and it is hoped the Society's appeal will be generously responded to. Donations will be acknowledged by Mr. James R. Mackay, C.A., 219 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, hon, treasurer of the Clan Mackay Society.

MR. KENNETH MACLEOD, M.A., has been appointed representative on the Executive of An Comunn for the Crianlarich Branch, in place of Mr. A. C. MacLaren, who takes the place of Mrs. Stewart, of Fasnacloich, resigned from the elected membership. Mr. MacLeod conducts a very successful Gaelic Class in Crianlarich. The Rev. Coll A. MacDonald, Arrochar, delivered a stirring Gaelic address to the branch at its last meeting.

THE GLASGOW MOD has been fixed for the 27th. 28th, and 29th September, in the St. Andrew's Halls.

COMUNN GAIDHEALACH BHAIDEANACH .-- This new branch of An Comunn, with its headquarters at Kingussie, is making itself felt in the district, and the increasing interest shown in its progress augurs well for its future. Its first public function was held at the end of December, and was attended by a large and enthusiastic gathering. Major John Campbell presided and delivered a stirring address, as did also Mr. James Ian MacPherson. The meeting subsequently took the form of a Ceilidh. A committee of ladies, under the energetic guidance of Mrs. MacPherson, of the Royal Hotel, did excellent service. A most successful musical programme was gone through, tea was served by the ladies of the choir, and the gathering was altogether most successful.

A NEW BRANCH AT KILLIN .- An enthusiastic meeting was held at Killin on the 18th ult, for the purpose of forming a branch of An Comunn. Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, Govan, presided, and gave an able and interesting exposition of the aims and objects of An Comunn. Rev. M. N. Munro spoke in an effective and impressive way of Celtic music, and on Gaelic as a means of culture. Mr. Kenneth MacLeod, M.A., Crianlarich, delivered an address in exquisite Gaelic, and with masterful effect. Songs were rendered in fine style by Mr. Alastair C. MacLaren, Mod Gold Medalist; Mr. Peter MacIntyre and Miss Janet MacLaren. The branch was started with fifty-two members, and thereafter the following office-bearers, &c., were appointed:
-President, Rev. George W. Mackay; vice-presidents, James Campbell (Tullich), Donald Mac-Laren, and Alastair MacIntyre (Bovain); secretary, Gilbert MacIntyre (Daldravaig); treasurer, Miss Katie MacNaughton; representative to the Executive, Gilbert MacIntyre.

COMUNN GAIDHEALACH INBHIRNIS. - The Inverness Branch held its annual Ceilidh last month in the Caledonian Hotel. The president, J. R. Grant of Rothiemurchus, occupied the chair. Rothiemurchus spoke of the remarkable progress of the branch. No less than 450 competitors took part in their fifth Children's Mod held last July. Prize-winners hailed from Kintail, Loch-luichart, Maryburgh, Kiltarlity, Guisachan, Petty, Foyers, Daviot, &c. Tanks were especially due to Miss Kate Fraser, hon. secretary, and to Mr. D. Rose MacKenzie, secretary. Mr. William Mackay, President of An Comunn Gaidhealach, also spoke and drew attention to the remarkable progress of the Central Association during the past An excellent musical programme was gone through. Tea and cake were served during the interval. The Ceilidh was from every point of view a most successful one.

A NORTH AYRSHIRE BRANCH .- On the 6th of January a large and enthusiastic meeting of Highlanders was held in Saltcoats for the purpose of People were forming a branch of An Comunn. present from Fairlie on the one hand to Kilmarnock on the other. The Rev. Chas. Lamont, Saltcoats, presided. The following office-bearers were appointed:—Hon. president, Mrs. Chevallier Parker, Fairlie; president, Rev. Charles Lamont; vicepresidents, Rev. Archibald Hunter, Kilwinning; Mr. G. MacPherson, Saltcoats; Mr. Alex. Mac-Gregor, J.P., Ardrossan; Capt. Campbell, Ardrossan; treasurer, Mr. John Stewart, Royal Bank, Ardrossan; secretary, Mr. R. MacLeod, Saltcoats; teacher of Gaelic, Mr. R. MacLeod.

-:0: DONATIONS TO GLASGOW MOD FUND, 1911.

Amount already intimated, ... £2 I O Collected by Miss Sarah MacLean, Morlea, Glen Urquhart (per Miss Kate

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New Members who have joined during the past month :

James A. Mackintosh, Glasgow, N. MacKinnon, Royal British Hotel, Perth. J. Graham Campbell, yr. of Shirvan. Kenneth MacLeod, M.A, Crianlarich. Miss Agnes W. Walker, Freuchie, Fife. Miss Betsie Matheson, Dornie. -.0.-

COMING EVENTS.

Gaelic Society of Perth-

Feby. 2—Lecture, "Highland Customs of By-gone Days," by Miss Murray MacGregor of MacGregor

Ceilidh nan Gaidheal, Masonic Halls, 8 p.m.— Feby. 4—Oraid, le "Fionn."

,, II-Oraid, le Domhnull Mac-na-Ceardadh. 18-Oidhche Chiuil, le Coisir Chiuil Ghaidh-

lig, Ghlaschu " 25-Oraid, le Cailein MacPhearsoin Glasgow High School Gaelic Class Ceilidh-

Feby. 4-Musical Evening by Miss J. M. Mac-Lennan and friends.

"11—Oraid, Ghàidhlig, le Callum MacLeoid.
"18—"The Suffragette," by Chas. Campbell.
"25—"Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair and his

Songs," illustrated, by Henry Whyte ("Fionn.")

Atholl and Breadalbane Association-

Feby. 13-Annual Social Gathering and At Home, Charing Cross Halls, 7.30 p m.

Glasgow Inverness-shire Association Feby. 24-Annual Gathering, Queen's Rooms,

at 8 p.m.

Gaelic Society of Glasgow-Feby. 28—"The History of Land Tenure in the Highlands," by the Rev. Coll A MacDonald, Arrochar.

Edinburgh Gaelic Musical Association Mar. 3-Concert in the Music Hall, George St.,

Edinburgh, at 8 p.m. Conductor-Mr. Neil Orr, F.E.I.S.

NOTICE.

All literary contributions, accompanied by the name and address of the writer, should be addressed to Mr. Duncan Reid, Editor An Deo-Greine, Central Chambers, 12 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, and should reach this address not later than the 18th of each month.

The Editor takes no responsibility in regard to rejected MSS.; but will be careful to return such as are accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

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R. Morrison, Tenor (Gaelic & English Vocalist), Mod Gold Medalist; Champion Puirt-a-beul, 1909 and 1910; Pupil Northern College of Music.—40 Gardner Street, Partick.

Miss Jessie M. MacLennan, Contralto (Gaelic and English Vocalist), Mod Gold Medalist.—

24 Stewartville Street, Partick.

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AN DEO-GREINE

Leabhar VI.]

Mìos Meadhonach an Earraich, 1911.

[Earrann 6.

CLAR INNSIDEL

Feagasg na Gaidhlig anns na Sgoilean Gai	dheals	ch,		
The Forthcoming School Board Elections				
An Comunn Gaidhealach-Meeting of Ex	ecutive	,-	-	
Our Portrait Gallery-Mr. Neil Macleod	. Edin	burgh	١,	
Gaoir Nam Ban Muileach,		-	-	
Stout Colin,				
A' Ruith nan Gruagach (Poem),				
Leasain Ghaidhlig-" Teachd an Earraich	." .			
An Sgoil Bheag,				
Glasgow Mod-Words and Music for Com	petitio	n No	. 52.	
Timchioll an Teallaich				
Donations to Mod Fund				
Comunn News,				
				-

TEAGASG NA GAIDHLIG ANNS NA SGOILEAN GAIDHEALACH.

DO SHLUAGH NA GAIDHEALTACHD.

Tha An Comunn Gaidhealach a' cur a mach air a' mhìos so na Gairm-fhollaisich a leanas do shluagh na Gaidhealtachd, a chum 's gu 'n dean iad brath-ghabhalach airson taghadh luchd-riaghlaidh nan sgoilean; agus tha sinn an dòchas gu 'n leugh aid gu cùramach na beachdan a tha air an cur sios an so, agus gu 'n dean iad spairn na daoine a tha fàbharach do theagasg na Gaidhlig a chur ann an ùghdarras

"The am - taghaidh luchd - riaghlaidh nan sgoilean a' tarruing dlùth, agus tha An Comunn Gaidhealach ag iarraidh a bhi toirt fa chomhair an t-sluaigh Ghaidhealaich nan cothroman a bhitheas aca air teagasg na Gaidhlig a chur air suidheachadh a's cothromaiche anns na sgoilean. Tha am modhtachaidh a nis air atharrachadh-tha e ni 's farsuinge na bha e-agus airson na ceud uaire tha còir-thaghaidh an t-sluaigh air a meudachadh, agus tha cothrom 'us cumhachd aig a' mhór - chuid a' chóir sin a chleachdadh, agus an seòrsa dhaoine a chuireas iad ann an ùghdarras a shònrachrachadh. A chum 's gu 'm faigh a' Ghaidhlig a h-àite fhéin ann an cùrsa-teagaisg nan sgoilean, tha e gu sònraichte feumail agus iomchuidh gu'n taghar daoine mar luchd-riachlaidh a bhitheas bàigheil ris a' Ghaidhlig, agus a bheir gealladh diongmhalta, ma thaghar iad gus an dreuchd sin, gu'n dean iad na tha 'n an comas gu teagasg na Gaidhlig a chur air aghaidh anns na sgoilean. Na tugadh an luchd-taghaidh guth no cuideachadh do neach-iarraidh sam bith nach toir dearbh chinnteachd gu'm bheil esan no ise air taobh na Gaidhlig.

Cha'n'eil doigh a's fhearr is urrainnear chaini dùthcha a chumail suas na bhi'g a bruidhinn; agus ann a bhi teagasg na eloinne anns a' chànain a's fhearr a thuigeas iad thatar a gabhail na doigh a's nadurra agus a's riasanta gu bhi leagail bunait air an togar suas modh-foghluin a bhitheas seasmhach agus buannachdail dhaibh ré am beatha.

Air an là 'n diugh tha móran nithean a' cath an aghaidh na Gaidhlig mar chànain bheò, agus tha e soilleir do gach neach a bheachdaicheas air a' chùis gu 'm feum a' chlann Ghaidhealach a bhi air an teagasg ann an cànain an dùthcha agus spéis a ghabhail dhi, a chum gu 'm bi aca fòghlum coimhlionta, agus gu 'n cumar beò i mar chànain an t-sluaigh. Ach mur deanar sin, tha latha agus linn na Gaidhlig a' tarruing

gu crìch. Is cinnteach nach 'eil Gaidheal ann, is airidh air an ainm, a leigcadh d' a chànain dol an ana-cleachdadh gun làmh a

thogail g'a dion.

Is i a'Ghaidhlig gu sònraichte a tha 'g ar comharrachadh a mach mar Ghaidheig agus mar chinneach air leth; agus an cuir na Gaidheil di-meas, no an dean iad dearmad, air dìleab cho luachmhor? Chleachd ar n-athraichean i 'n a lan ioulanandd agus ghabh iad tlachd innte; shin iad i gu slan, fallain d' an stìochd mar dhileab is còir a dhion agus altrum; agus an diugh tha an guth a' ruith a nuas bho na linntean.

"BITHIBH DILEAS D' UR CANAIN—DILEAS D' UR CANAIN—D' UR CANAIN

Ma's àill le na Gaidheil an dìleab-chànain a dh-fhàgadh aca a chumail beò, coimhlionta. Tha a' chungaidh-leighis 'n an lamhan fhéin—tha e' n an comas beatha agus cumhachd a thoirt dhi—cleachdadh iad na meadhonan, agus tha beatha na Gaidhlig air a deanamh seasmhach agus cinnteach. Tha e, uime sin, na dhleasdanas sònraichte do gach Gaidheal a tha an diugh ag àiteachadh na Gaidheal-achd, agus aig am bheil comas, a chòirthaghaidh a chleachdadh air taobh na Gaidhlig a chum 's gu' 'm faigh i àite dligheach air clàir-teagaig nan sgoilean.

Tha cumhachd aig an luchd - riaghlaidh ullachadh a dheanamh airson cuspair-teagaisg sam bith, ma choimhlionas iad an cùrsateagaisg a tha air a chomharrachadh a mach
le Reachd-oilein na Rìoghachd, agus mar
sin, tha e fosgailte dhaibh àite cothromach
a thoirt do'n Ghaidhlig. Cha 'n'eil leisgeal
sam bith aca dearmad a dheanamh air
teagasg na Gaidhlie.

Anns gach ceàrna de'n Ghaidhealtachd ma bruidhnear a' Ghaidhlig is còir gu'm bitheadh luchd - teagaisg Gaidhlig anns na sgoilean; agus anns na ceàrnan far nach'eil air a bruidhinn gu coitchionn, is còir gu'm bi meadhonan-teagaisg air an ullachadh, ma 's e toil nam pàrantan gu'm bi i air a teagasg d'an cloinn. Ann a bhi taghadh luchd-teagaisg airson nan sgoilean Gaidhealach tha e iomchuidh gu'n dean luchd-riaghlaidh roghainn de luchd - labhairt Gaidhlig, ma mheasar iad freagarrach air dhoighean eile.

Is iad sin cuid de na puingean is còir do'n luchd-taghaidh a chur ris an luchdiarraidh, agus faigheadh iad gealladh uapa gu'n cuidich iad aobhar na Gaidhlig ma chuirear an ùghdarras iad.

Mar chuspair - oileineachaidh agus mar mheadhon - cuideachaidh ann am fòghlum eile, seasaidh a' Ghaidhlig taobh ri taobh le cànain sam bith. Mar chànain a tha brìghmhor, reachdmhor, ceòlmhor; mar chànain a tha ann an cleachdadh làitheil aig mìltean d'ar luchd-dùthcha am fad 's am fagus; mar chànain a tha sgrìobhte gu domhain air cridheachan an t-sluaigh; mar chànain a ruiceas cridhe a' Ghaidheil mar nach dean cànain eile, tha 'Ghaidhlig airidh air a bhi 'ga dìon 's 'ga h-altrum. Bhitheadh e 'na thàmailt shiorruidh do na Gaidheil an dùthchas a chall mar chinneach le dearmad a dheanadh air a' chànain sin a bha ceangailte suas le banntan teanna 'n am beatha 's 'n an eachdraidh ré nan linntean a dhfhalbh gus an là 'n diugh.

Thigeadh e, mata, do gach Gaidheal anns am bheil srad de 'n t-seann spiorad, a chumhachd agus a chuideachadh a thoirt as leth cothroim agus ceartais do'n Ghaidhlig."

THE FORTHCOMING SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

An Comunn Gaidhealach are issuing an appeal in Gaelic and English to the High-land people, directing their attention to the School Board elections which take place this and next month. Elsewhere in our pages we reprint the Gaelic appeal which is being issued. The elections will be fought for the first time on an extended franchise, that is, on the same roll as the Parish Council elections, and will therefore be more representative.

With a view to securing adequate provision for the teaching of Gaelic in Highland schools, it is of the utmost importance that the electors should return men to the Boards who are favourable to this object, and who will pledge themselves to do all in their power towards its promotion. We have in our columns repeatedly pointed out that the education of the Highland child should proceed on natural principles, and that the native tongue should form the basis of instruction. This principle has been too long ignored, and as a result, the child's progress has been hindered-he is contending against difficulties from the very outset, which would be non-existent if his education were conducted on natural lines.

It has been a loud cry amongst many, who did not, but ought to know better, that the child's English education is retarded by following such natural lines; but experience is daily proving that this cry has been a false one, and that the child's progress in English is rendered easier by a system of education based and conducted on the principle of instruction in and through the vernacular.

From an educative as well as from a patriotic point of view, we would urge upon Highland parents to consider earnestly this matter of their children's education, and to cast aside the old and harmful prejudice that Gaelic is an obstruction to English education. We trust that An Comunn's appeal will bear fruit, and that the Highland electors will do their duty to their children, to their language, and to their country, by placing on the School Boards members whose motto will be "Suas leis a' Ghaidhlig."

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE.

A special meeting of the Executive of An Comunn Gaidhealach, in accordance with instructions from the meeting at Perth on the 7th January last, was held in the office of the Secretary in Glasgow, on Saturday, 4th ulto.

In the absence of Mr. William Mackay, President of An Comunn, Mr. Malcolm Macleod was called to the chair. There were thirty members present. The first item on the agenda which came up for consideration was the following motion which stood in the name of Mr. Donald MacPhic:—

"That application be made by the Executive to the Trustees of the Feill Fund for a sum of £100 out of the capital in their hands, and available in terms of the sixth article of the Trust Deed, said sum to be expended by the Executive in propaganda work in the Highlands, and in bringing the claims of Gaelic teaching in schools under the notice of the electors in connection with the School Board elections in 1911, the money to be expended in the following manner: -(a) In printing circulars and other papers, and distributing the same in various districts in the Highlands; and (b) in paying the remuneration and outlays of speakers to be appointed by the Executive or any of the Standing Committees to address meetings in suitable centres."

In commending the motion for their acceptance, Mr. MacPhie confessed at the outset that it was not desirable in ordinary circumstances for an Association like the

Comunn Gaidhealach to encroach on its capital funds. When it happened, however, as in this case, that such a course of action was necessary, one must show that either the circumstances were not of an ordinary kind, or that certain forces were at work tending to destroy the root principles which were associated with the very existence of the Comunn. They ought now to recognise the necessity of getting at the electorate in the Highlands directly, so as to induce them to elect members to their boards who were in sympathy with the upkeep of the language, not merely as a sentimental idea, though much could be said in favour of that even. but as a valuable means of culture and education. The system of propaganda work necessary for this desirable object could not be carried through without money, and as they had no immediate funds, they naturally turned to the Feill Trustees. The attempt proposed in terms of this motion was worth the cost, and ought to bear fruit. Even if the measure of success should not come quite up to their expectations, they could at least have the satisfaction of having done their duty and justified their existence. How the thing should be carried out must be carefully considered without delay, in view of the School Board elections in March and April. Competent persons should be selected to lay the claims of Gaelic before the people. This, to his mind, was absolutely necessary, because there was much misapprehension in certain parts of the Highlands as to the utility of the language at all. The Gael was becoming a cold utilitarian, he feared. and the gate to advancement lay, in his opinion, through English. It was because this was true to a large extent that prudence was required to convince him that a knowledge of his own language did not militate against a sound knowledge of English. The whole thing centred on the difference between culture and knowledge, or on educational values-a principle which few boards did not seem to grasp, and still fewer of the ordinary people. Another drawback was the number of teachers in Highland schools with no knowledge of, and little sympathy with, Gaelic, and among these must be classed. he regretted to say, a few teachers who did know the language, but found no use for it in their work. This to him was amazing, because it was contrary to sound educational theory. And yet it was not a new thing, for, forty or fifty years ago it was common for Highland schoolmasters to treat Gaelic as a means of education with contempt. Well, if Gaels did not respect their own language and their race, how could they expect others to do so? Highland School Boards often hinted that the modern system of education was not producing in children that alertness and intelligence which the country was looking for. If so, might not the exclusion of Gaelic from the curriculum be the cause? If the children of the Highlands were to receive the best kind of English education, he maintained, it could only be done in the first instance through their own language. It surely went without saying that if we wanted to cultivate, say, the feeling for nature in the mind of a Highland child, it could only be done through his mother tongue, in a land where the most inspiring examples of nature were staring him in the face. Was Gaelic song and music, and the old traditions of his country. to be a sealed book to him in order that time might be found to learn alien songs, or cram into him some useless snippets or pemmicans of knowledge to satisfy the demands of a system of education whose scope failed to meet his rational needs? No sound educationist would for a moment deny that English should form a dominant part of the school curriculum; but it was unsound to say that any other kind of study in a school must necessarily imply the shunting of Gaelic. He held that teachers and School Boards, in ignoring its value, were guilty of a breach of educational principles, and laid themselves open to the charge of ignorance or snobbery. The late Professor Blackie used to declare that the fundamental postulate of all healthy education was that it should be natural and national, and in working out this idea he held that the education of the Gael, if it was to be natural and vigorous, must be characteristically and emphatically Highland. What had to be emphasised, then, in their proposed effort, was that while English must hold a dominant place in the school curriculum, the foundation must be Celtic. In other words, the Gael should be educated as a Gael, and not in such a way that he was neither a Gael nor an Englishman, but some kind of mongrel, which finally developed into a prig. Let them, therefore, rouse in the mind of the Gael something of the old spirit of his race and nationality, and then he could take his part in the world as a cultured Celt. But the chief requisite was to know his own language.

Mr. Alexander Fraser, Dalmuir, seconded, and several members spoke in support of the motion, which, after some discussion as to propaganda methods, was unanimously adopted.

The following regulations regarding the annual Mod were submitted from the Mod and Music Committee

A Local Committee, of which two members of the Môd and Music Committee and the General Secretary must be members, shall be established in the locality of each Môd for the following purposes:—

(1). To advertise the Mod locally, and to solicit and receive local donations towards the prize fund and expenses of the Mod. (2). To secure suitable hall accommodation for the Mod and concert proceedings. (3) To arrange for the proper stewarding and carrying out of the Mod competitions and concerts, and to appoint the Chairman of the grand concert. (The programmes will be supplied by the Mod and Music Committee.) (4) To arrange for the local distribution, sale, and collection of Mod admission and concert tickets, and for an accounting to the Mod and Music Committee for all moneys and tickets. The tickets will be supplied to the Local Committee by the General Secretary. (5) To co-operate with the Mod and Music Committee in connection with the arrangements.

The Local Secretary shall send a copy of the minutes of all Local Committee meetings to the General Secretary, who shall submit the same to the Môd and Music Committee.

The Local Committee shall send to the General Secretary the names and addresses of all persons recommended for invitation as guests of An Comunn at the official opening, and the General Secretary shall submit such names to the Môd and Music Committee for approval.

All invitations and complimentary tickets shall be issued by the Mod and Music Committee.

All accounts exceeding £3 in amount, incurred by the Local Committee, shall be certified by that Committee, and transmitted to the Treasurer of An Comunn for payment.

These regulations were discussed in seriatin, and adopted.

[&]quot;THE EXILE'S LAMENT."—In conformity with our regulations, would Kenneth A. MacRae please send his address.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

MR. NEIL MACLEOD, EDINBURGH.

Among the Gaelic - speaking people at home and abroad, there are few, if any,

all but completed his three score years and ten. His boyhood and early manhood were passed in circumstances familiar to most of us. His book learning was acquired in the village school, while not the least important part of his education was obtained



who have not heard of Neil Macleod. But many have read his poems and sung his songs who have not seen his face, and for these we have great pleasure in presenting a very good likeness of him.

The poet was born in Glendale in the Isle of Skye in the spring of 1841, and has thus

in healthy surroundings-herding and fishing, with social intercourse among warmhearted neighbours.

By the age of 25 young Macleod fared South, and entered the commercial firm of his relative, Roderick Macleod of Edinburgh, from which he retired a few months ago. In due time he married and permanently settled in the Metropolis, where in his happy home, enlivened with song and story, the old island life is reproduced in its best and

brightest features.

Neil Macleod is a poet and the son of a poet: his father published a volume of verse one hundred years ago. But though our author composed melodious pieces in early youth he did not rush hurriedly into print. When at length in the early seventies verses from his pen appeared in the Highlander. we believe that his countrymen at once recognised that a voice had spoken which they would gladly hear again. Clarsach an Doire was published in 1883, and from that day to this the fame of its author has steadily increased, so that now most indoes would acquiesce in the verdict that no Gaelic poet since Duncan Ban M'Intyre's day has expressed the best thoughts of the Highland people with such grace and sweetness as Neil Macleod. He has won the distinction, unique in Gaelic secular literature, of having four editions of his works printed in his own lifetime.

As our readers are aware, funds are at present being collected at home and in the Colonies with the view to present the bard with a Testimonial expressing the admiration of the Gaelic-speaking people for his many gifts. It is earnestly to be hoped that the movement will be crowned with success, and that the Testimonial will in a measure be worthy of these poems and songs which in their purity and beauty are but the reflection of the mind of their author.

GAOIR NAM BAN MUILEACH.

LE IAIN MACCORMAIG, GLASCHO.

II.—continued.

Mu mheadhon latha, thàinig iad am follais. Thainig iad an astar urchrach do 'n chaisteal, is dh' fhosgail iad am blàr leis na gunnachan mòra. Phreagair an caisteal aid gu sgairteal, is chuir e fàilte na maidne orra le peilear a chuir slat an t-siùil thoisich aig: té dhiubh dh' ionnsuidh a' chlair uachd-air. Fad uair an uaireadair, bha urchair thall 's a bhos; ach nuair chunnaic muinntir an rìgh cho sgaiteach 's a bha gunnaichean

a' chaisteil, bha iad a' fuireach á astar peileir, is cha deach call a dheanamh air taobh seach taobh. Aig an so shnàgain na soithichean cogaidh gu taobh eile Chaoil Mhuile, is bha sàmhchair ann, an còrr de 'n latha

Nuair thàinig an oidhche, chaidh fear-faire a chur air a h-uile enoc is rudha. Mu bheul an latha, an la-rna-mhàireach, thàinig fear le fios gu'n deach na saighdearan dearza chur air tir 's gu'n robh iad a' siubhal air an socair air Dubhairt. An dràsd 's a rithist bha fios a' tighinn a h-uile ceum a bha iad a' deanamh.

Ghairm Dublairt a chuid earraidean, is chaidh iad ann an comhairle chèile: agus an sin chaidh e air feadh a chuid dhaoine, buidheann an dèidh buidhne; agus thug e oraid chogaidh dhaibh a thug air am fuil a bhi leum nan cuislean gu bhi'n greim anns na Sasunnaich.

Chunnacas an t-arm dearg a' tighinn. Mharcaich fear Dhubhairt thall 's a bhos an measg a chuid airm, 'g am brosnachadh; is las e na h-armuinn a suas le h-eud, mar a lasas teine le oiteig ghaoithe.

Sheas na Sasunnaich agus chunnacas fear tighinn le brataich bhreidgheal. Ràinig e Dubhairt is shin e litir dha. Thionndaidh an teachdaire air a shàil nuair fhuair e fos-freagairt. Thàinig Dubhairt nu choinn-eamh a dhaoine, 's an litir 'na làimh, agus ars esan:—"A chuideachda, tha 'n so litir bhe sheanalair Middleton a th' air ceann nan scsunnach, ag iarraidh oirnn ar n-airm a thoirt suas, agus géilleachduinn. Ach cha gheill Gaidheal do mhac-màthar Shasunnaich am fad 'sa chumas e sgrìath-chogaidh air a làimh chlì agus lann gheur ghlas anns an làimh cheis."

"Ho-ré!" ghlaodh an t-arm bho cheann gu ceann air an fhaiche shlocaich.

"Bithibh leam an diugh mar a bha ur n-athraichean le m'athraichean, is bithidh buaidh leinn mar a bha leothasan."

"A h-uile mac-màthar againn," ghlaodh na daoine.

"Fear eil' air son Eachainn," chluinnteadh aig an dara buidhinn, is "Fear eile 'n diugh air son Lachainn," chluinnteadh aig a' bhuidhinn eile, gus an do chrath an roineach chaoin a ceann anns an lagan iosal, 's a thilg na craobhan an duilleach abuidh bhàrr am meanglain chroma, sgaoilteach

Thàinig na Sasunnaich air an aghaidh a rithist. Sgaoil Middleton a dhaoine gu seòlta; is thilg Dubhairt buidheann an sud 's an so a thoirt na gaoithe as a h-uile seòl a chuireadh an Sasunnach a suas.

"'Illean dubha an Rois is Bhròlais, cuimhnichibh na suinn o'n d'thàinig."

"A mhuinntir an Leithir is Threisnis is Chuinnis, na biodh euchdan ur n-athraichean a' tàir air gnìomh ur làmh an diugh"

"A gharbh bhratach nan sonn calma, eadar Dubhairt is Aros, biodh fuil ur nàmhaid air faobhar ur lann. Tha tùr mòr m' athraichean-sa air chrith an diugh bho'n stéidh gus a' ghrainne mulaich. Cuiribh ur guaillean r'a bhallachan gu daingeann, teann a chum 's gri'n innis e d'ur sliochd 'nu céidh euchdan treuna an latha 'n diugh."

III.

Loise na Sasunnaich am musgan, is shruth fuil nam Muileach gu làr. Le eubh a thug air na cnuic a bhi nuallanach thar seachd monaidhean thug iad leum an coinneamh an nàmh. Loise na Muilich còmhla mar aon duine, is thuit na Sasunnaich 'nan sreathan, mar a thuiteas stadh roinich roimh fhaobhar na speal. Thilg iad an gunnachan bhuapa, is thug iad leum an còmhdhail nan Sasunnach, le'n claidheamhnan rùisgte, mar a bhrùchdas an cuan siar air cladaichean Mhuile le onfhadh garbh nan sìon. Thàinig fear Ard-tunna leis na Rosaich thar àrdan. air cùl nan Sasunnach, agus spùt na musgan frasan de luaithe ghlais nam measg, agus fhuair móran diubh leabaidh leòinte is marbh am measg na luachair 's an fhraoich.

Chumaic an Seanalair Middleton, leis an t-sonnadh a bh' aig na Muilteh am measg nan saighdearan dearga, nach biodh fear de chuid dhaoine air fhàgail beò; is dh' òrduich e air ais iad. Cha b'e sud càs l-u lugha. Bha na Rosaich air an cùl, 's an claidheamhnan 's an tuaghan cogaidh a' dealradh le fuil dheirg ann an grèin bhuidhe an fhoghair, 's na cnuic ag aithris bheòlain na gaoir-'chath 's na slacanaich ghairbh a bh' air na raointean gu h-iosal.

Bha 'n ruaig air na Sasunnaich. Thug iad an aghaidh air a' chladach, agus rinn iad air na bàtaichean a chuir na luingeis chegaidh air tìr gu an tearmunn. Bha na Muilich air an cùi 'gan reubadh; ach rinn gunnachan móra nan long còmhnadh orra nuair fhuair iad dùth gu leòir dò' n chladach, agus fad na farchluais bho chaisteal mòr Dhubhairt, le ghunnachan deas air fhoir-bhalla a dhìobhairt frasan de pheileireau pràis, na'n robh an nàmh far an ruigteadh orra.

(Ri leantuinn.)

STOUT COLIN!

It was "when the days were the days and the lads were the lads" and knives weer 4th only march dyke between the Campbells and the MacMillans from Knapdale to the Mull of Cantire, that a widow and her son lived in a glen, and only a ridge of hills formed the march dyke between the two claus; and if ever they met, the short steel would send some of them travelling on "the road the king of Erin rides on," the road there's no turning back on.

Mary Campbell was the widow's name, and bonnie Loch Craignish side claimed her and her son, Stout Colin, as its bairns.

It was in the spring of last year that I passed where once had stood the widow's cottage, but now a green mound just marks the place, for the widow and her son are not

Summer it was when Stout Colin took his mother's cattle to the hills, for peace had reigned between the two clans on each side of the hills for over a year, but the fire of hate still lay smouldering deep in each clansman's heart. But for the time being Stout Colin had no fear to go to the hills where the grass was sweet. All day he watched the cattle as he lay on his back dreaming the long summer day away, till it was evening when he should bring the cattle home for the milking. The setting sun kissed the tops of the bens as it sank to rest, and Stout Colin drove the cattle slowly home, for these were the days when a man could take his time.

The cattle ambled slowly homewards, and now and again they would stop to eat some green tuft of grass they fancied. At the top of a small grassy ridge something caught Stout Colin's eye,-two brown cows where they should not be. "MacMillan's cattle," said he to himself, as he went over to drive them back over the march. Just as he came up to them a right bonnie lassie jumped up from the heather-the bonniest lassie Stout Colin had ever seen. The sight of her sent the blood to his face, and set his heart beating fast. He stammered something out, but from that day on, the two brown cows fed on the other side of the march with a lad and lass to look after them.

There is no finer place in the world for data and lass to tell each other the old, old story than up among the hills, with no eye to see, and only the space of God's own sky above them and God's garden about them.
Day after day Stout Colin and the lassie
met. But one day the brown rows came
to the hill with a wee bit laddie to herd
them. Stout Colin wondered what had come
over the lassie, for this was the first time
she had ever failed him since they had met.
This day was like the days following, the
brown cows and the wee bit laddie with them.
A friendship soon sprung up between Stout
Colin and the wee herd boy, but never a
word said Stout Colin about the lassie.

One day the wee herd boy came running up to Stout Colin as if he had news. "Colin. Stout Colin," he cried before he came up to him. "There's going to be a wedding in our glen this very night, and I've been asked. Ye will ken the lassie, the one that used to look after these twa coos. She is going to marry 'Big Donald,' her cousin from over Knapdale way." This news fell like a thunder bolt on Stout Colin's ears. but never a muscle did he move, but the ground seemed to be going from under his feet, and a mist seemed to swim before his eves, and a lump came into his throat, which he tried to swallow down. "Are ve no the hero," said he to the wee herd boy, with a laugh. "And ve are going to a wedding; Dhia, ye will be having a right gallant time among the lassies, I'll warrant ye." This was the last evening that Stout Colin ever took the beasts to the hill, for before the mouth of the morning, he was well on his road to Ardfern, where his father's brother was smith, and there he remained. The years passed quickly by on the road of time. One morning he awoke with a longing for home in his heart, for twenty years had come and gone since he turned his face northwards, all on account of a lassie. But this morning the spell of home had fallen on him, for home is aye home to the lonely son of the Gael, be it the laird's "big house" or the thatched cottage beside it; so down the road went Stout Colin with the smell of home in his nostrils. Soon the countryside took its old familiar shape, and the fresh breeze blowing up the Sound played among Stout Colin's fair hair. Across the old beaten track he went till he reached the head of his native glen. Things had not changed much during these twenty years; the cows still fed, chewed their cud, and switched the flies away with their tails. "Dhia!" said Stout Colin, "here is the very place where I met the lassie." Then, all the old

memories came back to him like the bits of an almost forgotten song. But these thoughts and happy dreams of the past were broken into by a tail lad suddenly rising out of the heather. "Your broadsword for a toll," cried he, "for ye have got the wrong tartan about your hips." Stout Colin shot a keen glance at the lad, and the red tartan he wore. "Dhin, are ye at the old ploy again," said he. The sight of the red tartan awoke the old clan hate, and the fire that had been smouldering these twenty years burst into flame, and the lad lay biting the heather with Stout Colin's good broadsword in his chest, while his hot blood dyed the heather.

Stout Colin looked at the now quivering corpse at his feet, then he bent over it. If ken who yer mother was by yer ayes and hair, and I ken who yer father was, and ye had not far to look for him, so just ye rest here, my hero, ye have the right stuff in ye but on the wrang side of the tartan." Stout Colin rose to his feet and then turned on his heel and walked down the glen whistling a bit of a pipe tune.

John M. Campbell, of Saddell.

A' RUITH NAN GRUAGACH..

LE DONNACHADH MACNAOIMHEAN, CILLCHAMAIG, ILE.

Oran ùr abhachdach Gaidhlig, air a chur ri fonn beothail Gaidhlig

Aig Mòd 1910 roinneadh a' cheud duais eadar an t-òran so agus an t-òran "An t-Suiridh Thubaisteach," a chuir sinn an clò air a' mhìos a chaidh seachad.

AIR FONN—
"Hugaibh air Nighean Donn nam Meall-shùill."

SEISD—Stadaidh mi do ruith nan cailein, Cha 'n 'eil stà ann bhi 'gam mealladh, Stadaidh mi do ruith nan cailean

Air oidhche dhomhsa ruith nan gruagach, Gaoth is gaillionn fuar o'n tuath ann, Fhuair mi allaban is cruadal, Mo dhroch ruaigeadh leis na madaibh.

Bha Gilleaspuig féin 's e comhl' rium, Thogadh sinn le chéile o'r n-òige, Bha sinn tric mar sin a còrdadh, 'S daonnan comhla ruith nan cailean.

'N uair a rainig sinn an t àite, 'S an robh Anna agus Màiri, Bha sinn ann an dochas laidir, Gaol 'gar fagail dàn am barail. Ach cha b' fhada mhair an dochas, Thainig madadh mór n'ar comhdhail, Bha droch thuchanaich 'na sgòrnan, Bha e cheart cho mór ri gamhuinn.

'Shùilean anns an dorcha baoisgeadh, Cha bu charaid maith 's an oidhch 'e, O'n bha coltas air bha oillteil, 'S cha b'e caoimhneas a bh' air aire.

N' uair a thainig sinn car teann air, Sheas mo laochan 's chuir e greann air, 'S cha robh trocair anns an am dhuinn, Cha robh ann ach bhi 'n ar n'-amhaich

Thug e leum gu bhi 'n am sgòrnan, Thug mi thairis bàrr mo bhroig' dha, Thug mi buille goirt 's an t-sròn da. Thug e nuallan mòr is sgal as.

Sin 's ann thòisich neart na tuasaid, Sinn ga iomain le deagh chuaille, Rinn am baile uile gluasad, Dhùisg an sluagh a bha 'nan cadal-

Thoisich tunnagan air ràchdail, Theann na mucan féin ri rànaich, Chuala mis fear ag raitinn, Tha na mearlaich mu 'n bhaile.

Cha robh duine, bean no paisde, Nach robh mach a ruith nam meirleach, Cha robh madadh anns an aite, Nach robh dian air sàil nam balach.

Le meud cabhaig agus caoirneig, Sud Gilleaspuig anns an dùnan, Foidhe sìos gu ruig a shùilean. Chaidh mo laochan as an t-sealladh.

Thill mi féin gu grad ga rùrach, Mi ga rannsachadh 's an dùnan, 'S ann bha fallas fliuch air m' aodann, 'S ann le spairn a shlaod mi as e.

N' uair a fhuair e as a chruadal, Thuirt e ruim "Thoir dhomh do chuaille, 'S fagaidh mi na coin gun ghluasad, Cha teid iad do'n ruaig le cabhaig.

Thainig madadh, thainig sgaoth dhiu, Thòisch 'Leaspuig air an smùideadh. Fear diù nach do dh' fhag e crùbach, Chuir e'n t-sùil as leis a chabar.

Theich mi féin le meud na nàire. Chuir mi teine 's smuid fo m' shàiltean, 'N uair a leum mi thar a ghàradh, 'S ann air druim eich bhàin le Calum.

Thug e leum as, mach a bha e, Aig an fhortan tha fios c' aite, Ghreimich mise le greim bais air, Chionn 's nach robh mi dàn 's a' mharcachd.

Thug e aghaidh air an aonach, Thar nan dìgean gearradh shùrdaig, Dol troimh 'n choille, shracadh m' aodach, 'S shabhail m' aodann gun a gearradh Thainig tuanalaich n' am cheann-sa, Thilg mo laochan thar a dhruim mi, 'S ann a dh' fhaodas mi bhi taingeil, Nach deach' mi a cnaimh na h-amhaich.

Dh' eirich mi 's mi suaghadh m' aodainn, 'S mi mar fhear bhiodh air an daoraich, Bheirinn féin mo chuid 'n t-saoghal, Nan robh mise dluth do m' dhachaidh.

'N uair a thog mi ris a bhraigh, 'S mi air bheagan sunnd chum gàire, Thachair rium am fear a dh' fhag mi, Trang a smaladh air na madaidh.

Thuirt e ruim "cho fhad 's is buan mi, Cha teid mise ruith nan gruagach, 'S iomadh allaban a fhuair mi, Thug an uair so 'm bàrr air fad' orr'. Dh' fhag sinn oidhche mhaith le chéile, Thug gach fear a dhachaidh féin air, Sin agadsa crìoch mo sgeula, 'S mar a dh' eirich do na balaich.

LEASAIN GHAIDHLIG.

TEACHD AN EARRAICH.

Air feasgar briagh o chionn ghoirid bha'm Buachaill a muigh a' siubhal nan sliabh 's nan cnoc.

Sin an t-àite anns am bu choir do 'n Bhuachaill a bhi (1) an comhnuidh — ged nach 'eil an cofhrom aige 'nis ach (2) ro thearc. Bha e 'sealltuinn air gach taobh agus a' smuaineachadh air obair naduir mu 'n cuairt.

Chunnaic e an talamh timehioll dubh, salach, le poll agus eabar,—comharradh air na h-uisgeachan troma a dhòirt an Geamhradh a nuas (3) air ar muin.

Ach dh'fhalbh an Geamhradh a nis, tha sinn an dochas nach fhaic sinn air son bliadhn' eile, co dhiu, a neoil dhubha, dhorcha a' cur gruaime air na speuran agus falach air a' ghréin.

Cha robh mòran sneachd againn troimh 'n gheamhradh agus tha dochas againn nach tig e aig àm anns am bi e (4) na's dorra cur suas leis—'s e sin, an uair a bhitheas obair an Earraich air toiseachadh.

Agus a nis o 'n thainig an t-Earrach bithidh sinn a' faicinn atharrachadh gach latha a chuireas aoibhneas air gach neach. Tha 'n latha féin a' fas na 's fhaide, tha 'ghrian a' soillseachadh na 's fhaide agus na 's fhaide gach latha, (5) ionnan 's gu 'm bheil sinn, mar tha, a' faireachadh beagan de bhláths agus de charthanachd an t-samhraidh a' tighinn. Tha 'n talamh fhathast fiuch, salach, ach is gearr gus an dean a' ghrian a thiormachadh agus (6) a' sgreagh-

adh suas. An sin gluaisidh gach sìol a tha shìos anns an talamh agus (7) cuiridh iad an aghaidh air fàs; ann an ùine ghoirid bithidh na machraichean a bha dubh le poll air an comhdach le feur sughmhor, grorm

Bithidh na craobhan mar an ceudna a' togail an cinn ri teachd na greine. Bha iadsan troimh 'n Gheamhradh ruisgte, lom—cha robh (8) meas no duilleach orra agus bha an geugan, caol fada mar (9) ghàdan iaruinn gun dreach, gun sgeimh. Ach a mìs tha (10) gucagan beaga air barr nam mean-ghan agus duilleagan maoth a' bruchladh a mach fo theas na gréine, agus is gearr gu'm bi na craobhan gu leir comhdaichte le culaidhean sgiamhach, agus iad uile aluinn mar (11) nuadh bhean-phosda le truscan a bainnse.

Agus a rithist, nach taitneach an sgeul do na daoine eùslainteach.- 'Teachd an Earraich' ?- Na daoine bochda a bha air an cuibreachadh fad a' cheamhraidh le (12) cnatan agus tinneasan de gach seorsa. Nach ann orra bhitheas an fhadachd gus an tig am blàths a chum 's gu'm faigh iad am mach chum na dùthcha far am bheil (13) "am fàileadh" cho fallain cubhraidh, a chuireas neart agus lùth 'nan cnamhan ? Nach cuala sibh (14) am facal a bha 'gr radh. "Bheir an latha math a mach (15) na criplich "-agus nach fior am facal e? Seadh, ma ta, tha sinn làn aoibhneis a' feitheamh air blàths agus caomhalachd an Earraich agus bheir sin (16) sgrìob lath éiginn a dh' fhaicinn dé tha iad (17) a' cur ris aig taigh an tuathanaich shuas anns a' AM BUACHAILL. ohleann.

(1) Always.

(2) ro: always aspirates the following word, and means 'very,' 'too'; therefore, ro thearc, 'too seldom'

- 'very seldom.'
(3) Lit.: on our top, i.e., on our backs, on us.

(4) Dorra: comparative of 'duilich'; cur suas leis: put up with, more difficult to put up with (because unseasonable).

(5) ionnan: the same, etc.; such that we are, etc.

(6) dry up or parch.

(7) Lit: they will put their faces on growing, i.e., they will begin to grow.

(8) neither fruit nor foliage.

(9) bars of iron.
(10) little knobs: 'buds.'

(11) newly married wife.

- (12) cold, cough (cnatan mór, sometimes used for influenza).
- (13) the fragrance, the air, the ozone.
- (14) the word, the saying, the proverb.

what they are busy at.

(15) The cripples (in health). (16) Sgriob: a route or a turn; latha éiginn, a

certain day, some day.
(17) What they are putting to it, i.e., what they do,

AN SGOIL BHEAG.

Leasan VII.

Có leis an sgian sin a tha 'na laidhe air an làr? Tha mi 'smaointeachadh (smuaineachadh) gur le Iain an sgian. Cha chreid mi gur le Iain an sgian. Mur i sin sgian Iain tha i coltach rithe. Faodaidh i bhi coltach ri sgian Iain, ach buinnidh i do Chalum beag, chunnaic mi 'na laimh i an diugh. So am balach beag leis an leis an sgian. An leat-sa an sgian so, Chaluim? Is leam. Có thug dhuit an sgian? Cheannaich m'athair i dhomh aig an fhaidhir. C' uin a chaill thu i? Bha i agam o chionn leth-uair, rinn mi bàta beag airson mo bhrathar, ach tha toll air mo phòca, agus tha mo sgian caillte. So do sgian duit, agus feuch nach caill thu i a rithist. C'àit' an d'fhuair thu i? Coma leat c'àit' an d' fhuair mi i, tha i agad a nis, agus thoir an aire dhi. (1) Tha mi ann do ('n ad) chomain. C'àit' am bheil am bàta beag a bha thu deanadh? Tha (2) i aig mo bhràthair, tha e nis (3) ag a seòladh air an linne. Gabh ceum sìos thun na linne, agus chì thu cho math 's a sheòlas i.

Eadar-theangachadh.

Whose knife is that (which is) lying on the ground? I think the knife is John's. I do not believe that the knife is John's. If that is not John's knife it is like it. It may be like John's knife, but it belongs to little Malcolm, I saw it in his hand today. This is the little boy whose knife it is. Is this knife yours, Malcolm? Yes. Who gave you the knife? My father bought it for me at the fair. When did you lose it? I had it half-an-hour ago, I made a little boat for my brother, but there is a hole in my pocket, and my knife is lost. Here your knife to you, and see (try) you do not lose it again. Where did you find it? Never mind where I found it, you have it now, and take care of it. I am obliged to you. Where is the little boat you were making? My brother has it, he is now sailing it on the pond. Take a step down to the pond, and you will see how well it sails.

(1) I am in your obligation.

(2) Though bàta is a masculine noun, the pronoun standing for it is in the feminine gender.

(3) Literally, at her sailing.

GLASGOW MOD, 1911. WORDS AND MUSIC FOR COMPETITION 52.

GAOIR NAM BAN MUILEACH.

Key Eb.
} :d' :d' 1 :s :m r .r :- :d .d d :r :m m .m :-) 1 'S goirt leam gaoir nam Ban Muil - each, Iad a caoin-eadh 's a tuir - eadh
} :n
{ :s .s s :l :ta l .l :- :r .r r :m :f m .m :- No's an Fhraing air cheann turais; 'S trom an calldachd thu dh'fhuireach,
:m .m m :f :s r .r :- :d .d d :r :m l :s Gur h -e aobhar ar dunaidh, Gun e leinn, ar ceann - uighe,
Slower, ad. lib. $ \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r} = $
'S òg a choisinn e'n t-urram 's na blàr aibh.

- 2 Cha'n e Ailean, no Eachunn, Leis an eireadh fir Shasuinn, So tha mise ag acain; Ach Iarla nam Bratach, Thogadh sìoda ri crannaibh, Nam pios òir, 's nan còrn daite; Dheanadh stòras a sgapadh, B' iad cinn-fheadhnaidh nan gaisgeach, Sir Iain, 'us Ceannard Chlann-Rànail. Sir Iain, 'us Ceannard Chlann-Rànail.
- 3 'Se chuir m' astar am maillead, Agus m' amharc an doillead, A bhi faicinn do chloinne 'S an luchd foghlum's an oilean, Is iad nan ceatharnaich choille; Iad g' am fògairt gun choire, Mar chaora fhuadain gun aodhair; Mar sgaoth ianlaidh ro fhaoghaid; Nach 'eil fhios co an doire's an tàmh iad.
- 4 A Righ nam prionnsa d' an d' rinneadh Togail suas ann am barrachd, 'S daor a thug sinn ort ceannachd, O'n la thionnsgain a charraid! Fograr aon Mhac-'ic-Ailein As a chòraichean fearainn Agus dùthchas a thighe, Le foimeart 's le ain' deoin 'S gur e turus an Earraich so chraidh mi, S' gur e trus an Earraich so chraidh mi.
- Sgin e tutis an Latarian so Garadh
 O Fheill-Bride so chaidh,
 O Fheill-Bride so chaidh,
 O Fheill-Mhicheil 's o Shamhainn
 Chaidh a slos sliochd ar tighe,
 Thainig dile tha ath-bhuailt,
 'S mise an truaghan boehd mnatha
 A tha faondrach gun fharraid
 A thaobh namhaid no caraid—
 Gun cheann-cinnidh thaobh athair no mathair.
- Guncheann-cinnidh thaobh athair no mathair.

Note.—The above poem which is given in full (18 verses) in Turner's Collection, is by Margaret M'Lean, daughter of Lachlan M'Lean, a native of Mull. The period appears to be shortly after the '45 rebellion. Sir John M'Lean died through illness, and his clan were left defenceless.

Competitors should prepare the first three verses for the Mod Competition. See Syllabus, No. 52, for conditions.

TIMCHIOLL AN TEALLAICH.

A member of An Comuun has written us suggesting that something in the nature of a Gaelic Correspondence Club might be instituted amongst the members of An Comunn Gaidhealach for the purpose of keeping up and improving their knowledge of Gaelic. Our correspondent would be glad to know if, through "An Deo-Gréine," names of Gaelic - speaking members could be given, who would correspond with other members for say three months, after which they might correspond with other members, so as to enable them to obtain different dialects and expression. Where district Gaelic clubs could be formed for conversation, they might be the means of giving an impetus to the Gaelic movement.

We are in full sympathy with our correspondent's suggestions, and will be glad to receive the names of members who would be willing to correspond with each other in Gaelic. The conversational side of our language is not used to the extent it ought to, even amongst our Gaelic societies, and we should like to see a development in this direction also.

The Highlanders in London are making arrangements for a Coronation Gaelic service in London on Sunday, 25th June. It is suggested that the Very Rev. Dr. James Cameron Lees, K.C.V.O., and the Very Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, D.D., should take a leading part in the service, assisted by a Gaelicspeaking minister of the United Free Church and the Free Church. It is also suggested that singers representing the leading Gaelic Choirs in the North be invited to lead the psalmody and sing a special rendering of "God Save the King" which is in course of preparation by the Revd. M. N. Munro, U.F. Minister of Taynuilt, and Convener of the Musical Committee of An Comunn Gaidhealach.

The Scottish Census Paper to be issued for return on 3rd April differs in one respect only from that applicable to England and Wales. It includes a column for Gaelic or Gaelic and English-speaking natives. The Gaelic return was first invited in 1881. In 1901 the number of people in Scotland over three years of age able to speak the language was 230,206. Of these 28,106 spoke Gaelic only. It is hoped that all Gaelicspeaking Highlanders will fill in this interesting column. The return for 1901 shewed that in Glasgow Parliamentary burgh there were 14,436 persons who spoke Gaelic and English, and 55 who spoke Gaelic only.

Mr. Wm. Mackay, Inverness, President of An Comunn Gaidhealach, in proposing the "Immortal Memory of Burns" at the annual dinner of the Elgin Burns Club. referred to the Celtic element in Burns' constitution. His forefathers were Glenbervie men and spoke the Gaelic, and though Burns himself spoke in the Saxon tongue, yet in blood and temperament he was mainly a Celt. He loved to wed his songs to old Gaelic airs. His emotionalism, his sentimentalism, his sensitiveness, and his impulsiveness, were due to the Celtic element in his character. Burns is the bard, not of the Saxon or of the Celt, but of both-having the cool blood of the one and the fiery current of the other mingling in his veins; singing in the Lowland tongue, but at the same time saturated with the sentiment of the Gael.

THE GAELIC SUPPLEMENT TO "LIFE AND Work. - It is regrettable to note that the Committee in charge of this monthly have decided to reduce the Gaelic supplement to a quarterly issue. If the Committee are acting on economic principles, why should the Gaelic supplement suffer? The Rev. W. A. Gillies, Fort-William, brings the matter before the public in a letter to the "Oban Times," and he states that the Gaelic supplement entered 4,600 homes monthly, which means that it was read by five times as many persons. Surely in the face of such a statement, the Committee's action is unjustifiable, and Mr. Gillies' protest should have the support of all interested in the upkeep of our Gaelic literature.

Mr. Donald Currie, B.A., LL.B., 65 Bath St., Glasgow, Convener of Publication Committee of An Comunn, has been appointed Local Secretary for the Glasgow Mod.

-:0:-DONATIONS TO GLASGOW MOD FUND, 1911.

Amount already intimated, £14 4 0 Mrs Kennedy-Fraser. Edinburgh. ... 2 2 0 Do. 4 copies of "Songs of the Hebrides,"

The Highland Club, Glasgow, ...

COMUNN NEWS.

COMUNN GAIDHEALACH CHINNLOCHLUICH-EART.—Dh' fhosgail a' mheur so de 'n Chomunn Ghaidhealach an seisean geamhraidh air an deicheamh latha fichead de cheud mhios a' gheamhraidh le céilidh, agus chaidh oidhche thaitneach a chuir seachad le bhi sinn òrain Ghaidhlig. Air an aon latha thar an fhichead de mhios meadhonach a gheamhraidh chuireadh oidhche chridheil seachad. le oraidean goirid agus òrain le buill a' Chomuinn. Air an ochdamh latha deug de mhios deireannach a' gheamhraidh, bha Deasbud air a ghleidheil :-"Am bu chòir peanas Bàis chur as, no nach bu chòir ?" An déigh guthan-taghaidh a ghabhail, bha coignear air taobh gu'm bu chòir, agus sianar air taobh nach bu chòir. Air an dara latha fichead de'n mhios so, bithidh Deasbud air a ghleidheil, "Co's fhearr co-oibreachaidh, na obair gach neach fa leth ?" Bithidh Lighiche Mac a' Bhreatunnaich à Inbherpheotharain, toirt oraid air an "Eaglais Cheiltich ann an Ros" air an ath mhìos Tha Ceann-Suidhe Urramach a' mheòir so ro

Tha Ceann-Suidhe Urramach a' mheòir so ro eudmhor air taobh na Gaidhlig, agus tha e teagasg na Gaidhlig bho chionn còig geamhraidhean do

oigridh an àite.

KILLIN BRANCH.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of members and friends of this branch was held on the 10th ult. Mr James Campbell, Tullich, vice-president, was in the chair, and the lecturer was Mrs Burnley Campbell, expresident of An Comunn Mrs Burnley Campbell delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture, and captivated the minds and hearts of the audience. A very cordial vote of thanks was awarded her on the motion of the Rev. George W. Mackay, the president of the branch. The next meeting, which is to take the form of a Ceilidh, is to be held on Thursday, 16th March.

THE GLASGOW MOD SYLLABUS. — Intending competitors are informed that the syllabus for the 1911 Mod, to be held in Glasgow on September 27th, 28th and 29th, is now ready, and can be had, post free, on application to the Secretary, T. D. MacDonald, 108 Hope Street, Glasgow.

COMUNN GAIDHRAIACH LOCHABAIR.—In aid of the local Mod fund an interesting Gaelic concert was held last month under the auspices of this Branch, also a Gaelic Ceilichil. It is expected that the local Mod to be held this spring will be on a larger scale than formerly. Well-wishers who would contribute to the prize fund are invited to send their donations to the Branch Treasurer, Mr D. MacLachlan, 76 High Street, Fort-William, Miss Juliet MacDonald, whose efforts in behalf of the Gaelic cause are well known, is doing excellent work for the Lochaber Branch.

CRIANLARICH GAELIC CLASS has between 40 and 50 pupils in attendance. Buaidh leò.

THE DUNDER GAELIC MUSICAL ASSOCIA-

THE NEW BRANCH AT KILLIN, formed on the 18th of January last, has now over 100 members.

* * *

MR F W. WHITEHEAD, so well known in Inverness for his interest and work in Highland music,

ness for his interest and work in riighland music, has been appointed organist to Dowanhill U.F. Church, Glasgow.

MR DONALD CATTANACH, surveyor, Tobermory, has been appointed honorary secretary to the local branch of the Comunn.

MRS GEORGE CHRISTISON, Kelvinside, has been appointed representative of the Glasgow Atholl and Breadalbane Association on the Executive of An Comunn vice Mr P. MacDougall Pullar, who has become a direct member.

THE GAELIC MOYEMENT IN SUTHERLAND.—The Marquis of Stafford, who is chief of the Gaelic Society of Inverness, was unable to preside at the annual dinner, but, in a letter to the secretary, his Lordship, who is going abroad, says he is very much interested in the Gaelic movement in the Highlands, and felt that everything should be done in order to keep up the old Gaelic spirit and folk-lore and singing. His mother, the Duchess of Sutherland, had started a Gaelic Mod in Sutherlandshire, and it had already done much to keep up interest in the literature, language, and traditions of the Highland people.

YOKER GAELIC SERVICES.—The next monthly Gaelic service conducted by the Rev. T. S. Mac-Pherson in Yoker Parish Church, will be held on the 5th inst. The praise will be assisted by the G.G.M.A. Choir, under the conductorship of Mr. W. Armstrong.

COMING EVENTS.

Ceilidh nan Gaidheal: in Masonic Halls, 8 p.m.

March 4—Oraid le Coirneil Mac-Aonghais.

March 11—Oraid: "A Ghàidhlaig anns na h-Eaglaisean Gaidhealach," le Iain Mac-Dhomhnuill.

March 18—" Cleachdaidhean nan Gaidheal," le Domhnuill MacPhàil.

March 25-Oraid : le Eachann MacPhàidean:

Glasson High School Gaelic Class Ceilidh-

In Christian Institute at 7,45 p.m.

March 4-Musical Evening: Glasgow Junior Gaelic Choir.

March 11-Deasbaireachd: "Am bu Choir Feinriaghladh a bhi aig Alba.

Bu Choir-D. MacDhomhnuill.

Cha bu Choir-Aonghas Mac Dhonnachaidh March 18-" Neil Gow," with musical illustrations, by P. MacDougall Pullar.

March 25-" The Romance of Clan Life," by Rev. John Thomson, M.A.

Rute Branch-

March 3-Lecture, "The Gael in his proverbs." by T. D. MacDonald.

Gaelic Society of Perth-

March 4-" Perthshire Men in Gaelic Literature," by Rev. D. Lamont, Blair Atholl.

Glasgow Atholl and Breadalbane Association

March 13-Lecture, "Famous Men of Perth-shire," by A. B. Dewar. In Charing Cross Halls, 8 p.m.

Gaelic Society of Perth-

March 16-A Ceilidh.

Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association-

March o-Annual Grand Gaelic Concert in the City Hall, Jas. Ian MacPherson, of London, in the Chair.

Glasgow Ross & Cromarty Benevolent Assoc .-March 7-Lecture, "Duncan Ban M'Intyre," by Duncan Reid. Illustrative Songs by Mod Gold Medallists.

-:0:-

NOTICE.

All literary contributions, accompanied by the name and address of the writer, should be addressed to Mr. Duncan Reid, Editor An Deo-Greine, Central Chambers, 12 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, and should reach him not later than the 18th of each month.

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R. Morrison, Tenor (Gaelic & English Vocalist), Möd Gold Medalist; Champion Puirt-s-beul, 1999 and 1910; Pupil Northern College of Nusic.—40 Gardner Street, Partick.

Miss Jessie M. MacLennan, Contralto (Gaelic and English Vocalist), Mod Gold Medalist.— 24 Stewartville Street, Partick.

Mod Medalists' Quartette, composed of the above four Mod Medalists Communications should be ad Iressed to D. S. Currie, 16 Clifford Street, Ibrox.

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AN DEO-GRÉINE

Leabhar VI.]

Mìos Deireannach an Earraich, 1911.

Earrann 7.

CLAR-INNSIDH.

		-	-					
Ath-Bheothachadh	na Gaidh	lig,						
An Clachan,	-							
An Comunn Gaidhea	alach and	the	Gael	ic Ca	mpai	ign,		
Sgrìobhadh litrichea	n Gaidhl	lig,						
The Exile's Lament					-			
Our Portrait Galler	y-Lady	Hele	en St	ewart	Mu	rray,		
Gaoir nam Ban Mui	leach					-		
The Mod,								
Leasain Ghaidhlig, -								
Duan do'n Ghaol, -								
Summer School of G	aelic,							
Timchioll an Tealls	ich, -	-				-		
Comunn News,								
Book Review, -								
Highland Village Li	fe before	the	tie.					

ATH-BHEOTHACHADH NA GAIDHLIG.

Air gach taobh tha cùisean a' comharrachadh a mach gu'm bheil a' Ghaidhlig air an là 'n diugh a' faotainn an tuilleadh aire na bha i. Tha dùsgadh am measg nan seana chnàmhan, tha beatha agus beothalachd a gabhail greim orra, agus tha a' Ghaidhlig a togail a cinn agus a' sìneadh a gutha ann an cearnan far an do shaoileadh gu'n d thug i suas an deò. Aig baile 's air duthaich tha coinneimhean Gaidhlig na's lìonmhoire agus na's eudmhoire na bha iad. agus tha cor na Gaidhlig an diugh na 's fallaine na chunnacas bho chionn iomadh bliadhna. Tha an oigridh Ghaidhealach air an teagasg gu spéis a ghabhail do chanain an duthcha, agus tha iad a faotainn chothroman nach robh idir aig an athraichean. Tha e taitneach r'a fhaicinn gu'm bheil na h-oidheirpean a thatar a' cleachdadh a' giùlan toraidh, agus gu'm bheil an sluagh

Gaidhealach a' dùsgadh a suas gus an tuilleadh spéis' a bhí aca airson an cànain. Faodaidh e bhí nach 'eil an toradh a réir na saothrach, ach mur 'eil, thatar cinnteach co dhiù gu'm bheil ath-bheothachadh na Gaidhlig anns na làithean so 'na chomharra diongmhalta nach 'eil saothar an luchd-oibre an diomhain, ach gu'm bheil na Gaidheil a' cur rompa gu'm bi iad dileas d'an cànain agus d'an dùthaich.

Aig an am so tha taghadh luchd-riaghlaidh nan sgoiltean a' dol air aghaidh, agus tha sinn earbsach gu'n cuir ar luchd-dùthcha anns a' Ghaidhealtachd ann an ughdarras na daoine a tha fàbharrach do'n Ghaidhlig, agus do theagasg na Gaidhlig anns na sgoiltean fo an curam. A réir a' chunntais a tha sinn a' faotainn o na teachdairean a chuireadh a mach air feadh na Gaidhealtachd leis a' Chomunn Ghaidhealach as leth teagasg na Gaidhlig, tha e taitneach a chluinntinn gu'm bheil a mhór chuid de 'n t-sluagh deònach gu'm faigh an clann teagasg 'nan cànain fhéin, agus gu'm bheil móran a bha roimh so caoin-shuarach mu'n chùis, a nis gu buileach air taobh na Gaidhlig. Tha e duilich a chreidsinn gu'm bheil Gaidheal idir ann a tha cho neo-mhothachail, no cho caoin-shuarach mu 'chànain 's gu'n deanadh e dearmad air na meadhonan a chleachdadh a chum teagasg diongmhalta a thoirt d'a chloinn. Aig àm an taghaidh so, seasadh gach Gaidheal a mach as leth teagasg na Gaidhlig anns na sgoiltean, agus diùltadh e gu tur a ghuth no a chuideachadh a thoirt do fhear-iarraidh sam bi-uasal no iosal-nach toir gealladh iomlan gu'm faigh a' Ghaidhlig àite cothromach air clàr-teagaise na scoile.

AN CLACHAN.

The Section Exhibition of National History, Art and Industry, in Kelvingrove Park, Slasgow, will be opened by the Duke of Commanght on the third of next month, and there is no doubt that "An Clachan," or The Highland Village, which is now nearing completion, will be one of its most unions and characteristic features.

"Ân Clachan" is situated on the bank of the river Kelvin, or Caol Abhuinn as it was no doubt called in Gaelic times, and it covers over two acres of ground, and has ost nearly £4000, raised by guarantees which vary in amount from a few pounds to £250. It does not represent any geographical point on the map of Scotland, but it bims at being typical and of showing pritotrally, yet truly, many sides of High-

land life as it is lived to-day.

"An Clackan" is intended, first of all, to make the British people realise more oftently that the Scottish Gaels are a small biffigural nation—an integral part of themselves, no doubt, but who possess areal, living, spoken and written language of their own, which is of great antiquity and scientific importance, and who also retain many interesting national distinctions of race, character, and custom.

"An Clachan" makes a strong ples for the preservation of all these things, especially through the means of bilingual education; for our so-called modern civilization has already levelled many racial idiosyncraeies, and crased much native culture, and the world is poorer, sadder, and

less vivid in consequence.

"An Clachan" craves that fair play may be given to the genius of the Highlands, to develope on its own lines in the future, on the land from which it has drawn its inspiration in the past; for music and poetry were as the breath of life to the Celts of long ago, and the beauty and significance of their decorative art—an art which is beginning to be studied and appreciated anew—can be seen on many an old grey stone.

The Highland people have still much poetfeal sentiment and a keen sense of humour; and amusic and singing make the play time of their busy lives. They live by their affections; and in passing, let me say that I do not believe that in any other Fluropean country in the class corresponding to the Highland crofter (or in any class,

for that matter), are the children instilled with such high principles, and brought up with so much refinement and gentle feeling.

If the aspirations for which "An Clachan" stands are to be realised, the struggling population of the Gaidhealtachd must be rendered more independent in their circumstances, and their comfort must be made more secure than it is at present: for the constant recurrence of grinding poverty does not leave much scope for cultivating the beauty of life. Assuredly, one of the means to be employed in attaining this end must be a greater encouragement of home and local industries. The agricultural problem, though even more important, is outside the sphere of "An Clachan," but it can emphasise the necessity for practical training in the best methods of producing and of dealing with dairy products, eggs, honey, cheese, etc., which, with proper knowledge and organisation, could be made as remunerative as they are in the colder climate and poorer soil of Denmark at this moment.

All honour to those who are working to introduce into Scotland the methods of the Co-operative Agricultural Society, which, under Sir Horace Plunkott, have done so much to bring good money to the homes of the Irish peasant. The Agricultural College. is also doing excellent educational work, as far as it is able; but surely a practical working knowledge of such matters, and of some useful handicraft, must be more important for the Highland child, and more likely to make him an independent, happy member of society, than most of the abstract subjects with which his youthful brain is crammed at present, to the almost total exclusion of any systematic training of hand and eve. He is turned out in the end better prepared to enter a learned profession or to sit at a desk, than to live the life for which a kindlier providence had intended

"An Clachan" seeks earnestly to bring before the cosmopolitan public who will visit the exhibition, the claims of the largest existing industry in the Highlands at present—the home-spun tweeds of the north and west, which are such perfect clothing for men and women, and for which the Highlands are so justly famous all over the world, and the sale of which keeps 'the wolf from the door in many a poor crofter's dwelling. Other industries will also be asle, which, though limited in their scope,

might, with earlier hand training and longer teaching, be developed into accessory bread-

winning occupations.

The Skye Ösier Company deserves a very special mention. The generous promoters of this enterprise have started a really indigenous native industry, for osiers belong to the island, and by a careful selection of strains and soil, these are now growing in some places to a great size, and the boys, under a competent teacher, have already attained to a great dexterity. The Tarbert Lace School has also, it is hoped, a long and useful career before it, and the Connel Wood-Carving Class has immense possibilities.

Will not more patriotic Highlanders, with sufficient means, come forward and associate their names with the founding and endowing, in populous centres, of new schools of handicrafts? Few philanthropic enterprises could be more beneficial to their race!

Cannot more works on a larger scale be planted, where the people abound, so as to give labour and wages without obliging all the young men and women to go South to "earn"; as one hopes, the Skye diatomite and marble quarries, and the Raasay iron works may do in the future. But the Scottish public must also give the preference to native goods; and as a last word, let me add a reminder, that if the large slate quarries of Easdale and Ballachulish are to be kept going, where hundreds of Highland workmen have been employed at the trade for generations, the Scottish builders of Scottish houses must be sure they use Scottish slates.

"An Clachan" consists, in the first place, of a group of thatched cottages, varying from the old-fashioned kind still so often seen in the Hebrides, with a peat fire buring in the middle of the earth floor, to the more up-to-date and comfortable, but less picturesque, modern crofter's abode

The "big house" adjoining, with its Celtic decorations, is not the laint's dwelling, but instead, it is a hall seated to hold 300 people, where Gaelic and Scottish entertainments of all kinds will take place nightly—a model of what ought to find a place in every ideal Clachan where the dulness of the winter evenings could be relieved by innocent social amusement and intercourse.

"An Tigh-Osda," or Village Inn, is also an important and picturesque building, where the best of Highland fare will be obtained, daintily served by Gaelic-speaking maidens in home-spun and tartan. "Uisge-beatha" is, however, not on the menu! but the old method of making it without the knowledge of the gauger can be seen in a corner of the grounds.

Further on stands the Village Store, where Home Industries of every description can be bought. There will be an immense assortment of tweeds from many parts of the Mainland and Islands, rugs, plaids, stockings, yarn, basket work, carved wood, etc., and the women sellers will be attired in the picturesque dress which was worn by Highland ladies till about 200 years ago, called the Earasaid. This was a square of tartan cloth worn over the shoulders, and fastened in front with a brooch. These dresses are presented by the Marchioness of Bute.

The little thatched houses will be perfect hives of industry. There will be a blacksmith at work; a joiner, who also carves lovely Celtic things; basket makers from the newly-established Skye Osier Company; a Post Office, where not only post cards and stamps can be bought, but Gaelic books of all kinds; a handloom will be at work, and the whole process of calanas-washing the raw wool, carding, spinning, dyeing, and waulking-will be shewn; a girl from Rossshire will be making rugs on a frame with pretty Celtic designs; lace - making from Argyll and Inverness; and cutting of marble from the new Skye marble quarries. Bagpipemaking can be seen in all its details. An old Cailleach, with far-seeing powers, will supply plenty of amusement to the lads and lassies who visit her in her "bothan beag." The village piper will be in constant attendance, and the children will get a ride by turn on a Highland pony. A St. Kilda sheep and a wild cat will be on view.

A Gaelic Class will be held, supplemented by the unique opportunities of colloquial Gaelic talk all around.

"An Clachan" will also try to deal educationally with some aspects of Highland village life, and a model Crofter's dairy will be installed in one of the cottages. Breeds of the best Crofters' fowls will be seen, and lectures given on Highland poultrykeeping and other kindred subjects; and the methods of the Scottish Co-operative Agricultural Society will be explained and illustrated. All the employees in "The Clachan" will be Gaelic-speaking Highlanders.

The surplus profits of "An Clachan" will be divided between An Comunn Gaidhealach and the Co-operative Council of Highland Home Industries.

Admission—6d; Clachan Season Tickets, 4/, which can be obtained from the Organising Secretary, Mrs. Cairns Maclachlan, 32 Montgomerie Street, Glasgow.

> Margaret Burnley-Campbell, Convener of Executive Council, "An Clachan."

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH AND THE GAELIC CAMPAIGN.

The Propaganda work of An Comunn Gaidhealach, with the object of influencing the School Board elections over the Gaelicspeaking area in favour of giving Gaelic a place in the education of the children, is proceeding pance, and is having good results.

It is becoming quite evident that the general attitude hitherto adopted by School Boards has been the result, not so much of antagonism as of indifference to the native language. There are, undoubtedly, a few Boards who are opposed to the movement, and there are a few more, some of whose members only, are in active opposition. These members are comparative strangers to the districts in which they reside, strangers to the people and to their aspirations, and have but little knowledge of or sympathy with the requirements of the people.

The indifference is being slowly but surely swept away. The School Boards and the people in districts hitherto unmoved are becoming interested; and interest is the first step towards active work.

The first move in the present campaign was made in Wester Ross, where Mr. Murdo MacKenzie, J.P., Forres, a fluent speaker in Gaelic and English, addressed large and enthusiastic meetings at Opinan, Poolewe, Mellon, Balnaluib, Ullapool, Achtercairn, Achiltibuie, Coigach, Kintail, Lochalsh, and Lochcarron. The meetings were all unanimous in favour of the teaching of Gaelic in the schools. Mr. MacKenzie was assisted at the majority of his meetings by Mr. Wm. Cameron, Poolewe. Meantime, much spade-work is being done in the islands. Members of the School Boards of both North and South Uist have announced their unanimous intention of doing all that is possible to have Gaelic - speaking teachers, and to have Gaelic taught in the schools.

The members of the School Board of Dunvegan have replied to the same effect. Major E. D. C. Cameron, who is now resident in Cuidreach, in the Parish of Snizort, is doing yeoman service in the west and north of Skye, over the parishes of Dunvegan, Bracadale, Snizort, and Kilmuir. He is himself standing as a pro-Gaelic candidate in Snizort. Other pro-Gaelic candidates in the same parish are Mr. MacDonald, Skaabost, and the Rev. Mr. Stewart, both of whom have come forward as the result of Major Cameron's enthusiastic labours, and arrangements are being made for other candidates to take the field.

On Friday, 17th March, Mr. T. D. MacDonald, the General Secretary of An Comunn, addressed a meeting at Broadford. at which the Rev. D. Lamont and the Rev. M. MacLeod were adopted as pro-Gaelic candidates, and a Branch of the Comunn was established. The following were appointed office-bearers and committee: President, the Rev. M. MacLeod, U.F. Manse; Vice-Presidents, the Rev. D. Lamont, the Manse, and Dr. MacLeod, Broadford; Secretary, Mr. D. MacLeod, the Schoolhouse, Breackish; Treasurer, Miss Cameron; Members of Committee, Mr. J. MacPherson, the Schoolhouse, Broadford; Mr. J. MacLeod, mason; Mr. J. MacLeod, Inspector of Poor; Mr. Alex. MacLean, Miss Campbell, Miss Turnbull, and Mr. Roderick MacDonald. On Saturday. 18th March, Mr. MacDonald addressed a meeting in Kyleakin, and established another Branch. Mr. John Anderson, Missionary, was appointed President; Messrs. J. Mac-Kinnon and D. MacRae, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Drummond Fish, Secretary: Miss Mac-Innes, the Hotel, Treasurer; and a Committee as follows: Messrs. Donald Robertson, Lachlan Gillies, Norman MacPherson, Alexander Munro, John MacInnes, Hector Grant, Christopher Finlayson, and Peter MacPherson. Mr. Anderson, President, was adopted as a pro-Gaelic candidate for the Strath School Board, Rev. Neil Ross, Kirkcaldy, will presently address meetings in the rest of the parish of Strath, and in the parishes of Portree and Sleat. The Rev. Coll A. MacDonald has just concluded a series of meetings all over Mull and in Iona, an account of which will appear in our next issue, as will also an account of the meetings addressed by the Rev. Wm. MacPhail in Lochaber, Arisaig, Mallaig, Invergarry, Fort-Augustus, Invermoriston, Glen Urquhart, etc.

SGRIOBHADH LITRICHEAN GAIDHLIG.

Air iarrtus cuid d'ar luchd-leughaidh tha sinn a' toirt eisimpleir no dha mar thoisichear agus mar chrìochnaichear litrichean Gaidhlig, agus tha dòchas againn gu'm bi so a chum feum na muinntir leis am math a bhi comh-sgrìobhadh anns an t-seann chanain.

Tha sinn anns a' bheachd gu 'm bheil litrichean Gaidhlig eadar càirdean a' dol an ana-cleachdadh. Is cuimhne leinn nuair a bha an deagh chleachdadh so na bu chumanta na tha e a nis, agus bu mhath leinn gu'm biodh e air ath-nuadhachadh. Ic ainneamh a chithear litir Ghaidhlig eadhou as a' Ghaidhealtachd—agus is mòr am beud

Athair Ghràdhaich

Athair Ghaolaich

e. Ma tha Gaidheil comasach air còmhradh a chumail suas anns a' Ghaidhlig, c' arson nach biodh iad cho comasach am beachdan a chur ann an sgrìobhadh? Bu chòir do'n chuspair so an tuilleadh aire fhaotainn o luchd-teagaisg anns na sgoiltean Gaidhealach a chum 's gu'm biodh an oigridh comasach air litrichean a sgrìobhadh 'n an canain fhèin. An dràsd agus a rithist tha sinn a' faotainn litrichean Gaidhlig o chuid de bhuill a' Chomuinn Ghaidhealaich, agus tha 'na thoil-inntinn duinn a bhi faotainn nan litrichean sin agus 'g am freagairt anns a' shanain cheudna.

Do Pharantan.

Toisich ·

To PARENTS. English Equivalents.

Dear Father

	A Mhathar Ghaolach		Dear Mother
Criochnaich :	Is mise Ur Mac Gràdhach,		I am your Loving Son
	Is mise, le mór ghràdh, Ur Mac,		I am, with much love, your Son
	Is mise Ur Nighean Ghràdhach,		I am your Loving Daughter
Вн	PHARANTAN.		FROM PARENTS.
Toisich:	A Nighean Ghràdhach,		Dear Son
	A Nighean mo Ghaoil, \(\)		Dear Daughter
Criochnaich	: Is mise d' Athair Gradhach, Is mise, le mór ghràdh, d' Athair, Is mise do Mhathair Ghràdhach,		I am your Loving Mother
	Iain Ghràdhaich, A Ghraidh Iain, n A Mhàiri Ghràdhach, Ghaolach, no,		
Eas	DAR BRAITHREAN 'US PEATHRAICHEAN	٧.	Between Brothers and Sisters.
EA	DAR FIR-PHÒSDA AGUS MNATHAN-PÒSI	DA.	Between Husbands and Wives.
LE	ANNANACHD.		Courtship.
ag atharra	Crìochnaich mar le Pàrantan, chadh nan ainmean mar fhreagaras.	Ве	gin and end as with Parents, changing the title names to suit.
Eadar	CAIRDEAN 'US LUCHD-DAIMH.		Between Friends and Relatives.
Toisich:	A Charaid, A Bhana-Charaid, A Charaid Iomhuinn, *Fhir mo Chridhe, *Fhir mo Rùin, *A Bhean mo Chridhe, *May be used in addressin,		Dear Friend
Cwinahaaiah		3 III o III a ca	(I am your faithful Friend
Criochnaten	: Is mise do Charaid Dìleas,		{ I am your faithful Friend I am yours Faithfully
			(I am ever your Friend
	Is mise daonnan do Charaid,		I am ever yours ; or yours always

	Is mise, le mor spéis,					I am yours most Respectfully
	Is mise, le mór mheas			I		with much esteem, or regard
	Is mise, le spéis, \					I am yours Respectfully
	Is mise, le meas, \			•••		
	Is mise, le dilsead,					I am yours Faithfully
	Is mise, le gach deagh dhù	ırachd,				I am, with every good wish
						I am yours affectionately
	Is mise, le beannachdan,					I am, with Compliments
	Thoir mo Bheannachd do,					Give my Compliments to
Cuisean M	ARSANTACHD, NO CUISEAN	GNOTI	IUICH.		Соммен	CIAL OR BUSINESS AFFAIRS.
Toisich:	Uasail,					
	A Dhuin'-uasail,					Sir, or Dear Sir
	Fhir uasail,					
	A Bhan-uasal,					Madam, or Dear Madam
	A Dhaoin'-uaisle					Gentlemen, or Dear Sirs
0.1.1.1.1	Uaislean,				-	717 Yr Y2 (4.1)
Criochnaich :	Is mi, no, Is sinn, le spéis	,		• • • •	1 am, o	r We are, Yours Respectfully
UAI	SLEAN 'US ARD-UAISLEAN.				0	ENTRY AND NOBILITY.
Toisich:	Uasail Urramaich,					Sir
	Fhir-Uasail Urramaich,					
	Do 'n Urramach,					To The Honorable
	Do'n Ro Urramach,					To The Right Honorable To The Most Noble
Crìochnaich:	Is mise, le mor Urram,			1	I	am yours very Respectfully
	Is mise Ur Seirbhiseach					I am your Faithful Servant
	Is mise Ur Seirbhiseach	umhal,				am your Obedient Servant
Toisich:	Do 'n Ridire,			*,* *		ressing a Knight or Baronet
	An t Urramach,					Addressing a Clergyman
Crìochnaich:	Mar le na h-Uaislean.					

THE EXILE'S LAMENT.

The birds may sing, the summer bloom, And deck the fragrant braes, The straths may wear their freshest green, The hills in purple blaze, The sea may romp in sunny glee, And crown her waves with foam; But though my wistful heart may yearn,

They canna win me home.

The lark may pour his choicest lays
Into the azure sky,
The wind may breathe his tend'rest note,
And wake the woodland's sigh,
The Ness may croon among her stones
The old, old songs of yore;
But other ears than mine must list,
For I return no more.

The sun may climb the cloudless sky,
And burnish on the sea,
The moon may flood the silent glade,
And gild the forest tree,

The shadow things in sheltered nooks May pass in mazy twine, And mortal eyes may watch their dance, But never more can mine.

The dreams I loved, with outstretched arms, Are calling wild on me, And once again the fairy sheen

Of vanished hopes I see,
Once more the radiant way I view
O'erhung with petals red;
But, ah, I tread that path no more,
For all those dreams are dead

For all those dreams are dead.

The moss creeps up the Fairies' Hill, And sweet the heath-bell blooms, But dragging feet go painful there Among the silent tombs,

And humble heads once more are bowed Before Death's stern decree; Ah, will a tear there ever fall—

Ah, will a tear there ever is A head be bowed for me?

KENNETH A. MACRAE.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

THE LADY HELEN STEWART MURRAY.

Our portrait gallery of this month contains the likeness of Lady Helen Stewart same trusty Highland nurse—Grace MacAra—who had charge of her brother, the Marquis of Tullibardine. One of a Gaelie-speaking family, she is a devoted student of the language, and spoke it from early infancy. Although other educational requirements demanded much of



THE LADY HELEN STEWART MURRAY.

Murray, which will be welcomed with delight throughout Scotland and wherever her influence has extended. Lady Helen is the second daughter of the Duke of Atholl, and was born at Blair Castle. Her early days were tended by the her time, yet she did not allow her study of Gaelic to be completely overshadowed by these, and when more time and leisure were at her command, she pursued the study of the old tongue with laudable devotion and perseverance. Lady Helen conspicuously upholds the reputation of the Atholl family in promoting the Gaelic as a living language, and in creating an interest in its cultivation and study throughout the Highlands. She has been a member of An Comunn Gaidhealach for some years, and has taken an active share in its work and progress. She is representative member on the Executive for Comunn Gaidhealach Adhail, and the formation and success of the branches in Perthshire are, in a large measure, due to her influence. She has always lived at home, and with the exception of accompanying her parents; from time to time, to London, and some visits to the continent for her mother's health, the greater part of Lady Helen's life has been spent at Blair Atholl. There, she knows all around her, and takes a deep interest in their welfare. Her greatest pleasure, even from childhood, has been to help others in every possible way. Quietly and diligently she assisted her mother, the late Duchess of Atholl, in all her efforts in behalf of schools and other beneficial institutions in Atholl, and since Her Grace's lamented death in 1902, has taken charge of these, and she devotedly assists her father in every way.

Lady Helen is beloved in the whole district, and highly respected by all who know her.

Tha sinn a' guidhe saoghal fada, sona do'n bhan-uasail ghrinn, gu bhi 'cur air aghaidh agus a' cumail suas aobhar na Gaidhlig 's na Gaidhealtachd, agus gach deagh obair eile à thig g'a laimh.

GAOIR NAM BAN MUILEACH. LE IAIN MACCORMAIG, GLASCHO.

Chaidh an latha le Dubhairt bho thoiseach gu deireadh a' chath. Bha na Sasunnaich 'nan sìneadh air an raon 'nan còtaichean dearga, mar an duilleach abuidh a bha gaoth an fhoghair a' crathadh bhàrr nan craobh mu'n cuairt. Fhuair na bha marbh dhiubh leabaidh thàimh le h-urram 's le cneasdachd ann an cladhan daibh féin. Fhuair na bha leòinte an eiridinn le blàths is le gràdh 's le coibhneas is le tlus, cho math 's a b' urrainn sgil nam ban-Muileach a thoirt daibh anns an àm. Agus ged a lean cuid diubh an càirdean do'n ùir, thàinig móran diubh troimhe le sàr chùram is deagh eiridinn nam ban a thàinig iad a dh' fhagail 'nam banntraichean an latha

chuir iad an cas air tìr air creagan Mhuile.

Nuair thug na soithichean cogaidh an t-arm air bòrd, thug iad orra taobh thall Chaoil Mhuile, agus dh'aceraich iad latha no dhà gu sàbhailte taobh na Morairne. An sin, leis a 'ghaoith bhi leantainn bho 'n àirde deas, sheòl iad mu thuath le feàthachan aotrom, bòidheadh

Chum Dubhairt a chuid dhaoine mu 'n cuairt air greis, gun fhios ciod è dh' fhaodah àire ghabhail. A latha 's a dh' oidhche bhr. 'n ùine 'ga cosg ann an làn aighear 's an greadhnachas,' s na Muilich an dèidh blas fola nan Sasumach fhaotainn cheana, mur gu'm biodh a' blaiseagan am beul air son cuillidh dhith. Bha Dubhairt féin gu sùrd-ail, sunndach, aoibhneach, 's a' brosnachadh gact, fear 's gach bean a chruinneachadh 'san oidhche gu dannsadh agus subhachas.

"A Shir Lachainn; a Shir Lachainn thoiribh an aire do'n ghràine; faodaidh an àtha dol r'a theine fathast," arsa sean Chatriona, a thug tri ginealaichean ag altrum ann an

teaghlach Dhubhairt.

"Ciod tha'n so, a Chatriòna? Ciod tha'n so? Ciod e an fhàistneachd a tha thu a' deanamh a nis?" arsa Dubhairt 's e cur Catriona mu'n cuairt am measg na feadhnach a bha gu nileanta dannsadh.

"A Shir Lachainn; chuala mi trì tonnan mòrn na h-Eireann a' bualadh trom shìos fo 'n chaisteal, is tha mi fo chùram bhuaithe sin. Thug mi 'n aire, rùin, nach do rinn thu cleachdadh t' athraichean latha chain anns an do bhuadhaich do dhaoine. Cha do rinn thu mar a b' àbhaist daibhsan a dhean-amh: dol le d' dhaoine trì uairean leis a' ghrèin mu' n cuairt an t-sithèin ghuirm ud thall. Is creid mise gn'm bi doilgheas an cois ar dearmaid."

Mu'n gann a bha Catrìona deas de'n fhàistneachd, thàinig fear-faire stigh le

naidheachd.

Ars' esan: "Tha tuireadh muladach 'sa mhonadh ud shuas, is cha'n urrainn sian a thuigsinn ciod è th' ann."

Chaidh stad air an dannsadh 's chaidh an sluagh uile mach a dh' éisdeachd. Chualas an tuireadh brònach gu h-àrd 'sa bheinn, is ghlac fiamh saobh-chreideach mòran de na bha'n làthair.

"Cha'n'eil ann ach tuireadh na caillichoidhche," arsa Dubhairt féin. "Suas i, fheara Air aghaidh an dannsadh."

Ach dh'éisd na fir 's na mnathan le tosd. Sheas fear de na bha'n làthair air leth is dh'éisd e. B'e Seumas Bàn e. Dh'éisd Seumas gu mionaideach. An sin thog e cheann is dh'éigh e: "Có dh'aithnicheadh guth Eilidh mur an aithnichinn-sa e ! Eilidh; Eilidh, ciod è tha cèarr? Eilidh Eilidh, ciod è thug an so thu? Ach cha'n ann gun reuson. Mach sibh, fheara! Mach sibh!"

Leis an so, leum Seumas air falbh, is rinn e air an impeachd bho'n robh an fhuaim bhrònach a' tighinn. Lean fichead òganach air a shàil e. Ruith Seumas ma neach air bhoil, is ràinig a chompanaich an làrach dlùth dha, is esan crom thar neach na shìneadh 'san fhraoch 'se tuireadh gu goirt. 'S e Eilidh a bh' ann. Chaidh a togail eadar làmhan do'n chaisteal 's i ann neul. Nuair dh' fhuasgladh a h-aodach a phlodadh uisge fuar oirre, fhuaras 'na broilleach litr air a treòrachadh gu Dubhairt. Leugh Dubhairt an litir, is chrom e cheann le osan trom.

An ceann greis, ars esan, "A chuideachd mo ghaoil, tha crìoch air teachlach Dhubhairt an nochd. Tha na Sasunnaich air dol air tìr ann an I, is anns an Ros, agus a' reubadh anns gach àite. Tha ur mnathan neo-chiontach 's ur cuid cloinne 'gam beulanachadh aig saighdearan Middleton. Cha seachainn iad eadhon an spréidh bhalbh féin, ach, mar tha litir a' phears-eaglais ann an se ag ràdh, tha iad a' gearradh casan a' chruidh aig na speirean, 's 'gam fàgail ann am pian. A nis, a chàirdean, cha bhi aig neach gu bràth ri ràdh gu'n do ghleidh Dubhairt a chaisteal le fuil bhan is cloinne. Am fad 's a dheanadh faobhar a' chlaidheimh mo dhìon, bha mi riamh air neo-arthaing mo nàmh. Ach nuair thig na Sasunnaich air mo chùl ann an dòigh cho truaillidh neo-fhearail 's a bhi dìoladh an calldachd air mnathan is air clann is air sreud mo dhaoine, bheir mi suas gu toileach mo chuid de 'n t-saoghal air son fois daibh-san. An nochd féin bheir mi sparan m' ath raichean fo m' cheann, agus cha nàire leam féin no le m'shliochd gu bràth an dòigh 'san do rinn mi e. Cha do ghabh mi riamh sgàth roimh fhaobhar a' chlaidheimh; ach géillidh mi uair 'sam bith do ghuth goirt nam ban a' fulang air mo thàilleamh. Théid sinn a nis air fad gu ar dachaidhean. Cha tog sibh arm gu bràth tuillidh fo bhrataich Dhubhairt nam buadh; is oidhche eile gu sìorruidh cha chuir mo shliochd-sa seachad 'san àrdraich so. Slàn leibh a nis, 's mo bheannachd oirbh gu bràth, gu bràth. A mhuinntir mo ghaoil, slàn leibh!"

Bhe 'n oidhche sin cha do sheas Mac 'Illeathain ann an Dubhairt. Thug Sir Lachuinn dìdean Chearnaburg air—Cearnaburg làidir, creagach—gus an d'fhuair e cothrom air teicheadh do'n Fhraing.

Shàbhail Eilidh muinntir an Rois agus I le a beatha. Dh'fhàg i 'n saoghal so mu 'n d'fhàg Sir Lachainn Dubhairt.

Scaoil na Muilich le cridheachan goirt: is nuair ràinig iad an t-àrdan air an cailleadh iad sealladh de Dhubhairt nam mùr, thionndaidh iad mu'n cuairt a shealltainn air son na h-uair mu dheireadh air an toit ag éirigh gu bòidheach bho theintean Chloinn 'Illeathain ann an caisteal Dhubhairt Chrom iad an cinn is thuit an deòir throma am mease an drinchd a bha mar bhoinneachan meala a' gliostradh ann an gréin na maidne, air an fhraoch bhadanach dhearg. Ghuil na h-àrmuinn, is dh'fhàg iad soraidh aig Dubhairt gu bràth. Dubhairt, anns am faicteadh a' chailleach-oidhche 's an ialtag an àite sìol nan sonn treun; duineil. oleusda.

Cha b'ioghnadh "Gaoir nam ban Muileach" a bhí air a chluinntinn.

THE MOD.

Although members of the Glascow local committee have been later than is usual in getting to work, they have quite made up their minds that the Mod is not going to suffer from the delay. The committee is a strong and representative one, and the arrangements for the Mod are now as far forward as they can be at this early stage. The Kent and Berkeley Halls have been engaged for each of the three days of the Mod. The Berkelev Hall has been reserved for the Juvenile Concert on Wednesday, the 27th September, and the Grand Hall for the Opening Ceremony on Thursday, the 28th, and for the choral competitions on the afternoon and Grand Concert on the evening of Friday the 29th. The arrangements for Thursday evening will not be fixed until the Mod and Music Committee have dealt with a recommendation for that evening by the local committee. Deputations from the local committee have waited upon various Highland Societies in order to enlist their support, and have been very cordially received. An appeal for contributions to the Mod Fund will shortly be issued, and as the amount required for prizes this year is likely to be greater than it has ever been, the committee hope that there will be a generous response to the appeal, from individuals as well as from Branches and Highland Societies, and that all the members of the Comunn will do their utmost to make the twentieth Mod a conspicuous success. All contributions should be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. Robert Macfarlane, C.A., 108 Hope Street, Glasgow.

-:0:-LEASAIN GHAIDHLIG.

TAIGH-A'-GHLINNE.

Mar a gheall mi dhuibh air a' mhios a chaidh seachad thug mi sgrìob latha briagha o chionn ghoirid a mach gu Taigh-a'-Ghlinne far am bheil Calum Mór-an tuathanacha' cabhail comhnuidh. Bha Calum fhéin 'na shuidhe aig an dorus nuair a rainig mi, agus coltas air a' bhi a' leigeil analach.

"Maduinn mhath dhuit, A Chaluim," arsa mise. "Maduinn mhath dhuit-sa," fhreagair e, "agus failte romhad, 's fhada o nach fhaca

mi thu."

(1) "Tha cùl gaoithe 's aghaidh gréine agad an so," arsa mise. "O tha!" ars' esan, ach cha (2) mhair e fada, tha moran agam ri dheanamh, agus cha'n urrainn mi fuireach.

"Seadh," arsa mise (3) "'de tha sibh a' cur ris an drasda?" "'S iomadh rud sin. Nach tig thu cuairt leam troimh 'n ghleann, agus chi thu air do shon fhéin?'

Dh' fhalbh sinn le chéile agus cha b'fhada gus am faca mi gille òg tapaidh a' tighinn 'na dheann le paidhir each; ann am beagan mhionaidean (4) chuir e fodha iad agus bhuail e air iomair mór, glas a threabhadh.

(5) "Tha d' obair-latha air a' cur a mach dhuit-sa co dhiù," arsa mise rium fhéin. (6) Ghabh sinn romhainn. Bha gach duine

mu'n cuairt agus 'obair fhéin air cur a mach dha.

Bha feadhainn a' treabhadh, feadhainn a' cur sìl, feadhainn (7) a' cliathadh, agus feadhainn a' cur a' bhuntata.

Chunnaic sinn an ciobair a' falbh gu ciùin seolta, faicilleach am measg nan caorach 's nan uan òga a bha 'nis a' fas na bu lìonmhoire a h-uile latha.

"Tha gach nì an so," arsa mise, "cho trang ris an t-seangan."

- (I) You have back of wind and face of sun hereshelter from wind and plenty heat.
- (2) Mhair : past tense of mair-remain, or last.
- (3) What are you putting to it?—what's doing?
 (4) He put them under—he yoked them. (5) Your day's work is put out for you-cut out for
- you.

 (6) Lit.: we took before us-we kept on.
- (7) Cliath: a harrow, therefore-harrowing.

"O tha! fhreagair Calum (8) "cha'n fhuirich sruth ri bàta 's cha'n thuirich latha ri rìgh; tha an t-Earrach air teachd agus feumar cabhag a dheanamh."

"Is glòrmhor an t-àm de 'n bhliadhn' an

t-Earrach," arsa mise.

"Seadh, gun amharus," fhreagair esan, "nack éisd thu ri ceilearadh nan eun anns na craobhan ud shuas? Tha'n ceol gach maduinn a' cumail 'n am chuimhne gu'm bu cheart dhomhsa cuideachd cliù a thabhairt, mar a tha iadsan a' deanamh, do'n Tì a tha 'gam chumail beò."

"Tha sin ceart," arsa mise. 'S iomadh leasan a dh'ionnsuicheadh duine glic bho na seallaidhean bòidheach a tha mu'n cuairt dha air gach taobh anns an dùthaich.

Bha sinn a nis a dlùthachadh air an taigh an déigh ar cuairt a' chrìochnachadh

'Nuair a rainig sinn, thainig caileag laghach a mach as a' bhàthaich le cuman bainne aice 'na laimh.

"A Mhàiri," arsa Calum, "nach tabhair thu deoch do'n choigreach? Cha'n 'eil fhios nach 'eil am pathadh mór air."

"'S mise ni sin," arsa Màiri, 's i a' ruith a steach do'n taigh. Thainig i 'mach ann an tiota le gloinne 'na laimh agus fhuair misc deoch bhainne cho milis blasda, 's a fhuair mi riamh.

(9) "Gu'n robh math agad a chaileag," arsa mise, "bha am bainne ciatach." (10) "'S i do bheatha 'dhuine uasail," fhreagair i gu ciùin modhail, agus dh' fhalbh i air ais

do 'n taigh.

Bha 'nis an latha 'dol seachad agus bha an t-àm a' tarruing fagus dhomh m' (11) aghaidh a chur air an dachaidh, agus mar sin thubhairt mi ri Calum.

"Cha 'n 'eil mi sgìth de 'n chuideachd, A Chaluim, (12) ach 's fheudar dhomh 'bhi

'falbh.'

"'De do chabhag?" ars' esan, "nach fuirich thu gus am màireach agus gabhaidh sinn cuairt mhath eile a mach ris a' mhonadh?"

"O, feumaidh mi 'bhi aig m' obair anns a' mhaduinn," arsa mi e, "ach a cheud latha saorsa 'bhitheas agam thig mi g' ur n-amharc do 'n ghleann."

(8) A st eam won't wait a bou, nor day wait a king -c p., time and tide wait for no mon.

(9) Lit.: may there be 'good' at you, lassie !-- one of the many ways in Gaelic for expressing "Thank you."

(10) Lit. : it is your life-you are welcome.

(11) Lit. : my face to put on the home - to turn homewards.

(12) Lit. : but it is imperative to me-I must.

"Agus bithidh failte romhad, a dhuine choir," fhreagair e, (13) Cha'n ann a h-uile latha bhitheas Mòd aig Mac-an-Toisich,'; cha'n ann a h-uile latha a thig duine-uasal a shealltuinn air Calum Tuathanach."

(14) "Coma leat de 'n uaisleachd, an drasda," arsa mise, 's mi ri falbh.

"Latha math leat a Chaluim!"

"Latha math leat gu dearbh," ars, esan, "agus gu (15) 'n éireadh gu math leat"; agus mar sin dhealaich mi fhéin agus Calum.

AM BUACHAILL.

- (13) 'Tis not every day that MacIntosh has a feast. (14) Never mind that (an uaisleachd—gentility) just
- now.

 (15) From verb eirich—to rise; eirigheadh—eireadh.

 Hence: Lit. may it rise well with you—may it
 happen well with you—good luck to you.

DUAN DO'N GHAOL. Le Donnachadh MacNaomhain, Cilichamaig, lie.

Choisinn an Duan so a' cheud duais aig Mod, 1910.

Air feasgar boidheach samhraidh ciùin,
An ceò air lubadh thar nam beann,
Air dhomh bhi 'g imeachd troimh an raon,
Is mí fo iomagun faoin 's an àm;
Ar leam gu'n cual' mi guth cho caomh,
Mar inneal ciùil bu lughmbor fonn,
'Sann thubhairt e rium—" 'Se m' ainms' an Gaol,"
'As m'eugmhais cha bhiodh saoghal ann.

Gur tric a lìon mi thu le gràdh, Le aoibh. le gairdeachas is ceol, Gur tric a dhùisg mi fonn do dhàin, 'Am maduinn aluinn ait na h-òig; 'N do dhi-chuimhnich thu féin an là, A thachair sinn an gleann a' cheò, Bì agad rium comh-cheangal blàth, Thug mì air tus do Bhardachd beo.

Nach tric a dh' éisd thu ri mo cheòl, Teachd bho na h-eoin air maduinn chéit, A chuthag ghorm an coill' nan cnò, An smeorach ann an luths nan geug, Is chi thu mi 'san duilleach òg, 'S nam fluran do gach seorsa gnò, O chi thu m' iomhaigh anns an ròs, Oir 'samhlo orms' iad sin gu léir.

'Sann tha mo chumhachdsa ro-mhóir, Co e nach comhdaich mi le m' sgéith? Is bheir mi air na leannain òg, Gu 'm bi iad pògadh beul ri beul; Air feadh gach tir, am measg gach slòigh, Gach ceangal posaidh' s' mis' am freumh, Oir cridhe cruaidh an ardain mhóir, Grad taisichidh aig m' ordugh fáin.

Bi mi am pailluinean nan Righ, Feadh storas ionmhas agus maoin, Is anns na h-ionadaibh as ìls' Cha dean mi dimeas air a h-aon; Gur tric a thog mi anam sgìth, Toirt treoir is clì do'n chridhe bhrùit', Gur tric san streup a rinn mi sith, 'S a chuir mi 'n strì an darna taobh.

Gur tric a nochd mi lochd is baigh,
Cur cls air amhghar agus leòn,
Gur tric thug mise fois bho chràdh,
'Sm i'n leigh a's arde airson bròin;
Is cridh' sam bith bheir dhomhsa àit',
Bi sonas caomh gu brath na chòir,
'S mo dhoimhneachd féin cha tuig a mhain,
Na h-ainglean 's airde t' ann an gloir.

'Sann ann an Neamh a fhuair mi 'n tùs, Seadh, mu' nrobh 'n saoghal ann ni 's mò, Oir dhealbhadh mi le Rìgh nan Dàli s chrunadh mise le a ghlòir; Is mise 'n solus 's an reul uitil, A threoraicheas gach uile shloigh, A dh' ionnsaidh slainte 's sonas caomh, Is gheibhtear mi gun mhaoin gun òr.

'Sann air mo shon-sa thainig Criosd, A dh' aisig sliùine 's sith bith bhuan, Mar sin 'sann leig e bheatha sios, Mar iobairt do gach peacach truagh; Bha mis' leis 'in Getseman, Is chuala mi e gul gu cruaidh, Ce bha mi les air Calvari, 'Nu air threigeadh e le Righ nam Buadh.

'S ann gheibhtear mi air fonn is cuan, Bho'n uachdaran gu ruig an thill, Cia àir 'gam bi mi, cha bh fhath, No gamhlas fuar a gabhail taimh; Oir teichidh naimhdeas roimh mo shnuagh, Tha cumhachd 's buaidh agam air nàmh, Cha dh' iobair mi do bhàs no uaigh, 'S mar so bi 'dh mise buan gu bràth,

SUMMER SCHOOL OF GAELIC.

DEAR SIR .- I shall be very glad if those desirous of joining the Summer School of Gaelic this year would send their names to me without delay. The Education Committee have been reluctantly obliged to decide that unless a minimun of 30 pupils enrol, the Summer School will be discontinued, as last year, owing to the very small number that joined, there was a financial loss on the school. It is hoped that in the event of a school being started, lady teachers in Highland schools will be allowed to join at half fees. Ballachulish, Roy Bridge, Broadford (Skye), and Glasgow (in connection with the Clachan at the Exhibition), have been suggested as suitable places for the Summer School. I should be glad if those wishing to join would let me know which of these places they would prefer; this would help the committee very much in their choice. As it is necessary to engage teachers and make other arrangements almost immediately, the names of intending pupils should be sent to me as soon as possible. The school is likely to take place during the four weeks of August -- Yours

LETTICE MACNAGHTEN, Hon. Secy., Education Committee.

TIMCHIOLL AN TEALLAICH.

The promoters of "An Clachan" at the Glasgow Exhibition have formed themselven into a Company Limited by Guarantee, under the designation of the "Highland Village Association, Limited." The Company held their first statutory meeting on the 17th ulto., when it was reported that the buildings were in an advanced state of construction, and that eleven different Committees were actively engaged in arranging the various details of "An Clachan."

It is hoped the efforts of the Company in encouraging Home Industries in the Highlands will be highly successful.

It is announced that the Clan Mackay Society hope to have a Clan Dinner in the "Olachan" in the month of June, for which the necessary arrangements are being made. We trust many similar functions will take place in the Highland Village.

It must be gratifying to all those who take an interest in the revival of Gaelic and the movement which has for its object the preservation of that grand old language to know that in Perth there is a body of ladies and gentlemen whose motto is "Suas leis a' Ghaidhlig." For 31 years that bodythe Perth Gaelic Society-has been keeping the flag (which threatened to drop on many occasions) flying, and in the report submitted at the annual meeting last month in the Guild Hall at which the Chief, Mr. Robert Stewart, presided, ample testimony was borne to the work done for the furtherance of the Gaelic movement. The Society is much indebted to Miss Murray MacGregor-its representative to An Comunn Gaidhealach-for the use of her rooms for committee meetings, and for her valuable aid in otherwise promoting the objects of the Society.

The Gaelic services at Yoker, conducted by the Rev. T. S. MacPherson, are largely attended. The Glasgow Gaels make up a considerable portion of the audience. These services are held on the first Sunday of each month at 3 p.m.

At the end of last month, most of the Highland societies brought the session's work to an end. According to reports received, we understand that in town and country the winter's meetings have been well at-

tended, and that an increased interest is being taken in the Gaelic movement. We trust this interest will continue, and that not only the language but other matters connected with the good of the Highlands will advance and prosper. Suas leis a' Ghaidhtia-Buatih leis a' Ghaidhteadtuchd.

COMUNN NEWS.

COMUNN GAIDHLIG PHEAIRT. - Tha e na aobhar uaill gu'm bheil luchd-obair air son na Gàidhlig ann am Baile Pheairt na's lionmhoire agus na's treise na tha cuid a smuaineachadh. Bha sin air a nochdadh aig a cheilidh a bha aca air an t-seathamh latha deug de Mhàirt ann an Talla nan Clachairean a bha air a lionadh cho dlùth nach robh aite suidhe no seasaimh falamh o cheann gu ceann. Tha an Comunn so a chaidh chur air bonn 'sa bhliadhne 1880 air a neartachadh le luchd-dreuchd a tha air an lionadh le aon spiorad agus ag oibreachadh chun na h-aoin chrìche-foghlum Gàidhealach agus Gàidhlig a chumail beò gu siorruidh. Am measg nan luchd-dreuchd a tha airidh air cliù tha Ban - Cheannard a' Chomuinn - a' Bhan-Uasal Moraidh Nic-Ghriogair—a seasamh a mach gu sònraichte airson a dìlseachd do'n Ghaidhlig. Ged nach robh i comasach a bhi gu pearsanta aig a chéilidh bha smuaintean a cridhe air an deachdadh agus air an sgrìobhadh anns an leisgeul a bha air a leughadh leis a' cheannard, Fear na Cathrach. Chaidh oidhche chridheilshunndach a chur seachad.

COMUNN GAIDHEALACH SHRATHCHURRA .-Recently a branch of An Comunn was formed for the district of Strachur and Strathlachlan, and a ceilidh was held on 10th ulto. in connection with a Gaelic Class carried on by Miss K. B. Cameron: The Rev. J. Campbell MacGregor, F.R.G.S., presided, and delivered a very interesting address, in the course of which he remarked that the literature of the Gaidheal would compare favourably with that of most countries, and that it would be to the discredit of the Highlanders of this district if they did not support a movement having for its object the facilitating of means whereby this literature could be more advantageously studied, and the speaking of the ancient tongue more generally practised. An excellent programme of Gaelic song was gone through. The office-bearers are-Hon. presidents, Mrs. Burnley Campbell of Ormidale and presidents, surs. Burnicy Campuel of Ormidale and the Maclachlan of Maclachlan; president, Mr. Archd. Black, of Balliemenach; vice-presidents, Mr. Duncan Clark, Glenshellish, and Rev. J. Campbell MacGregor; secretary, Miss K. B. Cameron; treasurer, Mr. C. K. MacNicol, Inverglen; bard, Mr. Dugald MacDougall (Bard Chloinn Dubch, Ml.).

BROADFORD, SKYE.—In accordance with the propaganda scheme of An Comunn, Gaelic music classes were organised at Broadford last winter, and under the conductorship of Mr. Hugh MacLean, Easdalé, a senior and junior choir had been formed. A highly successful concert by the combined choirs

was held in the Broadford School on 10th ultimo. The Rev. M. MacLeod, M.A., presided, and gave a very interesting address.

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GAELIC SOCIETY OF GLASGOW.—At the monthly meeting of this society, held in the Christian Institute on 7th ultimo, the Rev. Coll A. MacDonald, M.A., B.D., Arrochar, delivered a very interesting and informative lecture on "The History of Land Tenure in the Highlands"

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GLASCOW ROSS AND CROMARYY BENEVOLDEN ASSOCIATION.—On the 7th ultro, Mr. Duncan Reid, Glasgow, delivered an interesting lecture to this society on "Duncan Bam MacIntyre," the hunter bard of the Highlands. Mr. Reid has translated some of the bard's best poems, and read selections from his translation illustrating the lecture. Miss Jessie M. MacLennan and Mr. D. S. Currie, Möd gold medallists, rendered very effectively some of MacIntyre's songs.

COMUNN GAIDMEALACH CHILLENHADDHAIN.—A LOCAL MOA, under the auspieces of this branch, will be held on 7th instant. Last year's Mod was very successful, and it is hoped the same success will attend this one. The Rev. J. Cameron, who takes a very active interest in the Gaelic matters there, has been teaching a Gaelic class for some time. Buttill held to the Company of the Company o

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THE GLASGOW OBAN AND LORN ASSOCIATION have affiliated with An Comunn. Mr. Andrew Mac-Millan has been appointed representative on the Comunn Executive.

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MR. DONALD MACRAE has been appointed representative of Dundee Commun nam Finneachan; and Mr. JUHN MACKENZIE, F.E.I.S., representative of the Highland Association of Aberdeen on the Executive of An Comunn.

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COMUNN GAIDHEALACH CHRIANLARAICH.—After a successful winter's work, with nearly all the eligible young people of the village as members, this Comunn brought a most successful session to a close by holding a Ceilidh in the Public School. Mr. Alastair C. MacLaren, last year's Môd gold medallst, presided. Almost every person present contributed something to the evening's entertainment, and aresume of the year's proceedings was given by the Rev. Kenneth M'Leod, M.A. A feature of the evening was the singing of a Gaelic song by children who only started learning the language this year.

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AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH — KILLIN BRANCH.— The last meeting of the season took the form of a Ceilidh on Thursday, toth ulto. The president, the Rev. Mr. Mackay, occupied the chair. Members from far and near, to the number of over 80, were present. Great enthusiasm and good fellowship prevailed. The proceedings were practically all conducted in Gaelic. The Stirling Branch of An Comunn has carried no less than five of its members on to the Burgh School Board. They are the Rev. Colin MacKenzie, expresident; Mr. J. S. Mackay, secretary; Mr. T. L. Reid, Bailie Ferguson, and Mr. J. J. Munro.

A Gaelic concert in aid of the distressed quarriers in the Easdale and Luing districts will be held in the Christian Institute, Bothwell Street, Glasgow, on Thursday, 13th April, at 7.45 p.m. The Rew William M'Phail, Kilbrandon, will preside. The object of the concert is worthy of support, and it is to be hoped there will be a good attendancy.

List of New Members, Mòd Donations, etc., unavoidably held over.

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BOOK REVIEW.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE CLANS OF SCOTLAND

HIGHLANDERS and all who take an interest in the wanderings of Bonnie Prince Charlie will be interested in the third edition of the Historical Geography of the Clans of Scotland, by Mr. T. B. Johnston and Colonel J. A. Robertson. The original price of this book was 7s 6d., but the publishers, Messrs. W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd., Edina Works, Easter Road, Edinburgh, in order to bring the work within reach of a greater number of clansmen, have now issued the third edition at 2s 6d. The handsome map, which shows the Prince's wanderings, is alone worth more than this figure. The book contains an excellent account of the Highland campaigns, by Mr. W. K. Dickson, and not the least valuable feature in it is a useful map, cloth mounted, showing the possessions of the Highland proprietors according to the Acts of Parliament of 1587 and 1594. Valuable information is also given regarding the roll of the clans, war cries, badges, &c. A specially interesting part of the book is that which refers to the last rally of the clans as an army round the standard of the Prince. The volume is handsomely bound, and as it is a text book of information, should be in the hands of every Highlander.

HIGHLAND VILLAGE LIFE BEFORE THE '45.

It is clear that the coming Scottish National Exhibition in Glasgow will cause a great revival of interest in the historic past. A great deal of public interest has already been shown in the Clachan, which is to form the Highland Section of the Exhibition. The interesting announcement is now made that the Clachan Committee has arranged for with Highland Village Life between 1500 and 1740. Well-known contributors to Highland History have undertaken to deal with the various aspects of the subject. Mr. Colin Sinclair, who is the Architect of the Clachan, will describe the buildings inhabited by the Clansmen; Mr. W. C. Mackenie will

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describe the social life of the period, with notes on the baptismal, nuptial and mourning customs. "The Clan as a War entity" is the subject of a valuable paper by Mr. W. M. Mackenzie, while the religious aspect will be graphically portrayed by the Reverend L. MacLean Watt, the legal customs by Sheriff MacMaster Campbell, and the medical methods by Dr. Hugh Cameron Gillies. Mr. William Mackay, of Inverness, will describe the industrial situation, showing the gradual spread of the arts of peace, in contrast to the strife of earlier days. "The Literature of the Community" will be treated by Dr. George Henderson, Celtic Lecturer in Glasgow University; the Musical progress by the Reverend M. N. Munro, Taynuilt; and the superstitious beliefs and practices will be described by the Rev. Donald Lamont. To many readers the most illuminating article in the volume will be one by Mr. Duncan Macgillivray on "The Educational Aspect," on which he is one of the most competent authorities. A Gaelic chapter on Clachan Life generally, by Mr. Kenneth MacLeod, M.A., will complete the volume. An adequate index will render the work effective as a book of reference for future students of Highland History. profits will go to the Clachan Executive, who hope, by their part of the National Exhibition, to realise a handsome sum for the propagation of Home Industries in the Highlands, and thus by a representation of Highland life in the past, to make the homes of the future more attractive and prosperous. The volume will be published in paper covers at one shilling, and in cloth covers at two shillings.

Scottish Pedigrees Traced .- Geneological Charts Drawn, etc.-John Christie, Geneologist and Searcher of Records, c/o Wm. Hay, Publisher, John Knox's House, Edinburgh.

NOTICE

All literary contributions, accompanied by the name and address of the writer, should be addressed to Mr. Duncan Reid, Editor An Deo-Greine, Central Chambers, 12 Waterloo Street, Glasgow and should reach him not later than the 18th of each month

The Editor takes no responsibility for rejected MSS. ; but will be careful to return such as are accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

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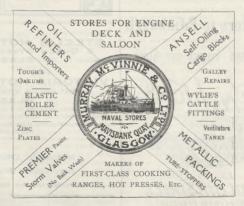
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AN DEO-GRÉINE

Leabhar VI.

Ceud Mhìos an t-Samhraidh, 1011.

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GAELIC CAMPAIGN IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Within the past two months a good deal of ground has been covered and many meetings have been held in the Highlands by those who, on behalf of An Comunn Gaidhealach. undertook to advocate the claims of Gaelic teaching in the Highland schools before the electors during the present School Board elections. All the reports are not vet to hand, and we are only able to give a condensed account of those that have been received, but we hope in the ensuing number to give a further report of the work which has been done, and its results. It is gratifying to note that the gentlemen engaged in the work of putting the claims of Gaelic teaching before the Highland electors at this time have had as a rule large and sympathetic audiences. Many of the districts visited, where the elections have since taken

place, have emphatically declared in favour of Gaelic, by placing many members on the School Boards who are in full sympathy with the object. Parents are beginning to realise more and more the value of a Gaelic education to their children, and many School Boards which had for long been apathetic and indifferent to the teaching of the native tongue, and considered it of no value as an educational agency, are beginning to see more clearly the advantages to the Highland child of such education. The old harmful prejudice that Gaelic is a hindrance to educational advancement is giving way to more enlightened ideas, and the Highland people are now recognising that the acquirement of English is rendered easier to the Gaelicspeaking child, and his progress more efficient, through the medium of his native tongue.

The first step towards progress in this direction is to interest the children in their own language and nationality, so that they may understand that theirs is an ancient and noble heritage, which is well worthy of preservation, and which is at once the badge and bond of their nationhood. The home is the centre where that interest should have its origin, and where the children should be taught to respect and value the sacred heritage bequeathed to them. The home and school ought to be the nurseries where patriotic sentiment should form a part of the children's education, and this sentiment should be fostered and cherished through the medium of the known tongue, and that medium will certainly make the child's pathway much easier in the acquirement of other

branches of learning. Apathy and indifference to the native tongue on the part of parents, teachers, and School Boards in the Highlands have in many cases crippled the growth and expansion of the child's intellect, and retarded the progress of his education. We do not for a moment doubt the sincerity of those responsible for the child's education, in pursuing a course which to them seemed the best; but we have no hesitation findeclaring that any methods which do not include the early instruction of the Highland child in and through the vernacular are neither natural, suitable, nor productive of the best results.

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH AND SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

Itineraries of Gaelic Propaganda Speakers and their impressions.

Mr. M. MacKenzie, J.P., Forres, reports that in the parish of Gairloch meetings were held at Inverasdale, Poolewe, Achtercairn, Mellon-Udrigil, Opinan, Balanluib. He called on the members of the School Board and found them all in favour of having Gaelic taught in the schools. In the parish of Loch Broom meetings were held at Ullapool and Coigach, and the members of the School Boards there were also in favour of the teaching of Gaelic in the schools. In the parish of Lochcarron, Mr. MacKenzie addressed a meeting in Jeantown, and called upon most of the members of the School Board, who promised their hearty co-operation in promoting the Comunn's scheme. He also addressed meetings in Kyle of Lochalsh and Dornie.

All the meetings were unanimous and enthusiastic in favour of the teaching of Gaelic in the schools. Mr. MacKenzie wishes to put on record that while in the parish of Gairloch he was ably assisted by the following teachers - Messrs. William Cameron, Poolewe; K. MacLeod, Ullapool; and M. MacKenzie, Achiltibuie. In the parish of Lochbroom, the Chairman of the School Board, Mr. J. T. Henderson, co-operated actively in support of the Comunn's Propaganda. In each of the schools visited the headmaster could speak and teach Gaelic, so that if the School Boards did their duty, there should be no difficulty in having Gaelic taught in these schools. Complaints were general at the meetings that Gaelic is not being taught in the Dingwall Academy, much to the disadvantage of students from

the West Coast, attending this institution.

The Rev. Coll A. Macdonald visited Mull and Iona, and reports that he received a very cordial welcome from the people, and from the School Boards. Gaelic was taught in Lochdon school. The teacher was a Gaelic Ross-shire Highlander, but the children were more familiar with English than with Gaelic. In Salen he found Gaelie was little esteemed, and interest in the language at a low ebb. The general impression was that Gaelic was a hinderance to success in life, and therefore unworthy of support. Of course there were many who did not entertain this idea. Mr. Macdonald put the facts of the case before his audiences, and clearly shewed that an imperfect knowledge of English was the real drawback, and not the possession of Gaelic. In Salen the teacher is non - Gaelic speaking, and consequently nothing could be done in the near future. But although the community generally do not seem to have realised the value of their heritage, yet there is still sufficient good Gaelic left capable of leavening the whole lump.

In Tobermory,Mr Macdonald found a young and vigorous branch of An Comunn, and the large gathering that awaited him in the Aros Hall showed that the members had made their presence felt in the community. Members of the School Board were present, and their warm interest in Gaelic and their appreciation of its value need not be

doubted.

In Dervaig, Mr. Macdonald soon realised that he was travelling in a genuine Gaelic atmosphere. There was an excellent attendance in the Beading Room, and the utmost enthusism prevailed. With a Gaelic-speaking teacher and local members favourable to the inclusion of Gaelic in the school curriculum, the outlook at Dervaig was considered quite healthy.

On the following day he proceeded to Bunessan, where a satisfactory gathering was held in the School-house, and the Conunn's message was heartily approved. There was no mistaking the enthusiasm for Gaelic in Bunessan, and with the majority of the schools equipped with bi-lingual teachers, he believed that the native language would receive more attention in the future both in the schools and in the homes of the district.

Mr. Macdonald arrived at Iona at the end of a busy week, and addressed one of tho most interesting meetings of the series. In this island Gaelic has been steadily losing ground for years, but it is still the language of the adult population, and the Sabbath religious services were conducted in Gaelic only in the two churches. Generally speaking, along the Sound of Mull, children twelve are not familiar under with Gaelic. Above that age, and under twentyfive years of age. Gaelic is understood, but little spoken. With those above thirty years of age it is the natural medium of speech. Inward from the coast villages it is the language of old and young, and more especially is this true of the south end of Mull. But here, also, and in Iona, the Barony Board of Glasgow has been sending pauper children from Glasgow for some years, and the effect upon the speech of the native children is disastrous. It seems to be thought that the future prospects of the native children will be enhanced by the knowledge of English thus acquired through contact with imported children. This might be true, Mr. Macdonald says, if the English language in its purity were acquired, but when English is modelled upon the speech of children drawn from the lowest strata of city society, the result is likely to be very different. Mr. Macdonald endeavoured to impress upon parents that familiarity with Gaelic and a knowledge of English founded upon the best models of literature would produce a far higher culture than could ever be founded on the corrupted jargon that did duty for English among the Glasgow-boarded children. He demonstrated his contentions by illustrations from the annals of the Church, the Army, and the Legal profession, and he believed that the appeal made to their patriotism would bear fruit.

The Rev. Neil Ross addressed a meeting in the Schoolhouse, Breakish, Strath, on 20th March. The place was taxed to its utmost by an eager and enthusiastic audience in full sympathy with the speaker. Two of the pro-Gaelic candidates for the School Board, Rev. D. Lamont and Rev. M. MacLeod, who were present, also spoke, and the Comunn's ticket was adopted by acclamation. At the polling booths in this district next day all the candidates were questioned as to their attitude on the Gaelic question, and the result of the election has been a complete triumph for Gaelic.

Next day Mr. Ross addressed a meeting in the Court House, Portree, Major Mac-Kinnon presiding. The meeting was not large, but earnest and enthusiastic. One of the candidates for the School Board, Parish Councillor Alexander MacDonald, spoke eloquently on behalf of the Comunn's aims, and a venerable retired schoolmaster, late of Rona, bore practical witness to the use of Gaelie in the education of the children. All the School Board candidates are Gaelie men. Mr. Ross considers that there is hope even for Portree, notwithstanding its reputation for indifference. Mr. MacDonald, the candidate referred to above, has since then headed the poll at the election for the School Board in Portree.

On the following day Mr. Ross, accompanied by Councillor MacDonald, drove to Braes, where a most enthusiastic meeting was held. Two lessons a week in Gaelie are presently given in the Braes School, and there is every evidence that the rising generation in this district will be able to appreciate the literature of the Gael. There was no denving the enthusiasm of the crofters for the Gaelic, as distinct from the stagnation existing in places such as Portree, where the non - Gaelic element is pretentious and strong. He recommends that emissaries of An Comunn should be subsequently sent round in order to see how new members of the Boards are fulfilling their promises.

Mr. Ross had a splendid meeting at Glenelg, Mr. Stewart, blacksmith, presiding. It was the largest held for a secular purpose in the place for years, and included both sexes. The parish minister was from home, but left a sympathetic message. It was agreed to demand a promise from the candidates before the election.

A meeting at Ardvasar was small, the hour being rather early. Colonel Martin of Ostaig was in the chair. The late School Board was not favourable to Gaelic. There had been only one election for thirty years. It was resolved to call a meeting of the electors, and to invite the School Board candidates, and if they did not appear or answer satisfactorily, to have new candidates nominated.

There was a splendid audience at Isleornsay, Mr. Morrison, Missionary, in the chair. It was felt that the present order had become stereotyped, and it was resolved to hold a meeting of electors at Ferrindonald, in order to ascertain the views of the present candidates, and to decide upon further action should they be unfavourable to Gaelic.

Mr. D. W. MacKenzie, who visited Perthshire, reports as follows:—'I have just returned from my visit to Kinloch Rannoch

and the neighbouring districts. In such thinly populated places meetings seemed to me impracticable, but I held conferences with some members of the School Board and other influential private persons. I also interviewed nearly all the teachers mentioned below, and suggested a plan of work to each. My impression is that parents are most anxious that their children should be able to speak, read, and write Gaelic, but I am afraid the School Boards are not enthusiastic in the matter. In every place I visited I met people quite capable of speaking Gaelic fluently, but the children seem backward in it. This, I suppose, is owing to the fact that Gaelic is not being taught in the schools. I have found that where Gaelic songs are being taught, greater interest is being taken in the language. I would suggest that little song books, such as "An Smeorach," "An Uiseag," "An Lon dubh" should be sent to the teachers of the undernoted schools, and if possible some Gaelic text books, such as "An Treoraiche," "Reid's Elementary Course of Gaelic," and some such book as "Leabhar na Ceilidh." or "The New Testament."

1. Struan School.—Gaelic-speaking teacher, Miss Macleod, native of Sutherland, teaches a Gaelic Class, also Gaelic songs. Suggested proper text books for both herself and the children. Most of the children speak Gaelic.

2. Glengarry School. — Gaelic-speaking teacher, Miss Brown, a native of Islay teaches a Gaelic Class. Children speak Gaelic. Suggested a plan of work.

 Glen Erichty School. — Teacher, Mrs. Kerr—has no Gaelie; children have. The teacher can do nothing in the matter of Gaelie.

4. Dunalister School. — Gaelic-speaking teacher, Miss MacSwan, a native of Kinloch Rannoch—does not teach Gaelic Suggested a plan of work, and she seemed favourable to the scheme, especially towards Gaelic songs, if she had the books.

5. Kinloch Rannoch School. — English-speaking Master. Miss Cameron, the assistant, speaks Gaelic, and would teach the Gaelic melodies if she was encouraged. Nothing is being done in this school to advance the Gaelic movement.

 Dail School.—Gaelic-speaking teacher, Miss Macgregor,—teaches Gaelic in school

with good results.

7. Georgeston School. — Gaelic-speaking teacher, Miss Macdonald—takes no interest in Gaelic. A Gaelic evening class is, how-

ever, being held in the school during the winter months.

 Kilchonon School.—Miss Macphedran, Gaelic-speaking—teaches Gaelic songs.

 Strath Tumell School.—Gaelic-speaking teacher, Miss Maclaren—takes great interest in Gaelic, teaches it in school. Suggested text books and plans.

10. Fincastle School.—Miss Deuchars—no Gaelic

Killiecrankie School.—Teacher, Mr. Macglashan—teaches Gaelic songs.

12. Rannoch Schools.—Teacher, Miss Mac-Kenzie—Gaelic-speaking—teaches a Gaelic class and Gaelic songs.

13. Balquhidder School. — Teacher, Mr. Maclaren—A successful Gaelic class is being held in this school during the winter. Miss Macnaghten of Craigruie, takes very great interest in the Gaelic movement with excellent results.

14. Strathyre School. — Teacher, Miss Crerar, Gaelic-speaking—A Gaelic class was held in the school last winter.

15. Callander Schools—No Gaelic-speaking teachers are employed, but a successful Gaelic class had been held during the winter months.

16. Crianlarich and Killin. — Successful Gaelic classes are conducted."

"BREAC A LINNE, SLAT A COILLE, 'S FIADH A FIREACH—MEIRLE AS NACH DO GHABH GAIDHEAL RIAMH NAIRE."

LE EACHANN MACDHUGHAILL, GLASCHO.

Fhuair am paipeir so a' cheud duais aig Mòd, 1910.

"Agus thubhairt Dia riu,
talamh agus ceannsaichib e; agus bitheadh uchdaranachd agaibh es ceann cisg na mara, agus eo ceann
cunlaith na nspeur, agus eo ceann gach nì beo a
ghluaiseas air an talamh . Feuch thug mi
dhuibh gach luibh ag bineas aiol, . agus gach
craobh . agus bae mar sin."—Am Thobull.

craobh agus bha e mar sin."—Am Biobull.

Is e nàdur agus gnè mhic an duine a bhi
a' tighinn beo am measg oibrichean nàduir
agus a' còmhstri ris gach duilgheadas a tha
an lorg sin ann a bhi a' cosnadh tighinn-beo
dha fhéin agus d'a theaghlach. Bho'n chéud
shoillearachadh a gheibh sinn air eachdraidh
a' Chinne-daonna, bho'n àm anns an robh
Nimrod "na shealgair cumhachdach an làthair an Tighearn," agus Esau "na Shealgair
seòlta" bha an cath dian so a' dol air aghaidh
eadar iad fhéin agus ainmhidh na machrach,
èunlaith nan spèur, agus eisg na doimhne,
—cath a tha cho dian an dùigh fhathast

agus a bha e riamh anns na h-earrannan sin de'n t-saoghal far nach d' fhuair an luchd-àiteachaidh a' bheag de dh' eolas air am beò-shlaint a dheanadh air sheol eile. Gheibhear gus an la 'n diugh armachd agus cnàmhan an duine, maille ri cnàmhan nan créutairean air an robh e 'tighinn beo anns an aimsir chéin so, 'nan torran agus 'nan dùin an uamhan, fo chreagan agus an ionadaibh eile, far an robh a chòmhnuidh an amannan cho fad as is gu'm bheil e neo-chomasach eadhon do na fòghlumaich a tha 'deanadh dreuchd de 'n ionnsachadh sin, a' bheag sam bith de thomhas a dheanadh air an uine a tha 'cur eadar-sgaradh eadar an linn sin agus ar là-ne. Mar sin faodar a thuigsinn gu'm bheil am miann agus an déidh so a tha fuaighte ris an duine, biodh a chòmhnuidh air raointean farsaing na dùthcha no am measg luasgain is gleadhraich a' bhaile-mhóir, agus a tha 'ga shior tharruing agus 'ga cho-éigneachadh gu dol a mach gu monaidhean is uillt na rioghachd againn fhéin, agus gu fàsaichean, coilltean is aibhnichean dhuthchannan cèin, a shealg nam fiadh-bheathach agus a dh' iasgach a' bhradain cho nàdurra dha agus cho fuaighte ris agus a tha miann a' chait air an luch agus miann an fhìreoin air an uan, fuaighte ris na créutairean sin.

Am measg shluaigh an domhain, bha an Cinneach Céilteach ainmeil gu sealg nam fiadh-bheathach, agus a mach bho Innseanaich America, tha mi 'creidsinn nach robh sluagh eile air aghaidh an t-saoghail a bha cho déidheil air an obair sin 's a bha iad. Bha so gu sònraichte fior a thaobh Ghàidheal Albainn agus na h-Eirinn mar a chi sinn air a thaisbeanadh an seann bhàrdachd na dùthcha; agus ga thaobh sin bho'n a thug mi iomradh air Innseanaich America, 's coir dhomh ainmeachadh gu'n robh mu'n d' thàinig an Creideamh Criosdail do na h-Eileinean Breatannach na h-aon seorsa bheachdan aig an t-seann Ghàidheal a thaobh Fhlaithinnis,- na h-eileinean taitneach sin a bha co-ionann an astar ri luidhe na gréine, agus a th' aig an Innseanach gus an la 'n diugh mu 'n dùthaich ionmholta sin,-Tir Shona na Seilge a tha fada fada siar cùl nam beann. Bha'm bogha-saighead 's an sgiath, an t-slige-oil 's a' chruit-chiùil ri bhi air an leagail ri an taobh le chéile an àm an càradh fo'n fhòd, gu bhi laimh riu nuair a thigeadh a' ghairm orra gu dol thairis gu Tir an t-Sonais, oir cha bhiodh sonas ann na'm biodh na h-innealan sin ga'n dìth.

Cha'n 'eil an t-aobhar air son nàdur na seilge a bhi cho dlùth-cheangailte ris na Gaidheil ro dhuilich a thoirt fo bhreathnachadh ar n-inntinnean nis mò; 'nan siubhal troimh an Roinn-Eorpa 'nan ceud togail a mach 's an aghaidhean air corsachan a' Chuain an Iar bha an slighe troimh dhuthchannan coillteach fàsail, làn de gach seorsa fiadh-bheathach, agus an uair a rainig an earrann dhiubh a thug an aghaidhean air "Eileinean a' Chuain," - na h-Eileinean Breatannach, ceann-crich an siubhail, fhuair iad an sin dùthaich a bha a réir am miann. dùthaich a bha san àm sin còmhdaichte le coille; dùthaich bheann is ghleann; dùthaich na tuil, nan lochan 's nan allt; dùthaich, mur a' robh i a' sruthadh le bainne agus mil, a bha a' cur thairis le feoil, sitheann is iasg; dùthaich faodar a ràdh anns an do rinn na Gàidheil an dachaidhean gu toilichte.

Bha fiadh-bheathaichean san àm ud an Albainn nach fhacas a nis bho chionn iomad bliadhna. Bha am magh-ghamhain, an leoghan, an torc-fiadhaich, agus am fiadh ainmeil ud-an lon, air am bheil a' leithid de dh'iomradh anns an aimsir chéin, de nach fhaicear an diugh ach na craidhnichean, a tha aon an dràsd 's aon a rithist air an cladhach a mach á mòintichean is grinneal far an robh iad tiodhlaicte ré nan céudan bliadhna; craidhnichean a tha 'nan culaidh iongantais agus 'nam fòghlum do 'n linn a tha an diugh beò, agus gu ruig ar linn fhein gu beaganaich am madadh-alluidh agus aireamh eile de bheistean ri am faicinn air monaidhean is machraichean na dùthcha; air a chùl sin bha mar an céudna san am ud gach beathach a tha anns an tir 'nar là-ne, mar a tha am fiadh, am boc, a' mhaigheach agus gach créutair ceithir-chosach eile a bharr air èunlaith, ri am faotainn am paillteas agus saor do gach neach. B'i sin an lìnn anns an robh Oisian agus Feachd na Feinne beo nuair nach robh ni a' cur curaim orra ach sealg is iasgach agus coinneamh a thoirt do'n Dàimh nuair a bheireadh iad grad-ionnsaidh air an cladaichean. B' i sin da rìreadh linn an aigh.

Tha e air a ràdh gu'm b'e so suidheachadh Albainn gu ruige rioghachadh an Dara Alasdair, 1214 gu 1249, ged a tha Bochannan ag ràdh "gu'n robh laghannan-seilge an Albainn 261 bliadhna roimh Theachd Chrìosd." Cha robh neach air a bhacadh bho shealg an fhéidh, an t-sionnaich, na maighich no bheathaichean eile an aite sam bith ach anns na frithean a bha air an cur air leth gu toil-ìnntinn an Righ fhéin 's a chuid fhlaith, oir le lagh coitcheann na dùthcha bha còir aig gach neach air seilg, agus co dhiùbh b' ann air fhearann fhéin no air fearann neach eile a mharbhadh duine fiadh-bheathach no èun, bhuineadh a' chlosach dha fhéin a mhàin agus bha làn chòir aige oirre. Cha mhò bha bacadh air a chur air neach sam bith bho iasgach an aite ach far an robh aibhnichean a' ruith a stigh do'n chuan, oir a réir coltais bha e air a chunntas gu'n robh còir aig an Rìgh a mhain, air a bhradan air am beirte am beul nan aibhnichean.

Cha b' ann mar so a bha chùis an Sasunn 'san àm chéudna, co dhiù cho tràth ri meadhon na h-aona linn déug. Nuair a thainig Uilleam an Nòrmanach a nall as an Fhraing an 1066 le a thri fichead mile saighdean 's a chuir e na Sasunnaich fo cheannsal, rinn e laghannan-coille anabarrach cruaidh; cha bu ni peanas a bu mhiosa na 'm bàs fhéin a dheanadh air an neach a bhiodh cho mi-fhortanach agus gu'm beirte air air luirg féidh an Righ; rachadh a shùilean a chur a mach agus iomad allabharrachd eile a dheanadh air gus mu dheireadh gu'm biodh am bàs fhein eadhon na shaorsa dha o phéin. Bha e air a ràdh mu Uilleam gu'n do ghràdhaich e na féidh mhóra mar gu'm b'e a b' athair dhoibh agus nach bu ni leis beatha duine laimh ri heatha féidh.

An linn Rìgh Iain bha 68 frith agus 781 pairc fo fhéidh is sheilg eile taobh a stigh chrìochan Shasuinn gu paillteas spòrs a thoirt do'n Righ 's da fhlaith, agus an lagh cruaidh so an crochadh os ceann aoin sam bith eile a rachadh ceum a stigh air an talamh choisrigte so, gus mu dheireadh mar a dh' fhaodar a thuigsinn an robh sluagh na tire fo chruadal is ana-cothrom mór, agus nach robh ioghnadh ann ged a bha iad a' teicheadh gu fasgadh dùthcha fhial nan Albannach 'n am ficheadan 's 'n an céudan 's an àm so. Ach fhuair iad beagan saorsa gun dàil, oir nuair a chuireadh air bonn an t-achd ainmeil ud - am Magna Charta-b'e cuid de 'n leasachadh a rinn e gu'n deach na peanasan uamhasach a bh' air an cleachdadh roimh so a chur air chùl; cha robh beatha duine ri a toirt air falbh air son beatha feidh, agus cha ghabhadh os ceann bliadhna agus latha priosain a thoirt do neach sam bith air son a bhi 'sealg no bhi air fhaotainn far nach robh còir aige.

(Ri leantuinn.)

AN SGOIL BHEAG.

C' àite am bheil thu 'dol, 'ille bhig ? Tha mi 'dol air ghnothuch airson mo mhathar.

C'uin a bhitheas thu air d'ais?

Bithidh mi air m'ais an tiota (an ùine

An dean thu conthuch bear air mo shon-sa

(dhomh-sa) nuair a thilleas thu? Ni mi sin le toil-inntinn (tlachd).

Tadhail aig mo thaigh-sa mu thrì uairean agus bheir mi dhuit litir.

Co dha a tha'n litir, ma's e ur toil e?

Innsidh mi sin duit nuair a thilleas thu an déigh dhuit gnothuch do mhathar a dheanamh.

Tha e nis dà uair, agus feumaidh mi 'bhi 'dol, air neo bithidh mi tuilleadh 's anmoch.

An do thill thu, mo ghille math? Thill mi le cabhaig, agus ruith mi fad an rathaid.

Thoir an litir so do'n mhaighstir-sgoile agus fan (fuirich) ri fios-freagairt; ach mur 'eil e aig an taigh cha ruig thu leas fanachd (fantuinn, fuireach).

Is gille tapaidh thu-so dhuit bonn airgid airson do thapaidheachd (thapachd).

Gu'n robh math agaibh, a dhuin'-uasail. An ath ghnothuch a bhitheas agaibh, ni mise e gun duais sam bith.

EADAR-THEANGACHADH.

Where are you going, little lad?

I am going (on) a message for my mother. When will you be back?

I will be back in a little (a short time). Will you do a little message (business) for me when you return?

I will do that with pleasure.

Call at my house about three o'clock and I will give you a letter.

For whom is the letter (if you) please. I will tell you that when you return, after you have done (doing) your mother's

message. It is now two o'clock and I must be going,

else I will be too late.

Have you returned, my good lad? I returned with haste, and ran the whole

Give this letter to the schoolmaster and wait for a reply (an answer); but if he

is not at home you need not wait. You are a clever lad-here is a silver coin for your cleverness.

Thank you, sir (gentleman).

The next message you (will) have, I will do it without any reward.

"HI RI 'M BÒ, HI RI HI Ù."*

Oran Luadhaidh.

Swinging rhythm, well-marked, cheerful, the chorus like a ball being tossed and caught



Hi ri 'm bò, hi ri hi ù, hi ri 'm bò hillo ro ha.

(:.l₁ | l₁ :- :- | d :- : d | l :- : l | l : l :- | s :- : m | r :- : d | l₁ :- : d | r : m : s)

1. The secul or air tigh'nn na bhail-e. Cha secul or a th'ann ach naigheachd. Hi

(SOLO) S * (CHORUS) Fine

 $\begin{vmatrix} 3^k \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{r}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{r}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{r}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{r}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{r}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| \\ 1 & \cdots & |\mathbf{d}| & \cdots$

Dal Segno

Cha sgeul ùr a th'ann ach naigheachd, gu'n do réit - ich mo cheud leannan, Hi
 Dal Segno

3. Ach ma réit-ich, dé! Chamhaith leam, "Shane" bhàn nam blàth-shuil mealladh, Hi

D.S. | | | |

 $|l_1:=-|d:=d|l:=1$ $|l_1:=$ m |s:l:=|r:=d|l:=d|r:r:m $|l_1:=$ 4. Shane bg an br-fhuilt chlann aich; gur maith dh' an tig gun ma 'damain," Hi f time shores

5 (unsung). Brògan àrda, sàiltean daraich,2 Ribeanan sìoda 'nam barr-ial.

Somewhat similar words are to be found in the Oranaiche, p. 40.

"Noted in Eigg, August, 1998, by Miss Winifred Parker (now Mrs. Chevallier Parker) from Mrs. John Mackimon (Cairistaisan Nichrionghain) a sister of the 85hool Board member. 1 "Unamain" is the local pronunciation of "temin," on which word Mrs. K. W. Grant kindly sends the following explanatory note; Temin. This was a fine hard cloth made from the longest, finest wool. It was the material of which the best dresses of the women were made, and also the mantles of the men. When this cloth was spun and woven in the Highlands, and sent—whether dyed or undyed—to be dressed in the Lowhands, it was called caimleid. The wool of this stuff was drawn by hand out of the other wool. It was not combed and rolled into fillets, but was treated exactly like flax. It was held, and a winp of it placed for spinning on a long pin at the end of the spinning wheel—just as I have seen it used on the distaff. It was spun on the the lint wheel, and twined firmly. The yarn for swengt the garments was also made thus. My maternal grandfather had a dark green closk of this material. I used to see an old man come to church in a coat of termin. It was of Mackenzie teartan and besuntfully him—f. K. W. O. * Wooden heels were at one time the height of fashion.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Mr. Robert Macfarlane, C.A., Glascow.
Mr. Robert Macfarlane, the Treasurer of
An Comunn Gaidhealach, is the youngest
son of the late Colonel John Macfarlane,
D.L., M.V.O., V.D., J.P., who was the

The future Treasurer of An Comunn was born in Glasgow in 1880, and was educated at the High School there and at Blairlodge. He qualified as a Chartered Accountant at the early age of 21, and in 1904 he entered into partnership with Mr. J. J. D. Hourston, with whom he carries



MR. ROBERT MACFARLANE, C.A., GLASGOW.

representative of Sandyford Ward in Glasgow Town Council for 26 years. Colonel Macfarlane was a native of Gartmore in Perthshire, and came to Glasgow when still a youth. His lamented death in November last terminated a career of distinguished public service to the citizens of Glasgow. on business under the firm name of Hourston & Macfarlane, C.A. Mr. Macfarlane is one of the Auditors to the City of Glasgow.

Apart from his business, Mr. Macfarlane has many interests. He is a member of the Merchants' House, and a Captain in his father's old regiment, the 5th Battalion (Cameronians) Scottish Rifles, formerly the 1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers. At one time he edited the Regimental Gazette. He takes a great interest in work among boys, and for 11 years has been an officer of the 69th Glasgow Company of the Boys' Brigade, one of the crack Companies of the Glasgow Battalion. He is interested also in athletics, having played for 4 years in the 1st Fifteen of the High School F.P.'s Rugby Football Club. Besides, he is a good horseman, and can lay claim to some skill on the pipes.

Although it is only a year since Mr. Macfarlane was appointed Treasurer of An Comunn, he has already more than fulfilled the expectations which were formed of him when he received the appointment. In spite of the many calls on his time, he devotes himself unsparingly to the work of An Comunn. He has made many helpful suggestions for improving the office organisation, and has impressed us all with the excellence of his work as an Accountant.

We do not think Mr. Macfarlane's conscience would permit him to put "G. & E." in the Gaelic column of this year's Census paper, but we hope it will compel him to do so in the Census paper of 1921. In any event, we feel sure we can count on his devotion to An Comunn, and we trust that every year will find him with an increased revenue under his charge. Is it too much to hope that the funds to be annually administered by An Comunn may one day necessitate the Treasurership being a whole-time appointment?

THE "EDUCATIONAL NEWS" AND GAELIC.

The claims and methods advocated by An Comunn Gaidhealach in behalf of Gaelic teaching in Highland schools seem to be misunderstood by many who ought to be more conversant with the subject. Even that excellent journal, The Educational Newsso well informed on other educational matters -has but a hazy conception of the work of An Comunn in this respect. In its issue of 31st March last it has a fling at the methods advocated by An Comunn for bilingual instruction to the Gaelic-speaking child. We would point out that An Comunn have given this matter every consideration, and that the fundamental principle advocated by them and by others who know the

actual requirements of the case is, that the native tongue be used as the primary vehicle of instruction at the early stages. It is through the medium of the native tongue alone, that satisfactory progress can be made by the Gaelic - speaking children towards the acquirement of English; and in order to graduate for a good English education it is absolutely necessary that they be taught first to read and write the language they speak. Gaelic should be taught for its own sake as well as for an auxiliary to other branches of learning. We fully recognise the importance of the Gaelicspeaking child being able "to speak, read and write the English language correctly," and our methods, instead of being an obstacle to progress, provide the most natural and effective means towards that attainment. A two or three year course of Gaelic and Gaelic only, may have been suggested by some as an experiment, but we are not aware that it has taken any definite shape. The bi - lingual education of the Highland child could commence from the time he first enters school, provided that the school is fortunate enough in having a qualified Gaelic-speaking teacher-which all well-equipped Highland schools should have. Our contemporary says that "if An Comunn's demand for Gaelicspeaking teachers only, in the Highlands were to be given effect to, the School Boards would find that their choice of teachers would be miserably limited." With this statement we do not quite agree. No doubt there are many Gaelic-speaking teachers who are attracted to English centres with a view to getting larger salaries, and we find the same motive existing among the Highland clergy. There are many excellent Gaelicspeaking teachers in the Highlands who have no desire to migrate southwards, and if some of the School Boards would deal more generously with native Highland teachers we venture to say there would be no dearth of applicants for vacancies, and that the Boards' choice would neither be miserable nor limited. We however agree with our contemporary

that splendid work has been done in the Highlands by purely English-speaking teachers, but we go a step further and say that better work could be and has been accomplished under Gaelic-speaking teachers—other things being equal. Where the English-speaking teacher has children under him who can speak both Gaelic and English, is work may be satisfactory to a certain

extent, but we fail to see how "splendid work "-we might call it hard labour for teacher and child-could be done amongst the children who speak Gaelic only. Referring to the bursaries which are being offered to Gaelic-speaking Junior Students, we are able to inform our contemporary that the demand is far in excess of the supply, but we are unable to gratify their curiosity as to what salaries may be paid to those teachers who return north after their professional training. No attempt has ever been made by An Comunn, as is asserted by The Educational News, to give a good English education a second place in the curriculum of Highland elementary schools. Our objects are more catholic than we get credit forwe have no desire that an English education should be sacrificed on the altar of Gaelic, but what we insist upon is, that Gaelie should get its proper place on the school curriculum-not to the exclusion of a good English education, but towards its advancement. Gaelic has hitherto, we regret to say, been relegated to a very small corner on a back seat in the school curriculum, but we are determined to push forward our claims on its behalf that it may get justice, and find its legitimate place in our educational system; for we are fully convinced of its educational value as a language, and as an aid to the acquirement of further learning. -: 0:-

LEASAIN GHAIDHLIG.

Dealt-a'-Chéitein.

Bha mi 'na mo shuidhe anns an t-seomar an oidhche roimhe, agus thainig (1) an nighean a's oige agam, a steach agus chuir i a lamhan mu m' amhaich. "Seadh, a Sheonaid, 'de 'nis a tha thu 'g iarraidh ?"

"O, athair, 's e màireach, 'First of May' "Stad a nis; na cluinneam an còrr dheth,"

agus tha mi 'dol ---."

fhreagair mi mar gu'in bithinn làn feirg, "gus an cuir thu Gaidhlig air 'First of May.

- (1) The youngest daughter. Lit.: the daughter which is youngest,
- (2) That there is expectation at me-that I expect.

(3) Along with you.

- (4) Every drop of dew. (5) The height of her head—as loud as she could.
- (6) Dew nor aught (else)-neither dew nor anything (7) Lit : showery, here means "tearfully."

(8) Without mention of your face-i.e., lct alone your face.

"A' Cheud Mhaduinn Chéitein," fhreagair i gu luath. "Rinn mi di-chuimhn' athair. gabhaibh mo leth-sgeul."

"Ceart gu leoir," ars' mise. "Seadh a

nis. 'De bha thu a' dol a radh ?"

"Bha," ars' ise (2) "gu'm bheil duil agam a dhol a mach anns a' mhaduinn a nigheadh m' aodainn anns an dealt."

"Direach sin! Theid mi-fhein a mach (3)

comhla-riut ma dhuisgeas tu mi.'

"Duisoidh oun teagamh," ars' Seonaid. Dh-fhàc i oidhche mhath leam agus dh'

fhalbh i 'chadal. Dh' éirich a' ghrian gu dealrach, teth agus cha b' fhada gus an robh (4) gach boinne dealt air a tiormachadh suas. Ach cha robh iomradh aig Seonaid air dùsgadh agus bha a' mhaduinn a' dol seachad.

Mu dheireadh dhuisg a mathair i, agus ghlaodh i mach (5) aird a claiginn.

"'De'n uair a tha e 'mhathair?"

"Tha e leth-uair an deigh naoi," ars' ise. "Mo chreach!" arsa Seonaid, "cha'n 'eil (6) dealt no eile air fhàgail a nis "-agus

thoisieh i ri gul gu (7) frasach. "Coma leat-sa 'Sheonaid, tha uisge gu leòir anns an Allt Mhór agus faodaidh tu

do chorp gu leir a nigheadh ann (8) gun luaidh air d' aodann." "O! na bi fanaid orm, athair," ars' ise,

"carson nach do dhuisg sibh mi (9) ann

an tràth?"

"Falbh!" ars' mise, "is suarach an call; theid sinn a mach feasgar do'n choille agus 's fhearr sin air son (10) dearrsadh a' chur ann ad aghaidh (11) na na thainig de dhealt a nuas am bliadhna."

Sguir Seonaid a ghul ach bha fhios agam

nach robh i toilichte.

Mar a gheall mi thog sinn oirnn-mi fhéin agus Seonaid agus mo mhac Calumgu ruig a' choille mu thimchioll air ceithir nairean feasgar.

Nuair a rainig sinn shuidh sinn sìos air bruaich an uillt agus leig mi leis na paisdean a bhith 'gan cluich fhein (12) mar a b'

thearr a dh' fhaodadh iad.

Bha na h-eoin air na craobhan mu 'n cuairt a' seinn gu ceilearach, bha'n t-allt

- (9) In time; note uses of trath-time, c.p. trathmhaduinn.
- (10) Lit.: redness, i.e., freshness, or bloom.

(11) First na-than;

Second na-compound relative-(that) which came down of dew.

(12) As best they might. (13) " As was the blacksmith of his mother" (whom, as the story goes, he had to bury seven times).

(14) Lit.: (In) the name of the Good (or Providence) -for Goodness' sake.

a' ruith gu sèimh ciùin fodhainn, bha na caoraich leis na h-uain òga a' mèilich air ar cùl, agus bha iomadh creutair eile a' ruith a mach 's a steach mu'n cuairt oirnn. Bha gach ni a dh' ainmich mi làn ioghnaidh do Chalum. Thoisich e air cur cheistean air Seonaid.

"De tha sud?" ars' esan, "car-son a tha sud mar sud? De'n seorsa beathaich a tha sud?" agus mar sin air adhart gus mu dheireadh an robh Seonaid bhochd cho sgith dheth (13) 's a bha'n gobha de 'mhathair.

(14) "An Ainm an Aigh" ars' ise ris, "duin do bheul agus leig d'anail."

"Duinidh," ars' esan, "ma dh' innseas tu so domh." "'De tha 'nn ?" ars' ise.

"Car son," ars' esan, "a bhitheas a' (15) chlann-nighean a' nigheadh an aodainn anns

an dealt?"

"Bithidh," ars' ise, "a chionn 's gu'n
cum e an craicionn geal, glan fad an t-

samhraidh."
"O, seadh! agus (16) ma nigheas mise aodann a' choin duibh am màireach anns an dealt an dean sin geal e?"

"Eisd 'amadain," ars' a phiuthar, "tha thu tuilleadh 'us fada, tha a'cheud mhaduinn

chéitein air dol seachad."
"Tha mi coma," ars' esan, "thig mise a
mach am màireach leis a chù, oir tha aon
mhaduinn cho math ri maduinn eile."

"Faodaidh tusa sin, a thighinn a mach," ars' ise, "ach 's e saothair dhiomhainn a bhitheas agad, ach ma thig thu idir (17) cha bu mhisde d' aodann fhéin sgrìobag a thabhairt air."

"Tha m' aodann cho glan ri d' fhear-sa," arsa Calum 's e 'fas feargach.

"Eisd, a nis, a Chaluim," arsa mise (18) tiugainn dachaidh agus a nuair a chi thu d'iomhaigh anns an sgàthan chi thu nach 'eil Seonaid fada cearr."

Rainig sinn dhachaidh, chaidh Calum thun an sgathain agus a nuair a chunnaic e am poll a bha air aghaidh rinn e lachan mór gàire agus thubhairt e.

"A' Sheonaid, a' chaileag, cha dean dealt a' chéitein feum sam bith dhomh-sa. 'S ann a dh' fheumas mise fuireach (19) ris a' cheud tuil a thir a nuas.

AM BUACHAILL.

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH.

MEETINGS OF EXECUTIVE.

A meeting of the Executive Council of An Comunn Gaidhealach was held at Fort-William on the 15th ultimo, but for want of a quorum no business was transacted, and an adjourned meeting, to be held in Glasgow, was called for the 22nd April.

A Special Meeting of the Executive Council of An Comunn Gaidhealach, called in terms off a requisition, was held at 108 Hope Street, Glasgow, on 22nd April, at 11.30. Mr. Malcolm Macleod occupied the chair. The Chairman read a letter from the Secretary concerning his resignation to the President dated 6th April, and the President's reply, dated 8th April. The Executive agreed to accept the Secretary's resignation, and a Committee was appointed to consider the question of the Secretaryship.

The adjourned meeting of Executive was held immediately thereafter at the same place, Mr. Malcolm MacLeod presiding.

The first item on the agenda was a motion by Sheriff MacMaster Campbell, Campbeltown, proposing the institution of a Fund to establish a Scholarship for the Musical Education of Highland Youths of both sexes. A letter was read from Sheriff Campbell in support of his motion, in which he offered to join the Môd and Music Committee as a co-opted member for the purpose of this scheme alone, and he would undertake personally to do the spade-work in connection with the investigations necessary to enable the Committee to report.

Mr. J. Abrach MacKay, Dundee, moved that Sheriff Campbell's motion be adopted, and Mr. Alex. Fraser seconded. Major Menzies moved as an amendment that consideration of the matter be delayed until Sheriff Campbell had an opportunity of being present, and Mr. Kenneth MacLeod seconder. The amendment was carried by a majority.

The next business was a motion by Mr. J. S. MacKay, notice of which was given at a previous meeting. The motion was:—

"That since no proper accounting of the Edinburgh Môd tickets had been given by the Edinburgh Môd Committee, An Comunn repay to Mr. W. M. Reyburn, Treasurer of Stirling Môd, 1909, the sum of £22 10s, balance paid by him in respect of missing tickets."

⁽¹⁵⁾ The girl-children — the girls. (Could also use "na nigheanan.")

⁽¹⁶⁾ If I shall wash (nigheas—relative form of verb).
(17) Your face would not be the worse of taking a little rub on it.

⁽¹⁸⁾ Come home,

⁽¹⁹⁾ For the first flood or deluge (the dirt being so thick).

Mr. MacKay spoke in support of his motion, and Mr. A. C. Maclaren, Crianlarich, seconded. Mr. Andrew Stewart moved as an amendment that the said sum be not refunded, and Mr. Donald Currie seconded. The amendment was carried by a majority.

Mr. P. MacDougall Pullar reported on behalf of the Finance Committee. The Secretary read the report of the Mod and Music Committee. It recommended the appointment of Mr. Kenneth MacLeod, Crianlarich, as second judge in Competition No. 28 on syllabus, in lieu of Mr. John Whyte, Inverness.

The following judges were recommended for the Junior Literary Competitions:—

No. 1.—Rev. M. MacLeod, M.A., Broadford; Mr. D. MacPhie, F.E.I.S., Cumbernauld.

Nos. 2 & 3.—Mr. Norman MacLeod, Glasgow; Rev. D. M. Cameron, Ledaig.

No. 4.—Rev. T. S. MacPherson, Yoker. Mr. D. Morrison, Knock.

The following judges were recommended for the Senior Literary Competitions:—

Nos. 22, 23, and 25:—Rev. D. Lamont, Blair-Atholl; Rev. A. Gunn, Durness; Mr. William MacKay, Inverness; Reserve: Rev. Neil Ross, Kirkcaldy.

Nos. 24, 26, and 27 (Literary and Musical) Dr. Henderson, Glasgow; Mr. A. Mac-Donald, Inverness; Rev. M. N. Munro, Taynuit; Reserve: Mr. A. L. Mac-Donald.

Chevallier Parker, Fairlie, had offered a prize for the best Record taken on the Phonograph, or any other similar instrument, such as the gramophone, of a Gaelic song sung by old natives of the Highlands in the traditional way. The singer must not be under 70 years of age. A transcript of the record must be made by the competitors as regards words and music, and handed to the judges who will compare the record sounded on the instrument, and give marks for accuracy of transcription. The name and address of the singer must be given by the competitors, along with their own names, on entry.

1st Prize,—An Edison Phonograph.
2nd Prize—£2.

The Glasgow Uist and Barra Association presented a prize of £2 for the best rendering of an Uist and Barra Song, open to competitors irrespective of locality. A competitor for the play, Competition 28, wrote asking for an extension of time for entry. The Committee thought any extension of time inadvisable.

In order to make clearer the terms of the competition for a Maclean Song, the Committee wished it to be known that a "Maclean Song" was to be interpreted as any Gaelic song referring to the Clan MacLean, or its Chieftains, or any others of the name, whether by a Maclean Bard or not. Any song on other subjects by a Maclean poet would be admissable. The words and music of the prescribed song, "Gaoir nam Ban Muileach," can be had from the Secretary on application. The air of the second song must be unpublished, but the words may or may not have been in print before

The minutes of the local Mod Committee were submitted by Mr. Donald Currie, the local Secretary, and approved of.

It was thought that it would be well to have the competitors free to visit the Exhibition and the Clachan on Thursday afternoon, and that an "At Home" might be organised in the Clachan Hall or the St. Andrew's Hall, in order to give an opportunity for social intercourse between competitors and others present at the Mod. The object was considered most desirable, the chief difficulty being the expense. Any definite decision on the matter was postponed. The donations amounted to £58.

The work of the Education and Propaganda Committee is given elsewhere in our pages, under "An Comunn Gaidhealach and School Board Elections."

Miss Campbell of Inverneill reported on behalf of the Art and Industry Committee. This section of the Mod will take place this year in the Highland Clachan at the Exhibition. The Sale of Work will be consequently on a very much larger scale.

Mr. Curie reported on behalf of the Publication Committee, that the last 500 of the 2000 edition of Reid's Elementary Course of Gaelic was now in the binder's hands, and that it was advisable to take steps for a re-issue of the book, which was much in demand. The matter was referred back to the Publication Committee for particulars as to the cost of a second edition, and also to the Finance Committee for report.

The next meeting of Executive takes place in Glasgow on 17th June.

COMUNN NEWS.

COMUNN GAIDHEALACH NAN CAOL (Kyleakin and Kyle of Lochalsh)-established little more than a month ago, has already had two successful Ceilidhs, the last for the season being held on the 21st ultimo, Forty members have been enrolled. The following have been appointed representatives of the Central Association, viz.:—Miss K. A. MacInnes, King's Arms Hotel; Miss Mary MacPherson, the Post Office; Mr. John Anderson, Missionary; Mr John Mac-Kenzie, Kyleakin; and Mrs. Drummond Fish, Ben-more, Kyleakin. The representative to the Executive will be appointed later.

COMUNN GAIDHEALACH AN T-SRATH, -This recently established Branch held a meeting for the appointment of representatives on the 14th ult. The following were appointed :- Representative on the Executive, Mr. D. MacLeod, the Schoolhouse, Breakish; Representatives to Central Association, Miss M. Cameron, Broadford: Mr. John MacLeod, Builder, Broadford; Miss F. Campbell, Broadford; Mr. J. MacLeod, Inspector of Poor, Breakish; and Miss Turnbull, Broadford.

COMUNN GAIDHEALACH CHINN T-SAILE. — The Rev. P. J. MacIver has been reappointed representative on the Executive by the Kintail Branch, and also President of the Branch. Sir Colin G. MacRae, Edinburgh; Mrs. MacDonald, Eilean Donan; and Miss Betsy Matheson, Dornie, are Hon. Presidents, and John N. MacLeod, Secretary and Treasurer.

COMUNN GAIDHEALACH BHRAIGH RANAICH .- This Branch, which was established on the 22nd of last November, brought its first session to a close with a very successful Concert last month. A Gaelic Class has been successfully conducted under the auspices of the Branch by Mr. Maciaren, Killindunan. The following Office-bearers and Committee were appointed, viz.:—President, Rev. A. G. Robertson, The Manse, Braes of Rannoch; Vice-President, P. MacLaren, Killindunan; Representative on Executive, Mrs. Mac-Diarmid, Cambusericht; Treasurer, Hugh MacDiarmid. Cambusericht; Members of Committee, Messrs, D. MacDonald, Rannoch Station; Allan Cameron, Fiunart; John Irvine, Ardlaich; Miss MacDonald, the Schoolhouse; and Miss MacPhaidean, Killindun

GLASGOW ROSS AND CROMARTY BENEVOLENT Association. - The Annual Business Meeting of this Association was held in the Christian Institute last month, Mr. W. M. MacDonald, President, in the chair. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were submitted and approved. The following Office bearers were elected for next session:—President, Mr. W. R. Yule; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. T. D. MacKenzie and W. N. Simpson; Treasurer, Mr. Angus Urquhart, 65 Bath Street; Hon. Secretary, Mr. David N. Mackay, Writer, 93 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

POOLEWE PRESENTATION-Mr. W. Cameron, teacher, Poolewe, was presented the other day by his Inverasdale Gaelic Music Class with a well-filled purse of sovereigns. Mr. Duncan MacKenzic, contractor, called upon Mr. Alex. MacPherson of New York to

make the presentation, which he did in a very able speech, and said how deeply indebted the people of Inverasdale and Poolewe were to Mr. Cameron for his indefatigable efforts on behalf of Gaelic and music. He would like to see similar classes in every school and district in the Highlands.

MEUR NA CRIANLARICH. Thogadh a' mheur so air a' cheud latha de 'n Gheamhradh 1910. Tha se buill air fhichead air tighinn a steach cheana, agus a reir coslais theid an àireamh am mothad roimh cheann na bliadhna. Rinneadh obair mhaith ré a' Gheamhraidh. Bha dà Sgoil Ghaidhlig air an cumail, té air son buill a' Chomuinn, agus té eile air son na cloinne-bha mar so mu dheich is tri fichead air an teagasg an cainnt na dùthcha. Chualas dà òraid is chumadh dà cheilidh feadh a' gheamhraidh, agus aig gach aon diubh bha àireamh mhór sluaigh a lathair. Chaidh an luchd dreuchd air son na h-ath-bhliadhna a thaghadh mar a leanas-Ceann-suidhe Urramach, An t-Urr. Seoras Calder; Ceann-suidhe, Coinneach MacLeoid; Iar-Cheann-suidhe, Alasdair Stiubhart; Run-Chleireach agus Ionmhasair, Alasdair MacLabhrainn; Ball-taght air Comhairle a' Chomuinn, Coinneach MacLeoid; Luchd-gnothuich, Raibeart Laoman, Uisdean Aillean, Raibeart Stiubhart, Uilleam MacGhillemhoire, Uisdean Sutharlan, Aonghais MacRite.

COMUNN GAIDHLIG DIRUCHAID-CHARRA, --- An geall nach biodh air dheireadh air cearnan eile de'n Ghaidhealtachd ann a bhi a cumail a suas agus a brosnachadh aobhar na Gaidhlig chuir muinntir Dhrochaid-Charra an cinn ri 'cheile toiseach a gheamhraidh so chaidh agus bho sin gus a so bha ceilidh mhìosail aca fo riaghladh Mhr. MhicRob Thulachgribein, ceann suidhe Comuun Gaidhlig Drochaid Charra. 'S ann aca bha na Ceilidhean doigheil, sunndach, 's gun fhacal 'g a labhairt ach Gaidhlig. Ann a bhi toirt obair gheamhraidh 's an Earraich gu crìch bha a' cheilidh mu dheireadh aca air feasgar an 7mh la de'n Ghibhlean. Bha an aimsir math agus chruinnich mòran sluaighcuid dhiubh a thainig astar mór. 'S ann le mordheuchainn a chualas nach robh an Ceann-suidhe comasach air a bhi 'lathair a thaobh droch chuatan a bhuail e. Ach bhatar gle chinnteach nach robh duine aig a choinneimh a bha cho duilich a bhi air falbh bho 'n chéilidh 's a bha Tulachgribein 'fhéin. Chaidh Mr. Grannd, osdair aoidheil Dhrochaid-Charra 'chuir 's a chathair, agus ged a rachadh an duthaich a shiubhal cha 'n fhaighte na b' fhearr. 'S ann aige fhein a tha 'n doigh air cuirm a chumail a' dol

Cha robh moran 's a chuideachd bho nach d' fhuaradh oran, no sgeulachd, no rud-eigin, agus bha gach ni cho taitneach 's gu 'm bu chruaidh an gnothuch dealachadh.

Bha prìomh-sheinneadear na Gaidhlig ann, Ruairidh MacLeoid, agus ged nach biodh ann ach e fhein, b' fhiach a' cheilidh tighinn iomadh mìle g'a h-ionnsuidh. Fhuaradh orain agus sgeulachdan bh'uapa so-Ruairidh MacLeoid, A Grannd, Dalbuidbeag; Iain Ailein, Lachlan MacCuine, Aonghas Domhnullach, Luthais Grannd, Calum Iasgair, Iain Grannd, R. MacThearlaich, agus fear na Cathrach.

Some matter crushed out. Rev. Wm. MacPhail's report will appear in next issue.

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All literary contributions, accompanied by the name and address of the writer, should be addressed to Mr. Duncan Reid, Editor An Deo-Greine, Central Chambers, 12 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, and should reach him not later than the 18th of each month

Communications regarding the Sale of the Magazine, annual subscriptions, and Advertisements, should be addressed to Mr. T. D. MacDonald, Secretary, 108 Hope St., Glasgow. A Scale of Charges for Advertisements will be sent on application.

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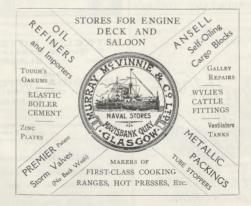
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Published for An Comunn Gaidhealach at 108 Hope Street Glasgow. Printed by Archibald Sinclair, The Celtic Press, 47 Waterloo Street, Glasgow



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AN CLACHAN.

AIG AN T-SEALLADH-MHÓR ALBANNACH, GLASCHO.

Chunnaic sinn Clachan no dhà 'nar latha. ach fior Chlachan Gaidhealach an teas meadhoin baile-mór Ghlascho! - nach e'n t-ìoghnadh e? Thachair sinn air Calum Figheadair aon là bho chionn ghoirid, agus ars' esan, "Cha ruig muinntir Ghlascho a leas turus a dheanamh do 'n Ghaidhealtachd air a' bhliadhna so, chionn tha baile beag Gaidhealach aca aig an dorsan far am faod iad cuid làithean a chur seachad gu sunndach." "Tha sin fìor, a Chaluim," fhreagair sinn, "Gu cinnteach tha fàileadh toit na

moine laidir gu leoir, agus tha pailteas de dheagh Ghaidhlig ri cluinntinn ann an Clachan a' bhaile-mhóir so, ach tha sinn ag ionndrainn àileadh cùbhraidh nam beanncha 'n urrainnear sin a tharruing do 'n bhaile-mhór-airson a' chòrr, tha an Clachan so iomlan." Dh-aontaich Calum leinn gu'n robh sin mar sin, agus ghabh e a rathad gus a' Chlachan.

Air bruachan na Caoil-abhainne chuireadh sìos taighean a tha 'nan samhlaidhean anabarrach math air cuid de na taighean a chithear anns a' Ghaidhealtachd, eadhoin air an là an diugh. Tha cuid dhiù a' comharrachadh a mach nan seorsaichean thaighean a bh' ann agus a th' ann. Rinn fear-deilbh nan togailean 'obair gu math, agus is airidh e air cliù airson na h-ealantachd a nochd e. Chì am fear-turuis do'n Chlachan so iomadh nì a bheir eolas, agus toilinntinn da, agus ma tha comas Gaidhlig aige tha a thlachd air a mheudachadh. Gheibh Gaidheal 'us Gall fàilt 'us furan an so bho luchd-riaghlaidh agus luchd-frithealaidh; gheibh iad cairdeas 'us aoidhealachd air gach taobh; direach mar gheibheadh iad an teas meadhoin na Gaidhealtachd.

Air a mhìos so cha 'n 'eil cothrom againn air mìn-chunntas a thoirt air na tha' dol air aghaidh anns a' Chlachan, ach nì sinn oidheirp air cunntas ath-ghearr a thoirt d'ar luchd-leughaidh air an ath mhìos.

AN CLACHAN.

AT THE SCOTTISH EXHIBITION, GLASGOW.

On Wednesday, 3rd May, the Scottish Exhibition in Kelvingrove, Glasgow, was opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and his last visit of inspection on that day was to the Clachan. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duchess and . suite, was received by the Executive Committee at geata mór a' Chlachain, where a band of pipers played a Highland welcome. The Duke entered some of the houses, and received a kindly Gaelic greeting from the inmates. The Marquis of Tullibardine, who accompanied His Highness, entered into Gaelic conversation with the Highland women, who were more than delighted It is estimated that about 2000 people entered the Clachan that evening; since then the Highland Village has been a favourite resort and its popularity is now fully established. The Committee have made arrangements for concerts and other entertainments to be held nightly in the Talla Mór; and on the evening of the opening day, the Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association, conducted by Mr. Wm. Armstrong, had the honour of giving the first concert. The Entertainments Committee are receiving the hearty co-operation of the local Gaelic choirs, Mod Gold Medallists, and other Gaelic enthusiasts in carrying on the entertainments, which are of a high standard; and the large audiences which assemble nightly in the Clachan Hall testify to their popularity.

Though An Clachan has been open to the public since the 3rd May, the formal opening did not take place until the 17th, when the inauguration ceremony was held in the village hall. It was a big day in the Clachan, and hundreds were unable to

get admission to the hall.

The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon occupied the chair. The band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders led in the platform party, and a choir, conducted by Mr. Arch. Ferguson, sang the 100th psalm in Gaelic, after which Rev. Hector MacKinnon, M.A., Shettleston, engaged in Gaelic prayer. His Grace, having thanked the Committee of An Clachan for having asked him to preside, called on the Countess of Cassillis, who formally declared An Clachan open.

After referring to the interest which their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught had shown in the Highland

Village, the Countess said that behind her painted on the wall, was a picture of the rising sun, and she thought that it meant that there was a wave of affection in the Celtic race for one another which was unfailing as the rising of the sun. They had been given great possessions throughout the world, and Scotland's influence was steadily spreading. Their forefathers, at the expense of much hardship, had made Scotland the first nation in the world and Scotsmen the most valued men in the world. Surely, she said, it was their duty and proud responsibility to keep green all that was old and beautiful and distinctive and all that had made them such a great nation. It was felt that in that great Exhibition there should be a part sacred to these ideals. The arranging of An Clachan had meant months of self-sacrifice, and those who worked for its formation were deserving of their best thanks. She wished An Clachan every success, and had much pleasure in declaring it open. The choir and audience then stood up and sang "Suas leis a' Ghaidhlig.

Principal Sir Donald Macalister, K.C.B., in moving a vote of thanks to the Countess

of Cassillis, said-

MY LORD DUKE—I ask your Grace's permission to propose to this assembly that we offer our hearty thanks to Lady Cassillis for her kindness in coming among us to-day, and for the encouragement she has afforded to the promoters of this enterprise by performing so admirably the ceremony of its formal inauguration.

The Countess, like your Grace and the Duchess, has again and again given proof of her active interest in the welfare of her countrymen, and of her sympathy with all well-considered efforts for their service. That interest and sympathy have not been limited to Galloway and the west. Many of the traditions of the line of the Kennedys, MacTaggarts, and Stewarts, which meet and blend in the present house of Cassillis, flow from Highland sources. Both Lord and Lady Cassillis have often shown how warmly they cherish these Celtic traditions, and how readily they respond to the calls of the Celtic blood they inherit.

In the name of all Highlanders I desire to express to them our most grateful acknowledgments for their manifold services, and the assurance that they have a warnplace in Highland hearts. The promoters of An Clachan, among whom I mention specially Mrs. Burnley-Campbell, Mrs. Cairns MacLachlan, and their able and enthusiastic colleagues of the Committee, have sought to provide for the visitors to our National Exhibition a true and vivid representation of Highland manners and customs, and of Highland conditions of life and work-and it will be agreed on all hands that they have admirably succeeded. But their ambition goes beyond the mere addition of another side-show to the many side-shows of the Exhibition. They aim at something beyond the gratification of mere curiosity, the provision of an idle pastime for an idle afternoon. They wish to inform and stimulate the interest of the visitor in the Highlands and their inhabitants, as well as to entertain him by a novel and picturesque sight. Their purpose, I take it, is threefold. They desire in the first place to bring home clearly and strongly to those who are strangers, and to recall appealingly to those who are not strangers, the characteristic and often pathetic features of the environment in which the Highland peasantry are born and bred, and live their hard but not unkindly lives. Verbal descriptions, however graphic, and painted pictures, however artistic, are less impressive and less instructive than such a life-size and life-like reproduction as this in the midst of which we are gathered. To all who wander about the narrow ways of the Clachan, and explore the dim interior of its cottages, it offers an object-lesson in three dimensions, as it were, And just because of its scale and its solidity the object-lesson will imprint itself the deeper on the imagination and the memory of those who study it. The Sassenach, and the visitor from over seas, will carry from the Clachan a truer idea of the humble homes of the dwellers in Highland glens and islands than they can possibly gather from printed page or pictured illustration. And it is just such true ideas, however incomplete, that are needed nowadays. Without them we are apt to blunder sadly when we undertake the responsibility of practical action.

The promoters hope, in the second place, to do more than simply to inform and correct the imagination of their visitors regarding what I may call the still-life of the Highlands, and the romantic material setting of its people. They desire also to stir up a deeper and kindlier interest in the people themselves, in their lives, their labours, their struggles, their difficulties, natural and otherwise. Sympathy, to be effective and helpful, must be based on mutual understanding. It is mutual ignorance that makes races and nations unfriendly and unhelpful. In the Clachan an attempt is made to bring people of the north and people of the south a little nearer together, for purposes of ordinary human intercourse and fellowship. The attempt is made with the conviction that better knowledge of the Celt on the part of the Saxon will induce a more lively desire to lighten some of the burdens and lessen some of the hardships which press upon Highland life.

That brings me to the third purpose of this effort-namely, to increase the resources of two excellent societies, whose object is to aid the Gael to overcome some of the difficulties and drawbacks I have referred to. The principle which actuates both societies, the Gaelic Association and the Council of Home Industries, is the encouragement of selfdevelopment, self - expression, self - respect. and self-help in the Highlands. I venture to claim that the principle is a sound and a wise one, and that it is worthy of the support and countenance of all good Britons. We in this country have lately been somewhat dismayed by reports of the rapid depopulation of the Highlands and islands -of the districts which, until recent times, contributed so vigorous and so valuable an element to the life of our nation and Empire. We should all think it a calamity if the wide tracts of the northern moors and glens should become a solitude save for game and gamekeepers. It would be a poor compensation to know that their native inhabitants had all migrated to the East-end of Glasgow -or even the West-end of Canada. Many remedies for the emptying of the Highlands are being discussed, some of them sound and some of them probably unsound. But I suggest that whatever else may be done, it is safe to aim in the immediate future at two things chiefly namely, to provide in the Highlands more and surer openings for a livelihood, and to promote among the people brighter and better conditions of life. The Co-operative Council seeks to foster old and to create new industries, which are suitable to the aptitudes and opportunities of the people, and by which they can hope to make a living at home, and to make at the same time a worthy contribution to national production. An Comunn deals with life in the deeper sense, life which is more than livelihood, and seeks to make it interesting and attractive by developing its intrinsic resources. The language, poetry, and music of the Gael are the keys to his spiritual inheritance from the past. If he loses them he loses the best and readiest means of enriching his mind and heart, and in most cases, as I know from experience, he fails to gain any true equivalent. I personally am persuaded that the bi-lingual Gael, who has open to him the ancestral treasures of his race with all their winning appeal to his inherited temperament, is a better and more contented man, and therefore a better Briton, than the Gael of the north who has allowed these doors of the mind and heart to be closed upon him by indifference or neglect. The modicum of market-English which he acquires in place of his Gaelic seldom indeed yields him anything so valuable, anything so likely to render him an intelligent, self-respecting and self-sufficing citizen of the Empire. In the Highlands he feels himself alien and disinherited, and is drawn irresistably away from his native home. For these reasons, among many others, I trust that the success of the venture made on behalf of the societies I have named will enable them to enlarge their activities for the material and spiritual improvement of the Highlander, and make them a better dwelling - place for the natives of the soil. From the gracious auguries of the opening festival we may confidently expect that happy issue, and we again thank her Ladyship of Cassillis for what she has done to bring about its assured success.

The Earl of Cassillis replied in Gaelic, and, like his lady, wished "Soirbheachadh mór do'n Chlachan agus dhaibh-san a chuir

air bonn e."

Mr. A. H. Pettigrew, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Exhibition, spoke in laudatory terms of An Clachan, and Mr. Malcolm MacLeod replied in Gaelic, thanking Mr. Pettigrew for the encouragement

they had received from him.

Mr. Colin Sinclair, M.A., F.S.A., the architect of An Clachan, presented the Countess of Cassillis with a silver cruisgean from himself and the contractors, as souvenir of the occasion; and Mrs Cairus MacLachlan presented specially-bound volumes of "Leabhar a' Chlachain" to the Countess of Cassillis and to the Duke of Hamilton.

Not the least interesting part of the ceremony was the presentation of a fine bouquet of heath and carnations to the Countess of Cassillis by Master John Banuerman (a member of the Glasgow Junior Gaelic Choir), who spoke in excellent Gaelic.

Mr. Alexander Bruce proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the singing of the National Anthem in Gaelic ended the proceedings.

In the evening an excellent concert was given by Miss Jessie M. MacLennan and party.

"BREAC A LINNE, SLAT A COILLE, 'S FIADH A FIREACH—MEIRLE AS NACH DO GHABH GAIDHEAL RIAMH NAIRE."

LE EACHANN MACDHUGHAILL, GLASCHO.

Fhuair am paipeir so a' cheud duais aig Mòd, 1910.

Cha robh laghannan-coille cho cruaidh 'sa so riamh an Albainn ged a bha iad air uairean gle fhaisg dhoibh. 'Se a b' aobhar dha so, tha mi a' creidsinn, nach deach sluagh na tìre so a chur riamh fo cheannsal choigreach, agus gu'n robh an Teaghlach Rioghail agus maithean na dùthcha de 'n aon fhuil ris na h-ìslean. Bha so gu sònraichte fìor a thaobh nan Gàidheal; bha an ceann-cinnidh de'n aon sluagh agus mar bu bhitheanta de'n aon teaghlach ris an fhear a b'isle d'a fhinne, agus bha an aon chòir aig an treubh air fad air sealg, iaseach is coille na dùthcha agus a bh'aig an fhear a b'inbhiche 'nam measg, agus an ceann-cinnidh a theannadh ri atharrachadh riachailt a dheanadh, cha bhiodh e fada gun a mhearachd fhaicinn air bharraibh nam biodag. Gun teagamh sam bith bha cùmhnantan is riaghailtean sònraichte dhaibh fhéin eadar fineachan a bha anns a' choimhearsnachd,-nach robh an dara treubh ri dol air fearann an treubh eile gun chead, a shealg no a dh' iasgach, 's a leithidean sin. Tha e air innseadh gu'n do chroch Fear-na-Ceapaich aon de dhaoine théin air son e dhol a shealg gun chead gu monadh Chluainidh, agus tha Màrtainn a' toirt iomradh 'na eachdraidh air a chuairt feadh nan Eileinean an Iar gu'n robh 'san àm sin monadh-seilge air a chur air leth air MacLeoid na H-Earradh air a shon fhéin 's a theaghlaich gu bhi sealg ann, agus tha sin a' leigeil fhaicinn gu'n robh saorsa seilge feadh a' chorr de'n dùthaich do aon sam bith d'a dhaoine.

Cha'n'eil dearbhadh air c'uin a thòisich gleidheadh seilge is iasgaich an Albainn an toiseach; tha e air a ràdh, mar a thubhairt mi cheana, gu'n robh laghannan-seilge an Albainn 261 bliadhna roimh Theachd Chriosd, ach faodaidh sinn sin a chur a leth-taobh mar fhaoin-sveul; tha cuid ag ràdh gu'n robh laghannan-coille cruadha 'san dùthaich cho tràth ri 1214, ach cha 'n 'eil a' bheag de dhearbhadh air sin nis mò. Ach a' cheud iomradh chinnteach a th' againn air riaghailt de'n t-seorsa so 'san an àm Bhruis 'nuair a thug e cead seilge an ionad sonraichte do Chailein Caimbeul, a bha pòsda ri 'nighinn fhéin, agus tha sin, tha mi 'n dùil, a' leigeil ris gu soilleir gu'n robh sealg air a toirmeasg do'n t-sluagh choitcheann; mur a bitheadh cha robh feum air cead bho'n Rich mu'n teannadh neach rithe.

Na dhéidh sin chaidh iomad achd is reachd a chur air bonn gu stad a chur air na h-ìslean bho shealg is iasgach agus an toilinntinn sin a ghleidheadh do'n Righ agus do mhaithean na dùthcha oir bha e ri fhaicinn nach seasadh sealg fada na 'n robh cead co-ionann aig gach neach dol 'na lorg, bho 'n bha nis daoine air fàs cho lìonmhor an Albainn seach mar a bha iad bho shean. Bha mar an ceudna a' choille, a bha aon uair a' còmhdach na dùthcha bho cheann gu ceann, a nis a' fàs ni bu lugha agus ni bu taine 'nuair a bha am fearann 'g a àiteach, 'g a thiormachadh 's 'g a thoirt a stigh fo bharr, agus air a chùl sin bha 'san àm so, gu sònraichte fo riaghladh glic nan Seumas, Albainn air a làmh a chur ris an obair sin anns am bheil i cho ainmeil gu ruige ar latha-ne : bha i air teannadh ri cabhlach cogaidh is marsantachd a thogail dhi fhéin gu a h-aite a sheasamh an àm cogaidh is sìth ri gualainn a ban-choimhearsnaich Sasunn, agus mar sin dh'fheumadh coille na dùthcha, a bha nis air fàs cho luachmhor, a bhi air a gleidheadh le achdan cruadha Pàrlamaid.

Tha cuid de na h-achdan so glé neonach 'n ar sùilean-ne an diugh agus air an cur an cainnt nach 'eil air uairean ro fhurasd a tuigsinn. Le achd a chailh a shéulachadh anns a bhliadhna 1424, aon sam bith air am beirte an àm oidhche a' goid coille ghorm, no a' rusgadh no a' milleadh chraobh an àm sam bith, 's a gheibhte ciontach, bha dà fhichead tasdan Albannach de ùmhladh air a chur air, 's chaidh an t-ùmhladh so àrdachadh an 1503 gu còig puinnd Albannach; bha 's an àm so móran millidh air a dheanadh feadh coille le bhi rùsgadh nan craobh gu dath is cairteadh, oir cha robh ach gann craobh nach deanadh a rusg dath no cairteadh air leth seach a chéile, agus b' ann gu stad a chur air an obair sin a bha an t-achd àraidh so gu sònraichte air uidheamachadh.

Anns a bhliadhna 1449 bha riaghailtean sònraichte air an leagail sios a thaobh seilge. agus cho tràth ri 1457 bha àm àraidh de 'n bhliadhna nach robh am bradan ri iasgach an àite sam bith, agus aon sam bith a bhiodh air a dhìteadh an treas uair de 'n chiont sin bha a bheatha ri toirt dheth, ni 's lugha na gu'n robh e comasach air a ceannach air a h-ais air luach : h'e naoi fichead mart a bha air a chur mu choinneamh beatha duine 's an àm sin,-b'e lagh do 'n bheartach agus lagh do'n bhochd a bha an so da-rìreadh. Bha bacadh air a chur air cairidhean, no ni sam bith eile, a thogail a chuireadh maille air bradan no breac dìreadh no tearnadh nan sruth anns am biodh an fhairge a lionadh 's a tràghadh, le achd eile (1563).

Bha côig puinnd Albannach de ùmhladh air a chur air aon sam bith a mharbhadh fiadh fo bhliadhna dh'aois le achd an 1474, agus na 'm b' iad clann a chuireadh an t-ole so an gniomh agus nach biodh am pàrantan comasach air pàigheadh bha ind ri bhi air an liubhairt thairis do'n bhreitheamh gu

bhi air an sgiùrsadh.

Nuair a thio sinn a nuas a dh' ionnsaidh na siathamh linn déug 's a bha gunnachan -no cuilbheirean mar a theirte riu - a' gabhail ai'e nam boghacha-saighead chi sinn gu'n deach achd no dhà a shuidheachadh gu stad a chur air inneil cho marbhtach a bhi air an cleachdadh ri seilg; b'e am bàs fhéir a bha air a mhaoidheadh air neach sam bith a gheibhte ciontach de mharbhadh féidh, buic, no fiadh-bheathaich sam bi'h eile, no eun sam bith, le cuilbheir no seòrsa gunna air bith eile, le achdan Pàrlamaid Mhàiri agus Sheumais a mac an 1551, 1567, 1581, agus 1587; tha an t-aon ni air a thoirmeasg le achd eile na dhéidh sin (1604) agus tha e coltach nach deach an t-achd so a chur á bith riamh fhathast, agus leis a sin tha e an aghaidh lagha na rìoghachd gus an là an diugh, eadhon do'n fheadhainn aig an fhearr còir air, fiadh a mharbhadh le gunna. Bha e mar an ceudna air a thoirmeasg leis na h-achdan so, lìon a chur no a leagail gu breith air eoin fhiadhaich.

Bha peanas ni bu chruaidhe air a chur air luchd goid fiodha 's coille san àm so; bha am bàs ri fhulang aig aon sam bith a gheibhte ciontach an treas uair de ghoid, de rùsgadh no de mhilleadh chraobh (1599), agus aon sam bith a mhilleadh craobh fo dheich bliadhna bha e air a chur fo ùmhladh deich puinnd Albannach, agus na 'm biodh i os ceann dheich bliadhna bha an t-ùmhladh so air a dhaibachadh. Bha aon sam bith aig am faighte fìodh gun comas aige air urra thoirt bho 'n d'fhuair se o fo 'n aon pheanas agus mur a biodh c comasach air an t-suim so a phàigheadh bha e ri obair dà latha airson a h-uile mare a thoirt do 'n neach do 'm buineadh a choille (1685)

Chaidh achd ro-shòuruichte troimh 'n Sheumais a sia; b'e an ni àraidh co-cheang-ailte ris gu'n robh bacadh air a chur air neach sam bith aig nach robh 'crann' fearainn—tuaiream air ceud acuir Albann-ach, sealgach sam bith aid nach robh 'crann' fearainn—tuaiream air ceud acuir Albann-ach, sealgach sam bith ad heanadh aon chuid air fhearann fhéin no air fearann neach eile. Riaghailt eile a leag an t-achd so sios, se sin—nach robh fiadh no maigheach ri am marbhadh an àm sneachda; riaghailt a tha 'cigeil ris nach robh, an déidh na h-uile nì, ar sinnsearachd idir cho cruaidh-chridh-chrid-each agus a th'air a chur as an leth.

Bha aig aon air bith a gheibhte ciontach de bhristeadh an lagha so ri ciad punnd Albannach de ùmhladh a phaigheadh. Ach trom g'an robh an t-ùmhladh, agus cruaidh g'an robh am peanas a bha an lorg bristidh nan laghannan so, bha iad 'g an sior bhristeadh bho cheann gu ceann na dùthcha mar a chithear le leabhair-cuimhne mhòd an ama so a rannsachadh. Anns a' bhliadhna 1691 bha mòd air a ghleidheadh 's an Srath-Ghlais agus bha 77 duine air an diteadh airson marbhadh fhiadh, bhoc is chearca-fraoich, gearradh chraobh is bristeadh talmhanta; bha leth-chiad punnd Albannach de ùmhladh air a chur air a chuid dhiubh a fhuaras ciontach de mharbhadh nam fiadh.

A reir coltais bha na muilleirean cho gaolach air a bhradan dà chiad bliadhna air ais 's a tha iad an diugh fhathast. Bha fior chothrom aca air breith air co dhiù, oir is gann nach robh iad ag obair cho tric an àm oidhche 's a bha iad ri solus latha, 's cha 'n 'eil teagamh nach robh e gle bhuaireasach a bhi 'faicinn a' bhradain fo shròin, "gun chomharadh gun bheumcluaise" aig neach eile air, a' dìreadh an t-srutha, agus cha robh e 'n a ioghnadh ged a dheanadh e a chuid fhéin dheth nuair a cheitheadh e an cothrom. Bha e 'n a chleachdadh aca bhi 'gearradh an uisge thar na h-eilich 's nuair a ruitheadh e air falbh bhiodh am bradan is iasg sam bith eile a thachradh a bhi 's an t-sruth gun chomas teichidh, 's cho luath 's a gheibheadh am muillear còir na bha dhith air rachadh ruith a leigeil do'n uisge a rithist 's bhiodh gach ni cho òrdail 's ged nach tachradh dad cearr riamh.

B'ann gu stad a chur air a' leithid sin de dh'obair a bha earrann de achd a chaidh a chur air bonn an 1685 air uidhcamachadh:—na 'm faicte iad (muillearan) a breith air bradan no breac le cliabh no inneil eile, a' cur stad air eilich no a' taomadh na linne-mhuilinn, bha iad ri am priosanachadh fad mìosa agus air am beathachadh air aran is uisge fad na h-ùine, ni 's lugha na gu'm biodh comas aca fhéin air cosd am beathachadh.

(Ri leantuinn)

SELECTIONS FROM ANCIENT IRISH POETRY.

Translated by Kuno Meyer.*

The wealth and range of the Irish vermacular literature which exists in MS. form would probably surprise him who is unacquainted with the progress of modern Celtic scholarship. The literary activity of the sixth and succeeding centuries, despite the serious despollment of its products by war and otherwise, has left to us an immense amount of material which still, in the main, awaits justice at the hands of the historian, the scholar, and the translator.

It is pleasing therefore to find some gleanings from this great harvest collected into book form and done into English by a scholar of Dr. Meyer's standing, and to see them in this manner made available for those to whom the ancient tongue has not been a birthright, nor its historical grammar a subject of study.

The poems here collected are grouped under such headings as Myth and Saga, Religious Poetry, Songs of Nature, Love Poetry, Bardie Poetry, etc., and taken together they give a singularly fascinating picture of a civilisation about which all too little is generally known

We open the book, the "dark-brown years" roll away, and we look as through a magic casement upon the full-bodied life of that earlier time. Monk and hermit, King and hero, bard and seer pass before us, and

^{*} Sclections from Ancient Irish Poetry translated by Kuno Meyer (Constable & Co., 1911). Price 3/6 net.

we listen to the intimate voice of their speech and thought. And everywhere the utterance is a Gaelic utterance; Gaelic in form, in the shortness of its sentences, in its remarkable use of metaphor and epithet, in its faultless delineation of Nature, and in its fervid patriotism. Take this, for example, from an Irish version of the Lay of Deirdre—

Glen Etive!
There I raised my first house.
Delightful its house! when we rose in the morning
A sunny cattle-fold was Glen Etive.

Glen Urchain!
That was the straight, fair-ridged glen!
Never was man of his age prouder
Than Noisi in Glen Urchain.

Glen Da Ruadh! Hail to him who hath it as an heritage! Sweet is the cuckoo's voice on bending branch

On the peak above Glen Da Ruadh.

The whole piece is a marvel of suggestive expression and lines of melody like the last two are far beyond analysis.

Of another temper is the wild burlesque of the Vision of Mac Conglinne from which we might quote did space permit.

In A Prayer to the Virgin, a piece full of splendid imagery, we hear the note of the religious zealot.

Branch of Jesse's tree in the beauteous hazelwood, Pray for me until I obtain forgiveness of my foul sins.

Mary, splendid diadem! Thou that hast saved our race,

Glorious noble torch, orchard of Kings!
Brilliant one, transplendent one, with the deed of
pure chastity,

Fair golden illumined ark, holy daughter from Heaven!

Strangely touching too, when seen across the span of the centuries, are these two little diary jottings or fleeting night-thoughts of some sleep-awakened cleric. The first is called The Church Bell in the Night.

Sweet little bell
That is struck in the windy night,
I liefer go to a tryst with thee
Than to a tryst with a foolish woman.

The second, headed The Viking Terror, is more eloquent than many pages of history.

> Bitter is the wind to-night, It tosses the ocean's white hair: To-night I fear not the fierce warriors of Norway Coursing on the Irish Sea.

From the section given to Nature Poetry we cannot forbear quoting one example more, a lyric on the passing of summer.

My tidings for you: the stag bells, Winter snows, summer is gone. Wind high and cold, low the sun, Short his course, sea running high. Deep-red the bracken, its shape all gone—The wild-goose has raised his wonted cry. Cold has caught the wings of birds; Season of ice—these are not vidings.

We recommend this small anthology to Scottish Gael and Irish Gael alike, and to those outside the Gaelic pale whose sympathies are with the things of the Celtic past The translator's name is guarantee enough for the soundness of his work, and although at times perhaps we feel a lack of that literal rendering of the Gaelic idiom which is often so effective, all the versions strike us as being of exceptionally high merit. The originals are by no means easy to handle, yet the wild-honey flavour of them has not been lost.

G. BUYERS.

TURUS DO'N GHAIDHEALTACHD AS LETH TEAGASG NA GAIDHLIG ANNS NA SGOILTEAN,

LEIS AN URRAMACH UILLEAM MACPHAIL, CILLEBHRANDAIN.

Do réir rùintean a' Chomuinn Ghaidhealaich le miann a bhi faicinn na Gaidhlig a' togail a cinn, ghabh mise turas do 'n Ghaidhealtachd gu bhi sparradh air an st-sluagh dealas sonruichte 'nochdadh ann a bhi taghadh chun suidhe ann am bòrd nan Sgoiltean buill aig am bheil tlachd an an Canain na Gaidhealtachd agus a gheallas cothrom na Féinne a thabhairt dhi anns na sgoiltean Gaidhealach.

Ghleidh mi cheud choinneamh ann an Arisaig ann an talla chiatach a bha mòr gu leoir gu thri uiread a ghleidheadh agus a bha 'lathair. Bha choinneamh sin air 21mh do'n Mhàrt agus bha 'n t-Urramach Mgr. Siosal, Sagairt Arisaig anns a'Chathair. Ged nach robh an aireamh cho mhòr 's bu mhaith leinn i, gidheadh cha robh dith luchd labhairt oirnn; bha chuideachd uile ro dhurachdach agus làn mhothachail air na beannachdan a tha air aicheadh air an cloinn 'nuair nach 'eil a' Ghaidhlig air a teagasg 'san sgoil. Thàinig e air bonn anns 'sa

choinneimh so nach robh tachadh ann air son Bòrd na Sgoil o chionn choig bliadhn' deug. An àit a bhi cur dhaoine do Bhord na Sgoile, bha iad a leigeil leo dol ann. ach a nis gheall iad tuilleadh suim a gliabhail do chòraichean an cànain agus gach fear-iarraidh a cheasnachadh do thaobh a bheachdan mu theagasg na Gaidhlig agus an taghadh a dheanamh do réir a chreidimh a bhiodh air fhaotainn annta.

MALLAIG.

Bha 'n ath choinneamh ann am Mallaig air an 22mh 'nuair a ghabh an t-Urramach Mgr. MacIlleathain a chathair, a' toirt air aghaidh argumaidean math agus cudthromach ann an fabhar na Gaidhlig. Cha robh aireamh an so cho mhór 's a bha fiubhair orm a bhiodh ann, ach am beagan a bha 'lathair bha coltas orra a bhi dìleas gu leoir.

Thug am Maighstir-sgoil ann an Glasnacardoch air aghaidh aireamh nan sgoileirean anns an sgoil aige fein do'n robh dha agus da fhichead nach labhradh ach Beurla agus sia-diag thar fhichead a bha comasach air Gaidhlig a labhairt. Eadhoin ann am meadhon Mhòrar tha 'n aireamh is motha do na Goill anns an sgoil. Labhradh mu dhleasdanas an t-sluaigh air tagradh dheanamh gu Gaidhlig a bhi air a teagasg anns na sgoilean air reir cothrom agus suidheachadh gach sgoil fa leth agus dh' aontaicheadh ri so gu aonsgeulach. Mar an ceudna leigeadh ris iarrtus moran anns an aite air a bhi g'ionnsachadh na canain agus dh' fhaodadh fear-teagaisg cainnt agus ciùil obair gle mhaith a dheanamh anns a' chearn sin air a gheamhradh so tighinn.

GLEANNURCHUDAIN.

B'e so an ath aite anns an d'rinn mi iomradh air còraichean ar canain. Ghleidh mi da choinneamh an so air an 23mh-h-aon ann an ceann shuas na sgìreachd agus h-aon eile anns an tigh-sgoile anns a bhaile. Ghabh mi an latha so airson Ghleannurchudain chum 's gum bitheadh m' aghaidh air mo dhachaidh ann an deireadh na seachduinn 's gum bithinn mar so a gabhail gach aite romham ag oibreachadh mu dheas. Cha robh na coinneamhan mòr an so; agus tha mi toileach a chreidsinn gu bheil aobhar no dha air sin. An toiseach bha'n t-am do'n bhliadhna mi-fhreagarrach air tuath tha trang le obair an earraich. Cuiridh an tuathanach drip an earraich air thoiseach air cànain. A bharr air sin fhuair am beachd greim air daoin' an sin gu'n robh An Comunn Gaidhealach gu oidhirp neochumanta a thoirt gu Gaidhlig a sparradh sios an amhachan an t-sluaigh; agus mar sin bha tearuinteachd shonruichte air a chleachdadh gus am fac' iad gun robh e reusanta gu leoir gu'm biodh cothrom air a thoirt do'n Ghaidhlig mar gach cànain eile agus gu seachd-sonruichte anns a Ghailhealtachd far am bheil e fior nadurra dhaibh a bhi da-chainnteach. Bha daoin' uaisle a lathair a bha ro fhabharach do'n Ghaidhlig nam biodh tìm agus cothrom air a son anns na sgoilean, agus a chum an disleachd a nochdadh thug iad deagh ghealladh seachad gu'm biodh am Bòrd fabharach do thoiseachadh a bhi air a dheanamh le teacasc na Gaidhlig anns an Sgoil-oidhche.

TONMHARMOTREASTAN

Ghleidh mi coinneamh an so air an 24mh 'nuair a bha ministeir na sgìreachd anns a' chathair. Cha 'n 'eil a' Ghaidhlig marbh an so na rud coltach ris, agus tha nàir agus duilichinn air pàrantan an sin nach 'eil cothrom air a chainnt a theagasg anns na sgoilean. Cha robh an comhlan a bha cruinn an so mor ach bha iad fior eudmhor agus bha na bha lathair do luchd-iarraidh air a Bhòrd ùr deas gu dol cho fada sa gheall iad ann an Gleannurchudain. Gus o chionn ghoirid bha bean-theagaisg Gaidhlig ann am prìomh sgoil na sgìreachd so.

CILL-A-MHANAIDH

Ged tha aireamh mhór sluaigh anns a bhaile so, agus moran dhiubh cho Gaidhealach 'sa tha e comasach a bhith ann am baile-mor beag, cha 'n 'eil moran meas no cothrom aig a Ghaidhlig ann. Aig a choinneamh so bha Mgr. Aindreas as a Mhanachain anns a chathair agus shaoileadh duine gu'n deanadh durachd agus dilseachd Gaidheil cho teo-chridheach ris tai eachadh a dheanamh air coimheachas na muinntir a tha leigeil an cànain bàs. Bha aireamh bheag de dhaoine dileas gu leoir an so, ach thuig mi gu'n robh am Maighstir-sgoil an so na chnap-starra. Co-dhiu tha 'm Bòrd ùr airson a bhaile so agus Ionmhar-gharraidh coltach ri bhi co-fhaireachdail. Tha co-dhiu tri air a Bhòrd a labhras Gaidhlig agus bi'dh dochas againn ri còir a bhi air a chumail ris a' chànain an sin.

Do bhrigh agus na robh Captain Ellice aig an tigh 'san am a thachair dhomhsa bhi 'n Ionmhargharradh cha robh cead ai: a thoirt seachad gu coinneamh a ghleidheadh san tigh-sgoil. Do bhrigh nach robh deasachadh sam bith air a dheanamh, agus gu'n robh Bòrd ùr cheana air a thaghadh cha do ghleidh mi coinneamh an sin.

LOCHABAR.

Bha da choinneamh thaitneach agus ghealltanach air an gleidheadh an Lochabar, h-aon aig Drochaid-Ruadh agus h-aon eile aig Drochaid-Spean (na Aonachan). Bha'n t-Urramach Mgr. MacDhughaill, Mgr. Mac an-t-Saoir, ministeir na sgìreachd, agus Mgr. MacAn Aba ro dhileas anns an aobhar so. Tha deach obair air a dheanamh cheana an sin, agus cha bu chòir gu'm biodh feum air brosnachadh sam bith ann an teis-meadhon Lochabar airson teagasg Gaidhlig. Co-dhiu fhuair mi mheud do bhuill a Bhùird 'sa chunnaic mi eudmhor ou leoir mu'n chanain agus bha eadhoin na Goill a thuinnich 's an duthaich deas gu 'còir a ghleidheadh ri cainnt nam beann.

Fad mo chuairt uile mhothaich mi gu 'n robh am beachd laidir am measg an t-sluaigh nach robh e furasda cothrom 'thoirt do 'n Ghaidhlig gus am faigheadh na Gaidheil làn sheilbh air an fhearann agus am bitheadh sluagh na Gaidhealtachd air gleidheadh bho iomraic dheanamh dhuthchannaibh cèin. Cha 'n 'eil teagamh nach 'eil ceangail maireannach eadar tir agus teanga. Ma bhios ar tir ann an seilbh nan coimheach bithidh am fuigheall a dh fhagar do shliochd nan Gailheal buailteach gu bhi 'mhàin a cleachdadh cainnt na muinntir a tha toirt dhaibh cosnaidh. Gun Ghaidhlig cha bhi fior Ghaidheil ann, agus cha'n fhan Gaidheal duineil sam bith anns an tir a dhiultas lon dha. Tha obair mhor agus chliuiteach air thoi each air A' Chomunn ann a bhi tagradh do'n Ghaidhealtachd a còirichean duthchasail. Tha 'n sean-fhacal ag radh "'Nuair a dh' fhagas na duthchasaich Ile beannachd le sith Albainn." Nach faod so a bhi fior mu'n Ghaidhealtachd nile.

THE CURACH AND THE AMAR.

Thirty years ago, on the 14th of March, 1881, a very interesting communication was submitted by Dr. Arthur Mitchell to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. This was an extract from a letter by the Rev. John Bethune, a former minister of Dornoch, 22nd May, 1798, and addressel to George Calalmers, the author of Caledonia. The letter is preserved in the Duke of Sutherland's library at Dunrobin Castle, where it was examined by the Rev.

Dr. Joass, Golspie, who sent the extract to Dr. Arthur Mitchell.

In the course of his letter, Bethune explains the meaning of the name Poullchourich given to an inlet of the sea, or rather of the Dornoch Firth, about a mile to the south of Skibo Castle. He remarks as follows : - " The first division of this compound is a pool. The other is from courich, a vehicle formerly used in the Highlands to serve the purpose of a ferry-boat; only, however, on rivers and small creeks. It was constructed of a round form and of a sort of wicker-work, for the greater buovancy, and covered outwardly with green hides. Two or three passengers, according to its size, entered into it, and paddled forward as they could. The whole bay goes now by this name, but properly and originally it belonged to a particular part, where the water is still and deep, and the passage narrow, between the north side of the ferry-point and the opposite shore of Pulrossie." It may be observed that the modern Ordnance Map has altered the name to "Poll na Caorach," by which the original meaning is quite lost. "In the West Highlands of Ross-shire, where I was born." continues Bethune, "the courieh was very commonly used, and I have known some people who had seen it, though it had been used before my time."

Bethune was a son of the Rev. John Beton (as he spelt the name), minister of Glenshiel, by his marriage with Christian, eldest daughter of the Rev. Donald MacLeod, minister of Lochalsh. The younger Beton or Bethune was born in 1764, and was successively minister of Harris and of Dernoch. He wrote the account of the parish of Dornoch for Sir John Sinclair's "Statistical Account," and in 1812 he received the degree of D.D. from Aberdeen University. He died in 1816.

So much for his account of the courich, or curach, which term he restricts to the small round skin-boat used on inland waters, and without any reference to larger sea-going vessels of a different shape, but also covered with skin. A good specimen of the river curach. once used on the Spey, may be seen in Elgin Museum.

After stating that the curach had been disused in Wester Ross before his time, Bethune goes on to say:—"In my day it had given place to a sort of canoe called ammir, i.e., trough. This was nothing more than the hollowed trunk of a great tree;

and even this, I believe, is now laid aside. I have been passenger crossing a river in the ammir though I did not much covet the situation. It was also employed in fishing the rivers, and in it I have seen the fearless and dexterous Highlander, from his ticklish footing, flinging the spear out of his hands to a considerable distance, and arresting the salmon which was darting along with great swiftness! The man standing in the ammir holds the oar by the middle; and with it, paddling on each side, alternately; proceeds with surprising velocity."

It is rather curious that Bethune should regard the log-cance, or amar, as of later date than the skin curach. Both of these vessels have been used in various parts of the world from the earliest times; but of the two, the log-cance is certainly the most primitive, and consequently the most ancient. However, it would seem that in the Glenshiel neighbourhood the log-cance had outlived the curach.

The word amar, as applied to a log-canoe as well as to an ordinary trough, is given by Armstrong in his dictionary, under the word bior-linn. Although it has ceased to have this application in our days, as the log-canoe has become a thing of the past, there must nevertheless be many instances in folk-lore and in place-names of this special meaning of the word. For example, on the west side of the island of Bute, just opposite the north end of Inchmarnock, there is a Ru an Amair. It seems quite obvious that a log-canoe must have been used here as a ferry-boat to and from Inchmarnock. Then, again, there is a Lag an Amair on the eastern side of Loch Lomond, at Stra' Chaiseil, some two hundred yards inland from the promontory once known as Ru na Fian, where the fragments of Caiseal na Fian are yet discernible. It is not unlikely that this lag was once an inlet of the loch, wherein an amar was kept as in a harbour.

Many readers of these pages must be aware of other instances in which amar has been applied to a boat. It would be of much interest if any such would contribute some of their knowledge on this subject, and any definite information as to the shape and dimensions of curachs, whether seagoing or not, to the columns of An Deo-Gréine.

DAVID MACRITCHIE.

GAELIC TRANSLATIONS OF WORDSWORTH'S "SOLITARY REAPER" AND "ROB ROY'S GRAVE,"

By D. URQUHART, Kyle of Lochalsh.

Choisinn an t-eadar-theangachadh so a' cheud duais aig Mòd 1910.

A' BHAN-BHUANA AONARACH.

Scall shios air an achadh a chaileag ri buain, A' ceangal nam badag 'a' a' gabhail a duain; Sud ighneag na Gaidhlig, disid caithreim a beòil, No gabh air do thurun cho sàmhach ri agleò. Na ha onar bha chruinneag a' togail nan sguab, 'G' an gearradh le 'corran 's' gran ceangal gu cruaidh, Nach cluinn thu cho tiamhaidh cho cianail 's tha 'm fonn.

'Se lionadh a' ghlinne bho 'mhullach gu 'bhonn.

Na 'n smeorach ri ceilir na suidh air a' ghéig. Tòirt stairea le 'binneas do iomadach creubh, Dha 'n eilthireach sgithicht' le siubhal an céin Am bruthainn trath-neoin fo ghathan na gréin; Seach o'ran na h-ighneig' n am togail an fhuinn, Beag chòsaichean fàsail 'us sàmbchar a chuain' Na na far-Eilein bhoidheach' th' air Alba mu 'n cuairt,

Nach innis thu dhombas ciod e tha i 'seinn ? 'Ne busireadh 'us asbaid, 'ne cogadh us strì ? No dh-fheudadh gur rud e a thachair ro 'r linn, Cuis-bhròin a rinn muladach iomadh 'nar thr. Ach dh-fheudadh gur cuspair do iorral na h-igh'nn An dleasdanas laitheil, an obair an gnìomh, Calldachd no buannachd, sonas no cràdh : Na nithean 'tha tachairt' 's a thachras gu brith.

Cha tuig mi an t-aobhar ach shaoileadh mi fhli, Nach sguireadh an duanag gu latha na crich; Bha chaileag toirt luinneig 's i 'buain air an raon Bha mìse 'ga coimhead 's ga h-éisdeachd gu saor; Sheas mi gun ghluasad 'us fhuair mi mo shàth, 'S ged thionndainn mi m' aghaidh bho ghleannan an

Bith'dh cuimhn' agam tuilleadh air seinn na nighinn òig, Mar thog i mo chridhe 's dh-ùraich mo threòir.

UAIGH ROIB RHUAIDH.

 $(A'\ cheud\ fhichead\ sreath\ agus\ an\ fhichead\ sreath\ mu\ dheireadh).$

Ged b' ainmeil an Sasunn an t-armunn Rob Hood— Thug baird agus sgeulaiche cliù air— Bha fear ann an Alba nach toireadh dha géill, 'S car-son nach deanamaid rann da?

Tog suas leat gach rapas 'tha timchioll air uaigh A' chopag, an carran, an deanntag, a chuach; Cuiridh mi 'n dràsda clach-chuimhn' air Rob Ruadh A' deanamh laoidh-mholaidh air gaisgeach nam buadh,

'S e Freasdal a rinn tapaidh 'chrìdh, Chuir neart us treòir na ghàirdean Gu furtachd 'dheanamh dha 'n fhear lag, Na pliùceadh 'thoirt air namhaid. Ma bha e treun gur e bha glic— Cha chus dha Rob mo bhriathran— Cha 'n airidh bard air duais no cliù Nach moladh Rob gun chaomhnadh.

Their mi mata gur mór am beud Cho gann 'sa tha a sheorsa; Cho glic an smuain, cho tapaidh 'n gnìomh, Cho glan am beachd 's an inntinn.

Na 'n robh thu beo 'san la 'n diugh, Bhiodh neart do chridh' 's d' inntinn A' tagradh caoimhnealais us gràdh Bho 'n duine mhór dha 'n diblidh.

Oir bha thu riamh air taobh nam bochd: Bha truas agad us bàigh dhaibh, B'u tu an taic an àm na h-airc, Us dh-fhuathaich thu 'm fear-sàraich.

A chinn-cinnidh dhaoine cuirbt', Le smuaintean taoint' gun riaghailt, Bha thusa riamh air taobh na saors'; Nach mòr an t-aobhar uaill e?

Tha fios nec-theagmhach air do luach Feadh mhonaidhean us aonach, Aig buachaillean nan cuartan garbh, Bho Loch a Bhuth'il gu Laomann. Tha tuath nan gleann 'nam fianuis bheò A,r caoimhnealas an armuinn; Oir lasaidh 'n sùil us eirigh 'n colg 'Nuair ni iad ainm a chluinntinn.

LEABHAR A' CHLACHAIN.

HOME LIFE OF THE HIGHLANDERS-1400-1746.

It was an excellent idea on the part of the Clachan Executive to publish this book containing a dozen monographs on subjects of peculiar interest to Sassenach and Gael, and we cordially join in the hope that it will have a wide circulation beyond the Clachan. The price (1s. net) is extremely moderate considering the nature and accuracy of the material within its pages. Further, the contributors are well known Gaels, and, with the generosity characteristic of the race, gave their services gratuitously. Though the proverb warns us that "we should not look a gift horse in the mouth," we venture to offer some observations on the articles.

In the first paper, Mr. W. M. MacKenzie, M.A., the author of a scholarly edition of Dunbar's Poems, and also an outline of Scottish History, writes on "The Clans, their Origin and Nature." In a dozen pages he succeeds in giving a clear and readable account of clan origins, their social and economic bases, and their military features. The territorial side of the clan is briefly sketched, but Mr. MacKenzie is not led

astray by any form of hero worship at the expense of historical accuracy, for while, as he says, the MacKenzies, aided by their own virtue, rose to a power rivalling that of the Campbells, the latter also benefited richly at the expense of the fallen. "The MacKenzies ate up the Lewis MacLeods, and the Campbells were cannibals of minor clans." "Gentlemen of the stamp of Argyll and Kintail, at the time of the Union, stirred the pot for what they could get out of it." Mr. MacKenzie notes the distinction between landlord and chieftain, and he refers to the conflict of tribal and feudal ideas, together with the cause of the power possessed by the chief. In a word, "landed possession, tribal relationship, jurisdiction and dependence were the framework of the clan." He next goes on to note the economic basis of the whole organisation, the social cleavage which existed between the owners and their tacksmen, and the difference between the idle gentry and the overworked and half-starved commons. The patriarch had disappeared in the landlord. Mr. Mac-Kenzie has the art of concise writing, and, as an English scholar, is above suspicion, but we wonder whether the phrase "were in habit to do" on page 12 is intentional or a printer's error

Sheriff MacMaster Campbell treats of Organisation and Tenures, and succeeds in putting a large amount of interesting information in less than a dozen pages. It is perhaps the struggle at compression that has led him to overload his article with dashes which weaken the style, and which could be avoided by a rearrangement. It is probably a slip to write "Saxon conquest of England," instead of the correct expression, English conquest of South Britain. But these are small faults in an otherwise good bit of work. Buildings and Dress by Mr. Colin Sinclair, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), are treated in an interesting manner. Not less interesting is the paper on "Social Life" by Mr. W. C. MacKenzie, the author of a Short History of the Highlands. Mr. MacKenzie writes in a very pleasant and rhythmical style, and, like his namesake in the first article, touches upon various weak spots in the general life of the community. He refers to tribal influences which brought about certain social changes, although education was the final power that transformed the general outlook. The lazy hangers-on to the tribal skirt receive a slap in the passing. The people, he notes, had a genuine taste for poetry, and, what is not usually credited to them by the Sassenach,

much humour and satire.

The religious life of the old clachan is sympathetically treated by the Rev. Lauchlan Maclean Watt. Like much of Mr. Watt's other writings, the article is prettily and poetically written, and he succeeds in holding the balance fairly as between Protestant and Catholic.

Mr William Mackay, the popular President of An Comunn Gaidhealach, writes on "Industrial Life in the Olden Time." Mr. Mackay is well known as a writer on matters pertaining to the life of the Gael and his country, and always leaves the impression of the specialist. A diligent student in antiquarian affairs, he is particularly qualified to deal with this subject, and readers will read this article with pleasure and profit. Dr. Hugh Cameron Gillies, London, contributes a short article on "The Medical Knowledge of the Highlands." He shows how the simple natural observations of the Gaelic people in other days are confirmed by present physiological science. Dr. George Henderson, Lecturer on Celtic, Glasgow University, contributes the article on the "Literature of the Highlands," and it is needless to say that no one is more qualified for the task. The hand of the scholar is evident in this article.

The popular Convener of the Môd and Music Committee, the Rev. M. N. Munro, M.A., Taynuilt, takes a subject on which he is well qualified to write, viz: "The Music of the Clans." The article gives evidence of study and research, and is therefore of much interest.

In the article on "Superstition," the Rev. Donald Lamont, Blair Atholl, deals briefly with witchcraft, fairies, second sight, etc.

One of the most interesting contributions in the volume is that on the Development of Highland Education, by the Rector of Bellahouston Academy, Mr. Duncan Mac-Gillivray, M.A., F.E.I.S. The style and historical perspective are what one would expect from a specialist in his profession. In Columban times, it is interesting to be told, that the educational curriculum was reading, writing, and labour. If arithmetic were added, it would not be far removed from the educational ideal of the present day, according to some writers. It is noted that the parish school is a much older institution than is generally supposed, and dates back long before the Reformation. Mr.

MacGillivray traces the story of the schools from the time in which they were departments of church organisation to that in which burghs, after a bitter struggle with the priesthood, succeeded in wresting from them some share of management. He next shows how the ideal of Knox, after the Reformation, was thwarted in many places by the greed and rapacity of the nobles. and how little the Reformation did for the Highlands; for no parochial system could ever meet the necessities of that part of Scotland Mr. MacGillivray is a Gael of the right stamp, and we quote his remarks on our language with pleasure. Referring to the policy of the Privy Council in the early part of the 17th century, he writes-"The policy thus initiated of seeking to kill out the Gaelic language by forbidding its use in schools has been steadily pursued by governments and their officials down almost to the present time. This fatuous and senseless policy has proved in the highest degree hurtful to the intelligent education of the Highland people, and hurtful also to the progress of the English language in their milst. There is no corner in the world, as Dr. Norman Macleod says, where pupils learn a foreign language before their mother tongue save only in the Highlands. But what would be madness every other where has been defended as sound education in the Highlands." Mr. Mac-Gillivray pays a deserved tribute to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, pointing out that, although it made the grave mistake at the outset of its career of supposing that Gaelic was the cause of the backwardness of the Highlands, and insisted that all instruction should be in English, it reversed its policy in 1767. About a dozen years after this, the directors reported that the change, far from interfering with the progress in English, had resulted in an increased interest in it, and a more intelligent knowledge of it. The above represents in brief the ideal of An Comunn Gaidhealach. Lastly, we draw attention with much pleasure to that beautiful bit of poetry in prose, contributed by Mr. Kenneth MacLeod. It is entitled, "An Clachan a Bha Ann," and is written in our own beloved tongue. We prefer not to lay profane hands on it by furnishing quotations, but simply commend it to our readers as a delightful bit of work. We have in all the articles of "Leabhar a' Chlachain" a well articulated outline which cannot fail to be of service in leading to

THE HIGHLAND CLACHAN at the Scottish History Exhibition.—Season Tickets, price 4s., to be had from Mrs. Cairns Maclachlan, 32 Montgomer e Street, Kelvinside, Glasgow.

a more detailed study of things associated with the past life of the Gael. The printing is very clear, and there is an adequate index. We have detected only one mistake in spelling. On page 111 occurs the word 'artifically.' Mr. Neil Munro writes the introduction, and a word of praise is due to Mr. David N. Mackay, writer, who has done excellent service in arranging the index and seeing the work carried through the press.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

THE CENSUS 1911 AND SCOTTISH GAELIC.

The census of this year is bad reading in regard to Scottish and Highland rural life, and consequently also to Scottish Gaelic speakers, bound up as they are with the rural Highlands. The rural problem is not for "An Deo Greine" in its main aspects, but must be solved imperially.

As to the Gaelic, the decrease in those speaking it, as revealed by the Census, must be read as qualified by certain considerations, and considered in relation

to wider movements of like character.

The Scottish Census omits firstly, all those speakers
of Gaelic who are resident in England, or absent at
sea, or temporarily absent from Scotland on the day
of court.

And in regard to the colonial exodus it must not be forgotten that Highland emigrants frequently take their Gaelic with them, and that the old language often takes fresh root abroad,

It would, however, also be interesting to see the figures as regards Welsh and also Irish Gaelic. If these abow, as appears probable, considerable increase, then the case is far from hopeless as regards a more general movement than our own local one; and probably the general trend will determine the fate of the particular fractions.

In this connection it may even be useful to study other language movements outside Celtic ones.

For instance in Bohemia, the Czech language and national movement have made immense steps in the last half century, before which it had become almost dead and extinct, so with Plemish in Belgium, and in very numerous other instances.

The movement is not directed against sane imperialism anywhere, nor is it sought to avoid the necessity that exists to seek it wide combinations and even alliances of empires defence against attack and combined safety.

The movement is, however, a protest against absorption, not against twino. It is also a claim for individual existence as regards literature, music, art, and ideals of life among those small races who value their own history, traditions, and inheritances. And of such, these varied endeavours, of which our own is only one, will stand or fall according to the spirit with which they are universally pur used, and according to the energy, devotion, and persistence generally employed. If the general movement progresses, the more backward races will assuredly be spuried to greater activity by success elsewhere.

Such at least appears the lesson of history.

The inevitable result of more thorough education must be to encourage increased interest thoughout the world in the language and folk lore of the country or district to which individuals belong. To educated persons a dead level of monotony is unendurable, and this feeling may account in some degree for the general revivals (Celtic and other) now noticeable in so many countries.

Yours, etc.,

MARTIN MARTIN, Upper Ostaig, Skye.

A SKYEMAN'S SONG.

Chorus—Ho, Ribhinn Donn with the bonnie blue e'e, List to a lover's cry: Plight now your troth, come sailing with me

Plight now your troth, come sailing with m Over the sea to Skye.

No Isle o' the west can boast fairer scenes, Each corrie and glade wield a spell, The mist circ'ed peaks, the burns and the falls, O' Fingal and Ossian tell.

There, lintie and thrush often warble love-notes
To mates 'neath the trees in the glens,
There, bracken and heath send forth to the wind

In that gem o' the isles I'd build high a Dun, Proclaim thee my chieftainess brave, And aye this claymore would leap to thy call, Should foe cross the restless wave.

An incense that woos the bens.

Oh! pulse of my heart, swect maid o' Aird Mhór, Come reign a queen in my isle, Its fairies will charm thy life from all harm

And I shall be bless'd by thy smile.

When sweetly you voiced the Gaelic heart-songs

Of passion, noble and true,
They echoed my thought—they whispered my dreams
Of love evermore for you.

My bir:inn here waits, the sails are unfurled, A breeze from the land doth blow,

Then haste thee, sweet lass, in my plaidie enwrapped Safe over the Sound we'll go.

RONALD MACINETS.

(Eilean a' Cheò), London.

COMUNN GAIDHRALACH LOCHABAIR.— The fifth local Môd was held on the 13th ulto, in the Masonic Hall, Fort-William. The judges were Rev. R. B. Crawford, Kilmallir, Rev. A. MacColl, Corpach; Rev. Wm. A. Gilles, Duncansburgh; and Mr. Donald MacPhie, M.A., Cumbernauld. The competitions embraced reading, spelling letter writing, recitation, solo singing, and piano playing. There were 130 entries in the senior and junior

COMUNN NEWS.

THE COMING MOD.—Intending competitors are informed that the Final Syllabus is now ready, and can be had on application to the Secretary at 108 Hope Street, Glasgow. In the Junior Literary Competitions the entries, which closed on the 12th ult., number 281, which is 50 above the previous record. The examinations take place on the 10th and 17th inst. These entries are drawn entirely from the Gaelic-speaking areas in the Highlands, and their steady increase is therefore all the more gratifying.

THE LATE LIEUT. E. E. HENDERSON — A PUBLIC MEMORIAL.—Shortly after the decease of the late Lieutenant E. E. Henderson of the Govan Police, his brother officers initiated a movement for the purpose of placing a monument on his grave in Cathcart Cemetery; but on the expressed desire of his many friends in Glasgow to be allowed the privilege of adding a stone to his cairn, a joint meeting representing the Highland societies and the Govan Police was convened, and a committee formed, consisting of the following :- Messrs. Jas Grant, Duncan Reid, J. Stewart Bannatyne, Paul Macrae, Andrew Gow, P. M'Dougall Pullar, A. MacBrayne, T. D. MacDonald, A. Lamont, and Wm. Hendry, representing Highland Societies; and H. MacLean, R. Henderson, A. Hutcheon, D. MacPherson, and L. MacLean, Govan Police. The appeal made by the committee received a very hearty response, and as a result of their labours a handsome memorial stone is to be erected. The stone, which is a replica of the St. Martin's Cross, Iona, is to be unveiled on the 3rd June, at 3 P.M., by the Rev. George Henderson, Ph.D., Glasgow University. The Rev. D. Orr, B.D. (Elderpark), the Rev. J. Maclachlan (St. Kiaran's), and many others will take part in the ceremony. The late Lieutenant Henderson was a most enthusiastic Highlander, who took an active interest in all Highland affairs. His work in connection with An Comunn Gaidhealach will be long remembered by his associates; and we are sure that many will be present on this occasion to pay a last tribute to the memory of a true and beloved Highlander.

* * *

COMUNN GAIDHEALACH CHINNLOCHLUICH-EART.—Cho dhùineadh seisean a' Mheòir so de 'n Chomunn Ghaidhealach le céilidh air an treas latha de'n Chéitein. Bha an Ceann-suidhe Urramach, lain MacNeachdainn anns a' chathair. Bha an taigh lan le sluagh thanig am fada à sa ngiorach bunidh cili wind choir Bhan-Usasil Nic Coinnich a tha air ceann na Sgolie, air son na céilidh a bha cho soirbheasach agus taitneach do'n luchdeisdeachd nuair chaidh oidhche chridheil a chair seachad. Cho-dhuineadh an Comunn le bhith toirt taing do luchd seinn nan oran, Fear-na-cathrach agus do'n Bhan-Usasil Nic Coinnich. Chum luchd - riaghlaidh a' chomuinn a' choinneamh bhliadhnail air an deicheamh latha de'n mhìos chaidh seachad air son cùisean a' Chomuinn a annsachadh agus a shorzachadh.

COMUNN GAIDHEALACH CHILLEMHAODHAIN. Chrìochnaich obair a chomuinn so air feasgar an 6mh, latha de mhìos a' Chéitein airson a gheamh-Ghleidhear seachddar choinneamhean a' cunntas a Mhoid a bha air an 7mh, latha de mhìos dheireannach an earraich. Bha deasboireachdan taitneach ann air a chuid bumhòde na h-oidbcheanan sin, agus an fheadhainn nach do labhair, dh' éisd iad le mór thlachd ris na chuala iad air a chuir an céill. Bha cuid de na h'oidhchean fluich agus gaillionach, ach a mach o aon oidhche bha comharraichte fiadhaich, bha aireamh mhór de bhuill a lathair aig na h uile coinneamh. Bha aon chuspair deasboireachd a dhùisg mór dhealas air an dà thaobh "An robh luchd-na-seilg nam buannachd do'n Ghaidhealtachd?" Chaidh an gnothuch a shocrachadh le 11 an aghaidh agus 6 air taobh luchdna-seilg. Bha òrain, piob-chluich, sgeulachdan, agus aithris seann naigheachdan a lìonadh suas uine nan coinneamh air na h-oidhchean anns nach robh deasboireachd.

Donations to Glasgow Mod Fund, 1911.

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The Earl of Stair,	5	0	0
The Highland Society of London, .	5	0	0
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NOTICE

All literary contributions, accompanied by the name and address of the writer, should be addressed to Mr. Duncan Reid, Editor An Deo Greine, Central Chambers, 12 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, and should reach him not later than the 18th of each month.

The Editor takes no reponsibility for rejected MSS.; but will be careful to return such as are accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

Communications regarding the Sale of the Magazine, annual subscriptions, and Advertisements, should be addressed to Mr. T. D. MacDonald, Secretary, 108 Hope St., Glasgow. A Scale of Charges for Advertisements will be sent on application.

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AN DEO-GRÉINE

Leabhar VI.]

Treas Mios an t-Samhraidh, 1911.

Earrann 10.

CLAR-INNSIDH.

The state of the s			
Crùnadh an Righ agus na Ban-Righ,	-		
An Comunn Gaidhealach-Meeting of Executive	,		
Glasgow Mod, 1911,		. :	
Breac à linne, slat à coille, 's fiadh à fireach,			
The Author of " Clarsach an Doire" hououred,	-		٠.
Leasain Ghaidhlig,			
An Sgoil Bheag,			
An Clachan-At the Scottish Exhibition, Glasgov	V.,		
Cluich Goirid Gaidhlig,	-		٠.
MacCrimmon's Lament (Poem),			
Reviews of Books,			
Donations to Glasgow Mod Fund,			

CRUNADH AN RIGH AGUS NA BAN-RIGH.

Air an darma la-fichead de 'n mhìos chaidh seachad chrùnadh Rìgh Deòrsa V., agus a Chéile Rìoghail, Màiri. Aig an taigh agus thairis tha mór-shluagh Bhreatuinn ri comhghirdeachas aig an àm àghmhor so, agus tha Maithean 'us Uachdarain rìoghachdan eile a' gabhail cuid agus pàirt anns an aoibhneas choitchionn. Bha na sloighean a brüchdadh a staigh do bhaile mòr na rìoghachd 'asm mìltean a chum 's gu'm faigheadh ais sealladh air greadhnachas a' Chrùnaidh. Air baile 's air dùthaich am fad 's am farsuingeachd na tìre, bha latha mòr a' Chrùnaidh air a ghleidheadh mar latha féile,—gach aon a' toirt barrachd air a' chéile ann a

bhi nochdadh dìlseachd agus deagh-ghean do'n Chrùn. Bha taighean-còmhnuidh, bùthanoibre, bùthan-marsan achd, loingeas agus carbadan air an sgeadachadh le brataichean 'us aodaichean rìomhach de iomadh dath, agus gu cinnteach bu ghreadhnach na seallaidhean a bha tighinn fa chomhair na sùla air gach taobh. Anns a' chomh-ghàirdeachas choitchionn so bha sean 'us og, ard 'us ìosal, bochd 'us beairteach, a' co - pàirteachadh. Ann am baile mór Ghlascho chaidh ullachadh fialaidh a dheanamh le uachdarain a' bhaile. Bha seachduin air a cur air leth a chum 's gu 'm faigheadh a' chlann-sgoile cothrom air an t-Sealladh Mhór Albannach (Exhibition) fhaicinn, agus ré na h-ùine sin chruinnicheadh còrr 'us ciad mìle de 'n chloinn an taobh a staigh bhallachan an Exhibition.

Chaidh iad uile air turus do'n Chlachan, agus cha dhi-chuimhnich muinntir a' Chlachan an dà latha so, an cruinneachaidh cloinne a chunnaic iad. Bha sean Seonaid ag radh nach do shaoil i gu'n robh àireamh cho mhór de chloinn air an t-saoghal bho linn Noah gus a so, 's a chunnaic i anns a' Chlachan air an t-seachduin sin. Gu cinnteach bu shealladh e nach fhaicear a leithid ach gle ainneamh.

Gu ma fada bed an Rìgh agus a' Bhan-Rìgh.

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE.

A meeting of the Executive Council of Au Comunn Gaidhealach was held on the 17th alto, at 108 Hope Street, Glasgow. There was a good attendance, and the President, Mr. Wm. MacKay, presided.

The minutes of last ordinary meeting. The committee appointed to consider the question of the Secretaryship reported that, in reply to an advertisement for a Secretary to An Comunn, 13 applications had been received. It was resolved that the remit to the Committee be continued, with instructions to prepare a short leet, and that a special meeting of the Executive be held at Stirling on Saturday, 1st July, to make the appointment of Secretary from that leet.

The conveners of the Standing Committees submitted their reports, and a draft of these containing the financial statement for the past year was handed to the members present. It was re-olved that they be submitted for confirmation to the special meeting at Stirling.

Mrs. Burnley Campbell and Mr. Malcolm Macleod were appointed delegates to the Dublin Oireachtas. The Mod and Music Committee recommended the following to act as additional Judges at the Glasgow Mod, viz.:—

INSTRUMENTAL.—Mrs. Macdonald, Dunael; Major Menzies, Edinburgh; Mr. A. Macintosh, Inverness; Mr. W. F. Whitehead, Glasgow.

Vocari, Wednesday (Music) Mr. R. L. Reid, Glasgow; Mr. Tannahill, Gläsgow; (Gaelic) Mr. John Macdonald, M. A., Glasgow; Mr. Norman Macleod, M. A., Glasgow; (Oral), Rev. Wim. Macphail, B.D., Kilbrandon; Rev. M. N. Munro, M.A., Taynuilt.

Thursday—(Music) Mr. R. L. Reid and Mr. R. Turnbull, Glasgow; (GAELIC) Dr. Henderson, Glasgow University; Mr. Kenneth Macleod, M.A., Crianlarich.

Friday—(Music) Mr. W. H. Murray, Giffnock; Dr. Bell, Glasgow; (Garlic) Prof. Magnus Maclean, Glasgow; Mr. Donald Macphee, F. E.I.S., Cumbernauld; (Senior Oral) Mr. John R. Bannerman, Glasgow; Mr. D. Macdonald, M.A., Easdale.

The Mod and Music Committee desired to draw the attention of Choir leaders to the fact that a song of their own choice is required in addition to the three prescribed songs for the Choral competition. They are strongly recommended to select a fresh song which has not been hitherto sung at this competition. With regard to the Mull and Iona Song competition, the donors do not insist on an unpublished tune, but on unpublished words. The Committee announced that the winner in competition 28 (a Short Gaelic Play); was Mr. John MacCormick, Glasgow, and they strongly recommended the second paper by Mr. Hector Macdougall, Glasgow. This competition was adjudicated upon at this early stage with the expectation of its being acted at the Mod. With regard to a question by Miss A. C. Whyte as to the position of former junior medallists now over 16 years of age, it was decided that they should not be allowed to rank with senior medallists for admission to the Gold Medallists' competition, but that the fact of their having won the Junior Medal should not exclude them from competitions from which senior medallists are excluded.

Mr. Donald Currie, local Mod Secretary, reported that up to date, £166 had been received as donations to the prize fund, and that the sum of £300 was aimed at.

Mr. Currie, on behalf of the Committee for framing new Constitution and Rules, submitted his report. A draft of the new Constitution and Rules has been in the hands of the Executive for some time, and these were discussed seriatim by the meeting. With some alterations they were passed for the approval of the Annual General Meeting. Bye-laws bearing on the Constitution are in preparation, and will be placed before a future meeting of the Executive.

The Rev. Wm. Macphail gave notice of the following motion, viz: "That Section 22 of the new Constitution and Rules read: That the affairs of the Association shall be managed by a president, three vice-presidents, and an executive council which shall consist of (a) thirty emembers elected from the life and ordinary members of the Association, who shall be Gaelic-speaking; (b) the representatives appointed by branches who are recommended to be Gaelic-speaking; (c) representatives from affiliated societies, also recommended to be Gaelic-speaking; "

GLASGOW MOD, 1911.

The Mod and Music Committee have issued the following Supplement to the Syllabus acteady issued, both of which form the final Syllabus for the Competitions at the Mod on the 27th, 28th, and 29th September, 1911.

Note to Competition No. 52.—A MacLean Song is to be interpreted as any Gaelic Song referring to the Clan MacLean, its Chieftains, or any others of the name, whether by a MacLean Bard on not. Any song on other subjects by a MacLean Bard will be admissible. The words and music of "Gaoir nam Ban Mulleach" can be had from the Secretary on application. The air of the second song must be unpublished, and a copy handed in for the Judges, at least three weeks before the date of the Mod.

NEW COMPETITIONS

56.—For the Best Rendering of an UIST or a BARRA SONG, open to Competitors irrespective of locality. Prize, £2; presented by the Glasgow Uist and Barra Association.

57.-For the most interesting GAELIC SONG, hitherto unpublished (or a new and distinct version of an already published song), taken down on the Phonograph or Graphophone, from a Highland native singer of over sixty years of age, together with its transcription on paper. The Judges will compare the records sounded on the instrument with the transcriptions, and marks will be awarded for the accuracy of the transcriptions in time, rhythm, and intervals, as well as for the clearness of the original record. The names and addresses of the singers must be sent in, as proof of genuineness, by competitors, along with their own, at entry. 1st Prize, an Edison Phonograph; 2nd Prize, £2. Both prizes presented by Mrs. Chevallier Parker, Fairlie.

The local Mod Committee and Sub-Committees met several times during last month, and the arrangements for the Mod are well forward.

Subscriptions, large or small, to the Mod Prize Fund will be thankfully received by Mr. R. Macfarlane, C.A., Treasurer, 108 Hope Street, Glasgow. "BREAC A LINNE, SLAT A COILLE, 'S FIADH A FIREACH—MEIRLE AS NACH DO GHABH GAIDHEAL RIAMH NAIRE."

LE EACHANN MACDHUGHAILL, GLASCHO.

Fhuair am paipeir so a' cheud duais aig Mod, 1910.

TTT

Chaidh achd neonach eile a dhaingneachadh le Pàrlamaid Bhan-Righ Anna an 1707. B'e cuid de na riaghailtean a bh' air an leagail sios leis,-Oifigeach no saighdear air am beirte a' sealg no a' marbhadh 'èoinfhiadhaich, éisg no féidh gun chead bho'n neach do'm buineadh iad, bha e ri £5 a phàigheadh, suim a bha ri roinn air bochdan na sgìreachd. Bha an t-achd so mar an céudna a' toirmeasg maighich a mharbhadh le gunna fo pheanas 20 punnd Albannach, agus eunadair no aon eile air am beirte an àite sam bith far nach robh còir aige bhi le gunna, lion no inneil eile gu glachdadh seilge bha e ri chur thairis do'n arm, a bha 's an am sin fo Dhiue Mharlboro a' eogadh ris an Fhrangach air tir-mór na h-Eòrpa.

Tri fichead bliadhna na dhéidh sin (1773) bha amannan àraidh de'n bhliadhna air an suidheachadh gu gach seorsa seilge fa leth a mharbhadh, car mar a tha iad gus an là so. Bha am peanas air son an lagha so a bhristeadh gle throm; bha ùmhladh £2 ri phàigheadh na 'm faighte neach ciontach an dara uair agus mur a pàigheadh e sin taobh a stigh dheich latha gheabhadh e tri miosan prìosain. Cha robh maigheach ri a marbhadh an àm oidhche, latha na Sàbaid no latha Nollaige-móire, agus aon sam bith a gheibhte ciontach dhe so an dara uair bha e ri bho £20 gu £30 a phàigheadh no dol do'n phrìosan fad bliadhna, agus 'na dhéidh sin bha e ri 'sgiùrsadh gu follaiseach; bha mar an céudna comas air a thoirt seachad an ciontach a chur air a mhionnan agus na'n diùltadh e sin a dheanadh bha e 'na chomharradh neo-mhearachdach gu'n robh e da rìreadh ciontach. Nach ann dha a b' aithne nàdur a Ghaidheil, ge b'e air bith co e a chuir an earrann so ri chéile!

Thainig 'na dhéidh sin àm anns nach robh laghannan na seilge idir air an gnàthachadh cho cruaidh, 's a bha iad aon uair, agus gu seachd sònraichte na dhéith sin. B'e a b' aobhar dha so gu'n robh sealg a nis air a cunntas 'na call nuair a thòisich, mar a dh' fhaodar a ràdh rithe, 'linn nan caorach,' nuair a bha gach gleann 's gach monadh air an lionadh leis an spréidh so agus air an lomadh de gach ainmhidh eile, agus ni a bu luachmhora-luchd-àiteachaidh na tìre. Ach cha do sheas am mì-mheas so a fhuair sealg fada, oir mu mheadhon ceud leth na linn a chaidh seachad dh-fhàs sealgaireachd fasanta a rithist agus theann na h-uaislean ris na laghannan a bha ann a chur ou buil agus tuille dhiubh a chur roimh Phàrlamaid bho bhliadhna gu bliadhna; fhuair an Sasunnach blas air an fhuilmonaidhean is lochain na Gàidhealtachd-bha na rathaidean iaruinn a' deanadh na slighe ni bu ghiorra 's ni bu ghiorra dha na h-uile bliadhna, bha an t-airgiod aige mar na sligean 's cha robh math a dhiùltainn; cha robh ach na glinn a chur fo sheilg agus a gleidheadh le laghannan neo-eisimealach ni bu chruaidhe na bha i air a gleidheadh riamh, agus am beagan dhaoine a dh-fhàg na caoraich a chur an tuille tanadais.

Bha agus tha fathast cuid de na h-achdan agus de na laghannan so anabarrach borb; le aon fhear dhiubh gu sònraichte bha comas air saor-shealgair, no poacher mar a theirte a nis, ri fear anns am biodh nàdur na seilge ach aig nach robh raointean farsaing air am fagail aige le sheanairean gu dol air tòir an fhìr-chròchaich is na circe-fraoich, no uisge air an tilgeadh e dubhan no lion—a chur thar a'chuain bho sheachd gu ceithir bliadhna déug, agus na'n tilleadh c taobh a'stigh na h-nine sin rachadh a chur air falbh a rithist gun chead tillidh ri bheò.

Chaidh móran achd eile uigheamachadh agus a sheulachadh bho àm gu àm, ach leis gu'm bheil a' chuid is mò againn eòlach gu leòr orra-cuid againn air ar cosd, cha toir mi a bheag de dh'iomradh orra an ceart uair ni's fhaide na gur h-ann fo chòig achdan-1828, 1831, 1844, 1862 agus 1880 a tha saor-shealgairean am bitheantas air an cur fo bhinn 'n ar la-ne, agus gu'm bheil co-dhiu fichead achd a tha 'gabhail gnothaich ri bradan is iasgach 'nan reachd be) gu ruig an la'n diugh; a bharr air sin uile tha oidhirpean a nis air an toirt air uiread agus aontachan thuathanach a bhi air an cur 'na leithid de bhriathran 's gu'm bheil eùmhnantan air an eur air luchd gabhail na tha 'nan comas a dheanadh gu sealg is iasgach a "bhuachailleachd" agus "luchd droch-bheirt" a thoirt gu bìnn.

Nach ann an so a tha an diorras on

bacadh a chur air cumantan na dùthcha bho fheum a dheanadh de na nithean a chruthaich am Freasdal air son nan uile: tha e a leigeil ris dà nì:-anns a' cheud aite, tha e a' leigeil fhaicinn nach robh còir nan uachdaran air seilg ach mar ghreim an earbaill air an easgainn. Cha robh riamh an aon chòir aca air seilg an cuid fearainn 's a bha aca air spréidh eile; na'n robh dé am feum a bh' air laghannan gu a gleidheadh dhoibh ni 's mo na bha feam air lagh a thoirmeasg a' chruidh a bhi air an goid as an acha, agus carson nach rachadh a' mbeirle-sheilg no saor-shealg a chur air an aon bhonn ri meirle eile, 's nach rachadh an neach a bhiodh ciontach dhi a chur gu bhinn fo lagh coitcheann na dùthcha? Tha an t-aobhar furasda gu leòr fhaicinn. Cha robh còir air seilg aig uaislean ni 's mo na islean le lach coitchionn a' chinne-daona. agus gu an cuid fhéin a dheanadh dhi thog iad carnan de laghannan mu'n cuairt air a' bheagan còrach a bha aca gu a cumail gun tuiteam mar gu'n cuireadh neach leac an sud 's post an so an taic seann iodhal a bhiodh brath tuiteam 'na cual leis an aois. Anns an dara ait' tha e a' leigeil fhaicinn gu'n robh agus gu'm bi iad ann a tha misneachail gu leor gu cur an aghaidh lamhachais laidir, eadhon le lagh an Rìgh air a taobh, agus a chuir seachad an ùine air an talamh an da chuid a' strì ris na cumhachdaich a rinn a leithid de fhoirneart orra. agus a' toirt fuasglaidh do'n déidh a tha gu nadurra 'nan còm fhéin. Mur a biodh saor-shealg is saor-iasgach ann cha bhiodh laghannan air an uigheamachadh 'nan aghaidh.

Tha e air a ràdh gur fluthaile leis a mhèirleach an rud a ghoideas e na'n rud a choisneas e, agus anns an aon dòigh so faodar an saor-shealgair agus an saor-iasgair a choimeas ris. Tha sitheann an fhéidh a thug e leth latha a' sealg ni 's blasda leis na a leth-bhreac eile a mharbh gun fhios có, agus a cheannaicheadh bho 'n fheòladair air na h-uiread am punnd, agus tha am bradan a thug e as an allt le shaorsa air gob an dubhain ui's mìlse na tha am fear ud a mharbh neach eigin eile anns a' cheart linne 's a bha lar-na-mhaireach air meidh am margadh an éisg. Cha'n 'eil àicheadh air; tha e nàdurra do'n Ghàidheal agus tha e air a ghintinn ann a bheò-shlaint a thoirt a aonach nam beann, agus 'nuair a theann lagh na rioghachd ri bacadh a chur air, ghabh am miann so bun ni bu doimhne 's ni bu doimhne 'na chòm, oir far an robh

beagan cunnairt agus am feumta tomhas misnich agus sooltachd, sin far am faighte an Gàidheal 'na làn shòlas. Bha marachd is cogadh, gaol is sealgach a' cur inntinn fo'n aon bhuaireas agus b' iad na h-aon bhuadhan a bha 'toirt àite dhoibh. Na'n robh e 'dol a shireadh lamh a chruinneig cha robh argumaid a bu làidire air a thaobh an "gu"n stùradh e bàta le sruth-lionaidh," "gu'n deanadh e cogadh gu làidir treun air a son" no "gu'n marbhadh e breac air linne chais far nach dean casan grunnachadh, 's an coileach dubh air luaths a sgeith mu'n teid na eideadh ioms fear."

Bha Donnachadh Bàn fhéin a' toirt gealltanais do Mhàiri Bhàn Og "nach biodh i ri beò gun seòl air aran 's e'n comhnuidh far am biodh féidh," agus faodaidh sinn a thuigsinn gu'm b'e miann crìdhe na maighdinn mar an ceudna an t-oigear donn "a shiubhladh na frithean le chuilbheir 's le mhìol-choin air luirg mhie an fhéidh."

Bha iad anns a' Ghàidhealtachd agus tha mi gle chinnteach gu'm bheil fuigheal dhiubh ri'm faotainn fhathast a dh' fhuiligeadh am prìosan no peanas eile a dheanta orra gu togarrach ach nach sguireadh agus nach gealladh gu'n sguireadh iad de shaorshealg. Tha mi 'creidsinn gu'm b'e Dòmhnull MacFhionnlaidh nan Dàn an ceud fhear de'n t-seorsa so air am bheil iomradh 'nar beul-aithris 's 'nar n-eachdraidh. B' ann a mhuinntir Loch-abair an duine ainmeil so. àite a thug togail do dh'iomad sealgair iomraiteach roimh agus 'na dhéidh-san, agus cha b'e mhàin gu'n robh e 'na shealgair comharraichte ach bha e 'na bhàrd air leth, ged is duilich a ràdh nach 'eil d'a obair air sgéul an diugh ach "Oran na Comhachaig"-oran a tha 'g iomradh air seilg bho cheann gu ceann, oir b'e sin a cheaird 's a cheòl agus mar a thubhairt e fhein :-

"C'aite 'n cualas ceòl bu bhinne Na mothar gadhair mhóir a teachd, Daimh sheanga 'nan ruith le gleann 'S miol-choin a' dol annta 's aɜd'."

Bha e anabarrach ealanta leis a' bhoghashaighead agus tha e coltach gu'n robh e cho làidir 's nach robh fear eile 'san dùthaich a chuireadh air lagh am bogha bha e 'cleuchdadh ach e fhéin. Bha mu 'n àm sin —car mu dheireadh na siathadh linn déug, cuilbheirean gle thric ri 'm faotainn, cho tric 's gu'n deach mar a dh' ainmich mi cheana achdan a chur roimh Phàtghamid a' toirmeasg seilg a mharbhadh leis an inneil sin, ach dha d' fhuair Domhnull cuilbheir riamh a b'fheàrr leis na bogha de iubhar Fhartaichill, 's leis a sin cha do chuir na laghannan so dragh air. Ach cha robh sin a' ciallachadh gu'n robh sealg saor do fhear a bhogha, 's gu'n robh cead aige sealg far an togradh e; cha robh cead aig fear-begha fiadh a thoirt á frith a bh' air a gleadh-eadh ni 's mo na bha aig fear a' chuilbheir, ach b' iomad fear a thug Dömhnull as gach frith 'san dùthaich gun chead bho mhaor no bho thighearn, gu sònraichte as a' Mhonadh-Dhubh agus á monaidhean Ghlinn Urchaidh.

Tha e air innseadh gu'n do rug Fear Bhraid-albainn—Donnachadh Dubh a' Churr aic—'s a chuid dhaoine air 'sa Mhonadh Dhubh aon latha 's theann iad ri tharruing air falbh leo gu peanas a dheanadh air a réir agus mar a bha e 'na chleachdadh 'san àm bhorb sin. Bha iad a' tearnadh ri taobh a' ghlinne 'nuair a thug iad an aire do dh' fhiadh air a 6hruthach air an taobh eile, cho fada bhuapa 's nach robh e 'toirt umhhail sam bith dhoibh agus e 'na laidhe gu socrach le chliathaich dheis ris an taobh air an robh iadsan.

"Cha chreid mi gu'n deanadh tu an gnothach air an fhear ud," arsa Donnachadh Dubh.

"Chuirinn an t-saighead 'na shùil," arsa Dòmhnull.

"Gabhaidh mi air d'fhacal thu," arsa Donnachadh Dubh, "Cuir an t-saighead na shùil chlì (an t-sùil a b' fhaide air falbh), agus gheibh thu do chead uam á làrach nam bonn." "Bitheadh e mar sin fhein," arsa Dòmhnull, 's chuir e bhogha air lagh. Spion e an sin stràbhag, chuir e eadar a bhasan i 's rinn e fead leatha cho cruaidh agus a bha 'na chomas; chuala am fiadh i 's leum e 'na sheasamh 's sheall e an taobh bho'n d' thàinig an fhuaim neonach so car tamuill mu'n toireadh e na buinn dhi, ach an ath thiota bha saighead Dhòmhnuill Mhic Fhionnlaidh 'na shùil chlì 's cha robh aig Donnachadh Dubh a' Churraic ach cumail ri ghealladh 's a leigeil ma réir.

Cha do sguir Dòmhnull Mac Fhionnlaidh de'n t-seilg gus' am b'óigin dha le sean aois agus eadhon nuair a bha e air dha bhàta b'e shòlas agus a thoil-inntinn a bhi 'na shineadh air a' chnoc 's a shùil air na féidh agus cunlaith nan speur ag itealaich 's a' coileireadh mu'n cuairt air. Bha 'chomhnuidh 'na shean aois cho dlùth 's a b' urrainn dha air còsaibh nam fiadh, agus mu dheireadh 'nuair nach robh e comasach air

au tigh fhàgail idir, bhiodh a shùil a mach air an uinneig bho mhoch gu dubh a' feitheamh spreidh a ghlinne. Bha Mairi a nighean a' fuireach leis 'san am so adh tha fios gu'n robh a' "chomhachag" agus an "gadhar bàn" air an cead a ghabhail iomad bliadhna roimh sh

Aon fheasgar grianach thug Màiri an aire dha 's a shùil air cùl an tighe, anail a' tighinn ni bu chaise na b'abhaist dhi agus seorsa crith 'na laimh. Shaoil ise gu'n robh e tinn agus leum i far an robh e. "Dé tha cearr athair ?" ars' ise; "Socair !" ars' esan gun a shùil a thoirt bho'n uinneig, "thoir dhomh am bogha." Thug ise an sin an aire gu'm b' iad grunnan fhiadh a bha 'cluaineis cùl an tighe a bha e a' feitheamh cho dian, agus aon fhear sònraichte le cheann rioghail na sheasamh air leth bhe'n chorr. Ruith i an sin agus thug i a nios am bogha mar a dh'iarr a hathair, shuath i stùr nan iomad seachdnin dheth agus thug i dha e.

"Cuir air lagh e," ars' esan.

"Cha 'n 'eil fear an Lochabar a ni sin gun tighinn ormsa," arsa Màiri 's na deòir 'na suilean.

"Feuch mo nighean," ars' esan, 's chuir e an t-iubhar cul a choise agus le chéile cluir iad am bogha air lagh.

"C'àite bheil na saighdean," ars' esan au saighead thagh e an té a b' fhearr a bh' ann; dh'eirich e an sin 'na sheasamh 's tharruing e an taifeid gu chluais; thug i sraun bhiorach, 's air falbh a bha 'n t-saigh-ead a mach troimh 'n uinneig; thug fear na cròice leum' bheo as bho 'n talamh, 's thui e gun chomas eirigh.

"So a níghean," arsa Dòmhnull 's e 'leigeil a thaice rithe, "cuir suas a rithist iad, cha do shaoil mi gu'n deanainn cho math B'i sin urchair mu dheireadh Dhòmhnuill, agus cha b'i idir a bu mhiosa.

Nuair a chaochail e, air iarrtas fhéin chaidh adhlac ann an seiche an fhéilt mu dheireadh a mharbh e, an Cille-Choiril, aguleac, a th'air a rèdh, a thug e fhéin air a dhruin. a dh'ionnsaidh na h-uaighe a chur os a ceann far am faicear i gus an la n diugh.

A Gaelic Class, taught by Mr. Hestor Morrison, has been started at An Clachan (Glasgow Exhibition).

THE AUTHOR OF "CLARSACH AN DOIRE" HONOURED.

In our March number we had the pleasure of giving our readers a portrait and biographical sketch of Mr. Neil Macleod, the Gaelic bard, and we have now the pleasure of recording a tangible recognition by his countrymen, at home and abroad, of the bard's services to the Gaelic language and literature, and of his personal worth.

On the 29th May last, in the presence of a large number of subscribers and friends assembled in the Goold Hall, Edinburgh, Mr. Macleod was presented with an address in Gaelic (artistically designed and written in Celtic characters by Mr. Cruickshank, artist, 53 George Street, Edinburgh), and a cheque for over two huntred guineas.

Professor Magnus Maclean, Glasgow, who, since his early boyhood, has known the bard, occupied the chair, and called upon Professor Mackinnon, Edinburgh, to make the presentation. The learned Professor, after having referred to the origin of the movement, said that those who had the opportunity of knowing the bard, learned to admire him, his talents, and his character. That feeling, in so far as acquaintance went, was quite as deep and genuine in the minds of his countrymen as of those who had learned to admire him from his poetry. That was the feeling that made this movement so unanimous and spontaneous. He (the professor) was in the habit of telling his students the phases in which Gaelic literature was defective, and there was one feature in which he had always held their literature was defective in theory that was in the rather important department of satire. The idea of the Gaelic people with regard to satire was, that it was merely foul abuse conveyed in certain epithets. But the poet whom they were now honouring had set an example to Gaelic poets in the future in providing them with a composition so pleasing, so good-humoured, so full of hearty fun, that really no one could take greater pleasure in it than the section who were most good-humouredly satirised in the composition. He referred to the song of "The Old Maid." That was a genuine addition to Gaelic poetry and a new one, and upon that alone he would be ready to declare that the author was a poet. Another defect in their Gaelic literature was the view that their poets, of old times and

later, had taken of old age-doleful, dismal,

and sorrowful. But in "Mi fhéin is Anna," their poet presented a couple at the end of their lives who had shared their joys and sorrows together in a delightfully tender domestic picture, which would stand as long as the Gaelic language. He was perfectly ready to rest the fame of the man upon these two genuine and powerful additions to Gaelic literature.

Professor MacKinnon then asked Mr. Macleod to accept from his countrymen this token of admiration for his gifts, and for the great-esteem and affection for his char-

acter and for his family.

Mr. Macleod made a fitting and feeling

reply

The other speakers were the Revs. M. Maclennan and Neil Ross, Dr. Watson, Mr. Archd. Menzies, Treasurer for the Edinburgh Committee, and Mr. Donald Nicolson, Bearaden, Secretary for the Glasgow Committee.

LEASAIN GHAIDHLIG.

Cìobaireachd...

TX

Aig gach àm de 'n bhliadhna tha obair a' chìobair a' dol air a h-aghaidh. Tha i mar an cuan mór—gun stad gun fhois.

Anns a' gheamhradh feumaidh an cìobair a bhith am muigh ri fuachd 's ri gaillionn, agus a bhi gu furachail an tòir air an sprèidh. Aig an àm ud de 'n bhliadhna' is abhaist (1) sneachdannan mòra a bhith a' comhdach gach bealaich

Bithidh na caoraich mar sin ann an cunnart mòr a bhi air an slugadh suas anns (2) na cuitheachan sneachda, agus is iomadh latha fuar, reòidhte a dh' fheumas an ciobair bochd a bhi muigh air an lorg.

Ach an uair a dh' fhalbhas an geamhradh agus a thig an t-earrach le frasan ciùin agus A' Mhairt le 'gaothan sgaiteach togaidh iad an sneachda bhàrr nan sliabh, agus cuiridh iad na sruthain bheaga (3) 'nan dèann ruith gu tràigh.

ar agach nì, mar sin (4) a' tabhairt fiughar gu in bheil a' Ghrian choir air tilleadh bho a turus do n Airde Tuath; tha gach nì beò a' feitheamh air teachd an t-samhraidh, agus an sin is aoibhneach da rìreadh beatha "chiobair.

Faic e anns a' mhaduinn (roimh eirigh na gréine) a' cur aghaidh ris a' mhonadh le ceum iollagach, sunndach agus a chù dùbhcho mear ris fhéin—air eùl (5) a shàlach! (6) Cha b'fhada bha iad a' cur an aonaich dh'iubh. Faic e 'nis a measg nan treud! Cha 'n'eil caora dhiubh nach aithnich e agus is math a dh-aithnicheas gach té dhiubh esan. Ruithidh iad thuige 'nuair a chluinneas iad a ghuth agus frithealaidh e do gach aon a ráir a feuna.

Agus na h-uain oga! Co nach bitheadh sona a measg nan uan? Am b'urrainn, do neach sam bith a bhi gruamach, tromchridheach a' faicinn nam beathaichean (7) neo-lochdach sin a' ruith' s a' leum 's a' (8) mireadraich mu'n cuairt dheth?

Faic a nis, ma ta, an ciobair còir n' tilleadh dhachaidh! Tha e a cheart cho aighearach 's a bha e a' faibh anns a' mhaduinn (9) agus is beag an t-ìoghnadh. Tha (10) fàileadh glan nam beann a' cumail lùgh 'na chorp 's 'na chnàmhan agus a' cur (11) rughadh agus dearrsadh na slainte 'na ghruaidhean

Nuair a ruigeas e 'dhachaidh bithidh iomadh nì aige ri dheanamh timelioil an taighe, ach mu charadh an fheasgair chi sinn e 'rithist a' cur aghaidh ris a' mhonadh agus a' lorgachadh a mach gach aon de'n treud, agus 'g an treorachadh gu ciùin socair gu àite-taimh fasgach.

Sin, ma ta, (12) a chaitheamh beatha latha 'n deigh latha agus bliadhna 'n deigh bliadhna, cha 'n 'eil (13) dith no deireas air, agus tha e cho sona ris an righ, tha aoibhneas agus ceòl 'na chrìdhe mòch agus anamoch agus cha 'n 'eil farmad aige ri duine fo 'n ghrèin

O! nach bochd nach robh cothrom na h-oige againn a rithist, agus (14) b'i a' chìobaireachd ar roghainn.

AM BUACHAILL.

- (1) Lit. Great snows—heavy falls of snow.
 (2) Snow-drifts,
- (3) Lit, in their fast running-in full spate.
- (4) Lit. giving a whisper—intimating or giving signs.
 (5) The back of his heel. (C.p. sail, gen. salach.
- (7) Innocent, guileless.
- (8) Frisking, sporting.
- (9) Lit, and small is the wonder and no wonder.
- (10) The mountain air.
- (11) Youthful bloom.
 (12) His spending of life—his way of living or spending his time
- (13) Want, or short coming.
- (14) Lit. and it would be the herding our choice—i.d. we would choose herding.

AN SGOIL BHEAG.

IX.

An robh thu mach an diugh, Iain ? Cha d' fhàg mi an taigh an diugh, a Sheumais.

Bha mi 'leughadh 's a' sgrìobhadh fad an latha.

Sgur de d'sgrìobhadh, tog ort agus gabhamaid sgrìob gus a' chladach.

Dean suidhe, a charaid, car tacan gus an cuir mi orm mùthadh aodaich.

Na bi fada, Iain, ma tha an seol-mara freagarrach theid sinn a dh-iasgach.

Bheir sinn leinn Calum beag, agus cuiridh e na slatan air dòigh (an òrdugh).

Cha 'n fhaca mi Calum an diugh, cha 'n 'eil fhios agam c'àit' am bheil e.

Theid mise air a thòir an ùine 'tha thu muthadh (ag atharrachadh) d' aodaich. Innsidh Seonaid dhuit ma tha e aig laimh.

An cluinn thu mi, Sheonaid? Dé b'aill leibh, a Sheumais ?

Am bheil fhios agad c' àit' am bheil Calum beag an dràsd?

Tha Calum an dràsd a' gabhail greim din-

Bha e leis a' chìobair o mhaduinn a' trusadh nan caorach do'n fhaing, agus tha an gille bochd sgith, 'us acrach.

Feumaidh sibh deanamh as eugmhais an diugh.

Gu'n robh math agad, a Sheonaid, cuiridh sinn fhéin na h-inneil-iasgaich air dòigh. Latha math leat, Mar sin leibh-se.

EADAR-THEANGACHADH.

Were you out to-day, John ? I did not leave the house to-day, James. I was reading and writing all day.

Cease your writing, rouse yourself, and let us take a walk to the shore.

Sit down, friend, for a little until I put on a change of clothes.

Don't be long, John; if the tide is suitable we will go to fish.

We will bring with us little Malcolin, and he will put the rods in ordor.

I have not seen Malcolm to-day : I do not

know where he is. I will go in search of him the time you are changing your clothes.

Janet will tell you if he is at hand.

Do you hear me, Janet?

What's your wish (pleasure), James? Do you know where little Malcolm is now? Malcolm is now taking a bite of dinner. He was with the shepherd from mo ning

(since) gathering the sheep into the fank, and the poor lad is tired and hungry. You must do without him to-day.

Thank you, Janet, we ourselves will put the fishing gear in order.

Good day with you. The same with you. -:0:-

AN CLACHAN

AT THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Our Highland Clachan, beautifully situated in a northern neuk on the banks of the Kelvin, is one of the most interesting features of the Exhibition, and is now a household word amongst Glasgow Gaels. Highly picturesque and strictly national in character, it conveys to the mind of the visitor a feeling of realism which makes him believe that he has been suddenly and unconsciously transported from the city atmosphere to a Highland Clachan in the very heart of the Highlands. The smell of the peat reek and of the crotal, together with other associations of Highland life, dispels the idea of proximity to city surroundings. Without any effort of imagination one finds himself in the midst of a Highland community, where many of the conditions of native life and work are faithfully represented, and where the Gaelic language is predominant. Here the Glasgow Highlanders find an ideal place of meeing; here they are to be found every evening in their hundreds, shoulder to shoulder, discussing current events in their native tongue, and devising means whereby the condition of their native land may be improved; and here many new friendships are formed, and old friendships renewed-truly a fitting place of meeting for Clanna nan Gaidheal.

The promoters of An Clachan are to be congratulated on the success of their venture. Financial success is already assured, and the popularity of An Clachan is daily increasing. Under the able management of Mrs. Cairns Maclachlan, and an efficient staff of workers, the affairs of this Highland community are successfully conducted. Mrs. Burnley Campbell, Convener of the Commillee; Messr : Alex. Bruce and Malcolm Macleod, Vice-Conveners; Mr. David N. Mackay, Solicitor; Mr. Colin Sinclair, Architect; Prof. Magnus Maclean, and Mr. Jas. Grant, are enthusiastic workers in behalf of the scheme. Concerts, lectures, and other entertainments are held every night in the hall, which is crowded with appreciative audiences. No charge is made for admission to these.

Several social functions have been held in the village hall and in the inn, among which was a complimentary dinner to Mr. Colin Sinclair, M.A., F.S.A., Architect of An Clachan, on the evening of the 16th ulto., in the parlour of An Taigh Osda, Mr. Alex. Bruce presiding. In proposing the health of their guest, the chairman spoke in high praise of the excellent and realistic work which Mr. Sinclair has done in his planning out of An Clachan. It did much credit to his skill as an architect. The contractors and others also referred to Mr. Sinclair's abilities, and to the pleasure they (the contractors) had in carrying out his instructions. As a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Sinclair has added to his professional knowledge a vast amount of antiquarian lore, which he has found useful in designing this latest production of his creative skill.

CLUICH GOIRID GAIDHLIG. Freagarrach airson Cloinne Sgoile.

LE IAIN MAC CORMAIG, GLASCHO. Fhuair an Cluich so a' cheud duais aig Mòd, 1910.

COMHAIRLE CLAG SGAIN.

"An rud nach buin duit, na buin dà."

AN LUCHD-CLUICHE

Aonghas, Calum, Domhnull, Giullain òga.

Anabla, Fionnghal,
Morag, Sile is Una,
Orangan old at the Property

Oigridh eile ad lib. Bean-shith. Fear, no té, a thoirt seirm air dulcimer, is air clag staoin.

Air cul a' bhrait, Oigridh, mar gu'm b' ann air faolainn mu sgaoil as an sgoil. Iomairt is mìreag aca. Thig an fheadhainn is òige a steach 'nan sgaoth, air dorus air laimh chlì an àrd-ùrlair.

GIULLAN. So leànag bhòidheach, Thallamaid a chliuch "Tha mi air do chrìch, a bhodaich."

CAILEAG. Cha 'n è; cha 'n è; Deanamaid "Heapagan Dannsaidh."

A' CHUIDEACHD air fad. Heapagan Dannsaidh! Heapagan Dannsaidh! Nall sibh; nall sibh! Ho ré; Ho ré!

(Beiridh Giullan is caileag air laimh dheis air a chéile.)

CAILEAG. An robh thu air an fhaidhir ?

Calleac. Am fac thu 'n duin' agamsa? Giullan. Chunnaic.

Caileag. An do reic e a' bhó odhar?

GIULLAN. Reic.

Giullan. Ochd buinn odhar is feòirlinn.

(A' CHUIDEACUD air fad a' dol troimh ruidhle nan guraban, a' gabhail a' phuirt 's a' bualadh am bas, buille air bois agus buille air cruachainn.)

AM PORT.

Cruinn, gearr, sgiobalta, Cruinn, sgiobalta, gleusda, Am fac thu nighean Alasdair? Chunnaic 's nighean Sheumais.

Cruinn, gèarr, sgiobalta; Cruinn, sgiobalta, gleusda; Cruinn, gèarr, sgiobalta, 'S iad a' mìreadh ri chéile.

> O, gill' i, gill' odhar; Gill' odhar nan caorach; O, gill' i, gill' odhar;

Mèirleach odhar nan caorach. Cruinn, gèarr, sgiobalta; Cruinn, sgiobalta, gleusda; Cruinn, gèarr, sgiobalta; 'S iad a' mìreadh ri chéilc.

Eiridh iad 'nan seasamh, agus beiridh GIUILAN eile is CALEAC eile air làmhan a chéile; agus théid troimh 'n cheart rud. Am fad 's a bhios iad à' dannsadh, thig an headhainn is sine a steach aon an deidh aoin, le 'm màileidean leabhar aca—pasgan an-mhór air Calum. Tilgidh iad an ciùi iad; agus abraidh CALUM; "Fan thus 'an sin gus an tig feum ort." An dèidh so seasaidh iad uile a tharruing an analach 's a chòmhradh ri chèile.

Fronn. A' tighinn a steach. Cuisdibh; cuisdibh! Sud thall am brugh! Cluinnidh na sìthichean sinn, is bidh iad a nall chugainn air a' chnaig.

DONN. Thigeadh na bheil de dhaoine beaga 'san t-sìthean mhór, is cuiridh sinn ruaig orra ('s e maoidheadh ris an t-sìthean).

CALUM. Gabh thusa comhairle Clag Sgàin:
"An rud nach buin duit, na buin dà."
Cha'n 'eil fios nach 'eil iad a' sealltainn
oirnn troimh na fruchagan.

Sile. Ma bhitheas ar freagairt deas againn daibh, cha'n urrainn daibh dad a dheanamh oirnn.

Domh. Cha'n urrainn daibh dad a dheanamh oirnn ma bhitheas an t-iarunn air ar siubhal. Seall an lann ud ('s e taisbeanadh cuirc').

Dugh. Seall an té ud, cuideachd. Na 'n

tigeadh aon diubh g'am chòir, dheanainn pease meal dheth an tri seconds. 'Se warrior a sheasadh rithe sud, 's i cho geur ri lance (Buailear air clag garbh staoin air cùl a' bhrait, is teichidh a' chlann mar gu'm b'ann le eagal).

Thig A' BHEAN-SHITH am mach air dorus na h-uamha air làimh dheis an àrd-ùrlair, 's i seinn "Dheoghail na laoigh." (An Deo-Gréine, Leabh. I; taobh-duilleig 142)

Thia Una a steach air an dorus air taobh eile an ard-ùrlair a' giùlan leanaibh 's i gabhail crònain : "Horo chaidil m' eudail" (An Deo-Gréine, Leabh. I.; taobh-duilleig 48)

A' BHEAN-SHITH. 'S mise bhean-shith th' anns an Dùn : is bheir mi leam do 'n talla an t-aon nach bi freagairt aige dhomh.

UNA. 'S mise bean an tighe ud shios, 's mi gabhail sràid 's a' toirt cìch do m' leanabh. Cha toir thusa, a bhean-shìth, e féin no mi féin do 'n talla.

A' BHEAN-SHITH. Cia as a thug thu a' choiseachd, a bheanag mo ghràidh?

UNA, 's i coiseachd seachad. Thug as mo chasan, a bheanag bheag an trusgain uaine.

A' BHEAN-SHITH. Nach trom do leanabh, a bheanag mo chrìdhe? Tha fios gu'm bheil thu sgìth 'ga ghiùlan.

UNA. Cha 'n 'eil trom nach 'eil tarbhach, ach clachan 's daoine marbha, a bheanag bheag an trusgain uaine.

A' BHEAN-SHITH. Nach uaine do leanabh,

a bheanag mo ghràidh?

UNA. Is uaine am feur is cinnidh e, a bheanag bheag an trusgain uaine.

A' BHEAN-SHITH. Nach glas do choltas. a bheanag mo ghràidh?

UNA. Glaise nam ban: maise nam ban, a bheanag bheag an trusgain uaine.

A' BHEAN-SHITH. Is math do fhreagairt, a bheanag mo ghràidh; no bha thu leamsa 'san Dùn an nochd. Tha mise deich mìle bliadhna dh' aois, is cha do thachair riamh bean do fhreagairt orm. (An sin leumaidh i air falbh, is théid i steach air dorus a' thrugh a' seinn "Dheoghail na laoigh").

Leanaidh Una air seinn "Hó ró chaidil m'-eudail." An sin thia càch a steach).

UNA. A chuideachd, a chuideachd mo ghaoil, is mi thàinig caol o'n Dùn! Mur biedh mo theanga cho deas, cha'n fhacas am feasda mo ghnùis.

CACH air fad. O, ciod è bh' ann? Am fac thu bhean-shìth air tì do leanabh?

UNA. Chunnaic. Ach shenn mo mhàthair mi bho dhaoine beaga nan cnoc leis na facail gheura, dheas a labhair ar seanair nuair a bha a' Ghàidhlig 'na làn chomas. Seinnear *"Tàladh na mna-sìth" air cul a' bhrait.

A' CHUIDEACHD air fad. Na sìthichean ! Na sithichean! Teicheamaid!

Bheir a' chuid is mò ceum no dhà qui falbh, mar au'm b' ann le eagal.

DONN. Cha teich. An t-aon aig nach 'eil a fhreagairt geur, tha snàthad mhór 'na

aodach is seunaidh sin e.

Demin. Mur a téich a' bhean-shìth roimh ghéiread mo loinne ('s e toirt am mach na cuirce). Ged thigeadh deich mile sithiche. chuirinn ruaig orra leam féin, 's i sud agam (a' taisbeanadh na sgìne). Thigeadh a nis (a' maoidheadh na saine) na bheil de shìthichean 'san dùn, le 'n còtaichean fada uaine, is stiallaidh mi iad.

Morag. 'S e 'n diugh Latha Samhna, is bidh na Fairies am mach an nochd (Buailear

an claa aarbh).

Teichidh a' chlann, is fear na saine air thoiseach a' glaodhaich : "Am fear a bhios air deireadh, beiridh a' bhéist air. Am fear a bhios. &c."

Seasaidh an sin a' chlann is abraidh. Sile. Sud fuaim Clag Sgàin. Sin a chionn

bhi bruidhinn air na daoine beaga. Chuala mise mo sheanmhair ag ràdh gu'm b' e comhairle Clag Sgàin: "An rud nach buin, duit, na buin dà " (Buailear an clag binn).

A' CHLANN air fad. An cluinn sibh sin!

O, ciod è 's ciall da ?

CALUM. 'S iad na sìthichean a th' ann gun teagamh. Cha dean sgian no snathad inhór an gnothuch, ma thig iad am mach. C' àite 'm bheil saighdear na sgìne móire a nis?

DOMHN. Tha e an so: is ged thigeadh am fairy aig Cinderella, cha teichinn roimhpe (Buailear an clag garbh, is bheir Domin.

leum air falbh).

Sile. Tha mise nis a' toirt an aire gu'm bheil an clag a' bualadh nuair a chluinneas e an t-sean Ghàidhlig bhlàth, mheasail air a truailleadh le facail shuarach Shasunnach (Ruith ciùil air a' chlag bhinn).

DONN. Sin thu, Shìle; 's tu tha còrdadh ris. Tha thu deanamh complete-(Buailear

an clag garbh).

SILE. Gabh thusa, cuideachd, comhairle Clag Sgàin ; 's an rud nach buin duit, na. buin dà (Ruith ciùil air a' chlag bhinn). Chunnaic Clag Sgàin làithean anns an robh a' Ghàidhlig a labhair Calum Cille caomh. am beul gach duine (Ruith ciùil air a' chlag

^{*} Tha 'n ceòl anns "An Smeòrach."

bhinn): nuair a bha meas aig rìghrean is prionnsachan oirre (Ruith ciùil air a' chlag bhinn); agus nuair nach robh a' Chànain Shasunnach ach an cùil na mòna. Anns na linntean sin bha i gu h-àrd an Clogtheach Spain, ag innseadh triall na h-aimsir do rìghrean is uaislean. Ach bho 'n là a dh' imrich a' chùirt rìoghail gu Dùn-Eideann, thòisich an Clog-theach air dol a dholaidh le cion cùraim, gus an do thuit e gu làr, is a laigh e 'na thòrr mór chlach air muin a' chluig. An sin thug an sìth-bhean air am bheil cùram cliù na h-Albann aire do chor a' chluig. Rùraich i mach e, is chuir i 'san Dùn e far am bheil e a' feitheamh gus an aisigear uachdranachd do Ghaidheil 'san dùthaich so (Ruith ciùil air a' chlag bhinn); gus an ruig, a rithis, a' Ghàidhlig chòir an inbhe àrd 'san robh i o chian, 's a tha an dàn dith fathast (Ruith ciùil air a' chlag bhinn).

A' CHUIDEACHD air fad. Gu'n robh buaidh leis a' Ghàidhlig (Ruith ciùil air a' chlag

bhinn).

Morac. Seadh; gu'n robh buaidh leianuaill nach labhair i (Ruith ciùil air a' chlag
bhim). Gu'n robh buaidh leis a' chànain
air am bheil dreach urramach na h-aoise, is
aig am bheil aigne 's loinn na h-oise
(Ruith ciùil air a' chlag bhim): a' chànain a mhaireas beò fhad 's a laigheas ceò
air a' bheinn bhòidhich ud shuas, 's a
thriallas uisge troimh 'n ghbannan àiliath
ud shìos (Ruith ciùil air a' chlag bhimn).

A' CHUIDEACHD air fad. Ar dùthaich 's ar cànain! Tìr is teanga! Buaidh leo;

buaidh leo!

Seinnear an sin *"Dùisg suas a' Ghàidhlig," agus an clag binn ri co-sheirm do 'n

t-seinn.

DOMHN. Thallamaid a nis, feuch c'ait

en an inuaim, ud

CALUM. Gabh mo chomhairle-sa, is comhairle Clag Sgàin: "An rud nach buin duit, na buin dà."

Dughall. Dh' fhaoidteadh gur i so an uaimh 'sam bheil an Fhéinn 'na cadal (Dùrdan air eùl a' bhrait, leis na pongan is iste sa 'chlàr-theud').

FIONNGHAL. Is neonach an fhuaim a tha tighing o'n chreig.

Dighall. Srann aig an Fhéinn 'na cadal. Fionn. Feuch nach iad na sìthichean a tha 'gar mealladh do 'n Dùn.

DOMHN. Cha'n iad. So uaimh nam Fiann

* Tha 'n ceol 's an ' Lon-Dubh I '

Calum. Shéideadh an trompaid dà uair cheann, is foghnaidh a nis aon sgal gu an cur air an casan. Cha chuala an Fhéinn a' Bheurla Shasunnach riamh; agus nuair thig iad air an ais gheibh a' Ghaidhlig a h-àite féin a rithis.

Anabla. A' Ghàidhlig! Dé 'm feum a th' innte, ach a chur droch bhlas air a' Bheurla, leis am feum sinn féin a chothachadh (Buillean an-trom air a' chlag gharbh leis an oilltichear a' chlann).

Morag. Sin thu féin 's do Bheurla. Dùisgidh tu'n Fhéinn gun trompaid idir.

CALUM. Cha'n eil an tilleadh na Féinne ach samhladh air tilleadh na Gaidhlig gus an staid 'san robh i o chian nan cian. 'S iomadh cànain a bhàsaich o'n rugadh ise. 'S iomadh éthug idhirp air a cur as. Is feda bho 'n a bha i dol a bhàsachadh. Ach tha i beo fathast, agus bithidh (Ruith ciùil air a' chlag bhinn; is glaodhaidh a' chlann "Gu ma buan dith). Thug i ainm air na cnuic 's air na raointean; air na ceillean 's air na leabhnichean, is bidh i cho buan riutha féin. Ciod è chuir gu'm bàsaicheadh i, 's an anail ruith cho slàn na h-uchd (Ruith ciùil air a' chlag bhinn).

Seinnear an sin, *"Buaidh is piseach air na laoich."

Morac. Ciod è is bòidhche do n t-sùil a chì, na ar tìr? Ciod è is binne do'n chluais 'sam bheil claistneachd, na ar teanga? Ciod iad is mò a théid an cridhe a' Ghàidheil.

na Tìr is Teanga?

Sile. Seadh. Člod is ceutaiche le Gaidheal na faileas nam beann air an loch; no srann òrain Ghàidhlig 'ga ghiùlan air an oiteig 'sa mhaduinn Cheitein. Ciod è is drùighiche leinn na a' chànain anns an do chuir ar màthraichean crònan cadail 'nar cluais. 'S e nis an t-àm 'san còir dhuinn uille Tìr is Teanga a chumail suas. 'S e dleas na h-òigridh an oighreachd a shin ar sinnear dhuinn a shìneadh a sios do 'n ghineal a thig 'nar dèidh. 'Ar Tìr 's ar Teanga! Na glinn an seibh nan Gaidheal, 's a' Ghàidhlig 'nam beòill gu bràth! (Ruith ciùil air a chlag bhinn. Ho rè is èigheachd mhòr aig a' chloinn).

Theid a' chlann an eagar siubhail is coisichidh iad am mach a' seinn. † "'S e nis an t-àm, a chlann mo ghaoil," gus an

Ma shéidear trompaid tri uairean, bithidh iad air am bonn.

Thun cool 's an "Lon-Dubh I."

[†] Tha 'n ceol 'sa " Bhru-dhearg."

caillear an thuaim anns an astar mar au'm b' ann.

Thia A' BHEAN-SHITH au dorus a' bhrugh, a' toirt sùl an dèidh na cloinne : air dhaibh bhi mach, leanaidh 'si iad aus an dorus eile; éisdidh si tacan agus tillidh si air a h-ais. Seasaidh si am meadhon an àrd-ùrlair

agus labhraidh si

A' BHEAN-SHITH. 'S iomadh aon de chloinn nan daoin, a thug mi bho thaobh a mhàthar anns an leabaidh-shiùbhla, a' fàgail sean sgriotachain 'na àite, nuair nach biodh an corran os cionn an doruis, no bròg 'ga losgadh air an teine. 'S iomadh aon a mheall mi do 'n bhrugh le binneas mo chiùil. So iad a' tighinn. Cuiridh mi teud ùr am ghuth is tàlaidh mi iad so a steach do 'n bhrugh, cuideachd. Miann na mnàsith. Clann dhaonnda.

Na CAILEAGAN a' tighinn a steach. A' bhean-shith! A' bhean-shith! Seasaidh iad

le fiamh ag amhare oirre.

A' BHEAN-SHITH a' seinn. Am fad 's a bhios i a' seinn bidh i dol ceum air cheum air a h-ais do'n bhrugh a' smèideadh air a' chloinn a theachd air an aghaidh. Théid a' chlann gu dorus a' bhrugh ; seallaidh iad a stigh tagain is théid iad mu dheireadh a steach anns a' bhrugh.

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ORAN NA MNA-SITHE.
          GLEUS C. NO D.
                         m: -: s. lm: r: d. r: -: m. lm: -: -
                                                                                     o horo,
                                                                                                                                                           leanaibh mì
                             s<sub>1</sub>: -: l<sub>1</sub> | d : -: m | r : -: d | d : l<sub>1</sub> : -
                                Nall do'n t-sithean
                                                                                                                                                  cois a' bhruthaich :
                             m : -: s. | s. : -: h | d: -: m | r: -: m |
                              Hithill
                                                                                       ù 's na ho ro ì,
             1 1: -: d | 1 | : -: s. | m.: -: r. | r.: m.: -
                              Miann bhur crìdh 'san t-sìthean
                      |r:-m:r|r:-:r|m:-:r|r:-:-
                              Sled agus sròl air sean is òg;
                       d:- r:d d:-: h h:-:s | m:r :-
                              Fàinneachan dir air medir gach duine;
                             m_1 : \cdots : f_1 : m_1 \mid m : \cdots : r_1 \mid m_1 : \cdots : m_i \mid s_1 : \cdots 
                              Danns agus ceòl a
                                                                                                                                                  dh' fhuadach bròin,
                    'S gu'm bi, ri 'r beò, sibh sòghail, subhach.
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Morag. O. nach lurach an talla! FIONN. O, nach innich an ceòl!

Anabla. Thallamaid a steach. Tha 'n sealladh 's an ceòl gun choimeas grinn. Thallamaid a steach, (Theid na caileagan uile a steach).

An ceann tacain cluinnear seinn nan aiullan, mar gu'm b'ann air astar, 's iad a' tighinn na 's dlùithe air dorus an àrd-ùrlair. Thigear a steach a' seinn an òrain a bh' aca dol am mach : ach nuair chithear nach 'eil na caileagan rompa, stadar an seinn gu h-ohann.

CALUM C'ait' 'eil a' chlann ?

DOMHN. Anns an Dun! Anns a' bhrugh! Anns an Dùn! Anns an Dùn! Sin e lorg an coiseachd. O, cha till iad gu bràth!

ACNGHAS. Nach till? An e sin a thubbairt thu? Stad thusa. Bheir mise nach iad a dh' aindeoin na bheil de shìthichean 'san Dùn; agus faicibh. (Theid Aonghas am mach)

DOMHN. O, ciod è mar théid mi dhachaidh gun mo phiuthar?

Donn. O, ciod è their mo mhàthair nuair a chluinneas i gu'm bheil Mórag 'san Dùn?

DUGHALL. Ochan; ochan! Cha'n fhaie sinn ar peathraichean gu bràth. Mheall a' bhean-shìth iad. Ciod è idir a thug an so sinn? Nach iomadh uair a dh'iarr mo mhàthair orm fuireach o'n Dùn. C' àite 'n deach Aonghas?

Aonghas, a' tilleadh le *" coileach an fhàsaich " ("Prairie chicken") 'na achlais. Tiormaichibh bhur deòir, a chuideachd mo ghràidh. Tha 'n so na bheir fuasgladh do na caileagan (Bheir e srann as a' choileach). Ni mi cleas bràthair Màiri Bhàn air na sìthichean. Mur a leig iad ma sgaoil na h-inghneagan, bheir mi air an fhear so glaodhaich (a' toirt srann as a' choileach), is cha'n fhaigh iad dorus a' bhrugh a dhùnadh gu ceann bliadhna. Is cha mhath leotha sin (Rachar air amas an doruis).

DUGHALL, O. na falbh; na falbh, Aonghais. Ma dh' fhalbhas tusa, cha till na 's mò na iad féin !

Aonghas, a' dol a steach air dorus na h-uamha. Cha'n eagal domh (a' toirt srann as a' choileach).

Am feadh a bhios Aonghas 'sa bhrugh, seasaidh na giullain a fàsgadh an lìmhan 's a' sileadh dheur, mar gu'm b' ann. An ceann tacain, tilleadh Aonghas as a bhrugh,

[&]quot;A tin box with a resined string attached to it which can be made to cluck like a fowl,

agus na caileagan 'na dhéidh. Nuair bhios an té mu dheireadh am mach bheir Aonghas gog as a' choileach, cuiridh 'se e féin air ceann na cuideachd agus siùbhlaidh iad àm mach a' seinn "'S e nis an t-àm," agus Aonghas a' gog-gog-gog air a' choileach a réir feum a' phuirt-shiubhail.

Leigear Sios am brat.

--:0:--MACCRIMMON'S LAMENT.

Dark hangs the mist on the Bens, Weeping, the burnies wind through the glens, The moaning wind sighs through the caves on the shore, For MacCrimmon departs to return no more.

Darkly the mists the Cuillens are shrouding, Sorrow and tears each face are clouding, For lover and lass on the morrow must sever, But MacCrimmon departs to return again never.

By the smouldering peat-fires the women are weeping, At their hearts the bairns lie peacefully sleeping Round Dunvegan's grey towers the pibroch is wailing, Telling the Gael that MacCrimmon is sailing.

The Fairy Flag floats from the grey Castle wall, The mist hangs low on the land like a pall, The galleys have left the wild rocky shore, MacCrimmon shall see Dunvegan no more.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL of Saddell.

-:0:-REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

REITEACH MORAIG. Le IAIN MACLEOID, Cinntaile. Glaschu: Gilleasbuig Mac-na-Ceardadh, 1911.

A' phris sè Sgitlinn.

Chuireadh an dealbh chluich so ri chéile le Iain M. Macleoid, agus ged a bha e air a chur an gnìomh uair no dhà fa chomhair an t-sluaigh, cha do chuireadh an Clò e gus a nis. Tha an dealbli chluich so a toirt fa'r comhair sean chleachdadh Gaidhealach agus tha feum mór gu'm bi seana chleachdaidhean nan Gaidheal air an cumail an cuimhne, agus cha b' urrainn do'n ùghdar dòigh a b'fhearr a ghabhail chum na crìche sin na an sean chleachdadh so a chur ann an riochd chluich mar a rinn e. Airson fearas-chuideachd nan Gaidheal, tha an leabhran so fiachail, agus tha sinn an dòchas gu'm faic sinn an dealbh chluich so, a rithist agus a rithist, a faotainn àite cothromach air clàreagair nan coinneamhan Gaidhealach. Tha beagan mhearachdan an sud 's an so, ach cha 'n 'eil iad ach suarach, agus cha'n'eil iad-a' cur brìgh na cùise an lùghad. Ann an aon aite, tha Seònaid ag ràdh r'a fear "S iomadh oidhche thainig thu fhèin a dh' amharc orm." Tha sinn anns a bheachd gu 'n abradh Seònaid "gu m' fhaicinn," no "gu m' amharc." Ach sin a leth-taobh. Thug an leabhran dhuinn tlachd a bhi 'g a leughadh, agus gheibhear am barrachd toil-inntinn a bhi 'ga thaicinn air a chleachdadh air urlar talla nam fearas-chuideachd. HAND BOOK OF SIMPLE HOME DYEING. By Mrs. Anstruther Mackay, Price, 6d.

Mrs. Anstruther MacKay has given in small compass the result of many years experience in endeavouring to improve on the old methods of home dyeing. The booklet admirably fulfils all that it professes, viz., "to lay down a few fundamental rules, and to give a few simple recipes." To those who practise home dyeing, the recipes for woollen stuffs will be found very useful, and the rules are so simply laid down that "he who runs may read" and understand.

We heartily recommend this little book to all good housewives who practise the useful art of home dyeing, and to those who do not it should be

an incentive to make a commencement.

COISIR A' MHOID, Published for An Comunn Gaidhealach by J. & R.

Parlane, Paisley. 1s net. This is the Mod collection of the principal test songs set for choral competition for the past 14 years. The Mod and Music Committee are responsible for the selection and the editing of them now for the first time in book form, and in this connection the labour devolving upon the convener, the Rev. M. N. Munro, M A, U.F. Manse, Taynuilt, deserves unqualified praise. The collection ought to be of service to all Gaelic Choirs in the country, and to the growing number of Gaels who are doubtless interested in the beautiful airs of their native land. The book does not pretend to be a Golden Treasury of what is best in Gaelic, though it contains some of the prettiest lyrics in the language. These show how distant the attempts of our modern bards who have found their way into this collection, are, in point of poetic delicacy, diction, and exquisite finish, from the song writers of earlier days. At the same time it must be said that we have among us vet a few song writers who have done creditable work. But the increasing number who now-a-days believe that the "afflatus divinus" has breathed upon them, and who are struggling to climb Parnassus, might at least desist from a process of permutations and combinations of hackneyed expressions however pretty the mosaic may appear. One song is entitled "Na Gaidheil an guaillibh a' cheile." while another writer has "Ri guaillibh a' cheile." Without entering into discussion, we prefer the latter as a more correct translation of "Shoulder to Shoulder" The songs have been harmonised by thoroughly competent musicians, and it is needless to point out that they have done their work well, though one cannot get away from the feeling that, in one or two cases, the weight of harmony, if one may be allowed to use the expression, tends to obscure the Gaelic feeling and atmosphere. This is where the musician's difficulty comes in when dealing with Gaelic song, and the difficulty is intensified when the harmoniser does not habitually live, and move, and have his being, in a Gaelic environment. Where work is so well done, we should make no invidious distinctions, and we do not wish to do so with regard to this Collection, but we cannot help noting the beautiful arrangement of "Och nan Och! 's mi fo léireadh"

by Dr. John Bell, "Cagaran gaolach" by J. H. W. Nesbitt, "O, till, a leannain" by W. H. Murray,

and "Mairi Bhan by W. S. Roddie.

We most cordially recommend this unique Collection to all interested in the Gaelic movement. The best thanks of Gaels are due to the Möd and Music Committee for getting it together in this form, and to the Oonvener, Mr. Munro, who had the heavy part of the work to do in seeing it through the press. We hope that the Committee will continue their labours, and succeed in rescuing more of our old Gaelic songs from oblivion, so that they may be able by and, by to give us "Coisir a' Mhöid," Part II. The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language is doing work of this nature, of the best Irish songs of the last two or three centuries set to original native airs. Socialis Gaels should not lag behind their brethren across, the channel in this respect.

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH. Donations to Glasgow Mod Fund, 1911.

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All literary contributions, accompanied by the name and address of the writer, should be addressed to Mr. Duncan Reid, Editor An Deo-Greine, Central Chambers, 12 Walerloo Street, Glasgow, and should reach him not later than the 18th of each month.

The Editor takes no reponsibility for rejected MSS.; but will be careful to return such as are accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

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Ceud Mios an Fhogharaidh, 1911. [Earrann 11.

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SEANACHAS MU'N CHLACHAN.

Cha'n fhiosrach dhuinn dòigh a's fhearr gu bhi 'toirt Clanna nan Gaidheal an cuideachd a' chéile na an Clachan so a chuireadh suas air bruachan na Caoil-abhainne an Glascho. Tha e 'na àite-coinneimh a tha fìor thaitneach do na Gaidheil, agus gheibhear grunnain dhiubh thall 's a bhos gach feasgar a' cur seachad na h-ùine an cuideachd a' chèile. An so tha sean chàirdeas air ath-nuadhachadh, agus càirdeas ur air a dhealbh; an so tha cothrom aig Gaidheil baile 'us dùthcha a bhi tighinn an taice a' chéile o am gu àm ann an conaltradh càirdeil, a' faotainn agus a' tabhairt naigheachdan na tìre. Tha Gaidheil 'us coigrich as gach ceàrna air an tarruing a dh-ionnsuidh a' Chlachain so, agus tha iad uile làn riaraichte leis na chì 's na chluinneas iad. Tha taighean-céilidh gu leòir anns a' Chlachan far am bheil fir agus mnathan Gaidhealach fiosrach, tuigseach a' frithealadh, agus far am faigh an luchd-tadhail fàilte, furan, furmailt agus aoidhealachd air gach taobh,

Anns an taigh-fhighidh agus shnìomha gheibhear Cairistiona agus Fionnghall, gach té dhiubh gu h-ealanta ri cìreadh na h-olainn, ri càrdadh, ri snìomh, 's ri fìgheadh a' chlò; anns an t-sean taigh-tubha gheibhear Seonaid gu

gnìomhach le ceirsle 'na dòrn a' tachrais an t-snàtha, no le laimh 'us cois air cuibhill ri abhras, no ri biadhadh nan cearc's an al; an ceann eile an taighe gheibhear an greusaich còir a' càradh nam bròg; anns an taigh-gheal tha boirionnach gleusd a' reic leabhraichean agus ri obair an taighe: anns a cheardaich cluinuear gliong an ùird air an innein aig gobha a' Chlachain (Bàrd Bharbhais) a deanamh chrùisgean 'us chrùidhean, agus obair-iaruinn de sheorsaichean eile : an ath dhorus tha oibrean shlat agus ghréis; aig bràigh a' bhaile tha Iain òg Macleoid gu grinn a' snaidheadh agus a' dealbhadh Marmoir as an eilean Sgiathanach; agus fa' chomhair, air taobh eile an rathaid tha talla marsantachd far am bheil clò agus bathar Gaidhealach eile air an reic.

Tha bùth-leabhraichean, taigh-litrichean, agus taigh-òsda anns a' Chlachan, ach cha'n fhaighear boinne de shùgh na-bracha anns an taigh-òsda, ged a tha 'phoit dhubh suidhichte faisg dha-is fada o'n chaidh i an dìosgadh

Tha seinn òran, pìobaireachd, dannsadh agus fearas-chuideachd eile air an giùlan air aghaidh ann an talla mór a' Chlachain gach feasgar, agus tha'n sluagh 'nan ciadan a' dol g' am faicinn 's g' an éisdeachd. Tha ceithir pìobairean o mhaduinn gu h-oidhche a' cumail ciùil ris a' Chlachan, agus cluinnear fuaim nam pìob fada mu'n faicear iad, chionn tha an Clachan neadaichte ann an oisein fasgach de 'n phàirc fo dhùbhradh nan craobh ri taobh na h-abhainne.

Gu cinnteach is àite bòidheach, cridheil, Clachan na Caoil-abhainne, agus is mór am beud an ceann mìos no dhà gu'n cuirear gu leathad e; ach tha sinn an dòchas, ged is gearr a linn gu'm bi buannachdan maireannach a' leantuinn lorg na h-oidhirp so, agus an déigh na h-uile cosdais a phaigheadh, gu'm bi suim mhath airgid thairis a chum aobhar na Gaidhealtachd agus na Gaidhlig a chuideachadh.

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH.

SPECIAL MEETING OF EXECUTIVE.

A special meeting of the Executive of An Comunn was held at Stirling on the 1st ulto.; Mr. William Mackay, the President, in the chair. There were 31 members present, exclusive of the chairman. This meeting was convened for the purpose of appointing a secretary from the short leet of applicants selected by a special committee appointed to deal with the secretaryship, and of considering the annual statement of accounts and reports of the various standing committees.

Mr. Malcolm Macleod, Convener of the Special Committee, reported that they went very carefully over the applications, and at a meeting held subsequent to the former Executive meeting, they had, out of a list of thirteen applications, selected a short leet of four, viz. :- Messrs. Donald W. Mac-Kenzie, Airidbhruaich, by Stornoway; John Maclean, 7 Cartside Street, Langside, Glasgow; Murdoch Maclean, 8 Dunedin Terrace, Clydebank: Neil Shaw, Octavia Buildings, Kilmacolm. The names of the candidates, with their respective occupations and ages, had been sent to the members of the Executive, and they were asked to meet first with the special committee, and then with the Executive at Stirling on the 1st July. Only two of the candidates presented themselves, viz.: Messrs. John Maclean and Murdoch Maclean; the other two were unable to be present, but were still to be regarded as candidates.

Printed slips, containing the names of the four candidates were handed to the members, who were asked to put a cross opposite the name of the candidate they were in favour of. The result of the first vote was, Mr. MacKenzie, 10; Mr. John Maclean, 12; Mr. Murdoch Maclean, 6; and Mr. Neil Shaw, 3. The candidate's name that received the lowest number of votes was dropped from the list and a second vote taken on the other three, which resulted in Mr. John Maclean having received 16 votes; Mr. MacKenzie, 11; and Mr. Murdoch Maclean,

The chairman then declared that Mr. John Maclean, having a clear majority over the other two candidates, had been elected Secretary and Organiser of An Comunn. The new secretary was invited into the hall, and received the congratulations of the chairman on his appointment.

The annual statement of accounts, and the reports of the various standing committees were submitted to the meeting and adopted. These will be put into the hands

of the members in due course.

The Rev. G. W. Mackay, in speaking of the propaganda work of An Comunn, suggested that local committees might be appointed in every district in the Highlands, and that these committees could find out where propaganda work might be carried on. and afterwards, they could help in the formation of branches. An Comunn should be able to get into touch with people in the various districts who showed particular interest in the Gaelic movement, and these could form the nucleus of local committees. The chairman and Mrs. Burnley Campbell spoke in favour of Mr. Mackay's suggestion.

In reply to the Rev. M. N. Munro, Convener of Mod and Music Committee, Mr. Donald Currie stated that a sub-committee had been appointed in order to co-operate with the Mod and Music Committee in the issue of the Mod programme, and that estimates would be received without delay.

Mr. Archd. Menzies reported that he had received a letter from Mr. Roderick Mac-Kenzie, New Zealand, who stated that the Gaelic Society of New Zealand had instructed him to enter them as an affiliated society of An Comunn Gaidhealach

The Society had also agreed to give two medals of the value of three and two guineas respectively, and Mr. MacKenzie, on his own behalf as Chieftain of the Gaelic Society of New Zealand, offered a gold medal of the value of two guineas. It would, of course, be necessary to consider the competitions for which the medals would be given. It was a matter for the Mod and Music Committee to arrange. The meeting heartily thanked Mr. MacKenzie and the Gaelic Society of New Zealand for their generous offers, and Mr. Menzies was asked to suggest to Mr. MacKenzie that An Comunn would be glad to receive the money instead of medals.

The Secretary reported that an invitation had been sent to An Comunn to send a representative to be present at the laving of the foundation stone of the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth on the 15th ulto. Miss Campbell of Inverneill agreed to act as An Comunn's representative at that function.

ORAN D'A CHEILE NUADH - POSDA.

(A Song to his Newly-Wedded Wife). By DUNCAN BAN MACINTYRE.

A Mhàiri Bhàn Og, 's tu'n òigh th' air m' Ri m' bheo bhi far am bithinn fhéin:

O'n fhuair mi ort còir cho mór 's bu mhath leam.

Le posadh ceangailt' o'n chléir,

Le cùmhnanta teann 's le banntaibh daingeann, 'S le snaim a dh-fhanas, 's nach tréig; 'S e d'fhaotainn air laimh le gràdh gach caraid

Rion slàinte mhaireann a' m' chré.

Nuair bha mi gu tinn 's mi 'n cinnseal leannain.

Gun chinnt có theannadh rium fhéin, 'S ann a chunna' mi 'n òigh air bòrd taighleanna.

'S bu mhodhar ceanalt' a beus; Tharruing mi suas rith', 's fhuair mi gealladh O'n ghruagaich bhanail bha'm réir; 'S mise bha aobhach d' fhaotainn mar rium. 'S crodh-laoidh a' Bharain a' d' dhéigh.

Maduinn Di-luain-ge buan an t-slighe-Nuair ghluais mi, ruithinn mar ghaoith A dh-fhaicinn mo luaidh, 's rud uainn 'n ar dithist

Nach dual da rithist gu'n sgaoil; Thug mi i 'n uaigneas uair a bhruidhinn-'S ann fhuair an nighean mo ghaol. 'Us chluinneadh mo chluas an fhuaim a bhitheadh

Aig luathas mo chridhe ri m' thaobh.

Sin nuair chuir Cupid an t-ultach a' m' bhroilleach.

D' a shaighdean corranach, caol,

A dhrùigh air mo chuislean, chuir luchd air mo choluinn.

Leis an do thuit mi, ge b' oil leam, 's gu'n d'aom,-

Dh'innis mi sgeul do'n té rinn m' acain, Nach léigh a chaisgeadh mo ghaoid-'Se leigheis gach creuchd i-féin le 'feartan Theachd reidh a' m' ghlacaibh mar shaoil.

Bheirinn mo phòg do'n òg-mhnaoi shòmalt' A dh-fhàs gu boinneanta, caoin, Gu mileant', còmhnard, seòcail, foinneamh, Do chòmhradh gheibh mi gu saoir: Tha mi air sheòl gu leòir a' d' chomain. *A' bhòid a chuir thu gu faoin Do m' smaointean gòrach, pròis nam boireannach.

'S còir dhomh fuireach le h-aon.

TRANSLATION.

By Duncan Reid. (ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

Fair young Mary, thou'rt the maiden I

My life-long companion to be, Since to thee I've got a right, as I fervently wished.

By marriage lawfully bound, By vows and bonds-firm and secure, And with a tie that remains and gives not: 'Tis the gaining of thy hand with the love

of friends That gave lasting health to my body.

When I was ill and in want of a lover, Uncertain who should incline to me. Lo! at the ale-house I saw the maiden-And gentle and mild was her behaviour: I drew up to her, and a promise I got From the modest maiden of my heart's desire:

'Twas I that was joyful to have got thee, And the Baron's cattle - thy dowry following.

Monday morning-though tedious the jour-

When I started, like the wind I would run To visit my love - and 'twixt us two a promise.

Unusual for such to be broken: I took her aside for private converse-For the maiden had got my love, And my ear could hear the sound of my heart Beating quickly against my side.

Then, when Cupid my breast did pierce With an armful of darts, sharp and slender, Which entered my veins and loaded my body, And with which, despite me, I fell and vielded.-

To her who caused my complaint I told the tale.

That no physician my disease could check-Twas herself, by her virtues, healed all my wounds

As readily my embraces she received.

My kiss I'd give to the gentle young maid That grew so handsome and kind. So stately, smooth, active and comely-Thy converse open and free I will get; In this am I greatly favoured by thee, For the vow which thou did'st put. And which binds me-pride of woman-That by thee alone I must abide.

Chaidh mi do'n choill' an robh croinn 'us

Bu bhoillsgeil sealladh mu'n cuairt— 'S bha miann mo shul' do dh-fhiùran barraicht' An dlùthas nam meanganan suas; Geug fo bhlàth o 'barr gu talamh A lub mi farasda nuas, Bu duilich do chàch gu bràth a gearradh, 'S e 'n dàn domh 'm faillean a bhuain

Shuidhich mi lion air fior-uisg tana,
'S mi strì 'ga tharruing air bruaich,
'S thug mi le sgrìob air tir a' ghealag,
'S a lith mar eal' air a' chuan;
'S toilicht' a dh-fhàg e 'n là sin m' aigne
An roinn a bh' agam 'san uair;
B'i coimeas mo cheud-mhnà reul na maidne—
Mo chéile cadail 's mo shuain.

'Se b' fhasan leat riamh bhi ciallach, banail, Ri gnìomh 's ri ceanal mna-uails', Gu pàirteach, baigheil, blàth gun choire, Gun ghiamh, gun ghainne, gun chruas; Gu dèirceach, daonnach, faoilidh, farasd' Ri daoine fanna, bochd, truagh; 'Us tha mi le d' sheòl an dochas ro mhath Gur lòn do d' anam do dhuais.

Ri leantuinn.

I went to the wood of trees and saplings—Bright was the seene around—
The desire of my eye was a matchless twig In the close-set branches above;
A blossoming bough from top to ground, Which I easily downwards bent;
Difficult for others ever to have cut it,
As this young branch I was destined to get.

I set a net in shallow fresh-water, And striving to the bank to haul it, With a sweep a sea-trout I landed— Its colour as the swan on the sea; Pleased did it leave my mind that day The portion which then was mine; The compare of my spouse is the morning star— Companion of my sleep and slumbers.

'Twas ever thy custom to be prudent and modest, Industrious and polite as a lady of rank, Generous, kind, warm-hearted and fauliless, Without blemish, without meanness or hardness, Charitable, humane, hospitable and gentle To the infirm, poor, and wretched; And from thy manner, hopeful am I That food to thy soul is thy reward.

To be continued.

*In the words - "A bhòid a chur thu gu faoin Do m' smaointean gòrach,"

the meaning of the author is somewhat obscure. One would hardly think that a lover would treat a promise of marriage with levity. I have given what I taketo be the meaning intended to be conveyed by the author.

THE ENCHANTED ISLAND.

A Story for Young Folks.

At the Editor's request I am going to tell you a story about an island I visited the other day. Loch Awe is some twenty-six miles in length, and at the north end it runs into the mountains, Ben Cruachan on one side and Ben Lui on the other, with Glen Strae and Glen Orely running through gaps among the hills right ahead. And on the loch itself, just at this north end, there is a very beautiful group of lonely little islands covered with thick woods to the water's edge.

Each of these has some interesting old story or legend told about it. The old Highland people still tell these stories to their wondering children around the fire on winter nights. After you hear these stories the islands seem more interesting than before, and are circled round for you with mystery and romance. Fraoch-Eilean, or the island of Fraoch, has a story about a dragon and an enchanted tree. When you land on the island you find it is a wild place full of rocks and trees and wild flowers. You force your way through the thick brushwood in the centre of the island and make the surprising discovery that there is a ruined old castle there, quite hidden from view and all overgrown with ash and fir trees.

Long after the dragon that lived on the island was killed, the chief of the MacNaughton clan built this castle. He was secretly a Jacobite, and hoped to entertain Prince Charles in his castle had he passed in that direction after landing in Moidart. But, fortunately for MacNaughton, the Prince never came that way. The key of the old castle is still to be seen at Inverawe House, near Taynuilt. The island belongs to Mrs. Campbell of Inverawe.

Fraoch, from whom the island takes its name, was an old Celtic hero or hero-god, who lived in the time of Queen Maev. This Queen is known in English tales as Queen Mab. Her character was like that of Hera (Juno), the wife of Zous, among the Greeks; and Fraoch is very like Hercules in some respects. Read the story of Hercules and the apples of the Hesperides in any classical dictionary. It is wonderful how like old Greek or Indian stories some of these Celtic tales are. The people told them to one another and remembered them for hundreds or thousands of years before ever they were written down in a book.

Fraceh was very handsome and strong and brave, and Queen Maev fell in love with him. But Fraceh was already deeply attached to Queen Maev's beautiful daughter, Fair Head of the Waving Hair (Geal-cheann, in Gaelic), who returned his love. This made Queen Maev very angry and jealous when she came to know it, and the proud Queen came to hate Fraceh so much that she began to think how she could kill him.

She sent for Fraoch and told him she was very ill, and that nothing would cure her unless Fraoch brought her some of the magic berries that grew on the rowan tree in Fraoch-Eilean. The tree bore fruit every month, and the red berries, if eaten, would add years to one's life, and could bring health to the wounded. But the tree in the island was guarded by a great snake, or dragon.

Fracoh replied that he never yet refused a request from a fair lady, no matter what danger might have to be faced. He went to the shore of Loch Awe and swam to the Enchanted Isle. When he reached the shore there was nothing to be seen; all was still. He strode along the beds of hyacinth and heather, feeling a strange languor creeping over him.

Suddenly he saw the magic rowan tree and below it the snake asleep, with his head pointed up along the tree trunk. Very cautiously he plucked some red fruit and brought it softly away. He swam ashore and came to where the Queen-goddess lay. She concealed her disappointment that the snake had not done its duty!

"You have done well," said she, "but if you would please me still more go back and bring me the whole tree with all the fruit. Dare you do this for me?"

There was nothing that Fraceh would not dare to do. Again he went down to the lake, this time in shining armour and with his great sword in his hand. He launched his cance and rowed over the deep, dark water. Under an oak at the shore which he had just left stood the Maid of the Wary

Hair, watching with fear and dread how it would go with Fraoch, her beloved, in this deadly quest.

Once more he landed on the rocky shore, his great sword naked in his hand. The hoisy winds hushed, and, as before, a feeling of drowsy indolence seemed to creep over him. He came to the tree in the inner wood, but no snake was visible. He tore it up with giant strength, roots and fruit and all, and made for the shore.

Suddenly he saw between him and the boat a single coil of the snake silently rising out of the deep grass. Another moment and the head appeared with the tongue shooting out and in, quick as lightning. The dragon struck viciously at Fraoch's breastplate, but failed to sting. Then ensued a fierce conflict, Fraoch struck out swiftly, but swifter than his sword was the dart of the snake. At last the snake coiled around his feet and brought the here to the ground. His sword flew out of his hand and he was in a moment encircled by the coils that ever tightened upon him, crushing his armour into his flesh;

The dragon relaxed his coils for a moment, feeling sure of his victim. Fraech, in a flash, got his right hand free and, with his golden dirk, ripped the monster open and severed the living rope that bound his limbs. He recovered his sword and dragged the tree wearily to the boat. He embarked again and saw behind him the severed parts of the dragon writhing in contortions on the heather. The seagulls screamed sorrowfully around. Weary and ever more weary he grew, but the wind and current helped him to the shore at last.

There stood the Queen's daughter in bitter grief. She saw that he was sore stricken, and helped him from the shore to a lodge in the woods. Then she unloosed his armour and eased his crushed and bleeding limbs, soothing his pain with tender caresses and words of love. In the night the cold of death gathered round his heart and hers. Fracch lay dead and Geal-cheann of the Wavy Tresess could not live without him.

So, ever since, the isle is called Fracot Eilean. It is disenchanted now, and over the dragon's bones sweet flowers grow. But still on a summer day you feel a strange languor and dreamy indolence creep over you as you wander among the blue hyacinths and rowans, so that even now the people call Fracot-Eilean the Enchanted Isle.

M. N. MUNRO.

"BREAC A LINNE, SLAT A COILLE, 'S FIADH A FIREACH—MEIRLE AS NACH DO GHABH GAIDHEAL RIAMH NAIRE."

LE EACHANN MACDHUGHAILL, GLASCHO.
Fhuair am paipeir so a' cheud duais aig
Mòd. 1910.

TV

Bha saor-shealgair ainmeil eile an Lochbar suas ri ceud bliadhna an déidh àm Dhòmhnuill Mhic Phiomlaigh do 'm b'ainm lain Odhar. Bu Chaimbeulach a bh'anns an duine so agus b'ann do dhùthaich nan Caimbeulach a bhuineadh e, ach ri linn muirt a rinn —-bràthair a mhnatha fhéin chaidh a chur fo 'n choill agus thàr e as gu Loch-Abar far an robh c 'tighinn beò ré a chòrr de bheatha air sitheann is iasg, agus a chòmhnuidh an uamhan nan creag.

B'e am bogha-saighead gu sealgach agus an claidheamh gu e fhéin a dhion an aon armachd a bha e a' giùlan, agus tha e coltach mar Dhòmhnull Mac Fhionnlaigh fhéin gu'n robh e anabarrach ealanta air a bhogha, agus cho luath 's gu'm beireadh e air meann. Tha e air a ràdh gu'n do rugadh air aon uair a' sealg nam fiadh am frith Chluainidh agus gu'm b'e am peanas a chaidh a dheanadh air, a' lamh dheas a ghearradh dheth agus an t-sùil dheas a spionadh as, allabharrachd a bha 'na chleachdadh 'san àm sin gu a leithidean a chumail bho shealgaireachd, buirbe a reir coltais a dh' ionnsaich na h-Albannaich bho na Normanaich, ach a chaidh a chur air chùl an Sasunn fhéin ciadan bliadhna roimh sin: ach cha d' thug eadhon call a laimhe 's a shùla air Iain Odhar sgur de shealg. Tha a' chlach air am biodh e a' geurachadh nan saighead ri a faicinn fhathast laimh ri Loch Lagain agus sgrìob dhomhain anns am biodh e'g ann bleith ri a faicinn innte gu soilleir. 'Se "Clach nan Saighead" a theirear rithe gus an là so

Bha da shaor-shealgair an Siorramachd Pheairt tuaiream air da chiad ga leth bliadhna air ais do 'm b' ainmean Iain MacFhearchair agus Dòmhnull MacFhearchair, no mar a theirte riu mar fhar-ainmean "Lonabhaidh," agus "MacFhearchair Ruaidh."

Bha iad le chéile anabarrach gu sealg nam fiadh an da chuid leis a' bhogha agus leis a' chuilbheir, inneil a bha 'san àm so a' gabhail aite a' bhogha-shaighid agus gach inneil eile a ghleidh an aite cho fada an eachdraidh an t-saoghail. Bha Lonabhaidh gu sònraichte ro-ainmeil agus tha barrachd de dh'eachdraidh agus de bheul-aithris co-cheangailte ris-san na tha ri Dòmhnull Ruadh. B'e na h-aon Chloinn Fhearchair a bh'annta ach cha'n'eil cinnt air de an cairdeas a bha eatorra, ged a dh'fhaodar a chreidsinn leis cho bitheanta 's a bha iad cuideachd agus cho gaolach 's a bha iad nu cheile gu'n robh iad gle dhlùth an dàimh.

Bha uamh aca an garbh-chrìochan Athaill gu iad fhéin fholach innte nuair a thigeadh tòrachd orra agus cha robh neach eile san dùthaich do'm b'aithne i ach iad fhéin ged a bha deadh fhios gu'n robh i ann. Bha lagh na rioghachd 'san àm so mar a chunnaic sinn fior throm air saor-shealgairean : b'ann fo achdan 1551 agus 1587 a bha binn air a toirt a mach orra agus bha am bàs fhéin air a mhaoidheadh leis na h-achdan sin air aon sam bith a mharbhadh fiadh le cuilbheir; bha air uairean ainneamh cha mhór a bu mhiosa na m bàs fhéin air a chur an gnìomh, agus tric gu leòir bliadhna priosain air a chur mar pheanas air an t-saor-shealgair. Tha e coltach gu'n deach an làmh dheas a ghearradh bhar Lonabhaidh mar pheanas agus an uair mu dheireadh a thugadh gu mòd e airson seilg chaidh a' leithid de phrìosan a thoirt dha am Baile Pheairt 's gu'n do chuir e as dha gu buileach agus shiubhail e mu'n robh 'ùine suas.

Chaidh a chompanach Dòmhnull Ruadh a mharbhadh bliadhnachan roimh so le fiadh a thug sealgairean Athaill is Mhàir móran uine a' feuchainn ri faotainn suas ris, agus e fhéin is Lonabhaidh cho math ris a chòrr; ach anns a bhuille-bhàis a thug am fiadh dha-san chuir esan a bhiodag anns an fhiadh a dh' ionnsaidh a' chridhe air chor is nuair a thainig Lonabhaidh am fagus gu'n robh Dòmhnull Ruadh agus an fiadh 's fuil an cridhe 'g am fàgail.

fiadh 's fuil an cridhe 'g am fàgail.

"Iain, Iain!" ars' esan 's e 'tuiteam
seachad, "Mharbh mi am fiadh mór mu
dheireadh, ach mharbh am fiadh mór mise."

'Na dhéidh sin chunnaic luchd-gleidheadh nam frith Lonabhaidh a' marbhadh féidh, ach fhuair e as orra aig an àm agus dh' fholaich se e féin anns an uaimh, ach nuair a chaidh là an deidh là seachad 's a thuig e gu'n robh a luchd-tòrachd suidhichte air a ghlacadh, chuir e am falach an gunna 's a' bhiodag an ionad sònraichte de'n uaimh air eagal na im beirte air 's na 'm faighte ciontach e gu'n rachadh armachd a thoirt bhuaithe—ni a bha 'na chleachdadh 'san àm, ged nach robh còir le lagh na rìoghachd

air gunna thoirt bho shealgair sam bith mu'n rachadh a bhinu a thoirt a mach. agus na'n deanta sin bha gunna no armachd eile a bheirte bhuaithe ri'n liubhairt thairis dha gun mheang gun fhàillinn mur am faighte cionntach e. Ach cha 'n fhaca Lonabhaidh a dheadh chuilbheir gu bràth tuille, oir rugadh air 's thugadh gu mòd e 's mar a thubhairt mi chaochail e am priosan Pheairt fo iargain 's ag ionndrainn nam monaidhean, nan gleann 's nan allt a chruthaicheadh dha-san agus d'a sheòrsa ach a bh' air an toirmeasg dha le lagh cruaidh, mi-nadurra a bh' air uidheamachadh le uaislean is uachdarain na dùthcha gu am féinriarachadh agus an toilinntinn fhéin, biodh an sluagh do'm buineadh iad da rìreadh toilichte no diombach.

An dóidh bàis Lonabhaidh agus bhuaithe sin, bha eachdraidh air a h-innseadh feadh na dùthcha gu lèir air a ghniomharan 's a threubhantas agus gu sònraichte mu'n uaimh neonaich anns an robh an cuilbheir 's a' bhiodag 'nan laidhe bho 'n là a leag a làmh fhéin iad innte gus mu dheireadh an robh a' bheul-aithris so air a cur sios mar fhaoin-sgeul gun bhrìgh. Ach tha barrachd anns na faoin-sgeoil so a tha ri 'm faotainn am measg dhaoine na thatar am bitheantas a' smuaineachadh agus bha so fior a thaobh Uamha Lonabhaidh.

Is e ni gle neònach a bh' ann gu'm b'e fear-cinnich do Lonabhaidh fhéin an ceud fhear a sheas anns an uaimh so bho'n a dh' fhàg an sealgair treun sin i gun tilleadh thuice gu bràth, air a' mhaduinn ud dlùth air da chiad bliadhna gu leth roimh sin. B'ann le tuiteamas (agus faodaidh gu'm b' ann mar sin fhéin a fhuair Lonabhaidh a mach i air an toiseach), a fhuair Iain MacFhearchair e féin an Uaimh Lonabhaidh aon latha bho chionn dlùth air da fhichead bliadhna. Bha e dlùth air an àite anns an robh beul-aithris ag innseadh an robh i, agus far an tric a thug e fhéin iomad oidhirp air a faighinn a mach roimh sin gun ni air an son, nuair a thainig na maoirsheilg 's an gillean air thar a' mhonaidh 's thug e as dhi, oir b'ann ris an t-seann obair a bha e aig an àm; ach bha choltas orrasan gu'm beireadh iad air 's cha robh aige ach feuchainn ri e fhéin fholach mar a b' fhearr a dh' fhaodadh e am measg nan clach 's nam preas a bha 'còmhdach a chuid so de 'n ghleann, oir cha robh cù aig na maoir aig an àm a leanadh air fhàile e. Thug e an sin an aire do dh' fhosgladh fo chloich shonraichte am measg a' chòrr 's ghabh e stigh air a mhàgan foidhpe, ach nuair a fhuair e e fhéin as an t-sealhadh bho'n taobh a muigh thug c an aire gu'in robh fosgladh eile ni b' fhaide stigh 's lean e roimh gus an d' fhuair e barrachd farsuingeachd. Dh'fheith e an sin far an robh e gus am falbhadh a luchd tòrachd taobh eile 's chuala e iad air an taobh a muigh ag radh ri càch a chéile, "Feumaidh dìreach gur h-e 'n tal-amh a shluig e, oir bha e dìreach an so fhèin an sealladh mu dheireadh a chunna sinn dheth."

Nuair a chuala esan so chuimhnich e gu'm b' iad so na ceart bhriathran a bha air a ràdh a bha luchd tòrachd Lonabhaidh a' cleachdadh nuair a chailleadh iad sealladh air-san, 's dh' fhan e mar a bha e gus an robh e cinnteach gu'n d'fhalbh na maoir taobh eile; lean e an sin roimhe gus an d'fhuair se e fhein an uaimh mhóir fharsaing agus nuair a fhuair e solus gu a rannsachadh gu mion, feuch an gabhadh e idir a bhi gu'm b' i so fhéin Uamh Lonabhaidh, ciod a b'iongantaiche leis; ciod a b'anabarraiche leis na seann chuilbheir agus biodag fhir-cinnich, air an itheadh le meirg, fhaicinn an sud anns a' cheart aite anns an deach an leagail leis an laimh a bha 'na duslaich bho chionn da chiad gu leth bliadhna, agus theagamh far an iomad uair a thill an spiorad, na'm biodh neach ann aig am biodh sùilean gu fhaicinn, gu sàmhach sìth nuair a sgaoileadh dorchadas na h-oidhche air aodann a' mhonaidh 's a ghabhadh gach creutair mu thàmh, agus a laimhsicheadh na meoirean neo-shaoghalta an déideag air an robh a' leithid de mheas nuair a bha iad comasach air a cur air chleus

Bha iomad suor-shealgair eile feadh na Gàidhealtachd anns na h-amannan fad as ud, 's a mach o ainmean cuid dhiùbh a thoirt seachad cha bhiodh e freagarrach dhomh a' bheag tuille a ràdh mu'n cuairt orra an dràsda.

Bha sealgair an Gearrloch an Siorramachd Rois bho chionn còrr is da chiad bliadhna d'am b' ainm Fionnladh Dubh MacRath; bha e greis d'a ùine 'na fhear-gleidheadh na frith aig Mac Coinnich ach tha coltach gu'n ròbh e ri saor-shealg air a laimh fhéin gle thrie; co dhiù b'e sealgair is fear-coille cho ainmeil 's a bha riamh an Siorramachd Rois. Mharbh e aon latha saor-shealgair ainmeil eile a mhuinnir Loch-Abair do'm b' ainm Dömhnull Mór Mac Cuaraig air an do rug e a' creallachadh féidh a mharbh e am frith Ghearrloch agus mar dhioghaltas ri linn a' mhuirt sin chaidh da fhear dheug eile a mharbhadh—brathair agus mac brathar Fhionnlaidh Dhuibh agus deichnear de chairdean Dhomhnuill Mhóri; uile gu léir heatha tri fir dheug air taille aon fhiadh!

Bha fear do'm b'ainm Siosal a' fuireach an "Uamh an t-Siosalaich" an Cataibh 's bha e air a ràdh gu'n robh dà mhart aige fo'n talamh 's gu'm b'e ghoid a bha e 'deanadh air a h-uile greim a bha iad ag itheadh, ach dh'fhàgadh e fiach na bheireadh e leis de sheora eile-am bitheantas ceathramh féidh, paidhir mhaigheach no bradan, agus mar sin is gann a dh'fhaoidte mèirle a ràdh rithe.

Bha duine eile do'm b'ainm "Iain Mór" an Dùthaich Mhic Aoidh car mu'n aon àm. agus bha e fuathasach trioblaideach do dh' uaislean na dùthcha air fad leis na bha e marbhadh de na féidh. Aon la chaidh Mac Aoidh far an robh e a' fuireach feuch an gabhadh ni idir deanadh gu co-chòrdadh a dheanadh eatorra 's Iain a chumail ri aon taobh de'n dùthaich; chòrd e gasda ri Iain Mór Mac Aoidh a thoirt a leithid de mheas air le tighinn gu thigh, agus an tiota bha an ròic a b' fhearr aige air a deasachadh dha de chuid fhéin-no co dhiù nì a bha Mac 'Aoidh a' deanadh dheth a bu leis; bha stiall de shitheann féidh agus leth bradain air an ròstadh ri teine mór mòna, agus a bharr air sin searrag de shùgh an eorna air a cur air a bhòrd gu an cuideachadh sios, 's nuair a dh'ith 's a dh' òl iad mar am miann 's a dh' eirich Mac Aoidh gu falbh, ars' esan : - "Bha mi 'smaoineachadh Iain air gu'n toirinn dhuit cead sealgaireachd an Fionna-bheinn gun bhacadh sam bith a chur ort fad 's a sheachnas tu an còrr de'n mhonadh; tha deadh shealg am Fionna-bheinn 's-," ach cha d'fhuair e ni b'fhaide: "A Dhòmhnuill." ars' Iain Mór, "Cuir thusa Fionna-bheinn far nach abair mi; bidh Iain Mór far am bi na féidh.

Bha duine fuuthasach eile—Domhnull Mae 'urchaidh 'ic Iain Mhóir a' tàmh dlùth air Beinn Hôp—, ach cho maith ri bhi 'na shaor-shealgair bha an duine so'na mhortair, ni nach robh idir trie am measg shealgairean na Gàidhealtachd ged nach b' ann mar sin a bha an àitean eile. Bha e' gabhail tlachd ann a bhi 'cur dhaoine neo-chiontach gu bàs agus dh' ionnsaich e a mhac ris an obair cheudna.

Beagan mu'n do chaochail e thubhairt bean àraidh ris gu'n dannsadh i air uaigh an uine gun a bhi fada agus gu a deanadh breugach thug e òrdugh seachad a chorp adhlac an toll am balla eaglais Dhùirinis far am bheil 'uaigh ri a faicinn gus an latha an diugh.

Bha sealgair ainmeil an Gleann-Eite dlùth air Dail-an-Eas bho chionn da chiad gu leth bliadhna do'm b' ainm "Alasdair a' Chuilbheir." B' ann de Chloinn Raing Dhail-an-Eas esan agus chaochail e 's a bhliadhna 1660

Bha fear eile do 'm b' ainm "Iain Mór na Clàrsaich" a' fuireach an Gleann Cuaich beagan 'na dheidh sin. Cha robh companach aige-san ach a ghunna 's a chlàrsach, inneil air an cluicheadh e, tha e coltach, gu coimhlionta. Fhuaras marbh e air a' mhonadh 's thiodhlacadh e fhein 's a dha chruit —a ghunna 's a chlàrsach—le cheile an sin fhein.

Is e sin an seorsa dhaoine a bh' ann an sean shaor-shealgairean na Gàidhealtachd; daoine cruadalach dàna, ach daoine nach eromadh cho iosal ri goid bho'n coimhearsnaich, agus na 'n tigeadh orra làmh a chur an nì nach buineadh dhoibh fhéin bhiodh e air a dheadh dhioladh an dòigh eile taobh a stigh na bliadhna. Bha fior spiorad na seilge annta (ni nach 'eil ro bhitheanta an diugh anns an fheadhainn a tha 'leigeil orra gur fior shealgairean is luchd-spuirt iad fhéin), agus bha cho maith leo call sam bith.-eadhon am bàs fhéin fhulang, agus eadar-sgaradh a chur eadar iad fhéin agus miann an cridhe: mar a thubhairt fear dhiubh air an deach breith am Braigh Mhàir nuair a mhaoidh na maoir-sheilg air a ghunna thoirt bhuaithe mur an gealladh e fuireach bharr an crìochan, "Gleidhibh mo ghunna," ars' esan, "Gleidhibh mo chù, gleidhibh eadhon mi fhein, ach cha sguir mi de'n t-seilg fad agus is beo mi 's mo shaors' agam!"

(Ri leantuinn)

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

All Life, Ordinary, and Representative Members of An Comunn are hereby notified that nominations for Elected Members on the Executive Council must reach the Secretary at 105 Hope Street, Glasgow, on or before August 17th. Nominations must be in writing, and all nominators and nominees must be qualified Life, Ordinary, or Representative Members of An Comunn.

THE "CLANSMEN'S PRIDE,"

Winter had set in, and the king of the north wind rode the blast, while his great dogs hunted over the bens and through the corries, leaving their long white trail behind them.

In all the cottages in sleepy Barra the kindly folks sat by their peat fires listening to the rising gale outside, and to the wind as it tore round the blackened gables to die

away in a wail of desolation.

In one of the cottages that nestled in a little sandy bay, an old man was near his end, and his three old brothers sat beside him saving the prayers for the dving, and watching life's flame slowly flickering out. Now and again one of them would rise and see if the old man's feet were getting cold. For a moment the old man's breathing almost ceased and they thought him gone. One of them rose quickly and stamped out the fire and opened the door. The dying man heard the noise of the door opening and said in a low voice, "Lads, lads, I am not for the road yet, we were all dour at the last." The three old men looked at each other-well may they be called men, for there was not their equal in handling a boat from the Butt of Lewis to Barra Head. What storms and calms, starvations and plenty had not these toilers of the deep come through on their calling in "great waters.

Suddenly the wind rose to a scream, and the man in the bed heard it and half spoke aloud: "Oh Righ! There will be a wild sea off the stacks of Coll this night." At this one of his brothers turned to him, "Rory MacNeill, ye should be saying ver prayers and not thinking of the Stacks of Coll." But the old man did not heed him, his mind was running on the long and strong days which come back when folks are approaching their last mile-stone. He seemed to be young again and sailing with his brothers in their old boat the "Clansmen's Pride," which they loved better than all the blue-eved lassies in the whole of the Long Islands; and now he seemed to hear the waves laughing round the bows and the splash of the gannets.

Down in the little sandy bay the "Clansen's Pride" rode at anchor, while the wind sang among her ropes. Now and again she would tag at her chain as if impatient to be out among the racing seas once more. Far out in Barra Sound the boats were

reefing down for the run home, as the night was getting worse and the sea rising. And as the lads hauled in the slack they asked each other why was not the "Clansment's Pride" with them, and what could be keeping the MacNeill brothers at home, for they were always the first out and he last to return. But these questions remained unanswered, for it was blowing hard and the snow and darkness were on them.

In the cottage the dving man raised himself on his arm and listened to the rising gale and the boom of the surf on the rocks. "Lads! Lads!" he said again, "we have sailed the Sound for near sixty years together, and now I wait God's will, but never let a stranger sail the "Clansmen's Pride." Only sobs did he get for answer. The peat fire burned up for a moment and cast long shadows on the wall. Then, without warning, the door burst open and a woman entered. "Holy Mary!" she cried. "the lads are at the fishing and you Black MacNeills are the only men in the whole of Barra who can bring the boats safe into Castle Bay this night." The three old men scowled at her and pointed to the man in the bed, but a change had come over him. he was sitting bolt upright, his eyes clear and bright, and he was drinking in the woman's words. Then, with a voice that rose above the gale, he cried, "Tell the women in Castle Bay to rest quiet, the boats will fetch Castle Bay this night or my name is not MacNeill." His brothers thought that this was the rally before the end and tried to sooth him, but in vain.

The woman had scarcely closed the door, when the old man pulled himself out of bed with a strength born not of this world; and now his brothers saw that he meant what he said, for old Rory MacNeill was a man who never went back on his word. They helped him to dress, and carried him down to the shore, and soon he was in his old place at the helm of the "Clansmen's Pride." Soon the ropes were running in the blocks, and with the great brown main sail close reefed, the boat gathered way into the darkness. Some times a huge crested wave would break on the boat and send the blinding icy spray into the old men's faces as they peered into the darkness. Not one of the brothers spoke as they beat up the Sound, but at last a sound reached their ears; it was the roar of the great Barra boats as they raced along. Then a voice hailed them out of the darkness, and the

weather-beaten old men shouted back. At this a cheer broke from the hairy throats of the Barra lads for was not the "Clansmen's Pride" with them. With flapping mainsail the "Clansmen's Pride" was put about and there she was in her old place at the head of the fleet running clear for the lee of the island. Out of the inky blackness could be seen her flambeau. like a guiding star. Near the mouth of Castle Bay the light went out, and the "Maid of Barra," following close astern, hailed the "Clansmen's Pride," but no answer came; only the darkness seemed deeper than ever. Suddenly the moon showed for a moment out of a bank of racing clouds, and her beams played on the wild waste of water, but no "Clansmen's Pride" was there, only hissing seas answered the shouts from the other boats. For hours the boats beat about in the gale, but in vain-the fact was clear the "Clansmen's Pride" had foundered. "Swamped by a big sea," the fishermen said. But birds and beasts see things that are hid from human vision. The gulls which the old men used to call their "bairns"they knew the whole matter, and why the "Clansmen's Pride" never reached Castle Bay when the rest of the fleet did. Why ! had they not seen with a dreamy eye old Rory pull the plug out of the boat with his dying hand, when he saw his brothers go before him so that no stranger should sail the "Clansmen's Pride." And now she lies with the blue waters of the Minch far above her, while the silver fish glance in and out of her rigging, and her crew-they sleep their last sleep beside her, waiting for the dawn of that day when the sea shall give up its dead. J. M. CAMPBELL, OF SADDELL.

GLASGOW MOD. 1011.

We have pleasure in announcing that Lochiel has accepted the invitation of the Local Committee to preside at the grand concert on the evening of Friday, 29th September.

Professor Henderson regrets that he is unable to act as judge of Gaelic at the Glasgow Mod, as he will be at that time representing the University of Glasgow at the centenary of the Breton University of Rennes and the commemoration of the union of Brittany with France.

IRISH DELEGATES TO THE GLASGOW MOD.

The following have been appointed delegates to the Mod by Connradh na Gaedhlige (The Oireachtas Association), viz., Uilleam Mac-Giolla Bhrighde (the Hon. William Gibson), and Padraig O'Seaghtha ("Conan Maol.")

TIR NAM BEANN-ARD.

KEY A Flat. FONNd : d . l. fonn air an fhonn a bha Tog- aibh cruaidh. fonn feadh an t-saogh-ail thug buaidh. 'S do dhuth -:s.l .beann anns gach cruadal, us :-- .l. .l. d cuan no air tìr bidh sinn _ | rall, | m : l ., s | r :- | s : l ,d .- | d| dil - eas gu bàs. Tìrnam Beann-àrd.

DANK...

Air dhomhsa bhi sgìth anns na h-Innseachan céin, Us m' fheòil air a pianadh le dian-theas na gréin', Gur tric ann am inntinn thig muinntir mo chridh', 'U's Tìr nam Beann-àrd anns na dh-àraicheadh mi. Tìr nam Beann-àrd

Ged shiùbhlainn an saoghal feadh aonach 'us fonn, Ged sheòlainn gach àite feadh bhàrcaich nan tonn, Ged thriallainn gach gleann agus beann tha fó 'n

'S e'n tìr a rinn m' àrach is àillidh leam féin, Tìr nam Beann-àrd.

Nuair dh' éireadh na Gaidheil le chéil' as gach gleann, 'S a thòisicheadh bualadh us sguabadh nan lann, Cha d'fhuaireadh na nàimhdean bho làithean bho thùs, Nach sgapadh, nach sgàineadh, 's nach fàgadh an lùghs.

Tìr nam Beann-àrd.

Mar sin cuiribh fàilte, cuir fàilt' air gach aon De 'n t-sluagh do'm bu dual a bhi cruaidh agus caoin, 'Sa chaoidh bidh sim caomh agus caoinhneil ri chéil', Mar dhream nach robh riamh do na nàimhdean fo ghéill.

Tir nam Beann-àrd.

The above song and melody, by Colonel John Macgregor, is one of the Orain Mhóra prescribed for the forthcoming Mòd Competition.

Some matter, including "Leasain Ghaidhlig," unavoidably held over.

DEALBH - CHI. UICH.

An Gaidheal a leig air gu'n do chaill e a Ghaidhlig.

LE IAIN MAC CORMAIG, GLASCHO.

[As arranged by the Mod and Music Committee, and as reported in our last month's issue, Competition No. 28 (a short Gaelic play) of this year's Mod was adjudicated upon earlier than usual in the expectation that it might be acted at the Mod. The expectation that it might be acted at the Mod. The judges awarded first place to Mr. John MacCormick for this play, and its publication now gives the opportunity of getting it up in time for the Mod, should arrangements be made for including it in the programme.

AN T-AITE. - - TIGH CHOINNICH MHÓIR.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

COINNEACH MÓR. Fear an tighe. MAIRI. Bean Choinnich. IAIN, -- Fear a bha air a' Ghalldachd, seal. Peigi, eilidh agus Ceit, - Nighneagan òga.

BANA CHOIMHEARSNACH

Coinneach a' leughadh. Chi mi gu'm bheil prìs na clòimhe nuas am bliadhna, Mhàiri, Tha mi dìreach a' leughadh mu fhaighir an Obain an so. Stad thusa nis ['S e sealltainn air a' phaipear a rithis]. Blackface. Tha'n dubhcheannach air dusan tasdan a' chlach. A ghràidh, a ghràidh! Nach i thuit a dh' aon phlub.

MAIRI a' figheadh stocainn. Dusan tasdan, an d' thubhairt thu !

Coinneach, Seadh, dusan tasdan, Seall

féin air. Seall sin: twelve shillings.

MAIRI a' sealltuinn air a phaipear. An dà; saoil nach 'eil! 'S ann a tha 'n sin naidheachd mhath: gnothuichean a bhi fàs saor. Leòra! Feumaidh mi dol a'm ghleus agus tuilleadh phlaideachan a dheanamh mu'n tog i a rithis. Agus cha b' uilear domh beagan clò a dheanamh cuideachd. Tha 'n deise ghlas agad air fàs lom.

Coinneach. Nach fhad o'n a chualas nach robh bàs duine gun ghràs duine. Ach ma tha prìs na clòimhe a' freagairt ortsa, saoil nach e Fear an t-Srath-bhàin a chuir sgiab air, agus gun aige ach dubh-cheannaich air fad. Cuiridh mi 'n geall nuair a ruigeas tu e a cheannach na clòimhe, gu'n dean e ort a cheart chleas a rinn e ort an uiridh mu 'n bhuntàta. Gabhaidh e air gu'n robh margadh am bliadhna ann cho math 's a bha riamh ann. Ach biodh agadsa do phaipear ann ad achlais, agus dìreach cuir na prìsean roimh a shròin-prìs a h-uile clòimh a th' ann.

MAIRI. Ach stad ort, a Choinnich. Ciod è a tha a' chlòimh Shasunnach?

COINNEACH. Stad, ma tà. C-II-E-V ciod e air thalamh am facal tha 'n sin?

MAIRI. Cheviots, a Choinnich.

Coinneach, 'S e dìreach; caoraich an Lagain. Stad, ma tà. Cheviots, fourteen shillings. Dà thasdan os cionn nan dubh-cheannach. Bheir sud sgaile air Fear an t-Srath. Biodh agadsa na prìsean air do theangaidh mu'n ruig thu'n Sràth-bàn, agus tạom am mạch do'n bhéisd iad mar gu'm biodh agad ann, an Caraitse. So agad té eile L E-I-C ... Tha driamlaichean a' slaodadh ris an fhear so mar gu'm biodh ann giobairneach.

MAIRI. Abair fathast e, a Choinnich,

Coinneach. L.E.I.C.E

MAIRI. Leicesters, cuiridh mi 'n geall.

COINNEACH. Cha 'n 'eil mi 'g ràdh nach è Leicesters, ma tà, ochd deug a chlach Cha tig Fear a' Chaolais gu dona idir dheth. 'S iad na caoraich bhoga, mhaola so a th' aige air fad, Tha coltach leamsa gu 'n d' thug e deich puinnd Shasunnach air son reithe Leicester an uiridh. Tha caoraich mhatha aige.

Thig gnoy do'n dorus, agus thig Iain Mhàrtainn a steach qu spaideil, an déidh

tighinn á Galldachd].

Coinneach. Ho hó! Iain, a laochain; an

tu th' agam?

MAIRI. Do bheatha do'n dùthaich, Iain. Nach ann leam is math t' fhaicinn anns a' bhaltaig anns am bheil thu. [Agus iad 'ga

fhàilteachadh,]

Coinneach. Bha fios a'm cho luath 's a chuala mi gu'n d'thàinig thu, nach biodh tu fada gun tighinn g' am fhaicinn, a charaid. Dìreach crathadh eile de d' làimh. Suidh, agus dean thu féin dìreach aig an tigh, an tigh Choinnich, So nis; saoil nach d'thug a' Ghalldachd atharrachadh ort, a bhalaich. Cha bhi nighean òg 'san dùthaich nach bi cocadh a dosain : agus na seann lasgairean air an tilgeil do chùil na mòna. 'S an robh thu gu math bho 'n a chunnaic sinn a chéile mu dheireadh?

MAIRI Moire! 'S esan a bha sin : 's air

am bheil a choltas.

IAIN a' freagairt anns a Bheurla Shasunnaich, agus Coinneach is Màiri mar gu'm b'ann an ceò. Oh, Ahm Al. Ahm champion, First Class,

Coinneach. An da, charaid, bha thu riamh gaolach air buntàta; agus cha 'n 'eil seòrs ann an diugh a bheir bàrr air an Champion bho 'n a dh' fhalbh am buntàta ruadh,

MAIRI. 'S am buntàta liath. Cha b'è bu

mhiosa. IAIN. Man, Ahm gled tae see ve baith. But great sticks, Kenny, ye hae a whusker on ye

since Ah went awa'. I wad hardly ken ve if I didn't ken it was yourself. By jings! Ye are looking a wheen years aulder than me, though we are of an age. Great sticks! But the mustress is keeping to it weel.

COINNEACH. Ciod a tha 'n so, Iain? An è

gu'n do chaill thu do Ghàidhlig?

MAIRI. A luaidh, a luaidh! Nach éibhinn e! Tha fios nach 'eil e ach ri fearas-chuideachd

's a' gabhail air.

IAIN. Na. na : Ahm no swankin' a but. See you the big long years ah was away in the Low Country hearing nossing but English all day. The Gaelic went away out of me and the English come in its place.

COINNEACH. The fios gu'n tuig thu fathast i. ged thà. 'S i Beurla nan Sasunnach a bhios mi bruidhinn ris a' chù, agus tuigidh e h-uile facal ged nach bruidhinn e i. Tha fios gu'n tuig thusa a' Ghàidhlig ged nach bruidhinn thu i.

Nach 'eil fios gu'n tuig 's gu'm bruidhinn. Cha 'n 'eil e cho beag mothachadh.

IAIN. I am understanding every word. I had a fine crack wis my mother vesterday when I come home, though she was talking the auld language all the time.

COINNEACH. Agus stad so ort. Am bheil thu 'g ràdh rium gu'm bheil do cheann mar gu 'm biodh an gunna sgaile, agus gu'n do chuir an dara cànain am mach an té eile, mar a chuireas an dara ciufean am mach an cuifean eile á gunna sgaile. An ann mar sud a tha?

IAIN. That's shust about the size of it.

Coinneach. And what will you be--what work-what-what- Hoch, 's ann a tha mi cho dona riut féin. Ciod a bha thu ris bho 'n a dh' fhalbh thu ? Tha thu air do dheagh chur umad, co-dhiùbh.

MAIRI. An dà, gu dearbh, 's esan a tha sin. Tha e fàs coltach ri Eóghan bràthair a mhàthar. Nach math na brògan a th' air.

IAIN. Weel, Ah was workin' on deeferent sings; but Ah was the most of the time workin' at the fermars.

Coinneach. Aig na bodaich, a Mhàiri.

MAIRI. Tha mi tuigsinn.

IAIN, a' leantainn, Ah had a fine world among them, especially in the wunter. Almost every day in wunter there would be a dancing ball at night. It was splendid, splendid, and the work wasna heavy neither in the wunter, for the day was so short, and sometimes it would be night in the daytime.

MAIRI. Chuala mi sud aig mo mhàthair.

B' eòlach air na bodaich Ghallda i

Coinneach. And, and would you be a-Droch fàs air a' Bheurla Shasunnaich! Cha 'n 'eil thu idir fada cèarr, Iain, tha dùil a 'm féin. 'S ann a tha i brath dol an sàs ann am amhaich mar gu'm biodh ann cartan Ach 's e bha mi dol a radh: an ann a'd threabhaiche bha thu; no ciod e?

IAIN. Weel, Kenny, Ah was a plooman at last; but at furst Ah was a hauflin. Weel, sometimes they called me a 'skyte,' and sometimes a 'galute,' and sometimes a 'ned,' for Ah could do everything

[Thig a dhà no trì nigheanan a steach, cuiridh iad fàilte air Iain.]

Peigi, Chuala mi gu'n d'thàinig thu, Ciod è mar a tha thu?

EILIDH. IAIN Mhàrtainn! Tha cuimhne agam air an latha dh' fhalbh e.

CEIT. Cha'n aithnichinn iall dheth. Nach e dh' atharraich !

MAIRI. Dh' atharraich e 'na chruth 's 'na chànain. Cha 'n 'eil facal Gàidhlig 'na cheann. Peigi, Eilidh is Ceit comhla. A chiall, a

IAIN. Man. man! Isn't it strange too. I am not knowing wan of these lassies though I knowed them before. Everything here is deeferent. Great sticks! It is putting a wunder on me to see Kenny himself growing grey; and see these lassies yourself, Mary, they were shust kids when I went away. And now I can be courting on them! What wan is thus? She's like her mother, anyhow.

Peigi. Tha fios, Iain, gu'n aithnich thu mise. Am bheil cuimhne agad nuair thug thu chugam an leabhar ùr as a' chlachan? Peigi bheag?

IAIN. I have mind on it; but man alive, Peigi, how you've growed. I would never ken you. I ken thus wan right enough: the tailor's lassie. Many a kilt he made to me.

COINNEACH. Hud, a dhuine, nach beag math

a th' ort. Sin agad Eilidh a' chùbair. IAIN. Did Ah no tell you now? Ahm bate

again. But I will let thus wan on me. MAIRI Ceit a' ghreusaiche. Nach coltach ri té a h-ainm i ? Ceit piuthar a màthar.

IAIN. I was sure on it: as like as two herrings. But I never saw Kate. She was out in the Low Country. Man, man, the world is strange, too. So she is like her auntie. [Ni a' chuideachd gàire]. Man, lassies, if you was down in the Low Country wan six months itself, it's you that would grow to be the fine lassies. I am telling you it would make a man of you; and you would come home in a year or two just like leddies, and plenty English. Look; shust look at myself, the change that's on me for a few years : and I was reading 'Robinson

Crusoe' and 'Sharespeare' every day. [Ni na h-inghneagan gàire; agus their iad "Shake-speare."

IAIN. A' leantainn. Well, that's what I'm

saying.

MAIRI O, eudail, nach cuala mi naidheachd air 'Robinson Crusoe' aig Alasdair Bàn; agus cha chuala mi sgeulachd riamh a b' àid leam na i. Saoil thusa am bheil i fìor?

IAIN. Cho fior -as true as I am telling you.

Man, woman, it's in prent!

COINNEACH. Cha chuala mi riamh iomradh air an té eile ged thà. Ciod ainm so th' agad oirre?

IAIN. 'S gun e féin cinnteach as an ainm.

Ha ha! Try it now, Kenny, try it.

COINDEACH. Hud! Droch fàs air a nis. Bidh e aig na saoir. [Agus e'y obair le làmhan] Nach 'eil; nach 'eil— Spokeshave! Nach sleamhainn urball! 'S duilich greim a deanamh air

IAIN [Efcin's na h-inghneagan a' gàireachdaich]. A hà, Kenny, it's easily kent you're

Heelan. Try again.

MAIRI. Spearshake. Tha mi féin na 's féarr na thusa.

lain [Agus dùil aige gu'm bheil Màiri ceart]. It is yourself t'at's clever Mary, and you never left the glen.

[Na h-inghneagan a' gàireachdaich.]
Coinseach. Nach neònach an t-ainm a th'air:

Spearsbake !

[Na h-inghneagan a' gàireachdaich]

IAIN. Ha, ha, Kenny, Mary bate you. You could not say Spakesheare till you heard her But your right this time.

[Ni na hinghneagan gàire agus their iad

Shakespeare, Shakespeare.

IAIN. Ho! And the girls too have it!

MAIRI. Cha 'n 'eil dùil a'm féin nach 'eil
'Shapesheare' cho duilich r'a ràdh ri 'Sibolet'

aig Cloinn Ephraim féin.

Coinneach. Cha téid mo theanga féin mu'n cuairt air co dhiùbh. 'S ann a dh' fheumas mi cara'-mhuiltein a chur dhith ann am bheul, mar a bhithinn a' deanamh ann am bhalach nuair a bhithinn a' theadh nam bàireach roiste bharr nan éibhleag, agus dearrasan aca ann am sheile [Ni a' chuirteachd gàire]. Am bheile cuimhne agud air an sud, Jain'?

IAIN. No; I have no mind on it; and I was near no minding my mackintosh that I left outside on the dyke. She is so warm; and I am sorry I took it wis me; and I am going down to the Clachan before I turn back. I want to see if I will get otterskins from Niall Ruadh. Two of them would mak's fine fine sealskin vest for the town. If Neil will not put them too dear on me, I will buy them at wanst. I sink seven bob, or seven and a tanner for the one each will be plenty.

MAIRI. Ciod è th' anns a' bhob ? [Iain a' gàireachdaich].

CONNEACII. 'Bob' Sin agad tasdan; agus 'tannor' sè sgillin gheal. Chual: mi cheart rud aig un Eireannach ruadh a cheannaich craicinn nan othaisgean bhuam san earrach so chaidh. Faodaidh gur h-ann mu'n cuairt ceannach is reic 'chraiceann is motha tha na facail 'gan cleachdadh. Ciod e do bheachd, Iain' 1

IAIN. Ah, but you wouldn't get an otterskin for a bob or a tanner, Kenny. That's the rub. Coinneach. But, man, you will— Ach, a

dhuine, nach fhaigh thu air seachd 'bobaichean' e, mu'n d'thubhairt thu féin e?

MARR [I féin 's na h-inghneagan a' gàireachdaich]. Cha 'n 'eil dùil a'm féin nach 'eil thu féin a' eall na Gàidhlig cuideachd, a Choinnich. Cha 'n 'eil iongantas idir muinntir Ghlascho 'ga call.

COINEACH. Droch fàs oirre. 'S ann a tha i tighinn a stach orm a dh' sindeoin m' amhaich. Tha i mar gu 'm biodh ann plaigh. Mar is modh thu 'ga gabhail; gu shruichte ma tha greis de ghaoith deas ann. Bho 'n a thàinig Iain a steach 's ann a tha i a' dol an sàs annam mar a. ni calg an eò na nuair a bhitheas mi bualadh. Saoil, lain, an deanadh e feum dhomh a' bhreac a chur orm g' a cumail bhuam 'i Seadh, mu'n caill mi Ghàidhig.

IAIN. You're far better wisout the Gaelic like me You'll get far better on wis the fermars. Did you ken what an' auld fermar told me wanst. When I feed wis him I had no English; and when I met him in the Buchts in the head of two years again, he said, 'Weel, weel, Jock, I never thocht that ye was sich a gowk as to lose a your Gaelic in twa years.' You see, Kenny, he did not think I was so clever.

MAIRI. So nis! Nach bu ghleusd e! Ghabh e beachd math ort! 'Gowk': so nis! [I féin 's na h-inghneagan a' gàireachdaich].

Coinneach. Thalla, thalla! Cha 'n fhaca mi fear riamh nach tàirninn sùisde cho sgairteil ris, nach deanainn sgrìob cho dìreach ris, 's nach tàirninn stadh cho farsuinn ris, gun facal Sasunnach a labhairt bho'n a thòisich nn gus an sguirinn. 'S ann a their iad rium féin gun cum a' Ghàidhlig na Gaidheil air an ais; agus mòran a tha de'n bheachd sin a' falbh air na sràidean 's na bailtean móra 's gur gann is urrainn daibh am beul fhosgladh a' meunanaich le laigse agus le cion a' bhidh. Nach iad a fhuair air an aghaidh gu dearbh! 'S gun facal Gàidhlig 'nan ceann: agus 's math nach 'eil. Cha chuala mi fear riamh ag ràdh gu'n cum a' Ghàidhlig duine air ais nach fhaighteadh fear an inbhe os a chionn, agus Gàidhlig gu leòr aige. Ciod è mar a bha daoine tighinn troimh 'n t saoghal mu'n robh Beurla Shasunnach 'san dùthaich idir. Agus cha 'n 'eil fhios a'm am biodh i fathast an Alba mur a bhi an spolaire spad chluasach Calum a' chinn mhóir, a phòs a bhan Shasunnach, agus a lean a h-uile bleidear an Sasunn i, a' pòsadh ar bann-aighreacha Gaidhealach air son dachaidh is tighinn beò dhaibh féin, a cheart dòigh mar a tha na prionnsachan bochda Gearmailteach a' deanamh oirnn an diugh fathast. Cuimhnich, 'ille, nach 'eil agad ach cànain nam bleidearan !

MAIRI. Tha thu ceart, a Choinnich. Tha moit agam asad.

AN TRIUIR NIGHEAN. Gasda, gasda!

Peigi. Suas i, Choinnich :-

COINNEACH, a' seinn:

Hóro, 'illean, hù o 'illean, Hóre, 'illean, gu ma slàn duibh :

Na'n robh tuilleadh dhibh 'nar dùthaich,

Cha do mhùch iad oirnn a' Ghàidhlig Peigi. Suas i, Iain!

CEIT. Cha dean thu suiridh 'sa ghleann air an turus so, ma tha thu gun Ghàidhlig.

EILIDH. Cha 'n 'eil e ach a' leigeil air. Ach

tha h-uile cànain aig a' ghaol!

MAIRI. Leòra, cha 'n 'eil! Cha chreid mi féin gu'n gabh dad cneasda dheanamh anns a' Bheurla Shasunnaich, ach seòrsa de mhalairt, Leòra! Cha do thòisich daoine air an teaghlaichean a thogail air an t-slige gus an d' thàinig a' Bheurla Shasunnach. Cha'n ionghnadh idir aodainn muinntir Ghlascho bhi cho bàn, nuair tha 'm biadh air a thomhas daibh mar gu 'm biodh anu cungaidhne an lighiche O, mo chreach, mo chreach! An t-sean aimsir, nuair nach robh tomhas no cunntas air sìon, ach diurn a' chlò, lùb na stocainn, agus clòimh na caora.

IAIN. Weel a gentleman was telling me waust-weel, he was no a gentleman, neither, for he had plenty of Gaelic-he was telling me there was a name for all the measures in Gaelic -for selling whusky, anyhow. I canna mind the Gaelic for 'half-mutchkin'; but it's very

strange-

NA H-INGHINEAGAN. Half-mutchkin, half-

mutchkin! MAIRI O, chuideachd, a chuideachd! Ciod è

an t-ainm cearbach a tha 'n sud?

COINNEACH. Half-mutchkin? Stad ort. 'S e tomhas trom air choireiginn a th' ann. Rud a dh' fheumteadh a chur an cairt mar gu'n abradh tu. Half-mutchkin? Stad thusa nis. mutchkin? Saoil nach e tosgaid a th' ann. Co dhiùbh 's e rudeiginn cudthromach a th' ann.

NA H-INGHNEHGAN, a' gàireachdaich, Lethbhodach, a Choinnich! Ahà, leth-bhodach!

IAIN The very thing. That's hit noo. I knowed there was something about an old man

in it; but I had no mind how much.

Coinneach. O, ghràidh, a ghràidh, a Mhàiri! Leth-bhodach! 'Half-mutchkin' a' Bheurla Shasunnach air 'leth bhodach '! Nach eu-coltach an dà ainm r'a chéile. Cha 'n 'eil fios idir ciod e a' Bheurla Shasunnach a th' air bodach. Cha 'n e Bodach a' phuirt no bodach Peigi Mhóir, ach bodach uisge bheatha, mar gu'n abradh tu 'botal bodaich.

IAIN [A' toirt am mach an uaireadair]. Weel, it will be time for me to be going. I'll call again when I am returning.

MAIRI. Tud : dean do chéil-

PEIGI. Fuirich gus an gabh sinn òran math Gàidhlig Bheir thu féin duinn òran Beurla Sasunnach.

CEIT [A' bualadh a basan]. Sin e; sin e. Gabhaidh Peigi an t-òran a ghabh i aig a' Mhòd. EILIDH. Gabh: "S toigh leam an clobair,"

a Pheigi. MAIRI. Sin e dìreach! Sean oran grinn blasda.

COINNEACH, Tha sibh dìreach a' cordadh rium gasda. Sin agaibh céilidh a nis agaibh céilidh. Agus is fèarr dhuibh iarraidh air a' ghille eile tighinn a steach. Na fàgaibh coigreach bochd taobh am muigh an tighe.

MAIRI. Có 'n gille?

Peigi. Am bheil fear am muigh?

EILIDH. Cha 'n fhaca mi duine am muigh nuair thàinig mi féin a steach.

COINNEACH, Tud! Nach 'eil am fear a tha le Iain C' àite 'n d' fhag thu e. Iain ?

IAIN. There was no wan at all wis me. COINNEACH. Nach do shaoil mi gu'n d'fhàg thu Mac-an-toisich am muigh aig a' ghàradh,

Nach e sud a thubhairt thu? An duine bochd. IAIN [A' bualadh a bhasan air a chéile]. Ha, hà, Kenny! It is easy to see you are Heelan. It was no a man I left, Ho, hó! Guess it.

It's for keeping your outside dry when it is wet. Try it now.

[Na h-inghneagan a' gàireachdaich],

MAIRI. Sin agad a nis! Nach bochd cion na Beurla Shasunnaich an déidh 's gu léir. Macan tòisich! Ciod e bhochdainn a th' ann? No'm b' urrainn a bhi ann ach cuideiginn?

Coinneach. Gu do chumail tioram nuair bhios tu fliuch? 'S e searbhadair a bhios ann. Sin searbhadair. 'S ann air an taobh am muigh a bhios sinn 'ga uisneachadh co-dhiùbh, an am sinn féin a thiormachadh. An e sud e, Tain ?

IAIN. Not yet, Kenny; but you are coming on it. Ha, ha; yourself is the boy too, Kenny. Try it wan time more now, before you let it on

MAIRI. Tha e agamsa, cuiridh mi 'n geall.

Peigi. Tha, is agamsa.

EILIDH. Agus agamsa. Ceir. Tha e agamsa, cuideachd. An abair mi e Iain i

IAIN. Don't say it till Kenny lets it on him. Ha, hà, Kenny, if the girls beat you now! Dugald, the joiner, has it. I sawed it wis him coming from the Clachan yesterday. Now, that's a good sign for you, and if you will guess it vou're no worse.

Ni Màiri 's na h-inghneagan gàire, agus bidh Coinneach a' sraidimeachd air feadh an

tighe]. Coinneach. Aig Dùghall Saor. Ha hà! Tha e agam mu dheireadh. Ciod è mar air thalamh nach d' amais mi 'n toiseach air, 's a liuthad uair 's a chuala mi e. Ha hà. Mac-antòisich : agus sean Mhac-an-tòisich ! [Ni càch glagail ghàireachdaich] Ha hà; faodaidh sibh a bhi gàireachdaich. Thuig mise cho math ribh féin e. Nach iomadh uair a chuir e Dùghall saor bochd an comhair mullach a chinn an dìg an rathaid mhóir nuair a bhiodh e tighinn as a' Chlachan. Falbhadh té agaibh am mach, agus thugaibh a steach an cliabhanach bòtuil ud. Ha hà! Nach robh fios a'm, a charaid, nach tigeadh tu g'am fhaicinn an déidh tighinn á Glascho, gun fliuchadh mo rùchain a thoirt domh; agus ann an sud i, charaid Bidh Iain 's na mnathan a' sgàineadh an cridhe a' gàireachdaich].

IAIN. O, well done; well done, Kenny! You are giving on me to be laughing, and you're wronger now than before. The thing I mean is for keeping you dry outside when it is wet. But what you are saying is for keeping you wet inside when you are dry. Ha, ha! And I am tee tee, too, besides; and I wouldna have whuskey.

COINNEACH. Tha mise tea-tea mi féin; agus coflee-coffee, cuideachd. Ach ged tha, cha robh mi latha riamh nach còrdadh smèarsadh math de Mhac-an tòisich rium. Ach, co dhùibh, leigidh mì orm e—

MAIRI. Tha sinn féin na 's feàrr na thusa, Choinnich.

NA H-INGHNEAGAN còmhla. Gu dearbh, tha [Agus gàire].

COINNEACH. Cha'n 'eil aig Coinneach oirbh, ma tà.

IAIN. It's a waterproof, Kenny.

MAIRI. Nach d' thubhairt mi ribh a nis ?

Peigi. Is mise.

CEIT. Is mise.

ELIDH. Is mise, mar a h aon 's mar a dhà— COINNEACH. O, chuidrachd, a chuideachd! An e 'Mackintosh' a' Bheurla Shasunnach air waterproof? Ach tha'n deagh ainm air. B'fhada 's a cheann am fear a thug air e. Bha Clannan-tòisich riamh ri aghaidh bualaidh. 'S e, mar gu 'n abradh tu, coimeas a tha 'n so. Ciod è do bharail?

BANA CHOMHEARSNACH [A' tighinn a steach 'va cabhaig]. A Choinnich, a Choinnich, eud-il! Seall am mach ciod è th' air a' mhart dubh agud. Tha i suas am monadh a' leum 's a' geumnaich 's a' beucaich air inneal dearg a' chuthaich, is rud mor glas cotach ri leth phlaide dh' fhàg cuideiginn air a' ghàradh ud am mu gh, m' a ceann 's m' a h-adhaircean. 'S mur a dean am fortan e, bidh i as an amhaich leis na creagan. Tha i an déidh toir air a h uile mart 'sa bhaile bhi bhraich 's a' tligeil ùir le 'n adhaircean. Eiribh, ma tà, am mach gu luath feuch d' the cearr!

MAIRI. A Choinnich, a Choinnich, seall am mach. Cha 'n 'eil mart 'sa bhaile nach bi an cliathaichean a chéile Ciod è an aon driodart a thàinig orra an diugh seach latha 's am bith.

[Coinneach fad na h-ùine a' cur air a bhrògan]. Coinneach. Ach ciod e an aon mi-fhortan a th' ann! Nach fheàrr sealltainn as a déidh. C' àite 'm bheil au bata. Cha 'n 'eil fìos fo na speuran càite 'n d' fhuair i greim air an lùireach

a chaidh m' a ceann mar sin.

[Théid Coinneach am mach, agus leanaidh

Mairi e

IAIN ['S e'g éiridh' na sheasamh, 's a shùilean air lasadh 'na cheann]. Lùireach; lùireach! Tha ma chall-sa dèante. Mo chòta ir nodha, air a stialladh. Nach b' e turus na bochduime dhomh e, chuideachd, eudail? Mo chòta 'na ribeanan a g mart dubh Choinnich, 's nach robh e dà uair air mo dhruim riamh. Mach mi; mach mi!

Théid Iain 'na leum am mach.]

[Eiridh na h-ìnghneagan 'nan seasamh.] Peigi. Ciod è tha cèarr air a' mhart?

EILIDH. Tha, gu'n deach còt-uisge Iain m' a ceann, 's i 'ga tachas féin ris a' ghàradh. Ha hà! Tha Gàidhlig gu leòr a nis aige!

CEIT Gu dearbh, faodaidh e bhi toilichte mur am bheil càrd no dha dheth 'na broinn! Mart nach fhàg sean bhròg air dùnan, nach ith i. eadar chrùidhean is thacaidean.

[Ni an triùir gàire].

Peigi. Tha feum agad a' chluas nach 'eil 'gad chluinntinn—Their Màiri nach 'eil creutair air a' mhonadh cho sìobhalta rithe.

CEIT. Moladh straic Iain Mhàrtainn sin. Nach bochd ma dh' fheumas e tilleadh dachaidh do Ghlascho le's a' chòta rìomhach, 's gun druim idir ann. Ha hà!

An TRIUIR còmhla. Uist; uist! So iad air tilleadh! So iad air tilleadh!

[Thig an triùir ei'e a steach, 's an còta aca

eatorra].

IAIN. Fhuair mi greim aon uair eile air, agus

cha'n earb mi a rithis ri ceann gàraidh e. Stadaibh, feuch an seall mi am bheil sracadh air. Mairi. O, mo mhart, mo mhart! Mo nàire,

Mairi. O, mo mhart, mo mhart! Mo nàire, mo nàire! Seall, a rùin, an do mhill i do chòta ùr math.

COINNEACH. B6 dhubh mo dhunach! B6 dhubh mo dhùnach! Ma rinn i call mo charaid, a thàinig gu h-uasal g' am fhaicinn. Seall, a laochain, am bheil e r'a chéile. Bú mhór am beud e bhí air a mhilleadh.

Iath, a' sgaoileadh a chòta, 's e féin is Coinneach is Màiri 'ga thiomndath 's 'ga rùrach còmhla. Coinneach air cùlaibh Iain, aon làmh air a bheul a' cumail a s-igh na gàireachdaich, e sealltainn air na h-inghneagan, 's a' coadh na làimh eile ri Iain 's e bruidhinn na Gàidhlig. Na h-inghneagan a' pluchadh na gàireachdaich cuideachd. Cha'n'eil dad. Tha e mar a dh'fhàg mi e ['S e daonnan a' tionndadh' 's a' crathadh a' chòta]; agus theid mìse 'n urras nach fhàg mi 'n urra ri mart a rithis e. As a dheidh so, far am bì mise bithidh easn [E' ya chur' 'na achtais' 's a' suidhte]. Cha robh feur eile de 'n tesòrsa anna s' bhùth' san do cheannaich mi e. 'S e job lot a bh' ann. Cha tuig thusa sud, a Mhàiri.

COINEACH, a' briseadh am mach 's a lùbadh eis a' ghàireachdaich. Ho hó Iair, Iain, nach e 'n ùpraid 's an aramach a bh' ann a rinn am feum duit a b' fheàrr a chuala mi riaunh. Thàinig do dheagh Ghàidhlig air a hair iria a dh' aon phlub, mar a thuit similear Eoghain Mhóir; agus cha 'n aithnich mi nis gu'n robh thu latha riamh air falbh as a' bhaile. Ha ha hà! [Ni ad qàire air fad].

IAIN. An dà, thàinig i orm leis an excitement.

MAIRI. Nach fhaodadh e bhi?

CONNEACH. Tha iad ag ràdh gu 'm bheil preathall mar sud anabarrarh math air leigheas na lòinidh; ach gu dearbh, gus an cuala mi féin le mo dhà chluais e, cha chuala mi riamh gu 'n robh e math air cainai naiseag dhaibh san a chaill i. Nach tu dh' fhaodas a bhi an comaine a' mhairt duibh agam-a. Mu 'n d' thubhairt an sean mhaighstir sgoil e: 'Nach i' m professor i'.

MAIRI. Tud! Nach fanadh tu sàmhach. Nach bochd nach rachadh preathall orm féin agus ort féin, feuch an tigeadh Beurla Shasunn-

ach oirnn.

COINNEACH. Beurla Shasunnach! Cha'n'eil fhios ciod i chànain a dh' fhaodadh tighinn oicnn idir na'n rachadh preathall mar sud oirnn, no, math dh' fha idteadh nach i 'n aon chànain a thigeadh idir oirnn. Tha feum aig Iain gu'm b' i Ghaidhlig a b' fha sge do 'n ursainn an uair ud, no cha 'n 'eil fhios a'm nach robh e an dràsd a' siubhal na dùthcha a' ceileireadh air dhòigh 's nach tuigeadh duine aon fhacal a bhiodh e 'g ràdh. 'S nach bu bhochd an gnothuch, a Mhàiri, na 'n tigeadh Eabhra ortsa agus Greugais ormsa agus nach tuigeadh an dara h-aon aon fhacal a theireadh an t-aon eile. Ho hó, Mhàiri, cha bhiodh againn ach sgaoileadh air feadh an t saoghail mar a rinn an fheadhainn a bha togail Tùr Bhabeil. Tha mi buidheach do Ghàidhlig a bhi agad air a h-ais, Iain, agus ann an sud i.

IAIN. Ho hó, tapadh leat !

COINEACH. Leòra! Na'n robh Eòghan fidhlear againn, dhannsainn féin 's tu féin 'Ruidhle Thulaichean' air a thailleamh—'s na caileagan laghach againn an so, co dhuibh. [N' aid gàire air fad]. Leòra! cha chulat tu riamh cho togarach ri Eòghan nuair leigeas e pheireall air an fhidhill 's a chluicheas e :— A shean chailleach ghrànda,

Cum bhuam do luideagan;

A shean chailleach ghranda, Cum do luideagan o m' bhiadh, [Aithris an rann so]. Teann a nunn, fuirich thall;

Cum bhuam do luideagan; Teann a nunn, fuirich thall:

Team a hunn, funren than;
Cum do luideagan o m' bhiadh. [Aithris an rann so].
[Agus e mar gu'm biodh e cluich na f'èidh'e].
MAIRI. Bheir na caileagan duinn òran math,
bho nach 'eil Eóghan faisg oirnn

IAIN, a' bualadh a bhasan. Gasda, gasda! 'S fhada o nach cuala mi òran Gàidhlig roimhe. COINNEACH. So a nis, a ghalaidean! Dhuinn

òran math sgiobalta. Togaidh sinn féin am fonn, [Gabhaidh na Caileagan 'Mo roghainn a' Ghàidhlig' (Coisir a' Mhòid, 30). Faodaidh cuid de choisir tighinn an làthair a sheinn cuideachd.

MAIRI. An dà, mo bheannachd 'nur cuideachd, a chlann. Cha'n'eil dùil a'm gu'm bheil e fo'n ghréin neach nach togadh cànain anns am

bheil a leithid de cheòl.

COINEACH. Ciod è do bharail féin air an sud, a nis, Iain? Saoil nach 'eil boinne beò 'sa Ghàidhlig bhinn, bhlasda, mhilis ag-ainn féin fathast? Nach beag de 'choltas a' bhis a tha 'na gmùis? Ha hà, bhalaich, Iain, 's ann a tha i air trusadh rithe na's fèarr na bha i o chionn ceud bliadhna; i agus air an dol sin dhith

MAIRI [a' bualadh a basan]. Suas i! Suas i! IAIN [ag éirigh 'na sheasamh, an déidh a chòta chur air]. It is not the want of the Gaelic that

is on me, but-

COINNEACH. Stad a nis ; stad a nis , Iain. Cuimhnich ort féin. Cuimhnich air a' bhò dhuibh. Cuimhnich c'àite 'm bheil thu.

IAIN. Gabhaibh mo leisgeul. 'S e bha mi dol a ràdh nach b' urrainn mi smaointinn, eadhon ann am bruadar, gim bheila leithid de loinnealas ann an cànain mo dhùthcha no gu'm biodh e comasach a' Ghàidhlig a thighinn gu leithid de dh'inbhe 's gu'n gabhadh e ceol a liùbhairt air dhòigh cho àluinn. B' e'n coireall e dairireadh. Mu'n d'fhág mise mo dhùthaich, bha Seònaid Bhàn air a meas mar a' bhan-sheinneadair a b' fhearr 'san sgìreachd, a shehulas mi'n diugh na chuireadh fo phràmh i

MAIRI. Bha Seònaid math r'a latha, gu dearbh.

COINNEACH. Seònaid Bhàn! Cha robh, eudail, seinn Seònaid bhochd ach mar gu'n cluinneadh tu srann 'sa ghaoith aig sean phige taobh dorus sabhail, làmh ris na caileagan so. Agus cuimhnich nach e idir an aon rud a tha da 'seinn. Na'n cluinneadh tu cuid diubh air leth, shaoileadh tu gur he dùdail Eachann an Coille bhiodh ann, 'se figheadh clèith, agus rud cho neònach 's a chuala tu riamh, mar is cèarra iad 's ann is cearta iad nuair théid na guthan an eagaibh a chéile. Am feadan 's na duis air an deagh ghleusadh. Am bheil thu faicinn? Co sheirm.

IAIN. Cha chuala mi riamh a leithid [Agus e dol dh'ionnsuidh an doruis a dh' /halbh). Ach their mi so a thaobh ua Gàidhig, gu'n do thionndaidh mi duilleag mhór leathann. Agus rud eile dheth am fad 's a bhios Iain Mhàrtainn beè, cha'n fhaigh a' Gàidhilig bàs.

MAIRI 'S NA H-INGHNEAGAN. Ho ré!

COINNEACH. Gu ma fada 'sa bheachd sin thu, ma tà. 'S mur an urrainn duit dad idir a dhèanamh, seinn a h-òrain ged a chuireadh tu a h-uile searrach 'sa Ghalldachd bho dheothal a' seinn:—

Sud mar chaidh an càl a dholaidh [Aithris tri uairean]. Air na bodaich Ghallda.

Sud mar chaidh an càl a dholaidh [Aithris dà nair]. Laigh a' mhin air màs a choire,

'S bean an tighe dannsadh.

IAIN. Slàn leibh, ma tà.

CACH uile. Mar sin leatsa.
Coineach [Agus Càch a' de

COINEACH [Agus Càch a' deanamh gu falbh]. Nach beag a bheir a' Ghàidhlig gu bàrr an uisge, cuideachd, ged a bheir cion a' mhothachaidh oirre a- grunnd a ghabhail còrr uair. Ach fad 's a bhios an a- ail innte, thig i 'n uachdar an àiteiginn.

[Leigear slos am brat.]

CELTIC LECTURESHIP AT GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

PERMANENT ENDOWMENT.

The Court of the University of Glasgow have arranged for the permanent endowment, at an annual stipend of £300, of the Lectureship in Celtic Languages and Literature, now held by Dr. Henderson. The M'Callum fund provides £105 per annum, and the Court have augmented this by assigning to the foundation a capital sum of £5000, received from the Trustees of the late Alexander Fleming. The title of the office has accordingly been altered, and it will be known in future as the M'Callum-Fleming Lectureship. The University is to be congratu lated on the arrangement, which makes permanent provision for Celtic studies in Glasgow. and enables the lecturer to devote his whole time to teaching and research in the subjects of which he has proved himself a master.

The Senatus has appointed Dr. Henderson its representative at the celebration during the summer of the centenary of the Breton University of Rennes, and the commemoration of the union of Brittany with France.

THE INVESTITURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Miss Campbell, of Inverneill, having been unable to be present at the laying of the foundation stone of the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth on the 15th ult., as representing An Comun Gaidhealach, received an invitation to the Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnaryon Castle instead, and sends us the following interesting account of what she saw:—

Carnarvon Castle, July 13, 1911.

Blue sky, blazing sun, gray walls, gold trumeters. Carved red dragons everywhere.

peters. Carved red dragons everywhere. Medieval heralds. Hundreds of red cloaked, high-hatted Welsh women singing welcome.

A boy Prince, with golden hair, kneeling before his father, our King. A purple robe, a golden crown, a solemn oath—praise, prayer, A message from the people of Wales—a boyish voice replying distinctly, "Bearing in mind that ancient and beautiful saying, "Heb Dduw, heb ddim. Duw a digon." (Without God, without anything. God is enough.) "I hope to do my duty to my King, to Wales, and to you all."

A shout of joy at the sound of the beloved Welsh tongue from their Prince's lips,

A father and mother taking their son by the hand and presenting him to the people A vast crowd singing "Hên wlad fy Nhadan" (The old land of my fathers).

Cabinet ministers, peers, bishops, judges, great musicians—Welshmen in Wales—singing Welsh.

Stately ceremony, dignity and reality.

Another recognition that in the individuality of each nation is the strength of the Empire.

May we Gaels keep our portion of the armour of Britain as polished and perfect as the Cymry.

OLIVE CAMPBELL. Inverneill.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

THE RULERS OF STRATHSPEY.
By THE EARL OF CASSILLIS, 211 pp. gilt end.

"Seasamh gu daingean."

Inverness: The Northern Counties Publishing Company, Limited.

This book, "affectionately dedicated" to the Countess of Scafield, is a listory of the Lairds of Grant and Earls of Seafield, by the Earl of Cassillis, Members of the Clan Grant, who are interested in the fortunes of their distinguished ancestors, doubtless possess one of the 150 copies printed of the larger work of Sir William Fraser, K.C.B., LLD., to whom was entrusted the writing of the records of the clan by Sir John Charles Grant Ogivie, seventh Earl of

Seafield, a nobleman whose fragrant memory is deeply enshrined in the hearts of the people of Strathspey, and whose name will always be associated with extensive improvements on his estate for the material and moral benefit of his people. The place which the great Highland chief occupied in the people's heart is unmistakably shown from the fact that nearly 10,000 mourners were present at his funeral! unique testimony. The Earl of Cassillis acknowledges his indebtedness to Fraser's work, and also to Mr. Wm. Mackay's book on "Urquhart and Glenmoriston." But he felt (and we think rightly) that a volume of more moderate size, less expensive, but equally accurate, was needed in order to bring the history of the clan within the reach of all. He has succeeded admirably, and no member of the clan will grudge the few shillings which can procure this clear and accurate outline. It includes the cadet families of Ballindalloch, Dalvey, Corrimony, Sheuglie, Glenmoriston, Monymusk, Arndilly, Kinchirdie, Gellovie. and the later Grants of Gartinbeg, also Rothiemurchus, of whom Sir Alexander Boswell sings-

"Next the Grants of Rothiemurchus Every man his sword and dirk has, Every man as proud's a Turk is."

The accuracy of this work may be seen from the large number of footnotes directing the reader to documents, charters, and State papers, &c., all of which go to prove the immense amount of research undertaken by his lordship to render the work authoritative. Further, the style is adminable in its clearness and simplicity. In the first pages notice is taken of the origin of the Grants. The conjectures put forth by earlier writers are well known. The most fanciful of these were by the Rev. John MacPherson, as quoted by Logan. But, as the writer of this volume says, the progenitors of the clan were of Norman origin—Grand (big). Early English documents contain such names as Le Graunt or Grand.

Beginning with Sir Laurence le Grant, Sheriff of Inverness, about the middle of the 13th century, his lordship traces the genealogy of the family down to James the eleventh and present Earl of Seafield. The book is printed in large clear type, and the paper is excellent. It is further enriched by about 45 facsimiles of signatures of distinguished people, including royalty. Some of these are "fearfully and wonderfully made," and would doubtless prove a hard nut for a modern graphologist. Others are beautiful in character, particularly that of Caroline, Countess of Seafield, whose fine portrait adorns the frontispiecea portrait of which one might fitly say, as George IV. said of Lady Anne Margaret, "truly she is an object fit to raise the chivalry of a clan." It contains several fine illustrations, including the arms of the clan, and it is a credit to both printer and publisher. There is a printer's error on page 37-"muirdeartach" should be muideartach. In a word, this is a volume which every Grant should possess.

GUIDE TO ISLAY,
By L. MacNelll Weir.
Glasgow: Archibald Sinclair, Celtic Press,
47 Waterloo Street. One shilling.

This guide book is superior to many of its kind. The writer has an intimate knowledge of his subject, and that knowledge he has conveyed in a most

interesting manner to his readers. It is not only complete and reliable as a guide book, but it contains much valuable information on the history of the island-in short, it is a guide and history combined. The author's introductory chapter is charming reading, and "Moladh na Lanndaidh" is the key note. The guide contains a map of the island, sketches of the golf courses, and many exquisite illustrations of the beauty spots of Islay. The journey by coach from Tarbert to Campbeltown, the author describes as "tedious," and "too much of a good thing." It is anything but tedious-it is a delightful and interesting journey of 38 miles, where the traveller is fascinated by the beauty and variety of sea and landscape. We miss an important feature of the former guide by the Rev. John George MacNeill, viz., the etymology of place names. This we consider an essential part of a guide book, as it is interesting and educative not only to the student but to the ordinary tourist. The Celtic Press have done their share of the work in their usual artistic style.

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH.

Donations to Glasgow Mod Fund, 1911.

Amount previously acknowledged,		£201	3	0
Hugh Morrison, of Islay,		5	5	0
Dr. Andrew Carnegie,		5	0	0
William Currie, Greenlaw,		5	0	0
Glasgow Highland Society,		5	0	0
Neil S. Livingstone, Minneapolis,	***	2	0	0
George MacLeod, Stornoway,		1	1	0
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Caledonian Catholic Association,		1	1	0
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A. D. Mackinnon, Inverness,		0	5	0
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		£230	17	U

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH.

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Miss Christina MacKinnon, An Clachan, Kelvingrove,
Glasgow.

NOTICE.

All literary contributions, accompanied by the name and address of the writer, should be addressed to Mr. Dunan Reid, Editor An Deo Greine, Central Chambers, 12 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, and should reach him not later than the 18th of each month.

The Editor takes no reponsibility for rejected MSS.; but will be careful to return such as are accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

Communications regarding the Sale of the Magazine, annual subscriptions, and Advertisements, should be addressed to Mr. T. D. MacDonald, Secretary, 108 Hope St., Glasgow. A Scale of Charges for Advertisements will be sent on application.

The Magazine will be sent post free to all countries in the Postal Union for 1/6 per annum. Single copies will be sent by post for 1/d.

TO MOD COMPETITORS.

Mr. Fred. W. Whitehead, composer of "My Heart's in the Highlands," "Highland Widow's Lament," and nusical arranger of "Songo of the Highlands," is prepared to coach Vocalists for the forthcoming Mod — Prospectus now ready.—8 Belgrave Ter, Hillhead,



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AN DEO-GRÉINE

Leabhar VI.] Darna Mìos an Fhogharaidh, 1911.

Earrann 12.

CLÀR-INNSIDH.

Mòd na Bliadhna so,								
Am Fogharadh, -				-	-			
The Coming Mod, -			-	-				
Breac à linne, slat à co	ille,	's fia	lh à	firea	ch,		-	
Colin Brown on Singin	g,		-	-			-	
An Comunn Gaidheala	cli-	Notic	e to	Mem	bers,		-	
Our Portrait Gallery-	Mr.	John	Mac	Leas	n, -		-	
Review-The Appin M	lurd	er,			-			
Oran Talaidh—Diùran								
The Irish Oireachtas,	-	-			-			
Mairi Bhan òg-Trans				-	-			
Leasain Ghaidhlig-Ai	ran	Airig	h.	-		-		
An Sgoil Bheag, .			-	-			-	
Mod and Music Comm	ittee	Mee	ting-	-Ne	w Pris	tes.		
Donations to Glasgow	Mò	d Fu	nd, x	OII.	-		-	

MOD NA BLIADHNA SO.

Tha am Môd a' tarruinn dlùth oirnn, agus tha cùisean gu math air an aghaidh. Is taitneach leinn a ràdh gu m bheil airgiod nan duais a tighinn a staigh gu math, agus gu m bheil a nis suas ri dà chiad gu leth punnd Sassunnach an làimh. Tha àireanh an luchd-stri os ceann Mòid nam bliadhnachan a chaidh seachad, agus air gach dòigh tha dùil againn gu n toir Mòd na bliadhna so barrachd air na Mòid roimh so,

Tha e fìor thaitneach gu'm bheil àireamh nan oigridh a' dol an lìonmhomebd, agus tha so 'na chomharra fallain gu'm bheil obair a' Chomuinn Ghaidhealaich a' gabhail grèin air an inntinnean, agus gu'm bheil iad an comh-fhaireachdnin dlùth ris an aobhar mhór sin.

A chum an tuilleadh soirbheachaidh, tha e feumail agus iomchuidh gu' n gabh pàrantan agus luchd-teagaisg anns a' Ghaidh-ealtachd cùram 'us spèis ann a' bhi ag oileineachadh nan oigridh agus a' toirt misnich dhaibh a bhi faotainn eolais 'us fiosrachaidh air cànain, litreachas, ceòl 'us eachdraidh an dùthcha fhèin. Tha pàran-

tan'us luchd-teagaisg gu sòmraichte freagairteach airson oilein na cloinne, agus is e an dleasdanas gu'm faic iad gu'm bi an oigridh Ghaidhealach a tha fo an uirar a' co-pàirteachadh anns an oilein sin a bhuineas dhaibh mar an còir-bhreith, a tha nadurra dhaibh, agus a tha aig an làimh. Tha sinn an dòchas gu'm faic gach bliadhna àireamh na muinntir sin a' dol am meud, agus gu'm bi aobhar na Gaidhlig a' faotainn dachaidh bhàigheil anns gach ceàrn de 'n Ghaidhealtachd.

AM FOGHARADH.

Cluinnear fuaim nan lann-buana ann an iomadh achadh aig an àm so. Tha obair an fhogharaidh aig an àm anns am bheil sinn a' sgrìobhadh-meadhon a' mhìos chaidh seachad - a' dol air aghaidh gu sùrdail. Tha na h-achaidhean arbhair sunndach. le 'm bàrr òr-bhuidhe, lìontach, abuich, a' toirt cuiridh do 'n tuathanach na lainnbhuane 'chur an gréim, tha an aimsir freagarrach airson na buana agus tha an luchdfogharaidh o mhoch gu h-ana-moch, le sùrd 'us ùinich a' dol an sàs anns an obair. Tha teas 'us tiormachd 'n am fàbhar, agus ma mhaireas an aimsir neo-bhristeach, bithidh am bàrr arbhair air a thional gu teàruinte do 'n iodhlainn mu dheireadh a' mhìosa 'tha nis seachad. An cumantas tha bàrr de gach seòrsa math agus lìontach, agus tha fiughair gu'm bi toradh an talaimh air a' bhliadhna so saoibhir agus buannachdail. Am measg gach còmh-stri agus aimhreit a tha aig an àm so 'dol air aghaidh anns na bailtean móra am measg luchd-oibre, tha e 'na thoil-inntinn agus 'na aobhar taingealachd gu 'm bheil coltas toraidh 'us pailteis anns an tìr.

THE COMING MOD.

It has been customary in the issue of An Deo-Greine prior to the Mod to give a synopsis of the Mod entries and of the prospects indicated by them. There are 714 entries, as against 707 last year, being an increase of 7. These figures are exclusive of the Art and Industry Competition entries. The latter were held this year at the opening of An Clachan, and their number is treble that of any previous year.

An analysis of the foregoing figures for the Mod. exclusive of Art and Industry entries, brings into view some points worthy of note, and which, from the point of view of the main objects of An Comunn, are at once gratifying and encouraging. Taking, in the first instance, the Junior Literary entries, they show an increase of 54 over last year, reaching the substantial total of 247, being exactly 100 more than the similar entries at the last Glasgow Mod. in 1907. Next in order are the entries in the Junior Oral Competitions which number 129, being an increase of 49 over last year, and no less than 85 more than at the previous Glasgow Mòd. There is, however, a more gratifying aspect than this. The sources of the above oral entries were, at Glasgow in 1907, 3 from the South and 41 from the Highlands; this year the corresponding figures are, 8 from the South and 121 from the Highlands. As the Junior Literary entries are always exclusively from the Highlands, the Junior Oral and Literary entries combined make the handsome total of 376 school children from the Gaelic-speaking area who have entered the Mod competitions.

The Solo and Duet entries among the Juniors show a steady increase over the previous two Mods, but they show a decrease of 36 in comparison with the Glasgow Mòd of 1907. Here again, however, an analysis alters the aspect. The decrease is entirely in the southern areas, whereas the number from the Highlands shows an increase, and the districts of the Highlands represented by them are on the increase also. The Junior Choral entries are 1 short of the previous two years, and 6 short of the previous Glasgow Mod. Here again the shortage is entirely in the South, the entries from the Highlands being exactly the same as in 1907. It is well known that the expense involved is a serious obstacle to Junior Choirs. About a dozen Junior Choirs (all formed within the last two or three years) in the Highlands, have neither attended nor competed at any Môd, and they are unable to to do so on account of the expense. This is a strong plea for a visit of the Môd to the Highlands. Altogether the Junior entries for the coming Môd number 461 against 352 last year, and 318 at Glasgow in 1907.

The Senior Literary entries are slightly less than last year. Indeed, these entries show little difference in numbers for the past six years,-a difference of from five to six making a mean average. Last year was the record. The Senior Oral entries show a slight decrease from last year, although still over the average for the previous four or five years, 1907 included. Musical Compositions also show a decrease. Senior Solo and Duet entries number 167 as against 184 last year and 151 at the previous Glasgow Mod, the entries from the Highlands being 79, much the same as last year, and about 20 more than in Glasgow in 1907. The decrease this year is entirely in the South. In the principal Senior Choral Competition the entries are one short of last year, and also one short of the entries at the Glasgow Mod in 1907. The entries in the Ladies Choral Competition are the same as at the previous Glasgow Mod. There are no entries in the Competition for Choirs, the members of which had not previously competed at a Mod. There was no such competition in the Programme of the previous Glasgow Mod. The previous Glasgow Mod had other two Choral Competitions, neither of which is in the Syllabus for the coming Mod, viz:—a Male Voice Choir Competition and a Unison Singing Competition for Seniors. These, between them, had nine choral entries in 1907. Their absence from the Syllabus this year makes a comparison of the choral entries for the two years misleading.

There is an undoubted decrease in the Instrumental Music Competition entries. But these, more than any other kind, depend upon the cities and towns for contestants. On the whole there is the very satisfying reflection, that while the net increase of entries over last year is not large, the last few years show a steady and substantial increase in the number of entries from the Gaelic-speaking areas in the Highlands, and the entries for the coning Möd are no exception. This feature undoubtedly indicates an awakening interest in Gaeldom—an awakening among the very people for whom the Comunn exists; and, if properly handled, it should

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make the future much easier than the past.

The following summary of events at the Mod Competitions should prove of interest to competitors (the hours may be subject to some slight alteration before the issue of the Programme, but they may be taken as approximately correct):

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

JUNIOR LITERARY COMPETITIONS WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH.

Kent Hall. 10 a.m. till 11.45 a.m., - Competition No. 5 11.45 a.m. till 1 p.m., -INTERVAL. 2 p.m. till 4.30 p.m., - Competition No. Hall No. 1. 10 a.m. till 10.50 a.m., - - Competition No. 10.50 a.m. till 12 noon, -12 noon till 1 p.m., Berkeley Hall 10 a.m. till 10.20 a.m., -- Competition No. 11 10.20 a.m. till 11.30 a.m., 2.1 11.30 a.m. till 12 noon, -11.30 a.m. thr 12 noon, 12 noon till 12.15 p.m., 12.15 p.m. till 1 p.m., 2 p.m. till 3 p.m., - - - 3 p.m. till 3.25 p.m., - 3.25 p.m. till 3.45 p.m., -- Competition No. 12 2.7 8.45 p.m. till 3.55 p.m., -3.55 p.m. till 4.25 p.m., -

SENIOR COMPETITIONS. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH.

4.25 p.m. till 5.30 p.m., - -

Kent Hall.

petition No.	
,,	30
22	31
22	32
petition No.	38
	39
33	55
o Mad	
	petition No.

Grand	Hall.
6.30 p.m. till 8 p.m.,	- Competition No.
8 p.m. till 9.20 p.m.,	* ,,
9.20 p.m. till 9.50 p.m	* **

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH

Berkeley	H_{ℓ}	all.		
10 a.m. till 10.20 a.m., -	-	Competition	No.	56
10.20 a.m. till 10.45 a.m.,		,,		52
10.45 a.m. till 12.15 p.m.,	-	2)		35
12.15 p.m. till 12.50 p.m.,	-	,,		45
12.50 a.m. till 1 p.m.,		22		44
Interv	AT.			

Grand Hall.

z p.m. till 2.20 p.m.,		- C	ompetition	No.
2.20 p.m. till 2.45 p.m.			* ,,	-
2,45 p m, till 3.30 p.m.				
3.30 p.m. till 4 p.m.,			,,	
4 p.m. till 4.40 p.m.,			13	
4 40 4:11 // 40			2.7	
4.40 p.m. till 5,40 p.m.	, -	-	**	

Kent Hall.

10 a.m. till 10.20 a.m., - Competition No. 46 10.20 a.m. till 10.26 a.m., 10.26 a.m. till 10.50 a.m., 47

The donations to the Prize Fund of the foregoing competitions are an easy record, amounting to over £240. The appeal this year has been made in the joint names of the General Secretary and the Local Secretary, and no comparison can therefore be drawn with previous local efforts, but the response to the general appeal has been most gratifying.

The arrangements are well advanced, and there is every indication of a successful

It will be observed that, for the first time in the history of the Mod, the judges for the Junior Oral Competitions have had to be duplicated, as these will have to be proceeded with in two halls simultaneously. in order to get through with the proceedings.

Another innovation adopted this year is the holding of the Gold Medal Competitions (Nos. 33 and 34) in the evening instead of in the afternoon. This, the blue ribbon of the Association, being the principal Solo Competition of the Mod, should ensure a record attendance of the public. There are no less than 45 entrants for this much-coveted honour, 23 in the Female and 22 in the Male Voice Competitions.

---:0:--"BREAC A LINNE, SLAT A COILLE, 'S FIADH A FIREACH-MEIRLE AS NACH DO GHABH GAIDHEAL RIAMH NAIRE."

LE EACHANN MACDHUGHAILL, GLASCHO. Fhuair am paipeir so a' cheud duais aig Mòd, 1910.

An do ghabh na daoine so nàire as an obair riamh an saoil sibh? Am Freasdal 'g ar beannachadh 's iad nach do ghabh ni 's mo na ghabh am faol-chu no an iolair as each éuchd a rinn iad fhéin riamh. 'S ann a bha iad a' deanadh uaill as an ceàird, agus cha bu mhaith leamsa gabhail orm fhéin seasamh air beulaibh aoin diubh agus a ràdh ris gu'm bu mhèirleach e's gu'n robh a chionta cho trom agus ged a ghoideadh e caora.

Their cuid nach 'eil ach ceum eadar an saor-shealgair agus am mèirleach agus am fear a mharbhadh fiadh an diugh 's a bheireadh dhachaidh e, gu'n toireadh e leis

caora am màireach a cheart cho deas na 'm biodh e an dùil gu'm faigheadh e leis i. Nis tha sin fada, fada bho'n fhìrinn agus tha an t-eadar-dhealachadh is mò eadar an dà ni. Buinidh a' chaora do aon neach sònraichte oir thog is bhiadh e i bho'n a bha i 'n a h-uan, no faodaidh gu 'n do cheannaich e i, agus ged a rachadh i gu fearann a choimhearsnaich agus ged a dh' fhuireadh i an sin tha a chòir-san oirre cho làidir 's a bha i riamh fad 's a dh' aithnicheas e i mar a chuid fhéin. Cha 'n ann mar sin fiadh-bheathach, eun no idir breae no bradan; cha robh fhios aig an fhear a tha 'gabhail air gur a leis iad gu 'n robh na ceart fheadhainn sin air fhearann idir gus an do mharbhadh iad, agus air son na tha de dh' fhios aige faodaidh gu'm buineadh iad do fhichead uachdaran aig eaochladh amannan 's an aon latha. Cha'n aithnich e an dara aon seach an t-aon eile, agus cha'n 'eil "comharra no beum-cluaise aige orra" air an dean e mach gur a leis fhéin iad, ach dìreach gu'n robh iad taobh a stigh a chrìochan aig a' mhionaid shonraichte anns an do ghlacadh iad. Nì eile do'm faodamaid an aire a thoirt: chuala mi, eadhon gu ruig an la'n diugh gur iad priosanaich a tha 'eur a stigh an uine air son saor-shealg an aon fheadhainn de na tha 'dol troimh lamhan luchd-gleidheadh phriosan nach 'eil a' leigeil ris gu'm bheil mìr aithreachais orra air son an gnìomharan, agus nach geall deanadh ni 's fhéarr an déidh faotainn ma réir; an aon fhacal tha iad a' tuigsinn gle mhaith gu'm bheil iad a' bristeadh lagh na rioghachd ach tha iad a cheart cho dearbhta nach 'eil iad a' bristeadh lagha Dhé agus lacha Nàduir.

"". Dé a Ghàidhlig a th' air poaching?" arsa mìse ri seann Ghàidheal suairce nuair a thoisich mì ri beachdachadh air ceann-sgrìobhaidh na h-òraide so; "an deanadh meirle-seilge? an gnothach?" "Meirle-seilge? ars' esan, "Meirle -seilge? — sin agad a bhi 'goid na seilge an deidh do chàch a marbhadh; cha bu lugha na mèirleach nan meirle is leibidiche a th'ann." "Cha mhèirle poaching 'dir," ars' esan, "agus leis a sin meirle is leibidiche a th'ann." "Cha mhèirle poaching 'dir," ars' esan, "agus leis a sin cha robh Gàidhlig aig na seann daoine air."

Bho 'n a ghabh laghannan an là diugh aite nan seann laghannan fo 'n robh leithidean Iain Odhair is Lonabhaidh air an diteadh, bha agus tha iomad saor-shealgair coimhlionta air feadh na Gàidhealtachd, ach tha mi a' creidsinn gu 'n robh dithis a thug barr orra air fad; b' iad sin—Alasdair Mac Dhai am Braigh Mhàir agus Iain Beag Mac an t-Saoir an Loch-abar. Lionadh gnìomharan gach fear dhiubh so leabhar, agus b'e sin an leabhar, oir cha robh latha 's a bhliadhna nach robh duilleag ùr 'g a cur ris.

'Se duine anabarrach a bha an Alasdair Mae Dhai: rueadh e am Braich Mhàir an 1792 agus a' cheud obair a fhuair e b' ann 'n a mhaor-seilge do mhae Mharcuis Ailsa, ach cha b' urrainn dha cur suas leis a' mhìnaomhachadh a bh' aig a mhaighistir air an t-Sàbaid, oir bhiodh e a' sealg air an latha sin cho math ri latha eile agus dh' fhàg e a sheirbhis air fad. Theann e an sin ri sealg air a laimh fhein o cheann gu ceann na bliadhna: nuair nach biodh e air tòir na circe-fraoich bhiodh e mu bhruachan nan allt, agus nuair a bha àm a' bhradain seachad thogadh e a mach ri frìth air luirg an fhéidh; oir cha do mharbh e riamh sitheann no iasg ach 'n an àm fhéin.

Bha e fuathasach cùramach 'na chaithebeatha, agus chuireadh oibrichean nàduir e fo bhuaireas inntinn a bhiodh anabarrach, gu sòmaichte teine-athair is tairneanach na'n tachradh dhoibh tighinn air 'se leis fhéin a mach air a' mhonadh. Fhuaras marbh e aon mhadainn 's an fhoghar 1843 'n a shineadh air a dhruim air mullach cnuic dlùth air Gleann Bucaid,—far an tric a ghuidh. e fhéin gu'n tigeadh crioch air, a ghunna ri 'thaobh 's a chuilean dìleas 'n a luiche air 'uebd.

B'ann de mhuinntir Loch-abair-dùthaich a thug togail is àrach do iomad sealgair ainmeil, a bha Mac an t-Saoir no am " Poacher Beag" mar bu trice a theirte ris; cha robh ann ach duine beag mar a thuigear a thaobh ainme, ach bha e cho luath ris an fhiadh fhéin agus cha robh ri fhaotainn fear a chuireadh rib ann. Cha robh frith ri leth-oir shiorramachdan Inbhirnis, Pheairt no Earraghaidheil nach b' aithne dha na h-uile toll no glac innte 's nach toireadh e cuairt air am feadh, ach b'ann gle ainneamh a rugadh riamh air; agus an còrr uair a rachadh a thoirt air béulaibh an t-Siorram Fhriseil cha robh peanas mór sam bith air a dheanadh air leis an duine chòir sin. Cha robh an Siorram idir an aghaidh luchd saor-shealg fad 's nach rachadh iad cho fada ri dochunn a dheanadh air na maoir-sheilg, agus sin nì nach robh idir co-cheangailte ris a' Ghaidheal am bitheantas; neo-ar - thaing nach toireadh e car air a' char as na maoir

's nach deanadh e buill-mhagaidh dhiubh gle thrie, ach b' ann fior ainmeanh a rachadh e cho fada ri droch mhilleadh a dheanadh air an neach a bha e a' tuigeinn gu maith nach robh a' deanadh ach a dhleasnais agus an nì air son an robh e a' faotainn a thighinn-beo—cha b' ionann agus mar a bha 'tachairt tuille is bitheanta, tha e duilich a ràdh, air an dùthaich Ghallda agus air a chrìch Shasunnaich.

Bha Ualtar Scott faodar a ràdh de 'n cheart bheachd so; theireadh esan daonnan, nuair a bhiodh luchd saor-shealg no saoriasgach air an toirt air a bheulaibh 's a bhiodh e air iarraidh air peanas trom a dheanadh orra mar oisimpleir do chàch, nach robh e 'faicinn móran coire do dhuine bochd sam bith maigheach a thoirt á achadh no bradan a thoirt á allt gu tráth de 'n bhiadh a thoirt dha fhéin 's d'a theachlach.

Ach cha do dhì-chuimhnich am "Poacher Beag" coibhneas an Fhrisealaich dha; cha b'ann aon uair no da uair a gheibheadh an t-searbhanta an àm eirigh "ceann Rioghail" agus deadh chnap sithne air an cur suas gu cùramach taobh a stigh an doruis mhòir, agus nuair a theireadh a bhean rissan:—"Nis a ghaoil, nach maith a tha fios agad-sa nach b'ann an dòigh mhaith sam bith a thàinig so an so ged nach 'eil thu 'deanadh farbhais 'na dheidh."

"Tha sin ceart gu leòir mo ghalad," theireadh an Siorram còir 's e 'cur aodann cho fada air 's ged a b' ann a' reusanachadh air ceann mòid a bha e, "ach tha gach ni dhiubh sin ri 'n dearbhadh mu'm biodh e freagarrach breith a thoirt air a' chùis."

Bha mu dheireadh Mac an t-Saoir cho drughail do na h-uachdarain mu'n cuairt, agus a thaobh 's gu'n robh beagan déidh aige air dol thairis co dhiu, thog iad suim airgid an luih a chéile gu cosd ri fhaotainn air falbh as an dùthaich, agus nuair a phàigheadh fharadh dha agus beagan de chòrr dha fhéin, thug am "Poacher Beag" a chùl ri beanntan Loch-abair gun am faicinn ri bheò tuille.

Dh' fhaodainn iomradh a thoirt air aon no dha eile a choisinn cliù dhoibh fhéin a' toirt an cuid à muir 's á monadh; gu sòn-raichte dh' fhaodainn iomradh a thoirt air aon fhear àraidh,—Iain Mac Fhearchair an Athal a chaochail bho chionn sheachd-bliadhna-déug, ach leis nach ceadaich ùine dhomh, an aite sin innsidh mi naigheachd bheag no dha co-cheangailte ri saor-shealg is iasgach agus gach dòigh no innleachd a bha na daoine a bhiodh ris an obair so a' bha na daoine a bhiodh ris an obair so a'

cleachdadh gu'n cuid a thoirt a mach a dh'aindeoin furachaileachd luchd gleidheadh 's luchd-faire

Bha am "Poacher Beag" air an d' thug mi iomradh aon latha a mach air a' mhonadh nuair a thainig e air buidheann shealgairean is gheimeirean a bha mar e fhéin a' sealg nam fladh. Cha bu luaithe fhuair iadsan sealladh air-san na thug iad as a dhéidh, ach a mach o aon gheimeir cha robh Iain còir fada a' cur ceum no dha eadar e's an còrr dhiubh. Lean am fear so air a thòir 's an làn bheachd gu'm beireadh e air, ach nuair a chunnaic Mac an t-Saoir gu'n robh e cho diorrasach smaointich e gu'n toireadh e car air a' char as : nuair a chaidh e thar gualainn enuic chrùb se e fhéin sios cùl creige 's dh' fheith e gus an d' thainig an geimeir. Cha b' fhada gus an do nochd an gaisgeach sin e féin thar a' chnuic seadhan air an déidh a bhruthaich a dhireadh, 's a shùil a null 's a nall feuch c' àite 'n deach ceann a shiubhail; ach dìreach nuair a bha e 'dol seachad air a chreig so, leum Mac-ant-Saoir air a mhuin agus mu'n robh fhios aig a' gheimeir gu ro mhaith de a thachairoir bha am "Poacher Beag" cho deas ris an dealanach-bha a cheithir chaoil air an ceangal leis an ropa-sheiche a bh' aige air son nam fiadh a ghiùlan, 's anns a' mhionaid tharraing Mac-an-t-Saoir a' chorc a bh'aige fo chrios gu na feidh a ghrealachadh, 's shaoil leis a' gheimeir gu 'n robh 'uair air tighinn; ach cha b'i a bheatha uile cu léir air an robh Mac-an-t-Saoir an geall; bha féusag anabarrach fhada air a gheimeir 's e gle bhòsdail aisde mar an céudna, agus thoisich Mac-an-t-Saoir air an dara taobh bho 'chluais gu 'smigead a ghearradh dheth lom ris an t-sic, agus e aig a' cheart àm am maoidheadh air an duine bhochd eile na 'n glaoidheadh e no na 'n deanadh e iorghaill sam bith gu'm biodh a' chorc air a sgornan. "So," ars' esan, nuair a bha e deas dheth," "innis a nis do d' mhàighistir nuair a thig e mar a thachair dhuit agus 'na dhéidh so 's e mo chomhairle-sa dhuit gun thu leantuinn cho dlùth air luirg a 'Phoacher Bhig' uair 'sam bith a chi thu e."

Faodar a thuigsinn nach b' e gàire a gheimeir a bu chridheala nuair a fhuair a chompanaich e ceangailte far an do dh' fhag Iain Beag Mac-an-t-Saoir e, an dara taobh de fheusaig air 's an taobh eile dheth.

Thug mi iomradh air cho déidheil 's a bha muillearan air iasgach a' bhradain 's mar a bha e 'na chleachdadh aca an t-uisge a ghearradh thar na h-éileach gu breith air an iasg. Matà aon oidhche shònraichte theann aireamh chillean a bha 'c obair ann am muileann àraidh air marbhadh a' bhradain, 's e air an oidhche sin cho tiugh ris an fheur fhéin, agus e 'dìreadh an uillt an déidh uisge trom a rinn i an oidhche roimh sin, agus a chum a' ghnothaich a dheanadh ni b' fhearr ghearr iad an t-uisge thar na h-éileach Ri Leantuinn

COLIN BROWN ON SINGING.

The following notes from Colin Brown's "Thistle" may be suggestive to Mod singers. Colin Brown was Ewing Lecturer on the Science, Theory, and History of Music in Anderson's College, Glasgow. He was of Celtic descent and belonged to a Cowal family. His disquisition on the nature of Scottish National Music in the "Thistle" is very clear and instructive. What he says about the singing and phrasing of Scotch songs is also very appropriate to the singing of Gaelic songs.

"In singing Scottish songs it should never be forgotten that the words are of primary importance. The pronunciation should be correct and the articulation distinct, but special study should be given to the phrasing and expression of every line and of every verse. Our national songs are characterised by the most varied sentiment; and many of them are, moreover, highly dramatic. To sing these songs is one thing, to sing them well is quite another-dependent not so much upon superiority of voice as upon a true realization of the character, sentiment, and expression, of both words and music. The phrasing of the words may vary in every verse, or even in every line, very often contradicting the phrasing of the music. In such cases the accent, rhythm, and phrasing of the music must give way and be changed to suit the words. These alterations may sometimes be difficult, but, when properly attended to, they not only show the taste and skill of the singer, but they bring out the true sense of the poetry, and give character and effect to the music. The usual habit is to consider the phrasing of the music only, and to neglect altogether the proper division of the words. . . Singing in this manner can never be effective. . .

Our national song is commonly sung as "Scots wha hae- wi' Wallace bled, Scots wham Bruce— has aften led,

follows :-

Welcome to- your gory hed, Or- to victorie

When correctly phrased the true character and grandeur of the song are brought out. "Scots— wha hae wi Wallace bled,

Scots- wham Bruce has aften led. Welcome- to your gory bed,

Or- to victorie.

Such examples show that every verse and even every line must be carefully studied before such songs can be properly sung.

As change of accent, rhythm, and expression are left to the intelligence and judgment of singers, so ornaments and embellishments are left to their discretion and taste. Embellishments are usually out of place in national music. The first characteristic of Scottish national music is simplicity and naturalness. True taste utterly forbids the attempt to deck such music with meretricious ornament of any kind."

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MERTING OF THE Association will be held in the Christian Institute, Bothwell Street, Glasgow, on SATUR-DAY, 30th September, 1911, at 10 a m.

Business-

I .- Minutes of Last Meeting.

II .- Business arising from Minutes, if any. III,-Intimation of results of Election of Office-Bearers and Members of Executive Council.

IV .-- Annual Reports.

(a) Finance Committee. (b) Propaganda Committee.

(c) Education Committee. (d) Publication Committee.

(e) Mod and Music Committee. (f) Art and Industry Committee.

V .- Proposed Constitution and Rules, and Motion by Rev William MacPhail, viz

That Section 22 of the new Constitution and Rules read :- "That the affairs of the Association shall be managed by a president, three vice-presidents, and an executive council, which shall consist of (a) thirty members elected from the life and ordinary members of the Association, who shall be Gaelic-speaking; (b) the representatives appointed by branches who are recommended to be Gaelic - speaking; (c) representatives from affiliated societies also recommended to be Gaelic-speaking."

VI .- Election of Auditor or Auditors for An Comunn.

VII .- Other Competent Business, if any.

VIII. - Executive Meeting for appointment of Committees.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Mr. John Maclean,

THE NEW SECRETARY OF AN COMUNN.
It gives us much pleasure to introduce to our readers the new Secretary and Organ-

institution noted for the excellence of its

Though born in Glasgow, the new Secretary was reared in an essentially Highland atmosphere; for his parents were Gaelic speakers who took a delight in their native



MR. JOHN MACLEAN.

iser of An Comunn Gaidhealach, Mr. John Maclean, of Glasgow, who takes up his duties this month.

Mr. Maclean was born in Glasgow some thirty odd years ago, and was educated in the Glasgow Highland Society's School, an language, and took particular care that their family should also be able to speak it. His father was well-known for his love of Gaelic literature, and for the deep interest he took in the Gaelic periodical literature of his day, and because of his predilection for reading "Cuairtear nan Gleann" to his friends and fellow-workers he was generally known as "An Cuairtear." Mr. Maclean's mother was also deeply versed in the oral literature and tradition of the Gael, and possessed an extensive knowledge of the Gaelic folk-tales. She lost no opportunity of instilling into her family her own knowledge of, and love for, the "Ancient Language," with its wonderful wealth of melodious song and romantic story. Their son. John, was an apt pupil, and at quite an early age became an interested and devoted student of the language and literature of the Highlands. He took up the study of Gaelic as an intellectual pursuit, and in order to perfect himself in the language, he attended the Gaelic classes conducted by Mr. Duncan Reid in the High School of Glasgow, and proved himself to be one of the most successful students Mr. Reid ever had under his tuition.

Mr. Maclean early showed his literary inclinations by contributing articles on Highland subjects to various papers, but in later years the demands of his professional duties became so insistent that he had reluctantly to restrain his literary aspirations.

He has devoted the little leisure time at his disposal to the preparation and delivery of Gaelic lectures, and to the practical side of the work of Highland societies; and his abilities in this connection have been always recognised by his having been appointed to some office in all the societies with which he associated himself. He is a member of the Tiree Association, and the Clan MacLean Association, and for two years represented the latter on the Executive of An Comunn Gaidhealach. He has been a member of the Glasgow High School Gaelic Class Ceilidh almost since its inception seventeen years ago, and for the past three years has been its president. Mr. Maclean has been a member of An Comunn Gaidhealach for some years, and his work on the Finance Committee was much appreciated by his colleagues. It was only pressure of business during the recent census that compelled him to resign that office. At various Mods he has given valuable assistance, and the experience he has thus had should help him in his future work. He has also had some experience in the teaching of Gaelic, and rendered valuable assistance to Mr. Duncan Reid in revising the proof sheets of his "Elementary Course of Gaelic."

For some years past Mr. Maclean has acted as assistant registrar of births, deaths, and marriages in one of the largest registration districts in Glasgow, and in this capacity he has acquired a valuable training in a profession in which accuracy is not only a desideratum but a necessity.

Our new Secretary is a fluent speaker in Gaelic and English, a good organiser, and possesses a special aptitude for mastering details. He is a young man of excellent character, and if he has a motto, it must be the word which best describes himself, his work, and his character, and that word is "Thorough." He is popular amongst his friends, and the better he is known the

more popular he becomes.

With his abilities and enthusiasm, we have every confidence that Mr. Maclean will adorn his new post with credit to himself and to An Comunn Gaidhealach; and though we know him to be fluent and forcible as a speaker, we are also confident that in the discharge of his duties as Secretary and Organiser his conduct will be inspired by the Gaelic proverb, "Gnìomhan, 's cha bhriathran." Soirbheachadh mór dha ann an obair a' Chomuinn, agus anns gach deagh obair eile.

THE APPIN MURDER,
THE HISTORICAL BASIS OF "KIDNAPPED" AND
"CATRIONA."

By DAVID N. MACKAY, Glasgow. Edinburgh and Glasgow: William Hodge & Co., 1911. One Shilling nett.

This is the title of a booklet just published from the pen of David N. Mackay, Glasgow. The author has placed before the public a concise and interesting account of the story of James Stewart (Seumas a' Ghlinne). Mr. Mackay is responsible for the larger work on the same subject, published a few years ago, and he has now admirably succeeded in giving the essence of the whole tale within the narrow compass of 60 pages. In his "Kidnapped" and "Catriona" R. Louis Stevenson has revived the interest in this 18th century Highland tale, which had almost been forgotten except in the Appin district where the murder had been committed. Mr. Mackay in all his publications has shown special aptitude in putting things clearly before the reader, and the present little volume makes fascinating reading, and loses but little in the condensation. The booklet is dedicated to the author's friend, Dr. James Devon, Glasgow; and we note with pleasure that Mr. Mackay has in preparation a volume entitled "Fighting Clans." -:0:-

PRESENTATION TO MR. CAMERON, POOLEWE .- An interesting function was held in the Schoolroom, Poolewe, on the 8th ult., when Mr. Wm. Cameron, our well-known Gaelic enthusiast and leader of the Poolewe Gaelic Choir, was made the recipient of a purse of sovereigns and a gold ring as a token of esteem, and of the appreciation of his untiring efforts in the Gaelic cause.

"DIÙRAM."

(ORAN TALAIDH.)



The above was noted on the phonograph by me in Eigg in August, 1908, from Mrs. John Mackinnon, who got it from her mother, Mor Nie Ghuadhri (Macquarry), and the song was composed by the sweetheart of Diliram. "Bhe a cans an airm—agus chaidh e fairis do dh-America." The melody is interesting for the wonderful variety of arrangement of a

simple phrase. Rev. Kenneth Macleod, Crianlarich, has sent me the following fuller version of the words, and writes:—

"The following verses were taken down in Oban from Donald Macleod, an Eigg-man, and from Kate Gillies, a Drynoch woman (Bracadale) who had heard the song in Canna.

I could never make out whether the name is Diùram or Deòram-if the latter, it might be a form of deoradh, an exile, which would suit the story, Diuram is said to have been "out" either in the '15 or the '45, and in consequence had to escape to the Continent. His sweetheart took to roving ever after. and to song-making,

In the songs the names of the men who had been "out" are often very ingeniously concealed (cf.

Prince Charlie as Morag) :-

'S gur e Diùram mac-ighne ni'-Lachlainn-'ic-Ruairi, De Chloinn Fhionghain an t-Sratha fear-taghta nan

Leine-chrios an Righ dig thu latha bronach an tuaicheil, Gur a h-iomadh bogh-fiodha chaidh a lùbadh 'nad ghuaillean,

Gur a h-iomadh lanu tana chaidh air lainnir mu d' ghruaidhean

Ach 's e mheudaich mo mhulad do thurus thar cuanta, 'S mur deanadh airgiod no òr e r'adh mo chrò-sa 'g ad fhuasgladh.

Gur a mis' tha fo éislein ag 'éisdeachd nan stuadhan, Mi seachd bliadhna air fògairt a' triall nam beann fuar, Gun chù ann, gun duine, gun ghille maraon ; Gun òr, no gun usgar, gun sioda, gun sròl, Ach "fillean beag bhreacain 's e'n ceangal mu m' dhòrn,

'S mi feitheamh ri Diùram mac Ruairi thigh'nn oinn. Fhir a chruthaich an saoghal, cùm mis' o dhol gòrach, Cùm riumsa mo thuigse gus an tig thu 'gam fheòraich,

O Dhiùraim O Dhiùraim, O Dhiùraim ho ró, etc., O Dhiùraim bhig ghuanaich mhic Rùairi nan lann." * or pillean, a rag of a tartan plaid W. M. PARKER. -:0:-

THE IRISH OIREACHTAS.

Along with Mrs. Burnley Campbell I had the honour to represent An Comunn at this vear's Oireachtas which was held at Dublin in the first week of August. It was my first visit and my one regret was that I was unable to prolong my stay so as to cover the entire period occupied by the proceedings. I need hardly say that as one of the representatives of the sister organization in Scotland, my welcome was a most cordial one. My lack of familiarity with the Irish speech made conversation somewhat difficult, but as my ears became more accustomod to its peculiarities the difficulty diminished, and in a very short time, I am certain, would have altogether disappeared.

One felt oneself instinctively comparing the proceedings with those of our own Mod. and while in some important respects we have much to learn from our Irish brethren, on the whole we emerge rather favourably from an impartial comparison. There is no denying the fact that the Irish appear to be much more seriously in earnest about the preservation and spread of their language

than we are. Each one seems to be imbued with missionary fervour, and to be ready. if necessary, to face martyrdom in the cause. Their enthusiasm is obviously sincere, and it is directed by a practical wisdom which has already achieved wonderful results. Trish was the only language heard among competitors and audience. English was completely dropped for the time being, inside and outside. One felt that in this respect we showed up rather badly in comparison with them. We have not learned so thoroughly as they have that to preserve and popularise the language, its use on every possible occasion is absolutely essential. The Highlander is shy of using the Gaelic unless he can speak it fluently; not so the Irishman who recognises that fluency can be acquired by practice only.

The "Ardfheis," or annual business meeting, conducted entirely in Irish, occupied the better part of three days, and even at the end there was no evidence of weariness or of failing interest in the proceedings. That so much time is given to the discussion of the business is evidence of the importance which is attached to it, while the debates that take place on points of policy and administration offer opportunities, fully taken advantage of, to acquire greater facility in the use of the language. One noted with pleasure the keenness with which the proceedings were followed by the delegates of whom, on a rough estimate, between two and three hundred would be present, and the thoroughness with which important points were discussed.

The singing competitions were confined to the rendering of songs in the traditional style - from memory and unaccompanied. There are doubtless good reasons for this restriction, but one would like to see it somewhat relaxed. To one accustomed to the greater variety and higher musical culture of the Mod competitions, the singing at the Oireachtas was somewhat lacking in

One of the most valuable and instructive of the competitions was that in the direct method of teaching Gaelic. There was a considerable number of entrants-some of them young people in their early teens-and the resourcefulness and skill they showed in their conduct of the lessons were most striking. This system is largely adopted in Ireland, and its success has been remarkable.

I shall not occupy your valuable space by referring to the dancing and piping competitions, or to the Conferences and historical pageants which helped to fill up a busy week. Generally one formed the impression that the language movement in Ireland is very much alive indeed—there are 50,000 children being taught Irish in the schools—and that it has in it the elements of permanence. M. MacLeon.

ORAN D'A CHEILE NUADH - POSDA,

(A Song to his Newly-Wedded Wife).

By Duncan Ban Macintyre.

TT

Chuir mi air thùs ort iùl 'us aithne Le sùgradh ceanalta, suairc, Nuair theannain riut dlùth, bu chùbhraidh d' anail

d' anail Na ùbhlan meala 'g am buain; Cha bhiodh sgeul-rùin a b'iùl dhomh aithris A b' fhiù, nach mealladh tu uam; Na 'n cuireadh tu cùl rium. 's diùltadh

Bu chùis dhomh anart 'us uaigh.

buileach

Do bhriodal blàth 's do mhànran milis, Do nadur, grinneas gach uair,

Gu beul-chair, gàireach, àluinn, caoimhneil.

Gun chàs a thoilleadh dhuit fuath; Chuir i guin - bàis fad ràidh a' m' mhuineal.

Dh-fhàg làn mi 'mhulad 'us ghruaim, Nuair thuig i mar bha, 's a thàir mi 'n ulaidh.

Ghrad spàrr i 'n cunnart ud uam.

'S ann thog e mi 'm prìs o'n tìm so 'n uiridh An nì 's an urrainn a fhuair—

Sguab de 'n ìre fhìor-ghlan chruinneachd, An sìol a's urramaich' buadh;

Sin a chuir mi cho rìomhach umad, Bha d'inntinn bunàilteach, buan; Lìonadh do sgiamhachd miann gach duine,

An dreach, fiamh, an cumachd 's an snuagh.

Do chuach - fhalt bhàn air fàs cho barrail,

'S a bàrr làn chamag 'us dhual; D' aghaidh ghlan, mhàlda, nàrach, bhan-

all, Do dhà chaol mhala gun ghruaim; Sùil ghorm lìontach, mhin-rosg, mheallach.

Gun dìth cur fal' ann ad ghruaidh Deud geal iobhraidh, dìonach, daingeann Beul bith nach canadh ach stuaim.

Shiubhladh tu fàsach àiridh glinne 'S an àit' an cinneadh an spréidh, 'G am bleothan mu chrò, 's bhi chòir na h-innis

Laoigh òga 'mireadh 's a' leum;

TRANSLATION.
By Duncan Reid.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

At firs, thy acquaintance I formed With courteous joy and polite, And when I came near thee, sweeter thy

breath

Than apples of honey freshly gathered; There was no secret worth relating But thou would'st entire from me; And should'st thou entirely forsake me, The shroud and grave would be my fate.

Tender thy words, and sweet thy loving converse,

Thy nature at all times so charming, Pleasant in speech, cheerful, handsome and kind, And undeserving art thou of any reproach;

And undeserving art thou of any reproach;
For the space of three months a death-pang
she gave me

Which filled me with sorrow and gloom,
But when my state she knew, and the
treasure I got.

Quickly she dispelled that danger from me.

I am raised in esteem since this time last year By all that I've received—

A sheaf full-grown of the purest wheat, The seed of highest virtue;

'Twas this that made me so proud of thee, Thy mind was so firm and steadfast;

Thy beauty would satisfy the desire of all In form, colour, figure and complexion.

Thy fair plaited-hair has grown so fine, Abundant its tresses and curls, Thy features are pure, gentle, comely and

Thy features are pure, gentle, comely and modest,

Thy slender eyebrows without a frown; A blue eye full and winning, with delicate

And no lack of colour in thy cheek; White, close-set, and firm are thy teeth, Thy peaceful mouth utters nought but modest speech.

Thou would'st traverse the lonely shieling In the glens where the flocks are reared, Milking them in the fold, in their sheltered retreats,

While the young calves frisk and leap;

Cha mhiosa do làmh 's tu laimh ri coinneil, No 'n seòmar soilleir ri gréin

A' fuaigheal 's a' faitheam bhann 'us phionar, An àm chur grinneis air gréis.

Na'm faighinn an dràsd do chàradh daingeann An àite falaich o 'n eug,

Ged thigeadh e d'dhàil 's m' fhàgail falamh, Cha b' àill leam bean eil' a' d'dhéigh; Cha toir mi gu bràth dhuit dranndan teallaich

Mu'n àrdaich aileag do chléibh, Ach rogha gach mànrain, gràdh 'us furan Cho blàth 's a b' urrainn mo bheul.

Dheanainn duit ceann 'us crann a's t-earrach An àm chur ghearran an éill,

'Us dheanainn mar chàch, air tràigh na mara, Chur àird air mealladh an éisg;

Mharbhainn duit geòidh, 'us ròin, 'us eala, 'S na h-eòin air bharra nan geug,

'S cha bhi thu ri d'bheò gun seòl air aran, 'S mi chòmhnuidh far am bi féidh.

Not less skilful is thy hand either by candle light,

Or in a room brightened by the sunshine, Sewing bands and pinafores, And doing fine embroidery work.

Could I now but securely remove thee To a hiding-place far from death! Though it should come to thee and leave me empty,

No other in thy stead would I wish; Never shall I indulge in fire-side grumbling To cause thee annoyance or pain, But the choicest of love songs and welcome That my mouth can tenderly utter.

Plough and graith would I provide in the spring

When the young horse in harness is put, And I would, as others who go to the sea, Prepare for enticing the fish;

Wild geese, seals and swans would I kill, And the birds that in branch tops do dwell, And ne'er shall thy bread be awanting While I dwell near the haunts of the deer.

LEASAIN GHAIDHLIG.

AIR AN AIRIGH.

X

Tha fios agaibh de tha'nn 's an àirigh. Taigh beag samhraidh air a' mhòintich far am bi na calleagan (agus na mnathan cuideachd) ag uallach nam bò. Bithidh iad an sud air son (1) grunnan math sheachduinnean agus an sin thig iad chun a' bhaile.

Cha d' fhuair duine riamh àite air son e fhéin a chluich cho math ris a' mhòinica Ma tha galar (2a) 'na d' chrè, ma tha (2b) eucail air do shiubhal, rach am mach chum a' mhonaidh, cuir suas do (3) phallam air an àirigh, dean biadh de (4) fhaileadh cùbraidh an fhraoich agus deoch de ghathan glan na greine agus geallaidh mise dhuit gu 'n leum thu mar am fiadh, gu' n ruith tu mar (5) a' ghearr, agus, ann an uine ghoirid, gu 'n teid thu dhachaidh le neart agus smìor 'ann do chadhamhan.

Bha sinn cuairt, ma ta, air an àirigh, agus bha sinn a' gabhail beachd air an obair a bha na balaich bheaga 'deanamh. Anns a' mhaduinn dh'éirich iad gu math moch, dh' thi aid mir beag as an laimh agus dh' fhalbh iad gu iasgach nam bradan. Nach cuala sibh an sean-fhacal "anamoch gu loch agus moch gu abhainn?" 'S math a bha fhios aig na fir air, agus mar sin (6) rinn iad air an abhainn.

Bha lion aca air a chur tarsuinn (7) innte an oidhche roimhe sin agus an uair a rainig iad sìos, thog iad gu cùramach e agus tharruing iad gu tìr e.

Chunnaic iad gu'n robh iasg no dhà anns an lìon agus chuir sin Calum 'na chabhaig. "Air do shocair, a mhic do mhathar,"

ars' Iain "ma's caill sinn an t-iasg."

Mach ghabh Calum an coinneamh an lin
agus (8) leis a' rollais thuit e anns an uisge.

"Tha bradan math mór ann a nis," ars' Iain, 's e a' gaireachdainn ris féin a' faicinn a bhrathar a' (9) plumadaich anns an abhainn.

Co dhiùbh, chrìochnaich iad an t-iasgach aig an àm ein agus dh'fhalbh iad dhachaidh; thoisicheadh air am (10) biadh maidne ullachadh, agus 's (11) ann an sin a bha am biadh fallainn, glan; bradan ùr, im ur (12) gruth, bainne blath: nach b'e sin am biadh air son sean agus òr?

Am bheil ioghnadh sam bith ged a bha na Gaidheil o sheann 'nan daoine foghainteach, calma ? Chuir uisge glan agus faileadh nam beann, bainne blàth agus gruth na h-àirigh smìor 'nan cnaimh agus féith air an gairdean.

Ach, gu 'ar seanachas. Troimh theas an latha laidh an crodh sìos air (13) a' ghearraidh agus bha cothrom aig na balaich an sin iad féin a chluich mar a b'fhearr a dh' fhaodadh iad.

Chaidh iad sios gu loch far an robh (14) tràigh mhór ghainmhich. (15) Chuir iad dhiubh, agus chaidh iad a shnàmh. Nuair a bha iad seith ag cur nan car dhiubh anns an uisge thainig iad gu tìr agus laidh iad sios air a' ghainmhich agus thiormaich iad iad féin ris a'ghréin.

Cha robh cabhag orra, cha robh cùram an t-saoghail no eagal duine ag cur (16) luaisgean sam bith air an inntinn, bha iad cho sona ris na bric a bha 'leum anns an loch fa'n comhair

Goirid an déigh mheadhon latha chuir iad an aghaidh air an àirigh, agus dh fhalbh iad leis an spréidh (17) do'n innis far an d' fhuirich iad gus an do chuir ciaradh an fheasgair 'nan cuimhne gu 'n robh àm (18) bleoghan nam bò a' tarruing fagus. An sin (19) dh' iallaidh iad dhachaidh, agus an spréidh ag imeachd gu mall, ciùin, socair air an sàil. An déigh do 'na bà a bhith air am bleoghan chaidh gach té dhiubh gu a toman féin agus laidh i sìos air son na h-oidhche.

Cha 'n 'eil uaireadair air a' mhointich ach an t-aon uaireadair (20) 'Uaireadair Mór' an t-saoghail agus mar sin tha muinntir na h-àirigh, mar an uiseag, ag éirigh agus a' dol a laidh leis a ghréin.

AM BUACHAILL.

- (1) A good few (group) weeks.
- (2) α—In your body. b—Disease accompanying you. (Lit., in your walk).
- (3) Tent.
- (4) Make the sweet fragrance of the heather thy food.
- (5) The hare (c.p., maigheach).
- (6) They made on the river-made for the river,
- (7) Innte-in her (river-abhainn is feminine).
- (8) Rollais-blustering, blundering excitement,
- (9) Splashing and tripping.
- (10) Breakfast.
- (11) And that was the food, good and wholesome.
- (12) Gruth-crowdy. (Fresh cheese made from curds). (13) An Gearraidh; the green grassy knoll on which the sheilings are built.
- (14) Beach of sand.
- (15) They put off them-they stripped for swimming.
- (16) Trouble or care.
- (17) To the pasture ground.
- (18) Milking.
- (19) Lit., meandered-came slowly.
- (20) The world's timekeeper.

AN SGOIL BHEAG.

C' àit' an robh thu, Iain, cha'n fhaca mi thu o chionn fada ? Chaidh mi air turus do bhaile - mór Ghlascho. Cuin a thill thu? Ràinig mi mo dhachaidh mu dheich uairean an raoir. Ciamar tha cùisean anns a' bhailemhór? A dhinnseadh na fìrinn, Eachainn, is gann a's urrainn dhomh cunntas pongail a thoirt dhuit air na chunnaic 's na chuala mi. Tha iomadh nì iongantach ri 'fhaicinn 's ri 'chluinntinn an sud; ach chuir straighlich 'us gleadhraich nan sràid as mo cheann móran de na chunnaic 's de na chuala mi. Cha'n'eil fois no sìth ri fhaotainn an sud a dh-oidhche no latha.

An deachaidh thu do'n Chlachan ùr so a chuireadh suas air grunnd an Exhibition ? Chuir mi fhéin 'us mac peathar dhomh seachadh a' chuid a b' fhearr de latha an sin. Ciamar thaitinn e riut? Thaitinn e rium gu ro mhath. 'Se àite bòidheach. cluthor a tha 'nns a' Chlachan. (choinnich) sinn air móran luchd-eòlais an sin, agus gu dearbh chuir sinn seachad latha sunndach le chéile. Ciamar tha 'n teaghlach uile? Tha iad gun deireas. Slàn leat. Mar sin leat-sa.

EADAR-THEANGACHADH.

Where were you, John, I have not seen you for a long time? I went on a journey to the city of Glasgow. When did you return? I arrived home about ten o'clock last night. How are things in the city? To tell the truth, Hector, I can scarcely give you an accurate account of what I saw and heard. There is many a wonderful thing to be seen and heard yonder; but the bustle and din of the streets put out of my head much of what I saw and heard. There is no rest nor peace to be found vonder by night or day.

Did you go to this new Clachan which has been put up on the Exhibition ground? I (myself) and a sister's son of mine spent the best part of a day there. How did it please you? It pleased me very well. It is a beautiful, cosy place the Clachan. We met many acquaintances there, and truly we spent a cheery day together. How are all the family? They are well (without complaint). Good-bye with you. The same with you.

MOD AND MUSIC COMMITTEE MEETING.

NEW PRIZES.

A meeting of the Mod and Music Committee was held in Glasgow on the 5th August. Various details of Mod arrangements were discussed and adjusted. The Secretary reported that, owing to the large number of juvenile competitors on Wednesday, it would be necessary to appoint two extra judges for the oral competitions, and run these competitions in two halls simultaneously during the forenoon.

A communication from the secretary of the Gaelic League, Ireland, intimated the names of the following delegates chosen to attend the Mòd:—the Hon. Wm. Gibson, and Mr.

Patrick O. Seaghadha.

The list of competitors who had entered their names for the Mod was submitted by the Secretary, and certain names were pointed out where certificates as to knowledge of Gaelic were required.

A copy of the minutes of the last meeting of the Local Mod Committee was submitted. Much satisfaction was expressed at the information given that the Mod Prize Fund had reached a total at that date of £234.

After some discussion it was resolved that the prizes kindly offered to the Môd by the Gaelic Society of New Zealand and Mr. M'Kenzie, Dunedin, should be thus awarded:

 A 3-guinea Gold Pendant, from the Gaelic Society of New Zealand, will be given to the most distinguished prize-winner in Gaelic Literary Connectitions.

(2) A 2-guinea Gold Pendant, from the Gaelic Society of New Zealand, for the lady prize-winner who gains the most honours in Vocal Music Competitions. Gaelic and music marks to be counted.

(3) A 2-guinea Gold Pendant, presented by Mr. Roderick M'Kenzie, New Zealand, for the gentleman who obtains the most honours in Vocal Music Competitions. Gaelic and music marks to be counted.

Regarding the test songs, the special verses to be sung by the massed choirs at Friday's Concert will be selected and intim-

ated to conductors.

Conductors of Choirs are reminded of the

We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Norman Lamont, yr. of Knockdow, has consented to preside at the Juvenile Concert on Wednesday, 27th instant.

An Comunn Gaidhealach.

TWENTIETH

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All literary contributions, accompanied by the name and address of the writer, should be address to Mr. Dunan Reid, Editor An Deo-Greine, Central Chambers, 12 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, and should reach him not later than the 18th of each month.

The Editor takes no reponsibility for rejected MSS.; but will be careful to return such as are accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

Communications regarding the Sale of the Magazine, annual subscriptions, and Advertisements, should be addressed to Mr. John MacLean, Secretary, 108 Hope St., Glasgow. A Scale of Charges for Advertisements will be sent on application.



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Published for An Comunn Gaidhealach at 108 Hope Street Glasgow. Printed by Archit ald Singlair, The Celtic Press, 47 Waterloo Street, Glasgow





