The same of the sa

The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE..

DEVOTED FOREIGN NEWS

ROME

In connection with the Institute of the Irish Christian Brothers, whose first centenary is being celebrated these brothers, who are laboring in the Eternal City, have presented before a number of most distinguished personages some results of the work they have achieved within a comparatively short space of time

It was on the 10th of October, 1990, that their house in the Via Firenze, over against the Costanzi Theatre, the musical performances in which must surely reach the cars of the Brothers when their day's work is done, that the place was blessed, and in the following month it was formally opened, with a small group of seekers after knowledge. His Eratnence Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, and a number of notable ecclesiastics and members of the linglish-speaking colony in Rome were present at what might be termed the inauguration of these Irish teaching Brothers in a land which many circumstances have contributed to render more or less foreign to them The small beginning of less than two years has steadily grown, and now the school register shows a list of 240 names, with a very good proportionate attendance. The day schools are not so numerously attended as are the night schools; a fee is required in the former, while the latter are free, an entrance fee only being required. In the night schools the English, French and German language are taught, with what efficiency was aniply demonstrated by the selections of prose and poctical compositions in these languages delivered by the pupils on Sunday afternoon. On that occasion the schoolroom

was adorned with special care. His Eminence Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, prosided at the display, or "Accademia," which these scholars made in the new languages they were learning. Here also was the Most Rev. Edmond Stonor, Titular Archbishop of Trebizond; the Very Rev. Mousignor Murphy, Rector of the Irish College, the Most Rev. Domencio Marinangeli, Patriarch of Alexandria of the Latin Rite, Monsignor Zonghi, Archivist of the Secrotary of State; the Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran, Secretary to His Eminence Cardinal Moran; Rev. Father Palli-cia, Secretary of the Patriarch of Alexandria; Rev. E. J. Byrne, Vice-Rector of the Irish College; Rev. Robort O'Keele, O. S. A.; Rev. Father MoGrath, O. S. A.; Rev. Father Louis Carew, of the Trapplats; Rev. Father Horan, O. P., St. Clements', Rome; Rev. Father Bonaventure, O. S. F., Guardian of St. Isldore; Rome; Rev. Father Fitzgerald, Brooklyn, U. S.: Rev. Father Hogan, of Brookiyn; and the Rev. Father Moylan, Superior-General of the Christian Brothers, Marino, Dublin. There were besides these: The Rev. Father Girls, Professor Santi, Professor Boucheron, Father Carrozzi, Dr. Grossi, Mr. O'Brien, from Limerick; Mr. O'Conmor, of San Francisco; Cavaliere

In the programme of the exercises of the pupils there are included the singing of choruses by the boys of the night school, instrumental performances on the piano, violin and mandoline, and recitations in Italian, French, English, Spanish and German. Moore's "Paradise and the Peri," recited with a slight Italian accent and with expressive Italian gestures, acquired an additional charm in such setting, and "Persoverance," a prose rendering of the old tale of Robert Bruce and the spider. had so strong a flavor of Italian accentuation as to render it novel and amusing, though in other respects quite impressive.

Prolu and others.

When the programme was exhausted His Eminence Cardinal Moran addressed a few words in Italian to the boys whose efforts he had just witnessed in their new studies He dwelt upon the satisfaction he experienced at the results of the labors of the Christian Brothers in Rome, as shown on the present occasion

In his own distant sand of Australia, the Christian Brothers were achieving results similar to that which they were achieving in Rome When St. Patrick, the Apostle of the Irish race, was preparing for his work of evangelization, he came to Rome to recieve his comission and the fulness of the faith At that time Ireland was at the furthest extremity of the then known world Now it would seem as if Ireland, the distant land, was paying back the gift it received by teaching those whose falth is in danger in this same city of Rome.

In distant Australia, which said His Eminence, is now the furthest extremity of the Christian world the work of the Irish Christian Brothers is felt for good. In that land rewards are bestowed on merit rather than on qualities. And a short time ago an office bringing in a salary of £300 a year was made open to competition. The place was gained by a young man who had been educated by the Christian Brothers! In Rome he had no doubt that the premium was mained by him who had most merit In order to encourage the work of the youths attending these schools of the this is a pledge for the future, Christian Brothers in Rome His Emi- which their great hope is placed.

nence announced that he would aware a gold medal to the scholar who merited it most during the year. The announcement was received with enthustastic applauce.

It is understood that a similar of fer has been made by the Very Rev Dr O'Haran, Secretary of His Fminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, and it is anticipated that His Grace Monsignor Stonor, Titular Archbishop of Trebisond, will also contribute a like reward of merit to the pupils of this much-deserving in-

As a specimen of the class of work accomplished by these admirable educators in difficult circumstances the case of Gibraltar may be cited. In that place they were established on the 6th of January, 1878, by the Right Rev. Dr Scandella, Vicar-Apostolic at that period In the previous year Count Adolfo De Foresta, an Italian judge, travelled in Souis, and, in describing the public in truction of Gibraltar, describes it as fice and as abandoned to private initiative and industry "Anyone may open a public school," writes De Foresta. "To those who establish one by subscription the Government concedes an annual contribution equal to the subscription " Then there were six publie schools, most of them directed by the clergy of the different persuasions Education was given then in the two languages of English and Spanish, and De Foresta complains that no provision was made in any school for instruction in the Italian language "Although," he says, "the greater part of the inhabitants of Gibraltar are of Genoese origin " When the Christian Brothers came

here they opened their school with about two hundred names entered on the roll The schools in which they began their great work, then old and dilapidated, have been replaced by three large and central establishments, affording accommodation to over 900 boys. A Governmental examination of the pupils in these schools of the Christian Brothers takes place annually, and the system of payment by results is applied This is certainly fair to the persons concerned The Christian Brothers have nothing to fear from the practice of such a system.

Every facility is afforded by the Colonial Government for a thorough elementary education. Complete liberty is granted as to religious emblems in the schools; and, furthermore, the use of the Christian Brothers' own publications as text-Hooks is allowed. All this seems most ressonable; and it is only when one semembers the restrictions that are placed upon the display of Chaiatian emblems or symbols in other places that the absurdity of such restriction is brought home to the mind. The latest report of the Government Insector at Gibraltar for the pai year, 1901, is highly fattering to the success obtained by the Christian Brothers, and it swells especially on the fact that, compared with the other British Colonies, the state of education in Gibraitar stands very high Other similar remarks, wery

satisfactory for those interested in the Christian education of the coming generations, are contained in this report Besides the three establishments al ready mentioned there is also a large and splendidly-appointed day college for the higher course of studies, with 170 boys in attendance This is in connection with the College of Proceptors in London. Written examinations are held annually by an Inspect-

or specially appointed for this purpose, from London The pupils in this college have passed their examinations with notable success. The course of studies includes: Classics. modern languages, mathematics, etc. In the four establishments of the Christian Brothers in Gibraltar about

1,100 pupils are in daily attendance. This is a marvellous outcome of success Twenty-lour years ago the education of Gibraltar had all the hampering influences which camo from a more or less neglected system When the Christian Brothers set to work they had to contend against the antagonist elements aircady in possession As they progressed, it may be said that the others gave

way The better education imparted by these excellent teacuers-whose renown in Ireland is of almost a century's date-carried all before it, and the other schools in Gibraltar closed one by one, or rather, were abandon-Many of the school buildings thus forsaken were admirably suited for the purpose, and well supplied with the requirements deemed necessary nowadays for the equipment of schools Yet, the education in the schools of the Christian Brotners was leit to be better, and therefore the children were placed under their care There is not the same governmental encouragement given in Italy to Catholic teachers, the Government and Catholicity are, unhappily, by the very nature of the political conditions of their country, in opposit' .n The task undertaken by these devoted sons of Ireland in the Eternal City is a heavy one, but it is a noble one, and they are possessed of such cour-

age and patience and perseverance as

ought to tell in the long run. Their

kniers, so far, is satisfactory, and

(From The Westminster Gazette.)

the is enshrined in my heart A treasured memory, In all I am she has a pact, And will have-till I die.

When hom frost decks the trees, and Is purest white below

Upon her name I softy call-

She dearly loved the snow and when spring comes with all its

flowers And birds for gladness sing, and joyous are the sunny hours, I sigh, "She loved the spring

Tis sweet to be remembered so-I wonder if she knows, And where this memory will go When my life here shall close

O holy lovel that sanctifies Our common carthly lives, It is thy power that death defles And through all time survives

Chats With

Young Men OLD GORDON GRAHAM'S BUSI-NESS PHILOSOPHY

Baron Munchausen was the first traveling man, and my drummers' expense accounts still show his influ-

Adam invented an the different ways in which a young man can make a fool of himself and the college yell at the end of them is just a frill that doesn't change essentials. It is the fellow who thinks and acts for himself, and sells short when prices hit the high C and the house is standing on its hind legs yelling for more, that sits in the directors' meeting when he gets on towards

forty. Pay day is always a menth off for the spendtheift, and ho is never ablo to realize more than 60 cents on any dolfar that comes to him. But a dollar is worth one hundred and six cents to a good business man, and he never spends the dollar

If you give some fellows a talent wrapped in a napkin to start with in business, they would swap the talent for a gold brick and lose the nackin. and there are others that you could start with just a napkin who would set up with it the dry goods business in a small way, and then coax the other fellow's talent into it.

I always lay it down as a safe proposition that the fellow who has to break open the baby's bank for car fare towards the last of the week, isn't going to be any Russell Same when it comes to trading with the old man's money.

From the letters of a self-made merchant to his con, now appearing in The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia.

THE MARRYING AGES

In Germany the man must be 18 years of age before be can legally marry, says The New York Herald In Portugal a boy of 14 is considered matriageable and a woman of 12. In Greece the man must have seen at least 14 summers and the woman

In France the man must be 18 and the woman 16. In Belgium the same

have passed his 14th year and the woman her 12th. In Switzerland men from the age of

4 and women from the age of 12 are allowed to marry. In Austria a "man" and a "woman" are supposed to be capable of

the age of 14. In Turkey any youth and maiden spirit of the church. who can walk properly and can understand the necessary religious service, are allowed to be united for life

In Hungary, for Roman Catholics. the man must be 14 years old and the woman 12; for Protestants, the man must be 18 and the woman 15. In Russia and Saxony they are

little more sensible, and the youth must refrain from entering into matrimony till he can count 18 years, and the woman till she can count 16

JUNE MEMORIES.

Do you remember, my sweet absent How in the soft June days, forever done,

You loved the beavens, so warm and clear and high? And when I lifted you, soft came your CIY.

"Put me 'way up, 'way up in the blue sky I laughed and said I could not; set you down.

Your gray eyes wonder-filled beneath that crown Of bright hair gladdening me as you

raced by Another Father now, more strong than I. Has borne you, voiceless, to your

dear blue sky -George Parsons Lathron

SUCCESS IS NATURAL TO MAN Activity is as natural to man as harmony to music His whole andtomy was made for achievement Every nerve and fiber in him, every culty, is fitted for high purposes and points to success as his natural goal The Creator made man a successmachine, and failure is as abnormal to him as discord is to harmony.

God never made a man for failure.

We are success organized, successtuned achievement-planned

The Creator never made a human being to live in poverty or wretchness, there are an indications and proofs possible that man was made for happiness. There are ten thousand reasons for this wrapped up in his constitution, in his physiology, in his environment Prosperity, abundanco and affluence are part of man s inheritance

In this land of opportunity, it is a disgrace for a healths man to live in abject poverty It is a libel upon his character, a disgrace to civilization. Failure and poverty are diseases unknown to the man made in the image of the Creator.

DON'T SAVE MONEY AND STARVE THE MIND.

How many there are who have been very successful in saving money, but whose minds are as barren of anything beautiful as is the hot sand of the Sahara Desert! These people are always ready to invest in land, stocks, or houses but are nover able to buy books, or collect a library.

We know men who started out as bright, cheerful boys, with broad, generous minds, who have become so wedded to money making, so absorbed in their business, that they cannot find time for anything clse. They never travel or visit their friends They consider it foolish or extravagant to go to the opera or a good play; the daily paper limits the extent of their reading; recreation of any kind is relegated to a far away future, and yet these men are surprised, when they retire from business late in life, to find that they have nothing to retire to, that they have destroyed the capacity for appreciating the things they thought they would enjoy

WHICH IS THE HAPPIER?

Of two young men, one of whom be longs to a Catholic society and goes to the Sacraments once a month, the other of whom has no use for church, drinks, frequents low theatres, and goes with vicious company, who is the happier? Certainly the former. The young man who practices religion has peace of mind, and as easy conscience, and self-respect, and the esteem of his associates, and the hopeful feeling that comes from the possession of strength. But the young fellow that lives in sin, and is a slavo to his stemach, and yields to his passion, has a soul dark within him, and is without respect among decent folk, and feels gay only under stimulants. His mirth is foeed His laugh is bitter. His heart is heavy The blackness of a miserable eternity carts its shadow on his life. How can he be imppy?

THIS WILL REMIND YOU that the pairs .of stains, bruses and sprains, common incidents of activo out-door life is drawn from aching bodies by Perry Davis' Painkillor, as a magnet draws hits of iron from

BAD CATHOLICS.

It is unreasonable and unjust to judge the holy Catholic Church by the bad lives of many unfaithful members. Catholics are bad in an far an ther do not live as Catholies. The Catholic Church is a good tree, and as such can bring forth only good In Spain the intended husband must fruit, but as you can find bad fruit on the best trees, so you will also find had fruit on the good tree of the Catholic Church. But as had fruit on a good and healthy tree does not owe its being had to the good tree, but to some bad influence from without, I so the had conduct of so many Cathconducting a home of their own from lolies is due not to the church, but to some bad influence outside the

He who lives up fully to the teach ing and direction of the Catholic Church will infallibly become a saint. All saints whose sauctivy God has scandal. But in spite of all these dismade known by miracles were children of the Catholic Church, without a single exception, and saints are nothing elso but the fruit of the good tree of the Catholic Church.

A French View of Ireland

(Continued from page ?)

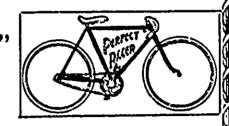
M. Dubois then proceeds to explain the programmie, the policy, the methods of the Gaelic League. A hopeful sign for the future in Ireland, where he says -every movement which has the support of the pricate is assured of success," is that from day to day the great moral force of the country, the Catholic clergy," are being won over to the new movement. "Cardinal Logue and the eminent Archbishop of Dublin, Mgr. Walsh, are," he writes, "to be reckened with the great majority of the Bishops amongst the strongest supporters of the cause upheld by the Gaelie League" The young clergy, too, "so active and so intelligent," who are now being sent out by Maynooth, are fikewise showing more and more enthusiasm in favor of the Gaclie re-

That the Gaelic movement is meeting with opposition M. Dubois is not slow to recognize. The greater part of that opposition is merely the result of ignorance, apathy, indifferbrain cell, every function, every fa- ence; its active element is entrenched in Trinity College. Dublin Univer-sity, "founded in 1692 for the use of the English garrison in Ireland, and which the students of Uxford or Cambridge sometimes contemptsously call "Our silent sister." He recalls some | ture saturated itself in the sources | Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

OUR ARGUMENT

▼O OBJECT in your buying a poor wheel -after you've paid the repair bill it will prove the dearest. A good wheel means comfort. The difference in cost from the other kind isn't worth considering.

"Perfect"



is a good wheel-it's made right-looks rightsells at the right price. Wheels from \$25 to \$80, according to the model.

34 KING STREET WEST

CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR CO. TORONTO

of the lit-tempered chullitions of "l'il-] of inspiration of the poems and lelustre savant J. P. Mahaffy," who committed himself to the statement that outside religious works there is not an Irish text which is not either Indecent or silly; and of Professor Atkinson, who is responsible for what M. Dubois describes as "the truly extraordinary statement in the mouth of a philologist," that "every kind of folk-lore is, in reality, fifthy " The effect produced by these declarations was, M. Dubois points out, not exactly what their authors expected. As Professor Zimmer, Professor of Celtic Language and Literature in Berlin, said in reply: "Their absence even of moderation destroyed their value; and it would be doing them too much bonor to relute them." N Dubols recognizes that the hostility of the Mahaffys and the Atkinsons is not so much to the Irish language itself as to the Gaello movement with which it is identified, and which threatens to completely upset their pet project of Anglicizing Ireland.

The great struggle, however, which the Gaelic movement in Ireland must, M. Dubois points out, be fought on the question of the teaching of Irish in the achools and colleges of the country; and here it is exactly that the opponents of the Irish revival have the official position of their champions, a privileged position and a preponderating influence as compared with the Gaelic Leaguers. Thanks to the influence of Professor Mahaffy, Irish has been placed in an uniavorable position in the Interme-diate programme. Then, in the National Schools in the West, where the people speak Irish, instruction is given in English because "nine times out of ten the teacher is ignorant of Irish," M. Dubois rightly demounces the attempt to educate Irish-speaking children through the medium of a foreign tongue as nothing less than a couragements and drawbacks the teaching of Irish is progressing. In 1900 546 students entered for examination in Irish in the Intermediate against only 273 in-1889, and 2,256 children were presented for examination in Irish in the National Schools In 1900, against only 826 in 1889.

On the question of University eduration, M. Dubois expressed astonishment that there is in Ireland no system of higher "sational" education worthy of the name and worthy of the tradition of the Island of Saints and Scholars, and in that fact he finds the best explanation to give those who are surprised at the progress made by the work of Anglicization in Ireland during the past half century, Ireland, he says, asks that the State should establish and support a University which shall be neither anti-National nor anti-Catholic, or, in other words, a University which shall be National and Catholic in the same sense that Trinity Collego is actually English and Protestant. "What," says Mr. Dubois, "could be more just than this claimi"

Dealing with the more purely literary phase of the Gaelie movement, M. Dubois refers in warm terms to the work of Douglas Hyde, in whose "Love Songs of Connacht" he says an extraorhinary imaginative vein is opened to the literature of Ireland The beginning of the new Anglo-Irish literature he ascribes to the foundation by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy of the The Dublin Magazine in 1887. and to the starting a little later of the two literary societies in London and Dublin. "The new litera-

gends of the past; it attuned itself to the Celtic note which had already exercised so' powerful an influence over Swinburne, and even Tennyson, it finally burst forth in a magnificent efforesceno of poetry. Standish O'Grady, T. W. Rolleston, Larminie, Miss Nora Hopper, show us the myths of olden times rejuvenated under new forms, after the example already set by Sir Samuel Ferguson and Aubrey De Vere George Sigerson and Douglas Hyde translate into English with marvellous rhythmical facility old Celtic poems, reproducing the metres in all their extraordinary varicty. Jane Barlow and A. P. Graves, Katharine Tynan-Hinkson paint for us the emotions of nature and of rural life. And all those different poetical currents combine at last in their supreme power in the person of a master, of an incomparable artiste. W. B. Yeats."

Dealing with the Irish Literary Theatre, M. Dobois acknowledges the justice of the protests that were made against the "Countoss Kathleen." but he has unqualified praises for Edward Martyn's "The Heatherfield" and "Maeve," for George Moore's "very successful political satire, "The Bending of the Bough," and for "the beautiful drama written after the legend of Diarmuid and Grania by G. Moore and W. Yeats." For Douglas Hyde's "Twisting of the Rope," however, M. Dubois reserves his highest and most unmeasured terms of admiration. Describing the scene in the Galety on the occasion of its first production he says: "The enthusiasm of the house at the first performance was, the attandants say, unheard of From the gallery during the intervals came the old Irish songs, sung with deep fervor, and to which the parterre responded with loud applause. Everybody felt that a new day was born for Celtism, and the fact was at last made evident in a visible and material way that Irish literature was revived."

We have done little more than glanco at this interesting contribution to the study of the Gaelic revival. It is a significant indication of awakening interest amongst intelligent foreigners in the problems that Ircland presents M Paul Dubois writes with evident sympathy, with carnesiness, and with a wealth of intimate knowledge that in the case of a stranger is certainly surprising. It is not to be wondered that occasionally he should be led astray But it is a trifle amusing to find it seriously set forth that the Gaelie revival movement is a successor and alternative to the revolutionary methods of the United Irishmen, O'Connell's strugglo for Repeal, and Parnell's agitation for Home Rule and the emancipation of the Irish tenantry. The Gaelic revival and the Nationalist movement are naturally and inevitably allied and complimentary to each other. Any attempt to create rivalry between them could not benefit elther That is a fact which M Dubols will more clearly recognize the longer and the better he knows Ireland In the meantime, Irishmen owe him a debt of gratitude for the kindly spirit he has displayed, and for the generous commendation he has given to the work of making our people "kindly Irish of the Irish, neither Saxon nor Italian."

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, coughs and colds, all quickly cured by Pyny-Balsara. It has no equal Acts promptly, soothes, heats and cures. Manufactured by the proprietors of Educational

St. Michael's College

(.TIMESTING GIROSOF LITTE KOTALUSTE KI) Under the special patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Toron. to, and Directed by the Basilian Fathars,

Full Chasical Scientific and

Commercial Courses Special courses for students preparing

Special courses for students preparing for University Matriculation and Non-Professional Certificates.

Terms when paid is advance:

Board and Tuition ...per year \$156

oretto Abbey...

WELLINCTON PLACE, TORONTO, ONT.

This fine Institution recently enlarged to over twice its former size, is situated conveniently near the business part of the city, and yet sufficiently re-mote to secure the quiet and seclusion so congenial to study. to study.

The course of instruction comprises every branch suitable to the education of young ladies,
Circular with full information as to uniform, terms, &q, may be had by addressing

LADY SUPERIOR.

ESTABLISHED 1878. School of

Practical Science

Loronto.

This School is equipped and supported entirely y the Province of Unterlo, and gives instruction in he following departments:

1-Civil Engineering, 2-Mining Engineering, 3-Mechanical and Electrical Engineer-ing, 4-Architecture, 5-Analyti-cal and Applied Chemistry,

Special attention is directed to the facilities pos-sessed by the School for giving instructions in Mining Engineering. Practical instruction is given in Drawing and Eurreying, and in the following Laboratories:

i—Chemical, f.—Amaping, g.—Militag, 4—Steam 5—Hetrological, 6—Electrical, 2—Testing, The technot has good collections of Minerals, Rocks and Fossis, Special Students will be received, as well as those taking regular courses. For full information see Calendar, i., B. STEWART, Serv.

Academy St. Alban Street.

The Owners of Instruction on this Academy Majoress Street Franch Stateshies the Education of Found Lecture In the Academic Department special attention in the Academic Department special attention in pale to Housest Liberases, Fur are, Flatt and Fally Replieves.

Fupile on completing the Humania countries and peasating a successful Electure, conducted by pricesses, are awarded Teachery Cortificate and Diplement In this Department pupils are prepared for the Degree of Sachelor of Resto of Thronto University.

The Studio is amiliated with the Government Articles of Sachelor of Resto of Thronto University. In the Octamical Perfection of Secondary in Principles of the University, also for Section and Junior Leaving, Primary and Commercial Cuttificates.

Lightman awarded for proficiency in Francaraphy and Typewriting. For Prospectus, address.

HOTHER SUPERIOR.

St. Jerome's College, BERLIN, ONTARIO,

CANADA. Thorough instruction in the Classical, Philosophical and Loumercial Courses. Special attention gives to the German and Polick Languages, \$142 per annum pays all secondary expenses except backs.

Write to

Write to REVERSED JOHN PERSONNELCE, C.R.B.D. Presiden

Loretto Academy The usual High School studies are con-tinued at BOND STREET, in addition to a Special course for Office Work, in-

cluding Bookkeeping, Business Correspondence, Shorthand and Typewriting. There is also an Academy for Boys under twelve years of age. INCORPORATED TORONTO SIRJ. A. BOTO.



Pupils may enter at any time.

9999999999999 OUR MAIL COURSE IN Wireless and Sound

School of Literature and Expression

A strong, efficient Faculty.

Calendars and Syllabus Free

Telegraphy now has many students, Nothing like it ever given. The cost is nominal. The results are good Write for particulars. Address

Telegraph Department, CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE Toronto W. II. SHAW, Principal

10000000000

An English Classical College. Conductod by the Josuit Pathers.

There is a Preputatory Deputment for Junior bay and a Special English Course for such as may not wish to follow the ordinary cursiculum. Prospectu may be obtained on application to



Instruments of Every Descrip Von. Manufacturers of the IMPRRIA factorers of the IMPERSON-Band Instruments. Huntra but, as well as Mosle Cata-logues on application, it writing for Colalegue men-tion for the collegue of the Management of the collegue of the collegue of the Management of the collegue of the collegue of the Management of the collegue of the collegue of the collegue of the Management of the collegue of the collegue of the collegue of the Management of the collegue of the collegue of the collegue of the Management of the collegue of the coll WHALEY ROYCE OO, Limited IN WINNIPED,