

US IRISH SCULPTOR

Hogan And His Work

MONUMENT TO DANIEL O'CONNELL

Monument to Daniel O'Connell was the work of the famous Irish sculptor, John Hogan. It was erected in 1856, the then Mayor of the City being John P. O'Connell, M.D. This fine statue, which is such a adornment of the Crescent, outside the Jesuit College, cost £1,300 altogether, of which £1,000 was for the statue of "The Liberator." The subjoined article on Hogan makes no mention of this monument, but gives interesting details of the life of the sculptor, some of his masterpieces. The following is from the pen of Miss M. Prunty.

Cork is very proud of the fact that it cradled the famous Irish sculptor, John Hogan. Hogan was born in Waterford in 1812, his parents migrating to Cork after his birth. He was in the building trade while in contact at Dunmanway with his future wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Richard Innes, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. They were married in 1835, and their happy marriage was blessed with a fine family. Hogan was apprenticed in the building trade, but he found this very uninteresting. He was then employed by Thomas Deane, a famous architect. He was only 17 when he began his employment, and he applied himself to his work with the same energy and industry that he did and began to make a name for himself. One of his first works was the head of an eagle for the "Copy of Michael of Moses" and a copy of Leonardo da Vinci's "The Virgin and Child," now over the door of the North Chapel in

Waterford. When I am gone, Hogan is the best sculptor I have ever known. There is a rather an interesting story concerning Hogan which many may not know. This is in connection with Amelia Curran, daughter of John Philip Curran, Master of the Rolls. Amelia died in Rome, and over her tomb in the Church of St. Peter, there is a beautiful monument, so well made, designed and executed by Hogan. It is the best work of the kind that I have ever seen. Hogan's work is full of life and spirit, and his monuments are full of beauty and grandeur. Hogan's work is full of life and spirit, and his monuments are full of beauty and grandeur.

IN THE CAPITAL.
And now to the capital, where Hogan was employed by the architect, Thomas Deane. Hogan was employed by the architect, Thomas Deane. Hogan was employed by the architect, Thomas Deane. Hogan was employed by the architect, Thomas Deane.

IN ROME.
About the year 1823 Hogan, a famous engraver, happened to meet the sculptor, John Hogan, in Rome. Hogan was in Rome at the time of the execution of the monument to Daniel O'Connell. Hogan was in Rome at the time of the execution of the monument to Daniel O'Connell. Hogan was in Rome at the time of the execution of the monument to Daniel O'Connell.

OBITUARY

Mr. John T. Enright, Ardagh

It is with feelings of regret and sorrow that we record the sudden passing to his eternal reward of Mr. John T. Enright, Main St., Ardagh, on the 17th February. Deceased was a well-known figure of the farming and business community, having carried on for over 50 years a successful business as general and provision merchant at Ardagh. He was also an enlightened and progressive farmer. He was a gentleman of high culture, possessing a keen intellect to his final moment in the flesh, and his passing removes a real patron of the literary and musical arts from amongst us. Mr. Enright had a natural flair for the composition of verse and song which he developed to its fullest with study, judicious reading and an appreciation of the simple things of life. His best-known compositions were—"The Place Where The Old Cow Died," "The Cheese-House Ball" and "The Guard And The Fairy Mule."

These and many others he had attractively made up, framed and presented to an intimate circle of friends. They teem with examples of poetic genius, show a fine philosophy and an appreciation of the ordinary simple things that made up our distinctive Irish culture. The deceased was also the possessor of an excellent voice, and he delighted in singing on many an occasion throughout West Limerick.

He was a true Nationalist, possessed a keen sense of political values and a deep interest in the movement over a half century. His passing leaves wide gaps in the ranks of the local community, and the local authorities will be sorely missed.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of the deceased, Main St., Ardagh, to the Catholic Church, Ardagh. The Rev. Fr. J. J. O'Connell will officiate. Interment will be in the Catholic cemetery, Ardagh.

GARDENING NOTES

Seasonal Guidance

(By J. J. O'CARROLL, R.Sc.)

ROSES.

OF the several different types of roses, none are so popular as the bedding hybrid Teas. These are commonly known as "bush" roses, and are favourites for many reasons. First and foremost they have a long season of flowering, from June to September. They are neat in their habit of growth, are easy to manage and the varieties include a wide range of colours and beautiful scented blooms.

Roses do well in heavy soil so long as it is not over wet. They appreciate heavy dressings of farmyard manure, especially when growing in the lighter types of soil. They are deep rooters and it pays to cultivate the soil for them deeply for they cannot tolerate drought in summer.

PLANTING.

Now is a good time to work in some rotted farmyard manure through the bushes in established beds but for new beds, the soil should be dug two spades deep and a layer of manure incorporated into the bottom and top spits as the work proceeds.

Some bonemeal should be worked into the top spit in all rose beds annually and at the rate of 4 ounces per square yard and a light dusting of lime is necessary if the soil is inclined to acidity.

Roses can be planted up to April. They are best planted in beds by themselves and if we can afford it they are best when mixed in one colour.

Plant them at 18" apart each way and no deeper than the old soil, back to the stem, near the soil surface. The soil should be worked down to the level of the soil surface. The soil should be worked down to the level of the soil surface.

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leaf stalk scars, and they denote that just above it. If cannot be seen one marks or scars from treat them as buds. After a newly planted rose has been pruned bare and really uninitiated as if slaughtered.

Established beds should be annually pruned, too, but not quite as in the first year. For the production of roses the pruning is done back to two or three inches from the ground, but where produce a display garden the annual pruning is less severe.

In any case all the dead wood should be cut back lightly or cut back to the type of rose. The dwarf polyanthus are treated more liberally, as they are hardier and more resistant to frost.

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