

An Gaidheal.



W. CLARKE & CO.

u. 417

An Gaidheal:

(Formerly AN DEO GRÉINE)

The Monthly Magazine of An Comunn Gaidhealach

Volume XXVI.

Oct., 1930, to Sept., 1931, inclusive.



AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH,

212 WEST GEORGE STREET, GLASGOW.

+ CONTENTS. +

GAELIC DEPARTMENT.

	PAGE		PAGE
AM FEAR DEASACHAIDH—		A'Ghaidhealtachd o shean,	147, 170, 186
Aireamh an t-sluaigh, - - -	81	Bàs Ri-piobaire Oig, - - -	45
An t-Olla Niall Mac-an-Rothaich, -	65	Clann an Fhraoich, 35, 57, 60, 88, 118, 164	
Ard-Theagasg Gaidhlig, - - -	129	Cliu ar Sinnsir, - - -	109
Ceol nam Beann, - - -	17	Comhradh, - - -	11, 84, 100
Eilean Mhanainn, - - -	161	Leis an Fhear-dheasachaidh, - - -	75, 189
Furan Bliadhna Uire, - - -	49	Mairi Nighean Alasdair Ruaidh, -	132
I Chaluim Chille, - - -	145	Mgr Tormod MacLeod, - - -	115
Labhairt is Leughadh, - - -	33	Na Ceithir Dòrna Fuara, - - -	71
Meorachadh, - - -	177	Padruig Gobha, - - -	72
Mod Dhunomhainn, - - -	1	Rian-solaraidh na Gaidhealtachd, 39, 53	
Na Rathaidhean Mora, - - -	97	Tighearna Cholla is Buidisichean Bharra,	20
Oran Luaidh, - - -	113	Turus Sheumais Taobh Loch Odha, -	122
A'Choille, - - -	150		

Bardachd.

	PAGE		PAGE
Abhainn Afton, - - -	136	Cor is Leas na Duthcha, - - -	26
A'Ghrìan, - - -	76	Sealladh o mhullach Sròn a'Chlachain, 153	
Caoine, - - -	182	Oran Tionail, - - -	162

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

	PAGE		PAGE
AN COMUNN—		Fort William Junior Mod, - - -	141
Annual Business Meeting, - - -	22	Free Gaelic Advertisement, - - -	155
Executive Council, - 25, 58, 86, 105		Gaelic Broadcasts, - - -	72, 107
New Members, - 30, 78, 126, 171		Gaelic Leaving Certificate, - - -	117, 138
Bàrdachd Ghaidhlig, - - -	155	Gaelic Scriptures, Increased Sale of	156
Branch Reports, - - -	62, 77, 93, 126	Gaelic Sermons, - - -	156
Celtic Congress, The - - -	140, 156, 162	Gaelic Society of London, - - -	130
Celtic Art Competitions, - - -	120	Gaelic Society of Perth, - - -	121
Census and Gaelic, - - -	169	Harriet Stewart, Miss, - - -	146
Charles Campbell, Esq., - - -	70	Highlands, The - - -	50, 189
Civil Service, The - - -	29	Highlands, Problems of to-day, - - -	41
Clarsach, The - - -	136	Highland Pulpit and Preservation of	
Comunn Badges, - 77, 89, 108, 152, 188		Gaelic, - - -	12
Druidic Philosophy etc., - - -	169	Highlander Abroad, The, 130, 151, 166, 187	
Education in the Highlands, - - -	114	Highlanders' Institute, - - -	140



	PAGE
Honour to a Highland Artist, - -	147
Junior Literary Competitions, 104, 124, 138, 154	
Letters to the Editor, 14, 28, 76, 90, 119, 140, 155, 171, 188	
Memorial Cairn (Neil Munro), 93, 107, 136	
Music Certificate, - - - -	2, 108
NATIONAL MOD.	
Dingwall National Mod, 125, 147, 169, 172	
Donations, - 30, 94, 104, 142, 186	
Mod of 1930, - - - -	2
New Competition, - - - -	120
President's Address, - - - -	3
Prize-List, - - - -	7
Notes and Comments, - - - -	14
OBITUARY :—	
Mrs. Kennedy Fraser, - - - -	34
Lachlan Macbean, - - - -	93
Calum MacFarlane, - - - -	93, 99
Rev. G. W. MacKay, D.D., - - - -	98, 120
Miss Isabella MacLeod, - - - -	93
Norman MacLeod, - - - -	107
Neil Munro, - - - -	66
P. E. N. Club, - - - -	70

	PAGE
Propaganda, - 46, 56, 70, 107, 121, 137	
PROVINCIAL MODS—	
Badenoch, - - - -	123
Glenmore, - - - -	156
Islay, - - - -	157
Kintyre, - - - -	140
Lochaber, - - - -	172
Lorn, - - - -	173
Mid-Argyll, - - - -	174
North Uist, - - - -	159
Skye, - - - -	190
Sutherland, - - - -	14
Rallying Song, A new - - - -	162
Reviews, - - - -	35, 158, 184
Road to the Isles, - - - -	46
Rug-making, - - - -	116
Saddell Abbey, 18, 35, 50, 73, 82, 103, 116, 134, 149, 178	
Secretary's Notes, 27, 89, 120, 137, 185	
Secretary's Tours, - - - -	89
Summer School of Gaelic, 69, 91, 107, 118, 180	
Subsidy for the Mod, - - - -	75
Teachers of Singing, 10, 38, 56, 88	



VOLUMES

II., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX.,

X. to XXVI.

MAY BE HAD

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF AN COMUNN,

212 WEST GEORGE STREET,

GLASGOW.



Vols. up to 11, - 3/-.

„ 12 to 26, - 4/-.

Postage Extra.





EDITOR.—Rev. NEIL ROSS, D. Litt., The Manse, Laggan, Kingussie, to whom all literary communications should be addressed; business and other communications to 212 West George Street, Glasgow.

TELEGRAMS—Runaire, Glasgow.

TELEPHONE—Douglas 1433.

Leabhar XXVI.]

An Dàmhar, 1930.

[Earrann 1

MOD DHUNOMHAIN.

Tha luchd stiùiridh a' Chomuinn làn riarachite le Mòd Dhunomhain. Thug luchd riaghlaidh a' bhaile fàilte chridheil do'n Mhòd. Agus faodar an ni ceudna a chur sìos mun luchd àitichidh. Bha na bàtaichean goireasach; agus tha taing dligheach do chuideachda nan rathad iarunn, airson cothrom a thoirt gu reusanta, a chum gu faigheadh muinntir an turas a ghabhail gu comhfhurtail gu baile Dhunomhain. Ged tha am baile so air fearann na Gaidhealtachd, tha e mar dhorus a dh'ionnsuidh na Gaidhealtachd. Tha mòran de shluagh a' bhaile a their gu robh Gaidhlig aig an athair no aig an seanair. Mar sin tha an fhuil Gaidhealach, agus freagraidh iad gu deas ri eud is dealas a' Mhòid. Tha tallachan is tighean am pailteas anns a' bhaile. Agus bha e comasach do luchd taghail na féille aoidheachd fhaotainn. Air gach dòigh, a thaobh foghainteachd nam farpuiseach, agus buannachd airgid gu bhi paidheadh na cosguis, tha Mòd Dhunomhain 'n a chùis taitneis.

* * * * *

Bha àireamh nan comhfharpuiseach ni b'àirde am bliadhna na bha i riamh roimhe. Is còir beachdachadh gu dlùth air a' cheann sin. A chionn gu bheil an t-àite iomallach, shaoileadh neach gum biodh an àireamh ni bu ghainne an àite bhi ni bu lionmhoire. Tha sin a' nochdadh gu soilleir ciamar tha an t-aobhar a' fàs o bhliadhna gu bliadhna; agus tha sinn an dòchas gur ann a' dol gu taobh an fheabhais a bhios e an còmhnuidh. Chan eil teagamh idir againn nach eil an t-aghart so ag èiridh o na mòid dhùthchail. Tha iad sin mar bhiathadh do'n Mhòd mhór. Air an aobhar sin is glic gum biodh na meanglain a' sgaoladh a mach, agus na mòid dhùthchail a' dol an lìonmhorachd. Tha iomadh cearn

anns a' Ghaidhealtachd fathast anns nach eil meanglan. Is còir an cothrom a ghabhail gun dàil air obair a' Chomuinn a chur air chois anns na cearnaibh sin, le meanglain ùra fhosgladh. Fadaidh sin an teine.

* * * * *

Bha earraan na h-òigridh air leth taitneach. Ged tha seinn gu maith, is fhearr na sin leughadh, aithris agus sgrìobhadh. Is iad sin na h-oidheirpean anns am bi crìoch àraidh a' Chomuinn air a choimhlionadh. Is iad sin a tha nochdadh gu bheil an ginealach ùr a' faotainn greim air a' chàinain. An uair a chl sinn a leithid sin èiridh ar misneach gu mair a' chaint nas fhaide na tha mòran a' cur air a' mhanadh. Tha cuid de'n òigridh a tha an diugh a tighinn gu mòd, fada gu mòr nas comasaiche air Gaidhlig a leughadh is a labhairt na bha an òigridh aig tús a' Mhòid o chionn deich bliadhna fichead. Chan eil sin 'n a chomharradh bàis air a' chàinain. Ged dh'fhaodas cuid de nithean a bhi fada air an ais, gidheadh tha aobhar gairdeachais gu bheil brìtheamhan a' moladh nan sgoilearan òga. Chan fhaodar àicheadh nach eil aghart aithnichte ri fhaicinn an diugh anns a' chuspair so.

* * * * *

A thaobh nan inbheach tha an ni ceudna fìor. Tha dùrachd agus dealas 'g an nochdadh an comhfharpuisean an litreachais. Is deagh eisimpleir gu bheil urram an latha aig muinntir a thòisich air Gaidhlig ionnsachadh o chionn beagan bhliadhnaichean. Foillsichidh so gu bheil e soirbh ar càinain a thogail ma tha neach dìon anns a' chùis. Tha e 'n a bhrosnachadh agus 'n a dhùnadh do 'n fheadhainn aig a bheil Gaidhlig mar chaint mhàtharail. Nam biodh na duaisean na bu luachmhoire bhiodh tuilleadh chomhfharpuiseach a' tighinn air an aghaidh. Is bochd an ni ri aideachadh gu feumadh Gaidheal duais airson sgrìobhadh gu grinn

anns a' chàinain a dh'ionnsuich e òg. Chan eil e idir comasach gun tog ar càinain a ceann ann meas chainntean foghlumte, mur dean sinn saothair a chleachdadh air sgriobhadh innte, cho maith ri labhairt innte.

* * * * *

Thachair am bliadhna mar tha coitichionn gach bliadhna, gur i an t-seinn a tha a' faotainn aire shonruichte. An uair a tha tional de shluagh a' suidhe latha an déidh latha aig Mòd, feumaidh iad nì eigin a chumas iad gun fàs sgìth. Tha seinn bhinn mar mheadhon gus muinntir a chruinneachadh agus a chumail ag éisdeachd fad an latha. Tha so feumail a chum eòlas air an t-seann cheòl a mheadhachadh. Tha an ceòl 'n a chrich shonruichte anns an amharc aig a' Chomunn. Agus mar is mo a dh'fhàsas an ceòl am meas feadh na rìoghachd is ann as buailtiche do'n chainnt gu faigh i aire o choigrich. Aig an am so faodaidh gu bheil tuilleadh 's a' chòir de na duaisean air am buinnig le feadhainn aig nach eil Gaidhlig idir. Tha a leithid sin air leth iongantach. Tha e mar cheist air coigrich aig a bheil tuigse, ciarair a bheir An Comunn Gaidhealach duais airson seinn na Gaidhlig do neach a tha gun smid 'n a cheann ach Beurla. Sin aon de na nìthibh a dh'fheumar a chur ceart. Cha bhi an gnothuch còthromach rianail gus an tairgear na duaisean dhaibhsan a mhàin, a tha comasach air Gaidhlig a labhairt.

MUSIC CERTIFICATE.

Some time ago a special committee was appointed by the Executive Council to consider the qualifications that should be held by the singing teachers of An Comunn. The recommendation was that the holding of the School Teacher's Music Certificate should be a goal for the teachers to aim at. The teachers were advised to attend a special class at the Summer School of Gaelic to prepare the work, and the duty of coaching them fell to Mr. Neil Orr of Edinburgh.

The examination is a very searching and comprehensive one, and a three weeks' course seemed utterly inadequate. By dint of persistent study the course was covered, and at the end of the term an examination was held. The practical tests were given by Mr Lewis I. Owen, L.R.A.M., F.T.S.C., and the written exercises were sent to London for correction. The certificate has been gained by four teacher candidates:—Mrs. Gall, Inverness; Miss Margaret MacDonald, Inverness; Miss Jean MacNab, M.A., Kilmuir, Skye; and Miss Chrystie McIntyre, M.A., Tayinloan, Kintyre.

Congratulations are extended to the teachers and to Mr Orr.

THE MOD OF 1930.

The annual Mod of An Comunn opened at Dunoon on Tuesday, the 23rd of September. Dunoon proved a popular centre in spite of the difficulties of travel for visitors and competitors from a distance. The kind reception given to the Mod by both the Magistrates and the inhabitants of Dunoon made an impression which will not readily be forgotten. One felt that the atmosphere was a truly Highland one, which indeed it was, on Highland soil and in a community which is largely descended from Highland forbears. The weather conditions during the early days of the week were not too satisfactory, but on Friday the sun shone, bringing out the beauty of the Cowal hills for background, and setting off to advantage the bending bay of Dunoon, and the spacious esplanade, one of the finest in the kingdom.

There are several important senses, in which the Mod at Dunoon must be regarded as fulfilling the most sanguine expectations. The record number of competitors may be taken as a proof that distance was no hindrance. The fine hall accommodation of the town, and the full attendances, made the financial side secure, and this feature is important. The great number of boarding houses and hotels available provided an opportunity for visitors to remain in the town during the period of the Mod. The boat service was fully adequate; and the public companies and officials gave every help in their power. The press and its representatives gave their attention and cordial support. An Comunn feels gratitude for an excellent press, and the growing interest of both editors and reporters in the movement.

Following the custom of the annual Mod the whole of Tuesday was devoted to the children. The main event of the day's proceedings, and probably the most interesting to the spectators, was the action song class. Although only three teams competed for the "Shiant Shield," presented by Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the children attained such a high standard of excellence that the competition was one of quality rather than quantity. With natural unaffectedness the children played their parts, and this was favourably commented upon by Mr. H. Plunkett Greene in his adjudication. This, indeed, was one of the features of the opening day, and led all the adjudicators to remark on the simple naturalness of the children.

In his remarks, Mr. Greene said that seldom had he seen teams enjoying themselves so much in this type of song. Action

songs were essentially for children, and in teaching them the maxim should be, "The younger the better." If a child sang in the proper spirit, one was not too critical of their technique so long as they expressed their enjoyment in the work.

The Luing Choir was also successful in the choral singing competition for the *Oban Times* Challenge Trophy, and capped a splendid day by taking second place in the class for unison singing.

Vocal music and oral delivery classes comprised the programme on Tuesday, and in all sections the competition was of the keenest, few marks separating the children in the prize-list.

This year's Mod was one of the most successful of the series. The number of entries is approximately 1400, which compares with 1300 at Perth last year, and with 40 at the first Mod in Oban. A consistent increase has been shown in the junior classes, and this is a source of great gratification in the effort to encourage and promote the teaching and use of the Gaelic language.

In the evening a junior Gaelic concert was given in the Burgh Hall, at which Captain George I. Campbell, Yr. of Succoth, presided. During an interval in the programme the prizes won during the day were presented by Lady George Campbell.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

A luchd mo dhùthcha, agus a Chàirdean na Gaidhealtachd.

After the lapse of four years, the National Mod—Mod A' Chomuinn Ghaidhealaich—finds itself again within the bounds of the County of its origin. And taking regard of Argyllshire in relation to the Gaelic language it is discovered that its particular kinship with the modern Gaelic movement is a peculiarly appropriate sequence to the historic distinction that Oirir Ghaidheal—the coast lands of the Gael and the ancient designation of Argyll—was the division of what is modern Scotland where the Dalriadic Gael, sailing eastward from Ireland, found his initial Scottish foothold. Carrying the name of Scot to this new home the virile Colony, conquering and multiplying, was destined to evolve into that Scottish Nation, composite eventually of Scot, Pict, Scandinavian, and Saxon, whose place in subsequent history is one of definite honour and high respect. And the observation is apposite that the trust which has been

undertaken by An Comunn Gaidhealach, the perpetuation of the language of the Scotie Gael, is one which is charged with the purest and the finest patriotism: it was the language not alone of those brave men by whose swords the great Colony was established, it was the language besides of that glorious succession of Gaelic Missionaries, of whom St. Columba was the most distinguished, who, supplementing and developing the earlier mission of St. Ninian, achieved the complete conversion of Scotland from Paganism to Christianity.

It should never be forgotten that for many centuries after the period of St. Columba, Gaelic was the language not merely of the modern Gaidhealtachd but of the whole of Scotland, Low Country and High Country alike. And the historic retrospect gives peculiar significance to the friendly attitude of many Lowland Scots in these latter days towards the movement for the rehabilitation of Gaelic and the culture associated with the ancient tongue. Numbers of our Lowland countrymen and countrywomen have made themselves adepts in Gaelic, and there are no stronger enthusiasts for its diffusion among our native born Highlanders. Others whom circumstance has denied the opportunity of acquiring the language have by voice and pen lent our movement their valued and valuable support. And just the other day one of the leading Lowland gentlemen of the time has written of our National Mod in terms which carry high commendation. My allusion is to Colonel John Buchan, whose recent contribution to the press recommending a Scots duplication of our National Mod has evoked considerable interest. Colonel Buchan attended the recent Eisteddfodd, and it is his admiration of its patriotic work that has prompted him to advocate a development which would combine in one movement the cultivation alike of Scots—using the term in its modern significance—and of Gaelic culture. Well, there is at the first glance something which appeals for a favourable response in the proposition of Colonel Buchan. There is the ethnological condition that most Lowlanders belong to the same original stock as do the Highlanders, and then there is the philological fact that imbedded in the Scots tongue there is a multitude of Gaelic words and idioms which have survived from the period when Scotland spoke but one language. And here I might interpolate reference to a recently published Gaelic Scots Vocabulary by a Lowland gentleman, Mr. R. L. Cassie, which illustrates very clearly the interaction of Celtic and Germanic speech upon the same folk.

So far, then, there appear to be recommendations for Colonel Buchan's proposal for a joint Mod. But so far as An Comunn is concerned, its operations are strictly limited by the terms of the Trusts under which its capital funds are held, and these Trusts contemplate the encouragement only of Gaelic and its kindred music, and the promotion of the native industries of the Highlands. But, legal fetters apart, there remains the strong probability that differences of particular objective, or it might be differences of temperament, might so hamper the projected combination that at the end of the day but one of its separate purposes would survive.

Apprehensive, thus, as I believe An Comunn Gaidhealach to be, that a union of forces with the protagonists of the Scots vernacular would not produce a fruitful result, I feel confident that I can promise Colonel Buchan the support of the individual members of An Comunn to a movement parallel to their own for the encouragement of that Scots language whose literature makes as strong appeal to the Highlander as it does to his Brother Scot. Gaelic speaking Highlanders will never forget that it was a Lowland Scot who lent the most potent force to the Gaelic Revival of the early seventies, and there is frequently expressed regret that the name of Stuart Blackie was not enshrined in the designation of the Celtic Chair in Edinburgh University, of which he was indubitably the founder. Similarly, it ought to be gratefully recorded that when the movement originated for the formation of An Comunn Gaidhealach and the establishment of the Mod, the strongest advocate of the nascent organisation was another Edinburgh Professor, Dr. Masson, like Blackie himself a Lowlander, and well worthy of his place in Sir James Barrie's "An Edinburgh Eleven."

And here the observation may fittingly be made that the good town of Dunoon, which now gives our Feis such abundant hospitality, gives annual occasion for demonstration by the mass of the people of the neighbouring Lowlands of their whole-hearted devotion to that department of our Gaelic recreational and cultural life which may be denominated the picturesque. I would make particular acknowledgment of the encouragement the great Dunoon gatherings give to the wearing of the Highland Dress and to the cultivation of the music of our honoured national instrument. With respect to the Highland Dress it is now worn to a greater extent than at any period since the inhibitions which followed the

Forty-Five restricted its use to the military. Especially does the young manhood of Scotland, North and South, seek occasion to affect the ancient costume. Scotland was thrilled when at the great International Jamboree of 1929 the equipment of the kilted Scots was acclaimed by the youth of all the nations as the most attractive and the most serviceable of all the uniforms at that momentous assembly. Then our instrumental music: why it has captured the ear of the million; wherever armed men are mustered in the name of the British Crown there the heart-swelling sounds are heard which revive in the Gael "the stirring memories of a thousand years"; and be the man behind the pipers English, Irish, Welsh, or Colonial, he responds with alacrity equal to that of the most fervent Scot to what impartial judges consider the finest marching music in the world. Nor does the great Highland Bagpipers limit their appeal to men of European blood, for they are the cherished instrument of many of the regiments of the native Indian army; and may it be ventured that the pipes—and their music—are not without their influence in the maintenance of that magnificent loyalty so notable in our Indian troops. The Ghurka, the Sikh, and the Jat are as familiar with the "Barren Rocks of Aden" and the "Road to the Isles" as are the brave men of our own tartaned corps.

And but to mention one other division—outside the domain of language—of our precious Gaelic inheritance, to wit, that ancient Celtic art in which connoisseurs discern affinities with the finest culture of Greece and Rome. In manifold ways are the forms and methods of Scoto-Celtic Art being reproduced in these latter days, and this characteristic of the lives of our far away ancestors acquires new and sacred association with many a Scottish home, so frequently are the memorials of our glorious dead fashioned after these striking survivals of the artistry of the Gael which confer distinction of the highest kind upon districts like Iona, Lorn, Islay, and Kintyre.

Gratifying, however, as the favourable indications just observed upon are of the revived appreciation of our Gaelic heritage, it should be iterated and reiterated that the most certain criterion of Renaissance is the measure in which the restoration of our venerable mother tongue becomes an ideal to be striven after by all true-hearted Gaels. It is good that all national gifts and attributes of a kind that is praiseworthy and of good report should be faithfully conserved; but it is the language of a people

alone which embodies and transmits that racial individuality which it ought to be the aspiration of every self-respecting people sedulously to maintain. One may enthuse in respect of our national dress and its chivalrous associations, and another may discern in the music of our great national instrument the longings, the triumphs, the griefs, the vicissitudes of ages past, and hopes, it may be, for the years that are to come. But for the true and adequate realisation of our unrivalled folk wisdom, and of our unsurpassable folk song and for the true interpretation of our history and the comprehension even of the ideology of the Gael there is only one medium, that venerable Gaelic tongue whose capacity for expression has grown with the centuries of its chequered life. It is the language of a race which contains and reveals its soul and all other racial manifestations are without disparagement external where they are not merely spectacular.

It is then the peculiar mission of An Comunn Gaidhealach to safeguard, above all, the Language of our People. Already An Comunn has accomplished much towards this noble end, and when to-day I plead for further exertion in the pursuit of our great ideal I am conscious that, largely through the operations of our active Association, the time has gone by when a plea need be stated for the maintenance of Gaelic for its educational and cultural importance. There was never any question as to the sentimental value of the language, and there was not infrequent, if occasionally reluctant, admission that those thousands overseas, whether they continued or ceased to speak Gaelic, who were piously devoted to the speech of their Highland forbears, were a source of particular strength to our far flung Empire. Need I remind an audience so predominantly Gaelic that in the American Revolutionary War the Highland Colonials were loyal partisans of the Home Country just as in the War of 1812-14, and again in the internecine troubles of 1837 it was the Scottish Gaels of Canada whose regimental formations proved themselves the strongest division of the British line.

During the past thirty years we have surmounted many obstacles, and our duty now is twofold, to consolidate the position already gained and to "birse yont" to fresh achievement. I have on other and recent occasions given indications of developments of our purposes which at this stage of our life as a Comunn might well be undertaken. I make reference now to a division of the operations of An Comunn, where it appears to me our function is to consolidate the

position already secured. My allusion is to the teaching of Gaelic in the schools of the Highlands and the urgency there exists that the methods of instruction should adjust themselves to those scientific principles which educationalists have discovered should regulate the teaching of languages. In these latter days the science of education is closely wedded to the sister science of psychology, and the conjunction is indubitably one which is fruitful of more effective method for training and developing the mind of the child. The application of sound psychological principles to the problem of bi-lingual education should be welcomed by all who are interested in the restoration of Gaelic. And it is gratifying to remark that both at the Pan Celtic Congress in London, and at the Educational Conference at Inverness Summer School of Gaelic, there was free and full discussion of the scientific conditions which ought to be observed in those schools where a division of the children may be monoglot and the other division bi-lingual. At the Pan Celtic Congress the corresponding situation in Wales was dealt with in convincing fashion by Sir Percy Watkins, to whose courtesy I am indebted for a copy of his thesis. Himself a native Welsh speaker, Sir Percy is the head of the Welsh Department of the Board of Education, and when his paper appears, as it will in An Gaidheal, it will be recognised how close the parallel is between the vicissitudes of Welsh and Gaelic in their educational history. It is a noteworthy circumstance that the resurgence of the Cymric end of the Gadhelic divisions of our common country should possess so many elements of striking similarity. On the general effect of Sir Percy's views on our particular problem I have but time now to observe upon the gratifying measure of accord between Sir Percy's postulates respecting the most effective method of teaching Welsh children, and the views in relation to the education of Highland children of a prominent Highland educational authority who has been good enough to send me a valuable communication on the subject. I think it would be a pity to omit Sir Percy's general conclusions, related as these obviously are to our own particular problem. These are: "(1) That the maintenance of both English and Welsh is not only desirable but necessary, and (2) that it is alike our wisdom and our duty to see that our educational system plays its due part in assisting the inhabitants of Wales irrespectively of their nationality to become really proficient in these two languages."

To turn to our situation at home it is

gratifying to make note of the action of the Inverness Conference in appointing an Advisory Committee which embraces many of our leading educational experts whose function it will be to watch the development of bi-lingual education in the Gaelic area, and when occasion offers to make representations to the Department and the Education Committees on all problems which may emerge in relation to the teaching of Gaelic in the schools. I feel confident that An Comunn, recognising the high value of the Advisory Committee, will take the necessary procedure formally to incorporate the Committee as an instrument of its activities. And our members will also cordially welcome the resolution of the Conference that the religious instruction in Highland schools where the children are Gaelic speaking should be imparted through the medium of Gaelic.

Here I think it well and proper that acknowledgment should be made of the sympathetic attitude of the Secretary of the Education Department and of the members of the Inspectorate towards the statutory provision for the teaching of Gaelic. The Secretary himself does not happen to speak the language, but he bears an honoured Gaelic name, and I am enabled to say without reservation that he is alert to give generous consideration to every proposal which may be advanced for the improvement of method in Gaelic tuition. I trust that my successor in the chair will be able to give corresponding testimony respecting the Education Committees of the County Councils which have recently entered upon their duties.

We can safely trust the new Advisory Committee vigilantly to take cognisance of all factors calculated to safeguard Gaelic education; but I should like to bespeak their special consideration of the age at which the child whose home language is Gaelic should commence his or her English education and conversely when the monoglot English speaking child should first be instructed so as to acquire Gaelic. Educationalists know that expert opinion is divided respecting the particular point in the life of a monoglot pupil at which a new language should be introduced into the curriculum, and in respect of the teaching of Welsh in particular there are authorities who propound the view that, in the intellectual interest of the child, a new language ought not to be included before a power of using one language effectively has been acquired. Inferentially, too, I gather that eight is the age before which it is the opinion of the

educationists referred to it would be educationally wrong to teach a child a second language. There is the other view, and I believe it is that which recommends itself to our Gaelic authorities, that bi-lingual teaching ought to begin when the child first enters school; and after such examination of the two scholastic views as an amateur educationalist is capable of making, I have come to the opinion that the conclusions of our Gaelic experts is that which best responds to educational experience in the Highlands. The educational friend to whom I have already acknowledged obligation, summarises thus the ascertained result of close observation and long experience. "For the bi-lingual (or Gaelic speaking) child, speech training should go on in both languages. There is no doubt in my mind that fluency in the one helps fluency in the other. Unconsciously there goes on in the mind of the child a comparison and selection of the vocabularies and idioms of both mediums leading to richness and preciseness of language." As I say, it is this view that appeals to myself, but the Advisory Committee will do well to examine the case for each side of the controversy, and their ultimate resolution will contain the elements which make for effective affirmation of present conditions or, it may be, for such innovations as will promote still further the educational interests of the bi-lingual child.

Intimately associated with the most effective methods of educating our Highland children in both languages is the steady fall in recent years in the school population of the Highland counties. The figures for Argyllshire, for example, tell of an aggregate roll diminished by about one-fifth during the period between 1911 and 1928, and it is safe to say that the reduction is mainly in the Gaelic speaking areas. Of the corresponding situation in three parishes of Inverness-shire, An Comunn has had experience in connection with the absence of entrants for the competitions provided for by the Mrs. Quintin McLennan Trust.

In Argyllshire there is an element of hope in the figures for 1929, which show an increase of 196 over the previous year, an increase which it is hoped the operations of public and private enterprise will more than maintain in future years. In respect of Inverness-shire, the industrial developments at Inverlochry have attracted so many Gaelic speaking workers that it is pretty certain a favourable change will soon be effected in the statistics for the county. It is hoped, too, that the same causes which are operating in Argyll will at least avert a

further diminution of the school population in the other Highland counties.

Just as the Highlanders cannot afford to lose their ancient language, the Empire cannot afford to lose the Highlanders.

MOD PRIZE-LISTS.

The adjudicators at Tuesday's sessions were:—Oral Delivery—Mr. Hector MacDougall, Glasgow; the Rev. John MacInness, M.A., Connel; Rev. William MacPhail, Ardrishaig; and Mr. Angus MacMillan, Scotstoun. Vocal Music—Mr. H. Plunkett Greene, London; the Rev. Hector Cameron, Oban; the Rev. T. S. MacPherson, Campbelltown; and Mr. A. M. Henderson, Glasgow. In the written competitions, which had already been decided, the adjudicators were:—Mr. Roderick Barron, H.M.I.S., Dornoch; the Rev. Alister Campbell, Luss; the Rev. John MacInnes, Connel; Mr. Angus MacMillan, Scotstoun; the Rev. J. A. Nicholls, Cambusnethan; Mr. Alexander Nicolson, Glasgow; the Rev. Donald Thomson, Glasgow; and Mr. David Urquhart, North Kessock. Results:—

JUNIOR SECTION.

Oral Delivery—Reading prose or poetry by native speakers—1, Margaret Black, Oban High School; 2 and 3 (equal), Janet Macgilp and Morag Robertson, Greenock; 4, Dolina MacLean, Drimmin; 5, John MacMaster, Drimmin.

Reading Prose or Poetry by Learners—1, Tina Campbell, Minard; 2, Isa A. MacDonald, Tayinloan; 3, Colina MacVicar, St. Catherine's; 4, Kathleen R. MacDonald, Kilmacoll; 5, Catherine Macfarlane, Oban High School.

Reading at First Sight—1, Dolina MacLean; 2, Margaret Black; 3, Mary MacLennan, Drimmin; 4, Christina MacDougall, Oban High School; 5, Archie MacMillan, Drimmin.

Reciting from Memory—1, Peter Mackay, Toberonochy; 2, Isobel Campbell, Minard; 3, Annie MacKenzie, Oban High School.

Narrative based on some local Incident, Tradition, or Legend—1, Dolina MacLean; 2, Margaret Black; 3, John Macmaster, Drimmin.

Excellence in Gaelic Conversation—1, John Macmaster; 2, Margaret Brown, Toberonochy.

Conversation between Judges and Competitors—1, Margaret Black, Oban High School; 2 and 3 (equal), Dolina MacLean and John Macmaster.

Scripture (for boys under 12)—1, Peter Mackay, Toberonochy; 2 and 3 (equal), Iain Campbell, Toberonochy, and Archibald B. MacLean, Greenock.

Scripture (for girls under 12)—1, Isobel Campbell, Minard; 2, Margaret MacDougall, Oban High School; 3, Rachel MacDougall, Oban High School.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Solo Singing (Girls)—1, Rachel Mackellar, Dunoon; 2, Effie Fisher, Carradale; 3, Jemima MacLean, Carradale.

Solo Singing (Girls)—An Communn Silver Medal

—1, Isabel Stewart, Oban; 2, Flora Mackinnon, Toberonochy; 3, Isobel Campbell, Minard.

Solo Singing (Traditional)—1, Willie Stewart, Inveraray; 2, Jessie M'Arthur, Luig; 3, Flora MacKinnon, Luig.

Duet Singing—1, Margaret and Janet Macgilp, Greenock; 2, Margaret M. Macqueen, Easdale, and Duncan John Macqueen, Easdale.

Choral Singing (Mrs Miller's Trophy)—1, Greenock Commercial School Junior Gaelic Choir; 2, Carradale Junior Gaelic Choir.

Action Song ("Shiant Shield," presented by Mr. Compton Mackenzie)—1, Luig Junior Choir.

Duet Singing—1, Sarah Mackinnon, Carradale, and Jemima MacLean, Carradale; 2, Rachel Mackellar and Christina MacKechnie, Dunoon.

Solo Singing (Boys)—An Communn Silver Medal—1, Duncan MacPhee, Dunvegan; 2, Alasdair Macleod, Inverness; 3, Iain L. Gillies, Glasgow.

Solo Singing (Boys and Girls)—1, Colin Macleod, Inverness; 2, Jessie MacArthur, Toberonochy; 3, Duncan John MacQueen.

Solo Singing (Girls 16-18)—1, Annie MacPhail, Luig; 2, Isobel Robertson, Glasgow; 3, Margaret MacLellan, Luig.

Choral Singing (Oban Times Challenge Trophy)—1, Luig Junior Choir; 2, Greenock Gaelic Church Junior Gaelic Choir.

Solo Singing (Boys)—1, John G. Sutherland, Greenock; 2, Archie B. Maclean, Greenock; 3, Gilbert Carmichael, Greenock.

Unison Singing for Junior Choirs (Mrs Campbell Blair Trophy)—1, Carradale Junior Gaelic Choir; 2, Luig Junior Choir.

JUNIOR LITERARY COMPETITIONS.

Group A—Pupils in or below Qualifying Class (Short Gaelic Story)—1, Donald J. MacLeod, Sir E. Scott School, Harris; 2, Christina Mackinnon, Broadford Public School; 3, Malcolm M. Robertson, Broadford Public School; 4, John Anderson, Broadford Public School; 5, Duncan Finlayson, Broadford Public School; 6, Julia Ross, Sir E. Scott School, Harris; 7, Mary MacLeod, Sir E. Scott School, Harris; 8, Donald Morrison, Sir E. Scott School, Harris; 9, Margaret MacLean, Broadford Public School; 10, William Robertson, Tobermory H.G. School.

Group B—Pupils in First and Second Years of Post-Qualifying Courses—1, Flora MacKinnon, Broadford Public School; 2 and 3 (equal), Christina Fletcher, Broadford Public School, and Christina D. MacKinnon, Portree Secondary School; 4 and 5 (equal), Ann M. MacLeod, Portree Secondary School, and Chrissie M. MacDougall, Oban High School; 6 and 7 (equal), Charles MacLean, Broadford Public School; Catherine MacLean, Portree Secondary School; and Rachael MacDonald, Sir E. Scott School, Harris.

Group C (1)—Pupils in Third and Fourth Years Post-Qualifying Courses—1, Calum Iain N. MacLeod, Knockbain Public School; 2, Mary MacDougall, Oban High School; 3, Euphemia Cameron, Royal Academy, Inverness; 4, Katie MacLeod, Royal Academy, Inverness; 5, Rebecca MacLeod, Broadford Public School; 6, Aliena Robertson, Tobermory H.G. School.

Group C (2)—Reproduction in Gaelic of Short Story in English—1, Donald MacDonald, Fort-William H.G. School; 2, Calum Iain N. MacLeod, Knockbain Public School; 3, Cathie MacAnlay, Royal Academy, Inverness; 4, Katie MacLeod, Royal Academy, Inverness; 5, Rebecca MacLeod, Broadford Public School; 6, Donald Bain, Portree Secondary School.

Group D (1)—Fifth and Sixth Year Pupils—Translation of English Prose into Gaelic—1, John Nicolson, Portree Secondary School; 2, Angus MacDougall, Portree Secondary School; 3, Donaldina MacPhee, Oban High School; 4, Julia MacLeod, Portree Secondary School; 5, Catherine M. Robertson, Portree Secondary School; 6, Alexander Ferguson, Portree Secondary School.

Group D (2)—Translation—1, Donald Cameron, Oban High School; 2, Angus Matheson, Royal Academy, Inverness; 3, Donald B. MacLeod, Portree Secondary School; 4, Catherine M. Robertson, Portree Secondary School; 5, Lachlan Matheson, Portree Secondary School; 6 (equal), Morag Martin, Angus MacAskill, and Mary MacAulay, Royal Academy, Inverness.

Group D (3)—Gaelic Essay—1, Angus MacDougall, Portree Secondary School; 2, Margaret S. Beaton, Portree Secondary School; 3, Catherine M. Robertson, Portree Secondary School; 4, Morag Stewart, Portree Secondary School; 5, Donaldina MacPhee, Oban High School; 6, Julia MacLeod, Portree Secondary School.

Group E (1)—University or Training College Students—Translation—1, Catherine A. Chisholm, Lochcarron; 2, Catherine Ferguson, Dunvegan; 3, Katie M. MacQueen, Hosta, N. Uist; 4, Peggy MacKinnon, Heaste, Skye; 5, Christina MacSween, Connel Ferry.

Group E (2)—Gaelic Essay—1, Neilina MacDonald, Breakish, Skye; 2, Donalda Mackay, Geocrab, Harris; 3, Peggy MacKinnon, Heaste, Skye; 4, Marion Campbell, Dunvegan; 5, Johan MacCuish, Leverburgh. (All of Jordanhill Training College, Glasgow; Mr Norman MacLeod, Gaelic master.)

Group F—Continuation of Special Class Students—Reproduction of Gaelic Story—1, Catherine L. Rankin, Oban High School; 2, Morag Cameron, Oban High School; 3, John MacLeod, Sir E. Scott School, Harris; 4, Robert D. MacLeod, Sir E. Scott School, Harris; 5, Nan Black, Oban High School.

Group G—Special Competition, Gaelic, Essay on Life of St. Paul—(Boys) 1, Ronald Robertson, Portree Secondary School; 2, Alexander Ferguson, Portree Secondary School; 3, Calum Iain N. MacLeod, Knockbain Public School. (Girls) 1 and 2, Peggy Lowe, Tobermory H.G. School, and Sarah Kennedy, Tobermory H.G. School (equal); 3, Jessie MacLean, Tobermory H.G. School.

PRIZES FOR TEACHERS.

Group A—Average—1, John MacPherson, M.A., Broadford Public School; 2, Angus MacDonald, Sir E. Scott School, Harris; 3, Miss G. L. MacDonald, M.A., Tobermory H.G. School.

Group B—1, John MacPherson, M.A., Broadford Public School; 2, Angus MacDonald, Sir E. Scott School, Harris; 3, Miss M. D. MacQueen, Oban High School.

Group C—1, John MacPherson, M.A., Broadford Public School; 2, Miss G. L. MacDonald, M.A., Tobermory H.G. School; 3, Donald Graham, M.A., Royal Academy, Inverness.

Group D—1, R. Chisholm, M.A., Portree Secondary School; 2, Donald Graham, M.A., Royal Academy, Inverness; 3, Miss M. D. MacQueen, Oban High School.

Aggregate—Group A—1, Angus MacDonald, Sir E. Scott School, Harris; 2, John MacPherson, M.A., Broadford Public School; 3, Miss G. L. MacDonald, M.A., Tobermory H.G. School.

Group B—1, John MacPherson, M.A., Broadford Public School; 2, R. Chisholm, M.A., Portree Secondary School; 3, Miss G. L. MacDonald, M.A., Tobermory H.G. School.

Group C—1, R. Chisholm, M.A., Portree Secondary School; 2, Donald Graham, M.A., Royal Academy, Inverness; 3, Miss M. D. MacQueen, Oban High School.

Group D—1, R. Chisholm, M.A., Portree Secondary School; 2, Donald Graham, M.A., Royal Academy, Inverness; 3, Miss M. D. MacQueen, Oban High School.

SENIOR LITERARY COMPETITIONS.

Adjudicators:—Nos. 33, 36—Rev. Neil Ross, B.D., Bowmore; James Thomson, M.A., Bayble, and (33) Angus L. MacDonald, H.M.I.S., Kilmacolm. Nos. 34, 37—Donald Graham, M.A., Royal Academy, Inverness; Rev. George MacKenzie, B.D., Greenock. Nos. 35, 39—Rev. G. N. M. Collins, F.S.A. (Scot.), Greenock; John MacPherson, M.A., Broadford.

Winner of Gold Pendant—Roderick Campbell, Minard.

Competition 33 (Poem, any Subject)—1, Roderick Campbell, Minard; 2, Duncan MacNiven, Islay.

Competition 34 (Essay on Development of Economic Resources of the Highlands)—John N. MacLeod, Kirkhill.

Competition 35 (Short Story)—1, Duncan Johnston, Islay; 2, John N. MacLeod, Kirkhill.

Competition 36 (Gaelic Story)—Roderick Campbell, Minard.

Competition 37 (Gaelic Dialogue)—Duncan Johnston, Islay.

Competition 39 (Essay on any Subject)—1 (equal), Roderick Campbell, Minard, and John N. MacLeod, Kirkhill.

Competition 68 (Musical Compilation)—Mrs A. C. Scott, Plockton.

Competition 68a (John Sinclair MacPhail Memorial Prize for Best Setting to Music, in Four Parts, of any Gaelic Folk-Song)—J. Norman MacConochie, M.A., Glasgow.

Best Collection of Unpublished Lullabies with Music. Prize £5, presented by Mr. Robert MacMillan, Glasgow—Roderick Campbell, Minard.

DESIGN.

Design for a Book Cover, suitable for An Comunn Gaidhealach publications—Prizes were awarded to Robert Whiteford, Greenock; and Miss Lamont of Knockdow.

A Card in black line and two colours, to convey Christmas and New Year greetings. Dimensions overall—64 inches by 44 inches—A prize was awarded to Miss Lamont of Knockdow.

HANDICRAFT.

Needlework—Reproduction in colour of Design No. 158, suitable for Tea Cosy, Table Centre, etc.—Miss Winnie Murchie, Ayr.

The official opening took place at noon on Wednesday in the Burgh Hall. A representative platform party accompanied the President, who delivered with his customary power and acceptance the presidential address, which we reproduce. The proceedings opened with a Gaelic prayer by the Rev. T. S. MacPherson of Campbeltown. Provost Turner of Dunoon extended with

INLAID LINOLEUM

*The Largest Choice in Scotland
and at Wonderfully Keen Prices*

A FLOOR COVERING THAT WILL WEAR RIGHT
THROUGH TO THE BACK AND WILL LAST FOR
ALMOST A DECADE

Quality Sample and Coloured Sheets of Designs post free
to any address



J. & R. ALLAN
LIMITED
77 to 86 South Bridge, Edinburgh



FOR ADVERTISING SPACE IN THIS MAGAZINE

APPLY TO

THE CENTRAL AGENCY,

ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS,

1 TALLY STREET, DUNDEE.

Telegrams, "Centage."

'Phone 3363.

A. C. Little & Sons, Ltd.

Costumiers and Furriers



EXTRA LARGE-SIZE GARMENTS
of every description always in stock

Mourning Orders a Speciality

Orders executed within six hours

THE VERY LATEST
AND EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS
ARE ARRIVING DAILY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION
OF

HIGH-CLASS READY-TO-WEAR
Garments & Furs

AT THE VERY KEENEST PRICES
including

Costumes

Gowns

Small Furs

Two-piece Suits

Dress Skirts

Coat Frocks

Showerproofs

Tailor-made Coats

Jumper Suits

etc., etc.

THE HOUSES FOR VALUE

28 HIGH STREET, DUNDEE.—Tel. 2732

Also at 121 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.—Tel. 27934

And 105 UNION STREET, ABERDEEN.—Tel. 523



A BEAUTIFUL HOME —IN REACH OF ALL

OUR policy is to give utmost **VALUE** and **SERVICE** in all dealings with our Customers, and in the word **Service** is embraced the confidence which we extend to everyone—irrespective of financial means. We fully realise that, while a wealthy person rarely expects to pay cash for purchases, those who really need credit are at all events worthy of the same trust and accommodation.

This establishment welcomes the purchaser who is prepared to pay a little at regular intervals every bit as much as those who are in a position to pay cash, and desire to do so.

PHONE—2380 DOUGLAS

H. LAMBERTON & CO.

F. M. ROSS

J. LOCHHEAD

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

202 BATH STREET - GLASGOW

TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

TAILORS
BY APPOINTMENT FOR
THE
MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY
CLUB.

CLOTHIERS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE KING'S BODY GUARD
FOR SCOTLAND.
(Royal Company of Archers.)



BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TAILORS
TO THE COURT OF
THE LORD LYON KING
OF ARMS.

SPECIALISTS IN JUDGES
and K.C. ROBES, and
EVENING DRESS.

J. STEWART & SON

KILT MAKERS
HIGHLAND DRESS for EVERY OCCASION
UNIFORMS

88 GEORGE STREET

EDINBURGH

Telegrams—
"PURVES EDINBURGH."
Telephone No. 27563.



A. & J. Macnaughton

Woollen Manufacturers

Pitlochry

Makers for nearly 100 years of pure
WOOL TWEEDS, RUGS, BLANKETS
and KNITTED GOODS. Samples sent
to any part of the World with
pleasure.—Write Dept. 85 for
particulars or patterns.

Telephone
No. 28247

Telegrams:
"Rembrandt, Edinburgh"



By Appointment to His Majesty the King

DOIG, WILSON, & WHEATLEY

FINE ART DEALERS
and PRINTSELLERS
PICTURE RESTORERS
and FRAMERS

90 GEORGE STREET
EDINBURGH

Established 1840.

much cordiality the civic welcome, and made a fitting reference to the value of Gaelic music as an expression of racial character. Mr. George Marjoribanks gave a Gaelic address in the interest of Clann an Fhraoich, and very properly urged the need that all who know Gaelic should cultivate the habit of *speaking* it. Mr. Malcolm Macleod, an ex-president, having been suddenly called upon to express the indebtedness of An Comunn to the retiring president, Sheriff Macmaster Campbell, made a most felicitous speech in which he summed up very succinctly and truly the valuable services which the Sheriff rendered to the cause all along, but especially during the three years of his presidentship. The vote of thanks to the Sheriff proposed by Mr. Macleod was enthusiastically responded to by the audience, and the President briefly acknowledged.

On Wednesday evening a civic reception was accorded to the visitors by Provost Turner and the Magistrates, when thanks were expressed on behalf of An Comunn to the Town Council and the local Committee, in whose hands were the arrangements for the Mod. The reception was followed by a concert arranged by Miss Phemie Marquis, the audience enthusiastically joining in the choruses of the various songs.

Wednesday's competitions were vocal music for seniors, and some excellent renderings were given of the various songs. The adjudicators were:—Music—Mr. H. Plunkett Greene and Mr. A. M. Henderson; and Gaelic—the Rev. Hector Cameron, Oban, and the Rev. Wm. MacPhail, Ardrishaig. Their comments were extremely favourable in both departments, Mr. Plunkett Greene referring to their competition in Gaelic folk-songs as having the highest average standard he had listened to.

The following are the results:—

Oban and Lorne Association War Commemoration Medal for best rendering of two songs by Lorne Bards—1, Madge Campbell Brown, Lochgilhead; 2, Helen T. MacMillan, Scotstoun.

Best rendering of two Unpublished Airs—1, Kirsty F. MacLennan, London; 2, Nancy MacDonald, Oban.

Solo connected with the County of Inverness—1, Madge Campbell Brown; 2, Janet F. MacPhail, Luinig.

Solo (Male Voices)—1, Allan MacLean, Greenock; 2, Roderick Campbell, Minard.

Solo (Female Voices)—1, Flora MacLennan, London; 2, Helen T. MacMillan, Scotstoun.

Best rendering of Two Songs from Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser's "Songs of the Hebrides" (Male and Female)—1, Donald D. MacIsaac, Jura; 2, Madge Campbell Brown.

Solo connected with Inverness County—1, John M'Coll, Campbeltown; 2, Donald D. MacIsaac.

RESULTS FOR THURSDAY.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Solo Singing (Seniors) of "Puir a beul"—1, William Galbraith, Carradale; 2, H. Crawford Macalpine, Ardrishaig; 3, Madge Brown, Lochgilhead.

Solo Singing (Male)—1, Allan MacLean; 2, John M. Campbell, Greenock.

Solo Singing (Female)—Jessie N. MacLachlan Memorial Prize—1, Bessie Campbell, Ardrishaig.

Solo Singing (Male)—Jessie N. MacLachlan Memorial Prize—1, Duncan M. Mackenzie, Inverness.

Solo Singing, with clarsach accompaniment—1, Mary M. Colquhoun, Glasgow; 2, Nettie A. Kennedy, Scotstoun.

Choral Singing (Lorn Shield)—1, Portree Gaelic Choir; 2, Ballachulish Gaelic Choir.

Solo Singing of older or less known district songs—1, Madge Brown; 2, Morag Cameron, Glasgow, and Allan MacLean; 3, Donald D. MacIsaac; Mary Carmichael, Greenock; Robert Shaw, Jura; and Mary C. MacNiven, Glasgow.

Solo Singing (Female)—1, Kirsty M'Lennan; 2, Helen T. Macmillan.

ORAL DELIVERY.

Ancient Folk Tale narrated in traditional style—1, Duncan Johnston, Islay; 2, Susan, MacKenzie, Luinig.

Best prepared Gaelic speech on any subject—1, Roderick Campbell, Minard; 2, George E. Marjoribanks, Dalmally.

Recitation of poem, "Moladh Chinntire"—1, Catherine L. Rankin, Oban; 2, Duncan MacCowan, Luinig.

Recitation of Prose Piece—1, Duncan MacCowan; 2, Roderick Campbell.

Reading of unfamiliar Piece of Poetry—1, George E. Marjoribanks; 2, Catherine Rankin and Roderick Campbell (equal).

Recitation of original poetry specially composed by competitor—1, John MacFadyen, Corkerhill; 2, Roderick Campbell.

Acted Dialogue by two performers—1, Mrs. MacDonald, Greenock, and Allan MacLean, Greenock; 2, J. G. Campbell and Flora Kennedy, Luinig.

SPECIAL AWARDS.

Skye Association Gold Medal for best aggregate in oral competitions—George E. Marjoribanks.

Mod Gold Medal for Men—Allan MacLean.

Mod Gold Medal for Women—Bessie Campbell.

Special Prize for best prepared Gaelic Speech—Christina Keith, Thurso.

RESULTS FOR FRIDAY.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Solo Singing of a Song (Female Voices)—Open only to former Mod gold medallists, and first prize-winners for singing—Miss Margaret MacDonald, Inverness.

Solo Singing of a Song (Male Voices)—Open only to former Mod gold medallists and first prize-winners for singing—Donald D. MacIsaac, Jura.

Duet Singing of a Song—1, Miss Isa H. MacIntosh, Edinburgh, and William MacIntosh, Edinburgh; 2, Miss Margaret A. Campbell, Edinburgh, and James C. M. Campbell, Edinburgh.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Playing of a Highland March, Strathspey, and Reel, on the Pianoforte (Seniors)—1, Miss Mairi M. MacRae, Inverness; 2, Miss May M. MacDonald, Achnacloich; 3, Andrew M. Lennie, Edinburgh.

Playing of a Slow Gaelic Air and March (Bagpipe Setting) on the Pianoforte (Confined to Juniors)—1, Miss Agnes Creighton, Innellan; 2, Miss Catherine M. Newbigging, Sandbank.

Playing of Gaelic Song Air, Strathspey, and Reel on the Violin—1, Miss Isobel Robertson, Glasgow; 2, Donald Bannatyne, Taynult; 3, David A. Fraser, Daviot.

Quartette Singing of a Song (Mixed Voices)—1, Cawdor Quartette, Edinburgh; 2, Campbeltown G.M.A. Quartette (2).

Quartette Singing of the Song, "Cruachan Beann" (Coisir a' Mhoid II.) (Male Voices only)—1, Campbeltown G.M.A. Quartette (2); 2, "G.G." Quartette, Glasgow.

Choral Singing of the Songs, "Mhnathan a' Ghlinne so" and "Macintosh's Lament"—1, Campbeltown Gaelic Musical Association; 2, Oban Gaelic Choir.

Choral Singing of the Songs, "Fear a' bhàta" (Coisir a' Mhoid I.) and "Puinneagan Càil" (H. Hunter, Mus. Bac.), in three part harmony (Choral Booklet) (Female Voices only)—1, Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association; 2, Campbeltown Gaelic Musical Association.

Choral Singing of a Song, with or without Chorus, in three or four part harmony (Male Voices only)—1, Greenock Gaelic Choir; 2, Oban Gaelic Choir.

Choral Singing of a Song, with or without Chorus, in four part harmony—Lovat and Tullibardine Trophy—1, Campbeltown Gaelic Musical Association; 2, Greenock Gaelic Choir; 3, Oban Gaelic Choir.

The Duke of Montrose presided at the Grand Concert on Friday evening. He emphasised the Mod, not only as an expression of the distinctive qualities of the Scottish Celt, but he also laid stress on its national character. It made for cohesion in energy, endeavour, and imagination. In a real nation there is a high community in these things as well as in outward institutions. And everything that makes for this high end should be earnestly encouraged.

At the evening concert this year's bard was crowned. The new ritual is impressive though brief. The massed choirs sing a beautiful invocation, of which the words are by Mr. J. R. Bannerman, and the music by Mr. John MacDonald, Oban. The President, speaking a single phrase in Gaelic, places for a moment the circlet on the bard's head. Then the choirs render the rallying song of the cause.

TEACHERS OF SINGING.

The Propaganda Committee is prepared to accept applications from persons willing to act as Music Teachers. Applicants, who must be able to read and write Gaelic, should communicate, stating qualifications, to the General Secretary, 212 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

COMHRADH.

Le DUNNACHADH MACDHOMHAILL, Leòdhas.

(Eadar Coinneach Beag agus Dòmhnall Bàn ann an tigh Choinnich.)

COINNEACH—Chan eil mise ag ràdh idir gu bheil cùisean cho math is bu chòir dhaibh.

DOMHNALL—Chan eil idir, agus tha làn thìde againne craiceann a' bhuinn a chur air a' bhathais. Ma dh'iarrais tu air leanabh òg an diugh na litrichean a ghabhail dhuit chan eil duine geal a thuigeas e. Is ann a tha an rud a chanas e coltach ri gogail nan cearc.

COINNEACH—Is e sin am fasan ùr a tha aca an diugh air na litrichean a thoirt leotha—rud ris an can a' bhan-sgoileir *phonetics*. Agus tha mi féin de'n bheachd gur h-e mòran is fhearr na'n dòigh a bha againne an uair a bha sinn òg.

DOMHNALL—Chan e idir, agus tha a' bhuil air a' chloinn bho chd. Na'm biodh na cotraman a tha aca an diugh againne 'nar latha féin bhiodh sinn 'nar professoran leis an fhoghlum a bhiodh againn. Tha tuilleadh is cus 'ga dheanamh ri clann ar latha-ne. An àite nam balach a bhi cruaidh, tapaidh, smioral 's ann a tha iad nam buigheagan coltach ri peata-caillich.

COINNEACH—Tha thu ceart. Tha mi féin is tu féin air an aon fhacal an dràsda.

DOMHNALL—Tha mi ceart. *Dentist* airson nan sùl an diugh, agus *dentist* airson nam fiacal am màireach aig an sgòil ud shìos, agus is dòcha roimh cheann na seachdain gu'm bi lighiche ann a' sealltuinn ach a bheil briseadh-troimhe air a' chloinn.

COINNEACH (a' toirt sgrìoba air a cheann)—Sin thu fhéin, a Dhòmhnall, is tu a tha ann fhathast. 'S ann duit féin a thigeadh a dhol riutha. Ach a bheil fhios agad gur e sinne a tha a' pàigheadh gach gleòran ruadh de chosgais nan daoine sin?

DOMHNALL—Tha agus faireachdainn, ach chan eil mi ullamh fhathast. Thàinig fear an dé a shealltuinn duit cia mhiad sùil bu chòir a bhi ann an sgealb bhuntata. Thàinig fear eile an diugh dh' fheuch am faicheadh e cia llon tarrang a bha Iain Sheòrais ag cur an sailean tighean a' Bhùird, agus faodaidh gu'n tig té am màireach a dh'innseadh dhuit ciamar a bheir thu air na cearcan nìbhean a bhi aca. Cha b' fheachd leinne sin ach iadsan cuideachd. Bha fios againne air na rudan ud mu'n tàinig iad as an ubh.

COINNEACH—Agus a h-uile mac màthar dhìùbh air an carbad air cosguis na rìoghachd!

DOMHNALL—Nach e sin, a Choinnich! Ged a thigeadh beagan airgid a mach air son rathaid

a' ghlinne bithidh a' chuid is motha dheth air a chosg aig na h-amhlairean ud mu'n ruig sgillinn deth sinne. Ach faodaidh sinne a bhì ag èigheach ach bithidh an t-im aca-san.

COINNEACH—Bha mi a' leughadh anns a' phàipeir an diugh fhéin gu bheil iad a nis a' dol a thogail aois na sgoile gu còig bliadhna deug, agus gu féum gach balach is nighean, a chumar 's an sgoil an deigh dhaibh ruighinn ceithir bliadhna deug, còig tasdan fhaighinn gach seachdainn. Ciod e do bheachd féin air a sin, a Dhòmhnùill? Is iomadh té mhath a chuala mi agad.

DOMHNALL (*'ga chiontalachadh féin air a' bheinge*)—Tha mi seachd searbh de na h-uile rud a tha ann! Co a chuala riamh a dhà leithid? C'àite a bheil gnothaichean a' dol a stad? Cha do sguir iad gus an d'fhuair iad air pensionan a thoirt do chloinn na sgoile féin. Co dha a bheil iad an ath phension? Bheir, tha mise cinn teach, do'n fheadhainn a bhios aca anns a' phrìosan.

COINNEACH—Tha luchd-riaghlaidh an latha an diugh air dol as an rian. Bu chòir dhaibh ciall a bhì aca c'àite an stadadh iad. Tha mi aontaichte gu leòir ri pension fhaicinn aig seann daoine agus aig bantraichean, ach an uair a tha iad ag iarraidh pension a thoirt do'n chloinn tha e 'na thide spearrach a chur orra; agus chan ann roimh an mhithich.

DOMHNALL—Tha iad air mo liathadh leis an dol a mach a tha aca! Carson nach tugadh an Riaghladh duinn airgid airson deanamh rathaidean, agus làimirean, agus ceannach bhàtaichean? Carson nach deanadh iad oidhirp air stad a chur air na bàtaichean-sgrìobaidh? Nan deanadh iad sin bhiodh cosnadh gu leòir againne. Ach nach mise a tha gòrach an uair nach eil slon saoghalta air an aire ach airgid gu leòir a chumail ris an fheadhainn is fhaide a chaidleas agus is leise anns na bailtean móra. An àite cuideachadh a thoirt do na daoine a dheanadh cosnadh is ann a tha iad a' toirt an airgid daibhsan nach eil ag iarraidh cosnadh ann.

COINNEACH—Bhuail thu dìreach an tarrang air a ceann an dràsda, a Dhòmhnùill. Ach chì thusa gun cuir iad an rìoghachd chun na bochdainn fhathast le an cuid gòrach. Ma dh'èireas cogadh a rithist cha dean muinntir an dole a bheag dhaibh an uair a thig a' chùis gu h-aon is gu dhà.

DOMHNALL—Fuireadh iadsan orra, ach gheibh sinne ar latha féin orra fhathast. Bha na Gàidheil gu so a' seasamh na rìoghachd, ach cha bhì iad cho ullaigh ma thig an ath chogadh. Cuireadh iad na daoine do'm bheil iad a' toirt an airgid a sheasamh na dùthcha. Ach is mór m'eagal gur beag a dheanadh iad an uair a chasadh nàmhaid orra.

COINNEACH—Nach ann a bha an latha ann an uair nach robh bàta-sgrìobaidh, no pension no dole idir ann.

DOMHNALL—B'e sin an latha agus cha b'e an latha a rug oirne a nis. Cha b'iongnadh gum b'e a b'fhiach a mholadh. Tha iad ag radh gun tàinig foghlum, rian, is solus a steach, ach ma thainig fhuair an càirdeas, an coibhneas agus an comfhhaireachdainn an t-sitig.

COINNEACH—Chan eil mise ag ràdh idir nach eil smior na firinn agad an dràsda.

DOMHNALL—Tha smior na firinn agam gun teagamh. Tha fasan an ùra gu leòir againn, ach dé a tha sinn a' deanamh ach a' mealladh dhaoine air falbh bho an dachaidhean gu faoineasan an t-saoghail so. Biadh-nodha, aodach nodha, innealan nodha, fìaclan fuadain, tighean geala le àirneis is le seomraichean ionnlaid, boireannaich air an dathadh is air am bobaigeadh, daoine a falbh na sràide gun chòmhachd cinn, organ agus piano—a h-uile slon ùr: chan eil fù, a nis, nach eil iad air diadhachd ùr fhéin a lorg. Tha mise an dòchas gu'n toir Dia dhachaidh mi mu'm beir an corr orm de na breitheanais a tha ri teachd an cois mi-dhiadhachd ar latha.

COINNEACH—Tha chùisean air dol ro-fhada, a Dhòmhnùill, ach nam biodh fios c'àite an stadadh iad bhiodh rud-eigin air.

DOMHNALL—C'àite an stad iad! Ma ta, is ann aig Sealbh Mór fhéin a tha fios. Ach ma ghabhas roimh chùisean mar a tha iad, chan fhada a théid Màiri, mo bhean, a dh'iarraidh iasad mine air a bannabaidh gun charbad òrdachadh a dh'fhalbhas 's a thigheas leatha.

COINNEACH—Chì thusa mar a thachras An an ùine ghoirid chan aithne do dhaoine ciamar a choisicheas iad. Tha iad an diugh ag gabhail nan carbad do'n t-searmoin fhéin.

DOMHNALL—Nach ann agam a tha fios. Chosg an teaghlach agam suas ri nota ri carbadan aig na h-òrduighen mu dheireadh. Ach, a Choinnich, is beag gutha a bha agam féin agus agadsa air carbad an làithean ar n-òige. A bheil cuimhne agad an uair a bhiodh sinn gun bhòrig gun stocainn a dol a choinneachadh nan eathraichean? Na 'm biodh reothadh no sneachd ann bheireamaid leinn fad air an seasadh sinn air a' chladach. Nach bu sinn na balaich?

COINNEACH—Agus is ann oirnn nach tigeadh an cnatan. Ach ma nì balach an diugh sreothart théid fios a chur air ban-éiridinn.

DOMHNALL—Direach mar a thubhairt mi mar tha. Nach eil a' bhuil orra fhéin agus air na leigeasan glasa aca. Mar a thubhairt am fiosaiche glic, Coinneach Odhar, "Fàsaidh daoine cho lag is gu feum seiseir dhiùbh a dhol a bhuain na h-aon chuisseig." Càite am

faigh thu duine air druim an aon bhaile riut an diugh a thogas "clach an ultaich" ud shuas? Dh'fhalbhadh Tarmod bràthair m' athar leatha fo achlais.

COINNEACH—Chan eil guth 'nar latha-ne air iomain le caman is le ball gladhaidh, no air tilgeadh na dòrnaig, ach air cluiche air football. Tha neart 'sam bith a tha annta air dol sìos do'n casan.

DOMHNALL—Chan eil ach beagan smuaise anns na casan fèin aca. (*Ag eirigh 'na sheasamh.*) Ach 'se mise mar a tha mi air mi fèin a chall! Is fhada 'a so tigh Iain Spàgaich! Cìrd e an tìde dh' oidhche a tha ann, a Choinnich?

COINNEACH (*a' sealltuinn ris an uaircadair*)—Tha e dìreach air buille nan deich uairean.

DOMHNALL—An i uair na grèine a tha agad?

COINNEACH—Chan i idir, ach uair *Lloyd-George*.

DOMHNALL—Chan iongnadh ged a thigeadh breitheanas air an tìr an uair a ghabhadh daoine a dh'anam orra uair *Lloyd-George* a thoirt a steach agus uair an Tighearna a chur a mach.

COINNEACH—Tha thu a' dol ro-fhada an dràsda. Chan eil cron 'sam bith anns an uair ùir. Siuthad, siuthad, dean suidhe agus cuir thuige do phìob. Tha tìde gu leòir agad falbh fhathast. Chan eil an oidhche ach òg.

DOMHNALL—Tha eagal orm gu'n tig orm falbh an dràsda, ach thig mi a nuas oidhche-eigin feuch an cluinn mi dé a tha a' Phàrlamaid a dol a dheanamh ruinn.

COINNEACH—Ceart gu leòir, mata.

DOMHNALL—Oidhche mhath leat. B' fheairr-de mi an conaltradh a bha agam riut.

COINNEACH (*ag éirigh*)—Oidhche mhaith leat, mata, ach féuch nach tuit thu air muin na ba riabhaich 's an dol a mach dhuit.

DOMHNALL—Is mise nach tuit.

COINNEACH—Greas ort a chéilidh a rithist.

DOMHNALL—Is mise a ni sin. A h-uile latha a chi 's na fhaic. Och, mo chreach!

COINNEACH (*ag éirigh a rithist*)—Is mi a thubhairt gu'n tuiteadh tu!

DOMHNALL (*ag éirigh*)—Na caraich, chan eagal domh. Gheibh mi fèin an dorus le mo làmhnan.

THE HIGHLAND PULPIT AND THE PRESERVATION OF THE GAELIC LANGUAGE.

It was a tremendous advantage to Celtic civilization in Scotland that the first great missionaries of the Cross who organised religion in our land were men of our own race—men whose native speech was the Gaelic of the

people. St. Ninian began the organising of the Church in Scotland among his own people in the year 397 A.D., and, having been nurtured in the traditions and customs and Gaelic speech of his people, could use these with the freedom and ease which belongs to an educated and cultured native. Moreover, he brought the Latin culture, which he had acquired abroad, to his native speech, and enriched it with new words and terms; and, in preaching to his people in their native tongue, could use it with elegance and effect, to the great enrichment of the language as well as to the spiritual uplift of the people. The Pulpit began in Scotland in enlarging the scope and enriching the language in a marked degree because of its being the native language of the first ministers. The same is true of the other great stream which flowed in Scotland to form the Christian Church in the land. St. Columba (563 A.D.) and his monks were true Gaels, had a cultural knowledge of their native Gaelic, and in spite of dialectical difficulties would soon preach with ease and effect in the Gaelic of the people of Alba. He and his monks would bring the copious vocabulary of the Irish Gaelic to the enrichment and strength of the Gaelic of Alba. The preaching of the Gospel by these native Gaels would reflect on the language of the common people, in the enrichment of vocabulary and the enlargement of ideas and purity of diction, as well as on the morals and the life and conduct of the folk. Thus the Gaelic Pulpit from the very beginning was a potent power—among other things—for the strengthening and stabilising of the Gaelic language as a cultural and literary medium.

This continued and was practically true of the whole of Scotland—with the exception of the wedge of non-Celtic people in the south-east corner of Scotland—till the end of the 11th century when Malcolm Canmore, through the influence of his English queen, Margaret, began to oust Gaelic from being the official language of the Church as well as of the Court. These alien influences and non-Gaelic ideals gradually spread in the Lowlands, till at the time of the Reformation (1560) the Gaelic pulpit was confined to what is now known as the Highlands—and even there in many districts in the mainland the non-Gaelic leaven had permeated to such an extent that it was never again fully expelled.

But now the Pulpit began to have a new power and influence among the people, and the common people began to have a new place in the Church, and so the language and customs of the folk had to be considered and were used by the Pulpit to gain the desired influence

on the population. So the Prayer Book of the Reformed Church was immediately translated into Gaelic and published in 1567, the first book printed in any of the Celtic languages. This was bound to give a standing and dignity to the language in the eyes of ministers and people, and the Pulpit, which had great power, influenced the language in a marked degree. What the Pulpit declared was right and correct to the listeners, not only in matter but in form and diction; and more or less cultured men preaching and conducting services would influence for good the form of speech of the common people. This was greatly intensified when the Bible was translated into Gaelic (N.T. in 1767 and O.T. in 1801), and the folk heard it read. Besides, the Highland Pulpit to a great extent used a Biblical vocabulary, and this entered into the common speech of the people, and gave a dignity and beauty and literary touch to the talk of common men. Right down to the last quarter of last century the Pulpit was the most potent power for instruction among the common people in the Highlands; and in the Highland ministry were men of great learning and culture, which gave a standing and influence to the language and its literature. The people as a whole waited on the Gaelic ministrations of these men, and the language was very living and virile, entering into and expressing the deep things of the human heart as well as the ordinary and passing things of life.

But by the middle of last century many Highland ministers came under the influence of southern ideas—good men though of the “baser sort”—and thought that it showed more wisdom and culture to magnify English and Lowland ways at the expense of their native culture and language. Through economic and political oppression the people had lost heart, and their native language and traditions were considered as part of their sad environment, so that they were more than ready to think of their language and customs as inferior to English and Lowland ways, even as a bar to their material success and prosperity. The Pulpit, though still preaching mostly in Gaelic, gave no countenance to the rich harvest of oral literature and music which was still around them, confining itself to the bare expounding of theological and spiritual truths. Still, its influence on the speech of the people, though limited because of this, was great. The fact of the people gathering together for worship in their native tongue, entwined the language into the deep and sacred things of life and of the spirit. The language had its roots deep in the spiritual and elemental parts of their nature; it was associated with the finest

and best things of life, and the Pulpit had a tremendous power in that it expounded and described the source and nourishment of these elemental things, in language befitting such experiences.

But then the influence of the Pulpit in its preference for English and Southern ways in many districts, and its indifference to the native secular literature and music soon showed itself on the conduct of the people in their belittling these, and even considering them as an evil. So before the beginning of this century the Highland people began to show a decided tendency to worship in English. The newness of many knowing English for the first time in a district, and their own native Gaelic being associated with what was poor and depressing, made them worship in English. This tendency began fifty or sixty years ago, and has been going on with a continuous momentum till the present day.

What then of the Highland Pulpit to-day and its influence on the preservation of the Gaelic language? It is certainly not very bright. Indeed, unless a complete change comes over the habits of the Gaelic people there will soon be no Gaelic Pulpit at all, except in the Outer Hebrides. The Gaelic Pulpit is fast disappearing from the mainland, and has made a sad beginning in the Inner Hebrides. The people as a rule do not attend the Gaelic service where it is still held; they prefer to attend the English one. They leave the Gaelic to the old, the poor, and the non-literate, as a rule. Even many men and women who are more or less interested in the language and its music and traditions, and do their utmost in other ways to preserve it, do not worship in Gaelic—they attend the English service. In towns in the Highland area, and in the cities, many such attach themselves to non-Gaelic churches, and only when there is a special “show” service on, do they patronise a Gaelic service; they do not even support a church where Gaelic is preached. Now this has re-acted on the Pulpit, and many ministers have become indifferent to preaching in Gaelic—not that they do not love their language and wish it preserved, but they find the people, and especially those from whom they might expect support in Gaelic churches and Gaelic services, neither in the one nor at the other. The Highland Pulpit has now turned to English preaching and the English service, in many cases in much disappointment, because this is the only way in which it can fulfil its high and spiritual purpose for the Highland people. But, personally, I do not think it is too late yet to change this, and bring the Highland Pulpit back again into its great influence for

good on our native language and literature. If those who are actively interested in and work for the preservation of our language were to support the Gaelic Church and services, if the educated, the well to do, and the influential, were to be leaders of their "weaker" brethren in the Gaelic Church, then the Highland Pulpit would soon be restored to its high place and power, for our language and all that goes with it, which it had from the days of St. Ninian and St. Columba till within recent years.

(Rev.) MALCOLM MACLEOD.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Sir,—Why is it that members of An Comunn Gàidhealach when they meet one another do not converse in Gaelic? I have attended various Mods at different times and places, and also the Conference on the present state of Gaelic in Highland Schools, held in Inverness on the 15th of August, and with the exception of one or two sentences in Gaelic, I heard nothing but English spoken round me the whole time. In this I am referring merely to the conversations of the audience not to the official speeches made at all.

I thought that one of the principal aims of An Comunn was the promotion and encouragement of Gaelic speaking, and how can this be if the very members of it do not use Gaelic in their conversation? What encouragement is there for children or anyone to speak the language when one finds this? In Wales one is struck by the fact that in the streets and in shops you hear Welsh continually spoken, and in the short time I was there I frequently heard people come into a shop and ask for what they wished in Welsh. In regard to Gaelic it is quite the opposite in our Highland towns, and in my many and frequent visits lately to Inverness I have never yet heard one word of Gaelic spoken anywhere. It is a deplorable state of matters, and one would infer that there was no enthusiasm for Gaelic or real pride in this language amongst even the members of An Comunn, whose aim ostensibly it is to encourage the speaking of Gaelic. It is high time that this matter was seriously taken up by An Comunn, and something done at once to radically alter the existing state of things in this respect, or I fear that there is little chance for Gaelic now to be saved as a spoken language.

Yours faithfully,

MURIEL S. MAITLAND STOCKWELL.

SUTHERLAND, PROVINCIAL MOD.

The Sutherland Mod was held at Lairg, on Friday, 5th September. The Duke of Sutherland, in opening the Mod, said he was delighted to be present at such a large and enthusiastic gathering, and he hoped it would turn out the great success it deserved to be. The Gaelic Mod was not realised as it should be. They should all work to keep the Gaelic spirit alive. In the old days they had the Gaelic singing, and it was up to them to keep it aflame in Sutherland more than anywhere else. He regretted he would be unable to attend the concert that evening owing to the very great loss he had sustained. He knew the dearest wish of his sister was that he would help the Gaelic movement in the county of Sutherland. Lairg had always been a great centre, and he wished the Mod all success this year. He always greatly admired the Celtic spirit. They had all their differences of opinion, but where the Celts had got the right spirit nothing could separate them.

For this most successful Mod great credit is due to Mr. Campbell, Bank House, Lairg, the energetic secretary and treasurer; to Mr. Macaulay, Golspie, vice-lieutenant of the county; and to the vigorous local committee. A concert of high quality was given in the evening, as may be gathered from the mention of such a galaxy of talent as Miss Margaret Duncan, Miss Rhoda Macleod, Mr. Roderick Macleod, Mr. Kenneth Macrae, and that charming boy singer, Colin Macleod (Junior). The following are the results:—

Solo Singing of a Song, Female Voices. Competitors own choice of a Song—1, Mrs G. Murray, Rogart; 2, Miss B. Stewart, Durness; 3, Miss E. Macdonald, Golspie.

Solo Singing of a Song, Male Voices. Competitors' own choice—1, Mr Christopher Campbell, Durness; 2, Mr W. Calder, Bonar-Bridge; 3, Mr J. Mackay, Strathhalladale.

Solo Singing of a Song composed by local bard of the district, whether published or unpublished—1, J. Mackay, Strathhalladale; 2, W. Campbell, Bonar-Bridge; 3, M. Macdonald, Lairg.

Solo Singing of a Song, Male or Female Voices—1, B. Stewart, Durness; 2, J. Mackay, Strathhalladale; 3, W. Calder, Bonar-Bridge.

Duet Singing of a Song—1, Miss Bessie Stewart and Christopher Campbell, Durness; 2, Misses Fraser, Lairg; 3, Miss J. Matheson and Mr Jack Matheson, Tongue.

Solo Singing of a Song, Male or Female Voices, open only to former prize-winners—1, J. Mackay, Strathhalladale; 2, Miss Amy Mackenzie, Golspie; 3, Miss M. Fraser, Rogart.

Choral Singing in two-part harmony of "Ho ro Hoirannan" and "Chuir iad an t-suil a Pilot"—1, Lairg; 2, Bonar-Bridge.

Unison Singing of "Oran Sìthe" and "Puint a Beul"—1, Bonar-Bridge; 2, Lairg and Embo (equal).

Silver Challenge Cup presented by the Duke of Sutherland, K.T., for the best choir in the county—Won by Embo Choir.

THE REVELL DOG SERVICE BUREAU

(OPPOSITE JENNERS)

7 South St. David Street, Edinburgh

Everything for Dogs and Dog-lovers.

Pedigree Dogs and Puppies of all breeds from the Leading Kennels in Great Britain.

Complete assortment of Collars, Leads, Baskets, Coats, etc.

Books on all Breeds, Pedigree Forms, etc.

Foods and Medicines.

Trimming, Shampooing ; Preparing and Handling at Shows.

Free Advice on all matters connected with Dogs.

DOGS BOARDED UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

Telephone : Edinburgh 26300

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE WOLFE OF BADENOCH.

Sir THOMAS DICK LAUDER,

With Introduction by R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM.

7/6 net.

This new Edition, one of the masterpieces of Scottish Historical fiction, is long overdue. It is a rousing tale of Mediaeval Scotland, an enthralling story of adventure, warfare, mystery, and love. It is historically correct for the author knew his period well. It contains a frontispiece showing the burning of Elgin Cathedral.

A GAELIC-SCOTS VOCABULARY.

R. L. CASSIE.

3/6 net.

The author's aim is to bring the Scottish languages closer together and stimulate interest in their culture and preservation. The work records the points of contact between the tongues, and shows the interaction of Celtic and Germanic speech. Students of the Gaelic and Scots language will find this volume of extreme interest.

STRANGE TALES OF THE WESTERN ISLES.

HALBERT J. BOYD.

7/6 net.

A collection of nine weird and exciting stories, Mr. Boyd describes his scenes and characters with vividness. To all lovers of the Western Isles, it is a book that will have a sure appeal.

STIRLING: TWENTY-ONE WOODCUT DRAWINGS.

By G. EMSLIE OWEN,

With Introduction and Notes by DAVID B. MORRIS

(Town Clerk of Stirling).

3/6 net.

Mr. Owen's strong feeling for decorative design has produced a series of bold and arresting conceptions of familiar places in Stirling and district. The book has an attractive cover design, and contains a frontispiece woodcut of the Palace Gateway printed on Japanese paper.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF SCOTTISH AND GAELIC BOOKS

ENEAS MACKAY, 44 CRAIGS, STIRLING

**P.T. Man's Shop
on street floor,
with a separate
entrance to street.**

**Men's Hairdress-
ing Department
1st Floor Down.**

The Store that made
the Bridges Famous



PATRICK THOMSON Ltd.

ARCADE
AND
ENTRANCE
IN
HIGH STREET

FOR SPECIAL DISPLAYS OF
FURNITURE, CHINA,
HARDWARE, TRAVEL
AND SPORTS GOODS
AND JEWELLERY

THE MODERN STORE

From the smallest item of personal attire or house equipment to an entire fashionable wardrobe or the house complete, the P.T. STORE stands ready at all times to serve you with MERCHANDISE OF THE BEST, priced well within the bounds of economy.

***Luncheon and Tea Rooms, 3rd and 4th floors
Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Postal and Telephone facilities***

NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH

Phone: 21051 (6 lines)



EDITOR.—Rev. NEIL ROSS, D. Litt., *The Manse, Laggan, Kingussie, to whom all literary communications should be addressed; business and other communications to 212 West George Street, Glasgow.*

TELEGRAMS—Runaire, Glasgow.

TELEPHONE—Douglas 1433.

Leabhar XXVI.]

An t-Samhuin, 1930.

[Earrann 2

CEOL NAM BEANN.

Is e An Comunn a rinn aithnichte ceòl nam beann do shluagh na rìoghachd. Tha dlùth air dà fhichead bliadhna o thòisich Mòd A' Chomuinn, mar chuirn chiùil is mar chomh-fharpais. Thog na Goill an t-eisimpleir, agus tha cuirmean ciùil is fèisdean am pailteas aca a nis. Ach is ann le brìtheamhan iomraiteach Gallda a thugadh aire gu sònruichte de cheòl nam beann air tùs. Thug daoine ainmeal, mar tha Granville Bantock, Plunket Greene, agus Hamish McCunn, cliù mòr do mhaise a' chiùil aig na mòid bhliadhnail. An uair a bha sinn ag èisdeachd ris a' mholadh a rinn iad sud air na fuinn, chunnaic sinn gu robh iongnadh orra gu léir, nach robh ionmhas a' chiùil air a dheanamh aithnichte do'n t-saoghal o chionn fhada. Is cinnteach gu robh tàire is dìmeas air a' cheòl mar bha air a' chàinain. Is fìor gur e sgoilearan a threan eile a dh'fosgail sùilean nan Gaidheal a thaobh uaisle agus inbhe na càinain; agus is neònach mar an ceudna gur e brìtheamhan ciùil o'n Ghalldach a dh'fhosgail sùilean is cluasan an t-sluaigh gusa bhi a' mothuchadh agus a' mealtuinn binneas agus buaidh a' chiùil.

* * *

An uair a sheallas tu air an dearmad a rinneadh air ceòl nam beann, fad cheud bliadhna is corr, is e tha ann ach gnothuch iongantach gun do mhair e idir air chuimhne. Ach tha

nithean maiseach 'n an aoibhneas maireannach. Agus tha fonn binn 'n a nì maiseach, a' deanamh greim air chuimhne is mac meanna nan ginealach. Is e sin an t-aobhar mun do lean na seann fhuinn ri inntinn an t-sluaigh. Chuala sinn òraid le Sir Walford Davies, mu na mìrean goirid ciùil, anns a bheil sonas agus sàsachadh do'n spiorad. Air uairean, aig am nach bi dùil ris, thig mìr ghoirid de cheòl, anns nach eil tuilleadh air trì no ceithir de phongan, dìreach gu do chluais is gu do chridhe le teachdaireachd, le ciùine, le comhfhurtachd. Chluich am fear labhairt cuairt no dha mar shamhuil. Agus is nì sònruichte gur ann an ceòl nam beann a fhuair e na h-eisimpieirean a b'fhearr. Is e an t-aobhar, gu bheil ar ceòl aosda, le faireachaidhean nam mìltean bliadhna a' cur suspann is brìgh anns gach pong. Is iomadh cridhe sona a rinn beartach ar ceòl le pongan aoibhneis; ach air a' laimh eile is lìonmhor cridhe briste a rinn ar ceòl car muldach le pongan bròin.

* * *

Ma tha ar sùilean is ar cluasan fosgailte a nis do mhaise a' chiùil, is dearbh nach faod sinn a bhi riarachite le sin a mhàin. Feumaidh sinn gach meadhon a chleachdadh gus an ceòl a chumail air chuimhne. Tha An Comunn saothrach is dìchiollach anns an obair so; ach tha an obair mar fhiachan is mar dhleasdanas air na Gaidheil anns gach cearn. Is chan e mhàin gur còir an ceòl a chumail air chuimhne. Is còir mar an ceudna a chumail

gun mhilleadh, gun truailleadh. Is ann simplidh agus nàdurach a thàinig na fuinn a nuas o ar sinnsir. Chan fhaod sinn na fuinn a chaochladh gu dòighean choigreach. Chan eil a bheag de mhaise anns na dòighean ùra mar tha jazz. Is ann da rìribh anns na seann fhuinn a gheibhear a' mhaise a bheir ùrachadh is sonas do'n inntinn. Mar sinn is dligeach dhuinn na luinneagan sin a chumail binn fìorghlan, gun mheasgachadh gun lagachadh. Tha eagal oirnn gu bheil cuid de'n cheòl againn a' faotainn tilleadh a chur ann, le bhi 'g a' ghearradh is 'g a' bhruanadh airson chòisrean. Is minic a chluinneas tu milleadh air seann òran, an uair a sheinneas còisir e, le earrann air a chur ris, nach robh riamh roimhe air a cluinntinn aig bannis no aig céilidh.

* * *

O chionn bliadhna no dha tha na britheamhan a' toirmeasg na piano aig na Mòid. Chan eil an inneal sin freagarrach gus a bhi a' comhlachadh nan òran Gaidhealach. Is i a' chlàrsach an inneal cheart. Tha ciùine is binneas anns a' chlàrsaich, a tha gu tur a' còrdadh ri gnè is càradh nan òran Gaidhlig. Faodar a teudan a gheusadh ris an t-seann mhodh. Ach tha pongan na piano air an gheusadh ri rian suidhichte nach eil a' làn chòrdadh ri fuinn nan beann. Is i a' chlàrsach an inneal a bha aig ar muinntir o sheann. Is ann ri pongan na clàrsaich a chaidh mòran de na seirmean a shuidheachadh an toiseach. Tha iomradh air a' chlàrsaich anns an litreachas is sine. Bha clàrsach dharaich aig an dia Dagda, an dia maith aig slugh Dé Dannan. Bha a' chlàrsach beò; agus mar a sheinneadh a pongan leo fhéin bha ràithean na bliadhna a' leantuin a' chéile. Is e clàrsach òir a bha aig Aonghas Mac an Oig, dha 'ghràidh agus na maise. Bha a leithid de bhuaidh tharruinn am fuaim nan teud aig a' chlàrsaich òir, is nan eluineadh tu an ceòl, gu feumadh tu an ceòl a leantuinn. A bheil na seann bheachdan so faoin ann ar cluasan an diugh? Nach eil seadh is brìgh anna fathast? Bu mhór a' bhuannachd nan tugamaid fainear gu bheil ceòl fìorghlan na bheathachadh is 'n a' bhros-nuchadh do chridhe an duine ré a chuairt troimh an t-saoghal.

SADDELL ABBEY—ITS ORIGINS AND PAGES FROM ITS HISTORY.

By SHERIFF MACMASTER CAMPBELL, C.B.E.

III.

I next examine briefly the origins and particular mission of that Cistercian Order, whose representatives filled for nearly three centuries so prominent a position in the religious life of Kintyre. When I say religious life I remember that the period during which Saddell Abbey was a monastic centre was one distinguished above all else for sturt and strife, the student of the history of the time being constrained to the view that Kintyre throughout these stormy years was seldom immune from the terrors which accompanied that succession of feud, national as well as tribal, which characterised the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. And there is evidence that on blood-stained occasions the Brethren of Saddell were ready to interpose with the consolations, and, it is believed also, with the inhibitions of religion. The Church of the Abbey must have frequently proved a safe sanctuary for many a fugitive from the avenging hand, and the existence of such an important Religious House must of itself had influences of a kind to assuage ferocity and to mitigate, if not on occasion to subdue, the passion for revenge.

The Chronicles of the great Religious Orders of the Roman Church form an essential division of the Annals of the Early and Mediæval Ages, and it is only in our own time that the general historian has begun to realise the intimate association there ought to exist between secular History and the department of knowledge which is included in Ecclesiology and its kindred branches of research. One writer points out that for centuries after the commencement of the Christian era the only choice open to a gentleman was a career as a Soldier or a Priest, and the common people ranked themselves under their leaders, military or monastic, as their tempers or aptitudes led them. Of the numerous Orders which eventually came into existence, all were, in essentials, based on the Rule of St. Benedict, who it was became in the beginning of the sixth century the founder in Europe of that great Order of St. Benedict, upon which all other monastic Orders of the Roman Church were founded.

With the notable exceptions of Gaul, Britain, and Ireland, religious seclusion in Europe partook more of the nature of solitary hermitage than of communal work and worship, and the circumstance that the monastic system prevailed in the Gaulish and the Celtic Church before it asserted itself in the rest of Europe is due to the fact that Gaul, first, and the British and Irish Church, influenced by Gaul, adopted the Monastery direct from Egypt, where Christian religions first established themselves in communities. With the hesitation of the amateur in the processes of ecclesiastical research, I venture to advance the proposition that St. Benedict was encouraged to his great adventure by what he learned of the organisation and methods of those ecclesiasts, Gaulish, Brythonic, and Gadhelic, who had joined themselves in community, and had accomplished such notable achievement in the Christianisation and civilisation of great areas of Europe. St. Martin le Tours is recognised as the founder of the monastic system of Western Europe, and a comparison of the leading dates of his life with those of St. Benedict will, I think, confirm the soundness of the proposition that the Benedictine movement was in no small measure inspired by the success of the earlier monastic system of St. Martin, the system wholeheartedly adopted and adapted to their several environments by St. Ninian, St. Columba, and St. Columbanus.

I propound these speculations with the utmost diffidence, and return with better assurance to certain developments of the Benedictine Order as it is developed by the accepted historians of the Roman Church. It is found then that with the lapse of years the Benedictine Order realised that tendency to declension—albeit, it may be, and, as in the case of the Benedictines was, of a recoverable sort—which is inherent in all human institutions. Out then of the Benedictine Order there issued, in A.D. 910, an enterprise to revive its ascetic strictness, and this enterprise took shape in the Order of Cluny, which took its name, as frequently was the case in monastic movement, from the town in which it was first instituted. Thus came into existence the Cluniac Monks who formed many Abbeys, Continental and British, one of which—that of Paisley—supplied religious ordinances to the Parishes of Kilkerran and Killellan—now portions of the Parishes of Campbeltown and Southend—about three centuries prior to the

Reformation. The Cluniac discipline, in its turn, relaxed so much that a century and a half after the foundation of the Abbey of Cluny a protesting secession took place from the Order, A.D. 1098, led by Sir Robert the Abbot of Moleme, who, with twenty of the brethren most fitted to participate in their undertaking, retired to Cîteaux (the name town of the Order), where they proceeded to build the New Monastery, as it was called, and thus founded the Cistercian Order, which has since spread itself over the whole Christian world. It is with this Order in relation to its activities in this Peninsula we are mainly concerned, but it is proper to notice that it was of the Cistercian Order the illustrious St. Bernard was a member. He became a monk some twenty-three years after the institution of the Order, and it was to his pious impulses, and those of his immediate followers, that ascription must be made of the conspicuously beneficent result of the operations of that Order during the earlier centuries of its existence. Throughout what is denominated the Golden Age of the Cistercian Order, the period between A.D. 1134 and 1343, the Cistercians were distinguished for their religious fervour, but they were noted as well for their zeal in agricultural development and instruction, for their labours in the "education of the ignorant, the promotion of letters and art, and the relief of their country's necessities." Also they earned the gratitude of the peoples among whom they laboured for their abundant hospitalities and their extensive charities. The munificence with which the Cistercian Order was endowed, there can be no dubiety, was impelled and induced by the admiration and gratitude of the noble and the rich for the beneficent character of their many activities and of their exertions, in particular, towards that reformation of life and manners designated by the term Civilisation. Of the wealth of endowment which fell on Saddell I shall deal hereafter, but observe upon the fact at this point because of the assurance it supplies that the Monks were not only scrupulous in their religious duty and discipline, but they were sedulous besides in the relief of necessity and in the correction of the rugged conditions of living with which the Abbey was surrounded. It has been accepted that agricultural improvement in Kintyre dates itself from the migration from Ayrshire and neighbouring counties which took place about the middle of the XVII. Century.

Keeping in view the high repute of the Cistercians as farmers it is not, I think, unreasonable to believe that their example and precept in methods of cultivation was an influence of no mean potency, and that the Macdonald period in Kintyre, in spite of the hindrances inseparable from Clan economy, had already witnessed agrestic advance which distinguished Kintyre from other regions in Argyll unblest with monastic instruction. It may be too that the art of distillation, so prominent an economic feature of Kintyre, was derived from the knowledge of the Monks. The only surviving evidence of the agricultural operations of the Monks of Saddell is, it fortunately happens, safely housed in the Public Museum of Campbeltown. Some years ago a Quern was discovered on the island of Davaar, which was part of the Abbey lands, and the relation of the Quern to the Abbey is testified by the carvings on the upper stone of the Quern, which itself is of the porphyry of Davaar island. Mr. MacKinlay, the Curator of the Museum, thus describes the Quern: "It is one of the finest and most perfect to be seen. It is unique in appearance, having four crosses in relief and four raised edges. There are four holes for pins in relation to the semi-circular movement for grinding. The grain hole is finely moulded, also in relief. The size of the hole is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the diameter of the stones is $15\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness."

(To be continued.)

TIGHEARNA CHOLLA IS BUIDSICHEAN BHARRA.

Bha Tighearna Cholla fada 'ga shàrachadh le buidsichean Bharra, agus mu dheireadh bha e air a chur chuige cho dona leo is gu'n robh e 'na chunnart dha eadhoin a chas a chur anns a' bhirilinn, no dol taobh sam bith far am biodh onfhadh thonn no frionas gaoithe a' bagairt air a bheatha a thoirt dheth. Cha b'e Tighearna Cholla a mhàin a bha anns a' chunnart so ri linn gach oidhirp a rinn na buidsichean gu a bheatha a thoirt dheth. Bha "Am Beithire Rumach," mar a leigeas am far-ainm leis an do chrùnadh e, ris, cho gailbheach gu dìreach stuadh 's a dh'fhàg cala, no a chuir rudha mara fo sgòd, ach fathast fhuair na buidsichean Barrach suas ris agus b'ann an grunn d' a' chuain a bha a leaba an oidhche sin. Eadar dha sgeul, nach ann a

shaoil iadsan gur e Tighearna Cholla a bha aca air an Linne Rumaich an uair a bha iad ag cur nan ùbag mu bhior-snaois na fàrdaich a bha fo chois a' Bheithire, agus is e sin a b'aobhar gu'n d'fhuair Tighearna Cholla beagan foise car sealain 'na dhéidh sin. Tha so a' leigeil ris ged a bha cumhachd nam buidsichean mòr nach robh e idir gun gharadh-criche a bhi air a chur ris, agus nach robh iad air chor sam bith os cionn a bhi air am mealladh aig àm no ameigin.

Ach an uair a fhuair Tighearna Cholla beagan faochaidh bho na buidsichean Barrach, cha robh esan an rùn iadsan fhàgail aig saorsa an toile féin, gun a bhi a' toirt rioba as an dosain an dràs 's a rithidh mar a bha e 'na chomas. Is e a thachair, matà, latha de na làithean, is gun iadsan 'nan umhail, ach gu'n do chuir Tighearna Cholla gu sàile, agus ciod a' cheart chearn air an do leag e sròn na birilinn ach Barra, agus mu'n robh fios aig na buidsichean mar a bhà, bha birilinn Tighearna Cholla aig laimbrig am Bàgh a' Chaisteil, Tighearna Cholla air tìr is ceum aotrom aige suas an tràigh. Ach ma fhuair e Colla fhàgail gun na buidsichean 'ga thoirt fainear, cha robh e fada am Barra gun an sgeul a dhol air iteig, agus bha cheana fada-cruaidh 'san airde 'n Iar 's na frasan ag crunneachadh a' toirt deagh earlas nach robh iadsan a nis 'nan tàmh, gu'n robh a' chuid a b' fhearr de'n latha air dol seachad agus gu'n robh a shop 's a theannadh a' feitheamh air Mac Iain Abraich an àm dha tilleadh.

An uair a bha Tighearna Cholla a' togail suas bho bhil na tuinne, bha an sud seann bhean anns an tràigh, agus ged nach do shaoil ise e, is math a dh'aithnich suil Mhic Iain Abraich nach b'aon eile a' chailleach ach "Cas a' Mhogain Stiallach," sàr cheann feadhna nam buidsichean Barrach, agus an dubh nàmhaid a bu mhotha a bha aige féin eadar am Buta Leodhasach agus am ploc a b'fhaide mach de'n Rinn Ilich.

"Tha i frasach a bhean," arsa Tighearna Cholla.

"An sgeul a tha aig an tìr uile chan fhiach i a h-aithris!" arsa Cailleach a' Mhogain.

"Cha mhiosad, ged nach faod gur fheairrd na's mò, sgeul a h-ath-aithris," arsa Tighearna Cholla; "ach," arsa esan, "is e a' chùis, ciod an seorsa latha a tha sinn a' dol a dh'fhaotainn anns a' chorr d'he, ma chuireas sinn gu cuan?"

"Bidh faochadh agad eadar na frasan!" arsa ise.

"Is math am faochadh sin féin," arsa esan; "ach is e a' chùis, ciod a thachras an uair a bhios na frasan féin ag cur air bhoil a' chuain?"

“Bidh an uair sin, math dona e, fasnadh nan tonn uaine agad, is sgàth nan uisge biorach, cas, gus a' chuid is fearr a dheanadh dhiubh,” arsa a' chailleach.

“Agus is aimbeairteach am fasnadh e,” arsa Tighearna Cholla, “ged is fearr a bhi 'nan sgàth-san féin eadhoin na bhi fodhpa buileach. Co-dhiu, mu'm falbh sinn, tha mi ag cur mar gheasan is mar sheanadh ort-sa, bho'n is tu mo cheud chòmh-dhalaiche air a' chladach, gu'n tig thu leam do'n bhirinn gu slàinte an stiuramaiche is an sgiobaidh òl mu'n tog sinn seol ri crann.”

“Bhiodh e neo-bheusach do chuireadh fial a dh'ialtainn,” arsa a' chailleach, agus air dhàsan tilleadh air a shàil, dh'fhalbh ise leis is rinn i air an laimhrig far an robh a' bhirinn, 's le ceum uallach lean i Tighearna Cholla a steach air bòrd.

Bha a chomharradh féin aig Tighearna Cholla gu a rùn a leigil ris do'n sgioba; bha an t-sùil a thuigeadh gach sanas an ceann gach fir, agus mar sin, is e a thachair nach d'fhuair Cas a' Mhogain Stiallaich na b'fhaide na slàinte Mhic Iain Abraich is buaidh na “birinn chorraich, chaol” a bha fo chois òl an uair a bha crònan aig an iubhraich sin, is a sgiathan aice 'gan sgaioleadh a mach Maol-Dòmhnach.

“Cha tig fìcaill 'nad cheann ach na thàinig, a Mhic Iain Abraich,” arsa ise, an uair a thug i fainear mar a bhà.

“Agus ma tha mo luigheasachadh agam mar thà, cha bhi mi 'g ionndrainn a' chorra,” arsa esan.

“Chuir thu do char an uair a shaoil mi gu'm bu leamsa a' chluich,” arsa ise, 's i a' toirt sùla air na bearraidhean a bha a nis 'ga fàgail, an seòl mu dheireadh air a theannachadh ri àrd shlatan na birinn is tuinn fhada, tholrach a' Chuain Bharraich a' teannadh ri ceòl is falach-fead a dheanamh eadar sron is deireadh-cuaiche, gualann is shiasaid leis na birlinn.

“Agus mur a miosad thu féin na mise e aig deireadh an latha, saoil a bheil t'aobhar gearain air a chomharrachadh a mach dhomh,” arsa Tighearna Cholla.

Ciod tuille còmhraidh a bha aca, chan eil e air aithris, ach co-dhiu, bha a leòr gaoithe aig a' bhirinn chorraich, chaol,” is ma bha na frasan 'ga cur chuige an uair a thigeadh iad 'nan caoran dearga a a deidh, cha d'iarr an stiuramaiche stiall a thoirt dhith de a h-aodach; cha mhò a chuir i feum air fasnadh no sgàth nan tonn, ach gach lunn cireanach mar a thigeadh bha e air a phasnadh fo shliasaid na birlinn, is e air a cheannasachadh mu'n tréigeadh e a fliuch-bhord.

Mar steud 'na làn astar air machair na réis bha i a steach am “Burn Dubh,” 's cha b'fhada gus an robh i féin 's a deagh sgioba gu sàbhailte anns a' Charpaich, Tighearna Cholla leis a' bhuidsich ainmeil, “Cas a' Mhogain Stiallaich” a Barra aige r'a ghualainn 'na shuidhe aig bòrd a' phailteis an Caisteal Bhreacach!

Nochd e gach coibhneas is gach uaisle dhi an sin, agus an uair a chunnaic ise, mar Bhan-righ Shéba roimhe, na bha ri fhaicinn de shuìlbhreachd Mhic Iain Abraich is de phailteas an eilein àlunn a b'oighreachd dhà, dh'iarr i falbh. Agus cha b'ann falamh a dh'fhalbh i na bu mhò. Chuir Tighearna Cholla a' bhirinn cheudna 'na cois, is deagh thiodhlaic de thoradh a chuid fuinn aice air a clàr. Cha d'fhalbh e féin leatha, ach dh'fhàg e a bheannachd aice air an laimhrig, agus air Barra ceudna thug ise a h-aghaidh.

An la-arna-mhàireach bha fuighair ris a' bhirinn air a h-ais; ach dh'fhalbh na frasan gabhaidh a bha aice a' tilleadh air an turus mu dheireadh, is a nis cha robh deo a' athar. Mur deanadh snlomh nan dòrn is iomairt ràmh e cha deanadh siùil gheala na birlinn an t-astar an diugh; ach co-dhiu, thog Tighearna Cholla air is ràinig e mullach Beinn Feall feuch ciod a bu choltais do'n Chuan a Tuath, no an robh seòl air an linne. Bha an latha a b'aille ann, agus eadhoin air mullach na beinne féin, gun de lùths anns an ossaig ghaoithe 's gu'n gluaiseadh i na brogan-cuthaig a bha a' fàs 'nan tomannan uaine air a slios.

Ach an uair a thog Tighearna Cholla sealladh thar àrd-bhearradh na beinne, ciod a b'ioghnadh leis na a' bhirinn bhàn fhaicinn a' deanadh air a' chladach, bolg air gach seòl, gach sgòd cho teann ri teud fìdhle an sàs anns gach cleit is bogha air a' chrann-mhòr a' toirt gèille do'n t-soirbheas a bha 'ga h-iomain gu caithreamach a stigh bho'n Chuan Bharrach! Chuir an gnothach a bha ann iongantais nach bu bheag air Tighearna Cholla: bha fiath nan eun far an robh e féin air mullach Beinn Feall, 's a' bhirinn bhàn fa-chomhair a dhà shùl a' reubadh 's a' stiallach cuain, an fead a bha aig a' ghaoith ri a beart 's an crònan a bha aig an stiùir a' ruigheachd a chluasan eadhoin far an robh e. Cha b'fhada gus an robh i mu'n cuairt an rudha, agus mu'n d'thug e féin ach gann a mach a' Charpaich bha ise fo chumhachd nam ball gu sèimh, malda ri taobh na laimhrig, 's am fallus-cuain a bha i eadhoin fathast ag cur dhith a' sìleadh 'na bhoinneachan drileanach bho'n bheul-mhòr!

Dh'innseadh ann an sin féin do Thighearna Cholla mar a bhà. Ràinig a' bhirinn 's na bha innte Barra gu sàbhailte, agus ma fhuair

a' bhuidseach gabhail aice gu math an Caisteal Bhreacaich cha bu lugha an suairceas a leigeadh ris do sgioba a' bhàta leatha-se is leis a' chomunn a chuir fàilte oirre am Barra.

An uair a thainig àm gu falbh, cha robh deo á athar; ach mur an robh bu bheag a chuir sin de chùram air Cailleach a' Mhogain Stiallaich. An uair a bha iad a' fàgail cala thug i trì deilg do'n sgiobair, agus mar an ceudna dh'innis i dha ciod a bha e ri dheanadh leis na deilg. Bha e ri an cur am bonn an t-siùil mhóir:

"Thoir as té dhiubh," arsa ise, "ma tha thu air mhiann feathachan cibùn fhaotainn, feathachan bòidheach nach dùisgeadh tu ged a bhiodh tu a' bruidar anns an leaba bhig a tha agad fo a clàr, feathachan nach cuir deur air sùil na birlinn bhàin, ach a ghiublaideas i gu h-aotrom, sunndach, thar na h-Oitir Mhóir. Ma tha tuille gaoithe a dhìth ort, gaoth a chuireas deuchainn air do bhuill-acfhuinn, ma tha fàilinn anna, ach gaoth ris an dean thu féin, do sgioba is ise mar an ceudna gean is iolach ma tha gach nì gun mheang, gaoth leis an gearrar an t-astar is leis nach bi na caolais ach glé chumhang, an sin thoir as an t-seòl an dàra dealg. Ach ma tha an cuthach dearg, is gaillean a chuireas muir air ghoil a dhìth ort, gaillean a spionas am fraoch, làidir 'ga bheil a fheumh air gualainn Beinn Hogh, gaillean eadhoin air nach d'thug an doineann a chuir am Beithire Rumach do'n ghrund bàrr, thoir as an treas dealg. Ach feuch mu'n dean thu sin gu'm bi do shith Risan anns a bheil thu ag creidsinn, có air bith e, air a deanadh teann, dìongmhalta, leat, oir gu cinnteach is mór t'fheum oirre an uair sin!

Thugadh a' cheud dealg as an t-seòl a mach Maol-Dòmhnach, agus thainig am feathachan a bu ghrinne orra thar an fhearainn, 's a' bhirilinn 'na làn astar a' fàgail gach innis is gach traigh 'na déidh. An uair a fhuair iad leathach linne thugadh an dara dealg as an t-seòl, agus b'ann mar so a bha cùisean an uair a thog Maol Iain Abraich féin sealladh oirre thar Beinn Feall :-gaoth mar am miann, troigh de gach sgòd aice is i ag iarraidh an tuille, an lunn ag éirigh gu réidh 'nan déidh 's a' pògadh a' bheoil-mhóir anns an dol seachad, dhreach a' ghaoth a dh'iarraidh long air a h-àllgeas, le sgioba dàna air a clàr, an fhuil-earachd, gun nì idir de ghainne, ach gun i uair sam bith a' dol os cionn an comais le chéile.

An uair a bhatar a stigh Traigh Bhreacaich—lean a' ghaoth 'na sliaaidh a dh'aindeoin taobh ris an tionndaidhte a ceann—arsa aon-eiginn, "A leora, nach toir sinn a nis an treasa dealg

as an t-seòl; chan urrainn cho dona 's 'gam bi am mosgladh a thig òirnn gu'n dean e móran coire dhuinn is sinn aig cala co-dhiu."

Thugadh tarruing air an treasa dealg, agus mu'n gann a bha i as an t-seòl dh'éirich an aon chraoslach shoirbheis sin 'nan déidh, chreann geala nan stuadh 'gan togail mar le ioma-ghaoth do aigeann an athair, agus na'n leanadh i mar a thàinig i bha na daoine an dùil nach biodh tigh ann an Colla gun a cheann a bhi 'na chaiteagan dearga anns na speuran taobh a stigh de chóig mionaidean. Gu fortanach shàthadh an dealg air a h-ais far an robh i, is mar sin fhuair na daoine an casan beò as a' bhirilinn.

Cha do sguir buidsichean Bharra de bhi a' deanamh millidh, agus is iomadh droch ainm a fhuair iad eadar am Parbh is Maol Chintire, eadar Ceann Bharra is an Linne Sheileach; ach cha do ghabh iad riamh tuille gnothaich, an dòigh sam bith a chuireadh aimbleas air, ri Tighearna Cholla, no anns an dùisgte fharran. Agus bha an t-saorsa sin aige air tàille a mhisnich le riobain a thoirt as an dosain aig lùc an teintein is an dhùin féin, agus mar an ceudna deagh choibhneas a nochdadh do'n té a fhuair e an glaic is fo chumhachd a laimhe.

EACHANN MACDHUGHAILL.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING.

The Annual Business Meeting of An Comunn Gaidhealach was held in the Burgh Hall, Dunoon, on 27th September. Sheriff J. Mac-Master Campbell, Campbeltown, the retiring President, occupied the chair. There was an attendance of 130 members.

REV. DR. MACKAY, KILLIN.

The chairman made sympathetic reference to Dr. Mackay, Killin, an ex-President of An Comunn, who was seriously ill. During his presidency, Dr. Mackay was constant in his endeavour to extend the area of An Comunn, and as a result of his propaganda work the branches of An Comunn were considerably multiplied. Altogether, he had been a tower of strength to the Gaelic movement.

On the motion of the chairman, the meeting resolved to send a message of sympathy to Dr. Mackay with an expression of hope that he might soon be restored to a comparative measure of health.

THANKS TO DUNOON.

The Chairman, on behalf of An Comunn Gaidhealach, expressed their sense of indebtedness to Dunoon, the Town Council and people of

the town having received the members of An Comunn with what he might term an excellent composite of Highland and Lowland hospitality. The Mod in Dunoon had been a great success. He desired to specially emphasise that the Town Council had given the use of their halls entirely free of charge. The local Mod Committee had organised a corps of stewards whose service had been most effective. Throughout the week Provost Turner had been constant in his attention to the interests of An Comunn, and several other business gentlemen of the town had devoted their whole time to acting as officials.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The general secretary announced the result of the election of office-bearers and members of the Executive. He stated that there was no contest for the office of President and the two vice-Presidents, the only name proposed for President being Rev. Dr. Neil Ross, Laggan, and for the vice-Presidents, Miss Campbell of Inverneill, and Mr. Charles Campbell, Glasgow.

The other members of the Executive Council appointed were Sheriff J. MacMaster Campbell, Campbelltown; Mr. Neil Orr, Edinburgh; Mr. Donald MacDonald, Inverness; Mr. Hugh MacCorquodale, Inverloch, Cardonald; Rev. Dr. Lauchlan MacLean Watt, Glasgow; Mrs. Macdonald of Dunach; Mr. T. D. MacDonald, Brookfield, Renfrewshire; Mr. Angus Robertson, New Barnet; Dr. R. R. MacNicol, Taynuilt; Rev. Alex. MacDonald, Glasgow.

The secretary added that on account of the promotion of Mr. Charles Campbell to a vice-presidency, Mr. Hector MacDougall, Glasgow, had been added to the Executive, and that Colonel A. D. Greenhill Gardyne of Glenforsa would take up the Council vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Duncan MacLeod of Skeabost.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The retiring President at this stage vacated the chair in favour of Rev. Dr. Neil Ross, the new President. Sheriff MacMaster Campbell, in introducing the new President, said when he told them that Dr. Neil Ross was a competitor at the first Mod and gained a first prize for reading and recitation, they would understand that Dr. Ross and he (the Sheriff) had been long associated, and therefore it gave him peculiar pleasure to be succeeded by Dr. Ross. He thanked the members of the Executive Council and the general members for the assistance and courtesy which he had invariably received while acting as President of An Comunn Gaidhealach.

SHERIFF MACMASTER CAMPBELL'S SERVICES.

The new President returned his thanks for the great honour which had been conferred upon him. His predecessor in the chair was one of the "Big Four" of the Gaelic movement who had the foresight to see that unless the language was saved the other conditions, whether economical or otherwise, would suffer severely. The founders saw that the language and ancestral culture were the binding links of the Highland race. During the Sheriff's presidency the Gaelic cause had grown apace, a special feature being a wider opening of the public purse to help the financial resources of An Comunn. They all realised that everything in regard to the business conduct and the prestige and dignity of the cause had been in good hands during the last three years. On behalf of the Comunn he expressed their deep gratitude to the Sheriff for all that he had done.

Sheriff MacMaster Campbell thanked the President and the members of the Council for that expression of their feelings towards himself. Any success that had fallen to him had been mainly due to the loyal support of the Executive Council. He should also add that Mr. Neil Shaw, the secretary, and his assistant, had supported him in every possible way.

GAELIC MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The annual report, which had been printed and circulated among the members, was adopted.

Sheriff MacMaster Campbell drew attention to a passage in the report referring to a proposal by himself that An Comunn should proceed to collect funds to endow musical scholarships for Gaelic-speaking youths in the National College of Music, Glasgow. He would like the meeting to give approval of the scheme. If they approved, he desired to move that a special committee be appointed to deal with the matter, and that the following be the members, with himself as Convener:—Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, Govan; Mr. R. K. MacCallum, F.R.C.O., Glasgow; Mr. Donald MacDonald, Inverness; and Dr. MacNicol, Taynuilt. Nothing, of course, would be done until the matter was approved by the Executive Council.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

NEXT YEAR'S MOD.

The secretary announced that invitations for next year's Mod had been received from

Dingwall and Oban. In each case there were invitations from the local branch of An Comunn and the Town Council.

Dr. Galbraith, Dingwall, speaking on behalf of the application from that town, pointed out that Dingwall had not housed a Mod for a period of twenty-five years. Last year they only failed by one vote to secure the Mod for the town. No doubt Oban had done more for Gaelic than Dingwall, but he thought they might waive their claim for a year in favour of Dingwall. With regard to accommodation for the Mod, Dingwall had a hall capable of holding from 1000 to 1200 people. There were eight smaller halls capable of holding from 500 down to 150. There was another hall at Strathpeffer which holds 600. There was also abundance of hotel and boarding-house accommodation, and people could visit the Mod from Inverness, Tain, and other neighbouring centres.

Mr. Kenneth Cameron, Ullapool, seconded.

Mr. MacGregor Whyte, Oban, in upholding the claims of Oban, spoke in Gaelic. He held that Oban was more suitable for the Mod than Dingwall, and it was there An Comunn was formed. Their town was easy of access, and in the centre of the Highlands.

Rev. Hector Cameron, Oban, seconded.

On a vote Dingwall was chosen for next year's Mod by a large majority.

Mr. Norman MacLeod, Glasgow, spoke in support of the following motion, of which he had given notice:—

- (a) "That all the business of the Executive Council meetings be conducted in Gaelic," and (b) "That all Rules (and Bye-laws) bearing on the constitution of the Executive Council be amended to give effect to Resolution (a)."

Mr. Fraser questioned the relevancy of the motion, holding that Mr. MacLeod should have set forth what amendments should be made to the rules and bye-laws bearing on the constitution of the Executive Council.

Mr. MacLeod replied that resolution B was a matter of detail, because if resolution A went through resolution B would naturally follow. In other words, should resolution A be not carried resolution B would go by the board. Personally he was quite prepared to withdraw resolution B and hitch his waggon to the star of A if so desired.

The President pointed out that it was already provided in the constitution that members of the Executive shall be Gaelic speakers or

learners of Gaelic. If Mr. MacLeod's motion was passed they would knock out all those who were not efficient Gaelic speakers.

Sheriff MacMaster Campbell said the President had put the matter very fairly and plainly. Certainly Mr. MacLeod was right when he indicated that the purpose of An Comunn was that all business should be conducted in Gaelic. But the printed constitution did not say that. It said that the members should consist partly of Gaelic speakers and partly of Gaelic learners. As long as that was in the constitution the business must be conducted in Gaelic and English or in English. When a Gaelic speech was made the Gaelic learners would be entitled to have it translated.

The President ruled that Mr. MacLeod be allowed to speak to his motion.

Mr. MacLeod said if a stranger had come to the Mod and was told that it was a gathering of the Gaelic enthusiasts of the country he wondered what kind of impression he would gather from listening to what was going on at that meeting. Their former President, Sheriff MacMaster Campbell, at the official opening of the Mod, had declared that "the most certain criterion of renaissance is the measure in which the restoration of our venerable mother tongue becomes an ideal to be striven after by all true-hearted Gaels." He (Mr. MacLeod) also maintained that that was their purpose. There was no use of preaching a doctrine if they did not follow it by open practice. The Secretary was compelled to write the minutes of each Executive Council meeting in Gaelic. These minutes were read by the Secretary at each meeting of the Executive Council, but the minutes when read were Greek to a great many people present. He submitted that the discussions as well as the minutes should be in Gaelic. It was the proper sequel to all their preaching that their discussions should be carried on in the language in which they were supposed to be interested. He (Mr. MacLeod) submitted that the time had arrived for passing the motion now before the meeting.

Mr. Marjoribanks, in seconding, said they would get no further in making Gaelic the actual spoken language of the Highlands unless Mr. MacLeod's motion was carried.

Mr. John Cameron, Glasgow, in moving the previous question, said he was fully convinced the motion was not one in the best interests of An Comunn. It meant that in the future no one could become a member of the Executive Council unless he was a Gaelic speaker. The motion was so unreasonable as to make it

INLAID LINOLEUM

*The Largest Choice in Scotland
and at Wonderfully Keen Prices*

A FLOOR COVERING THAT WILL WEAR RIGHT
THROUGH TO THE BACK AND WILL LAST FOR
ALMOST A DECADE

Quality Sample and Coloured Sheets of Designs post free
to any address

 **J. & R. ALLAN** 
77 to 86 South Bridge, Edinburgh

FOR ADVERTISING SPACE IN THIS MAGAZINE

APPLY TO

THE CENTRAL AGENCY,

ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS,

1 TALLY STREET, DUNDEE.

Telegrams, "Centage."

'Phone 3363.

A. C. Little & Sons, Ltd.

Costumiers and Furriers



EXTRA LARGE-SIZE GARMENTS
of every description always in stock

Mourning Orders a Speciality
Orders executed within six hours

THE VERY LATEST
AND EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS
ARE ARRIVING DAILY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION
OF

HIGH-CLASS READY-TO-WEAR
Garments & Furs

AT THE VERY KEENEST PRICES
including

Costumes
Gowns
Small Furs
Two-piece Suits
Dress Skirts

Coat Frocks
Showerproofs
Tailor-made Coats
Jumper Suits
etc., etc.

THE HOUSES FOR VALUE

28 HIGH STREET, DUNDEE.—Tel. 2732

Also at 121 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.—Tel. 27934

And 105 UNION STREET, ABERDEEN.—Tel. 523



A BEAUTIFUL HOME — IN REACH OF ALL

OUR policy is to give utmost **VALUE** and **SERVICE** in all dealings with our Customers, and in the word **Service** is embraced the confidence which we extend to everyone—irrespective of financial means. We fully realise that, while a wealthy person rarely expects to pay cash for purchases, those who really need credit are at all events worthy of the same trust and accommodation.

This establishment welcomes the purchaser who is prepared to pay a little at regular intervals every bit as much as those who are in a position to pay cash, and desire to do so.

PHONE—2380 DOUGLAS

H. LAMBERTON & CO.

F. M. ROSS

J. LOCHHEAD

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

202 BATH STREET - GLASGOW

TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

TAILORS
BY APPOINTMENT FOR
THE
MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY
CLUB.

CLOTHIERS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE KING'S BODY GUARD
FOR SCOTLAND.
(Royal Company of Archers.)



BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TAILORS
TO THE COURT OF
THE LORD LYON KING
OF ARMS.

SPECIALISTS in JUDGES
and K.C. ROBES, and
EVENING DRESS.



J. STEWART & SON

KILT MAKERS
HIGHLAND DRESS for EVERY OCCASION
UNIFORMS

88 GEORGE STREET

EDINBURGH

Telegrams—
"PURVES EDINBURGH."
Telephone No. 27563.



A. & J. Macnaughton

Woollen Manufacturers

Pitlochry

Makers for nearly 100 years of pure
WOOL TWEEDS, RUGS, BLANKETS
and KNITTED GOODS. Samples sent
to any part of the World with
pleasure.—Write Dept. 85 for
particulars or patterns.

Telephone
No. 28247

Telegrams:
"Rembrandt, Edinburgh"



By Appointment to His Majesty the King

DOIG, WILSON, & WHEATLEY

FINE ART DEALERS
and PRINTSELLERS
PICTURE RESTORERS
and FRAMERS

90 GEORGE STREET
EDINBURGH

Established 1840.

incompetent. They had that day appointed ten members to the Executive Council, and these members had three years to run. There were other members who had two years to run and some one year. They were appointed as suitable people for helping to further the Gaelic movement. Further, An Comunn would break faith with people of Highland blood although unable to speak the language if they passed such a motion. They required all the talent they could get to further the movement.

Mr. Kenneth Fraser, Glasgow, seconded.

After considerable discussion in which many members took part Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, Govan, said he should like to remind members that they had a resolution on the minutes of the Executive Council that the discussions may be conducted either in Gaelic or English, so that members could say what they wanted to say in either language. It was, therefore, entirely a matter for the Executive whether they conducted their business in Gaelic or English. He had, of course, sympathy with the motion, but it proposed to go too rapidly. He proposed as an amendment:—

“That, as an experiment, at least one of the Executive meetings in each year shall be conducted in Gaelic.”

Mr. John MacDonald, Oban, seconded Mr. MacLeod's amendment.

The President expressed the view that if the motion were passed there was a danger that it might sow the seeds of disintegration.

Mr. Malcolm MacLeod suggested that the meeting should first vote to begin with on the question of change or no change.

There voted for change, 50, and for no change, 35.

A vote was then taken as between the motion and amendment, when there voted for the motion, 48, and for the amendment, 31.

As it did not secure the necessary two-thirds majority, the motion failed to carry.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

Preliminary Meeting.

A preliminary meeting of the Executive Council followed the Annual Meeting. There were 23 members present, and the President, Rev. Dr. Neil Ross, presided.

General regret was expressed at the retirement of Mr. John R. Bannerman from the Conven-

ship of the Mod and Music Committee. The meeting placed on record its high appreciation of Mr. Bannerman's services as Convener, and of his work generally in promoting interest in Gaelic literature and music. Mr. John MacDonald, Oban, was also thanked for the melody and choral arrangement of the Invocation sung by the massed choirs at the ceremonial crowning of the Bard, the words of which were composed by Mr. Bannerman.

The Standing Committees were appointed.

Executive Council.

President.

Rev. NEIL ROSS, D.Litt., Laggan.

Vice-Presidents.

Miss CAMPBELL of Inverneil, M.B.E., Ardrishaig.

CHARLES CAMPBELL, F.S.A. (Scot.), 127 Broomhill Drive, Glasgow, W.1.

ALEXANDER FRASER, Parkgrove, Bishopton.

Executive Council.

Sheriff J. MACMASTER CAMPBELL, Rosemount, Campbeltown.

NEIL ORR, F.E.I.S., The Schoolhouse, Gilmerston, Midlothian.

DONALD MACDONALD, 12 Cawdor Road, Inverness.

HUGH MACCORQUODALE, F.S.A. (Scot.) Inverloch, Cardonald.

Rev. LAUCHLAN MACLEAN WATT, D.D., 1 Athole Gardens, Glasgow, W.2.

Mrs. MACDONALD of Dunach, Oban.

T. D. MACDONALD, “Ardlui,” Brookfield, Renfrewshire.

ANGUS ROBERTSON, “Ardnish,” Lyonsdown Road, New Barnet, Herts.

Dr. R. R. MACNICOL, Highfield, Taynult.

Rev. ALEX. MACDONALD, M.A., 81 Gt. George Street, Glasgow, W.2.

Mrs. BURNLEY CAMPBELL of Ormidale, Glendaruel.

Rev. MALCOLM MACLEOD, M.A., 45 Camphill Street, Glasgow, S.2.

Miss L. E. FARQUHARSON of Invercauld, Coignashee, Newtonmore.

Captain GEORGE I. CAMPBELL, Yr., of Succoth, Crarae Lodge, Minard.

COLIN SINCLAIR, M.A., “St. Margaret's,” Ralston Avenue, Crookston.

NORMAN MACLEOD, M.A., 38 Erskine Road, Cardonald.

The Hon. Mrs. NORMAN MACLEAN, 6 Grosvenor Gardens, Edinburgh.

HECTOR MACDOUGALL, 97 Kent Road, Glasgow, C.3.

DONALD GRAHAM, M.A., 36 Lovat Road, Inverness.

JOHN CAMERON, LL.B., 136 Wellington Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Rev. G. W. MACKAY, D.D., The Manse, Killin.

Colonel A. D. GREENHILL GARDYNE of Glenforsa, Salen, Aros, Mull.

Mrs. J. R. COLQUHOUN, 27 Windsor Terrace, Glasgow, N.W.

MALCOLM MACLEOD, 5 Church Road, Ibrox, Glasgow, S.W.

Rev. GEORGE CALDER, D.Litt., The University, Glasgow.

Rev. DONALD LAMONT, D.D., The Manse, Blair Atholl.

JOHN MACDONALD, M.A., 61 Ashley Street, Glasgow, C.3.

NEIL MACLEAN, B.Sc., 64 St. Swithins Street, Aberdeen.

ALASTAIR C. MACLAREN, Succoth, Dalmally.

Lord JAMES T. STEWART MURRAY, Cùl an Dùin, Ballinluig.

Standing Committees.

FINANCE.—Alexander Fraser (*Convener*), Charles Campbell, Captain G. I. Campbell, Yr., of Succoth, Mrs. Christison, Mrs. J. R. Colquhoun, Angus MacAulay, T. D. MacDonald, W. MacKenzie, Hugh MacLean, Neil MacLean, Malcolm MacLeod, Andrew Stewart, the President (*ex-officio*).

EDUCATION.—Rev. Malcolm MacLeod (*Convener*), Dr. George Calder, Mrs. Burnley Campbell of Ormidale, Miss Campbell of Inverneill Captain G. I. Campbell, Yr., of Succoth, Sheriff J. MacMaster Campbell, Miss Lamont of Knockdow, John MacDonald, Malcolm MacLeod, Norman MacLeod, John A. Nicolson, Colin Sinclair, the President (*ex-officio*).

PUBLICATION.—Malcolm MacLeod (*Convener*), Dr. George Calder, Miss Campbell of Inverneill, Dr. Donald Lamont, John MacDonald, Hector MacDougall, John MacIntyre, Donald MacLean, Rev. Malcolm MacLeod, Norman MacLeod, Colin Sinclair, Andrew Stewart, the Editor (*ex-officio*), the President (*ex-officio*).

PROPAGANDA.—Charles Campbell (*Convener*), Captain G. I. Campbell, Yr., of Succoth, Mrs. Christison, Mrs. J. R. Colquhoun, Miss Farquharson of Invercauld, Colonel Greenhill Gardyne of Glenforsa, Donald Graham, Colonel

Gilbert Gunn, Hugh MacCorquodale, Donald MacDonald, T. D. MacDonald, George E. Marjoribanks, the President (*ex-officio*).

ART AND INDUSTRY.—Miss Campbell of Inverneill (*Convener*), Mrs. Burnley Campbell of Ormidale (*Vice-Convener*), Captain G. I. Campbell, Yr., of Succoth, Sheriff J. MacMaster Campbell, Mrs. Christison, Mrs. J. B. Dunlop, Colonel Gilbert Gunn, Miss Lamont of Knockdow, Donald MacDonald, Hugh MacLean, Rev. Malcolm MacLeod, Colin Sinclair, the President (*ex-officio*).

MOD AND MUSIC.—Dr. George Calder, Charles Campbell, Mrs. Christison, Mrs. J. R. Colquhoun, Alexander Fraser, Donald Graham, Rev. Alexander MacDonald, Peter MacIntyre, Alastair C. MacLaren, Malcolm MacLeod, Dr. R. R. MacNicol, John A. Nicolson, the President (*ex-officio*).

COR IS LEAS NA DUTHCHA.

FIRST PRIZE POEM, 1930 MOD.

Tha dùthaich nan sonn fo throm-bhrat dubhair,
Am fearann 's am fonn neo-throm le mulain;
Tha aiteam nam bràgh, nam màgh, 's nam munadh
Aig sbàirn a' trusadh an lòn as.

Cìod aobhar a' chràidh a dh'fhàisg ar cridhe?
Ar seasmhachd 'na tàmailt làn de bhuaird,
Ar cànan gun lùth, gun sùgh 'nar tionail,
'S ro chrùbach dis i 'nar seòmair.

Tha uspagan guamach 'sguabadh tharunn,
Na cleachdaidh bu shuairce suaint 'le gaise,
Tha òig-fhir is gruagaich fuadaicht thairis,
'S na cluain so sìleadh an dòchais.

Gach sabhal is àth gach brà is muileann,
'San tric an robh Ghàidhlig tlà is bhuaird,
O'm faic sinn gu bràth na làithean tuilleadh?
'S am b'abhaist cruinneachadh chòmhlan.

Cha leighisear creuchd no reub le salann,
Tha achuinn* ro fheumail 's léigh gu'n ceangal,
Co-mhothachail séimh e féin gu'n leasach,
'Se cheudna dleas so ar seòl-ne.

Mo thaitneas, mo mhiannsa, iarmad bheannaid
Bhi aghartach làidir, àghmhor seasmhach,
Le òigridh àluinn, dhàichell, shnasail
Ag àiteach fearainn Iar-chòrsa.

Mar philleas muir-tràigh a ghnàth gu cladach,
Mar theicheas an sgàil roi' dheàrrsadh
gealaich,

Mar dh'amaiseas plùran sùgh 's an Earrach,
Mo shùils' ri pailteas d'ar Mór-Thir.

Na biomaid guamach luaisgt' 'nar barail,
Ged shéid a' ghaoth tuath le ruais is meallan,
Ach cuiream an iùbhrach dlùth gu asdar,
Tha iùil ro bharrach air bòrd innt'.

Tha misneach aig àird an dràsd air chathair,
Tha earrach ar caoil gu caochladh thairis,
Tha uiseag an tuim a' seinn le caithream
Toirt boisgeadh aithnichte' air sògh dhuinn.

Bi iodhlannan làn de thràthach fhodrach,
O achaidhean pòrach, eòrnach, coirceach,
Gach iomair, gach sìthean, frith is cnocan,
Gu briòghmhor, sultmhor le fòghnadh.

Luchd-amhairc 's an tir 'nam mìltean
ghrunnain,

Bi rathaid an rìgh 'gach sìor thoirt thugainn,
Gach bealach is beinn le loinn is suigear,
A' seinn mar chuthaig air h-eòlais.

Thig iad o Innsean, Sìna, 's Lunnain,
O'n Eadailt o'n Ghréig 's ma dh'fheudt' o'n

Tuirce,

Ceanalt 'us beusach no dreunach busach,
Ach séididh iad thugainn de'n òr bhuidh.

Reicear an clò o thoit na cagailt,
Is uibhean is càise, blàthach 's bainne,
Bi uachdar 'is Ìm is cìrean meala,
Ro phrìseil meachair 's an lò ud.

Shàr-iasgair a' chusain do'n dual a' ghaigse,
Tog aodach gu'n iar a dh'iasgach sgadain,
Is biath do chuid lìon gu liabag 's langa,
'Se miadachd luchd-amhairc do shòlas.

Thig furtachd gu leòir a dh'fhògras gainne,
Gu dùthaich nam beann nan gleann, 's nam
bradan,

Neart-chlis air a lbbhrig sìor is ealant,
Cur riomhachd 's mais air ar lòchrain.

Moladh do'n àgh chuir àird 'nar beannaibh,
Thug lochain gu'r cli, d'ar glinn an caise,
Bras-shruthan a strìth 's a sìor chur chleasan
Ri innleachdan beartaichte' an òrdugh.

Bi pìornaichean iarunn siabadh dealain,
Bi fearsaid 's dealg neo-cheart ri carachd,
Gach deil air a h-ùilleadh, ùird** is rathain,
Gu sìbhlach aigeannach còirdte.

Nighidh e cuibhrig dhuinn is plaide,
Ar stocainnean, còtaichean, clò is anart,
Sguabaidh is sgùraidh e dlù mu'n chagailt,
Is caonaidh e altan nam meòirean.

Bi mìltean de dhaoine daonnan ceangailt,
Ri oibrichean mór de sheòrs' an dealain,
Bi mùilnean sàbhaidh, gràin, is frasaigh,
Toirt làn an saibhean de stòr as.

O Bharraidh an Iar gu lianag Naruinn,
O leacan na Maoil gu raointean Ghallaibh,
An Lathurn, Loch-fin, Ceann-Tìr is Cataibh,
Gu sìochail, rathail is sòghmhor.

Ni ceitheachan sàbhailt, tàbht' ri aigean,
Gach cal' agus laimrig soirbh ri gaillean,
Le'n cromaig is aillbheig earbsach ealant,
Gu dearbhadh acfhuinn luchd-bhòtuinn†

Bi "sionnaich nan sgòth"‡ ni seòladh
thugainn,

Luchd-siubhail air bòrd le tòise is ulaidh,
Ri gabhail an sgìth air I is Muile,
Tìridh is Uibhist is Leòdhas.

Nis cuiream air dòigh gu h-òrdail toilithe',
Ar rathaidean mór gach meòir is drochaid,
Luing aig le saod, thar chaol-shruth lochain
Neo-dhaor, neo-dhoicheallach, òrdail.

Is iarramaid iùl le tùr is faiciol,
Air fòghlum, air slàinte, gràdh is seirce,
Ar càna'n, ar ciùil, ar cliù 's ar breacain.
Ro mhùirneach againn fhad's beò sinn.

RUAIRIDH CAIMBEUL.

† Sailors

‡ Airships

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

B'ann le faireachdainnean goirt a chuala
muinntir a' Chomuinn, an deidh tighinn
dachaidh o'n Mhòd, gu'n do chaochail Tormod
Og, mac a' Chinn Suidhe, agus sin mu'n d'fhuair
athair a dh'ionnsuidh a leaba-thinnis. Bha
Tormod mu dhusan bliadhna dh'aois agus
a' frithealadh na sgoile gach la gu sunndach.
Thainig a' ghairm gu h-obann agus is aotrom-
achadh air a' bhròn is air an iargainn e nach
do dh'fhuiling e mòran cràidh. Tha buill a'
Chomuinn a' tairgse an co-fhaireachdainn
do'n Cheann Suidhe, do a chéile caomh agus
do'n teaghlach uile, anns a' chall mhór so a
thainig orra. Is e an guidhe dùrachdach
gu'm faigh iad neart a chum an t-uallach trom
so a ghiulan.

* * * * *

The Mod which has just closed at Dunoon
has been a splendid success. As intimated in
this page previously the entries constituted a
record, and, with very few exceptions, all com-
petitors were forward and answered the roll
call. The Town Council of Dunoon and the
members of the local Branch of An Comunn
worked strenuously to make the Mod a success,
and the result is eminently satisfactory.

I am attending a meeting in Dingwall on Saturday, 25th October, at which a Mod Local Committee will be formed. Representatives from the local Branch, the Town Council, and the Northern Sub-Committee of the Propaganda Committee will be in attendance. The decision to hold next year's National Mod in Dingwall has given great satisfaction to members in the north and keen enthusiasm has been aroused.

* * * * *

Mr. A. M. Carmichael, the newly appointed Organiser for the Northern Area, has taken up duty and has already visited the Badenoch district in addition to organising other tours in his wide constituency. A new Branch has been formed at Kinloch Laggan and others are being arranged for. Mr. Carmichael's address in Inverness is 31 Drummond Road.

* * * * *

Gaelic is now recognised as a subject for examination in connection with all clerical grades in the Civil Service. This is welcome news indeed, and in thus recognising Gaelic the Commissioners have put a powerful instrument in our hands. Hitherto, it was somewhat difficult to emphasise the practical value of a knowledge of the old language although its literary and cultural advantages were readily enough recognised. It is hoped that the youth of the Highlands will take full advantage of the opportunities now offered.

* * * * *

At the Annual General Meeting of the Scottish Centre of P.E.N. held in Edinburgh recently, it was decided to proceed with a scheme for the formation of a Gaelic Section. Mr. William Power, who presided, said that he had been in communication with Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, ex-President of An Comunn, and that a number of well-known personalities in the Gaelic world had agreed to join. Dr. D. J. MacLeod and Mr. Power were appointed Vice-Presidents. The secretary is Miss B. Cruickshanks, 22 Stafford Street, Edinburgh.

* * * * *

A Cairn erected to the memory of Evan MacColl, the Lochfyneside Bard, was unveiled by the Duke of Argyll at Kenmore on Saturday, 18th October, in presence of a large company of people from the surrounding districts. His Grace made fitting reference to the Bard's work and to his early life in the Inveraray district. Appropriate songs were rendered by a composite Choir from the Mid-Argyll district, led by Mr. Carlton R. S. Malcolm, Ardrishaig. Pipe-Major Archd. MacPhedran, a relative of the Bard, played a piobaireachd at the close of the proceedings. The cairn is erected on a

prominent spot on the sea shore at the village of Kenmore, near Inveraray, where the Bard was born. Mr Colin Sinclair, Glasgow, was the architect, and the Gaelic couplet reads:—

Mairidh ainm 's a dhuan
Cho fad 's is buan ar ceol.

NIALL.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Franks has now criticised my review of the new edition of *Encyclopædia Britannica* in two successive letters, in the first, defending the policy of the editors, and in the second, accusing me of misrepresenting the *Encyclopædia* on the matter of the derivation of the place names, "Glasgow," and "Bute." I am now taking the opportunity to reply to both of his points at the same time. In his letter printed in your June number Mr. Franks says, "While the article on Celt was long, and merits the description of it, it should be remembered that since 1910, much has been discovered concerning linguistics in other areas. The linguistic survey of India has been published, the affinities of the Austic family have been ascertained, Australian languages have been classified, Papuan speech has begun to be scientifically investigated, and African philology has been put upon a wider basis." The contention which is advanced here is unmistakable. It is that owing to the greatly increased amount of linguistic material for which the new *Encyclopædia Britannica* has had to find accommodation, the article on Celtic Languages and Literature has had to be cut up and reduced by over a half of its original size. In point of fact nothing could be more utterly misleading. I have taken considerable pains to compare the amount of space allotted in the 1911 and 1929 editions of the *Encyclopædia* to the subjects on which Mr. Franks lays stress in his letter, and the result of my investigations has caused me considerable surprise. To make perfectly clear how little validity attaches to Mr. Franks' contention, I give them in detail, first pointing out that in both editions the full page consists of two columns of 72 lines each, averaging from nine to twelve words a line.

Subject.

Space Allotted.

In 1911 ed. In 1929 ed.

Celtic Languages and			
Literature ..	41 pages	19½ pages	
Australian Languages	14 lines	1 page	
Papuan ..	33 lines	1 page	
African ..	none	3 pages	
Austrie ..	none	1 page	

Clearly the increase in the amount of space given to these subjects does not account for a very large part of the encroachment made on the article on "Celt." Next we come to the Linguistic Survey of India. Mr. Franks clearly infers that the publication of the Survey has taken place subsequent to 1910. This is neither correct nor relevant. The Linguistic Survey of India has been published in a series of volumes of which the first appeared in 1903, and nine had been published by 1910. The new edition of the Encyclopædia does not contain any précis or summary of the survey, and the space it gives to Indian languages is rather less than the previous edition did. I append the details:—

Subject.	Space Allotted.	
	In 1911 ed.	In 1929 ed.
Indo-European ..	5½ pages	1 page
Sanskrit	26 "	17 pages
Prakrit	3 "	17 "
Hindustani ..	11¾ "	7 "
Bengali	3 "	1½ "
Marathi	5 "	1¾ "
Gujarati & Rajasthani	3 "	1¾ "
Kashmiri	2½ "	1¾ "
Dravidian	1¾ "	1½ "
Sindhi & Lahnda ..	2 "	1 page
Tibeto-Burmese ..	1½ "	1½ pages

These are the leading languages and groups of languages in India, and it is obvious that the total amount of space given to them has been very much reduced, nor can I find any evidence that any appreciable part of the space saved has been devoted to the findings of the Linguistic Survey. For example, the thirteen languages which together form the Dravidian group, which received a total space of 2½ pages (given to Tamil) and 42 lines in 1911, in 1929 were given 2¾ pages (1¾ to Tamil and 1 to Malayalam) and 38 lines amongst six of the others, while the rest received no space at all; so that, whatever was the reason for the shortening of the article on Celtic Languages, it cannot be the one Mr. Franks has offered.

As for the derivations of the place names "Bute" and "Glasgow." Bute, which is "Eilean Bhòid" in Gaelic, with a long "o," could not possibly derive from "the Erse" both in which the "o" is short. In the case of the alternate derivation, "from the Gaelic Ey Bhìod, the island of corn," Ey is Norse and not Gaelic, while "Bhìod" neither represents the pronunciation of the name, nor is to be found in any dictionary with the meaning which is here attributed to it. The writer appears to be unaware that Erse and Gaelic are the same language. In the case of "Glasgow" the words of the Encyclopædia are, "some historians hold that the name of

Glasgow comes from Gaelic words meaning dark glen. . . . But the more generally accepted version is the Celtic, 'Cleschu,' afterwards written 'Glesgo' or 'Glasghu,' meaning 'dear green spot' (glas, green; cu or ghu, dear)." It would certainly be interesting to know what difference is implied between, "Gaelic" and "Celtic;" but, in any case, I maintain, firstly, that the Gaelic words meaning "dark glen" should be given us; secondly, that it is inconceivable that a Celtic word could be written indifferently "cu" or "ghu"; and thirdly, that the authorities for these forms, if there are any, should be given by the writer, instead of fathering them on "some historians," a piece of vagueness entirely out of place in any work with pretensions to scientific accuracy. Mr. Franks has charged me with misrepresenting the Encyclopædia on the ground that I twice chose one or two conjectural forms for criticism; it is my reply that I selected for condemnation, as I had every right to do, two palpably impossible derivations given on no authority whatever.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Oxford, 7th August, 1930.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Gaelic Included as One of the Subjects.

It is with real pleasure that we have to announce that Gaelic has been included as one of the subjects for the examination in connection with all the clerical grades in the Civil Service. The chief departments concerned are the Air Ministry, Air Service Clerks, Meteorological Office Clerks, County Courts Branch, Lord Chancellor's Department, Customs and Excise, District Registrars of the High Court, Home Office Clerks, H.M. Inspectors of Factories, Inland Revenue, Ministry of Labour, Royal Mint, Board of Trade, Bankruptcy of Companies' Department, Mercantile Marine, and Survey Offices.

The subjects of the examination and the marks they carry are as follow: English (200), Arithmetic (200), Mathematics (200), Science (200); one of the following languages—French, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Welsh, Scottish Gaelic (200), History (100), Geography (100). This suits the courses in all the Higher Grade and Secondary Schools in the Highlands, particularly the schools who now profess Gaelic in the Higher Grade.

In languages the test includes translation, set composition, and an essay.

Candidates and parents interested should write to the Secretary, Civil Service Examination, Burlington Gardens, London, W.1, for particulars, and the syllabus of the examination, which takes place on 6th January, 1931. The examination compares favourably with that of most professions. The limits of age are 16-17 years.

DUNOON MOD DONATIONS.

Previously acknowledged £497 2 4

RECEIVED AT HEAD OFFICE:—

Kildalton Branch	5 0 0
Dunoon Merchants' Association ...	5 0 0
The Hon. Mrs. MacLean of Ardgour ...	5 0 0
MacGiolla Bride	5 0 0
Greenock Highland Society	5 0 0
David Cleghorn Thomson, Esq., Edinburgh	5 0 0
Atholl Branch	5 0 0
Mrs. Iain Campbell (Airds)	4 10 0
The Lady Helen and Mr. D. A. Tod ...	3 0 0
Oban and Lorn Association	3 0 0
Kenmore and Fearnan Branch	3 0 0
Three Association	3 0 0
Sheriff and Mrs. MacMaster Campbell ...	2 2 0
D. C. MacLeod, Esq., Skelmorlie ...	2 2 0
Glasgow Inverness-shire Association ...	2 2 0
Miss G. M. Hall of Tanga	2 0 0
Miss MacMurphy, Campbeltown ...	2 0 0
A. MacAoidh, Africa m.u. Dheas ...	1 1 0
Rev. Angus Duncan, B.D., Islay ...	1 1 0
Neil MacDougall, Esq., Carradale ...	1 0 0
Mr. and Mrs. D. MacIntyre, Carrbridge ...	1 0 0
Miss Harriet Stewart, Drimnin ...	1 0 0
Ex-Bailie Archd. Campbell, Glasgow ...	1 0 0
Alexander Ross, Esq., Dunoon ...	1 0 0
Malcolm MacCallum, Esq., Aberfoyle ...	0 15 0
A. C. MacLaren, Esq., Dalmally ...	0 10 0
Mrs. Barron, Glasgow	0 10 0
Miss Catherine Colquhoun, Glasgow ...	0 10 0
Miss Phemie Marquis, Glasgow ...	0 10 0
Donald MacColl, Esq., Glasgow ...	0 10 0
Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacMillan, Scotstoun ...	0 70 0
Captain Colin Campbell, Ardrossan ...	0 10 0

RECEIVED AT DUNOON:—

Proceeds of Fancy Fair	63 10 8
Kilmodan Branch	30 0 0
Collected by Mrs. James Livingstone ...	28 0 0
Mr. and Mrs. MacNaughton of Ardanchearanbeg	5 0 0
St. Catherine's Branch	3 0 0
Dingwall Branch	2 2 0
A Friend in 4th Ward	2 0 0
A. D. Cameron, Esq., Glasgow ...	1 5 0
P. MacCawley, Esq., Dunoon ...	1 1 0
D. K. MacBeath, Esq.	1 1 0
P. F. More, Esq.	1 1 0
A. Murdoch, Esq., Hunter's Quay ...	1 0 0
Miss MacLachlan, Victoria Terrace ...	0 12 6
The Misses Houston	0 10 6
R. MacErlach, Esq., Edinburgh ...	0 10 0

£710 19 0

NEW MEMBERS.

LIFE.

Mrs. John MacLennan, London.
Miss Kirsty F. MacLennan, London.
Major J. W. Fraser of Leckmelm.
Charles Davidson, Esq., Aberdeen.
Mrs. James Livingstone, Dunoon
Lady Horne, Lairg.
Sir Edgar Horne, Lairg.
Peter Campbell, Esq., Taynuilt.
Miss Heloise Russell Fergusson, Port Appin

ORDINARY.

Hamish F. MacLennan, Esq., Cairo.
A. K. Beaton, Esq., Perth.
Alex. MacRae, Esq., Invershin.
William Galbraith, Esq., Carradale.
Alex. F. Dobie, Esq., Dunoon.
Miss Mary A. Nicolson, Motherwell.
Miss Jessie MacKenzie, Glasgow.
Miss Alice MacKintosh, Inverness.
Mrs. R. W. Pearson, Motherwell.
R. W. Pearson, Esq., Motherwell.
Miss Margrat M. Duncan, Glasgow.
Miss Pinkerton, Sardinia.
Miss Mary MacAulay, Creagorry.
Mrs. Catherine Campbell, Ardrishaig.
Miss Bessie Campbell, Ardrishaig.
Mrs. Isobel Gillies, Dunoon.
D. M. MacIntyre, Esq., Glasgow.
Mrs. D. M. MacIntyre, Glasgow.
Colonel John Campbell, T.D., Kineraig.
Mrs. J. Campbell, Kineraig.
Miss Margot W. S. Campbell, Kineraig.
Mrs. Stewart, Inveraray.
Nurso MacLean, Inveraray.
Miss Flora MacKinnon, Partick.
Miss Evelyn Clark, Ibrox.
Ewen MacDonald Stewart, Esq., Glasgow.
Neil MacPherson, Esq., Johnstone.
D. L. MacRae, Esq., Dore.
Neil MacDougall, Esq., Carradale.
Calum MacDonald, Esq., Cuan Ferry.
Mrs. Rosamund Stewart, Newtonmore.
Mrs. Mary Kennedy Howarth, Gourack.
Miss Morag MacLellan, Greenock.
Mrs. A. Graham, Greenock.
Miss Katherine Cameron (Mrs. Arthur Kay), Edinburgh.
Hugh MacInnes, Esq., Duror.
Walter MacFadyen, Esq., Islay.
Miss Christina MacFadyen, Islay.
Alexander S. MacVicar, Esq., Dunoon.
Mrs. Charles Campbell, Glasgow.
Duncan C. MacIntyre, Esq., Islay.
Miss Catherine A. MacDonald, London.
H. Crawford MacAlpine, Esq., Lochgilphead.
Malcolm Clark, Esq., Kilmartin.
Angus MacRae, Esq., Fort William.
Miss Morag Bannerman, Rahane.
Miss Emily MacDonald, Belfast.
Mrs. I. M. MacIntyre, Portree.
Miss R. MacFarlane, Portree.
Miss M. Fraser, Portree.
Donald Smith, Esq., Dunoon.
Alex. Campbell, Esq., Fort William.
John MacColl, Esq., Campbeltown.
Aulay MacKenzie, Esq., Oban.
Duncan MacIntyre, Esq., Dunoon.
Mrs. Menzies, Inverness.
Rev. Donald Grant, North Knapdale.
Miss Catherine Campbell, Portsonachan.
Miss Morag Cameron, Glasgow.
A. M. Carmichael, Esq., Inverness.

THE REVELL DOG SERVICE BUREAU

(OPPOSITE JENNERS)

7 South St. David Street, Edinburgh

Everything for Dogs and Dog-lovers.

Pedigree Dogs and Puppies of all breeds from the Leading Kennels in Great Britain.

Complete assortment of Collars, Leads, Baskets, Coats, etc.

Books on all Breeds, Pedigree Forms, etc.

Foods and Medicines.

Trimming, Shampooing ; Preparing and Handling at Shows.

Free Advice on all matters connected with Dogs.

DOGS BOARDED UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

Telephone : Edinburgh 26300

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE WOLFE OF BADENOCH.

Sir THOMAS DICK LAUDER,

With Introduction by R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM.

7/6 net.

This new Edition, one of the masterpieces of Scottish Historical fiction, is long overdue. It is a rousing tale of Mediæval Scotland, an enthralling story of adventure, warfare, mystery, and love. It is historically correct for the author knew his period well. It contains a frontispiece showing the burning of Elgin Cathedral.

A GAELIC-SCOTS VOCABULARY.

R. L. CASSIE.

3/6 net.

The author's aim is to bring the Scottish languages closer together and stimulate interest in their culture and preservation. The work records the points of contact between the tongues, and shows the interaction of Celtic and Germanic speech. Students of the Gaelic and Scots language will find this volume of extreme interest.

STRANGE TALES OF THE WESTERN ISLES.

HALBERT J. BOYD.

7/6 net.

A collection of nine weird and exciting stories, Mr. Boyd describes his scenes and characters with vividness. To all lovers of the Western Isles, it is a book that will have a sure appeal.

STIRLING: TWENTY-ONE WOODCUT DRAWINGS.

By G. EMSLIE OWEN,

With Introduction and Notes by DAVID B. MORRIS
(Town Clerk of Stirling).

3/6 net.

Mr. Owen's strong feeling for decorative design has produced a series of bold and arresting conceptions of familiar places in Stirling and district. The book has an attractive cover design, and contains a frontispiece woodcut of the Palace Gateway printed on Japanese paper.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF SCOTTISH AND GAELIC BOOKS

ENEAS MACKAY, 44 CRAIGS, STIRLING

P.T. Man's Shop
on street floor,
with a separate
entrance to street.

Men's Hairdress-
ing Department
1st Floor Down.

The Store that made
the Bridges famous



PATRICK THOMSON Ltd.

ARCADE
AND
ENTRANCE
IN
HIGH STREET

FOR SPECIAL DISPLAYS OF
FURNITURE, CHINA,
HARDWARE, TRAVEL
AND SPORTS GOODS
AND JEWELLERY

THE MODERN STORE

From the smallest item of personal attire or house equipment to an entire fashionable wardrobe or the house complete, the P.T. STORE stands ready at all times to serve you with MERCHANDISE OF THE BEST, priced well within the bounds of economy.

*Luncheon and Tea Rooms, 3rd and 4th floors
Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Postal and Telephone facilities*

NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH

Phone: 21051 (6 lines)



EDITOR.—Rev. NEIL ROSS, D. Litt., *The Manse, Laggan, Kingussie, to whom all literary communications should be addressed; business and other communications to 212 West George Street, Glasgow.*

TELEGRAMS—Runaire, Glasgow.

TELEPHONE—Douglas 1433.

Leabhar XXVI.]

An Dùdlaich, 1930.

[Earrann 3

LABHAIRT IS LEUGHADH.

Tha mòran de bhuill A'Chomuinn a' gearain an diugh nach eil a' Ghaidhlig a' faotainn cothrom. Tha na ceudan aig a' bheil eòlas air a' chànan, nach labhair idir innte an uair a thachras iad ri chèile aig coinneamh no aig cruinneachadh. Tha pailteas 'g a chantuinn am Beurla mu chor is mu chunnart na cànan. Tha gu leòir de dheagh iomradh 'g a dheanamh. Ach b'fhearr gum mór gum biodh tuilleadh de'n chànan fhéin air a labhairt. Is dualach gum bi muinntir riarachta le iomradh a' mhàin. Chan eil an rùn is fhearr ach dìomhain mur téid a chur an cleachdadh. Is iomadh earail mhaith a thugadh anns a' mhiosachan so, fad dheich bliadhna fichead air ais, mu labhairt is leughadh na Gaidhlig. Faodaidh earail a bhi stuama agus glie; ach tha i buileach gun fheum mur leanar i le dìchioll. A réir coltais tha mòran de na Gaidheil ro mhall gu bhi a' cur na deagh earail an gnìomh. Tha sinn cinnteach gur e so smior a' ghnòthuich; is e so cuisle agus cridhe an aobhair air fad. Is aimeadach dùil a bhi againn ri soirbheachadh mar Chomunn, ma ni sinn dearmad air labhairt is leughadh na cànan.

* * * * *

Ged tha Clann a' Fhraoich a' deanamh aghairt, gidheadh chan eil iad a' faotainn cuideachadh is misneachadh mar bu chòir dhaibh o bhuill A'Chomuinn feadh na dùthcha.

Is maith gu bheil cuid a nis a' tòiseachadh ri gearain mar thubhairt sinn. Tha iad a' faicinn nach eil a' Ghaidhlig a' deanamh ceum air a h-aghaidh a thaobh labhairt, co dhìu is ann aig mòd no aig cuirm chiùil. Chan eil ann ach *Beurla, Beurla!* Chan iongnadh ged bhiodh mulad air càirdean na Gaidhlig. Chan iongnadh ged chailleadh iad am foighidin. Bu mhaith leinn ceartas a chleachdadh. Ma bha neach sam bith de ar luchd leughaidh a' làthair aig ceud Mhòd an Obain, togaidh iad fianuis, gun cualas tuilleadh Gaidhlig an sin, na chualas aig Mòd Dhumhain am bliadhna. Tha a nis dlùth air dà fhichead bliadhna o thachair a' cheud mhòd. Is bochd an comharradh sin air aghart no air feabhas. An àite uail a bhi air na Gaidheil aig mòd, gu bheil cainnt aca nach tuig càch, is ann a tha iad dìth mu deidhinn, mar gum biodh nàire orra gun cluinnte iadsan a' bruidheann na seann chànan. Aon chuid tha nàire orra, ar neò tha mì-churam orra, coma co dhìu—agus is e sin is miosa buileach.

* * * * *

Tha an uair a nis air tighinn anns am bu chòir an gnothuch cudthromach so a ghabhail gu greimeil as laimh. Chan urrainn An Comunn a dheanamh ach na tha comasach. Dh'ullaich An Comunn leabhraichean leughaidh; agus thug e misneach is brosnachadh air iomadh dòigh. Ach is ann air na Gaidheil iad fhéin anns gach cearn a tha an dleasdanas a' laidhe. Tha labhairt na Gaidhlig cho iomchuidh aig

MRS. KENNEDY FRASER.

cuirm chiùil sam bith far an tionail Gaidheil an ceann a chèile. Is e sin pàirt de'n obair a tha fhathast ri dheanamh eadhon a bhi a' dearbhadh do luchd na Gaidhlig gu feum iad a' chainnt a chleachdadh ma tha i dol a mhairinn beò. Tha a chuid fhéin aig gach aon ri dheanamh. Ma tha Gaidhlig agad, cuir romhad gum bi thu 'g a buidheann anns gach àite agus air gach uair an tachair thu ri do chàirean aig a' bheil eòlas na càinain mar an ceudna. Nan cuireadh gach neach e féin fo bhòidean mar so, cha ruigeadhmaid a leas a bhi an crochadh ri Comunn no ri Comhairle Foghlum. Rachadh againn air ar cainnt a chumail slàn fallain gun chuideachadh air bith ach cuideachadh nan càirdean leis an ionmhain ar cainnt. Ach mo thruaighe, is ann a tha sinn trom codalach, gun spiorad gun dùrachd; agus is e an dearbhadh air sin gu bheil sinn a' leigeil do'n chàinain dol bàs a chion cleachdaidh.

* * * * *

Tha meanglain A'Chomuinn air fàs lionmhor. Tha na còisirean a' sìor thighinn air an aghaidh. Gun teagamh tha an ceòl a' faotainn aire agus brosnuchadh. Ach ciod mu leughadh is mu labhairt? Is còir cròilean leughaidh a bhi anns a h-uile meanglan. Cosgaidh sin airgid. Ach tha Comhairlean an Fhoghlum feadh na Gaidhealtachd deònach air a' chosgais a phàidheadh. Is e an aon chumhnant gum bi an luchd teagaisg foghainteach gu fìosrachadh a thoirt seachad. Is ainneamh cearn an diugh anns nach faighear maighstear no bana mhaighstir sgoile aig a bheil Gaidhlig. Bhiodh iad sin deònach mar is trice air na cròileanan a theagasg. Cha bhiodh call aca dheth; oir bhiodh iad air am pàidheadh le Comhairlean an Fhoghlum. A nis chan eil leisgeil aig na meanglain, gun àireamh de luchd leughaidh is labhairt a bhi aca, cho maith ri maighstear seinn agus còisir. Rinn An Comunn strì gu Gaidhlig a bhi 'g a teagasg anns na sgoilean. Is còir mar an ceudna strì a dheanamh a chum gum biodh a' chàinain air a teagasg anns na meanglain, agus air a labhairt gu cunbhallach anns gach coinneamh anns an comhlaich luchd Gaidhlig ri chèile.

The death of Mrs. Marjory Kennedy Fraser, C.M.B.E., Doctor of Music, has created a deep sense of loss and regret among the many thousands to whom her work had become familiar. Her name has been a household word in musical Scotland during the past generation. She was married in 1887 to Mr. Fraser, Rector of Allan Glen School, Glasgow. He died three years afterwards. Mrs. Kennedy Fraser devoted herself to music, teaching and lecturing. She was highly qualified for this, both by her natural endowments and her early training. She was one of the Kennedy family, who achieved a world wide reputation as exponents of Scottish song. Being a Kennedy and a native of Perthshire, this accomplished musician brought to her work a temperament that could not be anything else than Gaelic to the core. This is the secret of her unparalleled success as a collector of Gaelic melodies. It is as a gleaner in the field of ancient Gaelic airs that she deserves the gratitude of all true Gaels. Mrs. Kennedy Fraser visited the Hebrides in time to save many fragments of ancient music from falling into oblivion. We have frequently had occasion to note the causes which militated against music in the Highlands. At the moment there is no need to recapitulate these hostile influences. Suffice it to say that the music of the Gael was on its last legs, driven to seek an asylum in the outer Isles, where it was about to pass away with the generation of old people who alone knew it. We cannot be sufficiently grateful that a saving hand was held out in time. A few years later the rescue of the perishing melodies would have been impossible.

Mrs. Kennedy Fraser found the airs in the form of folk music. She published these in a form which rendered them suitable to be sung in cultured drawing rooms, and on concert platforms. She was obliged to solve the problem—how can a melody that had almost died, that had become a faint echo merely of what it once may have been—how can such a survival be restored to life and made fit to appeal once more to human hearts in new times and new surroundings? It was a delicate problem, and it required a delicate hand. The task was done with great success. It was not merely a work of interpretation, it was a work of restoration also. In a corresponding sphere, the collector of old poetry gathers a few stray snatches, and on these he is to exercise judgment and critical acumen, so as to restore the

words as they must once have been. Your skilful archaeologist comes on a few scattered bones. From these he can deduce the form and size of the animal to which those bones belonged. And so with the successful collector of folk-music. The haunting musical phrase has survived in the memory of generations through the centuries. It is a survival of the fittest. The musician who has the necessary training and the racial temperament comes on that precious gem of a phrase, and will set the jewel in an appropriate setting. That is what Mrs. Kennedy Fraser has done. She has set those ancient musical gems, so to speak, in a proper setting. By popularising the music of the Gael, she has helped to convince the public that the culture of the Celt is well worth preserving.

N.R.

CLANN AN FHRAOICH.

Bidh ceilidh aig a' Chloinn agus an cairdean an Aitreach nan Gaidheal, Glascho, air an 12mh la de 'n mhios so. Tha cuireadh fialaidh aig gach neach leis am miann ceol agus conaltradh an rogha Gaidhlig a chluinntinn. Tha luchd seinn barrachte gu bhi aig a' cheilidh agus "Comhradh" bho dha nighinn usail a choisinn duais aig a' Mhòd. Theid cupan tea agus greim milis a riarachadh agus a' phris uile gu leir o chd sgillinn deug.

BOOK REVIEW.

THE WOLF OF BADENOCH, by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart. Foreword by R. B. Cunningham Graham. Eneas Mackay, Stirling. 720 pp., 7/6 net.

This fine historical novel first appeared a century ago. It won its early popularity when Scott's work was all the rage. It has held its place and its interest for a century on end. This is the Sixth edition. The main value of the book to-day is, that it places emphasis on Scottish life and customs at a time when Scotland is beginning to feel once again the pulsation of a national life. The features of the national character are kept more definite before our people by a picture such as is given in the *Wolf of Badenoch*. The Wolf himself, as is well known, was a historical character, a Scottish prince, the son of one of the Stuart Kings. The book has all the vividness of dialogue, and great accuracy in adhering to the historical narrative. Produced in an age when the romantic revival was at the full tide, such a volume as this may well help to bring back once more the glamour of old romance, to relieve much of the drab monotony of the present hour as far as the historical novel is concerned.

SADDELL ABBEY—ITS ORIGINS AND PAGES FROM ITS HISTORY.

By SHERIFF MACMASTER CAMPBELL, C.B.E.

IV.

The allusion to the discovery of a Quern—sculptured with Latin Crosses—demonstrates that there was of old cultivation in the island of Davaar, now given over entirely to the pasture of sheep, and I should not be surprised if it were found that the Caschrom was used in places whose steepness would inhibit any implement of the nature of a plough.

Of written record by the Monks of Saddell there is none; one day the Chartulary may be discovered at home or in some Continental Library, and, if and when this compilation is found, much valuable light will be shed upon a period in Highland history where much which is essential to correct apprehension is dim when it is not absolutely dark. The Records in Edinburgh are ample in their disclosure of the territorial possessions of Saddell, but Church history, collateral or direct, tells us exceedingly little of the happenings in the Abbey during the two centuries and a half of its existence. That little I would seek to collect. Jananscheck, whose historical accuracy is well recognised, writes briefly of Saddell in his Latin History, *Originum Cisterciensium*, and he prefaces his notice by a list of the various forms in which the place name Saddell appears in the documents and printed volumes consulted by the historian. I repeat these here for their philological interest, and that they may be of easier access in the future. The varying forms are twenty in number, and are as follows:—

Sandallum, Saundle, al Sandaluim, Saundalum, de Stagdalo, Saundell, Sandal, Sandael, Sanadale, Sadael, Sadale, Saldal, Sagadal, Sadagal, Sagadul, de Sagada, Sagadach, de Ulcone, de Vasconia, Sagadoch.

A free translation of the passage in Jananscheck relating to Saddell reads thus: "Somerled (Soirle Mackilvid, or Sourle Maclerdy, son of Gilbride), Lord of the Scottish Isles, whom Marianus Brockeil (obviously an earlier historian) calls 'a most notorious pirate and robber,' and who was overthrown and slain in the year 1164, is said to have had in his contemplation the

foundation of Sandallum in Cantyre and the diocese of Dunkeld, situated in Scotland, No. D.L. XXXI.; and Reginald, his son, is said to have completed the foundation about the year 1220." (Jananscheck was obviously unaware of Reginald's previous death, and that his son Donald was the Lord of the Isles at the actual occupation of the Abbey.)

"Our conjecture is that Saddell was a daughter Abbey of Russin (of the line of Clario Vallis), while others favour Furness or Mellifons. Dempster (a noted monastic chronicler) mentions an Abbot Thomas who flourished in the year 1257, whom, he asserts, so bore himself that that age yielded no one more learned or holier in character." Thus far Jananscheck, and before passing to references elsewhere to Saddell Abbey, I think it well to acknowledge my indebtedness for the excerpt to Campbell of Saddell, to whose honoured grandfather, Colonel Macleod, the copy of the Latin original was transmitted by Frater M. Paul of the Cistercian Abbey of Notre Dame de Lerne. Frater Paul's letter itself is worthy of reproduction. It reads as follows:—

"N-D le Lerne, 13 March, 1887.

"Dear Sir,

"The enclosed extract taken from a work lately published by one of our fathers in Austria will, I trust, prove interesting to you. From it you will see (1st) that Saddell was the 581st Cistercian Monastery that was founded after Cîteaux.

"(2nd) That the name has had various forms.

"(3rd) That the date of its foundation is differently stated by different authors.

"(4th) That it was in all probability founded from Ross in the Isle of Man. In another part of the work when writing of Ross, the writer states distinctly that Sandal was a daughter of Ross.

"(5th) That it was from the line of Clairvaux.

"It was with much pleasure that I looked out this short account of Saddell; a longer description may be found in the authors quoted at the foot of the extract. —With kind regards, I remain, etc.,

"Fr. M. PAUL O. CIST."

"To J. Macleod, Esq., of Saddell.

"P.S.—I ought to have added that you will see that the Abbey was commenced by Sourle Macleod, Lord of the Isles, and completed by his son, Reginald."

From other authorities, including Skene, it is gathered that Abbot Thomas was designated Thomas Sandalius (obviously from his connection with the Abbey); also that he was the author of many works which were preserved in the Library of St. Andrews. There is no trace of these works now, but it may be hoped that they were taken possession of at the Reformation by Monks who left Scotland for a Continental Monastery of their Order, and one day, like the discovery in 1860 of the Book of the Celtic Abbey of Deer in the Library of Cambridge University, the MSS. of Abbot Thomas may be unearthed in one or other of the great Monastic or Academic Libraries of Continental Europe.

The next incident in the story of Saddell of which notice is taken by the writers of history is related to the Expedition of the Norwegian King Haco, which culminated in the Battle of Largs. And here I may be pardoned for a slight digression. Throughout my study of the period comprehended in this paper, I have profited greatly from the researches and commentaries of the late Mr. R. S. Bremner, as these are in considerable measure attested and contained in his posthumous volume, "The Norseman in Alban." Mr. Bremner died in 1918 in the flower of his manhood, and his death was a grievous loss to Celto-Scandinavian scholarship. He was an historian whose freedom from bias was ever apparent, and whose judgments consequently are worthy of the highest respect. For these reasons I am constrained to cite the passage in which Mr. Bremner sums up his conclusions respecting the Expedition of Haco, for it seems to me that Mr. Bremner has given expression to historical facts which it does no injury to our national pride to recognise. "Despite," writes Mr. Bremner, "repeated assertions to the contrary, the Battle of Largs was not the end of the political domination of the Norsemen in the Isles. That was doubtless hastened by the death of Hakon at Orkney, on his way home, and by the submission of Magnus, King of Man, to the Scots King, in the following year, and his death in 1265. The actual end came three years later when, after long negotiations, Magnus, Hakon's son and successor, agreed to sell the superiority (of the Isles, including Man, but excepting Orkney and Shetland) to the Scottish Crown for 4000 merks payable within four years, and 100 merks annually thereafter in perpetuity. The historical fact attested by this notable

Treaty," concludes Mr. Bremner, "is that the Isles were not wrested from the Norwegians by force of arms, but voluntarily ceded by them for a pecuniary consideration."

It was then in connection with King Haco's southward voyage that we find mention of the Monks of Saddell. The precise words of the Hacon Saga are: "But when King Hacon lay at Gudey (Gigha) there came to him an Abbot from a Grey Monk's cloister and begged for peace for his house and for a safeguard for Holy Church. And the King granted that to him and gave him letters for it." It is, of course, certain that the Grey Monks of the Saga could be none other than the Cistercians of Saddell. The Cistercian habit was a white robe with a black hood and scapular, and the impression to the Scandinavian Sagaist was of a colour composite of the two which distinguished the monastic dress. Further on, the Saga tells of the death of one of King Haco's four chaplains. "Brother Simon," the narrative proceeds, "had lain sick for a while, and when King Hacon lay at Gudey (Gigha) Brother Simon died; and his body was borne on shore at Cantire, and those grey monks took his body and buried it in their Church and spread over his tomb carpets and called him a Saint."

There is some diversity respecting the actual burial place of Brother Simon. Capt. White accepts it that the body was borne across the hill to Saddell, while there is the interesting theory advanced by the historians of Clan Donald that the interment was made at the Church of Killean, which, there is a tradition, was a Chapel of Saddell. I know that our esteemed member and one of our Vice-Presidents, Rev. D. J. Macdonald, inclines to a similar view, and it is with great reluctance I should offer an opinion in dissonance with that of Mr. Macdonald, who has given so much care to the study of the ecclesiastical antiquities of his parish. The records tell us, however, that in the year 1243—twenty years before Largs—King Alexander II., "compassionating the poverty of the bishoprick of Argyle granted to the bishop the Church of Killean in Kintyre with all its lands and other pertinents." And there is the further record that "before the year 1251, Rotheric, the son of Reginald, Lord of Kentyr, granted in honour of St. Mary and St. John for the service of the Church of St. John in Kintyre, five pennylands, namely, three from the same church of Saint John (Killean) and

two from the Church of Saint Mary (Kilmarow)." Origines Parochiales gives the further information that "both these grants were confirmed to Bishop David by King James II. in 1507." Now the inference is, I think, plain that when King Haco sheltered at Gigha the Church of Killean did not form an appanage of Saddell, but was directly under the jurisdiction of the Bishop, so that the description of "their (the Monks') Church" was inapplicable. The balance of probability is thus in favour of Capt. White's view that Saddell was accorded the honour of being the place of interment of Brother Simon, and it is an element in support of Capt. White's theory that there were times in the history of the mediæval Church when the relations between the Bishops and the Monks were, because of the autonomy of the Abbeys, otherwise than of a cordial description. I feel constrained, by way of further explanation, to insert here the account of the transactions just condescended upon given by Professor Munch, the erudite Scandinavian scholar, in his valuable introduction to the *Chronicle of Man*—"The Abbot of Samdall (Saddell) applied personally to the King for a safe conduct to his Monastery, which was immediately granted. Shortly afterwards, when the Dominican Friar, Brother Simon, who had been employed by the King in several diplomatic missions, and had now even followed him on this expedition, happened to die while the fleet lay off Gigha, his body was interred in the Church of Sandal, and the Monks there believed him to be a Saint."

With reference to the Parish of Kilmarow, or St. Mary, to which allusion is made in the grant by Rotheric in favour of the Bishop, I think it well to explain that that Parish was anciently a part of the Parish of Kilchenzie, lying along the west coast of Kintyre, between Kilchenzie and Glenbarr. The conjunction with Kilchenzie took place immediately before, or soon after, the Reformation.

After Largs, the next great Scottish National Crisis was the Seven Years War of Independence, between 1307-1314, and one of the most romantic episodes of that War was the escape of Bruce to Kintyre and the succour he received there from Angus Oig Macdonald and Gilchrist Macymar McCay of Ugadale. From the description in Barbour of the route of the Royal Galleys—they "rowed by the isle of Bute"—it is clear that the landing in Kintyre must have been at a place not far

from Saddell, and it is inconceivable that the King and his retinue would omit a visit to the Abbey. On the contrary, it is very probable that the Monks entertained the fugitives in the interval between their arrival at Kintyre and the bestowal by Angus Macdonald of the hospitality of Dunaverty. The accommodation of the Abbey was that most adequate to the needs of the sojourners, and remembering that the Chiefs of the district were devoted royal partisans there is positive assurance of the loyalty of the Abbot and his Community. Barbour does not, it is true, mention Saddell, but neither does he mention any other place in the Peninsula but Dunaverty. The Public Registers tell of the Grant by Bruce to Mackay of Ugadale, and when Barbour omits to mention Ugadale it is not surprising that Saddell should not appear in his great Rhyming Chronicle. Barbour, it should be borne in mind, was not born till after Bannockburn, and his Chronicle was not written till probably fifty years after Bruce passed through Kintyre on his way to the Sanctuary of Rathlin.

There is a reference in a MS. History of the Macdonalds of Charles II.'s reign (Coll. Reb. Alb. 289) which, I think, strengthens the hypothesis that Bruce was

entertained at the Abbey. "Angus," the history remarks, "was proclaimed Lord of the Isles with the consent and goodwill of the Highlanders. He was always a follower of the King Robert Bruce, in all his wars assisting him with his men in recovering the Hold of Dundonald and another Castle in Carrick from the English. The King stayed with him half a year at Saddell in Kintyre and sent his galleys with him to Ireland." Now we know that there was no Macdonald Castle at the period at Saddell, and Dunaverty, mentioned by Barbour, is, there can be little doubt, the Castle which Bruce and his followers occupied for any length of time. The occurrence of Saddell in the History is, nevertheless, significant, and, as I say, gives countenance to the supposition that King Robert did reside, long or short as his visit was, at the Abbey which owed so much to Angus Og and his forebears. (*To be continued.*)

TEACHERS OF SINGING.

The Propaganda Committee is prepared to accept applications from persons willing to act as Music Teachers. Applicants, who must be able to read and write Gaelic, should communicate, stating qualifications, to the General Secretary, 212 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF GAELIC.



Some of the Members of the Summer School of Gaelic, Inverness, 1930.

“Cionnus a dh’ fhaodar Rian-solaraidh na Gàidhealtachd aghartachadh air dhòigh a bheir am buannachd as motha do shluagh na Gàidhealtachd.”

LE IAIN N. MACLEOID.

A’cheud duais, Mod 1930.

(Provost MacEwen’s Prize.)

I.

Is iomadh sgriob a thug pinn shiubhlach air paipeir ag oidhirpeachadh air cor na Gàidhealtachd bho chd againn a chur ceart, ach an deidh sin ’s na dheidh, cha do chuireadh fhathast air clàr an rian eagnuidh tuigseach sin a bheir air sìorramachdan tuatha Albann tighinn fo bhlàth mar an ròs, air chor agus gu’m bi gach neach ’n a shuidhe làn shàsuichte fo a chrann fige fein — agus cò a chanas le cinnt ciod e an uair no an linn anns an dealraich an latha glòirmhor sin oirre — aig Freasdal mór a tha brath. Bìodh sin mar a bhitheas e, ach chan’ eil neach a chaidh àrach ’n ar Gàidhealtachd nach fhaic gu soilleir gu bheil riantan-solaraidh luachmhor fo air laimh a ghabhadh iomairt le dealas airson buannachd a thoirt do ar sluagh fhein a tha còmhnuidh ’n ar glinn agus ’n ar srathan.

Cha robh latha riann anns an d’ rinneadh barrachd bruidhne air toradh an fhearainn agus a thatar a’ deanamh an diugh.

Chan’ eil na tuathanachais mhóra, tuath no deas, a pàigheadh, agus ma leanas cùisean mar a tha iad, chan fhada gus am bi na raoitean is fhearr ’n ar duthaich fo fheur agus fo chaoarach. Ma tha sin fìor a thaobh tuathanachais mhóra na machrach, ciamar a phàigheas e do’n chroitair bheag a bhi ’g àiteach nam feannagan caola rìs an robh a sheanair a strìth le fallus a ghrusadhach. Cha phaigh am feasda mur a bi beo-shlaint eile fo a laimh a bharrachd air bàrr na croite bige. Ged tha sin fìor, ’s e mo bheachd fhéin gu’n toireadh a’ chroit bheag toradh na bu thruime seachad nam bìodh giollachd àitich na b’ fhearr air a dheanamh oirre. Tha na h-oifigeirean a tha mach bho Cholaide an Tuathanachais a’ deanamh móran feuma do na croiteirean ann a bhi fosgladh an sùilean a thaobh nan doighean àitich is fhearr, na mathaichidhean Gallda is fhearr a fhreagras air gach seorsa talmhainn, agus na sìl-chura a bheir a mach an toradh is truite. Sheall muinntir a’ Cholaide so dhoibh mar a chumas iad an cnàmh gun tighinn am bàrr a’ bhun-tàta,

agus rinn an t-eolas sin mór-fheum do na croiteirean. Tha móran dhiubh a tha gu math duilich ri ’n iompachadh gu dòighean ùra thaobh àitich, ach chan fhada gus am bi an creideamh an ùr-nos sam bith gu math daingeann an uair a chì iad air an son fhein toradh na h-iomairt. Bu chòir gu’m bìodh am barrachd de airgid na rìoghachd a’ dol a stigh ri Colaide an Tuathanachais airson gu’m bìodh àireamh mhór de na h-oifigeirean gleusda so a’ dol sìos agus suas gach latha deug de’n bhliadhna troimh sgìreachdan ar Gàidhealtachd airson comhairle agus misneach a thoirt do’n chroitair gu bhi togail a’ bharra is truite as a’ chroit bhig aige.

Tha Colaide an Tuathanachais a’ cur a mach troimh ’n Ghàidhealtachd boirionnaich òga fhoghlumaichte aig a bheil mion-eolas air eachdraidh agus gnàths chearcan agus thunnagan agus eoin de’n t-seorsa sin a bhios an tuath a’ cumail. Cha do ghabh muinntir na Gàidhealtachd a stigh riamh a’ bhuan-nachd mhór a dh’ fhaodadh iad a dheanamh air na h-eoin sin. Thainig ceithir fichead mìle punnd Sasunnach a stigh do na h-eileanan Arcaich an uiridh airson uibhean a mhàin, agus tha a’ mhor-chuid de chear-naidhean na Gàidhealtachd móran na’s goireasaiche ri margadh na tha na h-eileanan Tuathach ud. Tha na h-Olandich deam-amh am fortain gach latha air cearcan agus uibhean a tha tighinn uatha gu margaidhean mora Lunnainn, agus tha sgoilean Staite troimh ’n duthaich anns a bheil muinntir air an oileanachadh anns a’ ghnìomhachas so — gach neach ag àrach eoin a reir nan riaghailtean is ùire, agus tha a’ chùis buannachdail do gach neach a tha an sàs ris. Leth-oireach agus mar a dh’ fhaodas cuid de’n Ghàidhealtachd a bhi, cha bu chion idir nach fhaigheadh ceannaichean an latha ’n diugh doigh sgiobalta air uibhean agus eoin a chur gu deagh mhargadh na’m bìodh aca na b’ fhiach an t-saothair dhoibh a chur air falbh. Chan’ eil teagamh sam bith agam fhein nach bìodh boirionnaich na Gàidhealtachd comasach air moran airgid a dheanamh gach bliadhna air uibhean agus eoin na’m bìodh an còrr gniomhachais air a chleachdadh leotha ann a bhi cur gu buil am fhoghlum saor mu ghnàths nan cearcan a tha ban-fhoghlumaichean Colaide an Tuathanachais a’ cur fo’n laimh le dùrachd.

Bheireadh croiteirean agus muinntir na Gàidhealtachd gu leir adhartas mor air an cor fhein na’m bìodh spiorad a’ cho-obreachaidh na bu mhotha ’n am measg. ’S ann an aonadh a tha neart, agus tha sin fìor ge b’e dòigh anns an smaoinich neach

air. Chuireadh Comunn Co-oibreachaidh na Tuatha air chois bho chionn bhliadhnaichean airson cuideachadh le clachain na Gàidhealtachd ann a bhi cur suas bùthan co-phairteach de gach seorsa, far am biodh biadh is aodach is gual is siol-cura agus gach bathair eile air an reic aig prisean cuibheasach. agus dhearbha na comuinn sin cheana, gur h-ann trompa agus trompa 'n an aonar, a dh' fhaodas fuigh-air a bhi aig a' chroitear bheag ris na goireasan sin fhaighinn air an cuir e feum gach latha aig prisean a fhreagras air a sporan. Tha gach neach a tha 'n a bhall de na comuinn sin a' toirt sgairbh a creagan da fhein; gach fiach tasdain a cheannaicheas e, a chionn gur h-ann leis fhein a tha a' chuid de'n bhuannachd a reir 's mar a cheannaiche e, agus nach bu mheadh dha a' bhuannachd sin a dhol 'n a phòcaid fhein seach an sporan a' cheannaiche is dòcha aig an robh a airgid fhein dà fhille anns a' bhathar a bha e a reic. Chan urrainn do'n chroitear bheòchd ann an iomall tìr mòr no anns na h-Innse-Gall, siol-cura no mathachadh Gallda no acuinn àitich chosgail fhaighinn air a choir fhein le truimead an fharaidh a tha 'n rathad-iaruinn agus bàtaichean Mhic a' Bhriuthainn a' tagairt ann a bhi tarruing gach bathair a tha 'n sin, ach nam biodh gach croitear anns an sgrì 'n am buill de Chomunn Co-oibreachaidh cha bhiodh duilgheadas sam bith aca ann a bhi seasamh an cuid fhein de'n chosgais agus bhiodh a' bhuannachd 'n an sporan an ceann na bliadhna ann am bàrr trom torrach agus crodh mor tapaidh a bheireadh a mach prìs a b' fhiach an t-saothair. A bharrachd air sin bhiodh na Comuinn Co-oibreachaidh sin 'n am meadhan éifeachdach airson na croiteirean eile a cheangal ri a cheile ann an spiorad gnìomhachais agus deagh rùin: bhiodh an nàbuidh treun 'n a chuideachadh do a choimhearsnach lag-intinneach, agus bhiodh fear an stòrais bhig cho laidir air a choir fhein ris an neach aig an robh moran cùinnidh anns an tigh-tasgaidh a chionn gu'm biodh gach maoin agus earras aca an co-phàirt. Tha Parlamaid na rioghachd a toirt beagain cuideachaidh do na Comuinn Co-oibreachaidh so, agus tha oifgear no dhà aca a' dol troimh 'n Ghàidhealtachd airson shìlean nan croiteirean fhosgladh a chum 's gu faic iad a' bhuannachd a tha 'n spiorad na co-phàirt, ach chan' eil gu leor idir de na daoine acfhuinneach sin air chuairt 'n ar Gàidhealtachd, agus bha mi-fhein gle thoilichte a leughadh 's an "Albannach" an latha roimhe gu'n tug a' Chomhairle Pharlamaideach a shuidh bho chionn ghoidrid airson cnuasachadh mu chor an tuathanach-

ais, earail do'n luchd-riaghlaidh gu'm bu chòir àireamh nan oifigeirean so a bhi air a mheadachadh anns a' Ghàidhealtachd le barrachd airgid a bhi air a thoirt a sporan na rioghachd airson Comuinn Co-oibreachaidh a bhàir air an iomairt le barrachd dealais anns a' Ghàidhealtachd agus na h-eileanan.

Thug an rioghachd bho chionn beagan bhliadhnaichean duais airgid do na tuathan-aich mhora airson gach acaire fearainn a chuireadh iad fo choiree agus fo chruithneachd, agus nach b' iomchuidh a nise gu'n toireadh maoin na rioghachd seachad cuideachadh do na croiteirean air chumha gu'n toireadh iad an giollachd a b' fhearr do'n bheagan fearainn a tha aca le bhi toirt a stigh glas-talamh; a' deanamh cladhain-uisege far am biodh feum orra; a' togail challaidean a chumadh a mach gach ainmhidh a bhiodh a' sgrios a' bharra, agus a' spealadh sìos gach earrach an raineach agus an conasg a tha còmhach iomadh iomaire a bheireadh deagh thoradh a mach. Tha muilleanan de airgid Bhreatainn 'g a chur a mach an dùthchanan cèin airson an talamh a dheanamh torrach agus shaoilinn gu'n dleasadh na croitearan Gàidhealach beagan de'n aon seorsa fabhair a shealltuinn dhoibh—'s iad fhein a sheas gu curanta riann air chùl na rioghachd an uair a thigeadh 'am tarruing nan lann.

Chan' eil ni a chuireadh barrachd airgid am pòcaidean nan croiteirean na sealbh math chaorach a bhi aca, agus cead ionaltraidh a bhi aig na coaraich sin am measg nam monaidhean mora aonararach a tha 'n diugh aona chuid fàs no fo dhann na cròice. Fhuair pragan croiteirean an sud agus an so sealbh, air raon mòr monaidh de'n t-seorsa so, agus tha iad gle mheadh dheth a nise. Shaoilinn gur h-e so cuis a dh' fhaodadh Bòrd an Tuathanachais a ghabhail gu eridhe na bu mhotha na tha iad a' deanamh, cho math ri bhi greasad an latha 's am bi barrachd mòr de croiteirean air an suidheachadh am fearann a fhreagras iad. Is ann mall a tha iomairt cùirt Stàite an còmhnuidh, a chionn gu bheil iomadh seorsa oifgear a dh' fheumas sgrùdadh a dheanamh air iarrtus fear a tha 'g iarraidh fearann a shocrachadh air, ach tha feum air cabhaig a nise e chionn gu bheil na ciadan a bha 'g iarraidh fearainn air Bòrd an Tuathanachais air blas a' chragain a ghabhail de gach dàil a chuireadh orra, agus tha iad a nise air seoladh thairis an deidh seachd duilean a thoirt do aon phloc fearainn fhaighinn fo na speuran fo'n d' rugadh iad—agus, mo chreach —'s e rogha agus taghadh nan Gàidheal a



Seasonable Gifts

AT

J. & R. ALLAN
LIMITED
77 to 86 South Bridge, Edinburgh

TWO SUGGESTIONS THAT
ALWAYS FIND
FAVOUR

GIVE
HANKIES



LADIES' MOCHA GLOVES.
Fur Tops, Warm Wool Lining,
Elastic Wrist, excellent quality
Skins, Tan, and Slate, sizes
6 to 7½. Price, 8/11 pair.

LADIES' MOCHA GLOVES.
Fur Tops, Fleecy Lining, Fur
inside Cuff, perfect fitting, best
quality Skins, Tan, Beige, Slate,
sizes 6 to 7½. Price, 10/6 pair

LADIES' GLOVES. Fur Lined
White Fur throughout, heavy
quality best Mocha, Pique Sewn,
plain untrimmed tops, excellent
value. Bronze and Slate, sizes
6 to 7½. Price, 18/6 pair.

Packed
in
Dainty
Gift
Box

PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS
for Ladies or Gentlemen, latest
designs in colour and self White,
Six in Box. Ladies, 2/6
Gents., 4/6

**LADIES' LISSUE HAND-
KERCHIEFS** in new box with
Mirror, dainty designs in Colour
and self White, Six in Box.
Price, 4/-

**SPECIAL BOILING SILK
HANDKERCHIEFS**, 11 by 11
inches, in smart designs and
colours. Ground Shades—Blue,
Red, Beige, Green, Black/White,
Yellow, etc. Special Price, 1/3

GAELIC POEMS & SONGS

(WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES)

BY ANGUS MORRISON

A Demy 8vo. Volume, consisting of 424 pp., comprising 162 Poems and Songs
and a Valuable Glossary, fully explaining Old and Rare Words occurring in the Text

PRICE 12/6 NET. POSTAGE 6D EXTRA

PRESS OPINIONS:

His style is lovely and haunting, his poetry easy and fascinating, and his measure and technique always correct and truly artistic.—*Weekly Scotsman*.

There is also a copious glossary and explanatory notes which will be found most useful to the student of the language.—*Glasgow Weekly Herald*.

Truly noble is his epical address to the sea—An Cuan—a stately piece and infinitely moving, compact, of great imaginative power, and matched by felicity of expression.—*Northern Chronicle*.

The poems and songs cover such a wide range of subjects that every Gael who can read his mother tongue will find something to please and interest him.—*Oban Times*.

There is certainly a wealth of language here: words long forgotten by common speech are recalled, and there is a wide variety of themes.—*Scots Magazine*.

The verse is written in graceful style. The language is simple but descriptive and easily understood, and a high tone is maintained throughout. The humorous pieces are excellent.—*Greenock Telegraph*.

We hope that Gaels everywhere will take note of this book and purchase it.—*An Gaidheal*.

The language is simple but adequate, and, especially in the humorous verses, eminently suited to the theme.—*Glasgow Herald*.

There is small doubt that this book of Gaelic poems and songs will be honoured with a place among those of the best of Highland bards.—*Highland News*.

What pleased us most are his explanatory notes at the end of the book, where he gives the meanings of special words, difficult words, and words which are seldom now used.—*Life and Work*.

AN IDEAL PRIZE-BOOK FOR MOD OR SCHOOL

A WELCOME AND HANDSOME GIFT FOR YOUR FRIENDS AT HOME AND ABROAD

THE DARLEN PRESS, 5 BRISTO PLACE, EDINBURGH

A. C. Little & Sons, Ltd.

Costumiers and Furriers



EXTRA LARGE-SIZE GARMENTS
of every description always in stock

Mourning Orders a Speciality

Orders executed within six hours

THE VERY LATEST
AND EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS
ARE ARRIVING DAILY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION
OF

**HIGH-CLASS READY-TO-WEAR
Garments & Furs**

AT THE VERY KEENEST PRICES
including

Costumes
Gowns
Small Furs
Two-piece Suits
Dress Skirts

Coat Frocks
Showerproofs
Tailor-made Coats
Jumper Suits
etc., etc.

THE HOUSES FOR VALUE

28 HIGH STREET, DUNDEE.—Tel. 2732

Also at 121 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.—Tel. 27934

And 105 UNION STREET, ABERDEEN.—Tel. 523



A BEAUTIFUL HOME —IN REACH OF ALL

OUR policy is to give utmost **VALUE** and **SERVICE** in all dealings with our Customers, and in the word **Service** is embraced the confidence which we extend to everyone—irrespective of financial means. We fully realise that, while a wealthy person rarely expects to pay cash for purchases, those who really need credit are at all events worthy of the same trust and accommodation.

This establishment welcomes the purchaser who is prepared to pay a little at regular intervals every bit as much as those who are in a position to pay cash, and desire to do so.

PHONE—2380 DOUGLAS

H. LAMBERTON & CO.

F. M. ROSS

J. LOCHHEAD

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

202 BATH STREET - GLASGOW

TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

TAILORS
BY APPOINTMENT FOR
THE
MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY
CLUB.

CLOTHIERS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE KING'S BODY GUARD
FOR SCOTLAND.
(Royal Company of Archers.)



BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TAILORS
TO THE COURT OF
THE LORD LYON KING
OF ARMS.

SPECIALISTS IN JUDGES
and K.C. ROBES, and
EVENING DRESS.

J. STEWART & SON

KILT MAKERS
HIGHLAND DRESS for EVERY OCCASION
UNIFORMS

88 GEORGE STREET

Telegrams—
"PURVES EDINBURGH."
Telephone No. 27563.

EDINBURGH



A. & J. Macnaughton

Woollen Manufacturers

Pitlochry

Makers for nearly 100 years of pure
WOOL TWEEDS, RUGS, BLANKETS
and KNITTED GOODS. Samples sent
to any part of the World with
pleasure.—Write Dept. 85 for
particulars or patterns.

Telephone
No. 28247

Telegrams:
"Rembrandt, Edinburgh"



By Appointment to His Majesty the King

DOIG, WILSON, & WHEATLEY

FINE ART DEALERS
and PRINTSELLERS
PICTURE RESTORERS
and FRAMERS

90 GEORGE STREET
EDINBURGH

Established 1840.

tha air ar fàgail, agus nach lapach sinne bho 'n chaill sinn iad.

Tha Comunn nan Coilltean a' cur coille am beagan chearnaidhean de'n Ghàidhealtachd, agus tha moran de mhuinntir nan clachan a' faighinn obrach timchioll air na coilltean sin, agus cha ruig iad a leas togail orra do'n Ghàidhealtachd airson obrach fhaighinn mar a dh' fheumas moran de òigridh ar sgìreachd-an. Bha moran de choilltean luachmhor 'n ar Gàidhealtachd roimh àm a' chogaidh mhóir, ach chaidh an leagadh sìos agus cha do chuireadh slatag 'n an àite. Tha na h-uachdarain, saoilidh mi, gle ghòrach air an son fein 'n uair nach eil iad a' cur nan coilltean sin a ris. Bheireadh cur nan craobhan obair do'n tuath, bhiodh na cnuic agus na sleibhteann maiseach le coille am beagan bhliadhnaichean, bhiodh fàsghadh agus dìon anna do na clachain mu'n cuairt, agus mar bu luachmhoire bhiodh a' choille 's ann a b' àirde a rachadh pris na h-oighreachd.

Bu chòir gu'n deanadh muinntir nan Innse-Gall agus an sluagh a tha fuireach air oirthir an iar na Gàidhealtachd beo-shlaint mhath air iasgach mar a bha iad a' deanamh 's an aimsir bho shean, agus airson latha an àigh sin a thoirt mu'n cuairt, bhiodh e riatanach do'n Pharlamaid againn gu'n deanadh iad lagh a bhacadh do na bàtaichean-sgrìobaidh tighinn na b' fhaisge na deich mìle mara air cladaich anns a' Ghàidhealtachd, agus airson an lagh sin a chur an cleachdadh, dh' fheumadh luingeas-athar a bhi 'n còmhnuidh a' sgiathalaich mu chladaichean agus caoil na Gàidhealtachd airson faire a chumail air na spuinnadairean sin a tha sgrìobadh air falbh le an lìn cosnadh ar n-iasgairean. Dh' fhaoidte feum cuideachd a dheanamh de na luingeas-athar so airson oifigeirean foghlumaichte bho Bhòrd an Iasgaich a ghluan os cionn na mara aig amaibh araidh, agus bhiodh iad-san comasach le an alt innleachdach fein air na h-iollachan-iasgaich a lorg a mach, agus fios-dealain a chur gu na puirt-iasgaich an uair a chitheadh iad cnap eisg. Rachadh na h-iasgairean an uair sin a mach le an lìn a dh' ionnsuidh an dearbh bhàd sin le am foghlum an sgoil-mhara, agus bhiodh fuighar aca nach biodh an saothair a nasgaidh mar is tric a bhios e. Bu chòir do ard-riaghladh ar duthcha iasadan airgid a thoirt do na h-iasgairean Gàidhealach airson gu'm biodh bàtaichean-smuide no luingeas-oladh air an eannach leotha leis am faigheadh iad an ealamhachd gu na h-iollachan-iasgaich agus na bailtean puirt. An uair a bhiodh bàtaichean luatha comhfhurtail mar sud aca,

bhiodh iad comasach air an t-iasg a ghluacadh iad a chur gu margudh cho luath ri iasgairean na h-àird an ear. Nach math a fhreagradh tighean-ghìollachd eisg on Steornabhagh, an Loch nam Madadh, an Loch Baoghasdail, 's am Bàgh a' Chaisteil, agus an Dùnbheagain agus am Portrigh. Chan fhaod e bhith nach 'eil gu leor de Ghàidheil bheartach 'n ar tìr a chuireadh cruinn airgid a thogadh àsùnnd de'n t-seorsa ud, agus an uair a bhiodh iad air an oibreachadh gu h-acfhuinneach le maoir a bhiodh eolach air an obair, cha bu cheist idir nach pàidheadh iad, agus nach bu mhor an trocair do'n iasgair gu'n gabhadh an tigh-gìollachd ud gach seorsa eisg a ghluacadh e, bho 'n langain bhlasda gus a' bhiorach ghlas. Chan 'eil iollachan-iasgaich air an t-saoghal cho beartach ris a' chuid de'n Chuan an Iar a tha tuath agus an iar air na h-Eileanan Breatunnach, agus nach maslach nach eil comas aig na Gàidheil air an cuid fein a thoirt a saobhbheas na doimhne sin.

(Ri Leantainn.)

“THE HIGHLANDS:” PROBLEMS OF TO-DAY.

By PROVOST A. M. MAC EWEN, of Inverness.
(In a broadcast talk for all Scottish Stations
on Saturday, November 22nd, 1930.)

Reproduced by courtesy of the B.B. Corporation.

For the past 100 years there have been two main problems in the Highlands—Congestion and Depopulation. The congestion has been in the Western Highlands and Islands; the depopulation in the mainland and eastern seaboard. In 1841 a Committee of the House of Commons reported that on the west coast of Argyll, Inverness, and Ross there was an excess of population, who were for part of every year in a state of destitution, estimated at from 45,000 to 80,000. Statistics about population sound very dry, but they are really rich in history and human drama. In the seven Highland counties the population increased from 1801 to 1841 by 91,000. Since then there has been a continuous decrease. In 1921 the population of the Highland Counties was less than in 1841 by about 71,000, but was still higher than it was in 1801 by over 20,000. I fear, however, that the next census will show

a still further decrease. There is another striking fact. In 1801 the Highland population was nearly a quarter of the whole population of Scotland. To-day, it is less than a tenth. Some people love to sing "An Gleann san robh mi og"—"The Glen when I was young." It is an idyllic picture. The birds sang, the children pulled roses, the calves danced, and the old folk told tales of the heroes of long ago. The picture needs qualification. On the economic side the Highlands and Islands Commission of 1884 were not far from the truth when they reported that "there was a larger proportionate number of persons living in rude comfort in former times, but also a larger number in a state of precarious indigence." There were periods like the potato famine of 1846. There was also the oppressive power of the tacksmen, who exacted services from their sub-tenants which often reduced them to a state of almost slavery. On the other side of the picture there was an atmosphere of social content in which it was possible to maintain the ancient music and stories, and the old sports and pastimes of the people.

To-day, if you go into one of the glens and straths where the people are gradually disappearing, and ask the cause, you get the invariable answer that there is nothing for the young people to do. Or else you will be told that the crofter is not content with the old standard of life. This question of the standard of life wants looking into. Some people think it is to be measured by a Board of Trade table of the cost of living. Others will tell you that it is the amusements of the town that draw the young people away. It seems incredible that any one, least of all a Celt, should prefer cinemas and electric lamps, and trains and buses to the smell of the birch, to the reek of the peat, and to the fresh air of heaven. But the facts remain. Of course, the problem of rural depopulation is not confined to the Highlands. Even in France, the land of peasant proprietors, steps are being taken to arrest the drift to the towns.

The problem of depopulation is the most important of all questions. Even the efforts to revive the Gaelic language and song will fail if there are no people to sing the songs and talk the language. Depopulation is both an economic and cultural problem. The people must be able to live in reasonable comfort; but they must also have the desire to live in their own land rather than elsewhere. Land hunger is still strong in certain parts, but emigration is also a Highland tradition. Nearly 50 years ago the Napier Commission pointed

out that there was a "larger, richer, more active and more enthusiastic Celtic community beyond the limits of the Celtic region of Scotland than there is within it." The Celt, particularly when he has a Norse strain in him, has always had a love of adventure. No one does better than the Highlander when he leaves his native glen, whether it be to the great cities or to the Dominions. It will be a bad day both for the Highlands and the world when the Highlander ceases to make his contribution to civilisation. But we must preserve the nursery of the race. How is it to be done?

In considering the economic question, we must remember that the two great traditional occupations of the people are the land and the sea. They are the two occupations most suited to the habits and character of the people. They are associated with their history, their literature and their music. They must always be kept in the forefront.

A great deal has been done in the way of land settlement in the Western Isles. There may still be some land in these Islands unoccupied which is suitable for settlement, but it cannot be of great extent. From 1912 to 1929—a period of 17 years—there were constituted in Scotland 3,592 new holdings, and 1,766 enlargements, embracing an area of 576,883 acres. The number of applicants provided during that period was 5,358. It is a considerable achievement, but much more remains to be done. At 31st December last, there were outstanding about 4,000 applicants for new holdings, while there were nearly 3,000 applications for enlargement of holdings. Allowing for the fact that a certain proportion of these applicants are unsuitable, there is no doubt that the demand is far from satisfied. But land settlement is expensive, and a demand for economy had the result of slowing down the activities of the Department. There are people who question the policy of land settlement. They point out that farming under the best conditions is a difficult business, and that with foreign competition the farmer can barely make a living. The Department of Agriculture, however, point out that the agricultural depression has reacted less acutely among small holders than among those farming larger areas mainly by hired labour. The small holder, they say, has, as a rule, a source of labour in his own family which does not call for a direct outlay in cash as wages. The reports received by the Department show that with few exceptions the holders are making good progress and improving their holdings and stock,

We are suffering to-day not from economy, but from economists. The people who want to rationalise and centralise everything may know something about industry, but they know nothing about the needs of a peasant population. I doubt if they know what is good for the nation. Their calculations omit all consideration of social and spiritual values. When these superior people visit a Highland croft and see the small oats growing on the lazy beds, and the cattle and sheep seeking their scanty nourishment, they exclaim that it is impossible for people to live under such conditions. I am not sure if they are right, even on purely economic grounds. I believe it could be shown that the average crofter is better fed and better housed than the average artisan if account is taken of the risks of unemployment. The Land Settlement Committee pointed out that a large sheep farm will produce better and more stock than the same farm with the best bits laid off in croft, and the hill ground run as a club sheep farm. But they admitted that the comparison was between two entirely different things. A sheep farm, they said, is a commercial undertaking, and has to be judged as such; a crofting community is a way of living, and cannot be judged in terms of a profit and loss account. The Committee were agreed that there could be no difference of opinion as to the social results of the work of the settlement. I am no farmer, but my own impression of the new settlements is that the people are contented, and are making a fair living. This is specially the case where there is a club sheep stock.

The nation must decide if they wish the process of industrialisation and rural depopulation to go any further. We hear a good deal about the financial loss on land settlement schemes. We forget that there is no dole paid in these rural areas, and there are other financial assets in the way of health and the maintenance of a healthy stock, which is essential even to recruit the industrial areas.

Land settlement needs expert knowledge and discrimination, but if wisely carried out, it should be rigorously pursued as a national policy. But land settlement is not enough. Agricultural education and agricultural co-operation are both essential to success. Much requires to be done in both these directions, and I hope to say something about this in my next talk.

Fishing affects not only the Highlands, but a great part of the eastern seaboard. It is

hardly necessary to stress either its importance or its difficulties and hardships. There are no finer race of men than our Scottish fishermen. I have no time to-night, and I have not the knowledge, to go into details, but it is abundantly clear that if our drifter and line fishermen are to be saved from extinction, prompt measures must be taken. The loss of European markets, the damage done by trawlers, the marketing of fish, the provision of modern boats and equipment, are matters which brook no delay. Here, again, we have not only the economic question, but the preservation of people who are making a valuable contribution to national character.

Land and fisheries are not the only Highland problems. Under modern conditions life in the Highlands is changing rapidly. The motor car, and still more, the motor bus, is working a silent revolution. There is no single solution of Highland difficulties. Every possible method of improvement must be considered. Among these are afforestation, transport, tourist traffic, and large or small rural industries.

Afforestation offers one of the most hopeful avenues. This is a case where the interests of the Highlands coincide with the national interest. There is a serious shortage of timber in this country, and it is not in the national interest that we should be so largely dependent on foreign supplies. But afforestation carried out on a large scale would also be of immense benefit to the Highlands. The Departmental Committee on Forestry in 1911 made this significant remark—"The economic contrast between a valley when the hills are under wood, and one where they are devoted to grazing or sport is little short of amazing." They pointed out that while 1,000 acres under sheep required the services of one or at most two shepherds, and would give even on the best land an annual production per acre of less than 10 lbs. of mutton and 2 lbs. of wool, the same area under forest would require the services of ten men, besides occasional labour, and the annual production would be 1,000 loads of coniferous timber. In other words, land under timber will give employment to five times as many men as when it is under sheep. But there is more than this. Forestry makes the creation of small holdings not only possible, but necessary in districts where the cost of creation would otherwise be prohibitive. Forestry fits in well with farm work, as the demand for labour is regular in amount and permanent in character, though sufficiently elastic to fit in with the demands of other occupations,

It provides more labour in winter when the farm requires least, and also gives employment for women and children. The Commission estimated that there were six million acres in Scotland suitable for planting.

The Forestry Commission was appointed in 1919 to carry out a national programme. This was to consist in the planting of 150,000 acres in Great Britain, spread over ten years. By the end of the ten years' period 130,768 acres were planted, together with another 76,000 acres by local authorities and private owners.

You see that this falls far short of what could be done. Up to 1929 over 128,000 acres of plantable area had been acquired in Scotland. This is only a little over a sixtieth part of the ground which the Committee of 1911 thought to be suitable. I am not criticising the work of the Forestry Commission, who have done all that is possible within the means at their disposal. But it is obvious that there are still great possibilities in this direction. The Commission in their Reports have some encouraging things to say about Forest Workers' Holdings. These holdings are limited to ten acres each, and to five holdings per 1,000 acres of plantable land. The holders are guaranteed 150 days' work in the forest. In one Report they said:—"The demand for these holdings remains good, and the tenants appear to be contented." In their last Report they remark that in the poorer agricultural districts this represents the only way of arresting the decay of the countryside, and that the flow of capital from buildings, wages, etc., into the rural areas has rejuvenated them, sometimes in a spectacular way.

Under the planting programme for the next ten years, the total acreage to be planted will be increased to 330,000 acres, together with 3,000 forest workers' holdings. This, of course, includes England and Wales. The Forestry Sub-Committee advocated the planting of 1,770,000 acres, spread over 80 years.

If only half a million acres, or say a third of this area, could be planted in Scotland within the next 20 years, this might mean the creation of, at least, 2,500 holdings, or a settlement for 10,000 people. To-day in Glen Mor there is no more pleasing sight than that of the newly planted hillsides and the holdings of the forest workers.

The development of tourist traffic is urged by many people. That traffic is a growing one. It is no longer the case that the Highlands are the pleasure ground of the rich only. The small motor car has been much in evidence within the last two or three years. The making of the Perth-Inverness Road helped considerably, and when the new Glasgow-Inverness Road is constructed, the stream of tourists

to the North will be further swelled. The new steamers to the Western Isles should also help these districts.

I want you to ask yourselves: Is it possible, and if possible, is it desirable that the Highlands should become another Switzerland? We have not got the sunshine of Switzerland, or the same attractions of mountaineering, or still less of winter sports, but we have some very fine substitutes. I am not going to tell you about our scenery or our fine air, or all the subtle beauties of our glens and bays. We have more variety than Switzerland, moor and loch, and sea, and the tumbling burns, and the scent of birch and heather and peat. Scotland is also far more accessible to the motorist. But the question of accommodation is often difficult.

I frankly don't believe the oft repeated tale of the dearth of Highland hotels. I have travelled in many countries, and what are called first-class hotels, although often far from being the most comfortable, do not differ much as regards price. In the larger towns in Scotland there are a fair number of moderate priced hotels and boarding houses. But in the Highlands there is certainly a shortage in the height of the season, and in country places a man not over-rich may have difficulty in finding something suited to his purse. I believe it would pay many hotelkeepers to enlarge their premises. I know the season is short, but if attractive terms were offered for May and June (two of the most beautiful months in the Highlands) I think many people would avail themselves of them.

I believe it would also pay a Company to erect a large hotel in some attractive place, and offer moderate inclusive charges, say at the rate of £4 4s. a week. But there is still the question, do we want the tourist? Do we want charabancs to disturb the quiet beauty of our glens, and crowds of picnic-makers to leave about the unpleasant records of their meals? The Highlands are a land "where peace comes dropping slow." Are we to barter this for a mess of pottage?

If I could see the Highlands filled up with a contented peasant population without these things I would answer, "No." But I see no such prospect. We are too poor to refuse any reasonable addition to our resources. After all, have not the dwellers in the towns some right to our compassion? We cannot keep all the good things to ourselves. I doubt if the Highlands will ever be unpleasantly crowded with tourists, and if they are, it will only be for three or four months, and we shall have the country to ourselves for the remaining eight or nine. So I am all in favour of encourag-

ing tourist traffic. I believe it will continue to increase, and to help the prosperity of the countryside.

I have not time for much more. The development of electricity by water power used to be looked upon as one of the means of restoring prosperity to the Highlands. The works of the British Aluminium Company at Foyers, Kinlochleven, and Fort William have created centres of industry which give considerable employment, and have not, in my opinion, marred the beauty of the countryside to any serious extent. If opportunities arise for further developments of this kind, I would welcome them, but I am strongly opposed to schemes which will destroy or gravely injure the amenities of the district without giving any employment or other benefit to that district. Our water power may be a valuable asset if rightly used, but I see no reason why it should be taken away to feed that monstrous thing called "The Grid." Personally, I think that small hydro-electric schemes for local needs will be much more beneficial. Why should these not be used to develop small industries or even for hand works? When our forestry schemes come to fruition electric power would be useful in connection with pulp factories and other works which might be expected to arise.

I think we should view the economic development of the Highlands with hope. There have been great improvements in many ways within the last 50 years. Housing, health services, roads, and many other things have vastly improved. There is no longer the same isolation. Wireless and telephones, and motor buses provide links of communication. There have been losses in other directions, and many of the improvements have had an unsettling effect. There is one condition essential to economic improvement—Highlanders must exert themselves to work out their own salvation. Government grants are all very well, and in some cases are indispensable. But no great race ever flourished on state subsidies. As a race we are inclined to be too fatalistic. We need a more active pushful policy. We must provide it ourselves and not leave it to others.

I know the difficulties, the lack of means, the difficulties of inter-communication, and so on. But difficulties exist to be overcome. Union is strength. I would like to see an economic council formed for the welfare of the Highlands—perhaps something on the lines of An Comunn Gaidhealachd. It is much more difficult to formulate an economic policy which will command general approval than to promote Gaelic. But an influential and representative body of Highlanders could do much. Who will take the lead?

BAS RI-PIOBAIRE OIG.

Dh'èug fear óg, bho Chorcaigh Mumhan, ó chionn ghoidrid thall ann an Eilbhéis. Conchùr o Cròinín a ainm agus a shloinne. Pìobair ri-mhath air fad a bha ann. Bha ceol na Pìbe Moire air fheabhas agus air àineachd aige agus is annasach an nì sin aig Eireannach, oir bha ceol na pìbe mòire imiche an mìchleachtadh air feadh nan ceudan bliadhna agus an dh'àithbheadh ceoltair bha an Corcaigh (O'Faoláin) a rithisd é—tha tríochoa bliadhna air ais.

Seorsa eile pìoba.—Achd bha ceól eila pìoba aig an Cròineach—ceol na *Pìoba Uilleann* agus is tearc Gàidheal an Albainn a chuala an seorsa sin a riamh; *uirilis* (inneal) ciùil tha ri-dheacair ri seinn seadh i. A muigh fòn speir an àite tha freagarrach dhon Phìob Mhoir: an fhairsinge a' tha iomchuidh dhi, ach is a stigh annsa tigh a bhios an pìobaire (na shuidhe) an t-am a sheinneas é air an *Phìob Uilleann*. Shìos, bhó chom gu alt an phìobaire, a bhios an uirilis agus chan eil pìoban beoil sambith oirre achd balg beag seiddh fo achlais an phìobaire; agus cha leoir na deich meuran làimhe ri a seinnim, feumar uille na làimhe deise a chur aig obair a nìs is an dràsda: agus is bhuaithes sin an ainm—a' *Phìob Uilleann*.

Chan eol dha chach i.—Bha Coinneach MacRath, an t-òranaiche Albannach, oidhche an Corcaigh aig eisteachd ris an Cròineach aig seinnim air an Phìob Uilleann agus chuir é ri-iongnadh agus aighear air an Rathach. Is mòr an truas gun moran Gaidheal an Albainn eolach air an seann-ghleas Gaidhealach sin. B'fhiu fear seinnim air an *Phìob Uilleann* a thoirt gu coisr gach mòid. An Cròineach, am fear bochd, a rachadh le fonn gu h-Albainn nam malreadh é beo. Comhla ri bhi 'na phìobaire bha é 'na *Ghaedhilegeoir* agus is annasach pìobair mar sin—a bhos ann so an Eirinn, codhhu. Dh' fhoghlum é an chànan an sgoil Ghàidhlig. *Beannachd leis!*

"Gu latha na Cruinne." Tàthar ri caoi an deagh-dhuine a thoirt abhaile latha dhiobh so agus b' an ceól muladach *caointe* bhu bhinne leis fhein—"Cha till, cha till, cha till é tuilleadh" air a sheinnim "cois Laoi na slùm-bharc" agus laochan a' bhinnis dh'á chur an cill—fo leacaibh cru' gus an seinn an t-Aingeal am bàrr buadh, latha cruinneachaidh an t saoghail bhraonaich.

SEAN TOIBIN.

La Samhna, 1930,

an Corcaigh, an Eirinn.

"THE ROAD TO THE ISLES."

With music of pipes the Scottish Literary Society of Toronto held its opening meeting of the Second Session in the auditorium of the Foresters' Hall, Toronto, when over five hundred persons came to hear a travelogue entitled, "Rolling Home to Bonnie Scotland." It was a real gathering of the clans, and, with all tribal enmities forgotten, the great audience followed Herbert H. Black, of Montreal—a native of Paisley, and now official photographer to the Cunard Steamship Lines—over sea and through lochs, mountains and streams of bonnie Scotland. The medium used was a moving picture film, presented for the first time in Canada, and the picture was interspersed at frequent intervals by musical numbers and group singing. At times it was impressive when Scottish hearts beat happily while the lofty rafters rang with the strains of "Loch Lomond," "The Star o' Rabbie Burns," and "Rolling Home to Bonnie Scotland."

Founded but a year ago, the Scottish Literary Society has rapidly gained impetus in the City of Toronto, its lectures on Celtic and Scottish subjects being regarded as authoritative. Owing to the growth of public opinion in their favour, it is proposed in the coming winter to continue to hold the academic addresses and lectures in the Mining Building of the University of Toronto, and the more popular in the Foresters' Hall or other public building.

Dr. W. J. Edmonston Scott, president of the Society and Chairman of the meeting, stated that seven Celtic lectures and seven Scottish had been given in the Society's first year of existence, the subjects covering the fields of Celtic and Scottish history, travel, academic life, poetry, and music, literature and art, printing and engraving, military history, ethnology and archaeology. He explained that the objects of the Society were largely literary and scientific. Its politics was Canadian nationalist, and its commercial aim was to promote by publicity the interests of trade between Scotland, Canada, and the United States. In November he is to address the Society on "Oriental Features in ancient Celtic Art and Architecture," the address being followed by an illustrated lecture on "Appreciation of Art Pictures," by Prof. S. W. Perry. In December his subject is, "The Old Tin Lizzie of Cæsar's Day as Known to Classical and Early Gaelic Literature," this to be followed by an illustrated lecture on "The Modern Automobile," by the Toronto Durant Co.

PROPAGANDA.

The General Secretary visited the Island of Arran during the last few days of October, and had meetings at Shiskine, Pirmill, and Lochranza. Branches were formed at Shiskine and at Lochranza, but the attendance at Pirmill was too small to warrant a Branch being formed. It is hoped to have another meeting there later, when circumstances are likely to be more favourable. A teacher of Gaelic music is earnestly desired in Arran, and good classes are already assured by the local committees.

The attendance at Carradale on 1st November was most gratifying, and a Branch was formed. A Branch was also formed at Bridge of Gaur, Brae Rannoch, on 5th November.

Mr. A. M. Carmichael, Organiser for the Northern Area, paid a visit to Fort William recently, and arranged for a Provincial Mod to be held there in March or April, embracing the whole of the Lochaber district, and open to seniors and juniors.

Mr. Carmichael visited the Loch Broom district, and helped to reorganise the Branch at Ullapool. He also visited Coigeach, and met representatives from Achiltibuie, and made arrangements for music classes.

Gairloch was visited on 31st October, and a well attended meeting was held in Strath School. A Branch was formed. Arrangements for teacher of Music was deferred until other Branches are formed in the district.

Miss Margaret MacDonald has completed a session in Lochmaddy, and is now at Sollas, where the adult class is particularly large and enthusiastic.

Miss Jean MacNab, M.A., is teaching at Ullapool and Coigeach districts.

Mr. Hugh MacLean has taken up duty in Glendaruel under the auspices of the Kilmoran Branch.

Branches have now resumed for the winter session, and reports of excellent opening meetings have been received from Ayr, Bute, Dunoon, Inverness, Tobermory, and Vale of Leven.

The Glasgow High School Gaelic Class Ceilidh is holding its second Junior Mod in the Christian Institute, Bothwell Street, on Saturday, 10th January. The adjudicators are, Miss Thomson and Mr. Duncan MacCallum. Syllabus of competitions may be had from the Secretary, Mr. John MacVicar, 10 Kildonan Drive, Partick, W. Junior Mods in the City and neighbourhood are deserving of the whole-hearted support of members of Highland Societies.

THE REVELL DOG SERVICE BUREAU

(OPPOSITE JENNERS)

7 South St. David Street, Edinburgh

Everything for Dogs and Dog-lovers.

Pedigree Dogs and Puppies of all breeds from the Leading Kennels in Great Britain.

Complete assortment of Collars, Leads, Baskets, Coats, etc.

Books on all Breeds, Pedigree Forms, etc.

Foods and Medicines.

Trimming, Shampooing ; Preparing and Handling at Shows.

Free Advice on all matters connected with Dogs.

DOGS BOARDED UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

Telephone : Edinburgh 26300

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE WOLFE OF BADENOCH.

Sir THOMAS DICK LAUDER,

With Introduction by R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM.

7/6 net.

This new Edition, one of the masterpieces of Scottish Historical fiction, is long overdue. It is a rousing tale of Mediæval Scotland, an enthralling story of adventure, warfare, mystery, and love. It is historically correct for the author knew his period well. It contains a frontispiece showing the burning of Elgin Cathedral.

A GAELIC-SCOTS VOCABULARY.

R. L. CASSIE.

3/6 net.

The author's aim is to bring the Scottish languages closer together and stimulate interest in their culture and preservation. The work records the points of contact between the tongues, and shows the interaction of Celtic and Germanic speech. Students of the Gaelic and Scots language will find this volume of extreme interest.

STRANGE TALES OF THE WESTERN ISLES.

HALBERT J. BOYD.

7/6 net.

A collection of nine weird and exciting stories, Mr. Boyd describes his scenes and characters with vividness. To all lovers of the Western Isles, it is a book that will have a sure appeal.

STIRLING: TWENTY-ONE WOODCUT DRAWINGS.

By G. EMSLIE OWEN,

With Introduction and Notes by DAVID B. MORRIS
(Town Clerk of Stirling).

3/6 net.

Mr. Owen's strong feeling for decorative design has produced a series of bold and arresting conceptions of familiar places in Stirling and district. The book has an attractive cover design, and contains a frontispiece woodcut of the Palace Gateway printed on Japanese paper.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF SCOTTISH AND GAELIC BOOKS

ENEAS MACKAY, 44 CRAIGS, STIRLING

P.T. Man's Shop
on street floor,
with a separate
entrance to street.

Men's Hairdress-
ing Department
1st Floor Down.

The Store that made
the Bridges Famous



PATRICK THOMSON Ltd.

ARCADE
AND
ENTRANCE
IN
HIGH STREET

FOR SPECIAL DISPLAYS OF
FURNITURE, CHINA,
HARDWARE, TRAVEL
AND SPORTS GOODS
AND JEWELLERY

THE MODERN STORE

From the smallest item of personal attire or house equipment to an entire fashionable wardrobe or the house complete, the P.T. STORE stands ready at all times to serve you with MERCHANDISE OF THE BEST, priced well within the bounds of economy.

*Luncheon and Tea Rooms, 3rd and 4th floors
Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Postal and Telephone facilities*

NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH

Phone : 21051 (6 lines)



EDITOR.—Rev. NEIL ROSS, D. Litt., *The Manse, Laggan, Kingussie, to whom all literary communications should be addressed; business and other communications to 212 West George Street, Glasgow.*

TELEGRAMS—*Runaire, Glasgow.*

TELEPHONE—*Douglas 1433.*

Leabhar XXVI.]

An Faoilteach, 1931.

[Earrann 4

FURAN BLIADHNA UIRE.

Tha sinn a' guidhe bliadhna mhath ùr do ar luchd leughaidh. Gu robh slhinte agus soirbheachadh aca, re na bliadhna nuaidh a tha nis air tòiseachadh. Ged dh'fhaodas iad a bhi sgapte o chéile feadh gach cearn mun iath a' ghrian, is cinnteach gun teid an smuaintean air ais a dh'ionnsuidh na seann dachaidh aig an uair so. Is e cuimhne air làithean soua na h-òige am bonn is fhearr gus na Gaidheil a ghluasad. Mur drùidh na nithean sin air cridhe duine cha dean ni sam bith eile a ghluasad. Ann a bhi ag amharc mun cuairt air na thachair feadh na bliadhna so a chaidh, is glic a thoirt fainear gu bheil móran ri dheanamh fhathast, agus gu bheil e riatanach dhuinn a bhi ag ath-cheannach na h-aimsir.

* * *

A thaobh obair A'Chomuinn tha e soilleir gu bheil feabhas a' tighinn air gach laimh. Chan eil fàilneachadh air saothair no air toradh. Tha sinn gach bliadhna a' fàs nas eòlaiche air meud a' chunnairt anns a bheil aobhar na càinain. Cha bu chòir gum biodh meud a' chunnairt a' leagail air misnich. Feumar aideachadh gu bheil tomhas mór de dhìchioll 'g a chleachadh an aghaidh an lagachaidh a tha a' breith gu luath air cainnt nan Gaidheil. Tha e 'n a chùis taingeachd gu bheil deich mìle de'n òigridh a' foghlum na càinain anns na sgoilean. Tha na farpaisich a' sìor fhàs

nas lìonmhoire anns gach meur, an ceòl, an labhairt, is an litreachas. Mar an ceudna tha na meanglain nas pailte na bha iad, gu h-àraidh anns an taobh tuath. Shuidhich An Comunn fear gnothuich ùr an Inbhirneis, gu bhi a' saothrachadh air clàr na Gaidhealtachd mu thuath. Mar so tha làmhnan an luchd dreuchd air an neartachadh; agus bi comas aig oifigich A'Chomuinn a bhi a' taghal nas trice air meanglain iomallach. Is còir aire tharruinn gus na còisrean dùthchasail. Tha iad sin a' togail an cinn gu h-eireachdail. Tha cleachdadh na seinn feadh a' gheamhraidh 'n a dheagh mheadhon air eud is dealas a chumail beò.

* * * * *

A thuilleadh air sin tha fàs a tighinn air leughadh na cainnt. Tha àireamh nan cròilean leughaidh a' dol am meud. Tha cròilean feasgair a nis 'n a ni cumanta. An cuid a dh'aiteachan tha iad sin 'g an cumail suas le Comhairle an Fhoghlum. Air a' gheamhradh so, chuir Comhairle Foghlum Inbhirneis maighstear sgoile gu bhi a' teagasg còig cròileanan leughaidh, aon gach feasgar de'n t-seachdain, air slios Bhàideanach. Aig an am tha na cròileanan sin ag oibreachadh gu sunndach dian. A nis is luachmhor an ceum so, gu bheil luchd stiùiridh an foghlum a' gabhail suim de'n chàinain, le bhi cur a mach luchd teagaisg fhoghaimeach gu cròileanan feasgair a chumail; agus gu bheil A'Chomhairle féin a' giùlan na cosguis. Tha e coftach gu bheil Tighearnan

Foghluin na h-Albann deas gu bhi cumail cethrom ris a' Ghaidhlig, far a bheil fìor iarrtus airson cròilean feasgair.

* * * * *

Air an earrach so tighinn bidh sluagh na rìoghachd air an àireamh. Chan eil fhios fhathast a bheil uimhir de luchd labhairt na Gaidhlig ann ar dùthaich is a bha innte o chionn deich bliadhna air ais. Is e cor na cùise aig an am gu bheil an sluagh a sior fhàs nas gainne air an dùthaich. Chan eil am fearann 'g a shaothrachadh, agus chan eil beo-shlàinte ri fhaotainn far nach eil cosnadh. Is e sin an t-aobhar gu bheil glinn na Gaidhealtachd a sior dhòl fàs. Ged nach e prìomh rùn A' Chomuinn a bhi a' buintinn ri fearann, gidheadh feumar a thuigsinn nach gabh cànan cumail beò mur bi sluagh ann a labhras i. Mar sin tha obair A' Chomuinn air a bacadh le cor na dùthcha, agus leis na h-easbhuidhean móra a tha an diugh a' toirt meatachadh do iomadh tìr feadh an t-saoghail.

* * * * *

Feumar na Gaidheil a leantainn agus a ruigheachd far a bheil iad. Mur eil na Gaidheil anns na glinn feumar an ruigheachd anns na bailtean móra, agus thall thar chuantan. O chionn da mhìos air ais leugh sinn le tlachd anns an Scots Magazine gu bheil a' Ghaidhlig gu làidir fallain an Cape Breton. Anns an dùthaich sin is i Gaidhlig a tha a' chlànn a' bruidhinn an uair a tha iad a' tilleadh o'n sgoil. Is ann an Gaidhlig a tha aoradh teaghlach 'g a chumail fhathast. Ged tha nìs còig ginealaich o dh'fhàg an sinnsir Alba, is e dùrachd na seann mhuinntir an diugh an Cape Breton gu faiceadh iad glinn na Gaidhealtachd. Far a bheil gràdh cho dian do thìr is do theanga, is còir do'n Chomunn an gràdh sin a bheothachadh, le teachdairean a chur a dh'ionnsuidh nan Gaidheal an tìrean cèin, a chum is gun gléidh ar sluagh an spiorad is an cànan dhùthchail.

DEATH OF DR. NEIL MUNRO.

It is with sincere sorrow we learn as we go to press of the death of this distinguished Highlander and man of letters. Further reference to his life and work will be made in next issue.

SADDELL ABBEY.

A further instalment of Sheriff Mac-Master Campbell's valuable contribution will appear in next issue.

CLARSACH (Edinburgh).—Sound Tuition. Mod Successes. £3 3s for 12 Lessons.—"Clarsach." This Office.

THE HIGHLANDS.

The Spirit of the Gael.

By PROVOST A. M. MAC EWEN, Inverness.
(In a broadcast talk for all Scottish Stations on Saturday, 29th November, 1930.)

Reproduced by courtesy of the B.B. Corporation.

Living as we do to-day under an economic obsession, we forget that it is the spirit that giveth life. On strictly economic principles all land should be used in the most profitable way, and people should be sent to work where there is an economic necessity for them. It is easy to justify emigration on economic grounds. Ultimately, the only sound reason for endeavouring to retain the people in the Highlands and Islands is the social and spiritual advantages arising from having a peasantry with a rich cultural tradition.

What is the Spirit of the Gael? It has many aspects, but I think it is best defined as on the one hand the realisation of a Spiritual Power pervading all things, and on the other hand, of the nearness of man to Nature. There is a poem attributed to St. Columba which expresses this attitude:—

"Delightful would it be to me in Uchd Ailinn

On the pinnacle of a rock,

That I might often see

The face of the ocean;

That I might see its heaving waves

Over the wide ocean

When they chant music to their Father

Upon the world's course;

That I might hear the song of the wonderful birds

Source of happiness;

That I might hear the thunder of the crowding waves

Upon the rocks;

That I might bewail my evils all

Though it were difficult to compute them

That I might bless the Lord

Who conserves all.

"At times contemplating the King of Heaven,
Holy the Chief,

At times at work without compulsion,

This would be delightful;

At times pulling dulse from the rocks,

At times fishing."

Here you have many of the attributes of the Gael; the close observation of Nature, the mood of sadness, the desire for prayer; the love of work where there is no compulsion, the love of sport and pastime.

It is to other poets we must go to get the martial side of the Highlander—the love of war and of the chase. There is a poem in the book of the Dean of Lismore: "Where is Sweetest Music Found?" The chiefs give different answers, but—

"Song of Swords for war, insheathing
Throng of blows when falling fleetest,"
Seemed the sweetest Oscar heard.

But these Warriors were observers of Nature :
Ossian sings :—

"Sweet is man's voice in solitude, and sweet
The voice of birds amid the woods of spring.
"And one thing more is sweet. Fingal's my sire !
Seven valiant bands he leadeth far and high ;
When for the chase his hounds are all on fire ;
Sweet is their deep-mouthed bay—sweet as the bardic
choir."

But it is not so much in their literature as in their traditional folk songs and stories that the spirit of the Highlander is to be found. Very remarkable are what are called the vocational songs ; the songs sung at the waulking of the cloth, the spinning and milking songs, and so on. There are songs and blessings for almost every occupation on the croft or at sea ; for kindling and smooching the fire ; for sowing the seed and reaping the harvest ; for milking and herding ; for working the quern ; for clipping the wool ; and for blessing the ocean. Along with these were suitable blessings and invocations for all seasons and holy days, for morning and evening, for Hogmanay and Christmas and New Year. Charms too, were in great use, for all manner of diseases. Both poems and stories told of the great heroes of Fingal and Ossian, of Diarmid, and Oscar and Cuchullin, and of Deirdre, and the sons of Uisneach. There were tales and songs of the clan fights, and fairy stories, and myths and mysteries. I heard a learned professor say that compared to the great literatures of the world all Gaelic literature is but trash. That may be true in one sense. Gaelic literature has no great drama, no Sophocles or Shakespeare, no Virgil or Dante, no Molière or Shelley or Keats. But there is really no room for comparison. It is not for its literature pure and simple that Gaelic is to be prized, although, even on that ground, it deserves study, but as part of a whole—as part of the poetic equipment of the race. English literature has far greater names, but the English peasant cannot compare with the Highland crofter in imaginative and spiritual qualities.

We are always being told that we live in a practical age, and I am therefore going to ask my hearers as practical people what is the use of all this. Is this talk about the Gaelic spirit all sentiment and moonshine ? I think most sensible people will agree that we are over-industrialised, and that this is the main source of our unemployment and other economic woes. If this is true, then wise statesmanship will try and redress the balance between the town and country. But this cannot be done by simply transferring the town dweller to the country. The town dweller will prove a very bad farmer, and he will soon be bored.

The remedy lies in retaining the country man on his own soil, and also, in some cases, alluring the countrymen who have gone to the towns to return home. These countrymen must be assured of a reasonable living, but they need something more. Their minds and souls must be satisfied. You cannot plant theatres and cinemas and *palais de danse* in every glen. It follows that the people who will make the most contented workers on the soil are those who have within themselves, and as part of a native tradition, the means of beguiling their leisure hours. In this the Gael is pre-eminent. He may not be the best farmer, his methods may be primitive, he may lack enterprise and initiative, but he is in a very high degree a child of the soil. He has a passion for his own countryside.

To keep alive Gaelic music, literature, and tradition, provided that it is not divorced from the actualities of life, is one of the most potent means of maintaining a peasant population. But it is more than this. Most educationalists are agreed as to the value of bilingualism. Most children are taught one language in addition to English. The Gaelic speaking child has this second language without effort, and it provides him with a valuable educational weapon. It has been proved that the Gaelic speaking child has an initial advantage when he comes to tackle English, French, or Latin.

Much has been and is being done to revive Gaelic music, literature, and speech. We are all, to some extent, familiar with the work being done by An Comunn Gaidhealach, by the National and Provincial Mods, and by the various other agencies at work. Celtic congresses meet from time to time, and sound every note from the hopeful to the most pessimistic. In the central and eastern Highlands the prospects are not too good. In the wide Highland district of Badenoch there is not a single school where Gaelic is professed. In Lochaber the school record is only slightly better. Professor Watson has prophesied that in 20 years no Gaelic will be spoken between Dingwall and Tain. On the other side of the account Gaelic is still vigorous in the Western Highlands and Islands. At the last census the Gaelic speaking population in Scotland numbered 161,473, a fall of over 69,000 since the census of 1901. The idea that Gaelic is a drawback to a child, and ought to be discouraged, is dying out. Most Gaelic speakers are proud of the fact. There is a genuine and growing enthusiasm for the Gaelic Mods. More important still, the number of people who can read Gaelic is steadily growing. An

increasing number of people are making a serious study of the language.

Which side is going to win? Will enthusiasm and faith prevail over the forces which are making for decay? It is largely a spiritual combat. Even Gaelic speakers do not sufficiently realise what is involved in the struggle. It is a struggle not merely between Gaelic and English, but between ancient and modern civilisation, between racial character and modern uniformity. Language is the key to thought, and ultimately to character.

The Gaelic revival will not succeed if it is regarded merely as a linguistic, literary, or musical movement. It will not succeed if it is fanned only by sentimental enthusiasm. It can only succeed as a racial movement, to preserve the Highlander in his economic and cultural life adapted to modern conditions.

The Gaelic revival has thrown up scholars and enthusiasts, but their work has frequently been of too antiquarian a character. The young people of the Highlands want to share in the thought, culture, and amusements of their own age. They don't want to be fed with antiquarian and sentimental *réchauffés*. The output of modern Gaelic literature has been disappointing in quantity and quality. I know the difficulties, but the fact remains.

The friends of the Highlands have been working in watertight compartments. The scholars and language enthusiasts have gone one way; the economic problems have been left to the politicians; and the educational problems have barely been touched.

The Gaelic clause in the Education Act is a useful tool, but it is nothing more. It is useless in the districts where the language has almost died out, and it is largely ineffective when the whole trend of our primary education is to turn out teachers, ministers, and doctors, and not men fitted to carry on the occupations of their ancestors. The universities have set the standard for the secondary schools, and the secondary schools for the primary, and the result is that we turn out children, the vast majority of whom have neither the education nor the ability to rise to even moderate eminence in the learned professions, and are yet quite unfitted for the old life at home. And so they go to swell the population of the cities, and too often to increase the number of the unemployed.

While the Gael has cultural advantages, he has other very serious disadvantages. He has sometimes inherited primitive ideas of agriculture, and he has to contend against difficulties of soil, climate, and marketing which his more

favoured competitor in other districts has not to face. There is, therefore, a crying need to give the crofter and Highland fisherman and home worker all the aid which technical education can give them. I must acknowledge the excellent work at present being done by the North of Scotland College and the Department of Agriculture in regard to agricultural education, but they are sadly hampered by want of funds. Under our present system fully equipped technical colleges, schools, and continuation classes are available to the town dweller, but the Highland counties have to depend on the efforts of a county organiser and a few instructors who are quite insufficient to cover wide areas where means of transport are difficult and expensive. There are only three Agricultural Colleges in Scotland—at Edinburgh, Glasgow (including Kilmarnock), and Aberdeen. It is obvious that these are all too far away for the average crofter in the Highlands and Islands. The Department is doing valuable work in helping to improve horse, cattle, and sheep breeding, and in regard to the keeping of poultry and dairying. I suggest that what is required is a Highland technical college or a school with affiliated branches in suitable places in the Highlands and Islands. This school or college and its branches would have to be able to offer technical instruction in all the crafts and occupations native to the Highlands, and to suggest others which might be planted there. Opportunity should be given for both practical and theoretic work, and in particular there would require to be short courses for the sons and daughters of crofters who could only spare a short time from home. But these schools will fail in their object if they are purely technical. The atmosphere of the school must be definitely Highland. As far as possible the teachers should be Gaelic speakers. Short courses should be given on Highland history, literature, and music. If these schools could be made partly residential the *ceilidh*, dancing, and Highland sports should fill up the leisure hours. In any case a social atmosphere must be created. The student should return to his croft or farm not only better equipped for his daily work, but fired with pride of race, and a desire to make the most of his own country.

This, of course, is not a new idea. It is based to a great extent on that of the Danish High Folk Schools, which have been successful in bringing about a revival in Danish agriculture, combined with an increased love and interest in Scandinavian history and folk-lore.

Until we can get an institution of this kind, a good deal may be done in other ways. The North of Scotland College has made a good beginning in starting Junior Agricultural Clubs. Given the right leaders, these Clubs may prove of immense value in stimulating interest in scientific farming among the younger generation. The average man cannot understand why we in Scotland should not be able to supply a large part of our own eggs, butter, and bacon, not to mention meat and potatoes. But I am convinced that none of those things will be done by a continuation of the policy of tinkering with inadequate Government grants. We must have a national policy to save the Highlands, both culturally and economically. As I said before, Highlanders must take the lead in working out their own salvation. The "Fiery Cross" must go round. It is not enough to sing "Suas leis a' Ghaidhlig." It is not only Gaelic, but Gaeldom which needs to be uplifted. Teachers, scholars, farmers, economists, poets, and musicians must all be enlisted. If properly tackled it might bring about the greatest revolution in the history of Scotland.

For hundreds of years the Lowlander has looked on the Highlander with amazement and suspicion, with admiration and contempt. The division still exists. It is time it were ended. The Highlands have made their full contribution to Scottish and Imperial history. The state of the Highlands must be regarded as a national interest, above the interest of parties or the quarrels of politicians. The rejuvenation of the Highlands would mean the rejuvenation of Scotland. The balance between town and country would gradually, if slowly, be redressed. We should have a healthy peasantry, whose stock would help to replenish the towns, and who could still spare sons to take their part in the British Commonwealth. But it would do more than this. It would ensure that our children should share in the great spiritual inheritance of the Gael—in those qualities of courtesy and hospitality, of courage and imagination, and in that capacity for leisure and unworldliness which has been his chief contribution to civilisation.

You all remember Wordsworth's lines:—

"The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers:
Little we see in nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!"

To reconcile that detachment of mind with the struggle for existence under modern conditions is no easy task, but if man is not to live by bread alone it must be attempted. To make the attempt we need the Spirit of the Gael.

"Cionnus a dh' fhaodar Rian-solaraidh na Gàidhealtachd aghartachadh air dhòigh a bheir am buannachd as motha do shluagh na Gàidhealtachd."

Le IAIN N. MACLEOD.

A'cheud duais, Mod 1930.

(Provost MacEwen's Prize.)

II.

Tha iasgach nan giomach fhein air a dhol gu cùl a chionn agus nach b' fhiach e an t-saothair a bhi strìth rithe, an uair nach eil na h-iasgairean a' faighinn pris chuibheasach orra. Ach nam biodh Comunn Co-oibreachaidh aig na giomadairean, gheibheadh iad pris cheart air an giomaich, agus cha bhiodh aca idir ri an reic air beagan sgillinnean ri luchd nan taigh-ghiomach mar a tha mòran diubh a' deanamh an diugh a chionn nach eil doigh eile aca air an reic. Eadhon ged nach biodh na Comunn Co-oibreachaidh sin aca na'm biodh bàtaichean oladh cumhachdach aca, bhiodh iad comasach air na giomaich fhaighinn gu bailtean-puirt an ealamhachd agus as a sin gu margadh, far am faigheadh iad a' phris a bhiodh a' dol.

Chunnaic mi iasgairean Leodhais air uairibh a' call latha fada Samhraidh a' cosnadh fheusgan airson lin bheaga, a chionn gu robh aca ri seoladh cho fada bho 'n cladaichean fhein mu'm faigheadh iad an seorsa biathaidh sin. Bhiodh e 'n a bhuan-nachd mhor dhoibh na'n cuireadh iasgairean gach baile an saothair còmhla le tràigh fheusgan a dheanamh air an son fhein far am bitheadh am biathadh so faisg air laimh an còmhnuidh. Bhiodh cuid de na seann iasgairean bho shean a' deanamh cairidhean beaga airson fheusgan cho faisg air an tigh fhein agus a b' urrainn iad, ach 's e a tha dhith oirnn an diugh spiorad a' cho-oibreachaidh ann an cùis mar so. Cha bu chòir do neach sam bith a bhi beò air a shon fhein a mhàin.

Tha muinntir ceann a deas Shasunn a' deanamh mòran airgid air reic eisirean, agus tha iomadh cladach anns na h-Innse-Gall a tha freagarrach airson àraich a' mhaoraich ud. Mar a thuit mi cheana. feumaidh spiorad agus cleachdadh na co-phairt a bhi timchioll air cùis sam bith de'n t-seorsa so mu'm pàigh e. 'S ann tearc a tha na daoine beartach 'n ar meadh, ach bu shaoibhire gu mor dhùinn aonadh gnìomhachais a bhi 'n

ar measg, leis am biodh tarbhartas agus saothair gach neach a' cuideachadh leis a' mhóran.

Na'n cuireadh muinntir nam bailtean cladaich, far a bheil an seorsa tràgha a thogadh eisirean, an cinn agus am maoin cuideachd airson stoc eisirean a chur anns a' chladach, cha b' fhada gus am paigheadh a' chuis dhoibh. 'S aithne dhomh fhein aon tràigh eisirean 's an eilean Sgiathanach, agus is iomadh uair a shaoil mi nam biodh am barrachd dealais air a chur an gnìomhachas mar sud gur mòr an t-airgid a bheireadh e a stigh.

Tha moran de na laimhrigean air cladaichean na Gàidhealtachd air a dhol a dholaigh le cion leasachaidh. 'S ann an lamhan nan uachdaran a tha moran aca, agus chan' eil e soirbh dhoibh-san idir aig an àm so, airgid a chosg riutha. Tha Bòrd an Iasgaich agus Bòrd an Tuathanachais a' toirt suim ghasda an dràsda seachad airson leasachaidh a dheanamh air laimhrig Loch Baoghasdail agus gu dearbh tha cruaidh fheum air sin, agus carson nach gabhadh na bùird riaghlaidh rioghachdail aig a bheil ughdarras 's a' Ghàidhealtachd sealbh iomlan air na laimhrigean so, agus gach leasachadh a dheanadh iad orra thoirt a stigh ri tìde le cisean a chur air gach luingeas a rachadh ri an cliathaich. Chan' eil ni cho gailbheach ri tonnan uaibhreach a' Chuain an Iar a' briseadh air cladaichean nan Inne-Gall ri latha 's am bi rotach air gaoth an iar-dheas, agus cha bhi sàbhailteachd do na h-iasgairean ri uair mar sin mur a bi calaidhean goir-easach aca a dh' ionnsuidh an ruith iad gu dèidin ri àm na doinninn.

Chan' eil teagamh sam bith agam fhein gu bheil cearnaidh de Albann anns am faighear sgoileirean cho acfhuinneach dealasach agus a gheibhear 'n ar Gàidhealtachd, agus gu h-àraidh anns na sgìrean sin anns a bheil a' chlànn dà theangach. Cunnt na ministèirean, na maighstirean sgoile agus na dotairean a tha aig a cheart am so a' saothreachadh air feadh na Gàidhealtachd agus chi thu gur h-ann an eileanan bochda creagach nan Inne-Gall a chaidh a' mhor-chuid dhiubh arach, agus cuiridh mòran aca coran am buaidhe air an eolas air a' Ghàidhlig. Ach na tha clann nan Gàidheal gu fas suas le spiorad mùirn do thìr agus do theangaidh, feumaidh atharrachadh iomlan a bhi air a dheanamh air an doigh anns a bheil foghlum a' r' a thoirt dhoibh anns na sgoilean. An àite an rian eideachaidh a bhi air a bhonn-tachadh air nòsan Shasuinn agus a Beurla, feumaidh gnè an teagaisg a bhi air steidh

Cheilteach, feumaidh e a bhi tòiseachadh aig an ni is aithne do'n chloinn agus gach eolas ùr air a thogail air sin. Is còir gun an càinain fhein air a h-uisneachadh marmheadh-on teagaisg, gum bi an eachdraidh 's am beul-aithris, an litreachas agus am bàrdachd, an ealaidhean agus an gnìomhachas fhein, a' faighinn prìomh àite an cursa am foghlum, agus air a' bhunait sheasmhaich agus dhiongmholta sin gu'm bi foghlum Beurla Shasuinn air a thogail. Na'm biodh eadhon beagan de'n rian sin an cleachdadh an sgoilean na Gàidhealtachd 's an t-seann aimsir, cha bhiodh duine 's a' chiad an diugh a' sealltainn sìos air ar càinain no air aon nòs a tha fuaighte rithe. 'S ann a chuir an rian coigreach air an robh ionnsachadh nan Gàidheal air a bhonn-tachadh, spiorad na tàire 'n an còmhla a thaobh an tìr agus an teanga, agus shaoil leotha mur fàgadh iad an clachan anns an deachaidh an àrach airson a dhol do Ghlaschu nach tìgeadh tonn adhartais orra fhein gu bràth. Ach tha fughar againn ri latha an àigh sin fhaicinn ri tìde ann ar Gàidhealteachd an uair a bhios Colaisde Americanach Ià air iomairt an àit eigin 's a' Ghaidhealtachd. Cha ruig foghlumaichean Gàidhealach a leas an uair sin a dhol gu Glaschu no Abairheadhain airson gach cùrsa a tha 's an Oil-thigh a thoirt a mach. Gheibh iad nas fhaighe air laimh e, agus rud is fhearr sam bith, bidh rian foghlum ann a fhreagras càil gach neach. Gheibh an t-iasgair eolas air sgoil-mhara, air speurad-airreachd agus air gnàths agus iomairt gach seorsa éisg a bhios dùil aige ri a chosnadh; bidh fiosrachadh fo laimh fear an fhearrainn a thaobh mathaichidhean Gallda de gach seorsa, an siol-cura is fhearr a fhreagras gach seorsa talamhuinn; an aon fhaicil ma tha a chridhe anns a' chroit aige, faodaidh e am barrachd beo-shlaint a thoirt aise troimh fhiosrachadh a bhi aige air a' mhodh giollachd is fhearr a bheir toradh aise. Cha bhi am figheadair fhein gun chomas eolais fhaighinn air gach beairt-fhidhe is ùire agus is fhearr a ni clò; chi e troimh dhìomhair-eachd nan lus-dathan Gàidhealach anns am faod gach clò-mor a bhi air a dhealbhadh, agus ciamar mar sin, an uair a theid e troimh chursa foghlum mar sin, nach bi àirde am prìs gach clò a leigean e fhein as a' bheairt aige. Canaidh moran nach' eil an Colaisde Americanach Ià ach an t-ainm gun an taìrbh mar a thuit an sean-fhacal, ach chan e sin idir beachd an dream is fhearr fios air a' chùis. Agus mur a tig i ri uine, carson nach cuir sinn mar Ghàidheil tagradh gu Ard-riaghladh na rioghachd airson gu'n tog iad

sgoil de'n t-seorsa so dhuinn am meadhon ar Gàidhealtachd. Cha bu chion idir nach tigeadh na fòghlumaichean 'g a h-ionnsuidh, agus air a' cheann thall nach iad na cisean a dh' fheumas sinn fein a phàigheadh a chumadh suas i mar a tha iad a' deanamh an còir fein de bheathachadh air gach seorsa sgoile ann ar dùthaich.

Tha na ciadan a' tighinn gach bliadhna do'n Ghàidhealtachd agus do na h-eileanan airson laithean-feille, agus tha iad a sior thighinn ann, ach ged tha seallaidhean bòidheach obair nuair 'g an sàsachadh gach mìonaid—agus c' àit' am faicear glòir cruthachadh Dhe mar a chithear e anns a' Ghàidhealtachd—tha iad uile gearan air cion nan goireasan uisge ris an robh iad cleachdte 's a' bhaile mhòr. Cha bu toigh leam fein air iomadh dòigh an latha fhaicinn anns am biodh a' Ghàidhealtachd 'n a heasar-chas do'n Ghall agus do'n t-Sasunnach, ach tha e bochd gu'm biodh na mìltean a' cosg airgid gach bliadhna a' ruith air dùthchannan na Roinn-Eorpa airson slainte agus fallaineachd an uair a tha sin ri a fhaighinn am pailteas aig na dorsan againn. Ach chan urrainn muinntir laithean-feille tighinn am feasda 'n an lionmhorachd do'n Ghàidhealtachd gus am bi tighean-òsda mora comhfhurtail, tighean aoidheachd goireasach, rataidhean mora còmhnaid farsuinn, achaidhean airson golf agus ball-chluichead eile de'n t-seorsa sin air am fosgladh suas 'n ar measg. Chan 'eil a' Ghàidhealtachd mar a tha i 'n diugh ach bochd an earras agus gann de shluagh, agus mar sin chan 'eil i comasach air àirde ro mhòr a chur air a cor gun chuideachadh bhò'n Stàit ann a bhi 'g ullachadh ghoireasan mar sud. Tha mòran chiadan gun obair an Albainn an ceart uair, agus nach bu mhath a' bheairt do'n luchd-ughdarrais àireamh dhiubh a chur do'n Ghàidhealtachd le pàigheadh bhò'n riochachd airson togalaichean de'n t-seorsa so a chur suas far a bheil feum urra. Nach b' fhearr sin na gun chàil idir a bhi air blàr mu choinneimh an fhortain a tha an riochachd a' cosg air luchd an diomhanais anns na bliadhnaibh so.

Tha Bòrd na Slainte a' toirt cuideachaidh do na croiteirean airson gu'n tog iad tigh ùr no gu'n cuir iad leasachadh ris an tigh 's a bheil iad a' gabhail còmhnuidh, agus is mòr am beannachd a rinn an fhurtachd sin do iomadh duine bochd anns a' Ghàidhealtachd, ach bu chòir gu'm biodh barrachd de'n airgid so air a thoirt seachad, agus sin air chumhachan a bhiodh soirbh do'n chroitear gabhail riutha. Na'm biodh tighean farsuinn grianaich le uisge is goireasan eile na bu

lionmhoire 'n ar Gàidhealtachd na tha iad, bheireadh sin fein misneach do chuid co dhiu de'n òigridh fuireach anns a' chlachan 's an d' rugadh iad, agus oidhirpean a dheanamh air cosnadh fhaighinn aig an tigh. Chan' eil duine aig a bheil croit agus eadhon aon bhò nach fhaodadh muc no dhà a chumail, agus is math a phàigheadh sin dhoibh. Chan' eil croiteirean na Gàidhealtachd idir a' togail mhucan an diugh ged bu bhlasad agus a b' fhallaine dhoibh a' mhuic-fheoil aca fein a bhi air am bòrd, seach mòran de'n bhathar cheudna a tha tighinn a duthchannan eile. Tha oifigeirean Colaiste an Tuathanachais a sior sparradh orra cho feumail agus a bhiodh am mucan-fein dhoibh, agus cho luachmhor agus a bhiodh iad air margadh, ach 's ann gle mhall a tha 'n t-iompachadh a tha iad a' deanamh orra anns a' chuis ud.

Tha measan lios uamhasach gann 'n ar Gàidhealtachd, agus thuit dotair glé sgileil an Leodhas rium fein an uiridh gu bheil moran de na tinneasnan stamaig a tha tar-machadh am measg Ghàidheal an taoibh tuath ag eirigh bhò chion mheasan mar a tha càl de gach seorsa, sneapan, curranan, leicis, uinneimein, ubhlan, agus dearcan Frangach, agus gach meas eile a bhithear a' togail an garadh. Chan fhaighear 's na bùthan beaga na measan sin; cha phàigh e do'n cheannach an tarruing bhò'n taobh-deas, a chionn agus nach fhaigh e reic dhoibh. Ach chan' eil aobhar sam bith nach biodh gàradh-lios aig gach tigh no air iomaire freagarrach air a' chroit le callaid timchioll air. Tha gàrdaireachd a nise air a theagasg do na gillean anns na sgoilean, agus is aithne dhomh fein teaghlach bhalach òga an Leodhas a rinn lios mu choinneamh an tighe aca a reir rian an ionnsachaidh mu ghàrdaireachd a bha iad a' faighinn anns an sgoil, agus riamh bhò'n uair sin tha taghadh nam measan aca gach bliadhna, agus nan deanadh eadhon dusan teaghlach anns gach clachan lios de'n t-seorsa so, chan e mhaoin gu'm b'òdh measan am pailteas aca fein, ach chumadh iad ri bùth a' cheannach bhiag a gheibheadh reic mhòr do na measan sin. Tha eagal orm gu bheil cion dìchill a' cumail mhorain de ar croiteirean Gàidhealach gun mhaorach a dheanamh fhad 's a bhios an tràigh ann, ach tha 'n suilean 'g am fosgladh lion beag is beag.

Cha d' ainmich mise ach beagan de na doighean anns am faodadh muinntir na Gàidhealtachd adhartachadh a thoirt air an cor, agus 's e mo bheachd gu'n gabhadh gach alt air an d' rinn mi iomradh iomairt le buann-

achd dhuinn uile, ach cha tig an latha bhios rian-solaraidh sam bith gu mor fheum do mhuinntir na Gàidhealtachd gus am bi spiorad an aonaidh agus a' cho-oibreachaidh am measg an t-sluaigh. Nach 'eil ar Gàidheil air an sgaradh bho cheile 'n an iomadh buidheann, agus nach eil na roinnean sin a' tarmachadh eud agus tnu am measg sluaigh a bu chòir a bhi a dh' aon inntinn anns gach cùis a chuireadh adhartas air gach rian-solaraidh a tha ri an laimh. Ach chi sinn crìoch a 'tighinn air comh-strìth, agus spiorad a' bhràithreachais agus a cho-oibreachaidh a' togail a chinn le buaidh; agus mar is motha a bhios an spiorad sin a' riaghladh 'n ar measg is ann is soirbheachaile bhios gach rian beò-shlaint a chuireas sinn air blàr. Chruthaich Dia an duine cho faisg air gne an t-seillein agus an t-seangain 's gu bheil comas obrach aige nach toir thairis. Agus dìreach mar a dh' fheumas an seillean agus an seangan, feumaidh daoine a bhi beo an co-chomunn ri a cheile, gach neach ag oibreachadh comhla ri cach, agus iad uile aonaichte 'n an oidhirpean gu toradh soirbheachail a bhi aca. Tha sinn a' faicinn an latha ùr sin a' tighinn air faire, solus gloirmhor na greine mar gu'm b' eadh a' gobachadh anns a' chamhanaich, an uair a bhios an cuid fhein de earras agus de shonas na beatha so an comas gach neach an Gàidhealtachd na h-Albann, agus sin tre oidhirp aonaichte agus aon-sgeulach; gach neach airson nan uile, agus na h-uile airson gach neach.

PROPAGANDA.

Immediately after the meeting of Executive Council at Stirling the General Secretary left for Lorn, Mull, and Morven. On the evening of 1st December he addressed about 40 people in the Hall, Bonawe Quarries, and formed a Branch of An Comunn. The following evening at Lochbuie (Mull) the Branch was resuscitated and office-bearers appointed. Returning the same evening to Lochdonhead Mr. Shaw attended a meeting of the Torosay Branch. Colonel A. D. G. Gardyne of Glenforsa was present and addressed the meeting.

On 3rd December the members of Lochaline Branch met in the Schoolhouse under the chairmanship of Mr. D. B. Fletcher, President. The General Secretary after preliminary remarks on the work of An Comunn read a paper on "Am Fear Cùil."

Dervaig was reached on Friday evening and a large number of people met in the village Hall. The Branch was reformed and office-

bearers appointed. There was an attendance of fully 70 people at a Ceilidh in Salen (Mull) on Saturday evening, Colonel Gardyne of Glenforsa presiding. The Rev. A. D. MacRae read a Gaelic paper on "Sean fhacail." The General Secretary addressed the meeting in Gaelic, and also contributed to the programme.

Mr. Shaw presided at a concert in Ballachulish on 8th December, and in the course of his remarks following a vote of thanks by Dr. Grant referred to the local Branch of An Comunn and asked for its support.

Over 100 people attended the first Ceilidh of the Cruachan (Taynuilt) Branch. Rev. Mr. MacPherson presided. Gaelic was used throughout, much to the enjoyment of the members.

The following evening at Kinlochleven there was an attendance of over 200 people. A splendid programme of Gaelic songs and instrumental music was provided.

There was keen enthusiasm shown at all the meetings, and Gaelic was used almost exclusively.

Mr. A. M. Carmichael, Organiser in the Northern area, has done much useful propaganda work during the past month. He visited the Moidart district, and took part in a largely attended Ceilidh at Arisaig, where arrangements were made to carry on the singing class under the direction of a local teacher. He visited Mallaig and interviewed the local Secretary. He is hopeful that similar arrangements with regard to a music class will be made here also.

Mr. Carmichael interviewed several prominent people in Fort William, and general support of the proposed Lochaber Provincial Mod is likely to be forthcoming. He attended a ceilidh of the Branch at Tain where there was a good attendance.

New Branches have been formed at Melvaig, Aultbea, and Laide, and good prospects of forming another at Polewe.

Mr. Carmichael attended a ceilidh of the Fort Augustus Branch on 12th December. This Branch continues its good work in the district, and its meetings are always well attended.

Teachers are employed as follows:—Miss Jessie MacKenzie, Balnain (Inverness-shire), and Mr. Hugh MacLean, Mid-Argyll district.

TEACHERS OF SINGING.

The Propaganda Committee is prepared to accept applications from persons willing to act as Music Teachers. Applicants, who must be able to read and write Gaelic, should communicate, stating qualifications, to the General Secretary, 212 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

GREAT WINTER SALE

Now Proceeding at



J. & R. ALLAN'S
LIMITED
77 to 87 South Bridge, Edinburgh

A WONDERFUL BARGAIN

LADIES' STOCKINGS, Pure Silk, Point Heel, excellent quality, reinforced Toes and Heels, Double Lisle Tops, Perfect Goods. Colours—Beige, Terripen, Dago, Beech Tan, Naive, Florence Mills, Blue Fox, Gun Metal, Grey, Bulrush, Black. Sizes, $8\frac{1}{2}$, 9, $9\frac{1}{2}$, 10.
Former Price - - - - 4/11.

Sale Price, 2/11 Three Pairs for 8/6

FOR ADVERTISING SPACE IN THIS MAGAZINE

APPLY TO

THE CENTRAL AGENCY,

ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS,

1 TALLY STREET, DUNDEE.

Telegrams, "Centage."

'Phone 3363.

A. C. Little & Sons, Ltd.

Costumiers and Furriers



EXTRA LARGE-SIZE GARMENTS
of every description always in stock

Mourning Orders a Speciality

Orders executed within six hours

THE VERY LATEST
AND EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS
ARE ARRIVING DAILY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION
OF

HIGH-CLASS READY-TO-WEAR
Garments & Furs

AT THE VERY KEENEST PRICES
including

Costumes

Gowns

Small Furs

Two-piece Suits

Dress Skirts

Coat Frocks

Showerproofs

Tailor-made Coats

Jumper Suits

etc., etc.

THE HOUSES FOR VALUE

28 HIGH STREET, DUNDEE.—Tel. 2732

Also at 121 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.—Tel. 27934

And 105 UNION STREET, ABERDEEN.—Tel. 523



A BEAUTIFUL HOME —IN REACH OF ALL

OUR policy is to give utmost **VALUE** and **SERVICE** in all dealings with our Customers, and in the word **Service** is embraced the confidence which we extend to everyone—irrespective of financial means. We fully realise that, while a wealthy person rarely expects to pay cash for purchases, those who really need credit are at all events worthy of the same trust and accommodation.

This establishment welcomes the purchaser who is prepared to pay a little at regular intervals every bit as much as those who are in a position to pay cash, and desire to do so.

PHONE—2380 DOUGLAS

H. LAMBERTON & CO.

F. M. ROSS

J. LOCHHEAD

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

202 BATH STREET - GLASGOW

TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

TAILORS
BY APPOINTMENT FOR
THE
MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY
CLUB.

CLOTHIERS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE KING'S BODY GUARD
FOR SCOTLAND.

(Royal Company of Archers.)



BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TAILORS
TO THE COURT OF
THE LORD LYON KING
OF ARMS.

SPECIALISTS in JUDGES
and K.C. ROBES, and
EVENING DRESS.



J. STEWART & SON

KILT MAKERS
HIGHLAND DRESS for EVERY OCCASION
UNIFORMS

88 GEORGE STREET

EDINBURGH

Telegrams—
"PURVES EDINBURGH."
Telephone No. 27563.



A. & J. Macnaughton

Woollen Manufacturers

Pitlochry

Makers for nearly 100 years of pure
WOOL TWEEDS, RUGS, BLANKETS
and KNITTED GOODS. Samples sent
to any part of the World with
pleasure.—Write Dept. 85 for
particulars or patterns.

Telephone
No. 28247

Telegrams:
"Rembrandt, Edinburgh"



By Appointment to His Majesty the King

DOIG, WILSON, & WHEATLEY

FINE ART DEALERS
and PRINTSELLERS
PICTURE RESTORERS
and FRAMERS

90 GEORGE STREET
EDINBURGH

Established 1840.

FIOS CHUN NAN GAIDHEAL O CHLOINN AN FHRAOICH.

A CHAIRDEAN DILEAS,

Tha na Gaidheil a tha sgrìobhadh na litreach so a' cur fàilt' oirbh.

Tha sinn ann beachd gun dean e feum a chur fa'r comhair seòl no dha 's am faodadh Clann an Fhraoich anns gach àite a bhi cuid-eachadh le aobhar na Càinain a bharrachd air a bhi 'ga cleachdadh iad fhéin. An aon seadh tha ar dleasdhas simplidh gu leòir. Chan eil ach an t-aon chuspair-stiùraidh againn. Is e sin gum biodh na Gaidheil a' cleachdadh na Gàidhlig 'nan dachaidhean, 'nan coinneamhan agus nuair a thachras iad r' a chéile, mar gum b'e ni sin a bu chòir tachairt ann an cùrsa nàduir, mar a rinn iad anns na laithean a dh'fhalbh.

Tha iomadh rud ag oibreachadh an aghaidh na crìche sin. Chaidh a'Ghàidhlig á fasan an tomhas mòr ann measg na h-òigridh: tha mòran ann a thuigeas i gu h-iomlan ach a tha caoin-shuarach m'a déidhinn; feadhainn arithis, 's tha iad lionmhor, a shaoileas gur i crìoch na Gàidhlig seinn nan òran. Ged a tha sin mar sin, is cinnteach gu bheil pailteas Gàidhlig 'san dùthaich fhathast, cuid dhith beò, cuid mar gum biodh i 'na suain, ach tha i ann 's faodar oibreachadh oirre 's a tàladh air ais gu cleachdadh cumanta a rithis, ma ni sinn gach dhiòhl gun dàil a chum so a thoirt mu'n cuairt, agus is é 'n diugh an là. Cha bhi an t-àth cothrom againn.

Faodaidh a' Chlann ann am meuran dùthchail a' Chomuinn an aire a thoirt do iomadh rud. 'S iomadh uair a ni Cinn-shuidhe agus Rùnairean fhéin, agus Gàidhlig gu leòir aca, òraid Bheurla aig céilidh, rud a tha 'na dhroch eisimpleir do gach aon a tha làthair. Dh'fhaodadh a' Chlann a leithid a chur ceart iad fhéin, no sanas a chur gu Luchd-riaghlaidh na Cloinne gu'n robh a leithid a'tachairt.

Ma leanas a' Chlann a' sior-bhruidhinn na Gàidhlig aig gach àm 's anns gach àite, gu seasmach, réidh, dièchillach, cha'n fhaod e bhith nach toir iad air càch, a lion beag is beag, an ni ceudna a dheanamh.

Biodh e mar fhiachaibh air gach ball aon neach eile co-dhiu a ghluasad a h-nìle bliadhna gu bhi na bhall de Chlann an Fhraoich, ach e bhith freagarach air son sin. Cuimhnichibh nach eil aig ball de mheur dùthchail ri phaigheadh ach leth-chrùn gu bhith 'na làn-bhall de'n Chomunn Gàidhealach fad bliadhna, rud a dh'fhosglaas dorus na Cloinne dhà.

Ma tha seirbhis Ghàidhlig 'san àite dh'fhaodadh a' Chlann feadhainn eile a bhrosnachadh gu bhith 'ga frithealadh. Is muladach da-rìreadh an dearmad a tha mòran a' deanamh air an t-searmoin Ghàidhlig 's na laithean so.

Tha e feumail comhmadh a thoirt do'n fheadhainn a tha 'g ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig agus gu seachd sònruichte do'n fheadhainn sin aig a bheil Gàidhlig ach a tha athach no nàrach m'a bruidhinn. Bidh a bhlath 's a bhuil. Tha mòran ann a bhruidhneadh an càinain le beagan brosnachaidh.

Deanadh a' Chlann na's urrainn daibh gus na Gàidheil a bhrosnachadh gu bhith sgrìobhadh chum a chéile ann an Gàidhlig. Tha e iongantach cho beag dhaoine, air cho fileanta 's gu bheil iad, is urrainn leughadh agus sgrìobhadh, ach thig an dà chuid le fìor bheagan cleachdaidh, agus chan eil dòigh eile an fhearr a dh'fhaodas sinn ar seanachas laitheil a ghleusadh suas gu fonn uasal ar sinnsir na togradh a dhùsgadh 's na Gàidheil gu leughadh agus sgrìobhadh.

Anns gach càs, cuiribh bhuir comhairle ri Fear-gairme na Cloinne, no fear sam bith de'n luchd-riaghlaidh. Bidh iadsan ro thoilichte cuideachadh leibh cho fada 's a bhios sin 'nan comas. So gu h-aithghearr, mar a dh'fhaodas gach neach cuideachadh leis an aobhar:—

Bruidhinn a'Ghàidhlig, leugh i agus sgrìobh i anns a h-uile h-àite agus aig a h-uile h-àm, mar a gheibh thu 'n cothrom.

Brosnaich muinntir eile le d' eisimpleir fhéin gus an ni ceudna dheanamh.

Bi foighidneach ris a' mhuinntir tha 'g ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig.

Bi eudmhor ann an craobh-sgaioleadh aobhar na Cloinne.

Na dean dearmad air an t-seirbhis Ghàidhlig anns an eaglais.

Cuimhnich gur e farmad a ni treabhadh.

S. E. MARJORIBANKS (Fear Gairme).

AN T-URR. CALUM MACLEOID.

IAIN MACDHOMHNAILL.

TEARLACH CAIMBEUL.

ALASTAIR MACLABHRAINN.

CALUM MACLEOID.

IAIN R. MACILLE-NA-BRATAICH.

TORMOD MACLEOID.

NIALL ROS, *Ceann Suidhe.*

NIALL MAC 'ILLE SHEATHANAICH,
Runaire.

SYLLABUS for Dingwall Mod is now ready, and may be had, post free, from the Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Executive Council of An Comunn Gaidhealach was held in the Waverley Hotel, Stirling, on Thursday, 27th November, 1930. Rev. Neil Ross, D.Litt., President, presided. Other members present were: William D. Barclay, Glasgow; Mrs. Burnley Campbell, of Ormisdale; ex-Bailie Archibald Campbell, Glasgow; Charles Campbell, Glasgow; Captain George I. Campbell, Yr., of Succoth; Mrs. Christison, Glasgow; Mrs. J. R. Colquhoun, Glasgow; Mrs. Buchanan Dunlop, Glasgow; Miss L. E. Farquharson, of Invercauld, Newtonmore; Alexander Fraser, Bishopton; Colonel Greenhill Gardyne, of Glenforsa; Miss Lamont, of Knockow; Duncan MacCallum, Glasgow; Hugh MacCorquodale, Cardonald; Donald MacDonald, Inverness; John MacDonald, Glasgow; T. D. MacDonald, Brookfield; Hector MacDougall, Glasgow; William MacKenzie, Greenock; Alastair C. MacLaren, Dalmlally; Hugh MacLean, Greenock; The Hon. Mrs. Iona MacLean, Edinburgh; Rev. Malcolm MacLeod, Glasgow; Malcolm MacLeod, Glasgow; George E. Marjoribanks, Dalmlally; Lord James Stewart Murray, Ballinluig; Neil Orr, Edinburgh; Neil Shaw, Sen., Glasgow; John Stewart, Stirling; and George Thomson, Glasgow. Attending—Robert Macfarlane, C.A., treasurer; Neil Shaw, General Secretary; and Hugh MacPhee, Assistant Secretary.

The Chairman said that before the commencement of the business he wished to make a reference to the death of Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser. As they all knew, her name had become a household word in the world of Scottish music, and especially of Highland music, since the publication of her volumes.

Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser brought a special endowment and family training to bear on her work. She was a Perthshire woman, and her sympathies and traditions were Gaelic. She got the Gaelic melodies in their native simplicity, but she had to present them to new minds and to a new world. She created or helped to create the art song. She produced new creations from the Gaelic melodies, and had shown to the world that these Gaelic treasures were worth preserving.

Ex-Bailie Archibald Campbell said they would recall that when the Mod was held at Dunoon there was a shadow hanging over the household of their esteemed President

by the death of his son. At that time, however, Rev. Dr. Ross stood up bravely to his duties. He moved that they express their heart-felt sympathy with him and his family.

The Advisory Committee recommended that they should offer a scholarship in music, tenable for four years at a Scottish National Academy of Music. The conditions were that candidates should have a competent knowledge of Gaelic, spoken and written, and one or both parents must be of Highland birth. The scholarship should be of sufficient amount to cover the fees charged by the Academy, and the Executive Council shall have power at their discretion to make a further grant towards the cost of maintenance. While the suggested scholarship would be nominally tenable for four years, its continuance from year to year would be subject to satisfactory reports being received of the student's progress and conduct. The Committee were of opinion that for the foundation of the scholarship the sum of £2000 would be required, and the Executive Council were recommended to authorise a Special Committee to proceed with measures for the collection of such a fund.

Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, Glasgow, said the conditions suggested were based upon the findings of the Committee at the Dunoon meeting. The most important part of the business had yet to be accomplished, however, and that was the collection of money. He hoped they would do their best to get the money to establish the scholarship. The sum of £2000 would be sufficient to establish one scholarship, and that scholarship could be given only once in four years, but if they got £10,000 they could offer a scholarship each year.

The Committee's recommendations were adopted.

The Finance Committee reported that the surplus from the Dunoon Mod was £613 15s 10d. The Committee considered this to be extremely satisfactory. Mr. Charles Campbell said they had to thank the Committee responsible for the working of the Mod, and he moved that they convey also their thanks to the Committee in Dunoon for the splendid work they had accomplished. This was agreed to. The minute was adopted.

The Secretary read minutes of the Education Committee. It was reported that thirty-seven students had attended the Summer School of Gaelic in Inverness in August, and that the results were very

satisfactory. The minutes contained an account of the Educational Conference held in Inverness on 15th August, a report of which appeared in a recent issue of the magazine. The Committee approved of the report and expressed satisfaction at the success of the Conference. The matter of Church Bursaries in Secondary Schools to Gaelic speaking students entering for the Highland ministry had been discussed by the Committee. It had been brought before their notice that some such students held their bursaries at Secondary Schools in which no provision was made for Gaelic instruction. This matter had been before the Committee on previous occasions, and representations made to the proper authorities. It was now felt that the matter was in process of rectifying itself. The Committee was strongly of opinion that no such bursary should be given unless the student was prepared to prosecute his studies in a centre where he could receive literary instruction in Gaelic.

The minutes were approved.

Two minutes of the Publication Committee were read. The Committee recommended that a booklet of selected poems, with notes, mainly for use of schools be issued at a cheap price. It was resolved to recommend the publication of "Luinneag MhicLeòid" (Mairi Nighean Alasdair Ruaidh); "Birlinn Chlann Raonail" (MacMhaighstir Alasdair); and "Moladh Beinn Dorain" (Donnachadh Bàn).

The Committee considered the position of the magazine, and various suggestions made with a view to reducing or wiping out the annual deficit. The Committee found considerable difficulty in coming to a finding, but ultimately it was agreed to recommend that the price to non-members be raised to 2d per copy, that a saving be effected by printing the cover in one colour only, and that, in view of the fact that the magazine was serving a useful propaganda purpose, the Propaganda Committee be asked to consider the propriety of making a grant to the magazine account from the sum annually placed at their disposal for propaganda purposes.

The minutes were approved.

The Secretary read a minute of the Propaganda Committee. Reports had been received from the Northern Sub-Committee, and from the Southern Sub-Committee, showing that much useful work had been done in their respective areas, several new Branches having been formed. It was

recommended that the Sub-Committees be empowered, under the resolution passed by the Executive Council on 14th March, 1930, to grant an honorarium to qualified teachers, who continue classes after the withdrawal of An Comunn's teacher, not exceeding the sum of £10 in each case, the amount to be determined by length of session.

The Convener, Mr. Charles Campbell, referred to the illness of Miss Margaret Macdonald, music teacher, and expressed the Committee's sympathy with her, and the hope that she would soon recover. Mr. Donald MacDonald, Convener of the Northern Sub-Committee, intimated that Miss Jean MacNab, M.A., who was then teaching in the Ullapool district, was terminating her services with An Comunn at the end of the year, she having received an appointment under the Perthshire Education Committee.

The Committee learned with satisfaction from Miss Farquharson of Invercauld, that Gaelic Continuation Classes were being formed at Alvie, Kingussie, Newtonmore, Dalwhinnie, Gergask, and Kinloch Laggan.

A report from the organiser for the North, Mr. A. M. Carmichael, on his work since taking up duty, was read, and was considered very satisfactory.

The minute and report were approved.

A minute of the Art and Industry Committee was read. A report submitted to the Committee by Mrs. Burnley Campbell referred to the visit undertaken by Mrs. Ian Campbell (Airds) and herself to Lewis during the autumn in the interests of rug-making. Much interest had been shown locally, and a keen desire to help was experienced. It was intimated that in future rugs would be made to a standard size of six feet by three feet.

Mrs. Burnley Campbell, Vice-Convener of Committee, said she did not think An Comunn members were taking the interest they ought to in rug-making in Lewis. When the rugs were made they had to be sold. Although eight rugs remained unsold in Glasgow, the Lewis girls had now commenced to make thirty-five more rugs. She had sent four rugs to a Manchester lady who thought she would have an opportunity of selling them. The people of Stornoway were extremely grateful to An Comunn for their assistance. Competitions in Celtic Art Designs and Needlework were arranged, and a note of these, with conditions, will appear in the National Mod syllabus.

The minute was approved.

Minutes of two meetings of the Mod and Music Committee were submitted. These showed that the syllabus for next Mod was now in type, and proof copies were laid on the table. It was agreed that the "Oban and Lorn" competition should take the place of the "James Grant" competition in the Gold Medal Series, and that competitors must pass the Gaelic test. It was further agreed that four prizes of the value of £8, £6, £4, and £2 be offered in the Rural Choir competition, provided not fewer than six choirs competed. The Committee were aiming at having the 1932 syllabus and music ready at next year's Mod, and placed on record their high appreciation of the valuable aid given by Mr. Bannerman in the preparation of the 1931 syllabus.

It was reported that a Local Committee had been formed at Dingwall, with Captain Finlayson as Convener, and Mr. John N. MacLeod, Kirkhill, as Secretary.

The minutes were approved.

On the motion of Captain Alastair C. MacLaren, seconded by Mr. T. D. MacDonald, Mr. Malcolm MacLeod was appointed Convener of the Mod and Music Committee in place of Mr. Bannerman. Mr. MacLeod agreed to act for the current year.

Dates of meetings of Executive Council for the current year were fixed as follows: 23rd January; 13th March; 10th July; 26th September (Dingwall); and 26th November.

A vote of thanks to the President terminated the meeting.

CEILIDH CHLOINN AN FHRAOICH.

Aig Ceilidh Chloinn an Fhraoich a chumadh an Aitreabh nan Gaidheal, Glascho, air Dihaoine an 12mh la de'n Dùdhlachd, chitheadh a' Chlann a' sgaioleadh an sgaithan a mach: an aite Ceilidh bheag a chumail 'n am measg fhein, dh'fhosgail iad i do gach Gaidheal a thigeadh, co-dhiubh a bha Gaidhlig aige no nach robh. Ann a bhi leigeil dhiubh an àbhaist car na h-oidhe ud, faodaidh sinn a bhi cinnteach nach robh iad an ainfhios air a' chunnart a bha 'g am bagradh. Cha bu mhath leo gu'n saioleadh duine, mar a thubhairt Calum Posta e, "O! a' Bheurla, a' Bheurla, mar a tha i a' tolladh a stigh!" Ach b'fhiach e an cunnart, ma bha e ann; fhuair a' Chlann cothrom air leigeil ris do'n Bhaile-mhór nach robh ni a b'umhasaiche 's an fhradharc aca na a' Gaidhlig aiseag gu a h-aite dligeach fhein. Agus a thaobh na Beurla bhochd, tha e coltach

gu'n robh aon duine ann a thòisich air e fhein a dheanamh aithnichte anns a' chaint mhìchneasda sin, ach gu'n do lean na bha mu thimchioll air taomadh na Gaidhlig 'na chluasannan agus an do sgìol e mach air an dorus-chuil.

Bha a' Cheilidh anns an talla mhór agus bha buird bheaga air feadh an urlair, a rinn furasda suidheachan atharrachadh agus conaltradh caidreach a bhi eadar na h-uile, is e sin ceud is da fhichead fear is bean. Rinn Alasdair MacLabhairinn agus an Lighiche Ruairidh MacNeacail crathadh air na sparran le piob-mhor agus piano-chruit, co-cheangal inneal a bha air leth taitneach 'nan làmhann. Dh'fhosgail Calum MacLeod a' Cheilidh an sin le facal urnuigh, agus dh'iarraidh air Seoras Marjoribanks, Fear Gairme na Cloinne, a' chathair a ghabhail. Thug esan seachad òraid mar a leanas:—

"A Chlanna! Tha e na aobhar gairdeachais dhomh bhuir faicinn cruinn an so a nochd. Agus sibhse, cairdean na Cloinne, tha sinn a eur fàilt is furan cridheil oirbh, agus dochas againn nach fhada gus an tig sibh fhein a steach do'n chròilean so a tha an geall, mar tha fhios agaibh, air a bhi cuideachadh leis A'Chomunn Ghaidhealach, gu sònraichte, gus a' Ghaidhlig chòir a thoirt air ais gu bhi 'na cainnt laitheil againn mar a bha i aig ar sinnsir.

Chan 'eil e am bheachd a bhi searmonachadh fada an nochd, ach tha aon aogasg de'n Ghaidhlig air an iarainn bhuir cead facal a radh. Their euid de dhaoine, seadh daoine foghluinte, nach còir dhuinn a bhi a' luchdachadh ar cànan le facail a tha coimheach do spiorad nan Gaidheal, gur còir dhuinn a' Ghaidhlig a ghleidheadh air son nithean a bhuineas do "Thir nam Beann, nan Gleann 's nan Gaisgeach." Nis, air a' cheud sealladh tha a' bharail so taitneach, mealltach gu leòir, ach cha chuir mise m'aonta ris idir. Tha e cunnartach. Ma tha sinn a' dol a dh'aiseag na Gaidhlig gu bhi 'na cànan laitheil aig na Gaidheil, rud a tha a' Chlann an geall air, chan fhaod sinn am beachd so a ghleidheadh fhad 's is beo sinn. Tha e fìor gu bheil a' Ghaidhlig, an aon seadh, 'nas saobhre na aon chànan a bha riann air an talamh so bhos; tha bàrdachd aice nach 'eil a coimeas am measg a' chinne-daonna. Ach ma tha aon laighe innte, is i so, nach 'eil i ag cumail ceuma ri beatha an la'n diugh, agus cànan nach dean sin, cha mhair i mar mheadhon comhludair eadar duine is duine, bàsaichidh i leis na daoine a tha 'ga cleachdadh an diugh. Tha e fìor, tha mi ag aideachadh gu'n ruig i mullach a maise an uair a tha i luaidh air cuspairean a tha air an ainmeachadh anns na rannan so:—

"O's toigh leis na Gaidheil a bhi moladh gu bàidheil

Gach feart agus deadh-bheus bu dual dhoibh o shean;

Bhi luaidh air treuntas 's air gaisgeachd nan daoine,

Air maldachd nam maighdean 's air dilseachd nam ban.

O's aill leo bhi dealbh am briathraibh ro lòghmhor

Nan dathan tha dealradh air lochan is lòn,
'S air obair a' Chruith-fhear air eilean is mòr-thìr,

Ard mhorachd nam monadh is ailleachd nan gleann."

Ach, a chairdean, am bheil sinne a' dol a bhi cunglachadh ar litreachais ri an leithidean sin de chuspairean?—bàs-gheachd nan Cinn-eadh Gaidhealach, mala crom agus seang shlios, agus cneas mar eala air bharr thonn aig na maighdeanan (buaidh is piseach orra!) ceilp is calanas, coille nan cnò, an damh cròiceach, sgeulachdan air tannaig 's air trатаin cheaird is thàillearan, orain gaol is orain thugaideanach?

Tha mise ag radh air a làraich air am bheil mi mur bi sinn ullamh gu bruidhinn ann an Gaidhlig air ni sam bith a thig an uachdar ann an gnothaichean an t-saoghail mhóir, agus mur bi na sgoilearan deas gu sgrìobhadh ann an Gaidhlig air gach cuspair is annasaiche 's as doimhne, 's is ùir-fhasanta na cheile a bhùineas do bh-catha dheacair iom-fhilltich an la'n diugh—an sin, tha e cho fìor mu'n Ghaidhlig agus a bha e mun damh bhuaireasach aig Domhnall MacEacharn, "Chaidh a bhinn a thoirt a mach agus peileir a chur ann."

Gabhaibh mo leth-sgeul ach sin agaibh mo bheachd-sa. "Is minic a bha comhairle Rìgh an ceann amadain," agus mar as luaithe bheir na Gaidheil "siuthad" air a' chanain ùrachadh 's a gleusadh suas ri iarrtasan beatha an t-saoghail, is ann as fearr.

Nis, tha rud agam r'a iarraidh oirbh. Gus a so fhuair Clann an Fhraoich airgid airson a h-uile mìr cogsais a bh'aca bh'o'n Chomunn mhór. Ann an seadh tha so iomchuidh gu leoir, chionn tha sinn ag cuideachadh le obair a' Chomuinn, agus tha dochas agam gun lean An Comunn ri cuideachadh leinne gu so a dheanamh. Ach bu chòir an ionmhas fein a bhi aig a' Chloinn chum an rùintean fhein a ghiulan a mach mar bu mhiann leo. Rinn mi fhein tòiseachadh air an obair so. Eadar cairdean agus cuirm-chiuil bheag a bha againn taobh Loch Odha "chuir sinn ri cheile sgillinnean" agus tha nis sè puinnnd dheug Shasunnach

aig creideas na Cloinne. Is e obair mhi-thaingeil a bhi faibh air deirce anns na laithean so, ach ma ni gach aon de'n Chloinn oidhirp air fìor bheagan airgid a thrusadh 's a chur a dh'ionnsuidh Ionmhasair a' Chomuinn gu creideas Chloinn an Fhraoich, cha bhi sinn an eisimeil nach sam bith agus bheir sin neart agus misneach do ar n-aobhar.

Aon ni eile 's tha mi deas. Bidh mòran de'n Chloinn a' frithealadh Cheilidhean agus Choinneamhan Gaidhealach eile feadh na dùthcha. Bidh e furasda air uairean cead fhaotuinna a chum facal no dha a labhairt as leth Chloinn an Fhraoich, agus tha mi ag iarraidh oirbh gun dearmad a dheanamh air a' chothrom so tha againn air obair is rùintean na Cloinne a chraobh-sgaoleadh do na h-uile, agus air saighdearan ùra a ghairm a stigh do'n chròilean dhealasach a tha a' gleidheadh daingneach na Gaidhlig."

Labhair an sin Eachann MacDhughail agus an t-Urramach Calum MacLeoid, agus is math is fhìach dhuinn cuimhne a ghleidheadh air na briathran blàtha is air an earalas ghlic a thug iad seachad ann an rogha is tagha Gaidhlig. Is e mo bheachd gu bheil na bruidhnean beaga sin tarbhach, buannachdail do aobhar na Cloinne, an uair a chuumhniceas sinn gu bheil buaidh is adhartas na Gaidhlig daonnan fa chomhair sùilean nan daoine a ni iad.

Eadar na h-òraidean chaidh an luchd-cinil an gleus, agus tha amharus nach beag orn gur a h-iad a bhi cho tèma a bu tarruing do na h-uiread air oidhche cho fiadhaich, fliuch. Thug na maighdeanan Mairi Chamshron agus Lusaidh Chamshron dhuinn Comhradh Gaol a bha anabarrach taitneach. Sheinn na maighdeanan, Mairead NicAonghais agus Eilidh NicMhaoilein; Alasdair MacLabhrainn, Iain Og MacGille-na-Brataich agus Eachann Ceallaidh. Chum Alasdair Camshron sinn a' breabadh ar casan fad iomadh port-a-beul a bu shunnad aiche 's a bu shiubhlaiche na cheile. Air m'fhacal mur an robh anail Alasdair 'na uched an uair a fhuair e as oirnn, is ann aige tha na sgamhain fhallain, shlàn. Ach thoir dhomhsa fìdhleireachd Dhomhnail MhicCiomalain, air a comhdachadh le piano-chruitearachd Ruairidh MhicNeacail. Thainig an dithis dhiùlnach sin a h-uile ceum á Tigh an Uillt, agus gu dearbh, bu mhat a b'fhìach an turus.

Leugh am Fear Gairme fios-dealain-failte bh'o'n sgoilear Gaidhlig dhealasach sin, Fernand Van den Broeck, Baile Antwerp, agus fìos eile bho Iain Moffat-Pender ag calladh dhuinn oichd puinnnd Shasunnach airson duaisean

àraidh an Inbhirpheotharain. Sin fear do'n aithne a dheadh rùn a chur an gnìomh—buaidh is piseach air.

Is ann air Iain MacGille-na-Brataich a thuit taing a thoirt do'n luchd-ealdhain a thug dhuinn na h-uiread fearas-chuideachd agus toileachas-inntinn, gun di-chuimhne air an fheadhainn a chuir rian air gach ni a chum agus gu'm biodh oidhche shoirbheachail aig a' Chloinn—ar deadh chairdean Niall agus Eoghann. Is aithne dhuibh Fear na Brataich, b'e fhein an gaisgeach a dhol an ceann a leithid a dh'òraid. Thainig feasgar fìor cheutach gu crìch le greim is cupan agus. "Oidhche Mhath Leibh."

BRANCH REPORTS.

ABERFELDY.—At the opening meeting of the Aberfeldy Branch Mr. Campbell MacAulay, Fortingall, read a most interesting and informative lecture on the meanderings of the Norwegians, and their influence in Orkney, Shetland, and the Hebrides in early and mediæval times. Mr. A. Stewart presided, and a short musical programme followed.

BUTE.—A large audience welcomed Mr. John R. Bannerman at the meeting of the Bute Branch. In the course of his talk on "Sop as gach seid," Mr. Bannerman deplored the decline in Gaelic literature at the present time as compared with the past, though Gaelic music on the other hand made marked progress in recent years. The language itself suffered many hardships in the past at the hands of the authorities, but now, through the efforts of "An Comunn" it was on a footing which had not been its lot for years.

CONNEL.—The opening meeting of the Connel Branch was a very happy and successful affair. A concert programme was submitted, and the Rev. G. Gardiner Smart presided. Tea was served during the evening by the ladies committee.

DUMFRIES.—The Dumfries Branch has made considerable progress since its inception last year, and the meeting in the local Y.M.C.A. attracted a large and enthusiastic audience despite inclement weather. The proceedings took the form of a concert which was very much enjoyed and appreciated. At the interval Mr. Urquhart referred to the Gaelic class which is conducted under the auspices of the branch. This class is being well attended, and the pupils are making good progress.

FORT AUGUSTUS.—A nicely varied and highly enjoyable programme was exhausted at the opening Ceilidh of the Fort Augustus Branch. Mr. A. M. Carmichael, organiser for the Northern area, was introduced to the audience, and in addition to delivering a spirited address he contributed several songs to the evening's entertainment. Not the least interesting feature of the proceedings was the list of Gaelic conundrums given by Rev. Father Cyril von Dieckhoff, O.S.B., the eminent Russian and Gaelic scholar. Rev. Angus MacIntyre presided.

GAIRLOCH.—The first Ceilidh of the recently constituted Branch was held in the Achtercairn School, with the Rev. Donald MacLeod, president, as Chairman. An excellent programme, vocal and instrumental, was submitted, and thoroughly enjoyed. During the evening a letter received from Lady Marjory MacKenzie was read.

GLEN URQUHART.—A commendable feature of the work of the Glen Urquhart Branch is the very practical interest taken in the teaching of Gaelic in the district. A class has been instituted under the auspices of the branch with the Rev. E. Macrury, M.A., and the Rev. A. Boyd, M.A., as teachers. A large number of pupils have enrolled, and it is hoped the youth of the Glen will readily take advantage of this excellent opportunity to further their knowledge of their native tongue.

INVERARAY.—There was an excellent blend of business and pleasure at the opening meeting of the Inveraray Branch. Several items held over from the business meeting were disposed of, and thereafter tea was served which was followed by a short musical programme.

KINGSUSSIE.—Under the auspices of the Inverness County Education Committee, a weekly evening class for the teaching of Gaelic has been commenced in the Secondary School. Quite a number of pupils have already taken advantage of the instruction by Mr. Ronald MacLeod, M.A., Skye, and it is hoped that several more will associate themselves with the class.

LEWIS.—The Lewis Branch has many friends, and each is deeply interested in the work. At the monthly meeting in the Masonic Hall, Stornoway, the attendance constituted a record, the main hall being filled to capacity. Mr. James Thomson, president, occupied the chair, and extended a cordial welcome to the audience. The programme was arranged by Mr. John MacIver, and the usual excellency was associated with his arrangements. It is hoped to resuscitate the choir in order that they take part in the National Mod proceedings at Dingwall.

MANCHESTER.—At the meeting of the Manchester Branch a most interesting and informative paper was read, Mr. Iain Cameron dealing with the influence of the Ceilidh on the life, customs, and language of the Gael. With the march of time new changes were being introduced, and these in many cases tended to dispel the attraction and appeal of the Ceilidh which can never again be the institution it was.

NEWTONMORE.—The Newtonmore Branch was visited by the Rev. Donald Lamont, D.D., Blair Atholl, who addressed the members. A programme of vocal and instrumental music was afterwards submitted. At the next meeting the proceedings included a tattie and herring supper. Songs were also rendered during the evening. The members of this branch are most enthusiastic, and a large attendance is maintained at all the meetings.

ROGART.—At a meeting in the Rogart Schoolhouse it was considered desirable that the branch there should be reconstituted, and office-bearers were appointed to further the interests of An Comunn in the district. It was also decided to give every assistance, moral and financial to make the 1931 Mod at Dingwall a success.

TAIN.—The members of the Tain Branch spent a very pleasant evening when the General Committee entertained several of the lady members to high tea in recognition of their valued service at all the Ceilidhs held since the inception of the branch five years ago. This happy function was held in the Balnagown Arms Hotel, and after tribute had been paid to the ladies, the company retired to the drawing room where the remainder of the evening was spent enjoying a nicely varied and entertaining musical programme.

TOBERMORY.—Sgeulachdan on local incidents, by Mr. Angus Morrison; humorous Gaelic readings, by Mr. John Cameron; songs and instrumental items were all features of the Ceilidh of the Tobermory Branch. At the previous meeting Mr. George E. Marjoribanks gave a most interesting Gaelic address on his life in India.

THE REVELL DOG SERVICE BUREAU

(OPPOSITE JENNERS)

7 South St. David Street, Edinburgh

Everything for Dogs and Dog-lovers.

Pedigree Dogs and Puppies of all breeds from the Leading Kennels in Great Britain.

Complete assortment of Collars, Leads, Baskets, Coats, etc.

Books on all Breeds, Pedigree Forms, etc.

Foods and Medicines.

Trimming, Shampooing ; Preparing and Handling at Shows.

Free Advice on all matters connected with Dogs.

DOGS BOARDED UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

Telephone : Edinburgh 26300

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE WOLFE OF BADENOCH.

Sir THOMAS DICK LAUDER,

With Introduction by R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM.

7/6 net.

This new Edition, one of the masterpieces of Scottish Historical fiction, is long overdue. It is a rousing tale of Mediæval Scotland, an enthralling story of adventure, warfare, mystery, and love. It is historically correct for the author knew his period well. It contains a frontispiece showing the burning of Elgin Cathedral.

A GAELIC-SCOTS VOCABULARY.

R. L. CASSIE.

3/6 net.

The author's aim is to bring the Scottish languages closer together and stimulate interest in their culture and preservation. The work records the points of contact between the tongues, and shows the interaction of Celtic and Germanic speech. Students of the Gaelic and Scots language will find this volume of extreme interest.

STRANGE TALES OF THE WESTERN ISLES.

HALBERT J. BOYD.

7/6 net.

A collection of nine weird and exciting stories, Mr. Boyd describes his scenes and characters with vividness. To all lovers of the Western Isles, it is a book that will have a sure appeal.

STIRLING: TWENTY-ONE WOODCUT DRAWINGS.

By G. EMSLIE OWEN,

With Introduction and Notes by DAVID B. MORRIS
(Town Clerk of Stirling).

3/6 net.

Mr. Owen's strong feeling for decorative design has produced a series of bold and arresting conceptions of familiar places in Stirling and district. The book has an attractive cover design, and contains a frontispiece woodcut of the Palace Gateway printed on Japanese paper.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF SCOTTISH AND GAELIC BOOKS

ENEAS MACKAY, 44 CRAIGS, STIRLING

P.T. Man's Shop
on street floor,
with a separate
entrance to street.

Men's Hairdress-
ing Department
1st Floor Down.

The Store that made
the Bridges Famous



PATRICK THOMSON Ltd.

ARCADE
AND
ENTRANCE
IN
HIGH STREET

FOR SPECIAL DISPLAYS OF
FURNITURE, CHINA,
HARDWARE, TRAVEL
AND SPORTS GOODS
AND JEWELLERY

THE MODERN STORE

*From the smallest item of
personal attire or house equip-
ment to an entire fashionable
wardrobe or the house complete,
the P.T. STORE stands ready
at all times to serve you with
MERCHANDISE OF THE
BEST, priced well within the
bounds of economy.*

*Luncheon and Tea Rooms, 3rd and 4th floors
Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Postal and Telephone facilities*

NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH

Phone : 21051 (6 lines)



EDITOR.—Rev. NEIL ROSS, D. Litt., *The Manse, Laggan, Kingussie, to whom all literary communications should be addressed; business and other communications to 212 West George Street, Glasgow.*

TELEGRAMS—Runaire, Glasgow.

TELEPHONE—Douglas 1433.

Leabhar XXVI.]

An Gearran, 1931.

[Earrann 5

AN T-OLLAMH NIALL MAC AN ROTHACH.

Thàinig call trom air cùis na Gaidhlig le bàs an tghdair ainmeil so. Bha e suairce 'n a ghnè; caoibhneil, uasal am facal is an gnìomh. Tha sinn comasach air fianuis a thoirt air sin gu pearsanta, oir bha sinn eòlach air fad corr is deich bliadhna fichead. Thugadh teistean ciatach mu dheidhinn an iomadh ceàrn o chionn ghoirid; agus mhothaich sinn gu robh an t-iomradh ud aon-sgeulach ann a bhi a' luaidh gu sonruichte air a' chiùine is an irioslachd a bha ri fhaicinn ann. Ged fhuaire e cliù mòr an uair a bha e fathast 'n a dhuine òg, gidheadh cha do mhill sin a bheus; cha robh meudmhòr no uail aimeadach air a shiubhal. B'e fhein da riribh an duine uasal.

* * * * *

Is ann mar sgrìobhaiche Beurla a thug an Rothach a mach ionad urranach. Mar tha deagh fhios aig a luchd dùthcha chaidh buadhan làidir a bhuileachadh air gu nàdurra. Dh'fhàs e ealanta an sgrìobhadh na Beurla, a chionn gur e sin a b'obair dha o thùs 'òige. Mar fhear-iomraidh an coimhcheangal ri paipèaran naidheachd fhuaire e cleachdadh a rinn deas ullamh e an alt an sgrìobhaidh. Ach ged is ann am Beurla a chuir e mach a chuid leabhraichean, gidheadh bha eòlas eagnuidh aige air sgrìobhadh is labhairt na Gaidhlig. Bha e muon eòlach air aigheadh, air smuain, agus air cànan nan Gaidheal. Is e so a rinn leabhraichean an Rothach cho aithnichte seach obair nan Gall a ghabh as laimh aithris a dheanamh air modh is dòigh na Gaidhealtachd. An àite spiorad a' choigrich is e bha aige-san ach inntinn thuigseach a' Ghaidheil fhein.

Is ann a chionn gu robh e deas anns an dà chainnt a bha e comasach air gnàths is blas na Gaidhlig a chur air a' Bheurla a chleachd e an uair a bheireadh e breacadh air cùisean Gaidhealach. Tha an comas so air leth tearc is annasach. Tha sinn an dùil nach d'fhuaire an t-Ollamh Rothach fathast am moladh a dhleasas e, air son an inneachd iongantach leis a bheil e a' cur an cèill gnàths cainte nan Gaidheal an cruth a tha aig an aon am so-thuigsinneach agus taitneach do 'n Ghall. Anns an t-seadh so tha e fada air thoiseach air Scott agus Stevenson. Bha iad-san aineòlach air Gaidhlig; agus do bhrìgh gu robh cha b'urrainn daibh blas no snuadh na Gaidhlig a chur air an cuid Beurla ri am dhaibh beantainn ri cùisean Gaidhealach. An uair a leughas mi a' "Bheurla Ghaidhealach" aca sud—sin ri ràdh, an cruth bhriathran a tha iad a' cur am beul an cuid Gaidheal, tha deagh fhios agam nach eil an sud ach cùis bhùrda, agus nach do labhair Gaidheal riamh anns an dòigh neònaich ud. Ach air an laimh eile, an uair a leughas sinn comhradh *Iain Aluinn*, is ann a shaoileas sinn gu bheil sinu ag èisdeachd ri cuideachd Ghaidhealach aig nach robh Beurla mar chainnt mhàtharail.

* * * * *

Cha b'ann an seòl bhriathran a mha'n a bha e foghainteach. Bha e aithnichte mar an ceudna airson alt is rian laimhsichidh air cuspair. Bha e 'n a oighe air na seann seanachaidhean. Ghlac e an doighsan o dhualchas. Cha b'ann an dé a thoisich na Gaidheil air sgeulachd innte. Tha mìle bliadhna is corr o thug iad cruth is loinn na sgeulachd gu ìre choimhlionta. An coimeas ri sud chan eil fathast ri cheud bliadhna o thòich an sgeulachd Bheurla—an novel. Bha an seanachaidh

Gaidhlig uidheamaichte linntean roimhe sin, le rosg is rann, le aithris is le sgrìobhadh. Is e Arnold a thubhairt nach eil foighidín aig a' Ghaidheal gu cuspair a leantuinn troimh iomadh cor is tionndadh, coltach ri alt nan ùghdar Bheurla. Tha sin a' nochdadh cho aineolach 's a bha e, (cho aineolach dàna ris an Ollamh MacIain), air alt inbheach nan seanachaidh Gaidhlig. Cha b'ann mar sin a bha an t-Ollamh Rothach. Dhearbh esan a chumhachd air dealbh bhriathran a tharruinn nach eil dad air dheireadh air an obair is comasaiche an litreachas nan Gall.

* * * * *

Ach a thuilleadh air a bhuaidh mar fhear pinn, is coir a mhothachadh ciod e cho tuigseach 's a bha an Rothach air gluasad inntinn a' Ghaidheil. Bha e tur eòlach air gnè a chinnich féin, an cridhe blàth, na h-aignidhean beothail; agus ciod e mar tha toil is reusan air uairibh air an stiùireadh leis na fearachaidhean. An cogadh no an sìth, air muir no air tìr, aig baile no air choigrich bha smuain agus togradh nan Gaidheal soilleir do shùil an ùghdair mheasail so. Le bhi a foillseachadh do mhuinntir eile mar tha inntinn a' Ghaidheil ag oibreachadh sheas an duine so suas mar fhianuis dhileas. Nochd e sealladh fìor mu dheireadh air pearsa is spiorad nan Gaidheal. Ged is muldach an dealachadh, deireadh gach comuinn, is mòr an còlas gu bheil ar sluagh nas beartaiche le cùmhne is cliù an Rothaich.

THE LATE NEIL MUNRO, LL.D.

A Personal Appreciation.

The death of Dr. Neil Munro has bereft Scotland of a great writer. A native Highlander himself, Dr. Munro was, of all literary men who sought to interpret the Highland mind and soul, the most genuinely successful: and, moving as he did to the Lowlands when he was yet in early manhood, an exceptional shrewdness of observation enabled him to discover, and his cultured pen enabled him to explicate, those qualities, which distinguish the southern Scot from his northern brother. His distinction as a Scottish novelist, well and truly recognised during his lifetime will, with the passing of the years, become still more striking, and his name will associate itself with the names of the greatest of the masters of Scottish imaginative literature. Brilliancy as a writer was accompanied in the case of

Dr. Munro with modesty constant and outstanding, and it is to this characteristic the circumstance may be ascribed that no collection of his poetry was published during his lifetime. Individual poems have appeared from time to time, and these have shown that Dr. Munro was possessed of true poetic genius. When, as is firmly hoped, there appears a posthumous volume containing all his poetry, Dr. Munro will find a niche among the leading Scottish poets of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Then there were his journalistic activities. But too frequently it is the case that the fruits of the journalist's labours are buried, beyond redeem, in those voluminous files which contain the accumulations of the daily and weekly press. It fortunately happens that Dr. Munro's work in the journals to which he was attached is easily recognisable. And of permanent literary value, as were most of his contributions to the press, a selection from these contributions would, when published, reach an avid public. If, and when a selection of the character indicated appears there will be added to Dr. Munro's fame as a novelist and a poet the repute of an essayist whose commentaries on the life and manners of his time were those of an acute observer and a master of English style.

Nor should it be forgotten that Neil Munro spoke and wrote his beloved Gaelic. I am the fortunate possessor of several letters from Dr. Munro, written in the old language, and it is evident from the admirable construction of these that had the Doctor elected to employ the medium of Gaelic in any of his writings he would have made additions of the highest value to the vernacular literature of the Highlands. As a journalist, Dr. Munro took the World for his province, but in writing, as in converse, the feeling was ever present that in the words of his own great song, "The Hielans, the Hielans, were aye at his heart." To no one who contributed to his literary equipment was Dr. Munro more grateful than to the late Mr. Duncan Reid, of whose Gaelic class in the High School of Glasgow, he was a member during two sessions.

I became acquainted with Dr. Munro when, at 20 years of age he was a junior reporter, and our friendship, cordial and intimate, continued till the end. And, recalling now the traits which distinguished the friend we mourn, the reminiscence most prominent in my mind is that the generosity of outlook which runs through Dr. Munro's written work was eminently characteristic of his attitude in social intercourse. Intimately to be

acquainted with Dr. Munro was both a privilege and an inspiration. His wide culture, his toleration of views which differed from his own, his unvarying consideration for the interest and the feelings of others, and his fine sense of the humorous were elements of a personality whose rare charm was felt and cherished by all who came within the ambit of his influence. His anxiety to aid the deserving, particularly in his own profession, was unrelenting as his influence in the same direction was effective beyond the common. There are many journalists to-day, not alone in Scotland, but throughout the Empire, whose first steps on the ladder of success were guided and assisted by the kindly counsel and the active effort of the Greatheart whose going hence has brought grief to so many.

Then there was his freedom from self-assertion, and the possession by Dr. Munro throughout his busy and notable life of that courtesy, resulting almost in humility, which retained to him the intimacy and esteem of the friends of his youth. I can never forget the occasion at Inveraray when Dr. Munro was presented with the Freedom of his Native Town. The sense of communal pride on the part of the burghesses of the ancient burgh, the simple beauty of the municipal ritual, and the homely, friendly response of the honoured guest, made deep impression upon all of us fortunate to be invited to the memorable function. The recollection that Charlie Maitland, the doctor's old schoolfellow and life long friend, should have sacrificed his place at the dinner table in order that he should join the other pipers is one which frequently recurs as indicative of the affection and esteem entertained for Dr. Munro in his own beloved Inveraray. "The feint a pride, nae pride had he."

Let me close these hurried reminiscences with a reference to the peculiar gratification which attended a visit to Dr. Munro in his delightful home. The brightness of the family circle at Carnus or at Cromalt was a true reflection of that urbanity and geniality which endeared Dr. Munro to his numberless admiring friends. And I regard this as fitting opportunity to recognise the great good fortune which gave to our departed friend so devoted a helpmeet as Mrs. Munro. She was ever at his right hand, careful of his every interest, but vigilant above all of those comforts and amenities which contributed to his physical comfort and to his mental vigour. To Mrs. Munro and to her son and daughters goes out the deepest sympathy of every true Gael

in the dispensation which has deprived them of a husband and a father whose memory will go down to the generations to come as that of one of the greatest Highlanders of his time.

J. MACMASTER CAMPBELL.

Campbeltown,

January, 1931.

THE ARTISTRY OF NEIL MUNRO.

Night was descending on Argyll's capital, Inverary; and across the head waters of Loch Fyne, the lights in the windows of the cottages were intensifying the approaching darkness as we headed our car homewards after parting with all that was mortal of Neil Munro, in the cemetery of Kilmalieu.

And yet, on Dunnachoirich it was still day.

Across the frosty horizon of a December evening sky, the departing sun was sending prehensiles of vibrant golden light whose beams were selvedging in flame the cairn of Dunnachoirich as we rolled past the gates of the burying ground.

From the car we peered furtively into Kilmalieu's deserted retreat of the dead as we passed—the sculptor and I—the sole remaining partners of the cortege in the journey homewards over deserted Glen Croe to the town.

Sad it was—as we rounded the loch—to scan the wan aspect of Argyll's old capital in the evening light. Here and there the windows of the houses and the shops were blinking in return to the normal life of the community after the brief interregnum of suspense behind shutters and blinds, which the kindly indwellers had quietly imposed upon themselves out of respect for the greatest of the old town's sons.

Past Dunderave—the Doom Castle of the departed poet—one penetrated the darkness of Glen Croe; and from thence until we picked up the lights of the Gairloch villages, our reflections were upon the great Gaelic spirit now gone.

Paramount was the poignant one that genius such as his, occurring like effulgence in the sky, in passing, leaves darkness more pronounced; and our query was, which among his kindred should bear the torch and blaze—as he undoubtedly had done—the Gaelic trail from sea to sea.

And yet, we were not distrustful of the future in the thought; nor were we fretful that the greatest of the race had gone. We simply pondered that peculiar gifts such as his: gifts of liberally endowed intuitions, a

clear vision, a consummate artistry unified and contained in a high spirituality were not at mortal command, and that we as a people who were honoured of his genius, should firstly be grateful that he had been born amongst us, without repining that his successor was not at hand.

In that mental posture, we endeavoured to recall what he had done. We made assessment of his status as a poet and as a master of prose. We contemplated him in the creative capacity of the novelist, as the inventor of the plot, and as the vehicle of the narrative, and we aligned these with the co-ordinating elements of human sympathy and humour that were the governors of his style in the uses of the word and phrase.

Chief in our regard was the intuitional sense of beauty from which those subsidiaries emerged. The words and phrases that were his literary forms were begotten in music; and the integrals of his page, the sentence, the clause and the paragraph, were enveloped in the same co-ordinating element.

In the deft application of the swiftly graphic descriptive term, he was without a master—not even Scott or Galt or Stevenson, and as a delineator and interpreter of nature, neither of these were in his literary terrain.

For proof, we have but to turn to his descriptive transcripts of weather in *Gilian the Dreamer* or *Children of Tempest*, when he describes the soft breezes sweeping the shell strewn machars of our western seaboard.

In these we scent the wild thyme, the clover, and the sea pink, and hear the cadences of waters falling softly on unfrequented and age haunted strands.

So sensorily responsive was he to beauty externally, that his literary craftsmanship reacted to it as a planchetto to the human touch. Moods lyrical, and minor in restraint—and as in *Children of Tempest* those of the diapason of storm, flit over his pages as flying cloud-shadows over stubble fields, and so varied are his literary forms that we are conscious as we read, of alternating tone and colour effects that give joy to both the eye and the senses.

That he found impulse for his great descriptive powers in his own and, indeed, by his own door, is gratifying to those of us who are of his race. He hymned the heather at his door as we know by the poem on this theme, rejoicing in it, indeed exulting over it as wild bird who builds his nest in it; and he does so in no sentiment born of the commonplace.

So delicately poised was his selective sense, that themes which the literary fumbler might speedily reduce to banality, he sublimated by artistry unique in its subtlety and refinement. War he dignified, giving it a Watteau like movement from which grace has not been excluded by the rude business of slaughter. And even in the rough encounter between man and man, the tulzie on the heather or the heath, he saved these from the sanguinary and the vulgar, by the flash of humour.

To his native appreciation and understanding of his Gaelic origins, is owed the significant circumstance that he rescued the real Gael in literature from the "stageyness" of Sir Walter Scott's depictions of the Highlander, and the truculent swaggerings of Stevenson's Highland characters.

His swordsmen might be as challenging and as sanguinary as the circumstances called for—as *John Splendid* exemplifies; but throughout their conduct away from the encounter, there is the unmistakable Gaelic psychology and deportment.

Indeed, in the interpretative delineation of the psychology of the warrior Gael, neither Scott nor Stevenson rank in comparison with him. In this, Neil Munro is the first of the Scottish literary alchemists who have given us the ingredients of the Gaelic complex in war, love, hate, revenge, and fear. He laid bare the moral dynamics of John Splendid as a racial type, in the scene in Inverary Castle, when the pusillanimous Duke—MacCaillein Mor—was about to fly before the imminence of Montrose, and by doing so, revealed fearlessly to the world, that he as an author and a Gael, was alive to the subtle complemental law of nature which decrees that if responsiveness to externality is swift and sensitive, there is the possible lack of the steadfastness and endurance which is associated with these more slowly roused.

But more, that in that sensitiveness and responsiveness—that quick adaptiveness to externality, the moral values are not so stable nor are they so definitely drawn, and in this again, the character of John Splendid is so subtly portrayed as to expose the author's cognisance of this possible weakness in the spiritual complexes of the race to which he belonged.

But that apart, who other than he gave the world understanding of the Gaelic soul in its reactions to infinitude and the cognate world of men and things? Not Scott, not Stevenson, nor Fiona MacLeod, nor indeed any other dealing in literature with that vague and

elusive something which we, for lack of a better denominator, term the Celtic temperament.

In *The Lost Pibroch* he correlated the Gael justly to his past. He revealed him in his wistful attitude to the unseen, his loyalties to tribe and race, and his disregard of the fell circumstance of death in war. These he sketched in the characters of the various figures in the tales the volume contains in *Black Murdo*, in *The Fell Sergeant*, in *Shudderman Soldier*, and in *Baboons Country*, he gives us fully the tribal sense of the Gael, his pathetic adherence to blood and type in good and bad cause, and his quiet resignation to inevitability in the eventualities of defeat and loss.

Neil Munro was the first authentic artist who revealed the Gael as he was and is, and he remains for all time. He did so by virtue of his Gaelic origins and sympathies. His bilingualism assured him in his characterisations. It gave him access to the intimate and the elusive in the subjective concerns of his kindred, and it placed in his hand a wealth of old world allusions and beliefs which made—even in English—his text so picturesque and varied.

Some say the various plots of his tales were "thin," that he disentangled no Gordian knots morally or socially, in the problems of this; our mortal life. But that is easily explained. He wrote of a simple people whose passion was race and the tribe. Elemental loves and hates—in strong contrasts—wish the arbitration of the sword as decisive factor in a polity that had no subtlety of social or moral code.

Round these he evolved his characters, giving vent the while to his own Gaelic soul in the speech and action of either. Which of them is greatest in portraiture, posterity shall decide. But, in the airy world of romance, and particularly that romanticism that has for setting, the brown heath and rolling torrent of our moorlands and mountains, those figures fit their surroundings and breathe the atmosphere of either as sentient beings.

True it is that on the matter of episode he chose a period long gone past, and concerned himself with the chivalry of the race at its apogee in war. But, his powers to abstract the interest from lowlier figures and episodes were as potent as those devoted to high-born romanticism.

His delineation of poor *Shudderman Soldier* is the endorsement of the statement, as is also the sketch of humble Highland life in *Black Murdo*. Large in sympathy as he was and essentially Highland, he was intimate with

all the life that lies behind the croft-dykes of his own folk.

And no half-century of arduous life in a great city impaired that sympathy or alienated him in his attachment to it. He found interest in the conclave round a Highland village smiddy door—deeming it, in the writer's hearing—the only real Celtic Congress known to him; and we know his affection for and attachment to those hardy west coast sailormen: the deck hands of those bluff bow'd little cargo boats that ply their ways past Blackfarland with assorted merchandise for the west coast piers.

His humour found channels in the series of sketches of *Para Handy* and *Hurricane Jack* in the pages of the *Glasgow Evening News*. These were delightful in their sprightliness and charmed thousands of readers in the West of Scotland as they appeared.

We have yet to appraise his poems. Scotland awaits with interest the publication of his collected pieces, and there is anticipation in the desire of his admirers to peruse such of them as have not yet been published.

These, we fancy, shall reveal the deceased author's indwellings with beauty, and the communings of his spirit with that world that has its lineaments of the soul.

That some of those in content shall partake of his flair for his own land, its people and their language is the hope of those of us, his compatriots, who mourn his departure to-day. For, we recall the beauty and the skill of his *Lament for Alan Iain og MacLeod of Raasay*, and his *John o' Lorn*.

Surely, in the former there is the heart cry of mourners for the hero struck down. It is the coronach sublimated to the cadences of the heroic with the poignancy of grief retained in the music, and as such is as statly in its movement as the grander passages of Ossian. We wait those other pieces, and we await them with the eagerness of expectancy, for we know that they will complete the workmanship of one whose hands wove strands of gold into the fustian of our lives, and whose song in the weaving bore the strains of the music of his own people which has endured for over a thousand years.

HUGH MUNRO.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF GAELIC.

It has been arranged to hold this year's Summer School in Tobermory from 1st to 22nd August. Classes and Time-table will be similar to last year. Further particulars will be given in next issue.

GAELIC SECTION OF P.E.N.

The P.E.N. is an International Association of Poets and Playwrights, Editors, Essayists, and Novelists. It has centres in thirty-five different countries of the world. Within the Scottish Branch there is a Gaelic Section, of which Dr. D. J. Macleod is Vice-President. This appointment is a particularly happy one, as not only is Dr. Macleod a distinguished Gaelic scholar, but he has received the degree of Doctor of Literature from Rennes University, for a translation into French of the works of the famous Gaelic poet, Duncan Ban Macintyre. Dr. Macleod is well-known in the north as one of the Department's specialist examiners in modern foreign languages, and in addition to French, and his native Gaelic, speaks German fluently—a very useful accomplishment in an international Association such as P.E.N. At Aberdeen University when he was Gammie Bursar in modern languages he acted for two years as President of the University Modern Languages Association, a body whose deliberations are conducted exclusively in French or German. He also acted as Secretary to one of the early Inter-University Conferences in the interests of these subjects.

 MR. CHARLES CAMPBELL.

It is with singular pleasure that his many friends and admirers in An Comunn have learned that the Convener of the Propaganda Committee and one of An Comunn's Vice-Presidents, Mr. Charles Campbell, has been included among the recipients of New Year's Honours from Royalty. Mr. Campbell has been awarded the dignity of M.B.E. This is a coveted distinction conferred on those who render service to the Empire. There are many ways, of course, in which the Empire can be served. Mr. Campbell's contribution has been that of organising ability in his own vocation of railway transport. This reflects honour on the Gaelic cause to which Mr. Campbell faithfully devotes much of his leisure time and of his fine business capacity. The members of An Comunn desire to convey hearty congratulations on the honour. Gu ma fada beò thu gus an t-urram a mhealtuinn.

PROPAGANDA.

A meeting of the Killin Branch was held in the local Hall on 24th December. The General Secretary was present, and delivered an address on the "Orain Mhora." Miss MacAlpine presided over a large attendance, and it is gratifying to know that the enthusiasm of the members is in no way abated. The continued absence, through illness, of the President, Rev. Dr. G. W. MacKay, is keenly felt. Mr. Shaw made reference to his illness, and to the death of one of the Vice-Presidents, Mr. Donald MacLaren.

Mr. Shaw visited the Fearnan and Kenmore Branch on 14th January. There was a large attendance of members and friends in the Holder's Hall, Kenmore, over which the President, Rev. William Gillies, B.D., presided. A splendid programme of songs was submitted by the Junior and Senior Gaelic Choirs and by members. Mr. Coull was complimented on the fine appearance of both choirs, and for his work on behalf of Gaelic music.

Fortingall was visited on the following evening (15th), and despite the stormy weather there was a large attendance in the local Hall. The President, Mr. Campbell MacAulay, M.A., presided. At each of these meetings the General Secretary spoke in Gaelic and English. While in the district Mr. Shaw called on Mr. Alexander Stewart, President of the Aberfeldy Branch, who reported on a successful Gaelic class conducted under the Continuation Class Code.

Mr. A. M. Carmichael, Organiser for the the Northern area, visited Sutherland in December. On the 17th he called on Mr. Campbell, Laird, secretary and treasurer of the Sutherland Provincial Mod. Mr. Campbell has kindly agreed to continue in office for another term.

Mr. Carmichael attended a meeting of the Branch in Strath Halladale on the following evening. People were present from far and near, and Mr. John MacKay, President, was in the Chair. The following day the Organiser visited Dornoch, and called on Mr. Innes, organist of the Cathedral, who is keenly interested in Gaelic music, and hopes to form a composite choir from Embo, Skelbo, and Dornoch. The same evening Mr. Carmichael attended a meeting of the Balvraid Branch. This meeting was highly successful. He returned to Inverness on Saturday to attend a meeting of his Committee.

On 22nd December a meeting was held in Fort William at which Mr. Carmichael was present. A Branch was formed and a Committee appointed to make arrangements for the forthcoming Lochaber Provincial Mod.

Mr. Carmichael formed a Branch at Grantown on Spey on 13th January. There were 80 people present at the meeting, 35 of whom were Gaelic speakers. Mr. Dick MacKay, Grant Arms Hotel, Grantown, is Hon. Secretary and treasurer.

Teachers are employed as follows:—Miss Jessie MacKenzie, Balnain (Inverness-shire); Miss Kirsty MacLennan, North Uist; Mr. Hugh MacLean, Mid-Argyll; Mr. Peter MacDougall, Ardnarmurchan.

NA CEITHIR DORNA FUARA.

Le DONNCHADH MAC IAIN, Ile.

(A' cheud duais, Mod 1930.)

Có e an Gaidheal nach cuala iomradh riamh air a' ghaiseach do-cheannsaichte ud, Alasdair MacColla? B'e Alasdair, mac do Cholla Ciotach MacGhill' Easbuig Mhic Dhòmhnuill, Domhnallach de mhuinntir Ile is Ionndroim. Is iomadh ionnsuidh gharg a thug an laoch tréun as leth a luchd cinnidh an Ile.

Bha Colla a' gabhail fathamus ann an Colasa, agus anns an eilean àluinn sin rugadh Alasdair.

“Leum gach claidheamh 'na thruaill,

'S ghoir gach coileach gu cruaidh,

'Nuair rugadh cruaidh nam buadh.”

Cha robh Alasdair ach glé òg 'nuair thainig an tòir cho teann air Colla 's gum b' fheadar dha teicheadh le 'bheatha a Colasa. Sgioblaich e leis an leanabh; leum e 'na bhirliinn, agus rinn e air cladaichean siar Ile. Gu crom, uaigneach, aig a' mheadhon-oidhche, thug Colla leis an leanabh, agus rinn e air tigh Iain Mhic Fhearguis, tuathanach beag ann an Siønnartainn anns an Roinn Ileich.

Is math bha fhios aig Colla nach ruigeadh e leas aona-chuid bóid no bann a chuir air Iain còir nach innseadh e gu sìorruidh có an sliochd-tighe de'n robh am balachan, agus gun togadh Iain e ceart mar a dhùine-cloinne fhein. Gheall Iain do Cholla nach deamadh e dàil no dearmad air fios a' leigeil dha 'nuair thigeadh Alasdair gu greim duine.

Chinn Alasdair suas gu làidir, foghainteach, ceart mar rinn a chomh-aoisean eile anns an Roinn. An àm an t-samhraidh, bha Alasdair daonnan a' faotainn a léireadh a' buachailleachd. Aig bristeadh an latha a h-uile maduinn, chluinnte Iain MacFhearguis a' glodhaich—“Alasdair! Alasdair! Eirich a laochain 's thoir sùil mus eil an tarbh 'sa ghart!” Bha Alasdair a nis a' d'leadh gu math anns na déugan, agus bha e a' fas seachd searbh de'n tarbh 's de'n ghart.

Air aon mhaduinn shònraichte, ghlaodh Iain mar a b'abhaist—“Alasdair! Alasdair! Eirich a laochain 's thoir sùil mus eil an tarbh 'sa ghart!”

Bha Alasdair sgith, agus bha car de dhoichioll air leum air a chois. Glaoth Iain a rithist gu cruaidh—“Nach éirich thu 'shliomair 's thoir sùil mus 'eil an tarbh 'sa ghart!” Leum Alasdair air a bhonnaibh le làn fheirg. Thilg e air badan aodaich, is ghabh e mach.

A nis bha seann deuchainn-neirt aig na Gaidheil ris an abairte—“Na ceithir Dorna Fuara.” Bha aig a' ghaiseach ri gabhail an dàil taibh, agus le greim duineil air adhaire is sròin bha aige ris an tarbh a' thilgeil air slaitibh a dhroma, agus an sin, le finnseadh agus treise do-thuigseach, bha aige ris na ceithir chrodhain a chasadh 's a shliomh às na h-uilt. Ceathairneach 'sam bith a' choimhlionadh an gnìomh anabarrach so, bha e air éibheach 'na làn-laoch nan sàr-laoch. Bha eòlas-iomraidh aig Alasdair air a' chleas so, agus an uair a' chunnaic e an tarbh 'sa ghart, smaointich e nach robh seòl no dòigh a b'fhearr air a' chumail a cron na chuir o astar. Le colg uamhasach, ghabh an curaidh òg an dàil an taibh, agus rinn e gnìomh, ma' dh'fhaoidhte, nach robh duine, aona-chuid an Ile no'n Eirinn, a' dheanadh a' leithid aig an àm. Thug e “na ceithir dorna fuara” às an tarbh; cheangail e na crodhain le eill, thug e leis iad, agus thilg e iad ann an dorus an tighe, is chaidh e laighe.

An ceann “na sé déug,” ghaoth Iain—“Alasdair! Alasdair! Thoir sùil a laochain mus eil an tarbh 'sa ghart!” “Caidleadh sibhse athair!” arsa Alasdair. “Cha tig an tarbh do'n ghart gu bràth tuille.”

Ghabh Iain droch thachdas a' cainnt an oighfir, oir b' eòlach e air an dream uaibhreach, gharg, do'm buineadh e. Dh'éirich e, is chuir e air, is ghabh e mach. Dh'oillich e nuair thachair crodhain an taibh air anns an dorus. Rinn e air a' ghoirtean, agus fhuair e an tarbh a' toirt suas an deò air a' cheann-iomaire, agus e an deigh sìleadh gu bàs. Bha 'nis làn dearbhadh aig Iain, nach e mhàin gu robh Alasdair aig greim duine, ach bha e aig greim gaisgich nan gaisgeach. 'Nuair a' chlar am feasgar, thug Iain leis Alasdair, agus na crodhain is rinn e air cala-falaich Cholla Chiotaich. Ghabh Colla ris an òganach eireachdail, agus las a shùilean le uail is aoibh nuair leig Iain fhaicinn dha 'na ceithir Dorna-Fuara', mar chomharra air treise Alasdair.

Chaidh birlinn ainmeil Cholla Chiotaich a' chur 'na h-uidheam, agus mu'n d'éirich griann na maidne, chuireadh Alasdair air tìr an Ionndrom. Rinn 'fhear-einnidh, Iarla Ion-

droim, solas mór ris a' ghille òg, mhaiseach, agus gun dàil 's am bith chuireadh Alasdair air ceann airm a bha' dol a' thoirt còmhraig do fheachd bha bagradh orra fo stiùireadh Chòirneal Donnchadh. Thachair Alasdair Mac Colla air a' chòirneal aig an Abhainn Bhàin, agus an ùine ghearr, sgapadh leis ruagadh feachd-airn a' Chòirneal an ear 's an iar. Chaidh Alasdair air aghart o bhuaidh gu buaidh 'gus na dheireadh an tainig ainm gu bhi 'na chulaidh-uamhais d'a naimhdean, cha'n e mhàin an Eirinn, ach cuideachd an Albainn 's an Sasunn. Thainig e le buidheann de Ghaidheil Ionndroim a' thoirt còmhann do Mharcus Mhontróis an àm bruillein an Athleasachaidh. Tha eachdraidh agus seanasach ag innseadh dhuinn mu na h-euchdan comasach a' rinn an Dòmhnallach gaisgeil 'na latha.

Tha'n naidheachd beag so a' tilgeil gath-solais air làithean òige Alasdair Mhic Cholla, agus aig a' cheart am a' cur leus dhuinn air cleas fearail—air nach cluinnear a nis iomradh idir—a chleachd na samhanaich o'n tainig e'nna.

PADRUIG GOBHA.

(Le AONGHAS MACMHAOILEIN.)

Bha Padruig Gobha am Pabai na Hearadh na charaiche neo-chumanta. Cha robh duine a dh'fheuchadh car ris, nach cuireadh e an druim ri talamh. An uair chuala MacLeod na Hearadh mu dheidhinn, dh'fhalbh e gu Pabai le a shluagh. Thainig fear as deidh fir de dhaoine Mhic Leoid a ghleac ri Padruig agus bha e a' cur an droma ri talamh.

"Is treun an duine thu a Phadruig" arsa MacLeod, "tha thu a' cur a h-uile duine a thig thugad fothad. Is ann is fhearr dhomh fein is duitse car fheuchainn ri chèile."

"Chan fheuch, chan fheuch," arsa Padruig, "cha dean sin an gnothuch. Ma chuireas mise mo lamhan umad a MhicLeod, ni mi ort da rìribh mar a rinn mi air a' chuid eile de do dhaoine."

"U fheuchaidh sinn car ri chèile, a Phadruig."

"Chan fheuch, chan fheuch, ma dh'fheuchas mise riut cuiridh mi do dhruim ri talamh, agus cuiridh sin tàmailt ort."

"Tàmailt ann no tàmailt as, feuchaidh sinn car ri chèile," arsa MacLeod.

Chaidh iad an caraibh a chèile, agus chuir Padruig druim MhicLeod ri talamh. Mar a chunnaic fear de dhaoine MhicLeod so, tharruinn e a chlaideamh, agus shàth e am Padruig

e, is mharbh se e. Thubhairt MacLeod—"Cìod e thug ort sud a dheanamh?" Agus mar a chunnaic an duine gu robh fearg air MacLeod theich e.

"Ruithibh as a dhéidh," arsa MacLeod, "agus tilgibh an ceann dheth."

Bha MacLeod diombach. Ruith iadsan, ach theich esan. Thainig e air bearradh creige, far nach robh doigh aige air tionndadh, agus chaidh e leis a' chreig, is mharbhadh e.

Bha aon mhac aig Padruig, agus thug MacLeod leis do Rodul e. Thug e stigh da theaghlach fein e, agus thog e suas e am biadh, an aodach is am foghlum, mar aon de a theaghlach féin. Thainig e air aghart mar sin gus an e bha riaghladh na Hearadh uile, eadar Rodul is Maol na Hearadh. Bhiodh Tighearna Cholla a' taghal air Fear Roduil, agus bhiodh MacLeod a' taghal airsan. Bhiodh MacIlleathain a' toirt leis do Rodul dithis nighean a bha aige. Latha de na laithean thubhairt MacLeod ri Padruig—"Tha an t-am agad a nis rud eigin a dheanamh air do shon féin, agus bean a ghabhail dhuit féin."

"Chan eil fhios agam" arsa Padruig "c'aite an téid mi a dh'iarraidh té."

Arsa MacLeod, "Tha dithis mhaighdeanan sgriamhach fa do chonhair an so. Cò dhiubh is roghnaiche leat?"

"Tha fhios agam cò an te dhiubh a roghnaichinn," arsa Padruig, "ach co aige tha fhios an gabhadh i mi."

An sin thubhairt MacLeod ri MacIlleathain: "A bheil thusa deònach an te so a roghnaicheas Padruig a thoirt seachad dha mar mhnai ma bhios i féin deonach air?"

Fhreagair MacIlleathain gu robh esan làn thoilichte nam biodh iad fein toilichte. Chuir MacLeod agus MacIlleathain a' cheist rithe, agus dh'antaich i, air chumhnant nan tachradh gum biodh sìochd eatorra, is gum biodh dithis mhac ann, gun deanadh iad gobha de'n dara fear, agus ministeir de'n fear eile; agus gun tigeadh càin na dùthcha a steach do'n fear a bhiodh 'n a ghobha. Thachair mar a dh'iarr i. Mar so thainig na goibhnean o'n mhac a bha 'n a ghobha, agus lean an t-ainm Padruig anns an teaghlach gus an la an diugh.

GAELIC BROADCASTS.

The first of a series of Gaelic Song broadcasts will be given on 24th February. A cycle of songs from the sixteenth century to the present time will be given with appropriate references to each song and author.

GREAT WINTER SALE

Now Proceeding at



J. & R. ALLAN'S
77 to 87 South Bridge, Edinburgh

A WONDERFUL BARGAIN

LADIES' STOCKINGS, Pure Silk, Point Heel, excellent quality, reinforced Toes and Heels, Double Lisle Tops, Perfect Goods. Colours—Beige, Terripen, Dago, Beech Tan, Naive, Florence Mills, Blue Fox, Gun Metal, Grey, Bulrush, Black. Sizes, $8\frac{1}{2}$, 9, $9\frac{1}{2}$, 10.
Former Price - - - - 4/11.

Sale Price, **2/11** Three Pairs for **8/6**

FOR ADVERTISING SPACE IN THIS MAGAZINE

APPLY TO

THE CENTRAL AGENCY,

ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS,

1 TALLY STREET, DUNDEE.

Telegrams, "Centage."

'Phone 3363.

A. C. Little & Sons, Ltd.

Costumiers and Furriers



EXTRA LARGE-SIZE GARMENTS
of every description always in stock

Mourning Orders a Speciality

Orders executed within six hours

THE VERY LATEST
AND EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS
ARE ARRIVING DAILY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION
OF

HIGH-CLASS READY-TO-WEAR
Garments & Furs

AT THE VERY KEENEST PRICES
including

Costumes
Gowns
Small Furs
Two-piece Suits
Dress Skirts

Coat Frocks
Showerproofs
Tailor-made Coats
Jumper Suits
etc., etc.

THE HOUSES FOR VALUE

28 HIGH STREET, DUNDEE.—Tel. 2732

Also at 121 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.—Tel. 27934

And 105 UNION STREET, ABERDEEN.—Tel. 523



A BEAUTIFUL HOME —IN REACH OF ALL

OUR policy is to give utmost **VALUE** and **SERVICE** in all dealings with our Customers, and in the word **Service** is embraced the confidence which we extend to everyone—irrespective of financial means. We fully realise that, while a wealthy person rarely expects to pay cash for purchases, those who really need credit are at all events worthy of the same trust and accommodation.

This establishment welcomes the purchaser who is prepared to pay a little at regular intervals every bit as much as those who are in a position to pay cash, and desire to do so.

PHONE—2380 DOUGLAS

H. LAMBERTON & CO.

F. M. ROSS

J. LOCHHEAD

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

202 BATH STREET - GLASGOW

TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

TAILORS
BY APPOINTMENT FOR
THE
MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY
CLUB.

CLOTHIERS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE KING'S BODY GUARD
FOR SCOTLAND.
(Royal Company of Archers.)



BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TAILORS
TO THE COURT OF
THE LORD LYON KING
OF ARMS.

SPECIALISTS in JUDGES
and K.C. ROBES, and
EVENING DRESS.



J. STEWART & SON

KILT MAKERS
HIGHLAND DRESS for EVERY OCCASION
UNIFORMS

88 GEORGE STREET

Telegrams—
"PURVES EDINBURGH."
Telephone No. 27563.

EDINBURGH



A. & J. Macnaughton

Woollen Manufacturers

Pitlochry

Makers for nearly 100 years of pure
WOOL TWEEDS, RUGS, BLANKETS
and KNITTED GOODS. Samples sent
to any part of the World with
pleasure.—Write Dept. 85 for
particulars or patterns.

Telephone
No. 28247

Telegrams:
"Rembrandt, Edinburgh"



By Appointment to His Majesty the King

DOIG, WILSON, & WHEATLEY

FINE ART DEALERS
and PRINTSELLERS
PICTURE RESTORERS
and FRAMERS

90 GEORGE STREET
EDINBURGH

Established 1840.

SADDELL ABBEY—ITS ORIGINS AND PAGES FROM ITS HISTORY.

By SHERIFF MACMASTER CAMPBELL, C.B.E.

V.

Of actual ecclesiastical document relating to Saddell, I have only been able to discover one. In the Appendix to Professor Munch's edition of the Chronicle of Man (p. 169) there appears a Latin Bull or Mandate from Pope Innocent, of date 3rd February, 1353. This document is addressed to the Bishop of Argyll, the Abbot of Sagadull in Kintyre, and the Prior of Colonsay, and, under certain conditions, it recommends these authorities, the Bishop to ordain, and the Abbot or Prior to receive into community, a person with the interesting name Gillegehanan, which, being interpreted, signifies the Servant of, or Dedicated to St. Adamnan.

So far, I have collected what history tells and implies respecting the period during which the Abbey of Saddell remained a monastic community. The precise date of the dissolution of the Abbey it is not possible to assert, but it is safe to conjecture that the Monks ceased occupation in course of one of the early years of the XVI. Century, that is round about 1500. This is no place to discuss the causes which probably led to the Dissolution, yet it is right to note that the event was entirely unconnected with the great ecclesiastical revolution, further on in the century, which reft the Western Church into two divisions. It is indisputable that the interval between two deeds on the Public Registers contains the date in which the Abbey ceased to function as a Religious House. On 14th July, 1498, there is record of a Precept to the Keeper of the Privy Seal to expedite a Crown Charter of Confirmation in favour of the Abbey of Saddell of all the lands pertaining to the Abbey, while on 1st January, 1507, there is similar evidence of a Charter by the King which, proceeding on the narrative that the Pope had united the Abbey to the Diocese of Argyre, conveyed the Abbey and its lands to the Bishop of the Diocese.

The Story of the Abbey and its immediate lands subsequent to the Dissolution contains an interest peculiarly its own, but before giving outline of it I would take short account of the benefactors of the Abbey and

the Lands with which they endowed it. The actual foundation of the Abbey, and by whom founded, is, I apprehend, put outside the region of doubt when it is found, as the Records tell us, that Reginald, the son of Somerled, it was who granted the Community of Monks the lands of Glensagadull upon which the Abbey was built. Lord, as Reginald was, of wide domains, it is interesting to remark that his additional endowments comprehended lands so far apart as Balevain (Ballebeam in the old writings) in the Parish of Kilchenzie, and Shiskine (Cisken) in the island of Arran. And here it is appropriate to exhibit an enlargement of a ground plan of the Abbey as constructed by Mr. Richardson of the Board of Works, to whom I am under deep obligation. I visited the site with Mr. Richardson in the summer of 1928, and he made certain observations then, the results of which he has laid down on the plan. His letter sending me the drawing is of such an informative character that I quote it now: "I can find no plan of Saddell Abbey. M'Gibbon and Ross do not refer to it in their 'Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland.' All that I can offer is this rough drawing showing what I suggested, when with you last summer, was the probable arrangement of the buildings. It is only after careful and complete excavation of the site that the actual plan of the Monastery can be determined. Judging, however, from the scanty remains it seems likely that the arrangement of the cloistral buildings corresponds to the Cistercian early type of plan, the Refectory being set East and West instead of North and South as customary in the XIIIth Century. This arrangement, however, can no doubt be accounted for by the limited space at the disposal of the builders, the Church being set not far distant from the steep bank of the stream. It is possible that a prototype of the arrangement of buildings at Saddell may be found in one of the Cistercian Monasteries in Ireland."

Perhaps our Society may one day soon be enabled, through the generosity of some wealthy son of Kintyre, to effect the excavations, the work indicated by Mr. Richardson, and thus disclose the true inwardness, so far as it is possible from architectural designs, of one of the most precious antiquities of the County of Argyll.

To revert to the progressive endowment of the Abbey, the next addition to its possessions was the gift by Roderick, the son of Reginald, of the lands of Glentorsadull

and Ugladull, both in the Lordship of Kintyre, two portions of land to be identified by their modern denominations of Torrisdale and High Ugadale, the latter still forming a portion of the lands of Saddell.

There is more than ordinary historical interest in the succeeding link in the chain of pious benefactions. For the benefactors are none other than the Earl and Countess of Carrick, whose illustrious grandson became King Robert Bruce. Their gift to the Abbey consisted of the lands of Kildonan, otherwise Kildomine and Creisboig, both in the Earldom of Carrick, and the source of the grant renders my supposition all the more probable in fact that Bruce, when a fugitive in Kintyre, found hospitality in the Abbey so generously favoured by his grand-parents.

Be that as it may, the grant had an indubitable sequence, of which notice must be taken, and this was the excambion—in plain English, the exchange—about 1360, with the Monks of the Cluniac Abbey of Crossraguel, in Ayrshire, of Kildomine and its chapel for the island of Inchmarnock, off Bute, an island which had formed part of the patrimony of Crossraguel. By the courtesy of Mr. Hector Mackechnie, Advocate (who has aided me in other ways in course of my researches), I am able to give a translation of a portion of the Commission by the Pontiff which ratified the Excambion, dated at Avignon, 17th January, 1390.

The "attitude," the Commission runs, "of sincere devotion which Saddell bears to us and the Roman Church merits that we favour them. A petition exhibited to us bears that they formerly gave the Chapel of the Holy Trinity of Kyldomine to Crossraguel in exchange for the Parish Church of Inchmarnock, and that Saddell held Inchmarnock for thirty years and drew the fruits. Wherefore Saddell asks that we condescend to confirm the excambion notwithstanding a certain irregularity. We therefore ordain our brother, the Bishop of Glasgow, if the exchange seems to him to be just, to ratify it on our behalf." The right of Crossraguel to Kildomine, which formed a part of the subjects of Excambion, is confirmed by King Robert III. in 1404, and this makes it all the more remarkable—to me, inexplicable—that there is on the register in 1498 a precept of Confirmation by King James IV., by which he confirms the Abbey of Saddell, among other lands hereafter to be observed upon, in the pennyland of the Chapel of

Kildomine. In the absence of any record of a reconveyance by Crossraguel to Saddell, I am under the impression that the inclusion of Kyldomine in King Robert's Charter was the error of a conveyancer who either was not aware of, or negligently overlooked, the fact that Kyldomine had (with Creisboig) been exchanged for Inchmarnock.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

BEURLAGAIR NAN SAOR.—Tha cànan air leith aig na saoraibh cloiche an Eirinn—nó bha gu triccha bliadhna air ais. Gàidhlig air tuathal a bha ann an chuid mhór dho na faclaibh, i.e., *geab*=beag; *bua*=bean; *geab-bua*=cailleag. *Airig* an t-ainm bha acu air an saor fhein ach *eis* a bh'ann gach gein eile duine. On *Goban Saor* (i.e., "Bobun Saor" nan Inse Gall) a shìolraich an chàinain; agus tha a bheag nó a mhòr dha bheuloides aig gach saor cloiche fhathast mun *Goban Saor*.

Bheil aon eolas aig luchd leughaimh "An Gàidheal" air an Bheurlagair seo? Bhithinn buidheach dhon te chuireadh roinnt dhe an clò ann an phaipear so.

NIALL MAC AN ROTHACH, OLLAMH LAGHANAN.—Bha an Rothach, an duine cridhe, gu sár-mhath air Ghàidhlig na hEireann; agus cha robh bhàdhna dha shaoghal nach sgriobhadh se a dha no a trì dhe litreachan innte gu cairdean an Eirinn. Bha e uair aig ràdh nach ro-mhath a leanadh e fhein dhon ghnòth a bha cheangal air agus seo mar thuirt e é: "B'fhearr le Niall riannh bheith ag Seanchuiocht ar an gceòrdchain na bheith ag tabhairt aire dh'a chuid pràtaí!"

Bha an deagh-dhuine air cuaird an Eirinn an uiridh, achd cha d'fhoghainn an turas leis, fòròir, oir thachair mi-thapa dha ann agus is rò-bhaoghal gun dàinig droch-thoradh dh'a shlàint as. Còig latha roimh bás dha thàinig sgeula ón chlòdair aig ràdh gu'n robh "am buille deireannach clò air a bhualladh air Iain Aluinn"—an t-eadar theangachadh annsa Ghàidhlig Eireannach—ach gith gur mhór a dhùil ris chan fhac Niall bochd facal dha an clò. "Cha robh e an dan," mar a theireadh e fhéin. Beannachd leis.

S.T.

an Corcaigh, an Eirinn.

Là Coille, 1931.

MR. T. B. W. RAMSAY WANTS A SUBSIDY FOR THE MOD.

Mr. T. B. W. Ramsay, M.P. for the Western Isles, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, having regard to the work which the organisers of the Annual National Mod of Scotland have done, and are doing, for the musical education of the Scottish people and for the encouragement of Highland and Hebridean music, he would consider the question of making an annual grant to the said organisers on similar lines to the grant which he had promised to make for the encouragement of grand opera in England.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who replied, said—My right hon. friend is afraid the hon. member's suggestion is one that he could not entertain.

LEIS AN FHEAR-DHEASACHAIDH.

Deireadh an fhoghair chumadh Gorsedd, no Mòd, leis na Ceiltich am Breatunn Bheag na Frainge. Thachair so aig St. Nicolas du Pelem, am Brittany. Tha a' choinneamh so gle choltach ri Mod nan Cuimreach. Am bliadhna bha Caipitean Moffat Pender 'n a theachdaire o Albainn, agus thug e òraid ghasda seachad anns a' chànan Fhrangaich. Fhuair e urram o na Ceiltich anns a' Fhraing le bhi air a' ghairn 'n a' Dhraoidh, ceum foghlum a tha air a' chumail suas leis na Cuimrich gus an la an diugh. Is taitneach a bhi cluinntinn gu bheil spiorad nan Ceilteach beò an tìrean eile, agus gu bheil gluasad a sior dhol air aghaidh gu bhi' cumail suas nan cainntean Ceilteach.

* * *

Chuir e gàirdeachas oirnn fhìr fhàotainn a Melbourne ag innse gu bheil còisir Ghaidhlig air a' cur air chois anns a' bhaile sin ris an canair an "Elphin Choir." Tha buill na còisir làn eud. Thàinig cuid dhiu a' Muile, a Glascho, a Inbhirneis, agus as an Eilean Sgiathanach. Air an fhoghar so chumadh seirbheis Ghaidhlig an Eaglais Chleireach an Naoimh Andreas, am Melbourne, agus chaidh seinn na Ghaidhlig a thogail leis a' chòisir Ghaidhlig. Is e Caipitean MacCormaic a' Muile a tha 'n a cheann suidhe; agus am measg nan luchd seinn tha a' bhean uasal Nic Mhathain (Cathie MacNeill Robb),

agus a' mhaighdean Oibhric Dhomhnallach. Is minic a ghiulaineas ceòl na Gaidhlig, intinn nan Gaidheal sin air ais gu tìr an dùthais.

* * *

Tha an ceathramh leabhar de "An Ròsarach" a' nis air tighinn a mach fo laimh Earascanaich Mhairr. Chan eil àicheadh nach eil an so leabhar sònruichte. Tha cuibhrionn ann air "Cogais Naiseanta," agus duain air "An Domhnach" is "Slighe nan Seann Seun," le Domhnall Mac na Ceardaich. Sgrìobh Aonghas Mac Eanruig air "An Chomunn Mhór-Cheilteach is 'Cor na Gaidhealtachd an Diugh'"; agus an t-Ollamh Niall Ros air "Virgil." Tha "Sgeul Neònach" ann le Eachainn Mac Dhughail; agus "An Guth" le Donnachadh MacIain. Tha earrann air "Tìr nan Og," le Earascanaich Mhairr. Tha dà mhìr ann le Iain MacCormaic, "An Gleann Mór Muileach," agus "Musamal." Tha "Muintir a' Bhaile Againn Féin" o pheann Iain N. MhicLeoid; "Easbhuidh Nuadh" Eòl-Chuairt Gaidhlig; o Lachlainn MacBheathain. Tha "Duan nan Gillean-Culaig" le Maolcalum MacAonghuis; agus "Cùis-Umhais," (Sgeul airson na Cloinne), le U.M.P.

Is mór an t-aobhar uail a bhi a' laimhseachadh leabhair a tha cho taitneach air gach dòigh, eirachdail an clò is an suidheachadh. Tha corr is ceud gu leth taobh duilleig anns a' leabhar. Bu chòir do Ghaidheil anns gach àite an leabhar tlachdmhor so a cheannach.

* * *

O chionn beagan sheachdainean thubhairt Mgr Uilleam Power, is e a' labhairt an làthair cuideachda: "*Within a generation a knowledge of Gaelic and its literature will be as requisite for an educated Scot as a knowledge of French.*" Mar is math is aithne dhuinn uile tha an duine còir a thubhairt so, 'n a' fhear-eagar ionnsuichte. Tha am facal a thubhairt e a' nochdadh dhuinn cho luachmhor is a tha a' Ghaidhlig a' fàs am barail dhaoine tuigseach. Tha iad a' gabhail beachd gu bheil an t-seann chaint fuaighte ri smuain is oilean an chinnidh Albannaich o shean; agus nach faodar eachdraidh na dùthcha a' thuigsinn gu cothromach, mur eil eòlas aig neach air a' chànan a bha air a' labhairt aon uair leis na rìghrean is leis na h-Ollamhan, eadhon a' Ghaidhlig aosmhor a tha sinn fathast a' sgrìobhadh is a' labhairt.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—As one of the pupils who attended the Gaelic Summer School at Inverness I venture to send these few notes for the consideration of fellow-members of An Comunn Gàidhealach.

At a little informal meeting held on the closing day I think we all agreed that the School ought to be *very much better advertised*. If it were really well advertised it is confidently hoped that many more people would come to it, and that we should then be able to have another class or classes, for two is really not enough to include those ranging from the person who knows no Gaelic to the one who can read, write, and speak tolerably well. The suggestion was made that the ideal number of classes would be four: one for people who knew no Gaelic or only a few words; another for learners who can read and speak a little; a third for advanced learners; and a fourth for native Gaelic speakers who wish to do really difficult work. All the classes, I maintain, should be conducted as far as possible in Gaelic, and surely it should be a point of honour among the pupils to speak nothing else, exception being made for those in the beginners class. Mr. MacLean, our excellent teacher, did usually address us in Gaelic, telling us to go on reading, to translate, and so on—and he also made many explanations in Gaelic. I believe that Miss Johnson, who everybody agrees is one of the most delightful people in the world, did the same. On the other hand, I do not hesitate to say that I consider the majority of my fellow-students failed lamentably; most of them never using Gaelic for their remarks or questions although some of them were actually native Gaelic speakers, and probably spoke that language as well or better than they did English. It is certainly not the fashion to speak Gaelic at the Summer School. For my own part I often answered in Gaelic though addressed in English when the person who spoke to me knew the former language. Was that bad manners at a Gaelic Summer School? I really hardly think so. I quite agree that people who are only beginning to learn must be allowed to use a good deal of English, but for them, nothing on earth could be more helpful than to hear the advanced students and native speakers talking habitually in Gaelic as I maintain they should.

Various suggestions have been made with regard to advertising the school. Among these were:—that it should be made known in the district where it is to take place by means of bills in shops, recreation rooms, etc., and that the Town Council or other local authority

should be notified; that special notices should be sent to all Gaelic and kindred societies in England and Scotland and to all universities. All these notices should be sent out as early as possible.

I must confess that it sometimes seems as if it were really not worth while trying to keep the language alive so half-baked are many of those even, who are by way of being enthusiasts. If it is so desirable to conduct the Mòd in English may I respectfully suggest that it might be an advantage to ask some real English people to come and assist. We should then, at least, have the English idiom and the English accent, and not the varying Scottisms which are at present such a feature of the so-called, Gaelic festivals.

LETTICE MACNAUGHTEN.

Bittern Manor House,
Southampton.

A' GHRIAN.

Le DONNCHADH MAC NAOIMHEIN.

An dara duais, Mod 1930.

O thusa lòchrain chaoimh nan speur,
Ag èirigh anns an Ear,
An deidh do chuairt troimh 'n chruinne-cé
Do ghnùis gu léir gun smal;
Thu nis a' togail suas do chinn
Cur aoidh is fonn m' na seach,
Seadh air gach creutair, doire 's tom,
'S a' lìonadh ghleann le mais.'

O gabh do chuairt a nis troimh 'n speur,
'S tu fhéin nach caill do chùrs';
Oir tha thu 'n diugh mar bha thu 'n dé
Do thriall gun éis le aois.
Is chan eil caochladh ort na mò, mò,
Cho maiseach boidheach ùr—
Tha thu mar sin a' nochdadh dhomhs'
A' ghloir tha air do chùil.

"Ach innis c'ait' an robh do thriall"
O chaidh thu siar an raoir,
O chrom thu anns a' chuan an iar
A' ciaradh cùl an tuinn.
Tha fhios agam a lòchrain àigh
Nach d'rinn thu tàmh no mail
Tha fhios agam nach d'rinn thu tàir'
Air àite no air fonn.

Is tusa beatha 's fàs gach pòir
Le blàths is glòir do ghnùis.
An crochadh riut tha 'choille mhór
Gu ruig an neònain faoin.
Bheir thu 's an oidhch 'dhaibh deoch ri òl
'G an comhdachadh le drùichd;
'S a' mhaduinn chithear iad nan glòir
Mun tog na deòir o 'n sùil.

Bidh aoibhneas anns an doire dhlùth

Is luathghair aig na h-eòin

'Cur fàilt' ort anns a' mhadaunn chiùin

Le ribheid chiùil am beòil;

Toirt dhàsan moladh agus cliù

A shuidhich thu 's na neòil;

Ach duine! dealbh an ionhaigh Dhe

An dean e sgeul mu d' ghloir?

Oir bidh gach creutair beag is mòr

Na h-uile seorsa th' ann

Cur fàilte ort 'n an dòighean fhein

'S tu 'g éirigh thar nam beann:

N ad ghathan boillsgeach caoibhneil caomh

A' chuileag fhaoin a' d'annas';

An seillein stiallach feadh nan ròs

A' trusadh lóin le srann.

Oir teichidh dorchadas roimh d' ghnùis

Is sgaoilidh e 'n a dheann;

Is theid an duibhre chur 's a chùil

Le t' éirigh cùl nam beann.

A' ghealach fhein ged 's math a h-iùil

Cha bhi ach mùchte fann

'S na reultan dealrach glan gun smùr

Cha tog a h-aon dhiu ceann.

Is Esan shocraich thusa shuas

Le uachdranachd nan speur

Nan deanadh E do sholus buan

A ghearradh uainn car ré,

Cha bhiodh ach dorchadas is gruaim

'G ar cuartachadh gu léir;

'S na beannachdan tha againn uat

Cha ghabh iad luaidh le beul.

Tha mise nis 's mo cheann cho liath

Is bidh mi 'triall gun dàil

Do 'n t-seomar bheag—'s e sin mo chrìoch,

Far nach bidh grian no blàths.

Tha mi air cromadh leis an aois,

Is ann an ùine ghearr

O theid mo thasgadh anns an ùir,

'S bidh thusa 'n sin mar bha.

Is ged a cheadaichte dhomh fhìl

'N deidh mìle bliadhna' is corr,

Gu faighinn cuairt air ais a rìs

A dh' ionnsuidh Tìr nam beò,

Bhiodh tusa 'n sin mar bha thu riamh

Cho maiseach sgiamhach òg,

Gun atharrachadh ort le aois

No caochladh ort na's mò.

Slàn leat a lochraim chaoimh nan speur

Tha m' fheasgar fein air teachd;

Oir tha mi dlùth do cheann mo réis,

'S cha till mi féin air m' ais.

Mas e 's gun oidheirpich mi fein,

An réis a ruith gu ceart

Tha gealladh cinnteach, 's duais da réir,

Seadh oighreachd nach searg as.

BRANCH REPORTS.

ARISAIG.—A very lively interest is maintained in Gaelic matters in the Arisaig district by the efforts of the local Branch. At a recent Ceilidh the members were favoured by a visit from Mr. Carmichael, the Northern Organiser, who addressed the members, and thereafter the remainder of the evening was spent in a programme of song and story. Tea was served during an interval by the Ladies' Committee. Rev. Malcolm MacKinnon, President, occupied the chair.

BALESHARE.—At the third meeting of the present session the members of the Baleshare Branch were entertained to a highly interesting and most informative Gaelic debate on the conditions prevailing in the outer isles one hundred years hence. Mr. Angus Matheson presided, and after some discussion the majority favoured the negative, which was led by Mr. Donald A. MacLean. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Illeray, championed the affirmative. After the debate the remainder of the evening was spent in Ceilidh fashion, with a programme of songs and instrumental music. The proceedings throughout were conducted entirely in Gaelic.

BALVRAID.—The members of the Balvraid Branch were recently visited by Mr. A. M. Carmichael, Organiser for the Northern Area, who delivered a rousing address, besides taking part in the concert programme. Dr. MacLachlan, Dornoch, presided, and a very happy evening was spent in song and sentiment.

BUTE.—The Bute Branch at Rothesay maintains a very live interest in the work of An Comunn throughout the district. A feature of the activities of this Branch is the lectures of high literary value and of historic and linguistic interest, which are included in the syllabus. Lady Margaret MacRae, O.B.E., at one of the meetings a short time ago, spoke on the "Auld Alliance" and the extent of historical fact submitted illustrative of the close bond of union, which at one time existed between Scotland and France, showed her wide knowledge of life and customs in these days. The lecture was listened to with close attention by a large and appreciative audience. Lord Colum Crichton Stuart, M.P., was the chairman, and in his remarks made reference to the many ways of keeping alive the beauty and culture of the past, and An Comunn had undoubtedly chosen the best. The historical part of the Western Isles was at yet another meeting the subject of a lecture delivered by Miss Nora Myles, of Wester Kames. Ancient cures and peculiar customs of the people in these far off days were also dealt with, in addition to the subject matter of the lecture.

CARRADALE.—The supper and dance of the Carradale Branch was one of the most enjoyable and successful functions in the district for a long time. The Rev. J. A. Argyll Baker, President, occupied the chair and expressed his pleasure at the large company present. The supper, which consisted of potatoes and herring, was followed by a dance programme interspersed with song.

DUROR.—The impending departure of Mr. Hugh MacInnes from Duror, to take up an appointment in Mull, gave the members of the Branch an opportunity of conveying to their esteemed and much respected Secretary tangible tokens of their regard at the Branch Ceilidh. Mr. MacInnes was

presented with a wallet of notes and a gold watch and Albert. Mrs. Stewart of Achara handed over the gifts.

GLENGARRY.—The members of the Glengarry Branch were entertained to a most enjoyable Ceilidh in the Coronation Hall. There was a very large audience, presided over by Mr. John MacGillivray, President, who extended a Happy New Year wish to all present. A nicely varied programme of songs, recitations, and instrumental music was submitted, one of the most interesting items was the reading by the President of a poem composed by Ailean Dall, the Glengarry Bard, on the old Inn at Glengarry.

LOCHDONHEAD.—The Torosay Branch meeting was attended by a large and most enthusiastic audience. Col. A. D. Greenhill-Gardyne of Glenforsa, presided, and during the evening a visit was received from Mr. Neil Shaw, General Secretary of An Comunn. Col. Greenhill-Gardyne expressed his pleasure at being asked to preside, and in his remarks revealed a deep and sincere interest in the cause. Mr. Shaw, in addition to delivering a rousing address, contributed several songs to the musical part of the proceedings.

INVERARAY.—An attractive concert programme was submitted at a recent Ceilidh meeting of the Inveraray Branch, which was held in the St. Malieu Hall. Mr. Robert Bain, Vice-President, most acceptably performed the duties of Chairman. The entertainment was entirely arranged by the Secretary, Provost A. J. MacIntyre, who was thoroughly deserving of the thanks accorded to him for the enjoyable nature of the evening's proceedings.

SALEN.—The members of the Salen Branch were in the fortunate position of having a most interesting and informative lecture and address from Mr. Neil Shaw, General Secretary, and a concert programme, complete with sgèulachdan, all in the one night. Col. A. D. Greenhill-Gardyne was the Chairman over this unique meeting. In a paper on "Sean Fhacail," the Rev. A. D. MacRae referred to the curd humour and wisdom underlying all of these sayings, and compared many of them with equivalents in other languages, while Mr. Shaw aroused considerable enthusiasm in his address on the work of An Comunn. The concert programme was one of many items, in which song and instrumental music had a part. Not the least interesting feature of the evening's entertainment was the sgèulachdan on local incidents, told with all the charm of the Seannachie by Mr. MacFarlane.

TIGHARRY.—An entirely Gaelic programme was submitted at the concert of the Tigharry Branch. The choir, under the able conductorship of Mr. MacLeod, gave tasteful renderings of part songs, including ladies and male voice pieces. Gaelic dialogues and sketches were also submitted, as well as solos by members of the choir. Mr. R. MacAulay, President, was in the chair.

TOBERMORY.—Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. MacDonald, Dervaig, who was to address the Branch, the members at Tobermory were obliged to proceed with an impromptu Ceilidh. It is indicative of the splendid talent at the disposal of the Branch officials that a lengthy programme of a most attractive nature was submitted with little or no preparation.

ULVA FERRY.—There was a crowded attendance at the meeting of the Ulva Ferry Branch, held in

the Schoolhouse. The President, Mr. MacInnes, occupied the chair, and among those present was the Rev. A. D. MacRae, who delivered several amusing sgèulachdan. The other items of the programme consisted of songs and instrumental music.

UIG.—The recent Ceilidh of the Uig Branch was one of the most enjoyable and successful held under the auspices of this progressive Branch. Dr. MacDonald, Woodburn, presided, and made an admirable chairman. The programme included violin selections from Col. Kenneth MacDonald of Tote and Miss Campbell, Portree, and piping selections, with exhibitions of Highland dancing, from three pipers of the Scots Guards. The Junior Choir, under the leadership of Miss Hercus, rendered several Gaelic songs, while the remainder of the entertainment consisted of solos, dramatic sketches, and monologues by a very talented company of artistes.

WICK.—This session the Wick Branch has, so far, confined its work to members' Ceilidhs and a Gaelic (Language) Class conducted once a week by Mr. M. Mackenzie, M.A. At the Ceilidh on Friday, 9th January, Mr. R. J. G. Millar, President, gave a talk on Highland Stories. He related many such as they used to be told at the Ceilidhs round the firesides in the parish of Latheron, which at one time was largely a Gaelic-speaking part of the County of Caithness. The stories included freit-taking from cows, the bewitching of milk and butter; mysterious lights as forewarnings of death or tragedy, seal music and stories of seals in human form, fairies, and the eccentricities and powers of local witches, wizards and characters. Regarding seals, Mr. Millar stated that seal-hunting was at one time extensively carried on in the caves along the Latheron coast; indeed the origin of the name Latheron was said to be from 'Lathair 'n ròn'—the haunt of the seals. At the previous Ceilidh in December, the Rev. George Sutherland, retired minister of Bruan (formerly for many years of Salen, Mull), gave an interesting paper on parish of Latheron 'celebrities' of olden time, with many amusing anecdotes of school life in the earlier years of the nineteenth century. At both Ceilidhs there was also a very enjoyable musical and elocutionary programme, and there were good attendances of members and friends.

NEW MEMBERS.

LIFE.

Peter MacDonald, Esq., Port Sonachan.
Provost A. MacIntyre, Inverary.

ORDINARY.

Miss Morag Colquhoun, Glasgow.
Angus Clark, Esq., London.
Angus MacDonald, Esq., Glasgow.
Alexander MacKay, Esq., Capetown.
Robert Bain, Esq., Inveraray.
Malcolm Morrison, Esq., Glasgow.

COMUNN BADGES.

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

THE REVELL DOG SERVICE BUREAU

(OPPOSITE JENNERS)

7 South St. David Street, Edinburgh

Everything for Dogs and Dog-lovers.

Pedigree Dogs and Puppies of all breeds from the Leading Kennels in Great Britain.

Complete assortment of Collars, Leads, Baskets, Coats, etc.
Books on all Breeds, Pedigree Forms, etc.

Foods and Medicines.

Trimming, Shampooing ; Preparing and Handling at Shows.

Free Advice on all matters connected with Dogs.

DOGS BOARDED UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

Telephone : Edinburgh 26300

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE WOLFE OF BADENOCH.

Sir THOMAS DICK LAUDER,

With Introduction by R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM.

7/6 net.

This new Edition, one of the masterpieces of Scottish Historical fiction, is long overdue. It is a rousing tale of Mediaeval Scotland, an enthralling story of adventure, warfare, mystery, and love. It is historically correct for the author knew his period well. It contains a frontispiece showing the burning of Elgin Cathedral.

A GAELIC-SCOTS VOCABULARY.

R. L. CASSIE.

3/6 net.

The author's aim is to bring the Scottish languages closer together and stimulate interest in their culture and preservation. The work records the points of contact between the tongues, and shows the interaction of Celtic and Germanic speech. Students of the Gaelic and Scots language will find this volume of extreme interest.

STRANGE TALES OF THE WESTERN ISLES.

HALBERT J. BOYD.

7/6 net.

A collection of nine weird and exciting stories, Mr. Boyd describes his scenes and characters with vividness. To all lovers of the Western Isles, it is a book that will have a sure appeal.

STIRLING: TWENTY-ONE WOODCUT DRAWINGS.

By G. EMSLIE OWEN,

With Introduction and Notes by DAVID B. MORRIS
(Town Clerk of Stirling).

3/6 net.

Mr. Owen's strong feeling for decorative design has produced a series of bold and arresting conceptions of familiar places in Stirling and district. The book has an attractive cover design, and contains a frontispiece woodcut of the Palace Gateway printed on Japanese paper.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF SCOTTISH AND GAELIC BOOKS

ENEAS MACKAY, 44 CRAIGS, STIRLING

P.T. Man's Shop
on street floor,
with a separate
entrance to street.

Men's Hairdress-
ing Department
1st Floor Down.

The Store that made
the Bridges Famous



PATRICK THOMSON Ltd.

ARCADE
AND
ENTRANCE
IN
HIGH STREET

FOR SPECIAL DISPLAYS OF
FURNITURE, CHINA,
HARDWARE, TRAVEL
AND SPORTS GOODS
AND JEWELLERY

THE MODERN STORE

From the smallest item of personal attire or house equipment to an entire fashionable wardrobe or the house complete, the P.T. STORE stands ready at all times to serve you with MERCHANDISE OF THE BEST, priced well within the bounds of economy.

*Luncheon and Tea Rooms, 3rd and 4th floors
Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Postal and Telephone facilities*

NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH

Phone : 21051 (6 lines)



AN GAIDHEAL

EDITOR.—Rev. NEIL ROSS, D. Litt., *The Manse, Laggan, Kingussie, to whom all literary communications should be addressed; business and other communications to 212 West George Street, Glasgow.*

TELEGRAMS—Runaire, Glasgow.

TELEPHONE—Douglas 1433.

Leabhar XXVI.]

Am Màrt, 1931.

[Earrann 6

AIREAMH AN T-SLUAIGH.

Uair anns na deich bliadhna, tha e mar chleachdadh anns a' rìoghachd so, a bhi a' chunntas luchd àitichidh na dùthcha. Tha fhios aig gach duine a thàinig gu aois is inbhe gu'n do thachair iomadh ni cudthromach ann ar tìr feadh nan deich bliadhna a tha air dol seachad. Aig an am so fhéin tha an dùthaich nas mhealltanaiche na chunnacas riamh i le aon neach a tha beò. Dh'fhaodadh cuid eigin fhaighneachd ciod e is aobhar a bhi a' cur tuilleadh cosgais air ar muinntir le bhi 'togail àireamh an t-sluaigh. Is cinnteach gur e so an t-aobhar. Tha an cunntas ud a' nochdadh fìor staid na dùthcha chan ann a mhàin a thaobh àireamh, ach mar an ceudna a thaobh gnìomhachais, foghlum, dreuchdan, cearidean, is obair de gach gnè air muir no air tìr.

* * * * *

Anns an ionad so is còir dhuinn beachd a ghabhail gu h-aithghearr, cia mar tha an cunntas a' buntainn ri prìomh rùn A' Chomuinn, sin ri ràdh a bhi a' cumail suas ar cànan is ar ciùil. Is i obair nàisiunta a ghabh sinn as laimh; obair nach eil dùinte a stigh an aon oisean de'n tìr, ach a tha a' craobh sgaoileadh feadh na rìoghachd. Is obair i a tha an crochadh air deagh thoil is deagh chor nan Gaidheal. Tha sinn uile, tuath is deas, anns an aon an-shocair an diugh a thaobh cùisean nàisiunta. Agus ged nach eil iomradh anns a' mhìosachan so mu ghnòthuch sìobhalta, gidheadh chan eil ann ach dìomhanas a bhi an dùil a'Ghaidhlig a chumail beò mur bi sluagh ann a bhruidhneas i. Is e gainne no lìomhachd nan Gaidheal an seul a gheibh sinn o'n

chunntas. A reir àireamh is obair is cor nan Gaidheal, is ann is còir do'n Chomunn a cheum fhéin a stiùireadh.

* * * * *

Feumar suidheachadh na cànan an diugh a mheas gu stòlda stuama, gun dearmad a dheanamh air nithean eile a tha a' fulang mar tha a' Ghaidhlig a' fulang. Chan eil an seargadh na cànan ach aon seargadh. Tha seargadh no dha eile anns a' Ghaidhealtachd. Is mòr an caochladh na glinn a bhi falamh fàs. Is mòr an caochladh na raointean a bha roimhe fo arbhar, a bhi an diugh fo fhraoch is luachair. Bailtean fearainn a bha uaireigin làn dhaoine tha iad a nis ion 's a bhi fasaichte. Thubhairt seann duine ruinn air an t-seachdainn so chaidh, gu faca e féin, an uair a bha e òg, corr is leth cheud sgoilear a' tighinn a baile fearainn àraidh—agus chan eil a' tighinn as a' cheart bhaile sin a nis do'n sgoil ach aon sgoilear a mhàin. Cha robh ach Gaidhlig ga labhairt leis an leth cheud. Chan eil facal Gaidhlig ag an aon an diugh.

* * * * *

Gun teagamh chan eil mòran dòchais no misnich ri fhaotainn o leithid sin. An uair a thig toradh a' chunntais am follais, gheibh sinn naidheachd ùr nach cur aoibhneas oirn a thaobh nan caochlaidean a tha a' tachairt. Tha tuathanaich is luchd caird a fàs nas gainne gach bliadhna. Cia mar bhios buaidh is piseach air dùthaich sam bith far a bheil crìonadh cho mòr air gnìomhachas, air malairt, air margaidhean, agus air cearidean? Is e so a dh'fhag saothair A' Chomuinn cho doirbh ri aghaidh cor is cùisean mar tha iad. Is e an deasdasnas sonruichte ar sluagh a leantuinne agus a ruigheachd far a bheil iad. Chan eil

iad anns na glinn, mar thubhairt sinn. Ach tha iad anns na bailtean móra agus thall thar chuantan. Ma tha a' chàinain ri chuideachadh is ri theasraigean, feumar meadhonan a chleachdadh gu spiorad dùthchal a bhrosnachadh ann ar muinntir ge b'e àite a bheil iad.

* * * * *

Is ann an uair is dorch an oidhche a sheallas am maraiche gu geur airson na rionnaig air an stiùir e a chùrsa. Ciod i an rionnag air an gabh sinne beachd? A bheil ni sam bith a bheir dòchas is misneach ri aghaidh suidhichidh cho duilich? Tha. Chan eil sinn idir as eugmhais aobhar misnich. Is prìseil ri smaoineachadh gu bheil na mìltean de ar sluagh a' dùsgadh suas gus cor na càinain a thoirt fainear; agus gu bheil na nithean a tha a' tachart 'gan gluasad gu gnìomh gus ni eigin a dheanamh as a leth. Tha na ciadan an diugh ag ionnsachadh na càinain, nach robh an dùil sin a dheanamh gus an robh an aire air a' tarruing gus a' chùis le saothair A' Chomuinn. Aig an uair so fhéin tha corr is deich mìle, eadar oigridh is inbhich, a' foghlum na Gàidhlig, co dhùiu is ann an sgoil no an cròilean leughaidh.

* * * * *

Ged is iad na glinn an t-àite a tha nàdurach airson na Gàidhlig, gidgeadh tha dearbhadh againn gun gabh i a togail gu coimhlionta le feadhainn na rugadh 's a dh'àraicheadh anns a' bhaile-mhór. A' mhuinntir a tha a' comhnaidh is a' cosnadh an lòn anns a' bhaile, nach dean iadsan a' chùis as aonais Gàidhlig? Ni gun teagamh, am measg nan Gall. Ach ged a ni, chan ann air sgàth cosnaidh no nithean o'n leth a mach a tha sinn a strì gus a' chàinain a ghleidheadh. Bu mhiann leinn spiorad nan Gàidheal a ghleidheadh. Cha teid againn air sin a chumail gun a' Ghaidhlig a chumail beò. Tha an da nl posda ri cheile. Is cùis spioradail so a bhuineas gu domhain ri ar nàdur, ri ar faireachaidhean agus ri ar duinealas. Ma dh'aontaicheas sinn ar càinain a dhearmad, chan fhada gus a sluigear suas sinn eadar chorp is iuntinn, ann am "mór-shruth na Beurla" is nan coigreach.

Particulars regarding the Celtic Art Competitions are contained in the National Mod syllabus, copies of which may be had from the Secretary, post free.

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

SADDELL ABBEY—ITS ORIGINS AND PAGES FROM ITS HISTORY.

By SHERIFF MACMASTER CAMPBELL, C.B.E.

VI.

The progress of pious gifts tells next of the grant between 1329 and 1380 by John, Lord of the Isles, son of Angus Óig, the hero of Bannockburn, of the two marklands of Lesenmarg, the precise locality of which I have not been able to trace. The donor of Lesenmarg was none other than the Good John of Isla, whose matrimonial arrangements, as described with their characteristic freedom from prejudice or prepossession by the Clan historians, were scarcely of the sort to entitle a man to be denominated "good." The genesis of the epithet is disclosed in the passage in the history (p. 226): "His obsequies were observed with great pomp and splendour by the churchmen of the Isles, among whom he was known as the 'Good John of Isla,' on account of a munificence to their order in which he more than vied with the pious liberality of his fathers."

The turbulent Lords of the Isles did not cease to remember Saddell. For it is found that about the middle of the fifteenth century, Alexander, Lord of the Isles, donated to the Abbey Craigban, in the island of Gigha, and, to the donation of which allusion has already been incidentally made: "The island of Sanct Barre, lying at Loch Kilkerane." Both these heritages are easily identifiable. Craigban is now incorporated in the farm of Drimyeonmore and Ardailly, and figures in Langland's map of 1793 as Craigbaan. The name is explained by the fact that the land is elevated in its relation to the adjoining fields, and it is just conceivable that the grant was made because of occasional religious ordinances by the Monks to the islanders of Gigha. The second of the subjects of donation is, of course, Davaar, and the seeming change of name is explained away by the philological fact that Davaar denotes the land of "Thy Barr." "Mo" is the more frequent honorific form—as in Mo Shennachan—my Shennachan, but the other prefix "do," or "thy," is to be met with, and it adds to the charm of the island which guards our loch that its name embodies one of the beautiful forms in which the old Gael referred to the venerated saints of his church. Allusion ought not to be omitted to the exceptional historical import which attaches to the regime of Earl Alexander whose benefaction has been just

referred to. He was the eldest son and successor of the redoubtable Donald of the Isles, who led the Highland army at Harlaw, and, whatever that sanguinary battle may be regarded—a Highland victory, as the clan historians confidently claim; a Lowland victory, as the partisans of Mar assert; or a drawn fight, as is probably the truest estimate—there is no dubiety about the result of the Battle of Inverlochy, fought in 1431, twenty years after Harlaw. The combatants were practically the same—the Macdonalds and their auxiliary clans against the Royal Army reinforced by certain of the clans, like the Camerons, at the moment antagonistic to the Macdonalds. The Royalists were under the generalship of the same Earl of Mar who commanded at Harlaw, and the Lord of the Isles, being a prisoner at the moment, the Highland army was led by Donald Balloch of Islay and Kintyre, the son of Ian Mor Macdonald, the eponymus of the Islay and Kintyre Macdonalds, Clann Ian Mhoir. The battle resulted in the complete rout of the Earl of Mar, and, shortly after, Alexander, Lord of the Isles, received his freedom, "ruling his vast territories, we are told, "in his latter years with tranquil and beneficent sway."

To Alexander there succeeded in the Lordship of the Isles his son, John, and with him the princely dynasty came to an end. John's Lordship extended from 1449 to 1493, the latter year witnessing the forfeiture of the ancient dignity. On a date then between these two years John gifted to Saddell the lands of Knockantebeg, and there is further record that his son, Angus, disposed similarly of the twelve unciate called Kellipul. Both parcels of land are situated in South Kintyre, and are known by names which vary but little from their ancient designations. The Valuation Roll gives the present names as Knockhanty and Kylipul. Respecting these two last donations—and especially the gift of Kellipul—there arises an historical question which bears upon the right of the Lordship of the Isles and his dis-graded son to intromit with possessions of Clann Ian Mhoir, feudal vassals of the Lordship, for both Knockhanty and Kellipul were part of the patrimony of the Kintyre Macdonalds. The problem is, fortunately, outside the ambit of the present survey. It is enough to know there is adequate evidence that the two grants to the Abbey were not disputed, and vested the Monks with actual possession.

The next endowment to be noticed

concludes the series of pious gifts to Saddell Abbey—so far as these have reached the Records—and it is notable besides in that its source is singularly different from that of the other donations. Also, it is of somewhat earlier date than the last of the Macdonald grants. It comes as a surprise to discover that Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow gave over to the Abbey "a half pennyland called Barrandayb and Blairintibrade, in the lordship of Knapdale." The surprise, of course, is not that a Campbell should bestow gifts for a religious purpose, but rather that the Chief of the Clan Campbell should, somewhere between 1414 and 1453, endow a monastery, situated in the Macdonald country, whose original foundation was by the father of the founder of the Clan Donald, and whose continual existence was made possible by the beneficence of successive chieftains of the Macdonald name. Sir Duncan, it may be, made the grant to Saddell by way of conciliatory gesture to the Lord of the Isles, or the gift may have been unconnected with any secular motive, influenced only by Sir Duncan's appreciation for the method in which the Brotherhood performed their particular offices. The two divisions of land which constituted Sir Duncan Campbell's donation continue to be known by the same names as in the fifteenth century, with very slight etymological change. Blairintibrade appears on the Valuation Roll as Blairantibberth, and Barandayb as Barindaive, and both are small farms on the estate of Poltalloch. As in the case of Gigha, the only imaginable means whereby the monks could derive benefit from land so remote from the Abbey was by using it as a glebe for those of the community as, from time to time, took duty in far-away Knapdale. The "good old rule," which survived down to the time of Rob Roy was but too commonly applied at the time when Sir Duncan Campbell bespoke the interest of the monks of Saddell in the welfare of his soul. The period under observation was one which was charged with momentous consequences to the respective houses of Macdonald and Campbell; the one house was approaching the catastrophe which reduced a puissant principedom, homogeneous and autonomous, into a group of clans, each going its own way and unrelated to the others of the group except by the possession of a common name, and sometimes even seeking to be known by a patronymic other than the predominant one.

(To be continued)

**COMHRADH eadar Màiri Dhonn agus
Peigi, bean Iain Ruaidh, ann an tigh
Màiri.**

Le DONNACHADH DOMHNULLACH, Leòdhas.

MAIRI ('na sùidhe a' figheadh stocain)—B'aill leam gun tigeadh cuideigin a steach a chuireadh seachad an tìde dhomh!

PEIGI (a' tighinn a steach)—Fàilté stigh! Is mise a tha a' creidsinn, a Mhàiri, gur i stocain do do leannan a tha thu a' figheadh leis an fhonn a tha ort.

MAIRI—Chaidh mo latha-sa de an leithid sin a' ghòraich seachad, ach "ged a tha mi an diugh 'nam chù baile bha mi uairéigin 'nam chù beinne," mar a thubhairt an sean-fhacal. Cha b' e a h-uile fear ris an seallainn an uair a bha mi òg.

PEIGI—Is e an dearbh rud sin a dh'fhàg thu mar a tha thu. Cha ghabhadh tu ach fear air am biodh coilear geal, ach is caol a shealladh an seòrsa sin riut.

MAIRI—Nach eil mi mòran na's fhearr deth mar a tha mi gun uallach fir no cloinne. Chan eil fhios agam nach iomadh latha a bha farmad agadsa rium airson na saorsainn a bha agam an uair a bha thu féin air do cheangal sios le cùram tìghe 's teaghaich a shàbaid 's a sheachdain.

PEIGI—An ann agamsa, a bhrònag, a bha farmad riut? Cha deanainn iomlaid riut air na tha a dh'ionmhas aig a' Chrùn. Is mór a ghabhainn! Is iomadh latha subhach a bha agam féin agus aig Iain an ciudeachd a chèile, agus ged a bha cùisean aig amanan teann oirnn, bha am Freasdail a' buileachadh oirnn bho latha gu latha mar a bha sinn a' cur feuma air.

MAIRI—Tha thu dìreach mar an sionnach a chail earbull 's an ribe—ag iarraidh gum biodh a h-uile té coltach riut fhéin. Ach na'm bithinnsa airson fir dh'fhàdainn a bhì pòsda dusan uair.

PEIGI—A Mhàiri, a nis, eadar mi fhéin is tu féin innis domh an robh Calum Iain 'gad iarraidh gus do phòsadh. Tha iad ag innseadh dhòmhsa gu'n do chuir thu dhachaidh e. Siuthad, a nis, innis domh fhein e, agus bheir mi m' fhacal duit nach cluinn duine geal e.

MAIRI—Cha b' e Calum idir a' chiad fhear a thug an tairgse dhòmhsa. Ach ma bhios mise a chaoidh ag iarraidh duine, chan e bodach air an each a chall a leigas a leas a thighinn an taobh a tha mi. Ma thug thusa droch

thilgeadh dhuit féin chan eil sin idir ag radh gu'm bu chòir dhòmhsa an ni ceudna a dheanamh.

PEIGI—Is mis a thubhairt gur i stocain do do chàrbhaidh a tha thu a' figheadh. Dheanadh tu na bu mhiosa na Calum a ghabhail. Ged a tha e 'na bhantraich chan eil an deth ach duine òg smioral aig a bheil làn a' bhaile de chrodh is de chaoiraich.

MAIRI—B'aill leamsa a bhì 'nam bhothan fhéin air an aon bhoìn na bhì pòsda aig Calum ged a tha tigh geal aige làn codach. Cùl nan còig ris! Cha b'e a leithid a thigheadh orm! Faire, faire, ach eadar e féin agus am fear bàl! Cha b' iognadh gum b'e a b' fhiach a radh!

PEIGI—Ach cò am fear bàl a tha so, a Mhàiri? Is cinnteach mise nach eil thu féin agus do sheann leannan a' cumail ri a chèile fhathast. Tha còig bliadhna diag bho chaidh esan thairis air chuan do dh' America. A bheil e a' sgrìobhadh thugad, a Mhàiri? Nach fhaod thu innseadh dhomh fhéin.

MAIRI—Is ann a tha thusa an dràsda a' faighneachd, ach gleidhidh mise sin agam féin. Leig seachad do chuid còmhraidh amaidich mu phòsadh agus mu shuirgidh agus thoir dhomh do naigheachd. Chuala mi gu robh thu ann an Steòrnabhagh an dè. An i an fhirinn a tha ann gu bheil clann-nighean an sgadain a' faighinn na thogras iad a dh' aigiod às an *Exchange* an dràsda?

PEIGI—Chan eil facal bréige ann. Fhuair Ceit Thormaoid ceithir puinnnd 's a deich ann; agus fhuair Seònaid Ruadh ochd notaichean palpeir air a bois ann.

MAIRI—A bheil fhios agadsa an d' fhuair an dithis a bha anns an sgìoba agamsa aig iasgach na Bruaiche dad idir?

PEIGI—Fhuair gach té dhiubh coig notaichean. Ach ciod e is coireach nach eil thusa a' tighinn a steach air idir? An e nach do chuir thu air a shon mar a chuir càch?

MAIRI—Chan e idir, ach bhual iad a mach mi. Ach bheir mise air muinntir Steòrnabhagh mun sgur mise dhiubh gun téid na h-amhaichean aca ann an coilear dà òirleach dhiag.

PEIGI—Tha thusa mar a tha gu leòir eile a' cur sios air muinntir Steòrnabhagh ged nach eil coire sam bith aca ris. Is ann a tha do ghnothach-sa ri fear an *Exchange* agus ris an Phàrlamaid. Is iad na fir ud a tha a' deanamh do challa-sa is chan iad muinntir Steòrnabhagh.

MAIRI—Nach fhaod thu a radh gur ann an Steòrnabhagh fhéin a tha a' Phàrlamaid a' fuireach. Ach na'm biodh gréim agamsa air dhosan air gheibheadh esan smùid de an luathaidh a chur às.

PEIGI—Tha fhios aig a' Phàrlamaid glé mbath nach eil féum agadsa air an airgid ud ann. Chan eil gleòran ruadh a tha agad mu seach nach eil aige air a theangaidh.

MAIRI—Tha mi seachd searbh dhèhn fhéin is de a dhol a mach. Bha mi a' pàigheadh dha airson an airgid bho chionn iomadh bliadhna, ach aon sgillinn ruadh cha d' fhuair mi às a làmhnan fhathast. Ach fuireadh esan air. Gheibh mise mo latha féin air fhathast!

PEIGI—Tha e glé neònach gu bheil an dithis a bha còmhla riut 'ga fhaighinn agus thusa air t-fhàgail. Na'm bithinn-sa 'na t-àite chluinneadh e air a' chluais bu bhùidhre e. Is ann a tha e a' sealltuinn sios ort.

MAIRI—Leig thusa leis, ach gheibh e an latha dubh uamsa fhathast. An trùthaire a tha e ann, agus b'e sin esan, chan eil fhios agam nach eil imlich na corraige aige féin deth! Ach fuirich thusa ort!

PEIGI—An do chuir thu an aghaidh na binne' a thug iad a mach an uair a dhiùlt iad duit e? Mur do chuir is e do choir e féin a tha ann nach d' fhuair thu e mar a fhuair càch.

MAIRI—A bheil thusa an dùil an deanadh e math dhòmhsa cur 'ga iarraidh air fathast? Tha mi dìreach air mo thàmailteachadh eadar a h-uile rud a tha ann. Chan eil mi a' tuigsinn idir ciod e am brath a tha aca ormsa, créutar bochd na h-aonar.

PEIGI—Cha deanadh e cron duit co-dhiubh. Is bochd an rud nach fhiach iarraidh. Bithidh a' chlànn-nighean òga a' sealltuinn sios ort mur a faigh thu e. Leig fhaicinn daibh gu bheil thu cho math riutha fhéin latha sam bith.

MAIRI—Chan e nach deanainn a' chuils as aonais cho math ris an té is fearr dhiubh, ach nach eil e tàmaitreach dhomh gun mo chòir fhaotainn an uair a fhuair na peasanan òga ude.

PEIGI—Cum thusa air a' Phàrlamaid, agus chan eil fhios dé a thig as. Chan ann ag iarraidh na déirce a tha thu. Tha còir aige air do chuid féin de'n airgid a thoirt duit. Chan eil ann ach do chuid fhéin a phàigh thu glé ghoirt. Na toir aon uair boineid a nuas dà.

MAIRI—An e mise, a Pheigi? Ma, gu dearbh, is mise nach toir sin. Mun sguir mise dheth b'aill leis nach robh e air airgid *Exchange* fhaicinn bho rug a mhàthair e. Seallaidh mise dha gun téid a chumail ri tìde a' bhaile. Chan eil fhios aige co ris a tha ghnòthach!

PEIGI—Na'm bithinnsa 'na t-àite bhearrainn m' fhalt, agus chuirinn orm stocainnean sloda

geala, agus thoisichinn a' priobadh air fear an *Exchange* mar a bhios na caileagan òga, agus mo làmhsa dhuit gum faigh thu e an uair sin cho math riutha féin.

MAIRI—Nach ann agad a tha am beachd bochd orm, a Pheigi. Chan fhaca mi geal e a bheireadh orm mo chuid fuil a bhearradh, airgid ann no às. Chan eil am bearradh an fhuilt ach rud mi-shoisgealach do mo leithid-sa.

PEIGI—Ma, seall mar a tha Anna na Beurla air a bearradh agus air a h-àrd éideadh le cota goirid agus le stocainnean geala agus le gloidneachan air a shùilean.

MAIRI—Nach eil a' bhuil oirre, le a cuid chasan meanbh a tha cheart cho caol agus gu'm féum i seasamh dà uair anns an aon àite mu'n dean iad faileas; agus cùl na h-amhach aice cho odhar lachduinn ri claban caorach air a dhadhadh ann an ceardaich.

PEIGI—Cha leigeadh i a leas an latha a b' fhearr a bha i móran pròise a dheanamh á calpanan, no a mhàin as a cliathan lachduinn. Ma gheibh ise fear a chaidh chan ann airson a briaghad. Cha toir stocainnean geala fhéin a mach ise, brònag.

MAIRI—Thubhairt thu dìreach a dh'aon fhacal e, ach cha dean a bhi a' cur sios air Anna chòir mo chuid fhéin fhaotainn dhòmhsa. Ciod e a tha 'nad bheachd bu chòir dhomh a dheanamh?

PEIGI—Bu choir dhuit sgrìobhadh thuca gun dàil, agus innseadh dhaibh, gun a dhol a null no a nall, mur a toir iad duitse do chòir gu'n innis thu do an mhinistear e, agus seallaidh esan as an deidh.

MAIRI—Tiugainn thusa còmhla riumsa a shealltuinn air Ruairidh, ma ta, ach an sgrìobh e litir chun na Parlamaid a chuireas dearg eagal a bheatha air fhéin agus air muinntir Steòrnabhaigh cuideachd.

PEIGI—Ach cò e an Ruairidh a ni sin duit?

MAIRI—Cò, ach am ministear againn fhéin.

PEIGI—Nach ann ort a tha dìth na nàire an uair a chanadh tu fhéin Ruairidh ris a' mhinistear.

MAIRI—Ma, an uair a bha mise shuas aige le paipeir an oidheche roimhe is e Ruairidh a bha aig a mhàthair fhéin air.

PEIGI—Cha dubhairt sin dad, ach bu chòir dhuitsa modh is ciall a bhi agad. Na cluinn-eadh duine beò thu ag radh Ruairidh ris a mhinistear a chaidh tuilleadh.

MAIRI—Leig seachd do chuid modha an dràsda agus dean deiseal gu dhol còmhla rium a choinhead air a' mhinistear chòir, ach am faic mi dé a théid aige air a dheanamh dhomh. Cha chreid an duine diadhach gu'n deanadh muinntir Steòrnabhaigh a leithid a' thruth-aireachd air dilleachdan bochd mar mise.

PEIGI—(a' cur a lèimhe air a ceann)—Tha nàire ormsa a dhol do an mhansa leis a' churraos so. Feumaidh mi a dhol dhachaidh ach am faigh mi fear a bhios air iarraidh a chuireas mi orm.

MAIRI—Tha an currac a tha ort math gu leòir. Coimhead riut fhéin anns an sgàthan agus chi thu gu bheil thu fhathast cho ruiteach bòidheach ri nighean òg nach fhaca fichead bliadhna.

PEIGI (a' sealltainn ri the fhéin anns an sgàthan)—Ma tha cabhag ort is e mo chuid falbh còmhla riut mar a tha mi. Ach cha tig e ro mhath do bhean-aidich mar mise a dhol do an mhansa le seana churraos. Chan iarrainn gu bràth a dhol an làthair a' mhinisteir gun mi a bhi air m' àrd éideadh.

MAIRI (ag éirigh na seasamh agus a' cur a lèimhe an lùib gairdean na t-èile)—Leig seachad do chòmhradh air éideadh 's air mansaichean agus innis dhòmhsa an dràsda ciod e a bu chòir dhomh a radh ris a' mhinisteir.

PEIGI—Innis da facal air an fhacal mar a tha cùisean a' dol 'nad aghaidh aig an *Exchange*. Na cleith air an duine chòir idir mar a rinn a Phàrlamaid agus muinntir Steòrnabhaigh ort. Thoir air aon litir a sgrìobhadh thuca a chuireas crith air na cnàmhan aca, agus innseadh dhaibh mur a toir iad duit do chòir air ball gu'n cuir thu gu lagh iad.

MAIRI—A bheil thusa an dùil gu'm bu chòir dhomh innseadh dhaibh gu bheil mi 'nam dhilleachdan bochd a' fuireach leam féin bho chionn dà bhliadhna?

PEIGI—Cha deanadh e sion a dh'fhéum dhuit sin innseadh do na seòid ud. Ach cùm thusa orra agus leig fhaicinn daibh mur a toir iad ceartas duitse gu'n cùm thu cnàimh an lagha air an fhicail riutha. Cuir craiceann a' bhuinn air a' bhathais riutha.

MAIRI—Ceart gu leòir, ma ta. Tiugainn thusa còmhla ruimsa, agus eadar mi fhin, 's tu fhéin, agus am nàistireach chreid mise nach toir sinne air fear an *Exchange* 's air muinntir Steòrnabhaigh fhaicinn gu'n robh e air bhì mòran na b' fhearr dhaibh brath a ghabhail air te-eigin eile na air Mairi Dhonn.

PEIGI—Tha nis coltas do chosnadh ort. Tiugainn, ma ta, mu'n teid e do 'n choinneamh ùraigh aig sia uairean.

MAIRI (a' leigeal às gairdean na t-èile agus a seasamh air a bialaibh)—Ach a chinn mhòir gun bhuaidh ma leigeas tu guth ort ris a' mhinisteir gu robh Calum Iain 'gam iarraidh gus mo phòsadh bheir mise do chreach dhuit.

PEIGI—(le fàite gaire)—Cha leig mi sion orm ris.

MAIRI is PEIGI (a' falbh air ghàirdeanan a chèile).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Executive Council of An Comunn Gaidhealach met in the Waverley Hotel, Stirling, on 27th January. There were present: Rev. Dr. Neil Ross, who presided; Mr. A. K. Beaton, Perth; Mr. John Cameron, LL.B., Glasgow; Mrs. Burnley Campbell of Ormisdale, Glendaruel; Mr. Charles Campbell, M.B.E., Glasgow; Captain George I. Campbell, yr. of Succoth; Mrs. J. R. Colquhoun, Glasgow; Mrs. J. Buchanan Dunlop, Glasgow; Mr. Alexander Fraser, Bishopton; Mr. Kenneth Fraser, Glasgow; Rev. Donald Lamont, D.D., Blair Atholl; Mr. George E. Marjoribanks, Upper Sonachan; Mr. Neil Orr, F.E.I.S., Edinburgh; Mr. Hugh MacCorquodale, F.S.A. (Scot.), Glasgow; Mr. John MacDonald, M.A., Glasgow; Mr. T. D. MacDonald, Brookfield; Mr. Gilbert MacIntyre, Killin; Mr. William MacKenzie, Greenock; Mr. Alistair C. Mac MacLaren, Dalmally; Mr. John MacLeod, London; Rev. Malcolm MacLeod, M.A., Glasgow; Mr. Norman MacLeod, M.A., Glasgow Dr. R. R. MacNicol, Taynult; Mr. Colin Sinclair, M.A., Glasgow; Mr. John Stewart, Dunblane; Mrs. J. MacDonald Stewart, Glasgow; Mrs. Stewart (Macdonloch) Ayr; Mr. Robert Macfarlane, C.A., Treasurer; Mr. Neil Shaw, General Secretary; Mr. Hugh MacPhee, Assistant Secretary; and Mr. Alasdair M. Carmichael, Northern Organiser.

Before the commencement of the business of the meeting, Mr. Charles Campbell intimated that Mr. Malcolm MacLeod was unable to be present owing to illness of his sister, Miss MacLeod. He moved that the Council express their sympathy with Miss MacLeod, and express the hope that she would soon be restored to health.

The chairman said that all the members would unite in congratulating one of their vice-Presidents, Mr. Charles Campbell, whose name had appeared in the New Year Honours list as having been awarded the honour of Member of the Order of the British Empire. They rejoiced in that as it reflected on the cause with which Mr. Campbell was so closely connected. There were many ways in which the Empire could be served, and the particular way in which Mr. Campbell had served was as an organiser of ability, a large part of his work being industrial. He hoped Mrs. Campbell and he might long be spared to enjoy the distinction that had been conferred upon him.

The President referred to the death of Dr. Neil Munro—a great Gael who was the ornament of his race. His greatness was chiefly as a literary man, and although his work was

not pre-eminently in Gaelic, they felt that it was an expression of the Gaelic spirit and of the finest qualities in the Gaelic race. Neil Munro was the most successful racial exponent of their literature of Scotland. Scott and Stevenson had touched upon their character, but it had not been interpreted in the way that Neil Munro had done. As the cortege wended its way to Rest-and-be-Thankful on the day of his funeral, an impressive incident was observed. A member of the company was seen to place a stone there in his memory. It was an act which appealed to the imagination of all present, and the idea had been suggested that An Comunn Gaidhealach, being the national expression of their people in a literary way, should have a cairn erected at Rest-and-be-Thankful. He supposed that no more likely spot could be secured for that purpose. He had been requested to ask whether An Comunn should not co-operate and get a Highland cairn erected.

Mr. Charles Campbell, after congratulating Dr. Ross on his impressive oration, said the suggestion that a cairn might be raised was a matter that they might take up forthwith. It would be a simple matter to use the machinery of An Comunn. Such an action would be welcomed by the relatives of Neil Munro. He thought they might refer the matter to a small committee of four or five members, and he moved accordingly.

Rev. Malcolm MacLeod seconded.

The following members were appointed to form the Committee:—Mr. Malcolm MacLeod (Convener); Captain G. I. Campbell, yr. of Succoth; ex-Bailie Archd. Campbell, Mr. Charles Campbell, Mr. John Cameron, and Mr. Robert Macfarlane, C.A.

The treasurer read a minute of meeting of the Finance Committee, and on the motion of the Convener, the minute was approved.

Two minutes of the Education Committee were read. Arrangements for holding this year's Summer School in Tobermory are well forward, and the Committee anticipate a successful School session.

Mr. Neil Orr said he wondered if the Education Committee considered the advisability of holding the summer school for four weeks instead of three. Some of those who attended the school had informed him that three weeks was too short a period.

Rev. Malcolm MacLeod said it was on the score of expense that the period was reduced to three weeks. They were obliged to Mr. Orr for bringing up the matter, and he was sure the Committee would do what they could in the matter.

Mr. Orr thought it desirable that the number of pupils at the summer school should be increased, and he hoped all former pupils would be communicated with, without undue delay. If the number of pupils was considerably augmented, then perhaps the difficulty of expense would be met.

Mrs. Burnley Campbell pointed out that four weeks' duration of the school would be much better than three, but many people could not spare the time. They had therefore to consider whether it would be practicable.

The matter was remitted to the Committee.

The minutes were approved.

A minute of the Propaganda Committee was read giving reports from the Northern and Southern Sub-Committees. The General Secretary and the Organiser for the Northern area reported on meetings in the respective areas, and the formation of several new Branches.

Miss Farquharson of Invercauld intimated, through the Northern Sub-Committee, that a Gaelic teacher had been appointed by the Inverness County Education Committee under the Continuation Classes scheme for the Badenoch district. Miss Farquharson also intimated that the Kingussie Branch had been re-organised and a considerable number of members had enrolled.

A letter was read from Colonel Greenhill Gardyne of Glenforsa, regarding the cult of the kilt, and making suggestions for its greater use generally. The matter was remitted to the Sub-Committees for consideration.

The minute was approved.

In the Art and Industry Committee minute a report was given by Mrs. Burnley Campbell about rug-making, which was proceeding satisfactorily. Miss Alina MacLeod had accepted the convenership of the local committee in place of Mr. Angus MacLeod. Mr. Colin Sinclair referred to the efforts being made to get avenues for the sale of the rugs. A statement of income and expenditure for the current session was submitted, and it was shown that several rugs had still to be disposed of.

Mr. Colin Sinclair said the Art and Industry Committee was a very important one from the point of view of practical usefulness. They had to voice their appreciation of Mrs. Burnley Campbell's valuable work. The credit was entirely due to her, for she had a tremendous amount of work to perform. It was considered amongst the best achievements that An Comunn had accomplished, particularly in these days. No doubt the best appreciation they could give to Mrs. Burnley Campbell was to make

an endeavour to find a market for the sale of the rugs. If any suggestion could be made, it might be sent into the secretary.

The minute of the Art and Industry Committee was approved.

The Secretary read two minutes of the Mod and Music Committee. Gaelic and Music Judges for the National Mod were nominated. The Committee at their meeting in March will consider the syllabus for the 1932 Mod.

A letter was read from Mrs. Fraser of Leckmedan offering a prize for children's dialogues and sketches at the forthcoming National Mod at Dingwall. The Committee agreed to accept the offer, and the secretary was empowered to carry out the necessary arrangements and also to convey the Committee's thanks to Mrs. Fraser for her kind offer.

In a letter received from Miss M. Kennedy it was pointed out that the Hebridean songs chosen for the Hebridean competition at the National Mod were not published individually. The Committee agreed that it was now too late to make any alteration.

Mrs. Burnley Campbell gave notice of motion as follows:—

"That An Comunn Gàidhealach take steps to produce a series of gramophone records for the teaching of Gaelic."

She stated that the matter was previously taken up, and some progress had been made, but it seemed to have been dropped. She therefore thought they should commence the matter afresh.

Rev. Malcolm MacLeod, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, extolled him for the excellent reference he had made to Dr. Neil Munro.

CEILIDH CLANN AN FHRAOICH 'S AN OBAN.

Bha luchd-comhairle Clann an Fhraoich am beachd gu'n robh e 'na làn thìde gu faighheadh muinntir na Gàidhealtachd barrachd eòlais air a' Chloinn agus air na tha iad a' deanamh, agus nach b'urrainn dhoibh na b'fhearr a' dheanamh na tòiseachadh ann an ceann-bhaile na h-àird an Iar agus céilidh fhosgailte a chumail 'san Oban, nam biodh sin 'nan comas. Trid coibhneis Céilidh nan Gàidheal Obanach, fhuair iad an cothrom agus an comhnadh a bha dhith orra, agus sin air dòigh agus air cumhnant an bha cho cridheil agus cho fialaidh agus gu'm feumar an làn-aideachadh an so, oir is mór 's cha bheag, a' chomain a chuir na Gàidheil thréibhdhreach

sin air a' Chloinn le bhi ag cur feasgair-céilidh fo ar làimh an teas-meadhon an ràithe chaidrich; tromlach an ullachaidh a' ghabhail air an gualnibh fhéin; aoidheachd, fhialaidh a thoirt dhuinn, agus air muin sin uile ar leigeil air falbh leis a h-uile tasdan 'nar sporan ach lom-chosda na céilidh.

Le chomhnadh cho àghmhor cha b'uilear do'n chloinn oidheche a bhíaca a bha an dà chuid taitneach agus buannachdal do ar n-aobhar. Bha suas ri dà cheud ann an Talla na Seana Eaglaise air feasgar Di-sathuirne, an 14mh là de'n Ghearran, aig 7.30, agus ursann-chatha Gàidhlig a' cheanna-bhaile ud, an t-Urramach Eathann Camshron 'sa chathair. Thàinig, agus chuidich le ceòl agus ùr-aithris, a' chlann a leanas; Màiri Stiubhart, Ionaraora; 's a dà bhalach; Seumas Mac-a-phi, Glaschu; an Lighiche MacNeacail, Tigh-an-Uillt; 's a charaid Domhnall MacCiomalan, am Fìdhleir; Alasdair MacLabhrainn, Sochdach; Catriona Chaimbeul agus Seoras E. Marjoribanks, (Am Fear-Gairme) Taobh Loch Odha. Rinn ar deagh charaid agus fear-comaraich, Mgr. D. Mac-tComhain, ruanaire Céilidh nan Gàidheal, chù aic gasda le a bhuidheann-ciùil fhéin; a' lèan uasal Nic an t-Saoir; Eilidh Chamshron; A. Downie agus feadhainn eile.

Cha robh dìth fearas-chuideachd oirnn—òrain, mìth-orain is orain-cheathrar; piòbair-eachd, fìdhleir-eachd agus piano-cruitearachd; puirt-a-beul, dàin agus sgeulachdan, agus comhradh-dithis air mhodh a bha fìor thapaidd soillear, bho na balaich bheaga, Uilleam agus Eoghan Stiubhart.

Rinneadh òraidean le Fear na Cathrach, agus leis an Fhrobhaist MacComhain (gu dearbh fhéin chum am ministear sunnd oirnn fad na h-ùine) agus leig am Fear-Gairme ris obair agus rùintean Clann an Fhraoich, am feum a tha aca air cuideachadh o na Gàidheil fhéin, agus gu sònruichte bho bhuidhinn a tha cho teòma, dealasach air cùl na Gàidhlig agus a tha Céilidh nan Gàidheal Obanach. Cha chualas facal Beurla fad an fheasgair, agus ma's math mo bharail fhuair a' Ghàidhlig chòir, aosda, brosnachadh agus ath-bheòthachadh nach di-chuimhnich i an ealamhachd.

SEORAS GALLDA.

TEACHERS OF SINGING.

The Propaganda Committee is prepared to accept applications from persons willing to act as Music Teachers. Applicants, who must be able to read and write Gaelic, should communicate, stating qualifications, to the General Secretary, 212 W-st George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

OUR STOCKINGS

GIVE SATISFACTION ALWAYS



LADIES' STOCKINGS, Keystone Permanent Dull Twist Pure Silk, fully fashioned, New French Heel, excellent wearing, fine quality, long Overknee Silk Panel, reinforced Toes and Heels. Colours Dago, Coronado, Blue Fox, Grey, Gun Metal, Rose Beige, Duskee, Black. Sizes $8\frac{1}{2}$, 9, $9\frac{1}{2}$, 10.

Prices - - - - **7/11** and **8/11**
With Point Heel - - - - **5/11**

J. & R. ALLAN'S
LIMITED
77 to 87 South Bridge, Edinburgh

TO LET

A. C. Little & Sons, Ltd.

Costumiers and Furriers



EXTRA LARGE-SIZE GARMENTS
of every description always in stock

Mourning Orders a Speciality

Orders executed within six hours

THE VERY LATEST
AND EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS
ARE ARRIVING DAILY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION
OF

HIGH-CLASS READY-TO-WEAR
Garments & Furs

AT THE VERY KEENEST PRICES
including

Costumes

Gowns

Small Furs

Two-piece Suits

Dress Skirts

Coat Frocks

Showerproofs

Tailor-made Coats

Jumper Suits

etc., etc.

THE HOUSES FOR VALUE

28 HIGH STREET, DUNDEE.—Tel. 2732

Also at 121 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.—Tel. 27934

And 105 UNION STREET, ABERDEEN.—Tel. 523



A BEAUTIFUL HOME —IN REACH OF ALL

OUR policy is to give utmost **VALUE** and **SERVICE** in all dealings with our Customers, and in the word **Service** is embraced the confidence which we extend to everyone—irrespective of financial means. We fully realise that, while a wealthy person rarely expects to pay cash for purchases, those who really need credit are at all events worthy of the same trust and accommodation.

This establishment welcomes the purchaser who is prepared to pay a little at regular intervals every bit as much as those who are in a position to pay cash, and desire to do so.

PHONE—2380 DOUGLAS

H. LAMBERTON & CO.

F. M. ROSS

J. LOCHHEAD

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

202 BATH STREET - GLASGOW

TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

TAILORS
BY APPOINTMENT FOR
THE
MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY
CLUB.

CLOTHIERS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE KING'S BODY GUARD
FOR SCOTLAND.

(Royal Company of Archers.)



BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TAILORS
TO THE COURT OF
THE LORD LYON KING
OF ARMS.

SPECIALISTS in JUDGES
and K.C. ROBES, and
EVENING DRESS.



J. STEWART & SON

KILT MAKERS
HIGHLAND DRESS for EVERY OCCASION
UNIFORMS

88 GEORGE STREET

Telegrams—
"PURVES EDINBURGH."
Telephone No. 27563.

EDINBURGH



A. & J. Macnaughton

Woollen Manufacturers

Pitlochry

Makers for nearly 100 years of pure
WOOL TWEEDS, RUGS, BLANKETS
and KNITTED GOODS. Samples sent
to any part of the World with
pleasure.—Write Dept. 85 for
particulars or patterns.

Telephone
No. 28247

Telegrams:
"Rembrandt, Edinburgh"



By Appointment to His Majesty the King

DOIG, WILSON, & WHEATLEY

FINE ART DEALERS
and PRINTSELLERS
PICTURE RESTORERS
and FRAMERS

90 GEORGE STREET
EDINBURGH

Established 1840.

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

A gratifying feature of the Annual Gaelic service in the University Chapel is the increasing attendances. On Sunday, 15th February, there was a very large congregation present when the Rev. Coll A. MacDonald, B.D., Legerait, preached an excellent sermon. He was assisted in the reading of the lessons by the Rev. Charles MacKinnon, M.A., St. Paul's, Glasgow, and by Mr. Tom A. Murchison, M.A., of the Glasgow University Ossianic Society. As in former years the St. Colubma Church Gaelic Choir led the praise.

* * * * *

The second of the series of Gaelic song broadcasts from the Glasgow station of the B.B.C. takes place on Thursday, 2nd April, between 8 and 9 p.m. The songs, which are generally representative of all the bards will be submitted by well-known singers, and interesting reference will be made on each song by the Gaelic announcer.

* * * * *

The Dundee and District Musical Festival Committee have this year included a Gaelic song competition on their syllabus. This competition, which consists of the Gaelic renderings of "Ailte" and "Deirdre's Farewell to Scotland," from the Songs of the Hebrides is open to all, and it is hoped that the Committee's effort to introduce Gaelic into the festival will meet with the success and encouragement it so well deserves. The festival will be held on 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th May in the Caird Hall, Dundee, and entry forms may be had from the Clerk, Education Committee, City Chambers, Dundee.

* * * * *

A movement has been commenced to erect a local memorial to the late Col. A. J. H. MacLean of Ardgour. One of the most wholehearted supporters of An Comunn, Ardgour took a deep and personal interest in the promoting of the Ardnamurchan Provincial Mod. The Rev. A. D. MacLean, The Manse, Ardgour, is secretary of the Committee in charge of the arrangements, and will be pleased to accept and acknowledge contributions from the members of An Comunn towards the erecting of this memorial

COMUNN BADGES.

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

SECRETARY'S TOURS.

During the past few weeks Mr. Shaw, General Secretary and Organiser, has been very busily engaged in an extensive tour of the Southern area branches. Commencing his visitations on the 20th January he proceeded to Aberfoyle where he interviewed Mr. Malcolm MacCallum, President, and discussed the work of the branch, especially the Ceilidhs and Gaelic classes. He subsequently visited the Bute branch at Rothesay, where he lectured to a large audience, over which Mr. Archd. Campbell presided, on the subject of "Orain Mhora." After the meeting the Committee consulted him regarding the formation of a Gaelic Choir under the conductorship of Mr. Morrison.

On the 31st of January Mr. Shaw was to have addressed the members of Ceilidh nan Gaidheal Obanach, but his journey was delayed by stress of weather, with the result that the Ceilidh was dispersing when he arrived.

He then visited Tiree and formed a branch at Scarinish, with Mr. Malcolm MacKinnon as President, and Miss Annie Kennedy as Secretary. A branch was also formed at Balemartine, of which Mr. Alex. Campbell is President, and Miss Mary MacDonald Secretary.

The next point of call was Ardnamurchan. A ceilidh held at Kilchoan was attended by nearly one hundred persons, some of whom travelled considerable distances in order to be present. The ceilidhs of this branch are very popular.

At Glenfinnan the General Secretary attended the annual ceilidh organised by the Kinlochail Branch. In the absence of Canon MacNeill, Morar, he presided, and the proceedings were almost entirely in Gaelic. People were present from Corpach, Fort William, Kinlochail and Arisaig, and a most enjoyable feature of the programme was the rendering of classical selections on the bagpipes by Pipe-major MacDonald, Inverness, the world's champion player of "ceòl-mór."

A successful meeting, which Mr. Shaw addressed, was held at Acharacle. A small committee was formed with a view to monthly meetings being held in future.

The ceilidh arranged for the Moidart district, held at Mingarry school, was another success. Father MacLellan presided. A new Committee which included the former office-bearers, was formed, and it was arranged that another Ceilidh would take place on 20th March. In this district where MacMhaighstir Alasdair first saw the light of day, and where Caisteal

Tioram is situated, a very ve interest is shown in the movement.

Despite a very boisterous night an audience of 50 people gathered in the Hall at Kinlochail on 11th February. A splendid programme of Gaelic speeches, sgeulachdan, and songs was gone through.

Preparations are in progress at Ardgour for the holding of the Provincial Mod which is to be held at Strontian on 25th June. The Hon. Mrs. MacLean of Ardgour is enthusiastically carrying out the duties of Convener of the Mod Committee. Mr. Shaw addressed a largely attended meeting in the School over which the Hon. Mrs. MacLean presided.

On Friday, 13th February, Mr. Shaw was present at Fort William, where he presided over the concert of the branch. The programme was sustained by a large company of artistes whose names are prominent in Gaelic song, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Before the date it was evident that the Town Hall would be totally inadequate to accommodate all those who desired to be present, and the Masonic Hall was requisitioned. Dr. MacIver, Hon. President of the branch occupied the chair in the Masonic Hall. Never since the National Mod concerts in 1927 was such enthusiasm evinced. This, the initial public venture of the branch, was the most successful function yet held in the town.

Mr. Shaw's further activities include a visitation of the branches at Tayinloan, Shiskine, Carradale, Ulva Ferry, Tobermory, Bunnellan, Fionphort, Iona, Lochbuie, Connell, Benderloch, Appin, and Duror. While in Arran he will call at Pirnmill.

On the 19th March he is to lecture to the members of the Gaelic Society of London on the work of An Comunn, and on his return journey he will call at the recently formed branch at Manchester.

Mr. Shaw has addressed nearly all his meetings in the Gaelic language only, and has called attention to the Gaelic column in the forthcoming census form. He urged the importance of giving the full particulars in regard to the number of Gaelic speakers.

Mr. Alasdair M. Carmichael, Northern Organiser, has also been very active in his area, visiting the branches and stirring up enthusiasm anew, also instituting several new branches. He has already covered practically all the mainland of his large district. After a successful tour in the Wester Ross area he visited many centres in Sutherland.

LETTER TO EDITOR.

Blythswood, Baile Bhòid.

Fhir-dheasachaidh chòir,—Leugh mi an Litir a chaidh a chur a mach le Cloinn an Fhraoich, agus tha mi fein ag iarraidh m'aireamh fo bhrataich na ceart bhuidhinn. Gu dearbh, fad choig bliadhna fichead, b'e mo bheachd nach deanadh dad sam bith an gnothuch airson ar teanga ach gum bitheadh iadsan a tha toigheach air a'Ghaidhlig agus aig a gheil comas air a bhruidhinn is a sgrìobhadh (be b'e cho beag sa bheil an comas aca) a dheanamh a cheart ni ris a' bheil Clann an Fhraoich air cur an laimhe.

A nis, fhir mo chridhe, mur eil mo dhànadas tuillidh's a chòir bu mhaith leam facal a ràdh—agus s'e so e—nach rachadh aig gach aon de'n bhuidheann so, Clann an Fhraoich, a chur féin fo bhòid, gum biodh esan ullamh, uair 's a bhliadhna, agus sin aig an uair a chuireadh sibhse, Fhir-deasachaidh, iartas air, ni-eigin beag a chur ann an sgrìobhadh airson ar Paipèir-naidheachd ainneil so ?

Tha mi comac-co-dhiù chuireas esan rud a chaidh sgrìobhadh leis fhéin, no iomradh a fhuair e o neach eile. Cha ruigeadh e leas nan cuireadh e sgrìob beag, rann no dha o aon de na bàrdaibh, air neo seanachas neo-chumanta a fhuair e o chuideigin de na sean Ghaidheil.

Aon ni tha mi sonrachadh, 's e sin, bu choir gun cuireadh am fear-sgrìobhaidh 'ainm féin ann a dh'innseadh co esan de Chloinn an Fhraoich a tha 'cumail r'a bhòid. Mar sin, cha chreid mi nach tionailleamaid uile misneach o cheile. Tha e maith airson neach a chuir dheth a chuid mairnealachd, agus a thoirt air ni eigin na's truime na bhi 'ga ghairm de Chloinn an Fhraoich, agus tha mi'n dochas nach eil mo shanas mi-reusanta. Tha mi làn-chinnteach gun deanadh e da ni feumail, chuidicheadh e Clann an Fhraoich, agus os barr sin, gheibheadh *An Gaidheal* math dh'fhaoitde, comhnadh beag.

Tha mi faicinn a measg aireamh ainm Cloinn an Fhraoich, ainm no dha de chàirdean a tha filte rium le banntan daingeann a' chàirdeis o laithean a dh'aom—tha mi le so a' cur fàilte orra, a chionn nach do threig iad lorg na Gaidhlig, ach tha 'ga leantuinn anns na laithean so, 'nuair, tha eagal orm, a tha an cuid cinn "a' liathadh 'san ciabhagan a' tanachadh." Piseach orra, is gaisgich iad !

Is mise,

SEUMAS MACPHARLAIN-BARROW.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF GAELIC, 1931.

The Summer School will be held this year at Tobermory from Tuesday, 21st July, to Friday, 14th August, inclusive. By kind permission of the Argyll County Education Committee the classes will be held in the H.G. School, Tobermory, which is available only for these dates.

Owing to the Glasgow Fair holidays being held during the last fortnight of July it will, most probably, be difficult to obtain lodgings during that period unless the matter is attended to as early as possible. All prospective students are requested to make arrangements for their rooms well in advance.

THE CLASSES.

MORNINGS.

Senior Gaelic Class—Miss Annie I. MacMillan, M.A., Glasgow.

Junior Gaelic Class—Miss Anne Johnstone, Barra.

AFTERNOONS.

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

EVENINGS.

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

FEES.

Full course, including morning, afternoon, and evening classes, 30s. Celtic Art Class only, 15s. Singing Class only, 5s.

ENROLMENT.

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

LODGINGS.

Students must obtain their own lodgings in advance. They may obtain assistance in so doing by writing to the local Secretary, Mr. A. H. MacColl, 25 Breadalbane Street, Tobermory.

TEXT BOOKS.

SENIOR CLASS.

Reid and MacLeod's Elementary Course, 2s. 6d.

Blackie's Gaelic Reader Leabhar IV., 2s.

An Dileab, 1s. 6d.

A Gaelic Dictionary.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Reid and MacLeod's Elementary Course 2s. 6d.

An Ceud Cheum (Blackie and Son), 6d.

Leabhar na Cloinne Bige, 7d.

THE GAELIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

[We print here the opening paragraphs of an article contributed by Mr. W. D. MacColl on the Gaelic Summer School. Limitation of space does not permit its publication in full. The article is, however, to appear in full as an independent publication, and we shall then take the opportunity to review it and the proposals it contains. Ed.]

I have been asked to give my impressions of the Gaelic Summer School which I attended in Inverness last year, and shall be glad if anything I may say can help to foster interest and support for the school. I do not know whether it is already broadly advertised to the public? The knowledge of it should in any case be brought, it seems to me, to all Gaels throughout the country, to the students and teachers in all schools in Scotland, and to the members of all Scots societies. I feel that the school would gain by the infusion of a larger, even a predominant, element of native speakers (for which I shall give reasons presently). May we not also extend an invitation to the school to Irish students, who would exchange their experiences with our own, and bearing this in mind will the Council of An Comunn Gaidhealach consider the propriety of sending notices, and an invitation to the teachers of Celtic and their students abroad as well?

The mere fact of attending a school—the outings, the ceilidhs, and the association together for three weeks—cannot fail to provide an experience more lasting even than we are conscious of at the time. It is perhaps from such experiences that, besides learning what is our heritage from the past, in some sense we also learn how to become the makers and builders of the future? I believe that the School has an important part to play in the

SINGING CLASS.

A' Choisir Chìùil, 3s.

Orain a' mhoid VIII., 1s.

Obtainable from Messrs. MacLaren, 360 Argyle Street, Glasgow.

RECOMMENDED FOR THEORETICAL STUDY—

"The School Teachers' Music Guide," by L. C. Venables, 6s.

"School Teachers' Music Certificate Studies" by L. C. Venables, 2s.

"Fifty Steps in Sight Singing," by Arthur Somervell, 9d.

Published by Curwen, 24 Berners Street, London, W.1.

educational life of our country, if only because the need for what it is already attempting is so real in our midst. For this work is a definite affirmation of our purpose—and may we not as Scotsmen and Scotswomen speak of our purpose?—to preserve the language of our race and recover it from the tragic state in which it has fallen.

The school has also a useful function to perform in the encouragement and training of teachers who will impart their own knowledge and zeal to others, as well as in forming a testing ground for the trial, the discussion, and the practice of new pedagogical principles in the teaching itself of Gaelic. If an effort be also made each year to try and associate the work of the school with some event of general scholastic interest, such as was provided by the Educational Conference on Gaelic in Inverness last year, it would likewise add to its usefulness and prestige, besides providing a meeting-ground for those educational forces of Gaeldom that still so largely carry on their work in isolation. If that is our faith, then we may see in it an instrument which will have its own expression to give to the thoughts of the Scots people, and its own witness to bear to human experience. Despite its small beginnings, therefore, we may regard the school as representing an educational movement of the first importance, unique of its kind in Britain, and destined (until it is replaced by something bigger and better) to attract an ever-increasing support both from within and without its present ranks, from teachers and students, as well as, we may hope, from our educational officials and others.

To those who question the need for any such encouragement to be given to the study of Gaelic in our country, it should be sufficient to point to the continued official neglect of Gaelic teaching even within some of the Gaelic speaking districts. On the historical side also we have to point to a record of racial and economic (no less than linguistic) neglect that has scarcely any parallel in the civilised world. Or if this evidence cannot move, we may still appeal on purely academic grounds for the recognition of a language that is one of the oldest living in Europe, which is essential for philological studies of any importance, and has attracted the interest of some of the greatest scholars abroad even before it demanded any similar recognition from our own. It seems necessary also to remind certain persons that it is the language native to this country and its people.

I would like to suggest that the work of the school might perhaps already be more intimately linked with our schools, and with the National

Mod. Could we not, for instance, already aim to provide small bursaries for attendance at the School, in lieu of some of the money and other prizes now distributed in other ways? Dare we sometimes also lift our eyes from our present modest beginnings to the conception of a permanent Gaelic college, to embrace classes in Scots history, literature and archaeology, as well as agriculture, and in short, every preparation for life? I believe that we may and that we should, for it is always in some ideal that we find the courage to translate our dreams into action, and that gives to our activities their only lasting meaning.

Among the first of the problems which I found agitating the mind of the Summer School, especially in those members who had been to the two previous schools in Skye and Islay, was the question, Where was the best place to hold the school, in the country or the town? For my own part, I had no reason to regret the choice of Inverness, for not the least of the opportunities it could furnish were the historical lessons to be carried away from a neighbourhood so rich in the memorials of our past, including the monuments of the ancient Caledonians and of those strange stone-builders before them, and forms the meeting-ground of so many important moments in our history, including the northernmost march of the Romans, headed by their emperor, in their vain attempt at conquest of our country; the spot to which Columba came on his mission of Christianity to Brude; and (what must be for many of us the most solemn spot of ground in Scotland) the grave-mounds of our kin upon Drummoissie moor.

But while the advantages, or otherwise, which every place must offer are likely to provoke the same discussions each year, are there not certain specific considerations that should weigh that perhaps have not yet received either an adequate or a permanent place in our thoughts? I mean, the distinctive value to be added to the work of the school by associating it with a locality that also provides other opportunities for interest in its neighbourhood? To-day even tourist associations earmark such interest as a normal element of intelligent travel. Surely, because we have come together to study Gaelic, it does not mean that we need neglect the same opportunities in our own land? Yet, unfortunately, there exists an indifference towards our own history and antiquities which may be not unconnected with the apathy and ignorance that serves our language as it does!

There was an incident of the school, trifling as it may seem, that impressed me profoundly on its opening day. It was to find in my own

class of tyros (the "Infants' Class," as we called it) a fluent native speaker, a school teacher with a university degree who had come to repair what her own higher education had failed to give her, that is, a knowledge of her own language, the tongue of countless generations of her forbears and the daily speech (at home and in the play ground, but not in the school) of the children among whom she taught! Like others who were there, and like our own teachers in the school, for this she had to surrender her own brief summer holiday. Surely it is such men and women who proclaim that they themselves have learned the secret of all that they have to teach, in that humility whose glory it is to be still a seeker after the truth?

NEIL MUNRO MEMORIAL CAIRN.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Executive Council have lost no time in setting to work, and have already issued the following circular:—

As you are doubtless aware, it has been decided to take steps to erect a Cairn to the memory of the late Neil Munro at or near the summit of "Rest and be Thankful," in the County of Argyll. The Executive of An Comunn Gaidhealach (The Highland Association) have very willingly complied with the suggestion that they should take the initiative in this movement. They have appointed a Committee for the purpose of giving effect to the proposal, and to this Committee there have been added representatives of the Neil Munro Society and of Dr. Munro's personal friends.

The proposal to erect a Memorial Cairn on a suitable site within his native County is one which should appeal to all who knew and loved the man as well as to the countless admirers of his incomparable contributions to literature. Although Neil Munro was a Highlander first and last, and delineated the spirit of the Gael as no other writer has ever done, his life for the greater part was spent in the Lowlands, where he found the inspiration for much of his work. Lowland as well as Highland Scots will doubtless welcome the opportunity of testifying their admiration of his work and their regard for his memory.

Subscriptions, small or large, will be received and acknowledged by Robert Macfarlane, C.A., 212 West George Street, Glasgow.—Yours faithfully,

MALCOLM MACLEOD, Convener.

NEIL SHAW, Secretary.

ROBERT MACFARLANE, Treasurer.

THE LATE MR. LACHLAN MACBEAN.

The Gaelic cause has lost a staunch friend in Mr. Lachlan M'Bean, who died at Kirkcaldy in the end of January. A native of Beaully, he joined the staff of the *Fifehire Advertiser* in 1877, of which in the course of some years he became editor. He was an excellent Gaelic scholar. He made successful English translations of notable Gaelic poems and songs. His book *The Hymns of the Gael* indicate his literary and musical contributions to Gaelic. He wrote a small book on "Pet Marjorie," the Kirkcaldy child-genius, who made such an impression on Sir Walter Scott. In Kirkcaldy he entered into the social and church life of the town, and was highly esteemed. He exerted much influence as editor in the skilful guiding of public opinion.

THE LATE MISS ISABELLA MACLEOD.

It is with deep regret we learn of the death of Miss MacLeod, the much respected sister of Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, ex-President of An Comunn, and Convener of our Publication and Mod and Music Committees, to whose serious illness reference was made at the last meeting of the Executive Council.

THE LATE MR. MALCOLM MACFARLANE.

We regret to learn, as we go to press, of the death of this life-long worker in the Gaelic cause. We hope to make further reference to his work in our next issue.

BRANCH REPORTS.

BENDERLOCH.—The proceedings at the recent meeting of the Benderloch Branch took the form of a social evening, when the members were entertained to a concert programme of Gaelic and English songs together with instrumental music. Tea was served during the evening. Mr. P. MacDonald presided and a dance followed.

BUTE.—The members of the Bute Branch spent a very happy social evening recently in cordial fashion. Hon. Sheriff-Substitute Wm. Lyle presided. A feature of the entertainment was the singing of *Puir-a-beul* by Mr. Galbraith, Carradale, a Mod prize-winner. A largely attended dance followed.

CARINISH.—With a view to augment the funds of the North Uist Provincial Mod the members of the Carinish Branch promoted a concert, the programme of which was in some respects most unique. Among the items was a Gaelic skotch based on the "Merchant of Venice." This attempt at Shakespearean drama in Gaelic being very well interpreted and performed. Gaelic and English songs, dialogues, instrumental

music, and the dancing of reels to pìut-a-beul music were also submitted. The school was specially decorated for the occasion, and Mr Ronald MacDonald, C.M.G., O.B.E., presided over a large attendance. A dance was held after the concert.

DERVAIG.—A very happy evening was enjoyed by a large audience of members and friends at the meeting of the Dervaig Branch. The Chairman, Mr Alastair MacDonald, related several amusing seùlachdan, and a lengthy and attractive programme of song was afterwards proceeded with.

DUMFRIES.—The Dumfries and Galloway Branch of An Comunn Gàidhealach held another very successful ceilidh on Thursday, 29th January. The Chairman, Mr D. Urquhart, extended a cordial welcome to all and hoped they would continue to show their enthusiasm for the cause by turning out in ever-increasing numbers. A musical programme was then gone through. As usual, Gaelic songs predominated, but non-Gaelic speakers were not forgotten and several Scotch items were included for their benefit. Mr D. C. Cowan, who has newly returned from a few days holidays in the West Highlands, gave an interesting account of his journey to Oban, passing through country where well-known bards such as Duncan MacIntyre (Donnachadh Ban), Dugald MacPhail (Am Bard Muileach), and John Campbell, Ledaig, spent their lives and composed their ever-popular songs.

FORT AUGUSTUS.—There was a splendid enthusiasm prevailing at the meeting of the Fort Augustus Branch. A large attendance was present in the Public Hall, and were entertained to a delightfully varied and interesting programme, including a recital of labour songs contributed by the ladies. The Rev. Angus MacIntyre, the President, occupied the chair until the interval, and afterwards Mr Donald MacGregor directed the proceedings.

FORT WILLIAM.—At the meeting of An Comunn Gàidhealach a Ghearsdain, Dr. MacIver, the Hon. President, made a strong plea for the fostering and maintaining of an interest in Gaelic matters generally throughout the district. He was followed by Mr. A. M. Carmichael and Mr. Lachlan MacKinnon, M.A., President, who also referred to the importance of Gaelic instruction and the supporting of the cause. Music, vocal and instrumental, interspersed with old-time songs, followed.

GLENORCHY.—The Glenorchy Branch were recently favoured with a visit from Mr. Neil Shaw, General Secretary and Organiser, who delivered a rousing address on the work of An Comunn and complimented the members on their interest and enthusiasm in the work, as well as contributing to the musical programme. Mr. George E. Marjoribanks, President of the Branch, was in the chair, and expressed the pleasure of the members to Mr. Shaw on his presence with them. Included in the programme was the rendering of several pieces by the choir.

GLEN URQUHART.—Despite the evening being one of the most boisterous during the winter, there was a packed attendance at the meeting of the Balmuir Branch, and from the enthusiasm that prevailed it was evident that a great interest had been awakened in Gaelic matters in the district since the formation of the branch.

KENTALEN.—The Duror Branch, which holds its meetings alternatively at Duror and Kentallen, held the last ceilidh at the latter place. There was a large attendance present, presided over by Mr. MacLean of Invernahyle, and a happy evening was spent with a most entertaining programme.

KILCHOAN.—In order to further the objects of An Comunn and gain new recruits in the district, the Kilchoan Branch held a ceilidh in Kilmory School.

There was a large attendance from the surrounding district, as well as from Kilchoan. The Rev. N. G. MacDonald, the President, who occupied the chair, referred to the advantages to be derived from a knowledge of Gaelic, instancing the inclusion of it as a subject for instruction in the Highland schools. A programme of Gaelic songs was then submitted, a feature of which was the encouragement given to the compositions of present local bards. —At the regular meeting of the branch at Kilchoan, Mr. Neil Shaw, General Secretary and Organiser, was present and lectured on the subject, "Orain Mhòra," illustrating his remarks by a rendering of several of the best known of these songs.

DINGWALL NATIONAL MOD, 1931.

LIST OF DONATIONS, ETC., AT 3rd FEBRUARY, 1931.

Dr. and Mrs. Galbraith, Dingwall	£5 0 0
F. G. MacKenzie, Esq., Balvair	1 1 0
Mrs. Bullough of Fasnacloch, Argyll	5 0 0
G. W. W. MacKinnon, Esq., London	1 0 0
P. W. MacCallum, Esq., Dingwall	0 10 0
A Friend	0 5 0
Donald Cattanach, Esq., Tarbert Harris	1 1 0
Lady Cobbold of Glencarron	3 0 0
Provost MacEwen, Inverness	1 1 0
Douglas MacDonald Stewart, Esq., London	1 1 0
Captain Schroder of Attadale	3 0 0
C. M. Rose, Esq., of Rhidarroch	3 3 0
Major MacLeod, Beaulieu	0 10 0
Major Monro of Allan	0 10 0
Lieut.-Colonel Rose of Kilravock	1 0 0
Charles Ian Fraser, Esq., of Reelig	2 2 0
Major Stirling of Fairburn	2 2 0
Miss Juliet I. MacDonald, Fort William	1 1 0
Colonel Gunn, Inverness	3 3 0
Captain Kemble, Laggan, Scanniport, Inverness	1 0 0
H. M. Matheson, Esq., of Little Scatwell	1 0 0
T. B. Wilson Ramsay, Esq., M.P., Western Isles	2 2 0
Miss Isobel Hutchison, Kirkliston	1 0 0
Sir Alexander Gibb of Gruinard	3 3 0
Angus L. MacDonald, Esq., Kilmacollm	1 1 0
Lieut.-Colonel John MacRae Gilstrap of Eileandonan	5 0 0
Mrs MacKintosh, Bruach, Nairn	1 0 0
Right Hon. Lord Invernairn of Strathnairn	1 1 0
Lady Scaforth of Brahan	10 0 0
General J. R. Pollock MacCall of Kindecree	1 0 0
Sir Hector Munro of Foulis	2 0 0
Dr. T. B. MacAulay, Montreal	2 2 0
Colonel Walter Scott, Broadway, New York	2 0 5
Mrs. Finlayson, Marsule, Dingwall	1 0 0
Mrs. Walter, Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye	5 0 0
J. Wiseman MacDonald, Los Angeles	10 0 0
W. A. MacKenzie, Esq., Glasgow	1 0 0
Scumas MacGaraidh, California	0 4 0
Dingwall Ladies' Committee—Proceeds of Sale, 20/12/30	130 0 1
Dingwall Ladies' Committee—Proceeds of Whist Drive	12 14 3
MacLeod of MacLeod, Dunvegan Castle	10 0 0
Mrs. Martineau of Kincraig	1 1 0
Miss Allan of Invergloy, Speanbridge	1 0 0
Dingwall Branch of An Comunn Gàidhealach	10 0 0
Proceeds of Dance at Garvo per R. MacKenzie, Esq., Garvo	3 0 0

THE REVELL DOG SERVICE BUREAU

(OPPOSITE JENNERS)

7 South St. David Street, Edinburgh

Everything for Dogs and Dog-lovers.

Pedigree Dogs and Puppies of all breeds from the Leading Kennels in Great Britain.

Complete assortment of Collars, Leads, Baskets, Coats, etc.

Books on all Breeds, Pedigree Forms, etc.

Foods and Medicines.

Trimming, Shampooing ; Preparing and Handling at Shows.

Free Advice on all matters connected with Dogs.

DOGS BOARDED UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

Telephone : Edinburgh 26300

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE WOLFE OF BADENOCH.

Sir THOMAS DICK LAUDER,

With Introduction by R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM.

7/6 net.

This new Edition, one of the masterpieces of Scottish Historical fiction, is long overdue. It is a rousing tale of Mediæval Scotland, an enthralling story of adventure, warfare, mystery, and love. It is historically correct for the author knew his period well. It contains a frontispiece showing the burning of Elgin Cathedral.

A GAELIC-SCOTS VOCABULARY.

R. L. CASSIE.

3/6 net.

The author's aim is to bring the Scottish languages closer together and stimulate interest in their culture and preservation. The work records the points of contact between the tongues, and shows the interaction of Celtic and Germanic speech. Students of the Gaelic and Scots language will find this volume of extreme interest.

STRANGE TALES OF THE WESTERN ISLES.

HALBERT J. BOYD.

7/6 net.

A collection of nine weird and exciting stories, Mr. Boyd describes his scenes and characters with vividness. To all lovers of the Western Isles, it is a book that will have a sure appeal.

STIRLING: TWENTY-ONE WOODCUT DRAWINGS.

By G. EMSLIE OWEN,

With Introduction and Notes by DAVID B. MORRIS
(Town Clerk of Stirling).

3/6 net.

Mr. Owen's strong feeling for decorative design has produced a series of bold and arresting conceptions of familiar places in Stirling and district. The book has an attractive cover design, and contains a frontispiece woodcut of the Palace Gateway printed on Japanese paper.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF SCOTTISH AND GAELIC BOOKS

ENEAS MACKAY, 44 CRAIGS, STIRLING

P.T. Man's Shop
on street floor,
with a separate
entrance to street.

Men's Hairdress-
ing Department
1st Floor Down.

The Store that made
the Bridges famous



PATRICK THOMSON Ltd.

THE MODERN STORE

ARCADE
AND
ENTRANCE
IN
HIGH STREET

FOR SPECIAL DISPLAYS OF
FURNITURE, CHINA,
HARDWARE, TRAVEL
AND SPORTS GOODS
AND JEWELLERY

*From the smallest item of
personal attire or house equip-
ment to an entire fashionable
wardrobe or the house complete,
the P.T. STORE stands ready
at all times to serve you with
MERCHANDISE OF THE
BEST, priced well within the
bounds of economy.*

*Luncheon and Tea Rooms, 3rd and 4th floors
Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Postal and Telephone facilities*

NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH

Phone : 21051 (6 lines)



AN GAIDHEAL

EDITOR.—Rev. NEIL ROSS, D. Litt., *The Manse, Laggan, Kingussie, to whom all literary communications should be addressed; business and other communications to 212 West George Street, Glasgow.*

TELEGRAMS—*Runaire, Glasgow.*

TELEPHONE—*Douglas 1433.*

Leabhar XXVI.]

An Giblein, 1931.

[Earrann 7

NA RATHAIDEAN MORA.

Tha dà cheud bliadhna a nis o rinn General Wade rathaidean ainmeal anns a' Ghaidhealtachd. Rinn e rathad gu Gearasdan Lochabar anns an àird an iar; thairis air Druim Uachdair gu Uisge Spé, troimh Choire Ghearraig gu Cill Chuimein; agus a rithisd troimh Bhaid-eineach gu Aird na Saor is Inbhirneis. Is ann gun teagamh airson feumalachd an airm a chaidh na rathaidean sin a dheanamh. Bha cuid dhiu air an deanamh cho làidir dìongmhalta is gu bheil iad gu feum an diugh. An uair a bhathas 'g an suidheachadh bha gearan 'n an aghaidh le móran de shluagh na Gaidhealtachd. Bha na rathaidean aig an am sin mar dhòrus air an tigeadh coigrich a steach do 'n tìr. Ach bha feadhain an dùil gun tigeadh tuilleadh is coigrich; gun tigeadh dòighean is cleachdaidhean ùra; agus gum biodh saorsa nam fineachan aig crìch cho luath is a dhoirteadh na Goill a stigh do 'n dùthaich.

* * * * *

Ann ar latha féin thainig feabhas air na seann rathaidean. Aig an am so tha suim mhór airgid 'g a cur a mach air rathaidean móra na Gaidhealtachd. Chuireadh ceann finid air rathad mór an taoibh tuath, a tha ceud is trì mìle deug air astar, eadar Peairt is Inbhirneis. Tha meanglain eile 'g an cumadh anns an iar gu Inbhirneis mar an ceudna. Agus tha caochlaidhean àraidh a' tachairt. An cuid de chearnaibh tha leud an rathaid

'g a nheudachadh. Tha bruthaichean is sluichd 'g an deanamh comhnard. Tha oiseanan is uillnean géire a' faotainn an sineadh a mach. Tha grunn seasmhach ri chur aig bunait an rathaid, a chum gun giùlain e cudthrom an uallaich is na malairt. Tha carbadan ola air fàs cho lionmhor a nis, is gu bheil iad deuchainneach air iochdar is air uachdar an rathaid. Tha na ceudan de dhrochaidean ùra 'g an cur suas. Cosgaidh sin airgid mór.

* * * * *

Faodar a' cheist so a chur, ciod a' bhuanachd a tha na rathaidean ùra a' dol a' dheanamh do 'n dùthaich. Am bi na Gaidheil nas lionmhoire no nas beartaiche mar thoradh air na a slighean farsuinn comhnard a tha nis a' ruith air feadh na tìre. Tha e duilich gu leoir a' cheist sin fhuasgladh le gliocas. Ged tha an t-slighe gu deas nas goireasaiche an diugh na bha i riamh, gidheadh is gann gu bheil bathar no barr ri giùlain gu deas, ni mo tha tréud chruidh no chaorach ri iomain gus an Eaglais Bhric. Tha an fhìrinn so muladach ri innse, gu bheil ar dùthaich mu thuath a' dol nas bochda a h-uile bliadhna, agus an crochadh nas mò agus nas mò air na bheir luchd taghail 'g a h-ionnsuidh. Agus tha sin féin a' fàs nas gainne. Am fear a chuireadh seachd seachdain samhraidh aig tigh òsda uair cigin, is ann a thig e nis le caravan is cuirm chnuic, a' cadal air na cuibhlichean. Thainig muthadh air sin mar air iomadh ni eile.

Beagan is dà mhìos air ais chuireadh buidheann air chois an Duneideann airson luchd taghail a tharuinn gu Alba. Thug muinntir faineair gu bheil saoihbheas a' dol gach samhradh is foghar do dhùthchanan na Roinn Eorpa, le luchd turuis a tha an tòir air fois is ùrachadh do 'n slàinte. Is fìor gu faodadh earraun mhaith de 'n ionmhas sin tighinn do 'n Ghaidhealtachd, nam biodh ullachadh 'g a dheanamh gus aoidheachd fhreagarrach a thairgse, aig prìs reusanta, do na mìltean coigreach a thig air chuairt a nall a America, agus a tìrean eile. Thug na Swiss, na h-Eadailtich agus na Frangaich aire shonruichte, do gach dòigh air an gabh luchd siubhail tàladh do an tìrean fhéin fa leth. Bu chòir an t-eisimpleir sin a leantuinn an Alba. Mur eil e ann ar comas fearann ar dùthcha àiteach, tha e ann ar comas maise ar dùthcha a mholadh, anns an dòigh air a bheil muinntir eile a' moladh an tìr féin. Mur eil innleachd againn air gnìomhachas a chur air chois a bheir cosnadh do ar luchd oibreach, tha cothrom againn, mar aig sluagh sam bith eile, maise is fallaineachd ar dùthcha a chur gu bhith mhaith.

* * * * *

Is e sin modh sonruichte air am bi na rathaidean ùra gu buannachd. Theid an dùthach mu thuath fhosgladh suas mar nach d'rinneadh riamh roimhe. An uair a bhios ullachadh deanta gu ceart airson luchd taghail thig iad mu thuath gu togarrach. Tha sluagh nam bailtean móra, an Alba is an Sasuinn, ri theagasg fathast le leabhraichean is luchd labhairt gu bheil ùrachadh is laithean saor ri mhealtainn anns a' Ghaidhealtachd cho maith ri tìr-mór na h-Eòrpa. Feumaidh aoidheachd a bhi saor is comhfhurtail. Feumaidh sannt gionach dol air chùl, a chum is gun tig am fear turuis air ais an ath-bhladhna. Mur tachair so, cha bi buannachd anns na rathaidean. Dh'fhaoidte an t-airgid a chur a mach air dhòigh eile, a dheanadh tuilleadh feuma do 'n fheadhainn a tha dìomhain. Ach ma chleachdhar na meadhanan a dh'ainmich sinn, chan eil reusan sam bith nach biodh na mìltean coigreach a' taghal nan gleann le tlachd, agus nach biodh ar dùthacha aithnichte mar àite anns am biodh fallaineachd ri fhaotainn o aile cùbhraidh nam beann.

THE REV. GEORGE MACKAY, D.D., OF KILLIN.

The friends of the Gaelic cause have great reason to lament the death of the late Dr. George Mackay, Minister of Killin. He was one of the most active and earnest workers in the Gaelic movement. For long years he devoted time and strength, with unflagging zeal, to the furtherance of the language and music of the Gael. The announcement of his death, after a protracted illness, has created a sense of great loss, and touched a very deep chord of sympathy. A son of the manse, he was born in Stoer in Sutherland, about sixty seven years ago. He was educated at St. Andrews University, of which he was Master of Arts and Doctor of Divinity. In 1888 he was ordained to the ministry, and inducted to the Parish of Killin, which was his only charge. To his work as parish minister he applied those qualities of head and heart which distinguished him—geniality, earnestness, tact, and ripe scholarship. He maintained the best traditions of the Highland pulpit. In addition to his faithful ministry in his parish he rendered important service to the Church of Scotland, by acting on such Committees as Life and Work, the Welfare of Youth, the Royal Bounty, and the Highland Committee of which, latterly, before the Union, he was Joint Convener with Dr. Macfarlane.

Dr. Mackay has been associated with An Comunn for the past twenty-three years. To clearness of vision, energy, and resource he added the stimulus of enthusiasm. When once he gave full consideration to any particular line of policy he brought to bear upon the furtherance of such policy the full force of his earnest and hearty personality. It was by reason of this combination of qualities that he proved so successful a Convener of the Propaganda Committee. The work of propaganda, more than any other department of An Comunn's agencies, has to do in a special degree with the approach and the appeal to the public. The psychology of the Gaelic mind has to be studied. The methods that are more likely to succeed have to be carefully planned and followed. Dr. Mackay made a special study

of the conditions in every district of the Highlands. He gave close attention to the different causes which contributed to the disuse and decline of the language. He spared neither time nor energy; and he infused not a little of his own ardent zeal into the branches of An Comunn. During the years which immediately followed the war, Dr. Mackay was President of An Comunn. To his wise counsel is due to a very great extent the success with which An Comunn was able to take up with vigour the work that had been so severely interrupted by the war.

Dr. Mackay was one of the four stalwarts who were mainly instrumental in securing the famous Gaelic Clause of the Education Act of 1918. His contribution lay mostly in arousing public interest, and securing many thousands of signatures. Other leaders fought the battle at headquarters. As Convener of the Propaganda Committee Dr. Mackay mapped out the country into three provinces. He organised a sub-committee for each province. He planned the scheme by which sympathisers of Gaelic should get an opportunity of signing petitions in favour of the Gaelic Clause. And above all by his eloquence, earnestness and enthusiasm he impressed the many Gaelic audiences which he specially addressed on his frequent journeys in this connection. The impressive host of signatories in support of Gaelic would have been much smaller were it not for the fire and thoroughness which Dr. Mackay infused into the campaign.

And now that the activities of a busy and earnest life are ended, we would express gratitude for Dr. Mackay's work and personality, and for the inspiring example he has given. The sympathy of members of An Comunn are also conveyed to his bereaved relatives.

A chuid de Phàras da.

N. R.

THE LATE MR. MALCOLM MACFARLANE.

Mr. Macfarlane passed away at Greenock on the 22nd of February, 1931. He had attained the ripe age of seventy eight years. He was born at Dalavich, Lochaweside, and went at an early age to the South. When a lad of fifteen he was apprenticed in a firm of architects and land surveyors in Paisley. His connection with the same firm continued for the remarkable period of sixty-two years, till his retirement in 1930.

It was in connection with Gaelic literature and music that Mr. Macfarlane's name became well-known. He has certainly been a pioneer in popularising Gaelic melodies, and in adding to their number. His faculty was both critical and creative. He has produced numerous original airs. Some of these have caught the public ear and imagination; as for example, "Mo dhachaidh." That song fills a gap in Gaelic minstrelsy. Till the song appeared there was hardly anything in the nature of a lyric which properly expressed the home feeling and life by the humble hearth. His touch denotes observation and originality.

Mr. Macfarlane had distinctive ideas about educational methods as applied to the teaching of Gaelic. He had a consistent theory of instruction from the elementary stage to the finish. His Gaelic school primers indicate how thoroughly he realised the difficulty of teaching Gaelic, and also, how he honestly tried to provide both teacher and pupil with the means of overcoming the difficulty. His little volumes on music for the young did similar service to beginners in Gaelic vocal education. His work on *The Phonetics of the Gaelic Language* was a most creditable undertaking, and will yet be better appreciated than ever it has been in the past. With regard to his edition of *Macbain's Etymological Dictionary*, and his rendering of the Fernaig Manuscript, we believe that a fuller mastery of late Middle Gaelic would have been helpful. These more ambitious subjects cannot be treated properly from a merely twentieth century point of view.

Mr. Macfarlane was engaged, up to the time of his last illness, on a dictionary of Gaelic technical terms. There is need for such a volume. Modern life has many new things for which Gaelic names must be found. The language must be brought into line with everyday requirements. It remains for our scholars to combine in this task that something useful and effective may be done, if Gaelic is to keep in touch with modern needs.

It was a providential thing that only a few months ago the many admirers of Mr. Macfarlane should have honoured him, at a special function at which his services were warmly acknowledged, both by faithful eulogy of his work for the Gaelic cause, and by gifts including his portrait and a chair. From the quality of his published writings we may safely conclude that his still unpublished work must contain much that will confirm the scholarly reputation which Mr. Malcolm Macfarlane has achieved.

N. R.

TURUS ALASDAIR NA BEURLA DO LUNNAIN.

COMHRADH eadar Uilleam Beag agus Donnachadh Lom ann an tigh Uilleim.

Le DONNACHADH DOMHNULLACH.

UILLEAM (*'na shuidhe air a' bhèinge agus a' leughadh litreach Alasdair Mhòr anns a' Ghaiseil*)—Ma gu dearbh, Alasdair chòir, is ann duit féin a thigeadh a dhol a chur do bheachdan ann an cainnt bhlasda. A h-uile seachdainn mar a thig le ceann-teagaisg às ùr, an dé air Sine, an diugh air Bean Bhil, agus a màireach air Màiri Mhurchaidh, agus gach té dhiubh a' toirt a' bharraidh air an té eile. Nach e am Freasdail fhéin a thug an cur-a-mach dhuit nach tug e do mhóran. Na'm biodh do leithid anns gach sgrì is i a' Ghàidhlig chòir a gheibheadh an togail cinn. Ach có a tha so?

DONNACHADH (*a' fosgladh an doruis agus a' tighinn a steach*)—Tha thusa aig t-obair fhéin a' leughadh litreach Alasdair Mhóir, ach a bhròinein, cha chuir an litir sin dhóran sult air an anam agad.

UILLEAM—Nach eil e móran na's fhearr dhomh a bhí aice na a bhí ag éisdeachd ris na tha de ropan bhriag a' dol air feadh a' bhaile a shàbaid 's a sheachdainn.

DONNACHADH—Agus ciod e a tha agad ann an litir Alasdair ach faoineasan a tha e a' deanamh suas as a cheann féin? An cuala tu am ministèir latha na Sàbaid a chaidh ag cur sìos gu mòr air na Novels?

UILLEAM—Chuala, ach cha tug mi cluas da. Chan eil fhios agam nach eil e féin gu maith tric aca. Tha mi làn chinnteach gu bheil e a' leughadh litreach Alasdair, co-dhiùbh. Agus cha mhisde e féin sin.

DONNACHADH—Ministèir ann no às, ach bhiodh e móran na b' fhearr dhuitse a bhí aig Boston diadhaidh no aig *Turus a' Chrìosdaidh*.

UILLEAM—Ma, is mise a tha a' creidsinn gur beag gutha a bha agadsa air *Turus a' Chrìosdaidh* an uair a thug thu an sgrìob ud do Lunnain. Nach cuala mi gu robh thu ann a' sealltuinn air Iain do mhac.

DONNACHADH—Bha, is mise a bha sin, ach cha bhí a rithist air luathair. Chuir an t-àite a bha sud mo cheann-sa na bhrèislich. Cha robh dùil agamsa gu robh àite air uachdar na talmhainn cho umhasach ri Lunnain. Chan eil fois an sud a latha no a dh'oidheche. A h-uile mac-màthar 'na dhion-ruith.

UILLEAM—Is mise a tha 'gad làn chreidsinn an dràsda. Ach ciamar a tha Iain a' cumail. B'e féin an gille còir iriosal an uair a bha e am buth Iain Uige.

DONNACHADH—Chan eil Iain bochd ach meadhonach. Tha e cho caol tana ri clobha air an cuireadh tu briogais. Chan eil sion ann ach an t-anam. Ma tha daoine a' deanamh airgid an Lunnain tha goirt an ceannach aca air, a' call an neart agus an dreacha ann.

UILLEAM—Chuala mi gu robh Alasdair na Beurla còmhla riut air do thurus. Nach esan a tha tapaidh na shean aois, eadhon ged a bha a mhac roimhe ann.

DONNACHADH—Is ann a thog e air bho dh'fhalbh e. Bha e cho bragail air an t-sràid ann ri gille òg nach fhaca fichead bliadhna. Cha chumadh tu coiseachd ris. Tràng agus mar a bha na rathaidean, ruithheadh e a null agus a nall orra cho sgìobalta ri cat.

UILLEAM—Bha esan, bròinein, rud-eigin gòrach mar sin bho chunna sinne e. Bha e a' smaoineachadh bho'n bha beagan de Bheurla nam Bucach aige gu'n tugadh se e féin troimhe ann an àite 's am bith. Ach tha mise a' creidsinn nach deanadh muinntir Lunnain a mach a bheag de an Bheurla a tha aig Alasdair bochd.

DONNACHADH—Cha b'ann mar sin a bha idir. Chan eil Beurla air an t-saoghal nach tug iad ann an Lunnain. Agus chan e sin a mhaìn, ach tha móran diùbh aig am beil a' Ghàidhlig fhéin.

UILLEAM—Chan eil Gàidhlig ann ach aonan, co-dhiùbh—Gàidhlig a' Bhiobuill.

DONNACHADH—Tha ceithir seòrsachan Gàidhlig ann. An cuala tu a riamh Gàidhlig Eirinn?

UILLEAM—Cha chuala, agus chan eil iarraidh agam oirre. Nì an té a tha agam a' chùis domh fhad 's a bhios mi beò.

DONNACHADH—Ach, a bhalach ort, na'n cluinneadh tu a' Ghàidhlig a tha aig *Lloyd George* còir—Gàidhlig nan Cuimreach!

UILLEAM—Ciamar a tha fios agadsa air a' Ghàidhlig a tha aig an duine sin? C'àite an do dh'ionnsaich esan Gàidhlig?

DONNACHADH—Nach cuala mi e a' bruidhinn innte. Ach tha mise a' deanamh a mach na'm biodh a' Ghàidhlig cheart aige gur h-e a dheanadh brod a' mhinistèir. Is e féin a bheireadh am brag air a' chùbaid.

UILLEAM—C'àite an cuala thusa *Lloyd George*?

DONNACHADH—Chuala ann an Tigh na Pàrlamaid, agus is ann aige féin a tha an cur-a-mach, agus chan ann aig muinntir Steòrnabhaigh, ged a tha iad glé mhór asda féin.

UILLEAM—Ach is cinnteach mise nach robh e a' bruidhinn Gàidhlig ann an Tigh na Pàrlamaid, co-dhiùbh.

DONNACHADH—Cha robh idir, ach fuirich thusa ach an innis mise dhuitse mar a thachair. Nach ann a thàinig buadhom fo Alasdair an uair a chuala e *Lloyd George* ann an Tigh na Pàrlamaid gu'n rachadh e chun an tighe aige ach an tugadh e taining dha air son gu'n tug e am *pension* do bhodaich agus do chailleachan Leòdhais.

UILLEAM—Nach e a ghabh a' bhathais làidir air an uair a ghabhadh e a dh'anam air a dhol a thigh an duine usail sin. Ach Alasdair chòir is tu a tha ann fhathast—duine gun mhodh gun nàire!

DONNACHADH—Leig leam mo sheanachas innseadh dhuit bho thùs gu éis. Chan fhògh-nadh le Alasdair, ma ta, gun mise a dhol còmhla ris, agus thog sinn oirnn air ar n-àrd sgeadachadh air feasgar Di-haoine. Chaidh sinn chun an doruis-chùil, agus thug an t-searbhanta a steach do'n chidsean sinn. Ach an uair a chuala *Lloyd George* gu robh dithis bhodach a mhuinntir Leòdhais a stigh thug e oirnn a dhol suas agus suidhe ri ar biadh aig an aon bhòrd ris féin. Nach ann a dh'farr e air Alasdair an t-altachadh a ghabhail ann an Gàidhlig; agus abair thusa gu'n deachaidh Alasdair ris, dìreach cho socair stolda agus ged a bhiodh e aig a chagailt féin le buntata is sgadan air an stòl mhór. Bha pròis orm air a shon, Uilleim.

UILLEAM—Cha chumadh dith na nàire e, co-dhiùbh, ach bha esan a riamh déidheil air a bhi am measg nan daoine móra. Mur eil mise air mo mhealladh bha iad seachd searbh de altachadh Alasdair mu'n do sguir e—pàlreas bhriathran ach beagan céille. Co-dhiùbh, gabh air t-adhart.

DONNACHADH—Uilleim, a bhalaich, is math a tha mise a' tighinn thugad. Is ann a tha fàrmach agad ris. Ach is beag a dheanadh tu ann an àite Alasdair a' gabhail an altachaidh air an oidheche a bha sud.

UILLEAM—Bha barrachd céille agamsa air gu'n deidhinn ann, agus tha iongantais mór orm gu'n tug e ortsas a dhol còmhla ris. Na'm biodh fios agad air t-àite féin bhiodh tu air rathad eile a ghabhail. Nàraich sibh sluagh an eilein bhochd so.

DONNACHADH—Cha do rinn sinn dad de 'n t-seòrsa. Is ann a bha an duine còir anabarrach toichteigh gu'n tàinig sinn 'na luib, agus gu'n tug sinn da beachd air suidheachadh ar n-eilein. Chan eil mise ag radh nach fhaigh thu air los ar turuis rud air am bi thu a' breith latha no dhà. Bha sinn 'na chuideachd gu robh e suas

ri meadhon oidheche. Cha deanadh na bu lugha a' chùis leis na a chàrbad féin a chur dhachaidh leinn.

UILLEAM—Nach fheumadh e sin an uair a dh'fhuirich sibh cho anmoch. Ach nam biodh e air ur sgiùrsadh a mach às an tigh mar bu chòir dha, dh'fhuireadh sibh a rithist aig bhuir tighean fhéin. Ach is mise a tha a' creidsinn, Alasdair chòir, gur ann ort a tha a' phròis airson na rinn agus na thubhairt thu.

DONNACHADH—Gheibh thusa a mach nach eil cluas nan daoine móra aig a h-uile fear mar a tha aig Alasdair.

UILLEAM—Cluas ann no às, ach tha teanga fhada gu leòir aige, co-dhiùbh. A bheil fhios agadsa am fac' e duine 'sam bith de luchd-riaghlaidh na rioghachd?

DONNACHADH—Is esan a chunnaic sin. Fhuair e bruidhinn air Mgr. Uilleam MacAdam, fear ionaid Albann an Tigh na Pàrlamaid. Thug Alasdair dha cunntas mionaideach air suidheachadh Leòdhais, agus gheall an duine nasal sin dhuinn gu'n tigeadh e féin air a dha chòis mu Lunasdale a shealltuinn ach ciod e a ghabhadh deamh a thaobh cùisean an eilein. Chan eil mise idir ag radh nach fheairrde sinn fhathast turus Alasdair do Lunnain. Nam biodh sgoil gu leòir aige dheanadh e a' chùis anns a' Phàrlamaid fhéin. Chan eil athadh air roimh dhùine geal.

UILLEAM—Feuch thusa riut! Nach ann air a tha an fhaochag an uair a bhiodh a dh'anam aige a dhol am fianais nan daoine móra sin. Ach tha esan, an truaghan bochd, mar a bha e, agus mar a tha e coltach a bhios e mur a dean gràs Dé e. Leig leis an dràsda agus thoir dhuinn do naidheachd air rud-eigin is fhiach an t-saothair. Ciod e a bha iad a' cur ris anns a' Phàrlamaid an latha a bha sibh innte?

DONNACHADH—Gu dearbh, cha bu bheag sin! Bha iad a' cur nan cath mu lagh ri a bha bodach a mhuinntir Ghlascho a' toirt a steach gu stad a chur air bearradh falt nam boireannach air latha na Sàbaid. Agus abair thusa gu'n robh dearbhadh an sud. A h-uile mac-màthar le cop ri a bhus, dìreach mar a bhiodh bodaich a bhaile againn fhéin aig coinneamh nan connstabil.

UILLEAM (*a' coinneadh gu colgail*)—Ma, a bhalaich, na'n robh mise air bhi ann bhiodh cop ri mo bhus chuideachd gu stad a chur air an obair mhi-shoisgeulaich sin, chan ann a mhàin air an t-sàbaid ach air an t-seachdainn mar an ceudna. Tha mise an dòchas gu'n deachaidh an latha le fear Ghlascho.

DONNACHADH—Is ann leis a chaidh, agus abair thusa gu robh e air a dhòigh.

UILLEAM—An do bhruidhinn na boireannaich idir anns a' Phàrlamaid an aghaidh a' bhearraidh.

DONNACHADH—Cha do dh'fhosgail iad am beòil. Ach cha bu ghann nach do rinn iad gàireachdaich gu leòir leis mar a bha cùisean a' còrdadh riutha cho maith.

UILLEAM—A bheil iad féin air am bearradh?

DONNACHADH—Tha, is iadsan a tha sin, ged a tha na cinn aig feadhainn diùbh a cheart cho liath ri ceann Anna piuthar mo mhàthar.

UILLEAM—Chan ioghnadh ged a bhiodh an rioghachd bho chd so a' dol air ais an uair a tha sinn air a' riaghladh le gràisg bhoireannach le an cinn air am bearradh. Ach nam biodh Pàdruig MacIlleathain agus MacRath Mór bèò is iad nach cuireadh suas leis na gràinealachdan eagalach ud. Cuiridh ministearan an latha an duigh suas le rud sam bith. An àite iadsan a bhi a' riaghladh an t-sluaigh is ann a tha an sluagh 'gan riaghladh-san. Obh, Obh, nach ann oirne na rug an latha!

DONNACHADH—Feumaidh sinne cur suas leis. Chan urrainn ministear no éildeir stad a chur air na fasanan ùra. Cha bhiodh iad ach mar chù a' comhartaich ris a' ghealaich. Tha e a cheart cho maith dhòmhsa agus dhuitse cead an coise a leigeadh leotha.

UILLEAM—Chan eil mise idir ag radh nach eil thu ceart an dràsda. Ach innis thusa dhòmhsa an dràsda a bheil Mr. Ramsaidh againn féin le gearradh an fhuilt air an t-sàbaid.

DONNACHADH—Thog esan a ghuth an aghaidh na cùise cuideachd. Thubhairt e gu robh esan a muigh agus a mach ann an aghaidh a bhi a' toirt a mach an fhuilt air latha an Tighearna. An uair a chuala Alasdair na briathran so bhuail e a dha bhois ri a chéile. Cha mhór nach do chuir an fheadhainn a bha leis a' bhobaigeadh chun na sitig sinn, ach cò a thachair a bhi shuas air an lobhta an latha ud ach MacChoinnich Phleiseidir, Aonghas Iain Chaluim agus MacAlasdair Bhàin, agus dh'innis iadsan do na h-ofaigich nach robh annain ach bodaich bhochda bhar na tuatha anns nach robh leòd 'sam bith. Chaidh a' chùis seachad mar sin fhéin; ach cha chreid mi gu bràth nach do ghabh Alasdair dearg eagal a bheatha am feasgar a bha sud.

UILLEAM—Ma bha a' chiall sin aige. Ach cuiridh mise mo chluas air a' gheall riutsa gu bheil Alasdair bochd de'n làn bheachd gur h-e e féin a bha gu mór 'na mheadhon gur d'fhuair iad air an lagh ud a chur troimhe an latha a bha sud.

DONNACHADH—Bha Mgr. Ramsaidh againn fhéin ag radh gu'n tug e saorsainn mhór dha féin ar faicinn an làthair, agus gu'm b'fheairrde

a' chùis sinn a bhi ann an uair a bha an deasbuir-eachd a' dol air aghaidh nu'n bhearradh ud.

UILLEAM—Is ann a bha an duine còir a' tarruing asaihb, ach tha Alasdair truagh cho faoin is gu'n creideadh e gur h-esan a fhuair an lagh ùr ud troimhe.

DONNACHADH—Tha luchd-riaghlaidh na riogh-achd a' saòilsinn mòrain deth. Am faca tu an seaplane a bha anns a' bhàgh ud shios Dimàirt a chaidh?

UILLEAM—Chunnaic, ach ciod e a tha sin ag radh?

DONNACHADH—Tha so, gur h-e mi féin agus Alasdair bu chuireach gu'n tàinig i.

UILLEAM—Uist, na can an còrr, a dhuine gun chiall! Ma, gu dearbh, cha bhiodh is gun obair aice! Cò a thug sin a chreidsinn oirbh? Tha thu, a nis, air fàs cho faoin orm ri Alasdair na Beurla féin.

DONNACHADH—Innsidh mise dhuitse mar a bha, ach a chinn gun bhuaidh, na toir guth air ri duine geal. Nach ann a ghabh mi féin agus Alasdair smùid an duine dhuibh am feasgar mu'n d'fhàg sinn agus cò a thàinig 'nar luib ach na daoine mòra mu'n d'innis mi dhuit a cheana. Leis an eagal a ghabh iad gu'n éireadh dochunn duinne air an t-slighe nach ann a thug iad air an luchd-riaghlaidh an seaplane ud a chur do Leòdhas ach am faiceadh iad an do ràinig sinn sàbhailte dhachaidh. Nach robh iad, a nis, a' saòilsinn rud dhinn 'nar dithis?

UILLEAM (*gu sgaitheach*)—Is fhearr dhuit tòiseachadh a' fanoid air cuid-eigin eile no ormsa. Dh'fhòghnadh dhuit a leithid sin innseadh do Hiortach. Mo ghille math ort, gabh rathad eile le do chuid bhriag. Ciamar a bheireadh trìur a mhuinntir Steòrnabhaigh air ard-Riaghladh Bhreatunn seaplane a chur a so air bhur son-se? Ma, cha b'ìoghnadh leinne sin!

DONNACHADH—An iad ceannard baile mòr Steòrnabhaigh, agus ceannard na tuatha, agus àrd-éildeir na cléire? Tha cumhachd mòr, mòr aig na daoine ud, a bhalach. Nì an luchd-riaghlaidh rud 'sam bith a dh'iarraas iad orra.

UILLEAM—Nì, bho an chanas tusa e!

DONNACHADH—Chan eil math a bhi riutsa, co-dhiùbh, ach is e mo chuid falbh an dràsda a thogail a' phension mu'n dùin an ofais. Latha math leat an diugh, ach thig mi fhathast agus gheibh thu deireadh mo sheanachais.

UILLEAM—Ceart gu leòir, ach feuch gum bi barrachd céille agad air gu'n leig thu le Alasdair na Beurla a bhi 'gad thoirt a mhòinteach.

DONNACHADH—Cha leig idir, is mise nach leig sin.

UILLEAM (*ag òirigh 'na sheasamh*)—Latha math leat, ma ta. (*A' suidhe agus a' crathadh a chinn*). A Dhonnachaidh bho chd, bha dùil agamsa gu' robh beagan cèille agad gu so, ach tha mi, a nis, air dùil a thoirt dhìot buileach glan! Seadh, seaplane a thighinn a dh'aon ghnòthach ach am faiceadh iad an robh sibh sàbhailte! Ma, cha b'ìoghnaidh leinne sin cuideachd! Donnachadh Lom agus Alasdair na Beurla an diugh a' gabhail an altachaidh an tigh Lloyd George agus am màireach gun chiall leis an deoch. Is sibh a mhaslaich an tìr le bhur dol-a-mach! Ach cò a chuireadh na b' fhearr air bhur manadh? Ma chluinneas Iain Càrn e is e san a ni an t-òran oirbh; agus ged nach biodh beò ach mise gheibh e facal air an fhacal deth. B'fhearr dhuibh mun sguir e dhiobh nach robh sibh air sealladh fhaicinn riamh air Lunnain. Ach nach mise a tha gòrach a' caitheamh còmhraidh air bhur leithidean. (*Ag òirigh 'na sheasamh*). Ach is e mo chuid an teine a thogail mu'n tig Anna às a' choinneamh. Bithidh i air an dearg chuthach mur a bi tea agam deiseil dith.

SADDELL ABBEY—ITS ORIGINS AND PAGES FROM ITS HISTORY.

By SHERIFF MACMASTER CAMPBELL, C.B.E.

VII.

The Clan Macdonald never recovered the prestige which they lost when the Lordship of the Isles was abolished; the headship of the clan has ever since been a disputed question, and, so far as the dignity is a social distinction, it was but the other day that the heads of the three leading Macdonald families entered into a treaty of peace which regulates the occasions when precedence must be observed by the toss of a coin. On the other hand, the Clan Campbell may date their emergence as a power, in the ultimate event, second to none but the Scottish king from the period round about the last grant of land to Saddell. Sir Duncan, who is still known in Gaelic as Donnachaidh an Aigh—or Duncan of the Good Fortune—was the first of the Campbell line to be ennobled, having been raised to the peerage under the title, Lord Campbell, his grandson and immediate successor becoming the first Earl of Argyll. There is further interest in the circumstance that four sons of Sir Duncan, the last recorded

benefactor of Saddell, were the founders, respectively, of the families of Breadalbane, Ormidale, Auchinbreck, and Otter. Sir Duncan Campbell died in 1453, forty years after the Lordship of the Isles ceased to exist, and five years further on, in 1498 to be precise, King James IV. paid one of his notable visits to Kintyre. And the association of that particular visit with Saddell consists in the fact that the King, when residing at the "New Castle in Kintyr," granted a precept which authorised a Charter of Confirmation to the Abbey of Saddell of all the lands pertaining to the Abbey. Allusion to the royal precept in confirmation of the title of the Abbey to its lands begets the reflection that these monks of old were shrewd, sagacious men, well able to protect the Abbey lands against invasion by any who might think fit to assert a right superior in its constitution to that of the Abbey itself. The Princes of the Isles were, it is seen, the source of the greater portion of their landed possessions, and the monks might well be expected to rest content with the charters of the high House of Macdonald. But not so; for the successive abbots, wise and true stewards of the patrimony of the Abbey, were conscious of the instability of the subject in contrast with the continuity of the Royal House, and, powerful in their time as were the Lords of the Isles, it is found that the several grants of the monastic lands, anterior to that by Sir Duncan Campbell, were confirmed successively by King Alexander II. or III., King Robert Bruce, King David II., and King Robert II. or III. It was in pursuance of this policy of vigilance that the Abbots of Saddell took profit by the occasion of the royal visit to the peninsula by securing it that title to the patrimony of the Abbey should be marked with the royal imprimatur, and I reproduce an abstract of the precept as the same appears in the MS. Calendar of Charters in the Register House (Vol. IV., No. 614 B):—

"Precept under the Signet directed to William Bishop of Aberdeen, Keeper of the Privy Seal, for a Warrant under the Privy Seal for expeding a Charter of Confirmation under the great Seal confirming a Charter of Confirmation and Donation granted by umquhil Alexander de Ilis, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, to the Virgin Mary and the monastery of Sagadull in Kintyr of the Cistercian Order, and to the Abbots and Monks thereof, of the lands of Glen Sagadull and Glen Torsadull and Ugladull, the 12 merk lands

of Baltebean, and 20 merk lands of Seskan in the island of Arane, given to the said monastery by umquhil Reginald, son of Sowerlet, the 2 merk lands called Lesen-marg, given by umquhil John, son of Angus, Lord of the Isles, and the 2 merk lands of Cregban in the island of Giga, and the island of Ste barre, situated near the Kirk of Ste, Keran in Kintyr: and confirming also the Charters and donations made to said monastery of one penny land of the Chapel of Kildomine by umquhil Nigel, Earl of Carryk, and the penny land of Crefboyg, given by umquhil Isabella de Carrik, lying in the Earldom of Carryk, and all other gifts, infettments, and confirmations made to said Monastery by the King's predecessors, the Lords of the Isles and Kintyr, Earls of Carryk,

At the New Castle in Kintyr, 14 July,
Anno Regni James IV. 11.

(Sgd.) signaturam, etc.,

J. CHEPMAN."

The archaic document thus abstracted gives occasion for two or three comments. It has been already seen that, circa 1360 A.D., the Abbey of Saddell exchanged the lands of Kyldomine in Ayrshire with the Abbey of Crossraguel for the island of Inchmarnock, and there is peculiar significance in the fact that the Royal Precept of 1498, as I observed in a previous passage of this paper, takes cognisance of Kildomine as again the property of Saddell at the same time that it entirely omits reference to the island of Inchmarnock. Mr. Mackechnie suggests that the two subjects may have been re-exchanged, pointing out at the same time that the Crossraguel Charters (which are well preserved) give no evidence of a second exchange. I hazarded the conjecture, and adhere to the probability, that the monkish conveyancer who constructed the Precept of 1498, not fully aware of the successive transactions in relation to the patrimony of Saddell, based the document on some writing anterior to the Papal Commission which ratified the excambion. Stranger still, the Precept is silent respecting the donation by Sir Duncan Campbell. Can it be that the conveyancer was so strong a Macdonald partisan that he could not bring himself to confer the dignity of the royal blessing on a deed which was under the hand of a Campbell?

(To be continued.)

JUNIOR LITERARY COMPETITION.

We have pleasure in inviting Junior pupils under fourteen years of age to send in to us, short Gaelic essays on the subject of *An t-Earrach* (Spring). Prizes of ten shillings and five shillings will be given monthly for a considerable time to come, for the best contributions which may reach us. We trust that teachers of Gaelic in whose schools the subject is taught may encourage the young writers to practice composition, and to compete for these prizes. The length of each essay might extend to one column of this magazine, i.e., about 400 words or thereby.

DINGWALL NATIONAL MOD, 1931.

SECOND LIST OF DONATIONS.

Total amount previously acknowledged ...	£253 18 9
Mrs. MacDonald, Winnipeg ...	0 8 0
John Hosack, Esq., Commercial Bank, Kyle ...	1 0 0
Neville Reid, Esq., of Shandwick ...	1 1 0
"Gaidheal Glas" ...	0 10 0
Miss Vera MacKenzie, Craig Lodge, Nigg	0 10 0
Proceeds from concert at Fortrose ...	1 11 4
Hugh Paterson, Esq., Cupar Angus ...	0 10 0
Proceeds of whist drive at Applecross, per Dr. MacLeod and Mr J. Simpson ...	2 14 0
Aberfeldy Branch of An Comunn, per Miss Calder, secretary ...	1 1 0
Proceeds of dance at Contin, per A. MacLeod, Esq. ...	7 10 0
Proceeds of concert at Dingwall by High- land Strathspey and Reel Society ...	11 6 7
Captain and Mrs. William Mackay, Inverness ...	1 1 0
Vale of Leven Branch of An Comunn ...	2 2 0
W. Melville Wills, Esq., of Killian ...	3 0 0
Duncan Cameron, Esq., Dunellan Muir of Ord., per Mrs. D. MacLeod ...	1 0 0
Nairn Branch of An Comunn ...	5 14 2
Proceeds of concert at Muir of Ord ...	11 5 6
British Columbia Sutherlandshire Associa- tion, Vancouver ...	2 0 0
Govan Branch of An Comunn, per A. MacDonald, Esq., treasurer ...	1 1 0
Coigach Branch of An Comunn, per Miss C. Campbell, secretary ...	3 0 0
Lady Marjory MacKenzie of Gairloch ...	3 0 0
	£315 4 4

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

OUR STOCKINGS

GIVE SATISFACTION ALWAYS



LADIES' STOCKINGS, Keystone Permanent Dull Twist Pure Silk, fully fashioned, New French Heel, excellent wearing, fine quality, long Overknee Silk Panel, reinforced Toes and Heels. Colours Dago, Coronado, Blue Fox, Grey, Gun Metal, Rose Beige, Dusky, Black. Sizes 8½, 9, 9½, 10.

Prices - - - - **7/11** and **8/11**

With Point Heel - - - - **5/11**

J. & R. ALLAN'S
LIMITED
77 to 87 South Bridge, Edinburgh

TO LET

A. C. Little & Sons, Ltd.

Costumiers and Furriers



EXTRA LARGE-SIZE GARMENTS
of every description always in stock

Mourning Orders a Speciality

Orders executed within six hours

THE VERY LATEST
AND EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS
ARE ARRIVING DAILY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION
OF

HIGH-CLASS READY-TO-WEAR
Garments & Furs

AT THE VERY KEENEST PRICES
including

Costumes

Gowns

Small Furs

Two-piece Suits

Dress Skirts

Coat Frocks

Showerproofs

Tailor-made Coats

Jumper Suits

etc., etc.

THE HOUSES FOR VALUE

28 HIGH STREET, DUNDEE.—Tel. 2732

Also at 121 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.—Tel. 27934

And 105 UNION STREET, ABERDEEN.—Tel. 523



A BEAUTIFUL HOME —IN REACH OF ALL

OUR policy is to give utmost **VALUE** and **SERVICE** in all dealings with our Customers, and in the word **Service** is embraced the confidence which we extend to everyone—irrespective of financial means. We fully realise that, while a wealthy person rarely expects to pay cash for purchases, those who really need credit are at all events worthy of the same trust and accommodation.

This establishment welcomes the purchaser who is prepared to pay a little at regular intervals every bit as much as those who are in a position to pay cash, and desire to do so.

PHONE—2380 DOUGLAS

H. LAMBERTON & CO.

F. M. ROSS

J. LOCHHEAD

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

202 BATH STREET - GLASGOW

TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

TAILORS
BY APPOINTMENT FOR
THE
MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY
CLUB.

CLOTHIERS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE KING'S BODY GUARD
FOR SCOTLAND.

(Royal Company of Archers.)



BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TAILORS
TO THE COURT OF
THE LORD LYON KING
OF ARMS.

SPECIALISTS in JUDGES
and K.C. ROBES, and
EVENING DRESS.



J. STEWART & SON

KILT MAKERS
HIGHLAND DRESS for EVERY OCCASION
UNIFORMS

88 GEORGE STREET

Telegrams—

"PURVES EDINBURGH."

Telephone No. 27563.

EDINBURGH



A. & J. Macnaughton

Woollen Manufacturers

Pitlochry

Makers for nearly 100 years of pure
WOOL TWEEDS, RUGS, BLANKETS
and KNITTED GOODS. Samples sent
to any part of the World with
pleasure.—Write Dept. 85 for
particulars or patterns.

Telephone
No. 28247

Telegrams:
"Rembrandt, Edinburgh"



By Appointment to His Majesty the King

DOIG, WILSON, & WHEATLEY

FINE ART DEALERS
and PRINTSELLERS
PICTURE RESTORERS
and FRAMERS

90 GEORGE STREET
EDINBURGH

Established 1840.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Executive Council of An Comunn Gaidhealach was held in the Waverley Hotel, Stirling, on 13th March. There were present :—Rev. Dr. Neil Ross, Laggan, who presided ; Mrs. Burnley Campbell of Ormidale ; ex-Baile Archd. Campbell, J.P., Glasgow ; Mr. Charles Campbell, M.B.E., Glasgow ; ; Capt. George I. Campbell, yr. of Succoth, Crarae ; Mrs. Christison, Glasgow ; Mrs. J. Buchanan Dunlop, Glasgow ; Mr. Alexander Fraser, Bishopton ; Mr. Gilbert J. Innes, Glasgow ; Miss Lamont of Knockdow ; Mr. Hugh MacCorquodale, F.S.A. (Scot), Glasgow ; Rev. Alexander MacDonald, M.A., Glasgow ; Mr. John MacDonald, M.A., Glasgow ; Mr. T. D. MacDonald, Brookfield ; Mr. John MacIntyre, Glasgow ; Mr. William MacKenzie, Greenock ; Mr. Alastair MacLaren, Dalmally ; Rev. Malcolm MacLeod, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), Glasgow ; Mrs. M. B. MacNaughton, Glendaruel. Mr. George E. Marjoribanks, Upper Sonachan ; Lord James Stewart Murray, Ballinhuig ; Mr. John A. Nicolson, M.A., Glasgow ; Mr. Neil Orr, F.E.I.S., Edinburgh ; Mr. H. S. Sheild, Edinburgh ; Mr. George Thomson, M.A., Glasgow ; Mr. Neil Shaw, General Secretary ; Mr. Hugh MacPhee, Assistant Secretary ; Mr. D. B. Dickson, for the Treasurer.

The minute of previous meeting was read and approved.

Mr. Neil Shaw, general secretary, reported on the progress that had been made in regard to the cairn to be erected in memory of the late Dr. Neil Munro, and it was intimated that a small Committee was formed at Inveraray to collect subscriptions locally with Provost A. J. MacIntyre as Convener. Various letters as to the nature of the memorial and the correspondence in the press were considered, and eventually it was unanimously decided that the memorial should take the form of a cairn, and if possible a seat, to be erected on a site at Rest-and-Be-Thankful. It was considered that the sum of £500 would be sufficient to carry out the proposal.

The Chairman said that at last meeting reference was made to the serious illness of Mr. Malcolm MacLeod's sister. Miss MacLeod had since passed hence. Those who had known her throughout the years knew the fine type of Highland gentlewoman she was, and of her kindness, thoughtfulness, and good works. She had accomplished most valuable work for Gaelic matters in Glasgow.

He had to refer also to the passing of Mr. Lachlan Macbean, Kirkcaldy, who was a

splendid worker for the Gaelic cause. His name was familiar almost to two generations. At an early age his name became a household word in Highland homes on account of his translations. He greatly helped Gaelic music and poetry before An Comunn existed. He was held in high esteem as a leader of public opinion.

Another worker of whom he had to make mention was Mr. Malcolm MacFarlane. They all knew of the great work he did for Gaelic music. He had a strong mind of his own. He "ploughed a lonely furrow," but that furrow was always straight. He had a creative and critical faculty for music. They expressed their sympathy with all the bereaved relatives, and particularly with Mr. Malcolm MacLeod.

A minute of meeting of Finance Committee was read and approved on the motion of the Convener, Mr. Alexander Fraser.

In the minute of the Education Committee the secretary intimated having received acceptance from Miss Annie I. MacMillan, M.A. ; Miss Ann Johnstone, Miss Anne MacBride, and Mr. Neil Orr, Edinburgh, as teachers at the forthcoming summer school of Gaelic to be held in Tobermory from 21st July to 14th August. The minute was approved on the motion of the Convener, Rev. Malcolm MacLeod.

A minute of the Publication Committee was read. It was reported that Mr. Angus MacLeod, B.Sc., Oban, was engaged in preparing for immediate publication the three selected poems, with notes, for use in schools. The matter of publishing a Gaelic map of Scotland was continued for further consideration. The minute was approved.

In the minute of the Propaganda Committee it was reported that the following proposals were made with regard to the kilt :—

The Committee suggested that the general secretary and northern organiser should impress upon every member to advocate the wearing of the kilt by boys in the Highlands ; music teachers might also be enjoined to encourage the wearing of it by boys in the districts where music classes are held ; members of the Executive might be requested to wear Highland dress when practicable at meetings of the Executive Council and at the National Mod ; every encouragement might be given to male members of the choirs competing at the National Mod and Provincial Mods to wear the Highland dress.

Mrs. Burnley Campbell of Ormidale said one of the chief objections to boys wearing the kilt was the expense of a tailor-made kilt. Long ago, however, their mothers made them, and why should they not do so now ?

Mr. Charles Campbell pointed out that the Northern Organiser had visited 22 branches, and had formed 10 new branches. The Committee in the North was satisfied that the organiser was doing excellent work. The general secretary visited 35 branches, and formed 10 new branches.

The minute was approved.

At a meeting of the Art and Industry Committee Mrs. Burnley Campbell reported that the rugs made by An Comunn were invited as exhibits at the proposed exhibitions by the National Council of Women in conjunction with the Society for the Preservation of Rural Scotland. It was also intimated that the Country Industries, London, were arranging a Country Industries Fair at Selfridges in London, to which An Comunn were invited to send rug exhibits which might afterwards be retained with a view to sale.

Mrs. Burnley Campbell said she had brought for inspection a specimen of this year's rugs from Lewis. It was most encouraging to hear of the exhibitions mentioned, to which rugs could be sent. She hoped that suitable markets would be found.

The minute was approved.

The Mod and Music Committee reported that Mr. R. Barron, H.M.I.S., Dornoch, Mr. Robert MacLeod, Mus. Bac., Edinburgh, and Mr. D. T. Yacamini, Perth, had been appointed adjudicators at the forthcoming National Mod. The syllabus for the 1932 Mod had been considered, and would be completed at meeting to be held in Glasgow on 23rd March.

The minute was approved.

A letter was submitted from the secretary of the Pan-Celtic Congress to be held at Isle of Man, inviting An Comunn to send delegates.

It was pointed out by the secretary that it was customary for members to travel to the Congress at their own expense.

Mr. John Nicholson said that on a matter of principle he objected to delegates defraying their own expenses. He moved that they send two delegates, who would be paid their travelling expenses, with a maximum allowance of £1 per day.

Mr. William MacKenzie seconded the motion.

Miss Lamont thought they might be making a bad precedent by paying the expenses of delegates. On a future occasion they might go to Brittany, and the expense would be considerable.

Mr. Charles Campbell agreed that they should be officially represented, and defray the expenses of their delegates.

On a division, for and against, the motion was carried by 14 votes to 5.

Dr. Neil Ross, President, and Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, Ibrox, were appointed delegates.

A motion by Mrs. Burnley Campbell, "That An Comunn Gaidhealach take steps to produce a series of gramophone records for the teaching of Gaelic," was considered.

Mrs. Burnley Campbell pointed out that two years ago the question of producing gramophone records of the Gaelic language, as had been done successfully with various European languages was approved of by An Comunn. One or two people had promised sums of money in connection with the proposal. She thought the time had come when they ought to have such records, and would ask An Comunn to spend a capital sum, which, she was sure, they would soon get back by the sale of the records. It would be advisable if the proposal was left entirely in the hands of An Comunn.

Lord James Stewart Murray seconded.

Rev. Malcolm MacLeod pointed out that when the matter was last brought up, outside parties came in, and the Education Committee was asked to do the work. They progressed so far, until finally they found that anything they did as an Association would require to have their imprimatur. That meant that the Executive would have the approval of the booklet and of the recorders. Then it was taken out of their hands completely, and outside parties said they were doing it themselves. They had had a meeting with Mr. Compton MacKenzie, who was very sympathetic and anxious to help. It would be essential in future that the Education Committee or any other Committee should have full control of the matter, so that An Comunn might have the final say.

Mr. Neil Orr said he was in sympathy with the motion. In some schools he had visited he heard great praise of the French records. He thought the matter might be remitted to a small committee or to the Education Committee.

Ex-Baile Archibald Campbell considered that it would be most advisable to remit the whole matter to the Education Committee. This was eventually agreed to, and it was resolved to co-opt Mr. Neil Orr for the purpose, and report to a future meeting.

The following notice of motion was submitted by Mr. Alastair MacLaren: "That the rule excluding competitors who have taken the first prize for two years in succession in any competition from taking part in the same competition in the third year at the Mod be rescinded."

Mr. MacLaren said his motion would mean that anyone except gold medallists could compete as often as they liked, whether in choirs, solos, duets or quartettes.

A report of the activities of Clann-an-Fhraoich was afterwards given in Gaelic by Mr. Marjoribanks, Upper Sonachan.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

THE LATE MR. NORMAN MACLEOD, M.A.

It is with very sincere regret that we have to record the death, on the 20th March, of Mr. Norman MacLeod, M.A., one of the most active and influential members of our Executive Council. We hope to make fuller reference to Mr. MacLeod's work for Gaelic in our next issue.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF GAELIC.

We would commend to our readers to make the Summer School of Gaelic as widely known as possible among their friends. Classes will be held in the H.G. School, Tobermory, from Tuesday, 21st July until Friday, 14th August inclusive. Full particulars may be had on application to the General Secretary.

NEIL MUNRO MEMORIAL.

This fund now amounts to approximately £150, and as £500 is the sum required there is still a considerable amount to be collected. The Treasurer of An Comunn, Mr. Robert MacFarlane, C.A., will be pleased to receive subscriptions of any amount.

GAELIC BROADCASTS.

The third of the series of Gaelic broadcasts from the Glasgow Studio of the B.B.C. will be held on an evening during the week commencing 10th May. Rev. Malcolm MacLeod, M.A., F.S.A., Scotland, will be the announcer on this occasion. We would like if readers would endeavour to get as many of their friends as possible interested in these broadcasts, as they are undoubtedly doing a great deal of good for the Gaelic cause.

PROPAGANDA TOURS.

The General Secretary continued his visitation of Branches, and on 17th February addressed an attendance of over 100 people in the Hall, Glenbarr, Kintyre.

On the 19th a social meeting of the Shiskine Branch was held in the School, when fully 100 members and friends were present. Mr. Angus Smith, President has had a Gaelic reading class of 58 members.

The newly formed branch at Pirmill was visited on the 20th, about 50 people were present.

Carradale was revisited on the 21st, and Mr. Shaw gave a lecture on Duncan Ban MacIntyre, the local Gaelic choir assisting with the Bard's songs.

On 24th February Mr. Shaw was at Ulva Ferry and presided over an attendance of 50 people.

Tobermory was visited, and a special meeting held on the 25th. Mr. Shaw discussed Summer School arrangements with the branch local Committee.

Bunessan was visited next, and an audience of 120 met in the School on the evening of 26th February. The membership here is 140, the highest since the formation of the branch in 1922. The following evening the members of the Creich Branch gathered in the School to meet Mr. Shaw, and a pleasant evening was spent. The membership here is 53, an excellent tribute to the popularity of the local officials.

On Saturday, 28th July, there was a splendid meeting in the Hall, Iona. This was the largest meeting addressed by Mr. Shaw in the sacred Isle.

On Monday, 2nd March, Mr. Shaw travelled to Lochbuie, and presided over a crowded attendance in the School. Since the Branch was formed in December a reading class has been formed, and the school children are being taught Gaelic songs.

The mainland branches were visited, and splendid meetings held in Connel, Benderloch, Appin, and Duror. These branches are doing excellent work for the cause. Mr. Shaw addressed the members of Cellidh nan Gaidheal Obanach on Saturday, 7th March.

Mr. Shaw deputised for the Rev. Malcolm MacLeod at the Arran Musical Festival on Saturday, 14th March. As a result of the splendid class taught by Mr. Smith in Shiskine, the numbers forward in the Gaelic reading section was much larger than on any previous occasion. The reading was very well done.

On the invitation of the Gaelic Society of London, Mr. Shaw visited the Metropolis on 19th March, and addressed a crowded attendance in the Scots Corporation Hall, on the work of An Comunn. The Rt. Hon. J. Iain Macpherson, K.C., M.P., Chief of the Society, presided, and in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Shaw made an eloquent appeal for the fostering of the language and spirit of the Gael. The Chairman made appropriate reference in Gaelic to the passing of Dr. G. W. MacKay, Killin, and as a mark of esteem and sympathy the audience stood in silence for a brief period.

Manchester was visited on 20th March. The branch here was formed in the early part of the session, and has had three ceilidhs. A Gaelic reading circle has been formed, also a class for Highland Dancing, conducted by Mr. David Ross. Mrs. Rhodes, to whose inspiration and initiative the branch owes its existence was made the recipient of a silver salver suitably inscribed, as a token of the esteem in which she is held by the members, and as a mark of high appreciation of her endeavours on behalf of Gaelic. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes and family are leaving shortly for Nova Scotia, and the best wishes of numerous friends go with them.

Mr. Shaw intends to visit Islay, Gigha, Lismore, and Dumfries before the close of the session.

Mr. A. M. Carmichael, organiser for the northern area has been very active and has visited many centres. He has been as far north as Thurso, and hopes to be able to revive the branch there.

The venue of the forthcoming Sutherland Provincial Mod has been receiving due attention, and the prospect is that it will be held in Bonar Bridge, where a good branch of An Comunn operates.

Mr. Carmichael has been successful in forming a branch in Dornoch, and also at Embo. A singing class is conducted at Embo by Mr. Innes, Organist of Dornoch Cathedral.

The Wick Branch continues its good work under the genial presidency of Mr. R. G. Millar, and Mr. Carmichael's visit was much appreciated.

Badenoch was visited and music classes arranged at several centres.

A Gaelic Evening Class in connection with the recently formed branch in Grantown-on-Spey has an attendance of 48 members.

COMUNN BADGES.

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

FUND FOR INSTITUTION OF MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

An Comunn Gaidhealach has decided to take measures towards the institution of a Scholarship in Music, tenable for four years, at the Scottish National Academy of Music, Glasgow.

The purpose of the proposed Scholarship is to encourage higher musical education among young men and women possessed of a competent knowledge of Gaelic, spoken and written, and it is one of the conditions of the scheme that one, or both, of the parents of a candidate must be of Highland birth.

It is intended that the Scholarship should be of sufficient amount to cover the fees of the Academy, and that the Executive Committee should have power, in their discretion, to make a further grant towards maintenance.

It is computed that, adequately to carry out the intention of the scheme, a sum of £2000 must needs be raised. The Executive Council is confident that the many friends of Gaelic, and its kindred culture, will give such cheerful response to the present appeal that the capital sum aimed at will be realised.

The advantages to the Highlands, and the Gaelic movement, of the projected scholarship will be sufficiently obvious, but it is thought advisable to accent a few of the more particular recommendations.

To begin with it is fair to claim for An Comunn Gaidhealach the major part of the credit of restoring Gaelic Music to its legitimate place in the national musical systems of Europe, but, in spite of the remarkable progress of the past forty years, it is to be confessed that there has been regrettable omission on the part of Gaelic-speaking young people to adopt the profession of Music.

There is no other profession which can be readily named but attracts the young people of the Highlands in gratifying numbers, and in view of the great advance in choral and solo singing throughout the Highland counties, and among Highlanders in the towns the feeling has developed that, with financial stimulus, there are young Highlanders not a few who would gladly embrace a musical career. No existing educational endowment is exclusively applicable to the musical education of Gaelic-speaking youths.

The creation of fresh professional opportunity for young Highlanders is of itself a purpose worthy of commendation, but there are other reasons of a purely cultural sort for the institution of the scholarship.

The music of Gaelic Scotland has of recent years attracted the attention and the study of talented musicians, and there is already evidence of the beginnings of an evolution which will eventually produce a department of Art Music inspired by and founded upon the folk music of the Highlands. It is the conviction of the Executive Council, and their opinion is shared by musicians of high standing, that the development of Gaelic music can only be adequately accomplished by persons who join to musical culture a full command of the language indissolubly wedded to the music, now of a folk character, but with potentialities which, as indicated, give good reason to anticipate a Classical School of Gaelic Music.

There is another reason, and of an urgent nature, for the creation of the scholarship. The National Gaelic Mod is now an established institution annually growing in consequence. The musical competitions at the Mod are the leading feature of the gathering, and the circumstance that Gaelic-speaking musicians are not available necessitates the employment of musical judges who are not acquainted with Gaelic. An Comunn has been fortunate in a succession of eminent musicians as judges who were besides in thorough sympathy with the lyrical compositions interpreted by the performances they were called upon to judge. But no one would be readier than these judges to confess that for full and sufficient adjudication in song and chorus the judge ought to be conversant with the language, which is the medium of their presentation.

There are other recommendations of the Scheme which might be advanced, but the Executive Committee apprehends that the reasons particularised will satisfy the friends of Gaelic that the Scholarship Scheme is well worthy of their support, and this appeal is put forward with the assurance that the required amount will be subscribed, so as to admit of the first scholar entering upon his or her studies in the session commencing in September, 1931.

Donations and subscriptions will be received and acknowledged by Robert Macfarlane, Treasurer, or Neil Shaw, Secretary An Comunn Gaidhealach, 212 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

In name and by authority of An Comunn Gaidhealach.

NEIL ROSS, *President.*

J. MACMASTER CAMPBELL, *Convener of Special Scholarship Committee.*

NEIL SHAW, *General Secretary.*

CLÌU AR SINNSIR.

Le IAIN MACMATHAIN.

("Iain Sheumais.")

B'e sin an cliù urramach bho linn gu linn. Gidheadh tha cuimhne agamsa 'n uair a rachainn gu cruinneachadh sam bith bho chionn deich no coig bliadhna fichead ann an Glaschu no 'n Duneidean, agus a bhitheadh Gaidheil a labhairt anns a Bheurla, is e a chanadh fear ri chompanach fo anail, agus aodann dearg le nàire, "O, nach e tha *Hielan*." B'e beachd òigridh an là ud gum bu mhór mhasladh a bhi *Hielan*. Is mór an t-aobhar taingeachadh gun d' fhalbha' là bha sud. Is ann a tha mòran mu dheas an diugh leis am bu mhiann a bhi air an cunntas a' measg clann nan Gaidheal, ged is neo-ainmeil an gineadh.

Tha cliù nan Gaidheal an diugh gle ard a measg muinntir na Roinn-Eorpa agus America. Is e mo bheachd gu bheil òigridh na Gaidheal-teachd fhéin a' toiscachadh ri chreidsinn gu bheil rud-eigin sonraichte ann an cliù nan Gaidheal is airidh air iomradh agus moladh, ged nach eil fhios aca da-rìreadh cìod an t-aobhar-molaidh tha ann.

Cha'n ann gun aobhar a tha ceannaichean beartach agus luchd riaghlaidh nam bailtean móra a caoidh fàsachadh na Gaidheal-teachd agus a h-òigre shlàn fhallain a bhith dol air imrich thairis an cuan. Is math tha fios aca ge be cho bochd no cho iosal 'sa bhitheas mac no nighean croiteir Gaidhealaich gu bheil iad a' sealbhachadh cleachdaidhean creidimh agus caithe-beatha a leanas riutha fad an laithean; air chor agus gu'm bi iad na luchd-oibreach dileas, na'n coimhearsnaich neobhuairesach, agus na 'n comb-bhaillichean earbsach.

Ach ged a tha sin mar sin cha d'fhuair muinntir na h-Albann no Shasunn ach a bheag comas fiosrachaidh air an dealbh-intinn aille a tha ceangailte ri beul-aithris agus ri eachdraidh nan Gaidheal. Cha tug sgoileirean a' là an dé ach a bheag de spéis don smuaintin inbhidh a tha suidhichte ann a' sgeulachdan agus bàrdachd na seann Ghaidhlig. Ach tha sgoileirean foghlumaidhean an la an diugh a' rannsachadh na seann sgrìobhaidhean agus a' faotainn an sin mor thiodhlachd de bheachdan bàigheil uasal, iomradh air caithe-beatha thlachdmhor, agus air duinealas agus banaileas clù-thoilteannach.

Mu 'n cuala na seann Ghaidheil iomradh riamh air Soisgeul Chriosda bha an cleachdaidhean fialaidh, oirbheasach, agus truacanta ri cheile, agus bha iad trocaireach ri'n naimhdean leointe. B'e sin an t-aobhar airson gun a ghabh iad cho dluth ri teagasg Chriosda. Chunnaic iad ann dealbh-intinn coltach ri 'n cleachdaidhean fhéin. Chan eil airt air an t-saoghail uile anns an d'fhàs gairdeachas an t-sluaigh cho teo-chridheach ri Soisgeul Chriosda 's a rinn e ann an Gaidhealtachd na h-Alba. Cha do mharbhadh aon de theachdairean Eaglais Chriosda a thug a' Soisgeul a dh' ionnsaidh nan Gaidheal ged a tha sgaoladh Soisgeul an Tighearna ann an cearnaidhean eile de 'n t-saoghail air a lorgachadh le fuil na martrach.

Tha cuid de na sgrìobhaichean foghlumaichte a' cumail a mach gu robh na seann Ghaidheil a' toirt barrachd urram do mhnathan agus do bhan-aileas an bha sluagh sam bith eile. Cha robh e furasda dhomhsa sin a chreidsinn. Chuala mi mòran phuirt-a-beul; òrain, agus aoirean mhaslach a' deanamh di-moladh air mnathan na Gaidhealtachd—cha 'n eil anns an aoir bhreun sin, “Dimoladh Mòraig,” ach an gle bheagan de'n seorsa bàrdachd sin a rinneadh airson masladh a chuir air na mnathan. Cha b' urrainn mi idir a dhi-chuimhneachadh gu robh moran de mhnathan na Gaidhealtachd, co dhiu bho chionn da cheud bliadhna, 'nan truaghanan sàraichte, ag giùlain chliabh mhona agus inneir. Na'm bitheadh na fir a' cur urrainn orra cha b' ann mar sin a bhitheadh an teisteanas no an giùlan.

Mar sin is ann a thoisich mise mi fhéin air rannsachadh litreachas far am bheil iomradh air a dheanamh air teisteanas an t-sluaigh mu dheigh banaileas an duthcha; oir is ann an sgeulachdan an t-sluaigh a gheibhear an teisteanas is fearr mu bheachdan agus caithebeatha na seann linntean. Ma leughas thusa sgeulachdan na h-Aird an Ear, nan Innsean, Persia, Arabia, agus na h-Eiphit, gheibh thu an sin dearbh bheachd an t-sluaigh air na mnathan—agus ma gheibh cha mhath e. A réir am beachdsan cha robh anns na mnathan uile ach Eubhan ann an comh-phairt ris a' Nathair, no *Delilah* a brath am fir-posda. Ann am bardachd nan Greugach 's na Romanach tha na mnathan 'nan *Sirenean* ag aomadh mharachaichean a chum cunnart bathaidh le 'n ceòl agus òrain mheallta. Ann a sgeulachdan nan Gearmailteach agus nan Lochlannach tha na mnathan 'nan cailleachan aingidh, borb, (na *Valkyries*) le na mnathan cogaidh fialhaich (na *Brunhildes*). Ach ma leughas thu seann

sgeulachdan nan Gaidheal is e gheibh thu an sin àireamh de mhnathan usal eireachdail, 's Ban-rìgh nan sìthichean air an ceann. Is ise an creutair boireann is taitniche air am bheil iomradh air a thoirt ann an seann litreachas an t-saoghail gu leir. B' iad so cuid de na mnathan grinn mu'n leugh sinn anns na seann sgeulachdan Gaidhlig:—Amhair, Mebbe, Grainne agus Deirdre.

Tha e coltach gun robh buadhachas aig na mnathan Gaidhealach air na fir anns na seann linntibh, co dhiu ann an nithean gaoil. Is ann a chuireadh te fear fo gheasaibh air chor 's nach fhaodadh esan ni a dheanamh ach mar a dh' iarradh ise. Chuir Grainne Diarmad fo gheasaibh agus b' eiginn dhàsan falbh leatha ged a bha ise mar tha air a gcalltain mar bhean-òig don Rìgh. Agus cha b' urrainn Diarmad bochd diultadh a dheanamh ged e b'esan ridire bu dilse bh'ann am feachd an Rìgh.

Is e mo bheachdsa gum b'ann an geasaibh mnathan na seann Linntean Gaidhealach bha toiseach toiseachaidh a bhudhachais a bha aig a' Bhan-Rìgh sin, *Guinevere*, agus a cuid bhaintigh-earnaibh, air na ridirean a bha na'n companaich aig Rìgh Art. Is mór an cuideachadh a rinn eisempleir nan ridirean sin gu bhi togail suas dealbh-intinn an t-sluaigh ann an uaisle 's ann am modh, gu sonraichte 'nan giùlan ann a measg mhnathan. Tha iomradh air a dheanamh air uaisle, modh, agus duinealas ridirean Rìgh Art ann a' litreachas na h-Eorpa gu leir. Cha'n eil a bheag de theagamh nach d'rinn dealbh-intinn aille ar sinnsir moran cuideachaidh, gu bhi glanadh agus a' soillseachadh cleachdaidhean sluagh na h-Eorpa o chionn còrr agus mìle bliadhna.

An uair a chluinneas sinne iomradh air “clù ar sinnsir” tha sinn ro-ullamh air a bhi cuimhneachadh a mhain air a' chliù a choisinn iad ann an iomadh cogadh. Ach saoilidh nise gur e an cliù a fhuair iad airson am modh, airson an ceòl, airson am bàrdachd, airson a sgeulachdan, agus airson am fialaidheachd an cliù is urram-aiche gu mór.

Nam bitheadh an t-àm freagarach shoilleir-ichinn dhuibh an doigh air an d'fhuair ar sinnsir mór cliù arson nan cùisean sin a dh'ainmich mi. Co an sluagh eile a shealbhaich a leithid so a dh'earail:—“Lean gu dùl ri cliù do shinnsir?” Is math is fhiach e a leantainn. Cha b'e cliù ar sinnsir a bhi cruaidh, mosach, suarach, agus tràilleil; ach b'e an cliù a bhi fialaidh, failteil; cridheil, càirdeil; caoimheil agus stuama. Agus ma chumas sinne gu dùl ri cliù ar sinnsir cha teid sin fada cearr.

THE REVELL DOG SERVICE BUREAU

(OPPOSITE JENNERS)

7 South St. David Street, Edinburgh

Everything for Dogs and Dog-lovers.

Pedigree Dogs and Puppies of all breeds from the Leading Kennels in Great Britain.

Complete assortment of Collars, Leads, Baskets, Coats, etc.

Books on all Breeds, Pedigree Forms, etc.

Foods and Medicines.

Trimming, Shampooing; Preparing and Handling at Shows.

Free Advice on all matters connected with Dogs.

DOGS BOARDED UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

Telephone : Edinburgh 26300

IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS.

THE LITERATURE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

By NIGEL MACNEILL, LL.D.

Edited by J. MacMaster Campbell. 7/6 net.

A history of the literature of the Scoto-Gaelic race from the earliest times down to the present day. The most complete account yet published.

SCOTTISH DIARIES AND MEMOIRS, 1550-1746.

Edited by J. G. Fyfe, M.A. With Preface by Principal R. S. Rait. Fully illustrated. 5/- net.

THE WOLFE OF BADENOCH.

By SIR THOMAS DICK LAUDER.

With Foreword by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. 7/6 net.

A complete unabridged edition of a famous historical romance of the Fourteenth Century.

GAELIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

By CALUN MACPHARLAIN. 5/- net.

A Very Useful Book for Students.

A HIGHLAND CHAPBOOK.

By ISABEL CAMERON,

Author of "The Doctor." 3/6 net.

"Thoroughly enjoyable reading."—*Aberdeen Free Press*.

STRANGE TALES OF THE WESTERN ISLES.

By HALBERT J. BOYD. 7/6 net.

A collection of nine weird and exciting stories. Mr Boyd describes his scenes and characters with vividness. To all lovers of the Western Isles, it is a book that will have a sure appeal.

A GAELIC-SCOTS VOCABULARY.

By R. L. CASSIE. 3/6 net.

Students of the Gaelic and Scots language will find this volume of extreme interest.

THE ELUSIVE GAEL.

By DUGALD COGHILL.

With Foreword by the Duke of Sutherland. 5/- net.

"Timely in its censure of many current misconceptions."—*Glasgow Herald*.

PLACE NAMES OF THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

By ALEXANDER MACBAIN, M.A., LL.D.

With Notes and Foreword by William Watson, M.A., LL.D. 21/- net.

Dr. MacBain's conclusions as to "Place Names" are those of a very competent philologist.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF SCOTTISH AND GAELIC BOOKS

ENEAS MACKAY, 44 CRAIGS, STIRLING

**P.T. Man's Shop
on street floor,
with a separate
entrance to street.**

**Men's Hairdress-
ing Department
1st Floor Down.**

The Store that made
the Bridge famous



PATRICK THOMSON Ltd.

ARCADE
AND
ENTRANCE
IN
HIGH STREET

FOR SPECIAL DISPLAYS OF
FURNITURE, CHINA,
HARDWARE, TRAVEL
AND SPORTS GOODS
AND JEWELLERY

THE MODERN STORE

From the smallest item of personal attire or house equipment to an entire fashionable wardrobe or the house complete, the P.T. STORE stands ready at all times to serve you with MERCHANDISE OF THE BEST, priced well within the bounds of economy.

*Luncheon and Tea Rooms, 3rd and 4th floors
Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Postal and Telephone facilities*

NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH

Phone : 21051 (6 lines)



EDITOR.—Rev. NEIL ROSS, D. Litt., The Manse, Laggan, Kingussie, to whom all literary communications should be addressed; business and other communications to 212 West George Street, Glasgow.

TELEGRAMS—Runaire, Glasgow.

TELEPHONE—Douglas 1433.

Leabhar XXVI.]

An Cèitein, 1931.

[Earrann 8

ORAIN LUaidh.

Bha na Gaidheil cho déidheil air ceòl is gu robh iad a' seinn aig an cuid oibreach. Chaidh mòran de'n t-seann ghnìomhachas seachad, ach tha cuid de na h-òrain a' lùthair fhathast, a bhiodh muinntir a' seinn an cois an gnìomha. Chan fhaicear an diugh birlinn 'g a h-iomairt gu cala ach gheibhear fhathast an iorram leis am biodh na ràmaichean a' tarrainn nan ràmh. Chan eil min chorca no eòrna 'g a bleith le bràth; gidheadh cluinnear cuid de na luinneagan a bhiodh a' comhlachadh bleith na brathain. Anns a' leabhar luachmhor 'Carmina Gadelica,' chruinnich an t-Ollamh MacIlle Mhicheil àireamh de na seann òrain ghlìomha; airson beothachadh agus smàladh an teine; airson coisrigeadh an t-sil agus beannachadh buana; airson bleith is bleoghain is buachailleachd.

An diugh an àite bhi a' seinn aig an obair, is ann tha mòran a' brundail agus a' gearain. Faodaidh gu bheil sin 'n a dhearbhadh nach ann idir nas sona a tha an sluagh a' fàs. Ach ged bha iomadh ana-cothrom aig ar sinnsir, tha e coltach gu robh an spiorad na bu treise na gach easbhuidh a bhiodh air an cor. Bha iad sundach easgaidh; agus an àite bhi ri cànan aig an obair is ann a bha iad fonnmhor aighearrach. Bu mhaith gum faigheamaid earail is eisimpleir uspa; agus gum biodh slìochd na feadhach sin an diugh làn sundad agus misnich, ged tha na làithean dorcha doirbh gu leòir. Chan ann a mhàin a thaobh seann chiùil no seann chleachdaidh, ach eadhon a thaobh suidheachaidh intinn is aignidh, a dh'fhaodas sinne teagasg fhaotainn o na laoiach o'n tàinig sinn.

Ann ar latha féin is minic a chithear clath luaidh aig cuirm chiùil ann ar tallachan tuath is deas. Bha òrain na cleith luaidh cho binn is gu bheil iad fathast muirneach aig an luchd éisdeachd. Is gann gu leigear a leas innse mu luadh an aodaich. An uair a chuireadh am breabadair crìoch air corn aodaich, dh'fheumte an clò no am breacan a luadh no fhùcadh. Bha so iomchuidh gus an t-aodach a theannachadh mus rachadh a chumadh leis an taillear. A chum an clò a luadh dh'fheumte a laimhseachadh 's a bhualadh leis na làinhan air bùird fhada mar bhord bidh. Shuidheadh an sgioba luaidh air dà thaobh a' bhùird, agus bhualleadh iad an t-aodach o aon gu aon, o cheann gu ceann de'n chleith luaidh. Dheante an coru tais gus a dheanamh teann an am a bhi 'g a bhualadh no 'g a fhùcadh.

Mar thionaladh fichead maighdean gu luadh, is e bhiodh an sin buidheann chridheil. Agus far am biodh na maighdeanan cho sundach sona, is cinnteach nach biodh òganaich na sgìre fada air astar. Is ann mar sin a bha tigh luaidh coltach ri sgoil chiùil aig am b'abhaist do'n òigridh a bhi a' seinn comhla. Eadhon mar sheinneas coisir aig mòd an diugh, sin mar sheinneadh na h-ingheanan is na gillean òga aig luadh. Bha an tional mar chòisir is mar chéilidh aig aon am. Is e cleachdadh chiùil de leithid so, a b'aobhar gun do ghleidh ar muinntir co lion air chumhne de na seann fhuinn a bhiodh an sgioba luaidh a' seinn an comh-sheirm. Agus is coltach gur ann a chionn gu bheil sin fìor a tha aithris air gnìomh an luaidh air ard urlar nan cuirmean chiùil; tha ceangal dlùth eadar na h-òrain ghlìomha agus a' chliath luaidh.

Ghabh sinn beachd sonruichte air na h-òrain luaidh a tha ri sheachnadh a nis; agus mhoth-

uich sinn gun gabh iad roinn fo dhà earrainn. Is i a' cheud earrann, moladh air òganach àraidh mar leannan. An do mhothaich an leughadar gur iad na mnathan is ughdar do na h-òrain luaidh? Agus an comhnuidh is e cliù is buadhan nan òganach a tha iad ag iomradh air. Mar is trice aig an am so fhein is e leannanachd an cuspair a tha a' cumail beatha is ùrachaidh an leabhraichean sgeulachd an latha an diugh. Is e an cuspair ceudna a bha riamh a' cur loinn air na h-òrain a bhiodh na maighdeanan a' deanamh suas an am dhaibh cruinneachadh aig luadh. Bhiodh farpuis chàirdheil eatorra, feuch co a chanadh an rann a bu ghrinne. Bhiodh maighdean mu seach a' seinn nam facal, agus an sin thogadh a' chuideachd am fonn an co-sheirm.

Is i an dara h-earrann cliù an òganach mar shealgair no mar ghaisgeach. Am breacan a bha iad a' luadh fo an làmhnan, is e sin am breacan a bhiodh mar thrusgan seilge no mar thrusgan cogaidh. Bha so a' toirt fosglaidh do na maighdeanan gu bhi ag iomradh air foghainteachd an leannan; cho sùbailte sunndach 's a dhireadh iad monadh; cho deas duineil 's a sheasadh iad ri aghaidh cunnairt is catha. Tha cuid de na duanagan a tha ceudan bliadhna de dh' aois, mar thuigear o'n t-seann òran luaidh a tha ag ainmeachadh Cath Allt Eire, (Battle of Auldearn):—

"Chunnaic mise no leannan,

Cha do dh'aithnich e'n dè mi;

'S ann a' mharcaich e seachad,

Air each glas nan ceum eutrom:

Thug sibh mìonnan a' Bhìobuill

A' dol sìos gu Allt Eire,

Nach dreudh claidheamh an trùille

Gus an crìnnete Rìgh Seumas."

EDUCATION IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Provost MacEwen's Reply to Toast at Gaelic Society Dinner.

The following is taken from the eloquent speech delivered by Provost MacEwen, Inverness, replying to the toast of "Education in the Highlands," proposed by Rev. Angus Boyd at the Diamond Jubilee Dinner of the Gaelic Society of Inverness.

They had all met men and women in humble occupations, sometimes men and women hardly able to read and write, who were possessed of a very genuine and sympathetic culture. They in the Highlands had the inheritance of a rich culture, and if they could give their people

that combined with practical education, it would be of the greatest value to them in after life. Was Gaelic not the sign-post of their depopulation, and also, alas! of a certain deterioration which took place among their people? As Gaelic declined, so the number of people declined, and there was a declining of the character and spiritual aspirations of the people. There were great tendencies among the people to-day to become simply a bounty-fed and a servile race. It was, perhaps, part of the present social system under which everybody looked for State aid, grants and subsidies, whatever they were called—except the spirit of self-help and self-endeavour. "I am perfectly convinced," declared Provost MacEwen, "that if we are ever going to stir up, not only the Gael, but the whole of the Highlands and have a future for our race, we must instil into our people a new spirit, a spirit of pride of race, of independence, of sacrifice, and love of labour; in other words, a new patriotism."

Provost MacEwen went on to speak in Gaelic, and when given an enthusiastic ovation by the gathering, he declared:—"I have to apologise for that feeble and faltering attempt, but I hope the day will come when it will be counted a shame of any Provost of the Highland capital, and of any chairman of a Highland Committee on education, not to be able to speak in the ancient language. I have made that attempt for this reason, because I do believe from the very bottom of my heart that whether we are native speakers or whether late in life we are painfully trying to master some rudiments of the tongue, it is our duty—well or badly—to do something to try and nurture this lovely, inspiring language we possess. After all, Gaelic has not only a beautiful literature, but it has something far more than that—it is the key to the whole position of our country, and to the future prosperity of our race. It is the guardian of the secrets of the hearts of our people; it is the utterance of that inner love, that mysterious thing, which is embalmed in the souls of men, and which, whatever may come in the future in the flux of time, in the passing away of Empires and nations, alone will give to a race vigour and immortality."

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

MGR. TORMOD MACLEOID, M.A.**Nach Maireann.**

Chaochail an sàr Ghaidheal agus an ard sgoileir Tormod Mac Leoid. Chuala na Gaidheil thall 'sa bhòs a nis an sgeul-bhròin sin; agus b'è sin an sgeul-bhròin ris nach robh duil againn, agus e an treun a neart is mar a shaoil sinne an teis-meadhon a shaothair is fheumalachd. Cha robh e ach beagan is an t-seachdainn fo'n bhàs nuair a fhuair e an gairm thar an aiseag. Bha sin air an 20 lù de'n Mhàirt so a chaidh. Thainig an naidheachd mar sin agus gun dùil rithe le iongnadh gu moran, o'n bha àite aige 'nar measg mar charaid is mar fhear-teagasg na Gaidhlig nach robh aig a bheag ach aige fhein. Agus chan e mhaoin Gaidheil Ghlaschu aig a bheil caoidh is ionndrainn air an diugh ach fìor Ghaidheil is luchd na Gaidhlig anns a gach àite is cearnaidh de'n dùthaich.

Bhuineadh Tormod MacLeoid do Eilean Leodhais. Rugadh is thogadh e an Aird-an-Rudha agus is ann 'san sgoil an sin a fhuair e a chiad ionnsachadh. Chaidh e as an sin do Dhun-eideann far a tug e a mach foghlum maighstir-sgoile; agus goirid an deidh sin thainig e do Ghlaschu agus thoisich e a teagasg ann an sgoil an sin; agus lean e air teagasg ann an sgoiltean Ghlaschu gus na chaochail e. Bha e cho déidheil air ionnsachadh is foghlum agus gu'n deachaidh e do Oil-thigh Ghlaschu ged a bha foghlum maighstir-sgoile aig a cheana. Fhuair e an sin an onair M.A. le ard-urram. Agus cha robh maighstir-sgoile am baile-mor Ghlaschu bu chliùitiche 'na dhreuchd is bu dheis air obair is bu chomasaiche air cloinn a thoirt air adhairt na Mgr. MacLeoid.

Bha déidh is ùidh aige a riamh an canain a mthathar, agus dh' ionnsaich e gach ni air an d'fhuair e fios mu a gné is a litreachas anns an Oil-thigh; agus bha e daonnann ag ionnsachadh mu a gné is a litreachas is a h-eachdraidh gus mu dheireadh nach robh a bheag 'san riochdachd aig an robh barrachd eòlais air a Ghaidhlig na bha aige-san. Tha so soilleir ri fhaicinn bho'n Ghràmar a chuir e a mach, Gràmar air a bheil a h-uile neach eòlach a tha air son fìor aithne a bhi aige air nadur na Gaidhlighe. Ach cha robh e a riamh am measg na muinntir a bhios a' deanamh uail is bòsd as am fìosrachadh is am foghlum; bha e ni b' uaisle na sin. Cha chluinnist e a còmhдахадh gur h-e fhéin a bha ceart agus gur h-e sud a bha cearr—bha fhoghlum is eòlas ni bu doimhne na sin—

ged is maith a b' aithne dha de bha ceart no cearr, ma bha ni cearr anns a chùis.

Bha e iomadach bliadhna a teagasg na Gaidhlig 's a sgoil-oidhe ann an Àrd-sgoil Ghlaschu, agus tha moran ann a fhuair an ciad eòlas air a Ghaidhlig bhuaith e an sin, agus moran eile aig an robh beagan Gaidhlig a fhuair am barrachd dhith, agus fìor ghràdh do an canain is do an cinneadh an cois sin.

Agus tha nis aon leth-dusan bliadhna bho fhuair e bhi na fhear-teagasg na Gaidhlig ann an Collaid luchd-teagasg na sgoile an Glaschu. B' e a chiad fhear-teagasg Gaidhlig a bha 'sa chollaid so agus thug e àite is inbh do'n Ghaidhlig innte a bha ainmeil. Bha e 'ga teagasg mar chanain a tha beò eireachdail an diugh agus fìr fheumail gu'm biodh aithne is eòlas aig òigridh na Gaidhealtachd oirre agus air a litreachas agus air a h-eachdraidh. Bha daimh agus ceangal air leth cadar e-fhéin agus na foghlumaichean a bha fo a theagasg. Cha b'urrainn gun sin a bhi mar sin, agus esan cho grinn is cho coibhneil 'na nadur. Agus an diugh tha iad sin feadh na dùthcha agus iad-fhéin 'nan luchd-teagasg agus iad a cur an gnìomh na dearbh nithibh sin a dh' fhoghlum iad a thaobh an canain is an cinneadh bho Mhgr. MacLeoid. Bidh mar sin a shaothair is a theagasg a toirt a mach deagh thoradh a thaobh na Gaidhlighe air son iomadh latha is bliadhna.

Bha e 'na bhall de Àrd-Chomhairle a' Chomunn Ghaidhealaich fad iomadach bliadhna agus b' fheumail an sin e. Bha e daonnann a' cumail fa chomhairle a' Chomunn gu bheil a' Ghaidhlig 'na canain a tha beò fearail an diugh agus gur h-e ar dleasdanas a bhi 'ga cleachdadh mar chanain a tha beò agus fheumail air son gach am is àite. Bha e ro fheumail ann an Comhairle an Fhoghlum o'n bha e mion-eòlach air dòighean teagasg agus an àite bu chòir a bhi aig a Ghaidhlig anns na sgoiltean air a Ghaidhealtachd. Agus bha a éud is a thoil a reir eòlais, agus mar sin bha sinn uile a leigeil ar taic air-san air son iomadach cùis. Tha e duilich dhuinn a thuigsinn an drasda, cionnas a ni sinn a' chùis as aonais. Tha a bhàs 'na chall da rìreadh do'n Chomunn Ghaidhealach agus do gach ni grinn agus eireachdail air son am beil an Comunn Gaidhealach a seasamh, o'n bha a lamh ris gach cùis agus comunn a bha cuideachadh na Gaidhlig agus gnothaichean nan Gaidheal. Bha e greis na rùnaire aig Ceilidh nan Gaidheal an Glaschu agus cha robh duine a riamh an dreuchd an sin ach am fìor Ghaidheal agus na Gaidheil as fhearr. Bha Tormod air fear dhiubh.

Bha e a rithist ro dhileas do'n Ghaidhlig ann an aoradh Dhe; bha sin nadurrach dha-san. Bha e na Eildeir 'san eaglais Ghaidhlig agus is ann 'san t-searmoin Ghaidhlig bu mhiann leis a bhi, agus bu tric a bhitheadh e. Bha e an sin air son a bheannachd is a bhuanachd fhéin, ach aig an am cheudna bha e bhi ann na neart do chúis na Gaidhlig agus do aobhach Chriosd, agus na mhiseachd do Ghaidheil eile, agus d'a mhinisteir. Cha robh dòigh no taobh anns nach robh e dileas is treibhdhreach do na cùisean ard agus grinn anns an robh e a' creidsinn a thaobh na Gaidhlig is ann na Gaidheal. Bha a chaithe-beatha is a ghnìomharran a reir a chreud is a chainnt mar dhuine is mar Chriosduidh is mar Ghaidheal.

Chan iongnadh, mata, ged a bhiodh sinne a bha cho eòlach air agus a bha cho fada maille ris a' toirt oidhirp air a bhi cur air adhairt chùis na Gaidhlig agus leas ar comh-luchd-duthcha, chan iongnadh idir ged a bhiodh sinn ga chaoiadh is ga ionndrainn. Bidh sinn ann an sin. Cha robh cridhe bu ghrinne is nadur a b' uaisle is caraid bu dileise am measg luchd-saothrachaidh na Gaidhlig na Tormod MacLeoid; agus tha am measg na muinntir sin, daoine cho grinn is cho uasal is cho dileas a sheas a riamh air leathrach bròige. A chuid de Phàras dha!

Tha co-fhaireachdan a Chomuinn Ghaidhealaich ris a mhnai chaoimh a dh' fhag e na dhéidh agus ris a bhalach is ris an nighinn. Tha i-fhéin na bana-Ghaidheal cho feumail is cho cliùiteach is a th' againn, agus is e guidhe is iarraidh gach Gaidheil gum biodh lathaireachd an TI as arda maille rithe agus ga cumail suas an am a feuma.

CALUM MACLEOID.

RUG-MAKING.

Among the most interesting exhibits at the recent Preservation of Rural Scotland Exhibition were several of the rugs made under the auspices of the Art and Industry Committee at Ness, Lewis. These rugs attracted much attention, and several were purchased by visitors to the Exhibition. Of excellent workmanship they embody in design attractive Celtic patterns well brought out in colour, and provide useful and artistic articles that add a note of distinction to the home. A few of these rugs are still on hand, and the Committee would welcome any enquiry with a view to purchase. Several of the designs have been reproduced for the first time.

SADDELL ABBEY—ITS ORIGINS AND PAGES FROM ITS HISTORY.

By SHERIFF MACMASTER CAMPBELL, C.B.E.

VIII.

More likely still, the lands included in Sir Duncan Campbell's grant were so remote, and their beneficial use so difficult, that the Abbey was content deliberately to except it from the Royal Precept. A further observation on the Royal Precept concerns the "New Castle in Kintyr," the residence of King James IV. at the date of the Precept. Cosmo Innes (Orig. Parociales) gives interesting particulars of the Castle, and there is agreement on the point between him and that other notable and reliable historian, Rev. George Hill, of Belfast. According to these two authorities the New Castle was built by the King, "at the head," to quote Cosmo Innes, "of what is the present Main Street in Campbelltown," and on a site which was previously occupied by a Macdonald Castle. In 1498 there would appear to be but a part of the Castle which had reached the habitable state, and it was in this portion that the King found residence. And it is of historical interest too, that during his visit in 1498 the King held Court at Kilkerran Castle, when, among others, Macleod of Macleod and Macleod of Lewis paid homage, and there were measures devised besides for the suppression of certain internecine feuds which were distracting the Clan Donald. There is evidence that the New Castle was unfinished in 1503, that by 1536 it was fortified by King James V., who left in it a garrison to overawe the Macdonalds, who, before the King's ships had left the harbour, retook and occupied the Castle (Orig. Parociales, p. 17), and that during the remaining period of the occupancy of the New Castle it changed possessors just as frequently as there was change in the incidence of active authority in Kintyre. It is on record that early in the eighteenth century, the Castle was still standing, and the present Lowland Church, opened, as we learn from Colonel Mactaggart's lecture, in 1781, stands on the site of the grim old Castle, the scene in the days of the past of so much that was warlike.

There is, it happens, no trace of a Charter following the Royal Precept—which, I think, is not a remarkable thing when the recurrent turbulence of the age is remembered. What

frequently amazes me is the meticulous care with which laity and Clergy alike—during times when the sword was so often the arbiter of rights—sought to regularise their territorial possessions by Charter from the King, in the final resort the source of all heritable right. But there is another and more specific explanation of the absence of a Royal Charter of Confirmation in favour of the Abbey. The date of the Precept, I recall, was 1498, and nine years after, in 1507, there is a Royal Charter in the Great Seal Register (Vol. XIV., No. 408), which by implication narrates the dissolution of the Abbey, the purpose of the Charter being to annex the lands and revenues pertaining to Saddell Abbey to the Bishopric of Argyll. In those far away days the process which materialised in dissolution and episcopal investiture would necessarily move with slow and deliberate step, and it is not unlikely that the measures directed towards the dissolution of the Abbey were initiated soon after the Precept of 1498, and, if Captain White's conjecture respecting the impulse which accomplished the dissolution is correct, it may well be that the Royal Confirmation of the Abbey's rights may have vexed Bishop Hamilton so deeply that he resolved upon the extinction of Saddell. Naturally, I make this suggestion with extreme diffidence, but the episode is one of the deepest interest to the students of Scottish history, and there is room, it will be admitted, for variety of speculation. I learned some time ago that Monsignor Cameron has had access to those archives of the Vatican which relate to Scotland, and especially the Highlands, of pre-Reformation times, and one day he may discover documents which will inform authoritatively of the conditions which led up to the dissolution of the Abbey of Saddell.* For it must be noted that the investiture by James IV. of the Bishop of Argyll in the lands and revenues was preceded by the union ecclesiastically by the Pope of the Abbey with the Bishopric of Argyll. I take note of the opinion of Dom. Michael Barrett, the author of *Scottish Monasteries of Old*—an opinion which, I think, is absolutely well founded—that at the date of the Great Seal Charter of 1507, "there were no monks in residence."

* Since the lecture was delivered, Monsignor Cameron, to the deep regret of all who knew him, has died, but it is hoped that a brother ecclesiastic may continue his important historical researches.

GAELIC LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1931.

Lower Grade.

Tuesday, 31st March, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The value attached to each question is shown in brackets after the question.

1. Translate into English, paying careful attention to idiom:—

Bha aon de na féidh a bha, 'n a laogh, na bu lugha na càch, agus lean e greis 'n a chranna-pheasan, ach le bhi gléidheadh aghaidh na spàine ris bha e nis dlùth air cho mór ri càch. Bha an creutair so cho làn char ris an t-sionnach. Aon de na pratan a bhiodh e cluich 'nuair bhiodh e stri có bu dlùithe gheibheadh do'n bhuachaille: sparradh e cheann a stigh am measg chàich, agus cho luath is a bheireadh iad uilleag dha, dhèanadh e sin 'n a leisgeul air son tuiteam trasd air a' bhuachaille. Bheireadh am buachaille fadhar no dhà air na h-aisnean aige, is phacadh e eadar a chasan e. Cha bhiodh tuilleadh a dhith air, is 'nuair a gheibheadh e e féin a dhèanamh comhfhurt-achail, shealladh e an àird mar gum biodh e farraid "am fac thu cho tapaidh is a rinn mi sud?" Ach air an latha so bha Tómas—oir b'e sin ainm—cho mór, trom, is nan leiginn leis an cleas so chluich orm, dh'fhaodainn a bhi dol dachaidh le mà-m-sic (1) am chuideachd. Laigh iad slos mu dheireadh, is thòisich cuid diubh air cnàmh an chr. (20)

D. MacKechnie : *Am Fear Ciuil.*

2. Translate into English:—

Alba ar dùthaich, tìr aosd' nam beann arda,
Alba ar dùthaich d'an tug sinn ar gràdh,
Dh'aindeoin o d'chòrsan cho fada 's an tèid sinn,

Ar miann is ar dùil gus an ciarar ar là;
Bòidheadh do bhruchan 's an dìthein 'g an còmhдах,

Bòidheadh do bheanntan 's am fraoch gu am bàrr,

Gur tric bha sinn ceumadh do laganan uaine,
'S a' sireadh nan neamhnad tha sgaoilte mu'n làr.

Cùbhraidh do Chéitein aig ciaradh an fheasgair,
Cùbhraidh do Shamhradh aig boillsgeadh an là,

Cùbhraidh an auail a' boltradh gach taobh dhìom

Bho bheul geal na mara 's i tilleadh gu tràigh :
Aluinn na frithean is miann le damh cròice,

Is eilid 's na coireachan 's rùnaich 'g a càil,
Spréidh air na gleannntan is laoiigh òg ri guaineis,
A' mireadh 's na cluaintean 's a' deoghal
an sàth. (20)

Angus Morrison : *Dàin agus Orain.*

3. Translate into idiomatic Gaelic :—

The elder man sat with the rope of the sail in his hand, taking a shrewd squint at the weather at intervals. When not so engaged he was inclined to be talkative. "He is a very fine gentleman, Mr. MacIain, a very fine gentleman; and very good to the poor." "I understand," I said, "that he is the most generous of mankind." "He is that; he never lets a poor man go past his door without a meal. Maybe, sir, you'll be a friend of his?" "Yes, both of us are friends of his and friends of his son, too." "Maybe you'll be a relation of his?"—he has many relations in the south country." "No," I said, "no relation, only a friend. Do you smoke?" "Oh yes, but I have forgot my spleuchan." "I can provide you with tobacco," I said; and so, when his pipe was lighted, he became silent. (20)

4. Write in Gaelic a continuous story, based on the following summary, and complete it in your own way. Give it a title. The story should be about one and a half times the length of your answer to Question 3, and should on no account exceed twice that length. Failure to comply with this instruction may lead to a loss of marks.

A studious Highland clergyman finds, to his regret, that books which he values highly have a way of being borrowed, but not always returned—decides not to lend books in future. His neighbour, a witty and successful tacksman, given to reading, finds he has occasion to borrow a book from the clergyman—sends note. Clergyman declines, but invites farmer to come to manse and consult there any book he wishes. Farmer, disappointed, does not go. Winter comes—clergyman's peats badly dried, won't burn—he tries bellows—finds them holed and useless—decides to borrow his neighbour the farmer's—sends note. Farmer, remembering book episode, replies. (20)

(Complete the story in your own way.)

SUMMER SCHOOL OF GAELIC.

Special leaflets have been prepared to advertise the Summer School of Gaelic to be held at Tobermory from 21st July to 14th August, and we invite readers to send us the names and addresses of friends who may be interested in the School. The Local Secretary is Mr. A. H. MacColl, 25 Breadalbane Street, Tobermory.

CLANN AN FHRAOICH.

Aig coinneamh Luchd-Comhairle Clann an Fhraoich a chumadh an Glaschu air feasgar Di-haoine an 17 là de'n Ghiblein 1931, chaidh aontachadh gu h-aonsgeulach ris an rùn a leanas :—

"Is ann le faireachduinnean tiamhaidh a th'againn ri chur sios an Leabhar na Cloinne gu'n do shiubhail Tormod Macleòid, ball de'n Chomhairle so, o'n a bha 'Choinneamh mu dheireadh againn, agus is miann leinn cur an cèill an so cho mòr agus a tha an call a thàinig oirnn le bàs sgiorail ar comh-oibriche, a thugadh bhuainn an tréine a dhuinealais agus a bhuadhan. Tha sinn ga chaidh mar sgoilear a bha comharrachta air son leud is doimhneachd 'fhogluim cho math ri gearud is beòthalachd 'inntinn, mar fhear-teagaisg a bha cha mhòr gun choimeas 'na linn, mar ursainn-chatha treun, teòma air cùl na Gaidhlig do'n robh a theas-ghràdh 'ga chomharrachadh a mach gu là a bhàis. Thar gach ni eile tha sinn 'ga ionndrainn mar charaid a choisinn ar speis is ar gràdh air son cho gasda, tè-chridheach 's a bha e 'na nàdur, cho dreach, uasal 'na dhoigh is 'na ghiùlan. Tha ar co-fhulangas a' dol a mach a dh'ionnsuidh na céile-uasail a bha 'na comh-làmhaiche dileas dhà an uile obair a bheatha; agus is miann leinn sin a leigil fhaicinn dhi le leth-breac an rùn so a chur dà h-ionnsuidh."

Bidh coinneamh bhliadhnail Clann an Fhraoich air a cumail aig Mòd Inbhirpheotharain air Di-ciadain an 23 là de'n t-Sultuine 1931, aig tri uairean feasgar, an seòmar a bhios air a shònrachadh air an am, air son taghadh bhall-chomhairle ùra. Ma tha gnothach riaghailteach aig ball sam bith de'n Chloinn r'a chur suas aig a' choinneamh, feumaidh e bhi air a chur an làmh an Fhir-Ghairme roimh deireadh an Lunasdail.

A chionn gu bheil àireamh mhòr de bhuinn-suaichteantais Clann an Fhraoich air làimh fhathast, 's nach eil iad freagarrach 'nan cumadh air son ceangail ri aodach bhoirionnach, bha e air aontachadh gum biodh leth-cheud bonn air an atharrachadh 's air an uidheamachadh le prìneachan agus air an reic air a phrìs abhaistich, 'se sin ochd sgillinn deug.

Ghabh an luchd-comhairle ri tairgse chaoimhneil Mhgr. Iain Moffat Pender leis am bheil co-fharpais ùr annasach gu bhi air a shocrachadh aig Mòd Inbhirpheotharain, 'nuair a bhios duaisean air an tairgse do Mharsantan-butha a' bhaile sin air son sanas an Gaidhlig 'a chur

suas os cionn dorus no air balla nam buthan a leigeil fios gu follaiseach ciod a' ghnè marsantachd a tha iad a reic. Bidh na sanais sin air an dealbhadh no air an clo-bhualadh air fiodh no air breid-anairt, 's bidh gach marsanta moladh an stuth aige fhéin. Mar as annasaiche 's as fhreagarraiche bhios na sanais air an dèanamh, mar sin bidh na duaisean air an toirt seachad. Bidh trì duaisean ann: £4, £2, £1.

Cha ruigear a leas a ràdh gum bi baile a' Mhòid a' coimhead fìor bhréagh agus fìor Ghaidhealach na bhios na sanais Ghaidhlig air na buthan air fheadh.

SEORAS MARJORIBANKS
(Fear-Gairme).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Urramaich nasail,—I have recently been making a study of the life and poems of Alexander MacDonald (MacMhaighstir Alasdair) and I wonder whether you yourself or any of your readers can enlighten me on the following points:—

The poems entitled "O hi ri ri, tha e tighinn," "Deoch-slainge Thearlaich," and "A Mhàiri Shugaideach," appear for the first time in the 1834 edition of the bard's works which was edited by John Mackenzie, the compiler of Sar-Obair. In the 1839 edition, which consisted of the unsold copies of the 1834 edition bound in with a supplement of the bard's less printable poetry, a footnote to the "Clar-Innsidh" states that, "These poems were added by the editor of the first part, but if genuine bear little mark of the author's manner and genius." This is certainly true of the first two. "O hi ri ri" is very far from being in MacDonald's best style, and the verse:

"Gur mairg d'an éideadh 'san là sin
Cota grànd de'n mhàdur ruadh,
Ad bhileach dhubh 'us còradh innt,
Sgoiltèar i mar chàl mu'n cluais."

hardly suggests the authorship of one whose favourite theme was splitting skulls. Besides, did the red coats wear cockades in their hats? This poem has a second verse which appears only in Sar-Obair.

Then there is the verse in Oran nam Fineachan Gaidhealach which begins:—

"Thig mildhean Chlann-Iain ort,
Theid fritheilteach gu d' chàmp;
Mar fhàloisg ris na slàbh-chnuic," etc.

This is quite in MacDonald's style, but it does not appear in his first edition (1751),

nor in that of 1834-1839. It appears in Sar-Obair, and in the 1892 and 1924 editions. The others I have not seen.

Then there is the song called "Oran Ailein," which Mackenzie included in Sar-obair amongst the "Aireamh Taghta" of anonymous poems, and poems of bards whose output was but little. MacKenzie gives no author. This again is included in the later editions of MacDonald's poems, but is certainly not to be found in that of 1892, nor in the early ones.

An even more interesting question, however, is that of the authorship of a pamphlet (British Museum, 11621, aa 16) containing an allegorical account of the wanderings of Prince Charles and Miss Flora MacDonald entitled, "An Interesting and Faithful Account of the Wanderings of Prince Charles Stewart and his faithful adherent, Miss Flora MacDonald, after the Battle of Culloden, from the original manuscript, by Alexander MacDonald (one of their attendants), with a memoir of his (i.e., MacDonald's) life, and several Jacobite poems and songs. Published by Francis Orr and Sons, Glasgow, 1839, and dedicated by the editor, Peter Buchan, to William Gordon of Fyvie and Maryculter. It is prefaced by an account of MacDonald's life, which leaves no doubt as to who is intended, and by his elegy (in Gaelic) to Lord Lovat. It commences as follows:—"Alexis (i.e., the Prince), a shepherd of the first rank upon the continent of Robustia (Scotland), having with a sorrowful heart long viewed the degeneracy and misfortunes of the lower shepherds (Scotsmen) at last formed a noble and generous design of reforming their manners and leading them back to that happy simplicity and innocence, for which their hardy ancestors are so famed in story," etc. This kind of thing is the last one would expect from the author of "Oran nam Fineachan Gaidhealach," and doubtless the question has been disposed of long ago, but I have never heard of it, and would be greatly obliged to anyone who could enlighten me on any of these points.

Mise le mor-mheas oirbh,

J. L. CAMPBELL.

Oxford.

"Taigh-na-Bruaich" 445 Vista Ave.,
Daly City, California,
22, de'n Mhairt, '31.

Fhir mo Ghràidh,—Direach an diugh féin chunnaic mi litir Ghaidhlig fo laimh an Urram. Seumas MacPharlain-Barrow, agus leugh mi gu curamach i.

Fo'n ainm Bheurla "Hay" tha mi 'nam bhall-bheatha de'n Chomunn, agus ghabh mi ann an "Clann an Fhraoich" an uair a chuir eadh air bonn e le fìor Ghaidheil a' Chomuinn Ghaidhealaich.

Is math an smuain a tha aig bhuir fear-sgrìobhadh agus esan a' bruidhinn mu dheidhinn buill a' chomuinn gan cuir fo bhòid gus a Ghaidhlig a sgrìobhadh uair 's a' bhliadhna. Tha mi am beachd nach ruigear a leas a bhi sgrìobhadh Gaidhlig do'n "Gaidheal," oir cha'n eil e air a leughadh ach anns A'Chomunn Ghaidhealach a mhain. Feumaidh sinn dol am mach gus an namhaid a choinneachadh, agus an cogadh a ghiulain a steach do'n uile chearn. Uime sin, an aite bhi sgrìobhadh gu paiper anns am bheil Gaidhlig a cheana, is coir do gach ball de Chlann an Fhraoich, litir no ni Ghaidhlig a sgrìobhadh do'n uile paiper-naigheachd feadh Alba uile, agus gu h-àraidh do na paiper-naigheachd a tha air an sgaoileadh air feadh na Gaidhealtachd. Agus cha'n ann uair 's a' bhliadhna ach uair 's an la ma bhios an ùine agaibh. Tha mi 'tuigsinn gu'n do bhòidich sinn a' Ghaidhlig a chleachdadh an uair a ghabh sinn anns An Chlìonn. Cleachdaibh Gaidhlig aig gach am iomchuidh; ann an litreachan thun bhuir càirdean; ann an litreachan thun nam paiper-naigheachd Albannach; an uair a choinneachas Gaidheal ribh, agus gu smuain agaibh far am bheil sibh aig an am. Rachaidh air 'ur-n aghaidh agus buaidh leibh.

SEUMAS MACGARAIDE.

THE LATE DR. MACKAY'S LIBRARY.

It is probable that during the course of the next few weeks the extensive collection of Celtic Books forming part of the library of the late Dr. G. W. MacKay, Killin, will be offered for sale. This will provide an excellent opportunity for collectors of Gaelic books to make valuable additions to their libraries, and to those who knew this estimable Gael the possession of one or more of his volumes would be an appropriate reminder of his distinguished service to Gaelic.

NEW MOD COMPETITION (Junior Section).

18a.—Best Acted Dialogue by two performers. The words may be selected from any published Gaelic work, or may be specially composed. Not to exceed 15 Minutes in delivery. Prizes—1st, £1 10s.; 2nd, £1; 3rd, 15s. Prizes presented by Major and Mrs. Fraser of Leckmelm.

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

An Comunn is much indebted to the London Highland Ball Committee for their kindly interest in its work, and for the handsome contributions sent from time to time. Through their treasurer, Major Norman MacLeod, we have just received a donation of £100 towards our general fund. I take this early opportunity of recording the cordial thanks of An Comunn for this magnificent contribution, and expressing on behalf of our members our appreciation of the valuable work done by the members of the London Highland Ball Committee.

Subscriptions are still required for the Neil Munro Memorial Cairn. Up to the time of going to press a sum of £230 has been received, and as the Committee hope to raise about £500 readers who intend subscribing are asked to send their subscriptions as soon as possible, so that the Memorial may be completed this summer.

Highland Societies in the cities have closed for the season, and it is gratifying to record that all of them, despite trade depression, had a very successful session. An Comunn congratulates the High School Ceilidh, Gairloch and Lochbroom Association, and Paisley Highlanders' Association on the very successful Mods held under their auspices. These gatherings are bound to have a stimulating effect on those who attend them. The beauty and richness of Gaelic speech and song is never more appealing than at Mods, and the Societies mentioned are doing splendid work in the field of Gaelic propaganda through the agency of these annual Mods.

The second of this year's Provincial Mods will be held in Campbeltown on 7th and 8th May. Mr. John MacDiarmid, Music teacher, has done good work in Tayinloan and Campbeltown preparing choirs and individual competitors for the Mod. The following Mods have been arranged: North Uist, 11th June; Lochaber, 12th June; Lorn, Mull, and Morven, 12th June; Islay, 12th June; Mid-Argyll, 16th and 17th June; Lewis, 18th and 19th June; Ardnamurchan, 25th June.

CELTIC ART COMPETITION.

Particulars regarding the Celtic Art Competitions are contained in the National Mod syllabus, copies of which may be had from the Secretary, post free.

OUR STOCKINGS

GIVE SATISFACTION ALWAYS



LADIES' STOCKINGS, Keystone Permanent Dull Twist Pure Silk, fully fashioned, New French Heel, excellent wearing, fine quality, long Overknee Silk Panel, reinforced Toes and Heels. Colours Dago, Coronado, Blue Fox, Grey, Gun Metal, Rose Beige, Duskee, Black. Sizes 8½, 9, 9½, 10.

Prices - - - - **7/11** and **8/11**

With Point Heel - - - - **5/11**

J. & R. ALLAN'S
77 to 87 South Bridge, Edinburgh

The Gansmen's Whisky



ROYAL LOCHNAGAR



THE QUALITY PRODUCT OF JOHN BEGG LIMITED --- GLASGOW.

A. C. Little & Sons, Ltd.

Costumiers and Furriers



EXTRA LARGE-SIZE GARMENTS
of every description always in stock

Mourning Orders a Speciality

Orders executed within six hours

THE VERY LATEST
AND EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS
ARE ARRIVING DAILY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION

OF

HIGH-CLASS READY-TO-WEAR

Garments & Furs

AT THE VERY KEENEST PRICES

including

Costumes
Gowns
Small Furs
Two-piece Suits
Dress Skirts

Coat Frocks
Showerproofs
Tailor-made Coats
Jumper Suits
etc., etc.

THE HOUSES FOR VALUE

28 HIGH STREET, DUNDEE.—Tel. 2732

Also at 121 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.—Tel. 27934

And 105 UNION STREET, ABERDEEN.—Tel. 523

**PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL
HOTEL**

13 and 25 ROYAL CIRCUS

EDINBURGH

**Moderate Tariff and Excellent
Cuisine.**

Terms on Application.

On Waverley and Comely Bank Car
Route (No. 24)

Ten Minutes from Princes Street
Station, L.M.S.

Miss M'LENNAN, Proprietrix.

THE

**GLEN MHOR PRIVATE
HOTEL**

NESS BANK, INVERNESS.

Pleasant Situation on the right bank
of the River Ness, commanding a
superb view of the Valley of the
Ness and surroundings.

**Replete with every comfort and
Convenience. Excellent Cuisine.**

Convenient for Railway Station and
Caledonian Canal Steamers.

Garage.

The Misses MACDONALD, Proprietrices

Telephone, Inverness 464.

Telegrams, "Glen Mhor Hotel, Inverness."

DUNOON.

**DOUGLAS TEMPERANCE
HOTEL.**

A little Hotel noted for
**GOOD FOOD, COMFORT,
CHEERFUL SERVICE.**

MAGNIFICENT VIEW.

MODERATE CHARGES.

'Phone 182.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF GAELIC, 1931.

MULL.

Aultgowrie House, Salen.

This House is to Let Furnished
per Month, or as may be arranged.
The rent is £30 per month.

Aultgowrie House is situated close to
Village of Salen, with Post and Telegraph
Office, Doctor, Shops, Churches, Episcopal
Church (2½ miles), Pier (½ mile, daily
steamer). Two hours from Oban. The
House contains 3 Public Rooms, 1 Double
and 2 Single Family Bedrooms, Dressing
Room, large enough for a bed; Bathroom
(h. and c); Kitchen; 1 Servants' Room,
large enough for 2 beds; Garage; Small
Garden, sheltered situation with complete
privacy. The House, which is newly
furnished, has been done up quite recently,
and is in perfect order.

Applications to be sent to Mr.
D. G. Mackay, Salen, Aros, Mull.

TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

TAILORS
BY APPOINTMENT FOR
THE
MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY
CLUB.

CLOTHIERS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE KING'S BODY GUARD
FOR SCOTLAND.

(Royal Company of Archers.)



BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TAILORS
TO THE COURT OF
THE LORD LYON KING
OF ARMS.

SPECIALISTS in JUDGES
and K.C. ROBES, and
EVENING DRESS.

J. STEWART & SON

KILT MAKERS
HIGHLAND DRESS for EVERY OCCASION
UNIFORMS

88 GEORGE STREET

EDINBURGH

Telegrams—
"PURVES EDINBURGH."
Telephone No. 27563.



A. & J. Macnaughton

Woollen Manufacturers

Pitlochry

Makers for nearly 100 years of pure
WOOL TWEEDS, RUGS, BLANKETS
and KNITTED GOODS. Samples sent
to any part of the World with
pleasure.—Write Dept. 85 for
particulars or patterns.

Telephone
No. 28247

Telegrams:
"Rembrandt, Edinburgh"



By Appointment to His Majesty the King

DOIG, WILSON, & WHEATLEY

FINE ART DEALERS
and PRINTSELLERS
PICTURE RESTORERS
and FRAMERS

90 GEORGE STREET
EDINBURGH

Established 1840.

PROPAGANDA TOURS.

The General Secretary visited Alexandria on 26th March, and addressed the members of the Vale of Leven Branch in the Co-operative Hall. This Branch has been meeting regularly throughout the session.

Mr. Shaw travelled to Glendaruel on 27th March, and presided over the closing concert of the Kilmodan Branch. There was a good attendance. Miss Agnes O'Farrelly, M.A., Dublin, was present, and gave a short address on the language movement in the Irish Free State.

On Monday, 30th March, Mr. Shaw travelled to Islay and addressed a meeting of the Branch that evening in the Hall, Ballygrant. Owing to an epidemic of 'flu, and an exceptionally stormy night the attendance was small. A well attended meeting, however, was held a fortnight previously, and the enthusiasm of the local people is in no way abated. Port Ellen was visited on Tuesday, and Mr. Shaw addressed an audience of about 150 in the Hall. This Branch has continued its regular meetings for a number of years, and maintains a high standard of speech and song at its ceildhs. The Senior Choir has regular practices, and Mrs. Scott has a membership of 50 in the Junior Choir.

Port Charlotte was visited on Wednesday, 1st April. This Branch finds it difficult to meet on account of many counter attractions, but 50 people turned out to meet Mr. Shaw. It was agreed that a special endeavour be made to hold 3 or 4 meetings next session.

Mr. Shaw addressed a crowded meeting in the School, Portnahaven, on 2nd April. A Branch was formed and office-bearers appointed. The meeting was most enthusiastic.

A concert at Bowmore on Friday, 3rd April, concluded Mr. Shaw's visit to Islay. The concert was in aid of funds for the local Gaelic Choir, and was well attended. Mr. Shaw addressed the gathering in Gaelic and English. Colonel Mactaggart, presided.

The next meeting addressed by Mr. Shaw was in Gigha on 7th April. An attendance of fully 70 people listened attentively to Mr. Shaw's Gaelic address on the work of An Comunn. It was unfortunate that the Rev. Kenneth MacLeod was absent on the occasion of the General Secretary's visit, but he had arranged everything for the success and comfort of An Comunn's representative.

Mr. Shaw travelled to Oban on 8th April, and on the following day crossed from Port Appin to Lismore. The Rev. Dugald Bell,

B.D., arranged a meeting, and presided over an attendance of about 30 people, which Mr. Shaw addressed in Gaelic on the aims and objects of An Comunn. A Branch was formed and office-bearers were appointed. The General Secretary presided over a large gathering in the Hall, Strath of Appin, at the closing concert of the Appin Branch, on 10th April. An attractive programme was presented.

Crieff was visited on 15th April, and Mr. Shaw presided over the closing meeting of the Crieff and District Highland Association. The Association had a very successful session, and are making strenuous efforts to have the services of a teacher of Gaelic next winter.

The Lochgilphead Branch held its Annual Meeting and closing Ceilidh on 17th April. Mr. Shaw was present and addressed the meeting. While in the district Mr. Shaw called on prominent members in the movement in Ardrishaig, and arranged for a meeting to be held there early in October for the purpose of re-organising the Branch.

Mr. Shaw also interviewed the secretaries of the Inveraray and Minard Branches. Inveraray Branch has had quite a successful session, but Minard has been unable to meet. A strong effort is to be made to open early in October.

Mr. A. M. Carmichael, Organiser for Northern area, was laid aside with influenza for some time, but was able to travel to Golspie on 27th March where a Branch of An Comunn was formed. He attended the very successful Badenoch Provincial Mod at Newtonmore on 1st April, and on 6th April proceeded to Skye. He visited Kilmuir, Uig, Skeabost, Bernisdale, Edinbane, Dunvegan, Struan, Breakish, Broadford and Portree, and finished up his visit to the west by attending a meeting at Auchtertyre, near Dornie, where a Branch is to be formed shortly.

Music teachers are employed as follows:

Northern Area.—Miss Margaret MacDonald, Skye; Miss Jessie MacKenzie, Drumnadrochit. Miss Kirsty MacLennan, Lochbroom.

Southern Area.—Donald Ferguson, Perthshire; John MacDiarmid, Kintyre; Hugh MacLean, Upper Lorn; Mrs. A. C. Scott, Islay.

GAELIC SOCIETY OF PERTH.

Society's 51st Celebrations.

The celebration of the Society's 51st anniversary in York House Restaurant took the form of a dinner, whist, and dance. No fewer than 130 members and friends honoured the event.

A number were from the far North of Scotland and the Islands. Throughout the proceedings were of the most enjoyable description. Ex-Bailie Baxter, the secretary, occupied the chair at the dinner, in the absence of Chief Beaton through a family bereavement. After dinner the chairman read an interesting message from Rev. Dr. Neil Ross, of Laggan, Kingussie, President of An Comunn Gaidhealach, alluding to the advancing Celtic movement generally, and what the Perth Society had done for Gaelic in central Scotland for the past fifty years.

Dr. Angus M'Gillivray, President of the Dundee Highlanders' Society, wrote expressing regret that a previous engagement prevented him being present with them in Perth, wishing continued success to the Gaelic Society of Perth, and the Gaelic cause in Scotland generally. The Chairman afterwards, in a word, bade "Welcome" to all present that night.

At the fifty first general meeting the Secretary reported that the membership keeps over the 500 mark. A successful session had terminated. In regard to proposed facilities for the teaching of Gaelic in North Perthshire, a Gaelic Class with an average attendance of 30, was held in the city under the auspices of the Society. The Ladies' Gaelic Choir maintained their practice. Several Ceilidhs were held, and excellent lectures had been delivered. The Treasurer reported that the various funds of the Society were in good financial condition.

TURUS SHEUMAIS TAOBH LOCH-ODHA.

Fhir mo Chridhe,—Thug sinn oidhirp an taobh so an là roimhe air beagan airgid a thional airson croidhleìn bhig àraidh a chum agus gum biodh an tuilleadh misnich aca gu bhith ruidhtearachd ann an oibreachan an dorchadais, agus dh'iarr mi air Seumas tighinn agus e fhéin a dheanamh 'na chloich-ceangail ann an cuirm-chuibh. Is aithne dhuit Seumas—air neo chan fhiach thu fhéin a bhith aithnichte. Thàinig teachdaireachd bhuaidhe rud-eigin mar a leanas: "Fhuair mi bhuir crois-tàra agus mar bu dual do'n fhìor Ghaidheal tha i faighinn freagairt dìreach an làraich nam bonn agus bheadh mise a mach le feachd òran. Ann an deise rìomhaich uasail mo dheagh chinnidh éiridh Mac**** suas ann an treun a ghuth ma bhitheas am freasdal agus an aimsir faharach. Nach ann an sin a bhitheas an crathadh cinn 's

an t-aobhar bròin 'nuair a sheallas iad le sùilean deurach, tiamhaidh air glùinean geala Sheumais bhochd? Bidh an teine-sionnachann mar chairt-iùil 'gar stiùradh gu ionad nan sonn far am faigh mi ùr-eolas air a' Chaillich Bheir agus Cìobairean Taobh Loch-Odha.

Ach mo dhi-chuimhne mu na radain. O'n chuala sibh bhuam mu dheireadh bha buaidh anabarrach aig a' bheart. Tha'n cat fhéin marbh a nis agus tha sealladh againn air balla mo sheomair cadail bheireadh gairdeachas, subhachas agus ceanngoirt do Dhonnachadh Bàn nam bu bheò e. Tha foighidinn anns an obair so agus is mise, Seumas. Stad: tha dithis eile agam."

An 'nuair a thàinig an t-àm cha b'e 'n sùgradh Seumas a ghluasad bho 'n tigh. Eadar a dhìneir agus "trap" nan radan bha e'n greim ro naistinneach gu feart a thoirt air mo leithid-sa. Bha feadan de bhòrd-paiper aige mu thròigh gu leth air fhad, toll troimhe car mu mheud radain chuimsich agus sac an ceangal ris an toll so a chumadh feachd radan, 'nan tuiteadh iad ann. 'S an dara ceann de'n fheadan bha cuireadh fialaidh air paiper ann an rogha Gaidhlig—"Caise, tasdan a' leth-phunn," is bha'n ceann eile fosgaile do gach radan eadar Bad-Cheilbhin agus Eaglais Chalum-Chille. Tha e coltach gun do chuir Seumas am beart inneachdach so gu réidh, foil, ann an oisean le rùn tarraunin asam 'nuair a thiginn, ach gun do mhill a mhàthair an gnothuch le 'sguabadh air falbh an àm cartadh a' chitsin, air neo chan eil fhios an d'fhuair Seumas falbh idir. Ach dh'fhalbh sinn mu dheireadh 's a charbad-ola, agus Seumas 'na shuidhe air a chùl gun smid as a cheann, los a ghuth a chumail am fonn gu feasgar. Bha ceò anabarrach tiugh a' dol thar Aite na h-Analach, agus dh'fhosgail beul nan siantan oirnn a' tearnadh do'n Chàrn Bàn, is bha ar diol againn an rathad a chumail.

Coma, cha luaithe ràinig sinn an tigh beag bàn mu choinneamh Chruachan Beann a bha falaicht' an trusgan de cheò, na bha Seumas a' deanamh suas ann an te air son na leig e seachad dhe a thràth-nòin, gus na ràinig Alasdair nan Càrn le bhocsa pioha fo achlais agus na thòisich iomairt nan còrn, agus mu'n gann a bha sinn 'nar mothachadh b'fheudar falbh do'n chuirm-chuibh a bha ri bhi 's an t-seann ois-thigh ainneil air oir an locha. Tha e 'na chleachdadh aig Seumas a bhi crathadh sparran ann an Talla Naomh Aindreis agus dh'fhosgail a shùilean nuair a chunnaic e gun robh aige ri seinn ann an seòmar a' bhùird

mhòir air an abhaist do na daoine uaisle bhi 'g iomairt ubhlan de dheud-elephant. Nis, is sluagh beag sinn a thaobh àireimh, ach ged a bha'n dìle bhait' ann bha'n seòmar làn ach far an robh an bòrd, ciobairean Taobh Loch-Odha bho Bhràigh-a'-Bhealach gu Achadh-a-Lìn, An Coirneal Bàn agus pannal de ghruag-aichean bho'n taobh thall, muinntir Shonachain Uachdraich is Iochdraich—a h-uile fear riamh a' breabadh a chas a chur fàilt air Seumas agus Alasdair nam Miodailt. Cha ringear a leas dad innseadh mu na h-òrain aca, is aithne dhuit iad agus is cinnteach nach cuala muinntir an àite so an leithid roimhe. Sheinn iomadh fear eile agus bha pio-baireachd, fìdhlearachd agus piano-chruitearachd againn, agus rinn na sgoilearan beaga cluich-abhachd:—"Tomaiddh Tubaisteach" agus air m'fhacal bu Tomaiddh an gille fhéin an ceann droch theangaidh; saoilidh mi an déidh nan tratan a dh'ionnsuich a' bhan-sgoilear dhà fad na seachduinn sin nach bi a chridhe aice a smàdadh tuilleadh air son peasanachd cuimsich. Thug a' bhan-osdaire seachad greim is cupan fialaidh a nasgaidh—bean-uasal a rinn barrachd air son na sgìre na aon té bha riamh innte, agus thàinig feasgar nach di-chuimhnich neach a bha lathair, gu crìch. Mu'n d'fhalbh mo laochan an là 'r na mhaireach thug sinn ar n-ghaidh ri ceann-bhaile na siorramachd a fhrithealadh na searmoin Gaidhlig. B'e là an àigh do dhùthaich Eòbhain Mhic Colla an là dh'aiseag iad an t-seirbhis ud! A reir an t-seann nòis bha' Ghaidhlig 'ga searmonachadh 'san darna ceann agus Beurla 's a' cheann eile aig an aon àm. Tha eagal orm nach robh staid-inntinn Alasdair cho strìochdail agus a bu dual dà air an àm. Rinn e cagar am chluais "Nach searbh do'n Fhreasdail bhi 'g éisdeachd na Gaidhlig leis an darna cluais, 's na Beurla leis a' chluais eile."

B'fheadar a nis dealachadh ri Seumas 's e falbh an carbad-ola an t-sluaigh, a' fàgail tuill mhòir 'nar chridhe. Gum a fada mheallas tu do radain a Sheumais, 's nam biodh a h-uile Gaidheal cho dealasach riut cha robh feum air Comunn 's a Ghaidhealtachd. Tha amharus nach beag orm nach eil na creutairean sin cho pailt am Bad-Cheilbhin 's a tha thusa cumail a mach, ach coma, chuir sinn sia puinnid Shasunnach gu creideas Chlann an Fhraoich air do thàileamh, agus an rud a rinn Alasdair 's a' Bhan-sgoilear ghaolach 's mi fhéin (oir sin na tha de'n Chloinn 's a' chearn so) nach faodadh Clann eile a dheanamh?—Slàn leat an drasda; is mi do charaid dìleas.

AM BODACH GALLDA.

BADENOCH PROVINCIAL MOD, NEWTONMORE.

The Celtic revival has been growing apace as a result of the interest fostered by the local branches of An Comunn Gaidhealach, which body has had the co-operation of the Education Committee in providing facilities for learning the Gaelic. Classes have been conducted in the language for some time by Mr. Ronald Macleod, M.A., while district choirs have had the benefit of tuition by Mrs. Gall, Inverness, and Mr. Jas. Murray, the teacher of singing for the Badenoch area schools, who has personally conducted the various choirs, and under whose guidance a Badenoch choir won the Lorn Shield at the 1929 National Mod in Perth. Miss Farquharson of Invercauld and Coignashie, Newtonmore, President of the Newtonmore Branch of An Comunn, and a prominent member of the parent body, has had a large share in the promotion of the annual Badenoch Mod, of which the third has now been successfully held with every sign of establishing itself firmly in the life of the district.

The adjudicators for Gaelic were:—Mr. Donald Graham, M.A., Inverness, and Mr. Lachlan Mackinnon, M.A., Fort William. Music—Mr. Robert K. MacCallum, L.R.A.M., F.R.C.O., Glasgow. Violin Playing—Mrs. Balfour, Aviemore.

The Rev. D. Maclean, Alvie, presided in the morning on the 1st of April, and the Rev. Dr. Neil Ross, Laggan, President of An Comunn, in the afternoon, there being large audiences at both sessions.

The promoters were especially fortunate in their secretary, Miss Cattanaich, Braehead, Newtonmore, who efficiently made the arrangements for the Mod, with the assistance of an energetic committee.

PRIZE-LIST.

JUNIOR SECTION.

Vocal (boys under 11)—1, Arthur Sims, Lagganlia; 2, John Mackintosh, Newtonmore; 3 (equal), John MacBean, Dalwhinnie, and David Hynd, Insh.

Boys (over 11)—1, Murdo Mackenzie, Drumguish; 2, Patrick Curley, Newtonmore; 3 (equal), Donald Calder, Kinloch-Laggan, and Geo. Munro, Lagganlia.

Girls (under 11)—1, Muriel Cattanaich, Newtonmore; 2, Jessie Mackintosh, Insh; 3, Eleanor Macdonald, Newtonmore.

Girls (over 11)—1, Ella Allan, Dalwhinnie; 2, Margaret MacBean, Dalwhinnie; 3, Chrissie Macdonald, Newtonmore.

Girls (over 14 and under 18)—1, Catherine Campbell, Kinloch-Laggan; 2, Annie Munro, Lagganlia; 3, Chrissie Kennedy, Newtonmore.

Junior Choirs—1 (winners of the Farquharson Silver Quaiach), Alvie; 2, Dalwhinnie; 3, Newtonmore.

Action Songs (juniors)—Dalwhinnie.

ORAL.

Reading (native speakers under 18)—1 (equal), Hector Maclean, Kingussie School, and John A. Macdonald, Kingussie School; Nora Macdonald, Kingussie School.

Recitation—1 (equal), John A. Macdonald, Kingussie School, and Nora Macdonald, Kingussie School; 3, Donald Macleod, Kingussie School.

Sgeulachd—1, Hector Maclean, Kingussie School; 2, John A. Macdonald, Kingussie School.

Reading (learners under 18)—1, Annie Munro, Lagganlia; 2, Emily Fraser, Dunachton.

Recitation (juniors)—1, Mary Cameron; 2, Annie Munro; 3, Emily Fraser.

SENIOR SECTION.

Solo Singing (male or female, open only to first prize-winners at 1929 and 1930 Mods)—1, Hume D. Robertson, Kineraig; 2, Margot W. S. Campbell, Kineraig; 3, Mrs. Rose Stewart, Newtonmore.

Female Voices—1, Mrs. Lillias Mackintosh, Drumguish; 2 (equal), Miss Lizzie Macdonald, Newtonmore, and Miss Mary Macdonald, Aviemore; 3, Miss Jean Cattanach, Newtonmore.

Male Voices—1, James Cameron, Newtonmore; 2, Ewen Mackintosh, Kinloch-Laggan; 3, John Wright, Newtonmore.

Male or female voices (song by a local bard)—1, Mrs. Lillias Mackintosh; 2, Malcolm Macdonald, Newtonmore; 3, John Cattanach, Laggan.

Duet—Mrs. Stewart and Miss Lizzie Macdonald, Newtonmore.

Senior Choirs—1 (winners of Balavil Silver Quaiach), Kineraig; 2, Newtonmore; 3, Laggan.

Reading (senior natives)—1, Isabel Graham, Laggan; 2, Mrs. Lillias Mackintosh, Drumguish; 3, Angus Maclean, Newtonmore.

Recitation (seniors)—1, Mrs. Lillias Mackintosh; 2, Malcolm Macdonald, Newtonmore.

Sgeulachd—1, Malcolm Macdonald.

Reading (learners)—1 (equal), Mrs. Shaw (Kingussie), Regina, and Miss Isabel Cameron, Newtonmore; 3, Miss Lizzie Macdonald, Newtonmore.

Reciting (learners)—1, Mrs. Macdonald, Laggan; 2, Miss Harriet Fraser, Insh; 3, Miss Mary Chisholm, Insh.

Literary Section (open)—1, Callum Macleod, Kingussie School; 2, Andrew Macdonald, Kinloch-Laggan; 3, Donald Macleod, Kingussie School.

Violin Competition—1, Roy Gordon, Balavil; 2, A. Curley, Newtonmore; 3, Donald Cameron, Laggan.

Miss Farquharson presided at the evening concert sustained by prize-winners and friends and the Grantown Strathspey and Reel Society. There was a crowded audience, and every item was thoroughly enjoyed. The dance following was also largely attended.

JUNIOR ESSAY COMPETITION.

A Prize of Ten Shillings is awarded for the following Essay, to Morag Maclean, aged 13½ years, Fanmore, Ulvaferry, Argyll.

AN T-EARRACH.

Is e an t-Earrach a cheud ràithe de'n bhliadhna, agus a reir an t-seann chunntais a bha aig ar sinnsear is 's ann air an darna latha deug de'n Ghearran "Latha Fhéill Bhrìghde" a bha an ràithe so a tòiseachadh, agus bha e a' tighinn gu crìch air an darna latha deug de'n Cheitein. "Latha Buidhe Bealltuinn," mar a theireadh na seann Ghaidheil.

Theireadh na Gaidheil "Air Latha Fhéill Bhrìghde thig an rìghinn as an toll; Cha bhean mise do an rìghinn is cha bhean an rìghinn rium." Is i an nathair a tha air a ciallachadh leis an rìghinn. Bu mhath leis na Gaidheil gu'm bitheadh a'ghrian a' deàrrsadh an latha so air son gu'n tigeadh an nathair as an toll.

Tha an t-Earrach a' togail smaoin thoilichte agus aoibhneach 'nar cridhe, chionn bheir e gu ar n-aire gu bheil sonas as maitheas na bhliadna a tilleadh rinn as ùr. Tha nàdur a' dugsadh as a cadal agus tha e a' toirt 'nar cuimhne a' bhith a' fosgladh an doruis air maduinn bhriagha an uair a tha a' ghrian ag éiridh.

Theirte gur e an t-Earrach ràithe na h-òige agus matà is fìor sin. Gabhadhmaid sgriob a mach air latha math Earrach agus ciod e a chi sinn? Le cinnt chi sinn iomadh rud is fhiach beachd a ghabhail air. Tha na cnuc is na blàir a cur dreach 'ur orra, is tha am fear 's na blaithean 's na luibhean a' tighinn troimh an talamh. Seall air an dail agus chi thu na neoinean bheaga gheala a' cocadh a mach an cinn mar gu'm bitheadh iad ag innseadh dhuinn gu bheil an t àm éiridh. Tha na caoraich air na sleibhteann agus na h-uain òga nan cois, agus air feadh nan doireachan tha na h-èòin a' togail fonn air ceilearadh.

Is e am trang do'n tuathanach a tha anns an Earrach. Tha e a' tòiseachadh air àiteach an fhearrainn, a' treabhadh, a' ruamhar agus a' cur an t-sil. Tha an sean-fhocal ag ràdh "am fear nach cur ris an latha fhuair cha bhuain e ris an latha theth." Tha am focal sinn ag innseadh car son a dh'fheumas daoine a bhith cho dìchiollach anns an Earrach.

Tha na nithean sin a' cur an cèill dhuinn gur e an t-Earrach da-rìreadh ràithe na h-òige

agus gur còir do'n òigridh a bhith aoibhneach mar tha obair nàduir an àm a h-òige, is e sin an t-Earrach. Cò nach urrainn a bhith aoibhneach ann an deireadh an Earraich, an uair a tha "a' chuthag is gug-gùg aice an doire dluth nan cno."

NOTE—The next subject for this competition is "An Samhradh." Essays are invited from juniors under fourteen years of age. Essays should be certified by parents or teachers as the unaided work of competitors.

DINGWALL NATIONAL MOD.

List of Accommodation for Mod Visitors.

DINGWALL.

- Royal Hotel.—Accomm., 16 to 20, from 22nd till morning of 24th Sept., 1931. 13/6 per day.
 Mrs. Macleod, Temperance Hotel.—7 rooms. 7/- bed & breakfast.
 Mrs. Maclean, 9 Hill Street.—3 rooms. 5/- b. & br.
 Mrs. Macdonald, 4 Hill Street.—2 rooms. 6/- b. & br.
 Mr. Campbell, The Cafe, Tulloch Street.—5 rooms. 8/6 b. & br.
 Mrs. Mackenzie, Kempfield Court. 2 rooms. 7/- b. & br.
 Mrs. Fraser, Temperance Hotel, High Street. 9 rooms. 10/- b. & br.
 Mrs. Macleod, Argyll Court.—7 rooms. 6/- b. & br.
 Mrs. Scott, 4 Stafford Place. 1 room. 7/- b. & br.
 Mrs. Macrae, The Restaurant, Church Street. 2 rooms. 7/6 b. & br.
 Mrs. Macleod, Highland Restaurant, Church Street.—7 rooms. 7/- b. & br.
 Mrs. MacAdam, Harper's Court.—1 room. 7/6 b. & br.

STRATHPEFFER.

- Ben Wyvis Hotel.—Accomm., 80. 15/- per day.
 Spa Hotel.—Accomm., 60 or more. Apply for terms to Manageress.
 Strathpeffer Hotel.—Accomm., 60. 8/- bed & breakfast; 13/- per day.
 Highland Hotel.—Accomm., 50 to 60 rooms. 10/6 b. & br.; 19/6 per day.
 Hope's Hotel.—Accomm., 40. 8/- b. & br.; 13/- per day.
 M'Gregor's Hotel.—Accomm., 30. 8/- b. & br.; 13/- per day.
 Ardival (Mrs. Ramsay).—Accomm., 10. 8/- b. & br.; 13/- per day.
 Windsor Lodge (Mrs. Macrae).—Accomm., 20. 8/- b. & br.; 13/- per day.
 The Bungalow (Mrs. Purdie).—Accomm., 10. 7/6 b. & br.; 12/- per day.
 Kildonan Hotel (Miss Forbes).—Accomm., 20. 8/- b. & br.; 13/- per day.
 Tarbat Hotel (Mrs. Young).—Accomm., 30. 8/6 b. & br.; 13/- per day.
 Marybank (Miss Davidson).—Accomm., 8. 8/- b. & br.; 13/- per day.
 New York Villa (Mrs. Mackenzie).—Accomm., 16. 8/- b. & br.; 15/- per day.
 Caberfeidh (Mrs. Cross).—Accomm., 30. 8/- b. & br.; 13/- per day.
 Craigvar (Miss Ross).—Accomm., 20. 8/- b. & br.; 13/- per day.

- Richmond House.—Accomm., 30. 7/6 b. & br.; 12/6 per day.
 Woodlands (Mrs. Fraser).—Accomm., 20. 8/- b. & br.; 13/- per day.
 Ord (Mrs. Murchison).—Accomm., 20. 8/- b. & br.; 13/- per day.
 Holly Lodge (Mrs. Finlayson).—Accomm., 12. 8/- b. & br.; 13/- per day.
 Midhope (Mrs. Morrison).—Accomm., 12. 8/- b. & br.; 13/- per day.
 Stanley Villa (Mrs. Clark).—Accomm., 12. 8/- b. & br.; 13/- per day.
 The Mount (Miss Clark).—Accomm., 12. 8/- b. & br.; 13/- per day.
 Francis Villa (Mrs. Munro).—Accomm., 2 double bedrooms.
 Kinnetas Cottage (Mrs. Maclean).—Accomm., 2 rooms with double beds.
 Docheairn.—Accomm., 5 bedrooms, four of which are double.
 Nutwood (Mrs. Beaton).—Accomm., 12. 5/- b. & br. (No Juveniles.)

MUIR OF ORD.

- Station Hotel.—Accomm., 3 double bedrooms at 5/- per night; 2 single bedrooms at 3/6 per night; 6/6 per day.
 Tarradale Hotel.—4 double bedrooms and 1 single. 8/6 b. & br.; 12/6 per day.
 Kidmont Tea Rooms.—3 bedrooms (5 beds). 5/- b. & br.

MARYBURGH.

- Mrs. Mackay, 2 Albert Place.—1 room. 6/- b. & br.
 Mrs. Mackenzie, 4 Albert Place. 1 room. 6/- b. & br.
 Nurse Robertson, Redhouse.—1 room. 6/- b. & br.
 Mrs. Shaw, Ussie Cottage.—1 room. 6/- b. & br.
 Mrs. Macleannan, Greenbank Cottage. 1 room. 6/- b. & br.
 Mrs. Sinclair, Peartree Cottage. 2 rooms. 6/- b. & br.
 Mrs. Harvey, Caberfeidh Cottage.—2 rooms. 7/- b. & br.
 Miss Campbell, Caberfeidh Cottage.—1 room. 7/- b. & br.
 Miss Bethune, Corriegarth.—1 room. 6/6 b. & br.
 Mrs. Blair, Kinnaird.—1 room. 6/- b. & br.
 Mrs. Campbell, Myrtlebank.—2 rooms. 7/- b. & br.
 Miss Chisholm, Sunnybank.—1 room. 6/- b. & br.
 Mrs. Cameron, Seaforth Cottage.—2 rooms. 6/- b. & br.
 Mrs. Murdoch, Post Office.—3 rooms. 7/- b. & br.
 Mrs. Mackenzie, The Smyth.—1 room. 7/6 b. & br.
 Mrs. Mackenzie, Riverview.—1 room. 6/- b. & br.

CONON BRIDGE.

- Miss Maciver, Ormiskaig.—1 room. 7/- b. & br.
 Miss Noble, Bridge House.—1 room. 6/- b. & br.
 Mrs. Tulloch, Heather Villa.—1 room. 6/- b. & br.
 Miss Gair, Applegrove.—3 double rooms.
 Miss Jack, Grove Cottage.—2 rooms. 7/- b. & br.
 Mrs. Macdonald, Lilybank.—2 rooms. 6/- b. & br.
 Mrs. Morrison, Flowerburn.—2 rooms. 6/- b. & br.
 Miss Mackenzie, Westwood.—1 room. 7/- b. & br.
 Mrs. Mackenzie, 19 Bank Street.—1 room. 8/- b. & br.
 Miss Mackenzie, Brook Cottage.—1 room. 6/6 b. & br.
 Mrs. Menzies, Hill Cottage.—1 room. 6/6 b. & br.
 Mrs. Morrison, Clyne Bank.—1 room. 7/- b. & br.
 The Conon Hotel.—3 rooms. 8/6 b. & br.

A Special 'Bus Service will be run from Dingwall to all surrounding districts during Mod week.

JOHN N. MACLEOD,
Local Secretary.

Knoehbain, Kirkhill,
Inverness.

NEW MEMBERS.

LIFE.

Mrs. D. C. Morrison, Scourie.
Miss Margaret Richmond, Muthly.
John MacBride, Esq., Brodick.
Dr. D. C. Buchanan, Rutherglen.
Mrs. M. Wilson, Dunblane.

ORDINARY.

Duncan MacMillan, Esq., Portree.
Angus Smith, Esq., Shiskine.
K. C. Ferguson, Esq., Edinburg.
Miss Sylvia M. Ratcliff, London.
Donald Skinner, Esq., Portmahomack.
Elliot Dobie, Esq., Glasgow.
Donald Finlayson, Esq., Laggan.
Rev. D. MacInnes, Glasgow.

BRANCH REPORTS.

BUTE.—Formed 24 years ago the Bute Branch still continues to uphold and sustain interest in the work of An Comunn in the Rothesay district. The closing Ceilidh took the form of a concert over which the newly elected president, Mr. Archibald Campbell, presided. The artistes included Mr. Allan MacBean, Greenock, Mod Goid Medallist, and Mr. Wallace Chantry, who played appropriate selections on the clarsach.

DERVAIG.—A varied and most enjoyable Ceilidh was promoted by the Dervaig Branch, over which Mr. Alasdair MacDonald, presided. Songs, Gaelic and English, together with instrumental music were submitted. A well attended dance followed.

DUMFRIES.—The Dumfries and Galloway Branch has had very successful meetings throughout its first session. All the Ceilidhs and social evenings have been very well attended, and the utmost enthusiasm prevails among the members. A Gaelic class has been formed, and on many occasions the pupils give valuable assistance with the musical items. Ceilidhs are held regularly, and the last two have been noteworthy for the quality of the fare submitted, and the large attendance of members and friends.

EASDALE.—Business and pleasure were very pleasantly blended at the recent meeting of the Kilbrandon Branch. After being entertained to a very excellent Ceilidh, Mr. John M. MacKay, Secretary, submitted a report of the activities of the branch during the session, which was considered most satisfactory. Mr. Alex. MacIntyre presided over this meeting.

FORT AUGUSTUS.—The recent Ceilidh of the Fort Augustus Branch constituted an effort to assist the funds of the National Mod at Dingwall. The duties of Chairman were shared by the Rev. Angus MacIntyre and Mr. John Gray, and the long and interesting programme was very much enjoyed by the large audience present. During the evening Mr. John N. MacLeod delivered a stirring address in Gaelic and English.

FORT WILLIAM.—Since its inception the Fort William Branch has been very active. A jumble sale held in aid of the funds realised the amount of £20, and at a Ceilidh the programme was sustained by the Ballachulish Male Voice Choir. A well attended dance was held on an evening afterwards in Fraser's Cafe. All

the meetings of this branch attract large attendances and are eagerly looked forward to by the townspeople.

KILMUIR (Skye).—On the occasion of the visit of Mr. A. M. Carmichael, Northern Organiser, a very enjoyable Ceilidh of the Kilmuir Branch was held in the school. Mr. Donald MacLeod, Headmaster, presided, and the programme submitted was of a most enjoyable nature. Mr. Carmichael, in addition to delivering an interesting address, contributed several songs to the programme.

KINGUSSIE.—At one of the meetings of the Kingussie Branch, Mr. John Cameron, who presided, referred to the fact of such eminent Gaelic scholars as Dr. MacKay, Inverness, the well informed historian, Dr. MacBain, Rector of Inverness Academy, and the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, who completed the etymological dictionary left unfinished by Dr. Cameron at his death, being natives of Insh, and all having attended the school there. All the Ceilidhs of this branch, which are held regularly, have been very successful, and the most recent of these have been characterised by the observance of old Highland customs at the waulking of the cloth and the telling of seùlachdan.

LEWIS.—At the last Ceilidh of the session of the Lewis Branch at Stornoway, there was on view some of the rugs made at Ness under the auspices of the Art and Industry Committee of An Comunn. These rugs were very much admired, and further support in this interesting and less known industry of An Comunn was solicited, as it provided lucrative employment for the fisher girls during the winter months.

LISMORE.—During his recent tour, Mr. Shaw, General Secretary, called at Lismore, where a branch was formed. The Rev. Dugald Bell, B.D., J.P., presided, and a committee was appointed. After the business a short concert programme was proceeded with to which Mr. Shaw and Mr. John MacColl both contributed.

PORTNAHAVEN.—While in Islay Mr. Shaw called at Portnahaven where a meeting had been arranged for him. As a result of his visit a branch was formed in the village. In the course of his address Mr. Shaw pointed out that over 10,000 scholars studied Gaelic in at least 300 schools in the Highlands where the language was now a subject of instruction.

TAIN.—At the closing Ceilidh of the Tain Branch book prizes were presented to members of the Gaelic class held in the Tain Royal Academy under the auspices of the Ross-shire Education Committee. After the prizes were handed over by the Rev. Angus Cameron, ex-President, a concert programme was proceeded with.

TREE.—The members of the recently formed Balemartine Branch held their closing Ceilidh of the session, when Mr. Currie presided over a large gathering, which was entertained by songs and bagpipes selections. Tea was served by the Committee, and a dance followed.

TOBERMORY.—The annual concert and dance of the Tobermory Branch attracted a crowded attendance to the Aros Hall. The Rev. J. M. Menzies presided, occupied the chair, and the artistes included Miss Helen T. MacMillan and Mr. James C. Macphie, Glasgow.

COMUNN BADGES.

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

THEY STAND SUPREME!



ALWAYS WELCOME

These Oatcakes are simply delicious, and are welcomed at every meal.

You'll like them.

Remember they are not just ordinary Oatcakes.

BE SURE TO ASK YOUR GROCER FOR A TIN.

IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS.

THE LITERATURE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

By NIGEL MACNEILL, LL.D.

Edited by J. MacMaster Campbell. 7/6 net.

A history of the literature of the Scoto-Gaelic race from the earliest times down to the present day. The most complete account yet published.

SCOTTISH DIARIES AND MEMOIRS, 1550-1746.

Edited by J. G. Fyfe, M.A. With Preface by Principal R. S. Rait. Fully illustrated. 5/- net.

THE WOLFE OF BADENOCH.

By SIR THOMAS DICK LAUDER.

With Foreword by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. 7/6 net.

A complete unabridged edition of a famous historical romance of the Fourteenth Century.

GAELIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

By CALUN MACPHARLAIN. 5/- net.

A Very Useful Book for Students.

A HIGHLAND CHAPBOOK.

By ISABEL CAMERON,

Author of "The Doctor." 3/6 net.

"Thoroughly enjoyable reading."—*Aberdeen Free Press*.

STRANGE TALES OF THE WESTERN ISLES.

By HALBERT J. BOYD. 7/6 net.

A collection of nine weird and exciting stories. Mr Boyd describes his scenes and characters with vividness. To all lovers of the Western Isles, it is a book that will have a sure appeal.

A GAELIC-SCOTS VOCABULARY.

By R. L. CASSIE. 3/6 net.

Students of the Gaelic and Scots language will find this volume of extreme interest.

THE ELUSIVE GAEL.

By DUGALD COGHILL.

With Foreword by the Duke of Sutherland. 5/- net.

"Timely in its censure of many current misconceptions."—*Glasgow Herald*.

PLACE NAMES OF THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

By ALEXANDER MACBAIN, M.A., LL.D.

With Notes and Foreword by William Watson, M.A., LL.D. 21/- net.

Dr. MacBain's conclusions as to "Place Names" are those of a very competent philologist.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF SCOTTISH AND GAELIC BOOKS

ENEAS MACKAY, 44 CRAIGS, STIRLING

P.T. Man's Shop
on street floor,
with a separate
entrance to street.

Men's Hairdress-
ing Department
1st Floor Down.

The Store that made
the Bridges Famous



PATRICK THOMSON Ltd.

THE MODERN STORE

ARCADE
AND
ENTRANCE
IN
HIGH STREET

FOR SPECIAL DISPLAYS OF
FURNITURE, CHINA,
HARDWARE, TRAVEL
AND SPORTS GOODS
AND JEWELLERY

From the smallest item of personal attire or house equipment to an entire fashionable wardrobe or the house complete, the P.T. STORE stands ready at all times to serve you with MERCHANDISE OF THE BEST, priced well within the bounds of economy.

*Luncheon and Tea Rooms, 3rd and 4th floors
Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Postal and Telephone facilities*

NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH

Phone : 21051 (6 lines)



EDITOR.—Rev. NEIL ROSS, D. Litt., *The Manse, Laggan, Kingussie, to whom all literary communications should be addressed; business and other communications to 212 West George Street, Glasgow.*

TELEGRAMS—*Runaire, Glasgow.*

TELEPHONE—*Douglas 1433.*

Leabhar XXVI.]

An t-Og-mhìos, 1931.

[Earrann 9

ARD-THEAGASG GAIDHLIG.

Air a' mhìos so chaidh, roghnaich Comhairle an Fhoghlum an Siorramachd Inbhirneis gum biodh Gaidhlig air a teagasg an ardsgoil Chinghiuthasaigh. Uaith so a mach bithidh an t-seann chàinain 'g a cleachdadh anns a' sgoil sin mar aon de na cuspairean anns a faodar Teisteanas na Fàgail fhàotainn. Tha àireamh de òigridh o Eileanan na Gaidhealtachd a' frithealadh na sgoile so. Feadh an dà ghinealach a chaidh seachd choisinn na sgoilearan òga sin urram dhaibh féin agus do an sgoil anns an deachaidh an eideachadh. Ach bha uireasbhuidh shonruichte air clàr-iomairt na sgoile, agus b'e sin, nach robh seann chàinain ar sinnsir air a h-àireamh a measg nan cuspair anns a robh a' chlann sin 'g an teagasg, ged is i a' Ghaidhlig bu chainnt mhàtharail dhaibhsan a bhuineadh do thaobh an iar na duthcha. Ach a nis tha an uireasbhuidh sin aig crìch; agus an dèigh so bithidh cothrom aca-san aig a bheil còlas air a' chainnt, feum a dheanamh dhith mar chuspair oilein anns an oilthigh.

* * *

O chionn beagan mhìosan air ais, chuir Ard-riaghladh na Rìoghachd buidheann a mach gu bhi a' rannsachadh mun airgead a thug muinntir seachad an Alba, airson foghlum anns na h-oilthighean. Chan eil teagamh nach eil suim mhòr airgid de'n ghnè sin an làmhnan nan oilthighean. Agus is e crìoch àraidh an rann-suchaidh, gu'm biodh atharrachadh ga dheanamh far a bheil sin ionchuidh. Tha caochladh an sud is an so a' tighinn mun cuairt anns an fhoghlum; agus tha feum gu'm biodh na seann

tabhartais a thugadh seachd uaireigin airson foghlum, gu'm biodh iad sin mar an ceudna air an atharrachadh o am gu am. Is ann leis an rùn is fhearr, a thugadh seachad an t-airgid air tùs. Bu mhiann leis an fheadhainn a bhuilich dileab airson foghlum, gum biodh an cuid airgid ga chur gus an fheum a bha aca fhéin anns an amharc. Tha earail aig luchd an rannsuidh, gu'n cum iad sin 'n am beachd, a chum gu'm bi gach tiomnadh fialaidh de'n t-seorsa so, ga chur a dh' ionnsuidh na crìche a bha air tùs anns an t-sealladh.

* * *

Dh'fhàg a' bhean uasual Nic Caoig suim airgid a chum leas na h-òigridh anns a' Ghaidhealtachd. Tha dlùth air fichead bliadhna o dh'eug am boireannach còir sin. Ann a tiomnadh dheònaich i mu dheich mìle fichead punnd Sasunnach, airson duaisean gu cuideachadh le foghlum ghillean is mhaighdeanan òga aig am biodh còlas air a' Ghaidhlig. Dheònaich i mar an ceudna gu'm biodh earrann de'n airgid sin ga uisneachadh airson tuarasad do luchd teagaisg a bheireadh seachd còlas an càinain nan Gaidheal. A nis is e ceann prìseil a tha an so. Tha e coltach gu robh cumha anns an tiomnadh, agus is e sin, nach tigeadh an t-airgid gu ìre gus an rachadh fichead bliadhna seachad an dèidh bàis na mna-uasail. Agus tha an ùine a nis air ruith, air chor is gu bheil an dileab thomadach so saor gu bhi air a cur a dh'ionnsuidh an fheuma a rùnaich an tiomnadar.

* * *

Tha cuid de'n airgid a cheana ga roinn air an òigridh airson ard foghlum an duaisean sgoile, agus an tabhartais. Ach tha a' chuid

mhòr de'n dìleab ri chur gu feum fhathast. Is i a' cheist cìod am feum gus an cuirear e. A chum bhi a' faotainn tuilleadh soluis ghairm buidheann an rannsachaidh an luchd teagaisg, a tha aig an am a' teagasg na Gàidhlig anns na h-oilthighean. Ghairm iad mar an ceudna cuid de luchd stiùiridh an fhoghlum anns na siorramachdan. Thug iad sin gu leir fianuis, agus thug iad am barail fhéin air a' chùis. Thubhairt cuid gu bheil airgid riatanach airson ard-sgoileireachd a chosnadh; agus tha sin fìor. Thubhairt cuid eile gu bheil leabhraichean a dhìth air foghlumaichean. Tha sin fìor cuideachd. Ach bha iad gu leir aon-ghuthach gur ann airson leas na Gàidhlig a chaidh an dìleab luachmhor so fhàgail.

* * *

Am measg nan uasal a thug seachad am beachd mun ghnòthach, bha an t-Ollamh Irvine, Prionnsapal Oilthigh Chillriomhainn. Labhair esan gu foghainteach as leth na Gàidhlig. Thubhairt e gu bheil deagh aireamh de òganaich Ghaidhealach a' frithealadh Oilthigh Chillriomhainn. Thug e fainear an dòigh anns a bheil buaidh tharuing aig a' bhaile aosmhor sin air òigridh na Gàidhealtachd. Dh' ainmich e mu na raontan is na machraichean ri taobh na fairge, far am faigheadh luchd foghlum fallaineachd. Ach rinn e tagradh sonruichte gum bu chòir a' Ghaidhlig a bhi 'g a teagasg anns an aon is sine de na h-oilthighean Albannach. Gu h-àraidh an uair tha uidhir de'n òigridh Ghaidhealach ag ionnsachadh an Cillriomhainn a cheana, thubhairt e gu'm bu chòir cuid de'n airgid a chur air leth gu bhi a' paidheadh airson oide gu ard foghlum Gàidhlig a thoirt seachad an Oilthigh Chillriomhainn. Carson nach biodh a leithid sin an Cillriomhainn, a chum is gu faigheadh an òigridh Ghaidhealach anns an oilthigh sin làn chothrom air an cainnt mhatharail àiteachadh mar chuspair oilein cho maith ri Fraingeis no Laidiunn no Greugais.

GAELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The closing meeting of the session was held on 21st May, when the prizes won at the recent Local Mod were presented by Mrs. Iain Campbell (Airds). A well-deserved tribute was paid by the President to Colonel and Mrs. Campbell for their valuable and unwearied work in the Gaelic cause. Mrs. Campbell, in reply, remarked that while the Gaelic movement was proceeding splendidly, a great dis-service to it was being done by those who continually asserted that Gaelic is dying. This lament was not justified. On her frequent visits to the Highlands she found abundant evidence of growing enthusiasm for the language.

"THE HIGHLANDER ABROAD."

By LACHLAN GRANT, M.D., BALLACHULISH.

The Celt has always been a great wanderer. From the time he emerged from the misty prehistoric past he kept on the move westwards until he reached "Ultima Thule" and could get no further. Celtic poets and seers no doubt dreamt and sang of unknown lands beyond the great sea, and conjured up visions of eldoradoes and fairylands awaiting discovery. But, until Columbus appeared they had to stop their onward march and be content to settle in these islands and make the best of it. This could be no easy matter for an imaginative, restless, conquering race, and the combative spirit spent itself in fighting amongst themselves—degenerating into family feuds, clan wars and adventurous raids. This primitive spirit of pugnacity and aggression, begotten of the long and fierce struggle for existence was, I suppose, common to all the early races of mankind. It is an indication of commanding vitality and superabundant energy, and like other manifestations of human nature, is good instead of evil when diverted into healthy social and spiritualised channels of activity. It is with young races as with young humans, a great deal of what we consider bad qualities is simply splendid energy and abounding vitality misdirected into inferior modes of expression. They sow their wild oats and run counter to the laws of nature until, by numerous hard knocks and painful experience, they find their better selves and transfer their energies to higher planes of action. It must also be said that the Celt has always been a quick and apt learner in the school of life and has made good use of his lessons; and when his environment has been favourable he has developed his higher qualities with best results for his race and the world at large. This is the verdict of history in Ireland, Wales and France as well as in Scotland.

When new worlds were discovered and opportunities opened up for wandering further West across the seas, the Celt was destined to be one of the main elements in founding colonies and building up young nations; and among the Celts, the Highlander has ever been in the front rank of the pioneers and adventurers. Physically and mentally he was eminently fitted for the work, and it looks as if nature had purposely put him into special training for it. His endurance, hardiness, self-reliance and courage,

and the simple life engendered in the glens and mountains for long centuries specially qualified him for all the ordeals of a struggle with raw nature and untamed primitive man.

It is true that thousands of the Highland emigrants were shamefully expelled from the land of their birth by unpatriotic methods and by hard economic and unsocial conditions, and many have been the tragedies of this kind recorded and unrecorded during the last two centuries.

It is not easy for us here to realise fully the dreadful ordeals that fell to the lot of many of the early emigrants. The long storm-tossed voyage for months in a small uncomfortable ship with the uncertainties of the future looming ahead was a stern beginning. Followed by the rough life in the forest or the prairie and fighting for their very existence with the marauding red man, wild beasts and nature, it was enough to try the strongest. We can well imagine them tired in spirit and longing for the more peaceful life of the old hearthstone at home, and singing in the words of Mrs Scott Riddell:—

"I wish I were hame to our ain folk,
Our kind and true-hearted ain folk,
But deep are the howes and heigh are the
knowes,

That keep us awa' frae our ain folk."

But there is some consolation in the thought that the sufferings of the exiles may not have been altogether in vain, when we can now look with justifiable pride on our grandly loyal and prosperous colonies, and the leading part that our Highland kinsmen and women played and are still playing in their life and development. The dark future has often great surprises in store for those who are faithful, and whose motto is "Craigellachie." We have seen our colonies rallying as one man to the mother country in the hour of danger, and Canada, Australia and New Zealand, where so many Highlanders found new homes, sent over their tens of thousands of splendid men. All this makes us think that perhaps in the destiny of things, good has worked out of a seeming evil. And if those who suffered were alive to see what is taking place to-day I am sure they would feel as we do, and "forgive and forget."

But long before the rebellions and the clearances the Scot and the Highlander was very much abroad. Scholars, travellers, soldiers, adventurers, went out to every known land and to this day their descendants' names can be recognised in such countries as Sweden, Russia, Austria, Holland, Spain, France and Germany.

Iona sent out its missionaries everywhere, and supplied professors to the great Universities such as Paris, Cologne, and Louvain (the ancient Belgium University recently destroyed by the modern Huns). The irruption of the Norsemen into Scotland ten centuries ago caused many scholars and ecclesiastics to leave the country and seek homes abroad. Some of these pilgrims took precious treasures of early books and manuscripts with them for safety, and such have been gradually recovered in Austria, Bavaria, Holland, France and elsewhere. It is said the oldest written book from Scotland is still at Shaffhausen, Switzerland. There were doubtless good grounds for taking such treasures away in times of danger, especially on the approach of the vandalistic northsman who had then little culture and knew not the value of ancient manuscripts and works of art. Nevertheless, it was a great loss to the scholarship of our country.

The rough and ready Norsemen might destroy Celtic manuscripts and works of art, but one thing they could not destroy was the Celtic race and its spirit of culture, freedom and aspiration for the better things of life. Wherever the Celt goes or whatever his misfortunes, he is always tenacious of his individuality, and this is largely due to the Celtic woman with the faith, courage and inborn ideals which she transmits to her children. Take the case of the Hebrides. After the 10th century they are said to have been as Norse as Norway, but in due time they became more Gaelic than the Gaels owing to the all-conquering spirit and influence of the Celtic wives of the sea borne warriors. Probably this influx of Scandinavian blood gave impetus to the roving propensities of the Northern Celt and his love for the sea and gave us such men as Admirals M'Clintock, M'Clure, and M'Cor-mick, the famous Arctic explorers, and such adventurous spirits as Admiral Lord Cochrane, and not a few buccaneers and pirates of the rough old days. We may not be able to claim Robinson Crusoe as a Highland Celt, but he was very much akin, for Alexander Selkirk, the real name of the hero of that immortal story, was a Fifer and his house in Largo is still shown to the tourist.

The history of those Highlanders who made their mark abroad would fill a library, and many must have been the brave men and women who set out in various quests of whose lives and deeds we know nothing. The descendants of many of these are traceable by names and family traditions. Many such,

soldiers of fortune, founded noble families. For example, the father of Marshall Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, one of Napoleon's best generals—fled to France during the Jacobite troubles and his famous son, born in 1766, rose to the highest position, and was respected for his Celtic qualities of courage and good faith. Napoleon had never favoured him much personally, and he rose by his own abilities. But when disaster came to the French Emperor in 1814 and most of those men he raised turned faint-hearted and traitorous, MacDonald remained by his side to the last. On abdicating Napoleon took off his bejewelled sword and presented it to MacDonald with the words "I wish I had known you better." After the wars were over he visited the Isle of Skye, the country of his forefathers, and in 1840 died in France. His son, the second Duke, was an important personage at the Court of Napoleon the third, and the third Duke, who died recently, had no children, so the title Duke of Tarentum becomes extinct. The Marshall's father came of the MacDonalds of the Isles and was closely related to Flora MacDonald.

In France we find many names that once were Scottish and in course of time have been Frenchified in termination or spelling; but their origin is quite recognisable and is confirmed by the records and traditions handed down by the families themselves. Among such were families of Douglas, Stewart, Ramsay, Williamson, Wauchope, Cunningham, Macdonald, Simpson, and so on. There were also numerous families of Scots-Irish such as McMahon which gave France one of its best Presidents. (Stewart was first turned by the French into Stuart because they had no letter corresponding to our W.) Needless to say such families are proud of their ancestry and are honoured all the more on that account by their neighbours.

It has always been the case in France that of all foreigners the Scotch, and especially the Highlanders, were the most respected and most welcome; and they stood by each other in fair and foul weather through many centuries. As far back as 1424 an army of Scots numbering 5000 to 7000 men landed at La Rochelle under the command of John Stewart, Earl of Buchan; and the origin of the old Scots Guard of France is buried in obscurity. The first of its Captains mentioned in history was Captain John Stewart, founder of a great Scots family in France. This guard had important state duties, and had charge of the palace and the king's person.

(To be continued.)

MAIRI NIGHEAN ALASDAIR RUaidH.

Le A. D. MACILLEATHAIN, B.D.

(A' cheud duais, Mod 1923.)

Chan eil mórán eacheidraidh againn mu bheatha na mnatha ainmeil so, ach tha am beagan a tha againn a' leigeil fhaicinn gu soilleir ciod e a gnè agus a cumhachd intinn.

Rugadh a bhana-bhàrd so anns na h-Earadh mu'n bhliadhna 1569 a reir sgeòil. B'e athair Alasdair MacLeoid, mac do dh' Alasdair Ruadh, de shìol a' chinn chinnidh. O làithean a h-òige bha i na banaltraidh ann an tigh Mhic Leoid Dhunbheagain agus bha gràdh neochumanta aice do'n teaghlach uasal so. Tha e cosmhail nach d' fhuair i mach gu'n robh comas bàrdachd aice gus an d' rainig i deadh aois—bha'n òige seachad, ach cho do chaill i spiorad na h-òige.

Cha robh sgoil no fòghlum aice air réir meas 'us barail dhaoine a nis, ach chan eil sin a' ciallachadh gu'n robh i gun oille. Cha b' urrainn di leughadh no sgrìobhadh, ach bha i eòlach air daoine m'ra, tuigseach, cinn fheadhna, luchd-comhairle agus gaisgich. Bha i ag èisdeachd ri 'm briathran, bha i eòlach air an gnìomharan, air an dol a mach, 's air an teachd a steach, ann an caisteal Dhunbheagain, agus air an aobhar sin, an urrainn duinn a ràdh gu'n robh Mairi aineolach, gun oille, gun mhòdh? Cha robh idir. Fhuair i ionnsachadh is fòghlum air daoine agus air an gnìomharan, agus air am miannan ann an ionadàibh arda, nach eil aig iomadh duine air an latha 'n diugh.

Ann an doigh eile, bha e 'na bhuannachd do Mhairi agus 'na thairbhe do'n bhàrdachd nach robh eòlas aice air leabhraichean, no air riaghailtean nan sgoiltean.

Gu linn Mairi bha obair na bàrdachd air a teagasg ann an tighean-oilein mar dhreuchd eile. Is 'iomadh bliadhna a dh' fheumadh duine a chur seachad mu'n ionnsaicheadh e gu h-iomlan riaghailtean nan seann bhàrd. Gle thrìc bha dreuchd a' bhàird a' tearnadh a nuas o athair gu mac, agus mu dheireadh bha an dreuchd air a h-aonachadh, seadh air a ceangal suas le laghannan 's le riaghailtean, 's le bàrdalachd nach gabhadh briseadh no atharrachadh.

B' e ni fortanach a bh'ann nach robh eòlas aig Mairi air na riaghailtean sin no air leabhraichean, air neo bhithheadh i air a ceangal suas mar an ceudna, agus cha'n fhaigheadh a' spiorad a bh' innte saorsa agus comas agus farsuinneachd chum agus gu'n dìreadh e suas air iteig a chiùil do na h-àrdaibh.

Rinn Mairi rannachd le foghar ann an

àite comh-fhoghair nan seann bhard, agus mar sin fhuair i saorsa agus ealambachd.

Roinne so bha ar cànan mar laogh air theadhair, ach a nis, bhris Mairi Nighean Alasdair Ruaidh na slabhruidhean, agus fhuair i cead a coise a dhol ri monadh 's ri leathad.

Tha daoine fòghluimte ag radh gun tug, a' Ghàidhlig eisimpleir do chànainean eile anns an Roinn Eorpa anns a' mhodh so, agus gu'm bheil an fhuaim ri chluinntinn fhathast ann a' litreachas an t-saoghail.

Mar shamhladh gabhamaid na rannan so—

“Mo bheud 's mo bhròn
Mar dh' éirich dhò,
Muir beuceach mòr
A' leum mu d' bhòrd,
Thu fhéin 's do sheòil
Nuair reub 'ur seòil
Nach d' fhaod sibh treòir
A chaitheamh orr.”

Agus a rithis,

Sir Tormod mo rùn
Olla-ghaireach thu
Foirmeil o thùs t'abhaist.
A thasgaidh 's a chiall,
'S e bu chleachdadh dhut riamh
Teach farsuinn 's e fial fàilteach.

Ann an rann Mairi chl sinn gu bheil i ag uisneachadh na fuaimnean so *a, e, u, o, i*, etc., le neart 's le éifeachd.

B'e fuaim nan comh-fhoghairean neart na seann bhàrdachd, agus chan eil teagamh nach eil sruth-fhocal nam bard o shean comasach air filidheachd ghrinn, flathail agus allail a chur an òrdugh. Ach air a' cheann mu dheireadh, bha obair nam bard cosmhuil nis na rannan a bhitheas sgoilearan a' deanamh ann an Laidiunn 's an Greugais. Tha iad iomlan agus ceart gu leòr a réir riaghailtean nòsach, ach chan eil beatha no spiorad annta agus cha deanadh na Romanaich agus na Greugaich ach gàire fanoid orra.

Fhuair Mairi saorsa na cleachdaidhean sin, agus bha spiorad ùr, agus beatha, agus nàdurachd 'na bàrdachd.

Gu'n teagamh cha robh cuisean a cuid bàrdachd farsuinn no coitichionn ann an dòigh; ach am bheil iongantais an sin, a chionn cha robh i riamh air thurus ach eadar Leodhas, an t-Eilean Sgiathanach, agus Muile? B'e na Leòdaich cuspaireachd a' saothair agus aobhar a ceileiridh; agus sheinn i gu simplidh mu'n ghinealach rìoghail ud, cha b' ann le sodal no le fritheilteachd mar sheirbhiseach, ach a chionn gu'm be gràdh agus dilseachd a ghluais pongan a' cridhe.

“Leodaich mo rùn, Seorsa fhuair cliù,” Thachair gu'n d' fheoraich an scann-cheann feadhna de Mhairi, ciod e seorsa cumha a dheanadh i air, nuair a dh' fhalbhadh e. Bha e nis air leab' a' bhàis. Rinn Mairi an t-òran, “An Talla bu ghàh le MacLeod,” tha e air a radh, gun ullachadh.

Ged a tha na rannan air an steidheachadh cho simplidh, cha sgithich iad duine a chionn tha iad cho grinn blasda gun ath-dheanamh.

Rinn i òran eile do dh' Iain, mac Shir Tormod nuair a thug e dhi muileann snaoisein. Anns gach ceathramh de'n òran so tha ocd sreathan, agus ceithir dhiubh (a h-uile dara fear) a' deanamh rann no comh-fhuaimneach.

'S'e an luinneag—H-ithill uithill agus ò,

H-ithill o h-òireannan.

Ged a bha Mairi a' moladh nan Leodach, cha robh an ceann feadhna buidheach dhi, gu robh i deanamh soilleir do'n t-saoghal gach ni a bha dol air aghaidh ann an caisteal Dhun-bheagain. Ged a bhitheas moladh a' còrdadh rinn, is math leinn na nithean a buineas do ar tigheadas a chleith air an t-saoghal

Air an aobhar sin, dh' fhògair e Mairi do'n Eilean Mhuileach, far am bitheadh a teanga fo chuibhreach. Ach chan eil e cho furasda glomhar a chur air bàrd no air bean, no idir air bean a tha 'na bàrd.

Mar iomadh fògarach eile bha Mairi a' miannachadh a dachaidh, 's bha a cridhe an geall air Eilein a' Cheò.

Tha e cosmhuil gu'n robh a dachaidh air taobh deas Mhuile, a chionn chitheadh i Diùra agus Sgarba agus Ile “glas an fheòir” o'n tulaich air an robh i 'n a suidhe.

Bhrosnuich am fògradh spiorad na ceòlraidh 'na cridhe, agus steidhich i an t-òran ainmeil sin, “Luinneag Mhic Leoid.” Cha'n eil teagamh nach e an t-òran so is cumhachdaiche ann am briathran, ann am mineachd agus ann an cànan, de na h-òrain a rinn Mairi.

Chuir i mach neart a cridhe ann, cha'n e mha'n a thaobh a bàigh ris an Leòdach, ach cuideachd gu'n robh dòchas aice gu' maothaicheadh a chridhe agus gu'm faigheadh i cead tilleadh do dh' éilean a cridhe 's a gràidh.

Cha b' urrainn do Mhac Leoid gleac an aghaidh cumhachd an òrain so, chuir e a chliù am fad 's am farsuinn feadh na Gaidhealtachd uile agus mar sin thug e dhi cead tilleadh dhachaidh a rithis air a' chùmhann so, gu'n sguireadh i de'n bhàrdachd. Ach co chuireas stad air ceileir nan eun no air òran na-h-uisge. Sheinn-eadh iad gu binn anns an Fhraing am measg torrann nan gunnachan mòra, agus cha b' urrainn do MhacLeod le cumhachd, grabadh a chur air Mairi, no glomhar a chur 'n a beul.

Thachair gu'n robh fear de Mhic an Leodaich ro thinn, agus nuair thainig feabhas air, rinn i òran fada, eibhinn a dh' fhoillseachadh a h-agh 's a taingealachd. Ged nach robh ni anns an òran ach moladh agus mór-mheas, fhuair MacLeod coire dhi, a chionn gu'n do bhris i a gealladh.

Ach dhlon Mairi i fhéin mar so "Chan e oràn a th'ann, ach crònan."

Anns a chiad chuid de'n chrònan tha ceithir sreathan goirid a còrdadh ann am fuaim, agus an sin, sreath na's fhaide aig deireadh gach ceathramh a comh-chòrdadh ri sreath dheireannaich an ath cheathramh.

Ann an cuid eile tha sia sreathan a comh-chòrdadh. Mar so tha rannachd an òran air a breacadh agus air a measgadh feadh a chéile, chum agus nach sgithich am fuaim cluas an luchd-èisdeachd. Tha ni eile a' deanamh eadar-dhealachadh eadar bàrdachd Mairi agus an t-seann bhàrdachd. An àite bhi cur anns gach sreath a leithid so de dh' earrannan focail, bha cudthrom a' ghutha a' tuiteam an sud 's an so a reir sìnèadh na sreath agus a fad, mar so—

Fasan bu dual
Fantalach buan.

Fad iomadh linn chan eil teagamh nach robh *cumhachd* ciuil agus litreachais am measg nan islean neo-fhòghluimte cho math ris na baird agus na seanachaidhean. Bha a' chumhachd so a' ruith gu diomhair mar abhainn fo'n talamh, ach bhrùchd i mach gu eas ann an spiorad agus ann an obair Màiri Nì'n Alasdair Ruaidh—a' toirt eisimpleir agus a' dusgadh suas ceòlraidh nam bàrd anns na linn-tean a bha ri teachd.

Bha Mairi ann an tìr nam beò gus a' bhliadhna 1674. Bha i ciad bliadhna agus a coig nuair a chaochail i ann an Dunbheagain, agus chaidh a thìohlacadh anns na h-Earadh far an d'rugadh i.

SADDELL ABBEY—ITS ORIGINS AND PAGES FROM ITS HISTORY.

By SHERIFF MACMASTER CAMPBELL, C.B.E.

IX.

By the courtesy of Mr. Mackechnie, I am able to reproduce in full the Charter of 1507. The deed itself, as many of those of the period, contains many abbreviations, and Mr. Mackechnie has extended the abbreviated words so that it is now possible for the first time to set out this historic document

unabbreviated and complete. The Charter reads as follows:—

"1st Jan. 1507-8. Great Seal Charter of Saddell in favour of David, Bishop of Argyll. (Copied from Great Seal Register, Vol. XIV., 408; summarised in Register of Great Seal (printed) Vol. II., No. 3170.)

"Carta Admortizacionis Lesmorensi Episcopo penes Abbacium de Sagadull. Jacobus, sei gratia Rex Scotorum, Omnibus probis hominibus Totius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis quia nos et consilli nostri domini inspeximus et ad plenum intelleximus nonnullas evidencias autenticas coram nobis et ipsis per Reuerendum in Christo patrem et consiliarum nostrum dilectum David Lesmorensensem Episcopum modernum productas et ostensas, per dominos insularum, comites de Carrik, et dominos de Lochquhaw, de nonnullis terre per ipsos abbacie de Sagadull situate infra dominium de Kintire datis et concessis, vt sequitur confectas, Et per nobilissimos predecessores nostros Alexandrum, Robertum, David et Robertum, Scotorum Reges, quorum animabus propicietur deus, confirmatas: Vnam viz. evidenciam factam per Reginaldum, filium Sorleti qui se regem Insularum nominavit, dominum de Ergile et Kintire, dicti monasterii de Sagadull fundatore, de omnibus et singulis terris de Glensagadull, et de duodecim mercatis terrarum de Baltebean cum pertinentibus, Iacentium in dominio de Kyntire antedicto: Aliam vero evidenciam per eundem Reginaldum factam de viginti mercatis terrarum de Cesken cum suis pertinentibus, Iacentium in Insula de Arane: Alteram eciam evidenciam factam per Rodericum, filium dicti Reginaldi, de omnibus et singulis terris de Glentorsadull et Vgladull cum suis pertinentibus, Iacentibus infra dominium nostrum de Kyntire antedictum: Vnam evidenciam factam per Nigellum comitem de Carrik et Isobellam comitissam eiusdem, de duabus denariatis terrarum nuncupatarum Kildomine et Creisboig cum suis pertinentibus, Iacentium infra comitatum nostrum de Carrik, Vnam evidenciam factam per Iohannem dominum Insularum, filium Angusii, de duabus mercatis terrarum nuncupatarum Lesenmarg cum pertinentibus: Vnam evidenciam factam per Alexandrum dominum Insularum de duabus mercatis terrarum nuncupatarum Cragvan cum pertinentibus, Iacentium in Insula de Giga, et de Insula de Sanctbarre cum suis pertinentibus, Iacente Apud Loch

Kilkerane: Vnam evidenciam factam per Iohannem, dominum Insularum, et Angusium eius filium, de omnibus et singulis terris de Knochantebeg, et duodecim vnciatibus terris nuncupatis Kellipull cum pertinentibus: Et Vnam evidenciam factam per Duncanum Campbele de Lochquhaw, de una oblata terre nuncupate Barraidayle et Blairnatibrade cum pertinentibus, Iacentis in dominio de Knapdale: dicto monasterio in puram et perpetuam elimosinam datis: Et quia dicta abbacia per sa sanctissimum dominum nostrum papam ad supplicacionem nostram episcopatu Lesmorensi unitur annexatur cum eodem in perpetuum Remansura: Nos igitur tanquam tutor et gubernator carissimi filii nostri primogeniti Jacobi, principis Scocie et Insularum etc. In renonacionem et corroboracionem evidencias predictas et fortificacionem vnionis antedictae per sanctissimum dominum nostrum papam factae, Ac etiam pro singulari deuocione quam habemus et gerimus ad beatum confessorem sanctum Moocum dicti episcopatus patronum, et pro amore et fauore specialibus quos gerimus Erga dictum Reuerendum patrem modernum Episcopum euisdem, motu proprio et ex certa scientia approbamus, Ratificamus et pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo admortizando donamus et donando confirmamus, dicto Episcopatu et prefato Reuerendo in Christo patri moderno et successoribus suis euisdem Episcopis qui pro tempore fuerint in futurum, prefatas evidencias, donaciones et infeodaciones terrarum prescriptas cum suis pertinentibus tam per mare quam per terram per prefatos dominos datas et confectas ad eisdem episcopo et successoribus suis tenendas et habendas secundum formam et tenorem earundem evidenciarum et vnionis prefati sanctissimi domini nostri pape desuper confectarum, et prout huiusmodi in se plenius proportionant et testantur, Suplendo de nostre Regne maiestatis plenitudine omnes et singulas defectus dictarum evidenciarum, donacionum et infeodacionum, si qui in eisdem existunt: Ac etiam creamus, vnimus, annexamus, et Incorporamus omnes et singulas terras suprascriptas cum suis pertinentibus in vnam liberam baroniam temporibus affuturis, baroniam de Sagadull nuncupandam, In perpetuum: Tenendas et habendas dicto Reuerendo in Christo patri et successoribus suis Lesmorensibus episcopis de nobis et successoribus nostris

Scocie principibus in libera baronia In perpetuum, cum furca, fossa, sok, sak, tholl, theme, infangtheiff, outfangtheiff, pitt et galhous, cum tenentibus, tenandris, liberetenencium seruicis ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, priuilegiis et punctis baronie, Et adeo libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene, et in pace in omnibus et per omnia, sicut aliquae terre infra Regnum nostrum in terra alta vel in bassa liberius dantur, concedunt vel possedunt in libera baronia, seu dari vel concedi poterunt in futurum, Ac cum plenaria potestate et licencia dicto Reuerendo in Christo patri et successoribus suis Lesmorensibus episcopis, edificandi, tenendi et habendi castra, turres et fortificia infra prefatas terras et baroniam, pro defencione et cusdia earundem, bonorumque suorum a furum, raptorum et malefactorum Inuasionem, Ac pro seruicio nobis et successoribus nostris Impendendo prout eidem episcopo et successoribus suis magis videbitur expediens, et ad edificandum et muniendum eadem castra, turres et fortificia muris lapideis, fonceis, vallibus, vectibus, ferreis portibus ductilibus, et port culisses, eademque in altum cum propugnaculis et le macholing erigendum, et omni municionum genere necessario funendum, et quemadmodum ad edificacionem, perfectionem et completionem siue fundacionem eorundem magis necessarium videbit, siue oportium constabulariosque Ianitores peruigiles, carcerum custodes, Ceterosque omnes officarios ad custodiam dictorum castrorum, turrium et fortalicium necessarios in eisdem faciendi, ordinandi, et habendi, et illa cum prefatis terris et baronia de nobis et successoribus nostris Scocie principibus tenenda, Libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace, Sine aliquo impedimento, reuocacione seu contradiccionem nostri aut successorum nostrorum quorumque quouismodo inde faciendi ffaciendi inde annuatim dictus Reuerendus in Christo pater et successores sui Lesmorenses episcopi, pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris, oracionum suffragia deuotarum tantum. In Cuius Rei testimonium presenti carte nostre magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus. Testibus ut in prima carta Immediate precedente. Apud Edinburgh primo die mensis Januarii Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septimo Et Regni nostri vicesimo."

(To be continued)

THE CLARSACH.

In the 6th Century, a small harp called the *cruit* was used in Ireland. It was played by bishops and abbots. It is not known whether the *cruit* was actually invented by the Irish, or whether they got the idea of it from the larger harp of the Egyptians.

Towards the close of the 6th century, the *clarsach*, larger than the *cruit*, made its appearance in Ireland, and soon it found its way to Scotland. And with its great appeal to the Celtic temperament, the harp found a loving home in Wales, also. Until the 16th century, the instrument was solely diatonic. Then a Tyrolese invented a device for raising each string a semitone, one at a time, and so came about the chromatic *clarsach* as we know it to-day.

It was not until the 19th century that Sebastian Erard perfected the large, double-action harp, with its pedals affecting all strings of the same name, at the same time, and which, like the piano, can be played in every key.

We all know how magnificent a well-played harp sounds in an orchestra. But the harp is essentially a simple instrument, and it appeals to primitive emotions. Gaelic and Celtic love songs, cradle croons, laments, battle calls—all these find an ideal accompaniment in the simple *clarsach*.

Some academic musicians, steeped in rich and subtle harmonies, so easily expressed by the piano, decry the little instrument, and call it a toy! It certainly is incapable of any but simple harmonies, quick modulation being difficult; but its very simplicity makes it right and suitable for songs which had their birth in distant, primitive days.

The *clarsach* can be played in eight keys, with their relative minors. Though its tone is not powerful, its carrying quality can be increased by a good method of playing. The absence of mechanism in the instrument helps it to retain that unique, woodland flavour, that closeness to nature, which is its charm. And far-off, old forgotten things revive in us as we listen to a sympathetic singer accompanying himself in some beautiful, ancient Gaelic song. But, alas! This is a rare experience in Scotland now-a-days.

N.J.

NEIL MUNRO MEMORIAL FUND.

We understand this fund now amounts to about £300. The fund is still open, and Mr. MacFarlane, the treasurer, will be glad to receive subscriptions from any who have not yet contributed. At a recent meeting of the Committee, a Sub-Committee was appointed to visit the district in which it is proposed to erect the memorial and report as to a suitable site.

ABHAINN AFTON.

(Air cadar-theangachadh le A.C.M.)

Ruith seimh abhainn Afton,
Air feadh do ghorm bhruch
Ruith samhach gu seinn mi
Do chliu ann an duan;
Tha mo Mhàiri na cadal
'N cois ri d'thormanaich bhuan,
Ruith seimh Abhainn Afton
Na duisg i bho suain.

Thusa smudain bheir thairis
Mac-talla sa ghleann,
Sa loin-dhuibh ri coireall
San doire sin thall,
'S thusa churacag ghorm chreach
Do m' impidh thoir cluas
Na dùisgibh mo ribhinn
'S i sìtheil na suain.

Cia ard Abhainn Afton
Tha mullaichean do shliabh,
'S sruth chlaisean a fuaran
Mu 'n guailibh a sniomh,
'N sud daonnan gu'n triall mi
'S ard ghrian air a h-ihil
'S mo spreidh is both Màiri
Gu àbhachd ri m' shùil

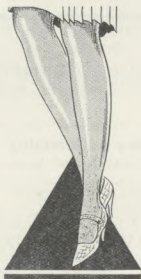
Cia taitneach do bhruchan
'S do chluaintean gorm fàs,
Far am fiadhair na coille
Thig sobhrach fo bhàth;
'N sud 's tric sa chìibh fheasgar
'San dealt air an raon
Bha bheithe na sgàil dhomh
'S mo Mhàiri ri m' thaobh.

Do shruth abhainn Afton
Cia bòidheach a shnàmh
Mu'n cuairt do n'a bhoth
Sa bheil Màiri a tàmh
Cia mear bhios do bhùrn
'N am dhith flùrain a bhuaibh
Ma casan geal cùbhraidh
Fo shrùladh do stuadh.

Ruith seimh abhainn Afton
Air feadh do ghorm bhruch,
Ruith seimh abhainn mhilis
Mu minic bha m' dhuain;
Tha mo Mhàiri aig fois
'N cois do thormanaich bhuan,
Ruith seimh abhainn Afton
Na duisg i bho suain.

OUR STOCKINGS

GIVE SATISFACTION ALWAYS



LADIES' STOCKINGS, Keystone Permanent Dull Twist Pure Silk, fully fashioned, New French Heel, excellent wearing, fine quality, long Overknee Silk Panel, reinforced Toes and Heels. Colours Dago, Coronado, Blue Fox, Grey, Gun Metal, Rose Beige, Duskee, Black. Sizes $8\frac{1}{2}$, 9, $9\frac{1}{2}$, 10.

Prices - - - - **7/11** and **8/11**
With Point Heel - - - - **5/11**

J. & R. ALLAN'S
LIMITED
77 to 87 South Bridge, Edinburgh

FOR ADVERTISING SPACE IN THIS MAGAZINE

APPLY TO

THE CENTRAL AGENCY,

ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS,

1 TALLY STREET, DUNDEE.

Telegrams, "Centage."

'Phone 3363.

A. C. Little & Sons, Ltd.

Costumiers and Furriers



EXTRA LARGE-SIZE GARMENTS
of every description always in stock

Mourning Orders a Speciality

Orders executed within six hours

THE VERY LATEST
AND EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS
ARE ARRIVING DAILY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION
OF

HIGH-CLASS READY-TO-WEAR
Garments & Furs

AT THE VERY KEENEST PRICES
including

Costumes	Coat Frocks
Gowns	Showerproofs
Small Furs	Tailor-made Coats
Two-piece Suits	Jumper Suits
Dress Skirts	etc., etc.

THE HOUSES FOR VALUE

28 HIGH STREET, DUNDEE.—Tel. 2732

Also at 121 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.—Tel. 27934

And 105 UNION STREET, ABERDEEN.—Tel. 523

**PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL
HOTEL**

13 and 25 ROYAL CIRCUS

EDINBURGH

**Moderate Tariff and Excellent
Cuisine.**

Terms on Application.

**On Waverley and Comely Bank Car
Route (No. 24)**

**Ten Minutes from Princes Street
Station, L.M.S.**

Miss M'LENNAN, Proprietrix.

**THE
GLEN MHOR PRIVATE
HOTEL**

NESS BANK, INVERNESS.

**Pleasant Situation on the right bank
of the River Ness, commanding a
superb view of the Valley of the
Ness and surroundings.**

**Replete with every comfort and
Convenience. Excellent Cuisine.**

**Convenient for Railway Station and
Caledonian Canal Steamers.**

Garage.

The Misses MACDONALD, Proprietrices

Telephone, Inverness 464.

Telegrams, "Glen Mhor Hotel, Inverness."

DUNOON.

**DOUGLAS TEMPERANCE
HOTEL.**

**A little Hotel noted for
GOOD FOOD, COMFORT,
CHEERFUL SERVICE.**

MAGNIFICENT VIEW.

MODERATE CHARGES.

'Phone 182.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF GAELIC, 1931.

M U L L.

Aultgowrie House, Salen.

**This House is to Let Furnished
per Month, or as may be arranged.
The rent is £30 per month.**

**Aultgowrie House is situated close to
Village of Salen, with Post and Telegraph
Office, Doctor, Shops, Churches, Episcopal
Church (2½ miles), Pier (¼ mile, daily
steamer). Two hours from Oban. The
House contains 3 Public Rooms, 1 Double
and 2 Single Family Bedrooms, Dressing
Room, large enough for a bed; Bathroom
(h. and c); Kitchen; 1 Servants' Room,
large enough for 2 beds; Garage; Small
Garden, sheltered situation with complete
privacy. The House, which is newly
furnished, has been done up quite recently,
and is in perfect order.**

**Applications to be sent to Mr.
D. G. Mackay, Salen, Aros, Mull.**

TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

TAILORS
BY APPOINTMENT FOR
THE
MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY
CLUB.

CLOTHIERS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE KING'S BODY GUARD
FOR SCOTLAND.

(Royal Company of Archers.)



BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TAILORS
TO THE COURT OF
THE LORD LYON KING
OF ARMS.

SPECIALISTS in JUDGES
and K.C. ROBES, and
EVENING DRESS.

J. STEWART & SON

KILT MAKERS
HIGHLAND DRESS for EVERY OCCASION
UNIFORMS

88 GEORGE STREET

EDINBURGH

Telegrams—

"PURVES EDINBURGH."

Telephone No. 27563.



A. & J. Macnaughton

Woollen Manufacturers

Pitlochry

Makers for nearly 100 years of pure
WOOL TWEEDS, RUGS, BLANKETS
and KNITTED GOODS. Samples sent
to any part of the World with
pleasure.—Write Dept. 85 for
particulars or patterns.

Telephone
No. 28247

Telegrams:
"Rembrandt, Edinburgh"



By Appointment to His Majesty the King

DOIG, WILSON, & WHEATLEY

FINE ART DEALERS
and PRINTSELLERS
PICTURE RESTORERS
and FRAMERS

90 GEORGE STREET
EDINBURGH

Established 1840.

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

The Gaelic Library of the late Dr. Neil Munro, consisting of 98 volumes, has been gifted to the University of Glasgow for the use of the Celtic Class Library. This thoughtful action by Mrs. Munro will be much appreciated by the Gaelic-speaking students attending the University.

* * * * *

The Education Endowment Commission in Edinburgh considered schemes for the future of the Catherine MacCaig Trust. Miss MacCaig's will stated that two-thirds of the estate was to go in bursaries to Presbyterian Gaelic speaking students, and to be devoted to lectureships. Many interesting suggestions were made to carry these into effect by the County Council of Argyll, the Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews.

* * * * *

The Education Committee of the County Council of Inverness approved of the Staffing Committee's recommendation that 23 County teachers should be selected to attend classes in Gaelic to be held in Inverness during the mid-summer vacation under the auspices of the Aberdeen Provincial Committee for the training of teachers. It is hoped that the Education Committees of Ross-shire and Sutherland will also send a number of teachers to this vacation class.

* * * * *

Arrangements are well forward for the opening of the Summer School of Gaelic at Tobermory, on 21st July. Colonel Greenhill Gardyne of Glenforsa will preside at the opening ceremony, and extend a cordial welcome to the students and teachers to the Island of Mull. Mr. A. H. MacColl, 25 Breadalbane Street, Tobermory, local secretary, has prepared a list of lodgings, and intending students would do well to communicate with him at once.

* * * * *

It is interesting to note that several of the rugs made by the young women of Ness, Lewis, for An Comunn are to be included in the exhibits at the College of Domestic Science during Glasgow Civic Week. This opportunity of viewing these beautifully designed and useful articles should not be missed by those resident in the city, or by friends on holiday. Enquiries are invited about these rugs, and members are asked to mention them to their friends. The Art and Industry Committee acknowledge their thanks to Mr. MacKenzie, The Mills, Stornoway, for reducing the price of the foundation material as a contribution to the funds.

In addition to the list of Provincial Mods noted in last number, the following have also been arranged:—Glenmore (Fort Augustus), 5th June; Perthshire (Aberfeldy), 19th June; Skye (Portree), 30th June and 1st July; Sutherland (Lairg), 4th September.

NIALL.



PROPAGANDA TOURS.

On 23rd April the General Secretary visited Dumfries and addressed a gathering of 80 members and friends. This Branch has had a very successful session. A Gaelic reading class was conducted by Mr. A. MacDonald, and towards the close of the Session a Gaelic Singing Class was formed.

Mr. Shaw travelled the following day to Bonawe and took part in the proceedings of the closing ceilidh. Mr. George E. Marjoribanks presided, and all the speaking was in Gaelic. The Branch had a very successful session.

Kinloch Rannoch was visited on 1st May. The session closed with a successful concert presided over by Mr. A. MacKintosh. The entire programme was sustained by the local Gaelic choir and members. Mr. Donald Ferguson's class was very successful. While in the district Mr. Shaw interviewed several members at Pitlochry, and an effort is to be made shortly to re-organise the Branch there.

On 4th May Mr. Shaw attended the Bute Festival in Rothesay, and adjudicated the Gaelic class. As a result of the formation of a Gaelic choir in Rothesay it is fully expected that the Gaelic Solo class will be much strengthened.

Mr. Shaw attended the Kintyre Mod at Campbeltown on 7th and 8th May.

Mr. A. M. Carmichael, Organiser for the Northern area has been busily engaged in propaganda work. In April he visited Mallaig and Arisaig, and arranged classes for the teacher who is to prepare candidates for the Lochaber Provincial Mod to be held at Fort William, on 12th June. He returned to Skye and attended concerts previously arranged to meet the deficit on singing classes in previous years. He visited Portree, Broadford, Edinbane, and Uig. The Organiser formed Branches at Dornie and Auchtertyre, and arranged for the formation of a Branch at Letterfearn. Mr. Carmichael has been visiting Speyside districts, and has been successful in adding another branch to the number, namely, Carrbridge. Mr. and Mrs. MacIntyre of the hotel there are enthusiastic members, and may be depended upon to make the branch a success,

JUNIOR ESSAY COMPETITION.

An Samhradh.

Le UILLEAM MACDHONNCHAIHD.

Tobarmhoire.

Is e an Samhradh an darna ràidh de'n bhliadhna agus their sinn ris na mìosan de'n ràidh so, An Ceitean, An t-Og-mhios agus An t-Iuchar.

Air a' cheud là de'n t-samhradh eiridh sinn air là Buidhe Bealltainn is bithidh sinn a mach cho tràth's is urrainn dhuinn a chum ar n-aodainn a nigheadh anns an driuchd. Ach bheir sinn an aire greim itheadh, mur cuala sinn, cheana, a' chuthag.

Chan eil an speur gruamach na's fhaide agus tha an àile glan tlusail agus blàth. Tha' ghrìan ag éirigh na's àirde a h-uile là agus a gathan òr bhuidhe a' soillseadh oirnn le'n uile neart. Tha osag nam beann gu fann a' seòdadh agus an saoghal uile gu blàth, toilichte, agus coibhneil.

"S binn na h-eòin feadh nam preasan gu leadarra seinn" mar thubhairt am bard MacLachlainn 'nuair a' dhéirich e moch maduinn Cheitein. Tha smeòrach air gach géig, tha an dreathan donn gu sùrdail, "tha an uiseag làn sòlais," agus an coileach dubh ri durdail.

Tha gach loch mar sgàthan le faileas nam beann ri 'fhaicinn. Is bòidheach an sealladh àl de dh' ealachan bàna. An cuala tu riamh clàrsair nan cnoc a freagairt guileag na h-eala bàine? Mur cuala bu chòir dhuit eisdeachd.

Tha crònan aig gach allt agus tha monmhur seimh aig gach sruthan. Ann an cuid diubh tha am bradan tàrr-gheal a' leum anns a' ghréin. Air na bruachan tha an t-sobhrach gheal-bhuidhe a' fàs gu badanach, a' bhiolair uaine, agus an neòinein beag lrisail, cho math ri mìle blàth de gach seòrsa.

Air gach sliabh tha na craobhan gu dosrach, trom, duilleagach, agus ann an deireadh an t-samhraidh bithidh sinn ag amharc air son nan dearc dearga air a' chaorann.

Air a h-uile achadh agus innis tha an spréidh, 's na bà ag ionaltradh leis na laòigh òga ri'n còis. Tha sinn uile an dòchas gu'm bi ceann an t-searraich ruinn a' cheud uair a chì sinn e.

Tha am pòr a nis a' fàs gu diasach, a' cinntinn 's ag abachadh agus tha an tuathanach a' faicinn 'obair earraich a' tighinn gu buil mar chaidh a ghealltainn do'n neach a chuireadh aig an àm cheart.

Tha fiughair aig an tuathanach gu'm bi iomadh sgeap ùr aige mu'm bi crìoch air an t-samhradh neo cha'n fhiach dha an t-saothair. Cha bhitheadh ùine aig na seilleanan mil a

dheanamh air son a' gheamhraidh mur do thoisich iad ann an àm.

Cha ruig mise leas "dath nam beanntan" is obair nàduir a mholadh chionn 's iomadh bàrd a rinn sin le cumhachd is snas, agus is e am bitheantas an samhraidh a thug misneach dhaibh sgriobhadh.

Cò-aontaichidh a h-uile neach gu bheil inntinn mac an duine air a togail anns an t-samhradh gu smuaintean àrda. Is urrainn dha a bhi sòlasach, agus gàirdeachas a dheanamh bho'n a tha e an dàn dha' leithid fhaicinn aon uair eile.

A prize of ten shillings is awarded to the writer of this essay. The subject for next essay is "Am Foghar." Essays are invited from juniors under fourteen years of age. Essays should be certified by parents or teachers as the unaided work of competitors.

GAELIC LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1931.

Higher Grade—First Paper.

Tuesday, 31st March, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

1. Translate into idiomatic English:—

An Nì a Chì na Big, is e Nì na Big.

Am meas nan laghannan d'am bheil an inntinn 'n a h-oibreachadh a' géilleadh chan 'eil aon, math dh'fhaoidte, a tha faighinn ùmhachd cho iomlan, no aig a bheil uachdranachd cho farsuing, ris an lagh a tha an seanfhocal a' cur an cainnt. Tha tìs ar n-eòlais a' co-sheasamh anns a' chomas a tha aig an inntinn air aire a thoirt do chuspairean a tha cosmhair ri chéile, is an dà chuid, an coslas is an eucoslas, a ghléidheadh air chuimhne. Agus ceart nìar a chì sinn gu bheil inntinn an fhir-chéird a' faighinn toileachais ann a bhi leantuinn a dhreuchd, mar a tha a làmh ag ionnsachadh teòmachd, tha gach slighe air an toir thu comas do'n inntinn a bhi sìubhal a' fàs soilleir dith; agus a thuilleadh air so tha gach ceum a bheir thu anns an t-slighe a' dùsgadh suas iartras air a bhi ag ìmeachd innte. Chì sinn mar so gu bheil a' bhuaidh bhunaiteach dhìomhair so a' filleadh a stigh innte féin cumhachd a tha toirt barantas dhuinn air a seasmhachd.

Le cleachdainn tha an t-saothair a' fàs taitneach, agus tha miann air a ghintinn 'san nntinn gu bhi buanachadh 'san t-saothair. Is ann do bhrìgh firinn na buaidh so a thuit an t-aon a bu doimhne a rannsaich inntinn an duine riamh, nach 'eil an deagh-bheus ach cleachdainn.

(25)

Professor D. Mackinnon; An Gàidheal.

2. Translate into English :—

An Cladh Chomhghain rugadh mise,
An Aird-a-Runnair chaidh mo thogail,
Fradharc a' chuain uaibhrich chuislich,
Nan stuadh guanach cluaineach cluicheach.
Measg Chlann Domhnaill fhuair mi m'altrum,
Buidheann nan seòl 's nan sròl daithte,
Nan long luath air chuaithean farsuing,
Aiteam nach ciuin rùsgadh ghlas-lann.
Na fir eòlach, stòilte, stàideil,
Bha 'san chomhstri stròiceach sgaiteach;
Fir gun bhàrr, gun leòn, gun airmneal,
Leanaidh tòir is tòir a chasgadh.

Buidheann mo ghaol nach caoin caitein,
Buidheann nach gann greann 'san aisith,
Buidheann shunndach 'n am bhì aca,
Rùsgadh lann fo shranntaich bhratach.
Buidheann mhòr 's am pòr nach troicheil,
Dh'fhàs gu meanmach, dealbhach, toirteil;
Fearail fo'n airm, is maigr d'an nochdadh,
Ri h-uchd stoirm nach leanabail coltas.
Suidheam mu'n bhòrd stòilte, beachdail,
An t-shìl 'san dòrn nach òl a mach i,
Slàinte Shìr Seumais thighinn dachaidh:
Aon Mhac Dhé mar sgéith d'a phearsa. (25)

Iain MacCodrum : *Sàr Obair nam Bard
Gaidhealach.*

3. Translate into English, or turn carefully into Scottish Gaelic :—

Agus measaim gurab ionann däl do gach aon agus do'n cheithearnach allta aineòlach a h-iarthar Mhumhan, do chuaidh i luing chogaidh d'iarraidh éadála ar fairge, agus do cuireadh i d'tìr i Sagsaibh iad; agus an céad bhaile in-a d'tarla i d'tìr iad, tängadar lucht an bhaile do dhéanamh lúthghára rompa agus d'a nibreith leó d'a dtighibh féin ré tabhairt ósda dóibh, oir fá lucht ósda an mhéid do bhí ag áitinghadh 'san mbaile sin; agus fá h-iongnadh leis an geithearnach iad ag a chuireadh féin, agus gan aithne ag aon duine dhíobh air. Do chuaidh féin agus drong do'n mhuinntir do bhí mar-aon ris i dtigh duine aca ar ósda; agus do bhádar muinntear an tigh gu ro-mhaith ris ar feadh seachtmhaine, ionnus gur mhaith leis an geithearnach an dóigh ar a raibhe féin, ar ghlaire an áruis agus ar fheabhas a leaptha agus a bhídh agus a dhighe. Gidheadh ar mbeith dhó féin agus d'a chuideachtain ag gabháil a gceada, do ghairm an t-ósdoir an fear cúntas do bhí aige, ag a rádh ris "make reckoning" .i. "d'cana cúntas." Leis sin táinig fear an chúntais, agus do ghabh ag feannadh an cheithearnaigh agus na muinntire do bhí maille ris, gur bh' a h-éigean dóibh uile díoluigheacht iomlán do thabhairt uatha, ionnus go rabhadh folamh ag imtheacht dóibh. (25)

Geoffrey Keating : *Three Shafts of Death.*

Higher Grade—Second Paper.

Tuesday, 31st March, 2.15 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

SECTION I.

All the questions in this Section should be attempted.

1. Write an essay, in Gaelic, on one of the following subjects :—

- (a) Na goireasan a tha dualtach do shluagh dà-theangach.
(The advantages of being bilingual.)
- (b) "Air àirigh aig sàil nam beann mór." (30)

2. Turn into idiomatic Gaelic :—

- (a) The small boys were told not to venture on the ice.
- (b) These events took place in the ninth year of the reign of King Charles II.
- (c) Few indeed there are nowadays who prefer work to sport.
- (d) You little rascal, to stand there looking at the cows in the corn without stirring hand or foot to drive them out! (10)

3. Translate carefully into English :—

- (a) Is fearr freasdal na gabhadh.
- (b) Is feàirde brà a breacadh gun a briseadh.
- (c) Thig fear na h-iarraidh gun sireadh, ach fear nam fiach cha tig idir.
- (d) Nam b'Eileanach mi gum b'leach mi, is nam b'leach mi gum bu Rannach mi. (10)

SECTION II.

Three questions should be attempted from this Section. The answers may be either in Gaelic or in English, except when otherwise indicated.

4. Give the Gaelic designation of the chiefs of the Frasers, Camerons, Campbells, MacDonalds of Glen Garry, MacDonalds of Clan Ranald. (5)

5. Locate and give English equivalents of any five of the following :—Clàr Sgùth, Gallaihb, An Eaglais Bhreac, Sàil Chinn-tìre, Ealasaid a' Chuain, A' Chearc Leòdhsach, An Linne Shléiteach, A' Mhorbhairne. (5)

6. What historical events do you associate with any five of the following :—Domhnall a h-Ile, Alasdair Mac Colla, Iain Loin, Iain Mùideartach, Eachann Ruadh nan Cath, Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair, Donnchadh Bàn? (5)

7. Write down in Gaelic five mottoes typical of the Gaelic race and outlook.

8. Suggest modern Gaelic terms for :—submarine (warship), telephone, Town Hall, Public Square, corkscrew, steamer gangway. (5)

DICTATION.

An uair | a dhlùthaich sinn o stigh, | cha
robh r'a fhaicinn | ach croinn nan luingeas, |
am brataichean a' snàmh | gu fann ris an
t-soirbheas; | is cha robh r'a chluinntinn |
ach farum ràmh | is torman nan allt agus nan
eas | a bha tuiteam | bho iomadh sgairneach
àrd | do'n chadaladh a bha nis | a' fosgladh gu
farsuing romhainn.

Bho thaobh gu taobh de'n tràigh | air an
dara làimh | tha sràid de thighean móra |
cho geal ris an t-sneachd; | is gu grad air an
cùl | tha uchdach chorrach chas, | far a bheil
an calltunn, | an caorunn, | agus an t-uinn-
seann | a' fàs gu dosrach, | cho dlùth, dìreach
os cionn nan tighean | a tha fòpa | is gu bheil
na geugan, | ar leat, | a' lùbadh m'am mullach.

Air bràigh a' bhruithaich | chì thu a' chuid
eile de'n bhaile | eadar thu is faire, | ionnas
gur duilich dhuit | àite is bòidheche | agus is
neo-chumanta fhaicinn.

 THE CELTIC CONGRESS.

This year's Celtic Congress is to be held in the Isle of Man in the second week of July. Many members of An Comunn can recall with pleasure the very successful Congress which met in Glasgow two years ago. The gathering in the Isle of Man promises well. There is a crowded programme of events, including lectures, receptions, and outings. Owing to its geographical situation and its historical interest the little island kingdom is a convenient and romantic rendezvous. From the Congress the various representatives go back to their several countries with renewed enthusiasm. At the recent meeting of our Executive in Stirling, two delegates were appointed to represent An Comunn at the Congress in July.

 HIGHLANDERS' INSTITUTE,
GLASGOW.

At the annual meeting recently held, a very satisfactory report of the year's working was submitted. The income had more than met the expenditure, and a substantial credit balance has been carried forward. The membership is by no means what it should be, and a very large accession of members is needed in order that the Institute may more fully serve its purpose as a centre of Highland life in the great Celtic city of Glasgow.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

The Orchard, Old Marston,
Oxford, April 25, 1931.

A Shar Uasail,—Gaelic revivalists might do worse than to consider the example of the language controversy in the British colony of Malta. Here a small community is making a determined effort to secure official status for its national language, and that too without slight or detriment to the language of the Empire. I quote from the account given in the "Times," of April 25: "In the statement (presented by them to the Royal Commission on Malta) Lord Strickland and the former Ministry insisted that Maltese, not Italian, was the national language, and should be raised to the rank of an official language, with English as the language of the Empire." It is indeed unfortunate that the Highlands do not possess and have not possessed a body so influential as Lord Strickland and his former Ministers to claim that Gaelic is the language of the Highlands and ought to be raised to the status of an official language, "with English as the language of the Empire." And now that the Gaelic is manifestly on the decline, why should we worry? But since the friends of the Gaelic have gone so far to reawaken the national consciousness of the Highlander, why do they not carry their struggle to its logical conclusion, and demand for Gaelic equal official status with English in those parts of the Highlands where it is still spoken? I am not aware that the contribution, either cultural or material, of the Maltese to the British Empire, can compare with that of the Gael, nor can I see why Highlanders should tolerate, that while official recognition is contemplated for the language of Malta, and granted to that of the South African Dutch, their tongue should languish in the state of a local patois, not to be killed off perhaps, but allowed nevertheless to decay and die out unregretted.

Mise le mòr-mheas orraibh,

J. L. CAMPBELL.

 KINTYRE PROVINCIAL MOD.

The Kintyre Provincial Mod was held in Campbeltown, on 7th and 8th May. The number of competitors forward on both days was very encouraging, and good progress was shown in both oral and vocal sections.

Miss Hall of Tangy, President of the local Branch, presided at the Junior Concert on Thursday evening, and also handed over the prizes to the winners.

The closing concert on Friday evening in the Victoria Hall was largely attended, and ex-Provost Hugh MacCowan, Oban, presided. Miss Hall presented the prizes. Miss Netta Sclanders, Glasgow, and Mr. John M. Bannerman assisted at the concert, and their contributions were highly appreciated. Votes of thanks were proposed by Sheriff MacMaster Campbell, C.B.E. The adjudicators were Mr. J. R. Bannerman and Mr. Neil Shaw, for Gaelic, and Mr. D. T. Yacamini, Perth, for music. In an interview Mr. Yacamini said: "The Kintyre Mod is a glowing example of what An Comunn Gaidhealach is doing, not only to further the Gaelic language and music, but also to stimulate the artistic side of choral and solo singing."

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

Letter Writing—Betty Currie, Rhuahaoirne.
 Dictation—1, Neil Smart, Tayinloan; 2, Betty Currie; 3, Ian Smart, Tayinloan.
 Translation—Betty Currie.
 Reading Poetry—1, Florence Muir; 2, Amelia Currie, Rhuahaoirne.
 Reading Prose—1, Betty Currie; 2, Amelia Currie.
 Reciting—1, Betty Currie; 2, Amelia Currie; 3, Ian MacDonald, Tayinloan.
 Dialogue—Betty Currie and Mary Smith.
 Solo Singing (Boys), English—1, John M'Whirter; 2, Alexander Gilchrist, Campbeltown; 3, William Campbell.
 Solo Singing (Girls)—1, Effie Fisher; 2, Ray MacSporran, Campbeltown; 3, Rona MacVicar and Mary MacDougall (equal).
 Choirs, under 11 years (Gaelic)—1, Campbeltown; 2, Carradale; 3, Auchencorvie.
 Choir Singing (English)—1, Auchencorvie; 2, Carradale; 3, Campbeltown.
 Choral Singing in Unison—1, Auchencorvie; 2, Campbeltown.
 Choral Singing in Two-Part Harmony—1, Campbeltown; 2, Auchencorvie.
 Mixed Solos—1, Effie Fisher, Carradale; 2, Rona MacVicar, Southend; 3, Jemima MacLean, Carradale.
 Duets—Effie Fisher and Mary MacDougall.
 Solo Singing (Girls), English—1, Rona MacVicar; 2, Isa MacPherson, Campbeltown.
 Solo Singing (Boys), Gaelic—1, John M'Whirter, Campbeltown; 2, J. Smart; 3, Wm. Campbell, Auchencorvie.
 Solo Singing (not over 11)—1, Isa MacSporran; 2, Annie MacDonald.
 Most Points—Betty Currie.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

Reading Unfamiliar Gaelic—1, Chrissy MacIntyre, Carradale; 2, Colin Paterson, Campbeltown; 3, Isa MacDonald, Tayinloan.
 Reciting Gaelic Poem—1, Mrs Paterson, Carradale; 2, Colin Paterson.
 Gaelic Speech—1, Isa MacDonald; 2, Iain Wotherpoon, Gigha.
 Sgeulachd—1, Susan MacDonald, Killacraw; 2, Isa MacDonald and Margaret Mitchell.
 Dialogue—Isa MacDonald and Margaret Mitchell.
 Literary—1, Isa MacDonald; 2, Margaret Mitchell.
 Gaelic Solos (Women)—1, Rose Livingstone, Tayinloan; 2, Cissie Fisher, Carradale; 3, Mairi MacDougall, Carradale.

English Solos (Women)—1, Cissie Fisher; 2, Mrs MacSporran, Tarbert; 3, Mrs MacNab, Tarbert.
 Gaelic Solos (Men)—1, D. MacIntosh, Carradale; 2, Wm. Galbraith, Carradale.
 English Solos (Men)—1, Wm. Buchanan, Carradale; 2, Wm. Galbraith; 3, Joseph MacIlchere, Campbeltown.
 Gaelic Solos (Male and Female Voices)—1, Mairi MacDougall; 2, Cissie Fisher; 3, Wm. Buchanan.
 Solo Singing (Former First Prize Winners)—1, Wm. Buchanan; 2, Wm. Galbraith; 3, Cissie Fisher.
 Duets—1, Margaret MacLean and Archd. MacKerrall, Southend; 2, Morag Black and Cissie MacInnes, Campbeltown; 3, Mrs MacIntosh and Miss MacIntyre, Carradale.
 Quartettes—1, Carradale; 2, Tarbert No. 1; 3, Tarbert No. 2.
 Mixed Choirs (Gaelic)—1, Tarbert; 2, Carradale; 3, Tayinloan. English—1, Tarbert; 2, Carradale.

FORT WILLIAM JUNIOR MOD.

This event took place on May 9th. The judges were the Director of Education for Inverness-shire, who also presided, Revs. D. MacMichael, R. B. Crawford, and Arthur Bevington for singing; with Mr John MacLeod, Knockbain, and Mr D. Macaulay, Banavie. The Scripture test reading and other higher tests were taken by the clergy in the Inner Room, assisted by Mr M. Macaulay.

The outstanding event of the day was the competition for Gaelic reading by the Rural Schools for the highly-prized trophy given by the Hon. President of An Comunn Abrach, Lady Hermione Cameron of Lochiel, consisting of a Shield bearing the well-known slogan, "Lochabar gu brath."

The competition for the Shield was both keen and very close, Rev. R. B. Crawford assisting the Director of Education and Mr J. N. MacLeod. The Shield was awarded to Kinlochiel School in the person of Allan Campbell, and the second in merit was Banavie School, represented by Donald Robertson. As last year, the silver cups went to Flora Macdonell and Donald Macdonald, Higher Grade School, Fort William. The book prizes were distributed among the winners of the twenty-four competitions held.

Lochiel, in presenting the Lady Hermione Shield, silver cups and book prizes to the winners, expressed his great pleasure in being present and seeing so many children able to read, recite and sing their own language. He advised the children to seize every opportunity of learning to read and speak well and fluently. He much regretted that when at their age he had not had the advantages they now enjoyed in acquiring and keeping up the

Gaelic language, and above all, learning to read it. He wished to congratulate the Kinlochell School on winning Lady Hermione's Shield for the best Gaelic reader this year. The large number of books he had handed to them as prizes were given by Miss Juliet Macdonald, and he felt sure they would be appreciated. He called for three hearty cheers for the donor and her interest in the children.

THE PRIZE LIST.

SENIOR.

Reading 8th Chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel—1, Flora MacDonell, H.G., Fort William; 2, Jessie Cameron, Blarmacfoldach.

Reading Gospel—1, Flora MacDonell and Isabella MacMillan (equal); 2, Annie MacMillan, Fort William.

Reading Test, enclosed—1, Jessie Cameron, Blarmacfoldach; 2, Annie MacMillan, Fort William.

Spelling from the same—1, Flora MacDonell, Fort William; 2, Isabella MacMillan, Fort William.

Reciting Test Poem—1, Jessie Cameron, Blarmacfoldach; 2, Lewis Lockhart, Tulloch.

Conversation with Judges—1, Isabella MacMillan; 2, Peter MacRae, Fort William.

LITERARY.

Gaelic Letter—1, Isabella MacMillan, Fort William; 2, Flora MacDonell, Fort William.

Place Names within radius of Three Miles, Translated into English—1, Lewis Lockhart, Tulloch.

JUNIOR.

Reading—1, Mary MacDonald, Tulloch, and J. MacLennan, Tulloch (equal); 2, C. Cumming, Kinlochell.

Reciting—1, John MacLennan, Tulloch; 2, Mary MacDonald, Tulloch.

Reciting—1, John MacLennan, Tulloch; 2, Mary MacDonald, Tulloch.

SINGING.

Girls (Elementary)—1, Lily MacMillan, Kinlochell; 2, Myrtle Campbell, Fort William.

Boys (Elementary)—1, Lewis Lockhart, Tulloch; 2, Tony MacSwan, Banavie.

Girls (Advanced)—1, Margaret Low, Kinlochell; 2, Annie MacMillan, Fort William.

Boys (Advanced)—1, Peter Macrae, Fort William; 2, Allan Campbell, Kinlochell.

Short Gaelic Dialogue or Story—1, Lewis Lockhart, Tulloch; 2, John MacLennan, Tulloch.

ADVANCED HIGHER GRADE PUPILS.

Reading from "Rosg"—1, John MacDonald, Fort William; 2, Donald MacDonald, Fort William.

Reciting from "Bardachd"—1, Donald MacMillan, Fort William; 2, Donald MacDonald, Fort William.

Translation from Gaelic to English—1, Donald MacDonald; 2, Donald MacMillan.

Translation from English to Gaelic—1, Mary MacLean, Fort William; 2, Donald MacDonald, Fort William, and Elizabeth MacKinnon (equal).

Infant Classes (Recitations)—1, Mabel Mitchell, Blarmacfoldach; 2, Myrtle Campbell, Fort William, and Peter Kennedy (equal).

St. Mary's School Reciting Competition—1, Mary MacDonald; 2, Margaret Cameron.

Boys—1, H. MacDougall; 2, Angus MacDougall.

Norman MacKenzie, Esq., Bayble, Stornoway 1 0 0
Proceeds of Concert at Culbokie 10 5 6

£522 6 2

DINGWALL MOD DONATIONS.

Previously acknowledged by Dingwall Local Committee	£315 4 4
RECEIVED AT HEAD OFFICE—	
Duncan MacInnes, Esq., Royal Chief, Order of Scottish Clans of America ..	20 0 0
Gaelic Society of London	10 0 0
Gaelic Society of Glasgow	5 0 0
Ceildh nan Gaidheal, Glasgow	5 0 0
Lochgilhead Branch	5 0 0
Mull and Iona Association	3 0 0
Bute Branch	3 0 0
Sir Norman Lamont of Knockdow	2 2 0
Lewis and Harris Association	2 2 0
Lanarkshire Highlanders' Association ..	2 2 0
West Regent Street Ceildh, Glasgow ..	2 0 0
Atholl and Breadalbane Association ..	1 1 0
Mrs. Angus and Friends, Edinburgh ..	1 0 0
Mrs. MacNeill, Fasnacloich	1 0 0
Mrs. MacCord, Rothesay	0 10 0
Miss MacDougall of Lunga	0 10 0
Malcolm MacPhee, Esq., Torlum	0 5 0
Archibald Campbell, Esq., Aberdeen ..	0 5 0
RECEIVED AT DINGWALL—	
Whist Drive at Applecross, per Dr. MacLeod and Mr. J. Simpson (2nd Donation)	2 0 0
Shiskine Branch of An Comunn, per Mr. A. Smith, President	1 0 0
Proceeds of entertainment at Garve organised by the Misses MacKenzie, Garve Hotel	18 6 6
Perth Gaelic Society, per Mr. G. Walker, Treasurer	5 0 0
Laide Branch of An Comunn, per Miss Ann Munro, Secretary	5 0 0
Ardgour Branch of An Comunn, per Miss C. MacColl, Secretary	2 0 0
Dundonnell District, per Mr. H. Morrison	1 0 0
Gairloch Branch of An Comunn, per Miss Isobel MacKenzie	8 12 6
Proceeds of Concert at Alness	13 7 4
Proceeds of Concert at Bonar Bridge ..	6 2 10
Miss MacIver, late of Achmasheen, and Mr. Donald MacIver, Minneapolis, U.S.A., per Mrs. MacKenzie, Garve Hotel ..	5 0 0
Blair Atholl Branch of An Comunn, per Mr. G. Forrest	5 0 0
Dundee Highland Society, per Miss Mairi Matheson, Secretary	5 0 0
Captain Hugh MacLeod, Elphin	1 0 0
Gaelic Society of Hamilton, Ontario, per Mr. F. Forrest, Secretary	6 0 0
Dumfries and Galloway Branch of An Comunn, per Mr. D. Campbell	1 10 0
Roderick Campbell, Esq., Minard	0 5 0
Proceeds of Concert at Tain	4 12 7
Angus Smith, Esq., Holm, Stornoway ..	0 10 0
John MacLeod, Esq., School House, Applecross	0 10 0
John MacDonald Esq., Torridon	0 5 0
Miss Annie MacDonald, Kilmuir, Portree	0 10 0
Comunn Nan Fìneachan, Dundee, per Mr. E. Meakin	5 5 0
Aultbea Branch of An Comunn, per Mr. J. A. Murchison	3 0 0
Proceeds of Concert at Kiltarity	3 8 1
Proceeds of Concert at Garve	12 11 9
Proceeds of Concert at Lochcarron	11 1 0
Comunn Na Gaidhlig, Winnipeg, per Mr. John MacAulay	4 1 9

(continued at foot of previous column)

THEY STAND SUPREME!



ALWAYS WELCOME

These Oatcakes are simply delicious, and are welcomed at every meal.

You'll like them.

Remember they are not just ordinary Oatcakes.

BE SURE TO ASK YOUR GROCER FOR A TIN.

IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS.

THE LITERATURE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

By NIGEL MACNEILL, LL.D.

Edited by J. MacMaster Campbell. 7/6 net.

A history of the literature of the Scoto-Gaelic race from the earliest times down to the present day. The most complete account yet published.

SCOTTISH DIARIES AND MEMOIRS, 1550-1746.

Edited by J. G. Fyfe, M.A. With Preface by Principal R. S. Rait. Fully illustrated. 5/- net.

THE WOLFE OF BADENOCH.

By SIR THOMAS DICK LAUDER.

With Foreword by R. B. Cunningham Graham. 7/6 net.

A complete unabridged edition of a famous historical romance of the Fourteenth Century.

GAELIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

By CALUN MACPHARLAIN. 5/- net.

A Very Useful Book for Students.

A HIGHLAND CHAPBOOK.

By ISABEL CAMERON,

Author of "The Doctor." 3/6 net.

"Thoroughly enjoyable reading."—*Aberdeen Free Press*.

STRANGE TALES OF THE WESTERN ISLES.

By HALBERT J. BOYD. 7/6 net.

A collection of nine weird and exciting stories. Mr Boyd describes his scenes and characters with vividness. To all lovers of the Western Isles, it is a book that will have a sure appeal.

A GAELIC-SCOTS VOCABULARY.

By R. L. CASSIE. 3/6 net.

Students of the Gaelic and Scots language will find this volume of extreme interest.

THE ELUSIVE GAEL.

By DUGALD COGHILL.

With Foreword by the Duke of Sutherland. 5/- net.

"Timely in its censure of many current misconceptions."—*Glasgow Herald*.

PLACE NAMES OF THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

By ALEXANDER MACBAIN, M.A., LL.D.

With Notes and Foreword by William Watson, M.A., LL.D. 21/- net.

Dr. MacBain's conclusions as to "Place Names" are those of a very competent philologist.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF SCOTTISH AND GAELIC BOOKS

ENEAS MACKAY, 44 CRAIGS, STIRLING

P.T. Man's Shop
on street floor,
with a separate
entrance to street.

Men's Hairdress-
ing Department
1st Floor Down.

The Store that made
The Bridges famous



PATRICK THOMSON Ltd.

ARCADE
AND
ENTRANCE
IN
HIGH STREET

FOR SPECIAL DISPLAYS OF
FURNITURE, CHINA,
HARDWARE, TRAVEL
AND SPORTS GOODS
AND JEWELLERY

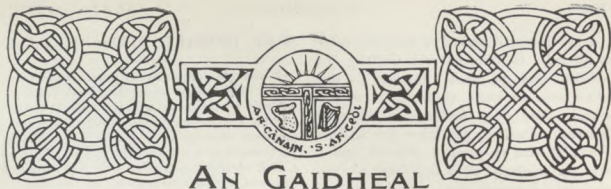
THE MODERN STORE

From the smallest item of personal attire or house equipment to an entire fashionable wardrobe or the house complete, the P.T. STORE stands ready at all times to serve you with MERCHANDISE OF THE BEST, priced well within the bounds of economy.

*Luncheon and Tea Rooms, 3rd and 4th floors
Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Postal and Telephone facilities*

NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH

Phone : 21051 (6 lines)



EDITOR.—Rev. NEIL ROSS, D. Litt., *The Manse, Laggan, Kingussie, to whom all literary communications should be addressed; business and other communications to 212 West George Street, Glasgow.*

TELEGRAMS—*Runaire, Glasgow.*

TELEPHONE—*Douglas 1433.*

Leabhar XXVI.]

An t-Iuchar, 1931.

[Earrann 10

I CHALUIM CHILLE.

Air a' mhìos so chaidh tharruinn paipearan naidheachd na dùthcha aire an t-sluaigh gu I Chaluim Chille. Chan e mhain gu robh muinntir a' leughadh mu'n eilean ainmeal so. A thuilleadh air sin ghabh corr is sia ciad de luchd taghail an turas do'n eilean an aon latha. Chan eil fada o chuireadh an t-seann eaglais an ordugh. Thug an t-ochdamh Diuc Earragh-alach an eaglais agus a' làrach mar thiodhlac do Eaglais na h-Alba. Chaidh na ballachan a leasachadh agus a chomhdach le mullach ùr. Ach bha easbhuidh àraidh air an togail. Cha robh clag freagarrach anns an t-seann stiopall. Fad bhliadhnaichean is e clag a bhuineadh do bhàta a bha ga bhualachd an eaglais Chaluim Chille. Cha robh sin idir ceart. Bha am fuam fann is neo-bhinn gu bhi toirt sanais aig na tràthan aoraidh.

* * * * *

Ach is minic a thig cabhair ri am feuma. Bha e mar chleachdadh aig duine òg saibhear dol airson laithean saora gu I Chaluim Chille. Chan eil anns an duine usal sin fathast ach duine òg. Chunnaic esan an dìth a bha air an eaglais; agus dh' òirich deagh smuain 'n a chridhe, gun tugadh e clag ùr do'n t-seann eaglais, a bhiodh cubhaidh air gach dòigh. Tha muinntir gu mòr 'n a chomain airson a thabhartais fhialaidh. Tha an clag air leth eireachdail. Tha e os cionn tunna air chudthrom. Tha an

guth binn agus fuaimeach. Cluinnear an ceòl feadh machair an eilein, agus astar air fairge. Tha sgrìobhadh Gaidhlig air a' chlag, *I Chaluim Chille—1931*. Chruinnich coimhthional mòr gu aoradh; agus chaidh seirbheis a chumail, gu bhi a' cur air leth a' chluig a chum na crìch naomha airson an deachaidh a dheanamh. Is e Ceann Suidhe Ard Sheanadh Eaglais na h-Alba, an t-Ollamh Greumach, a bha an ceann na seirbheis. Bha an eaglais làn sluaigh.

* * * * *

Ach is e tha sinn gu h-àraidh a' toirt faineair anns an duilleig so, gu robh earrann de'n t-seirbheis anns a' chàinain aosmhor a labhradh le Calum Cille féin. Thugadh an t-sochair so dhomhsa, mar Cheann Suidhe A' Chomuinn, urnuigh is òraid a dheanamh an seann chainnt ar sinnsir, aig an t-seirbheis. Tha sinn an dùil gur i a' Ghaidhlig is nàdurraiche gu cuimhne a chumail air Calum Cille. Is i sin a' chàinain a labhair e féin agus a mhuinntir. Cha luaithe chuireas neach a chas air talamh I, na theid an inntinn air ais. Cuimhnichidh sinn air cùisean mar bha iad o chionn corr is trì chlad bliadhna anns an eilean bheag bhoidheach. Is ann sud a shaothraich an soisgeulach usal is comasach, Calum Cille. Agus a mach as an ionad iomallach so, chaidh teachdairean feadh Alba is na Roinn Eorpa, a teagasg oilein is foghlum, ach a' giùlan gu sonruichte deagh sgeul na slàinte dhaibhsan a bha 'n a suidhe an dorchadas, agus an sgàile a' bhàis.

A nis tha earail phrìseil ri fhaotainn uaidh so air fad. Is fìrinn gu robh Gaidhlig 'g a labhairt, agus gu bheil i fhathast gu slàn fallain anns an ionad cheudna, fad suas ri ceithir chiad diag bliadhna, no dlùth air leth chiad ginealach, gun laigse gun fhàilinn. Feuchaidh sinn an earail a ghlacadh agus a chur am briathran, oir is fìor airdh a' chùis air greim a dheanamh oirre. An dèidh linntean lìonmhor, ma tha ar cànan cho beo uidheam- aichte, agus gun gabh i labhairt cho loinneil foghainteach ri caint air bith aig seirbheis no aig cruinneachadh, nach mòr am bonn misnich sin do'n Chomunn Ghaidhealach, agus do gach aon leis an ionmhuinn ar caint. Is e so an nì iongantach a thachair air an latha shonruichte ud, gu robh sinn cho dàna is ar cànan a labhairt gun eadar-theangair, an làthair chìadan nach tuigeadh lideadh dhi; agus nì iongantach eile, gu robh iadsan riaraichte le sin, air dhaibh tìr a bhì aca gu robh sin reusanta gu leòir. Dh'èisd iad air fad le foighidin ri ar seann chànan, a' nochdadh gu bheil iad ag aideachadh an gnìomh gu bheil i airdh air ionad urramach a thaobh a h-aois is a h-eachdraidh.

* * * * *

Caint anns a bheil spionnadh cho buan agus cho ruighinn, am bi i comasach air feabhas o'n chor anns a bheil i aig an am? Chuir i seachad rudha doirbh no dha a cheana. Thug na Lochlannaich ar dùthaich fo chis. Labhair iad an caint fein an Alba fad cheithir chiad bliadhna. Ach thug a' Ghaidhlig buaidh a dh'aindeoin reùbairean a' chuain. Thàinig an sin na Goill is na Sasunnaich. Cha tug aon diu nì do'n Ghaidhealtachd nach tug iad a thrl urad aise. Thàinig caint is cleachdaidhean is laghanan Shasuinn gus a' Ghaidhlig a chur a bith. Ach tha i beò fhathast. Cuiridh i seachad an rudha so cuideachd. Ged nach foghlum na Gaidheil an cànan fhéin air sgàth buannachd, ionnsuichidh iad i air sgàth oilein is modha. Cha bhì iad mar ainmhidhean aig nach eil ach aon chainnt; ach nochdaidh iad an uaisle agus an inbhe a tha dualach daibh, le tuilleadh is aon chainnt a labhairt.

MISS HARRIET STEWART, L.L.A.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the measure of our indebtedness to our Highland Teachers, not only for their service in the cause of Gaelic, but for the influence they wield in the communities wherein their lot is cast. Should An Comunn ever set itself the task of preparing a Roll of Honour, bearing only the names of those of rare achievement in the field of Gaelic endeavour, certain of our teachers would occupy the foremost places, and none would stand higher than the subject of this sketch. Miss Stewart was appointed to the charge of Bunavullin School, in the Drimnin District of Morvern, well nigh forty years ago. Under the operation of Education Acts she now retires from active service, and it is only fitting that the official organ of An Comunn should place on record an expression of gratitude for her unwearied efforts in The Cause.

In the historic parish of Morvern, Gaelic is still a living tongue. The children play, youths and maidens tell their love, and men and women bear the burden and heat of the day—in the language of their fathers! Hither came Miss Stewart nearly forty years ago, long before the "Gaelic Clause" found a place in an Act of Parliament. An ardent lover of Gaelic, though not a native speaker, she set herself to acquire a knowledge of the language, and because she mastered it so well, the hills and glens of Morvern still re-echo "the silver sounds." She taught the children to read and write their native tongue, learning as she taught, and of all those, now far scattered, who passed through her hands, there are few indeed who cannot write a Gaelic letter to the home folks. At National and Provincial Mods almost since the inception of our National Festival, her pupils have taken part in competitions. The story of their achievements would fill many columns. No place name occurs more frequently than "Drimnin" in the lists of Junior Prize-winners, reaching back for thirty years and more, while the names of former pupils still figure prominently in the Senior prize lists from year to year.

Every child of Morvern is proud to be a *Morainneach*, and to speak and write his or her native tongue. This is more than can be said of all the sons and daughters of the North and West. Miss Stewart has achieved something far greater than the production of prize-winners. She has imbued a whole generation with her love of the language and of all that it connotes to the Gael who cherishes his heritage.

But it is not merely to her service for Gaelic that we seek to pay tribute. Her gracious influence in the community wherein her life has been lived, will long remain. A conscientious and successful teacher, a woman of lofty ideals, a wise friend and counsellor, a comforter in sorrow, a refuge to many in time of trouble, she passes into retirement, enjoying the reward that money cannot buy, the love of a grateful people, and the homage of men and women everywhere, whose early steps she helped to guide into the path of life. They will join with the rest of us in wishing that she may be spared long to enjoy her well-earned rest, and that happy memories may shed their glory round the evening of her years.

CILLE CHIARAIN.

HONOUR TO A HIGHLAND ARTIST.

We note, with high gratification, the award of the Guthrie Memorial Prize, for the best Portrait of the year by a young Scottish artist, to Mr Ian. Campbell of Oban and Glasgow. Mr. Campbell is the son of the late Mr. John Campbell, the first secretary of An Comunn Gaidhealach and the press comments on the Self Portrait which secured the award are of such an appreciative description that anticipation is justified that Mr. Campbell will eventually find himself in the front rank of Scottish artists. Mr. Campbell is meanwhile an Art Master under the Glasgow Education Committee, and his success is welcomed as an evidence of the high standard rightly indicated by appointment to a position in a Glasgow school. His worthy father's former associates in the Gaelic movement wish for Mr. Campbell the greatest prosperity in the vocation in which he has earned such early and such notable recognition.

J. M. C.

DINGWALL NATIONAL MOD,
22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th September.

Intending competitors are reminded that the closing date for receiving entries is 25th July. It would facilitate matters considerably if those who intend to take part in the Mod competitions would send in their entries to the office of An Comunn on as early a date as possible.

A' GHÀIDHEALTACHD O SHEAN.

Le IAIN MACCORMAIG.

(A cheud Duais (co-ionnan) Mod 1923.)

I.

Chan eil e furasda do'n linn tha ann an diugh a thuigsinn cho anaghoireasach is a bha a' Ghaidhealtachd, agus na h-eileanan an iar, ri linn ar sinnsir; no an cruadal a bha na seann daoine a' fulang, agus na cruaidh chàsan troimh an robh iad a' tighinn chum ruigheachd air an goireasan, agus an toirt gu baile.

Annas na seann lait hean, ged nach eil mòran, maith dh' dhfaoidte, duine beò aig a bheil eòlas litreachail air an am, bha a' Ghaidhealtachd air a sgaradh buileach o'n Ghalldachd, seach mar a tha a' chùis an diugh; agus nan toirte mach na bailtean móra mu dheas, b'ann air druim a' chuain neo-earbsaich, no thar bheann is mhonaidhean le ceum coise, air rathaidean garbha tolgach. Cha robh roghainn aca; agus bu trice dheanadh iad buil de'n roghainn shonruichte bha ann. Chan eil teagamh agam nach eil cuimhne aig mòran an diugh fhathast air seann drobhairean cruaidh foghainteach a choisich iomadh uair nan latha, a h-uile ceum corrach eadar bailtean beaga na Gaidhealtachd agus an Eaglais Bhreac, le drobhan móra cruaidh anns am biodh ceudan ceann agus a chomhdaicheadh miltean de'n rathad mhór, mar dheanadh na drobhan ainmeal de chrodh ard cheannach, adharcach, beothail, a chuireadh Coire Choinnli mór air an rathad, agus a chomhdaicheadh seachd mìle dheth.

Faodar a thuigsinn ciod e an ùine ghabhadh iad air an t-slighe tholgaich, agus an t-anacothrom a dh' fhuilingeadh iad, eadar an t-Oban Lathurnach, mar choimeas, agus Dùinne, no an Eaglais Bhreac. Chan fheumadh an ceum ach bhì mall, an am iomain an treuda gu socrach air an rathad lùbach a bha fìradh air uchd nan cnoc. Turadh no uisge, bha an tàin a' gabhail air a h-agaidh, is buachaillean le 'm bataichean a' leum thall is a bhos, a chumail nan damh air an rathad. Aig am sonruichte feadh an latha chuireadh iad an treud sgith bhar an rathaid a dh'ionaltradh air na lianagan boidheach a bha lùbadh feurach am measg nam preas. An sin shuidheadh na fìr am fasgadh creige no tuim a chuireadh dlion orra o uisge sìne, no teas grèine. Ghabhadh iad fàth air greim de'n bhiadh. Thigeadh pìob chreadha as gach peileig;

shocrachadh gach fear e féin a dh'innse sgeoil, is ceo o'n tombaca na chuartagan o gach beul.

An ceann greis bha iad air shiubhal a rithist. Leanadh an iorram cheudna gus an tuiteadh an oidheche. Thaghadh iad raon air am faigh-eadh an treud ionaltradh gu maduinn. Shìneadh na fir iad féin anns a' rainnich, far an cuireadh calltunn no seilchadh sgàil orra. An sud 's an so, laigheadh aon an deidh aoin de'n dròbh, agus an uair a chite gu robh iad a' cnamh an cire shuaineadh na buachaillan iad féin 'n am breacain agus chaidheadh iad mar ròin air sgeir mhara air latha teth samhraidh. Nuair thoisicheadh a' mhaduinn air fàs glas agus an uisge air cèileireadh, dhuisgeadh na samhanaich. Chrathadh iad an driuchd, no an liath reothadh o 'm feusaig, dh'altaicheadh siad iad féin, a' cur fàilte na maidne air a chèile. Thigeadh bonnach cloiche de chòirce na dùthcha as gach maileid, maille ri staoicean de chaise Gaidhealach is de mhuc fheoil, agus leis an sin is uisge na h-aibhne chuireadh iad blas na h-oidheche as am beoil.

Bha na drobhairean air an iomairt sin a' chuid bu mhotha de'n bhliadhna, a' falbh o bhaile margaidh gu baile margaidh; agus an uair nach biodh tigh osda goireasach chuireadh iad seachad an oidheche, le craicinn fliuch mar bu trice, taobh an tuim gun chomhdach ach am breacain, air cluaiseig rainnich. Tha an cruadal a bha anna ri fhaicinn an uair nach do chuir an giollachd a bha orra tolg riamh anna. Ach cho bochd is gu robh a' Ghaidhealtachd anns na linntean a dh'fhalbh bha i cur móran barrachd air treud os a cionn. Ruigeadh an treud margadh air an casan féin ach gu feumta an aiseag gu aite goir-easach air tìr-mór.

B'e bailtean Chluaidh—Grianaig is Glascho, na h-aon dorsan margaidh a tha, agus a bha o shean, fosgailte do aird an iar na Gaidhealtachd. Anns an t-seann aimsir cha robh comh cheangal suidhichte sam bith, eadar taobh an iar na Gaidhealtachd is Cluaidh. Cha tainig fathast bàta na smùide a' lathair.

Bheir sgrìobhaichean iomradh air aghart an dùne o linn na cloiche gu linn an iaruirinn; ach faodur cuideachd iomradh air linn an t-siùil agus linn an stòth. Tha linn an t-siùil annasach an eachdraidh na Gaidhealtachd, gu sonruichte a' chuid ris an abrair aon-chrannach; oir cha robh eilean no roinn de'n mhór-thìr nach robh a chhablach bheag aige, a chum freasdal do'n dùthaich mu'n cuairt. Bha na seann smathgaichean nan aobhar cosnaidh air dòigh no dha. Bha iad a' cumail oibre ri luchd saorsnachd, a' càradh 's a' togail

bhàtaichean; agus rachadh gillean òga ri'n ceird, rud nach fhaic sinn an diùgh ach annamh anns a' Ghaidhealtachd.

Lean na smathgaichean air shiubhal iomadh latha an deidh do bhata na smùide i féin a shuidheachadh gu bunaiteach air slighe cuain. Is gle gheòrid o chaidh a' chhablach so oibreachadh a mach leis a' bheirt a b'ùire. Dh'fhalbh iad beag air bheag. Chaidh té an deidh té dhiubh a leigeil air a chladach, cho ard am braigh na traghaid 's a chuireadh muir-làn reodhairt i. Agus an uair a sheallas sinn mun cuairt orra is e aobhar smuain a tha anna, srann thiamhaidh aig a' ghaoith am measg am fiodhanan, agus strac an sud 's an so a' dealachadh a gheimh is na h-aisnean daraich. Tha nis gach gaoth a shéideas a' cur na gainmhich na cuartagan far am b'abhaist gloine is seasgaireachd a bhi. Ged is suarach nar sùilean an diugh an aonchrannach bheag, bu chulaidh-araich i a chum seoladairan a thogail nach do chuir riamh cas air bord luinge a bu sgairteile no a bu smioraile.

Is e latha sonruichte anns gach eilean agus anns gach baile air tìr-mór a bhiodh an taic locha no air cladach baigh an uair a bhiodh na bàtaichean a' cur mu reir a chum a' cheud turas de'n bhliadhna a thoirt gu Cluaidh. Is anns an earrach a thoisicheadh air na h-ùbh-raisean a chur nan uidheam. Cho robh port anns nach faicte smùid, is poitean tearra air ghoil. Rachadh ròpan ùrachadh is sìbil a chairteadh. Agus an uair a rachadh gach bàta chur air bhog bhiodh an coltas cho riomhach ri an uimhir de mhaighdeanan air an éideadh a chum bainne.

An toiseach an t-samhraidh, air do'n chuan bréine a' gheamhraidh a chur dheth agus fàs sìobhalta le ceangal sìde, bha latha air a chur a mach. Tha chnuic is mhachraichean thigeadh an sluagh le'n cuid bathair, ga chur gu margadh do Ghlascho is do Ghrianaig. Thigeadh eich fo chlebh, is fir is mnathan fo eallaichean. Am measg a' bhathair bhiodh uibhean, feoil, buntata is iasg. Bha deagh bheo shlainge ga toirt as a' mhuir an uair sin. Anns an am sin abairte gu robh acair de'n fhainge cho maith ri acair de'n ghrund. Leis an sin chuireadh na rachadh de dh'iasg fhéin air bord cudthrom anns na h-ùbhraisean. Bhiodh gach neach a' falbh an cuideachd a chodach féin. Bhiodh daonna comblan cridheil air an t-slighe fhadalaich. Bhiodh nigheanan is gillean a falbh gu an cosnadh do'n Ghalldachd: cuid air an ceud dol a mach: cuid an deidh an geamhradh a chur seachad le an càirdean taobh an t-seann teintin. Bhiodh feadhainn de na h-inghinean a' dol gu searbhantachd agus de na gillean gu fairge.

An uair thogte na siùil ris na h-aonchrann-
aich bhiodh an cladach breac-dubh le sluagh.
Bhiodh roinn a faicinn an càirdean air an turas ;
cuid a' tighinn a dh'fhaicinn an coimhearsnach
air bord agus a thoirt am beannachd leo agus
leis a' chloinn òig a bha dol air an aineoil
airson a cheud uair. Shealladh an upraid
ud neonach dhuinne an diugh ; ach an uair
ud bha Glascho na b'fhaide air falbh na tha
Australia a nis. Cha b'iongnadh leis an sin
ged bhiodh iomadh dealachadh cràiteach ann.
Is iomadh shìl a bhiodh fiuch ; agus bu ghoirt
a' ghaoir a bhiodh air rudha is air bàta, an
uair a bhiodh ulaidean a diosganaich, siuil
gan sgaoileadh, is iùbhraichean a' snàgan a
mach a bàgh.

Ach theannaicheadh a' ghaoth agus beag
air bheag chuireadh a' chabhlaich an dùthaich
as an deigh. Dhreadh an sluagh an cnoc a
b' airde agus ghleidheadh iad an shìl ri cuan
far an robh na bàtaichean air an uilnean le
sgairt na gaoithe. An deireadh gach te dhiu
bha caileagan òga, air an ceud dol a mach.
Lionadh an sùilean agus le osna throm shuath-
adh iad air falbh na deòir. Ach thuit an
oidheche is thill cuideachd thùrsach gu an
tighean, a' bruidhinn am briathran blàth air
ionndrainn na fardaich. Bu tric a bheireadh bàta
dà mhòs, air an rathad nam b'e gun tachradh
an-sìde oirre. An uair bu sgiobalta chuireadh i
an t-slighe as a' dèidh, cha bu lugha na
seachdain a ghabhadh i. Bha daonnan oidheirp
ga deanamh a chum caladh a thoirt a mach,
a chur seachad na h-oidheche an tearuinteachd.
An Rùm is an Colla dh'acraicheadh bàtaichean
as an Eilean Fhada ; agus deas air sin am
Muile is an Ile. Mar bu dluithe air an ceann
uidhe iad is ann bu lionmhoire bha a' chabhlaich
a' fàs. An uair thachradh iad anns a' Chrìonan,
cha robh talla no tigh ceilidh 's an dùthaich
a bhiodh cho muirneach le ceòl 's a bhiodh
tuill thoisich is clàir uachdair nan iùbhraichean
Gaidhealach.

(Ri Leantainn.)

SADDELL ABBEY—ITS ORIGINS AND PAGES FROM ITS HISTORY.

By SHERIFF MACMASTER CAMPBELL, C.B.E.

X.

Captain White, who refrains from repro-
ducing the Latin document, gives an
admirable translation of the leading features
of the Deed, and I think it well to include
the partial translation here:—

"James, etc., etc., . . . Be it known . . .
whereas we and our Lords of Council have

inspected and fully understood certain
authentic evidences produced and made
manifest in our presence and theirs by the
reverend father in Christ and our chosen
councillor David, present Bishop of Lismore,
with respect to the Lords of the Isles, Earls
of Carrick, and Lords of Lochquhaw, and
with reference to certain lands given and
granted by them to the Abbey of Sagadull,
situated within our dominion of Kintyre
set forth as follows: and confirmed by our
most noble predecessors Alexander, Robert,
David, and Robert of the Scots, for whose
souls may God be propitiated. One evidence
rendered respecting Reginald, son of Sorlet,
Lord of Ergile and Kintyre, who styled
himself King of the Isles, founder of the said
Monastery of Sagadull, concerning all and
singular the lands of Glensagadull and of
twelve merks, value of the lands of
Baltebean, with their pertinents, situate in
the isle of Arane: another evidence as to
Roderic, son of the said Reginald, of all and
singular the lands of Glentorsadull (Glen
Torrisdale) and Ugladull (Ugadale) with
their pertinents, within our foresaid
dominion of Kintyre: an evidence as to
Nigel, Earl of Carrick, and Isabella, his
Countess, concerning two Pennylands
named Kildomine and Creisboig with their
pertinents lying within our Earldom of
Carrick: an evidence as to John, son of
Angus, in regard of two merklands named
Lesenmarg with their pertinents: an
evidence as to Alexander, Lord of the
Isles, concerning two merklands named
Craigvan, with pertinents in the island of
Giga and concerning the island of Sanet
Barre with its pertinents situate at Loch
Kilkerran: an evidence as to John, Lord
of the Isles, and Angus his son, of all and
singular the lands of Knochantebeg and two
unciates of ounce lands named Kellipul,
with pertinents: and an evidence as to
Duncan Campbell of Lochquhaw, con-
cerning one obole of land named Barrandayb
and Blairmatibrade, with pertinents, lying
in the dominion of Knapdale: granted to the
said Monastery for a pure and perpetual
almsgiving: and whereas the said Abbey is
at our supplication united to the See of
Lismore (Argyll) by our most holy lord the
Pope it is annexed to the same to remain
so in perpetuity. We therefore as tutor and
governor of our dearest first-born son,
James, Prince of Scotland and the Isles
. . . in renewal and corroboration of the
foresaid evidences and in fortification of the
foresaid union . . . and also for the singular

devotion we have and bear toward the blessed confessor and holy monk who is patron of the said see, and for the special love and favour we bear toward the said reverend father and present bishop of the same we of our own will and certain knowledge, approve, ratify and . . . confirm to the said see and aforesaid reverend father in Christ . . . and to his successors, the aforesaid evidences, donations, and infestments of the above written lands with their pertinents At Edinburgh this first day of the month of January in the year of our Lord One thousand and five hundred and seven and in the twentieth year of our reign."

The portion of the Great Seal Charter translated by Captain White does not contain the passages of the royal grant giving the bishop the right of Barony over the Abbey lands—the Barony of Sagadull being thus created—with *Furca et fossa*, the right of trying and sentencing delinquents to Gallows or Pit—the former for the male and the latter for the female delinquent; *Sok and Sak*, the right to decide in civil litigations arising within the Barony; *Thol*, sometimes considered to be exemption from toll or custom, but more authoritatively defined as the right of exacting rather than the right of exemption from such duties; *Theme*, a right inferring warranty, the significance of which eludes our most erudite commentators: *Infangtheiff*, the right to judge a thief caught inside the Barony, and *Outfangtheiff*, the power to punish a thief caught outside the jurisdiction. I have thus detailed the powers given to the Bishop to lead to the observation that he was really vested with all the feudal powers which pertained to a secular Baron. It is significant of the sharp distinction in mediæval Scotland between the secular clergy—those not bound by monastic rules—and the regulars—those under the rule of a religious order and the member of a community in a Monastery or other house of religion where that rule was enforced—that feudal custom conferred upon them powers in relation to their lands of a strikingly different sort. The Bishop of Argyle, we have found, was clothed with plenary feudal jurisdiction and power. "But," and here I quote from that notable work, *Scotch Legal Antiquities*, by Cosmo Innes, "it was different when the Sovereign bestowed these jurisdictions upon religious houses. The ecclesiastical judge might not try, at least in the common form of human

justice, cases of life and death. To him therefore was given the higher and more mysterious jurisdiction—the direct appeal to heaven by ordeal. The abbots of all our great monasteries had this high jurisdiction. The Abbot of Scone had a specific grant of the island in the Tay, which flowed past his monastery, for the purpose of there holding courts for the trial of accused persons by water, by hot iron, by duel: *examin aquae, ferri calidi et duelli*."

(To be continued)

A' CHOILLE.

LE MURCHADH MAC RATH.

Air mo chuartachadh le craobhan air gach taobh ghabh mi beachd an latha roimh, nuair a bha gailloinn an t-Sultuinn a' séideadh le uaimhinn air a choille, air a crathadh 's air a riasladh, gach meanglan an caraibh a cheile ga lubadh le cudthrom na h-an-uair, air an giùlan a null agus a nall, a' sìneadh a mach a làmhnan dosrach mar iochdrain a' guidhe trocrair. Nis tha feum mór ann an coille. Bheir i seachad fasgadh, fiodh, agus fallaineachd, teachd an tìr, 's bi beò do iomadh neach. "Ann an Linn an Aigh nuair a bhitheas a Ghaidhlig aig na h-eòin" bi gach gleann is gach beinn air an comhdachadh le coilltean far nach fhaic thu'n dìugh ach stùcanan loma gun nì a' fas oirre ach fraoch. Am bheil daimh sam bith aig Gaidheal ri craobhan? Tha fhios gu bheil co-cheangail air choireigin aig inntinn agus mac-meanmain ri fraoch, mur a bhitheadh, ciamar a fhuair Iain Mór nan Creag an t-ainm blath-chridheach ud, "Clann an Fhraoich."

Tha eadar dhealachadh mór eadar a bhi toirt ceum air sliabh fraoich, agus a' coiseachd ann an coille. Cha leir dhuit do rathad fein anns a' choille air uairean. Tha dumhlachd agus dorchadas ann, a dubhadh a mach sealladh air grian, cuan, agus beinn. Mur eil cleachdadh aig duine air coilltean, tha e dualtach e bhi ga fhaireachdainn fhéin mar ann am prìosan, air a dhùnadh a mach bho gach sealladh a bha taitneach leis a cheana na òige: Tha e 'g ionndrainn saorsa mu thimchioll, cead cothrom ceum aighearach a thoirt gu cnoc, air am bheil fraoch a' fàs, agus o'n urrainnear amharc agus an cridhe a shàsachadh le sealladh air tuinn a comhrag ri creagan arda, fraoch gucagach air cnuc ghlasa a toirt faile cubhraidh, a deanamh ioc-shlainte do dhuine is ainmhidh.

"THE HIGHLANDER ABROAD."

By IACHLAN GRANT.

II.

The ancient connection and friendship between Jacobite Scotland and France makes our present alliance with that brave and cultured nation doubly welcome and interesting to any Highland Society; and many of our young soldiers fought side by side with Celts from Brittany in France, and fraternized with the amiable French folk as their ancestors did centuries ago. What was Scotland's loss in those times when many of its best settled abroad was France and other countries' gain, and we may flatter ourselves that this Gaelic leavening was to them a source of strength and progress.

Of course, many who went forth among the nations in quest of fortune and adventure returned to the homeland with valuable war impressions, and laden with the fruits of experience, if not with stolen booty. Every country has something of value it can give or teach its neighbours, and Scotland no doubt profited by such intercourse, and paved the way for such things as our system of education, our universities, interest in art and architecture, and larger views of life leading to freedom and independence. With nations, in this sense, it is another example of casting bread on the waters, and in the long run nations who give generously of their best to others, especially small and struggling nations, receive it all back tenfold with added gratitude. Even Napoleon, our arch enemy so long, taught us some valuable lessons which in these more distant days we can heartily acknowledge. Napoleon, by the way, was a great admirer of the Highland soldier and Celtic poetry and sentiment, and one of his camp books was Ossian's poems. He also named one of his nephews Dermide, from one of Ossian's characters, and some of his officers followed suit by christening their children Ossian.

The intercourse of our scholars with the seats of learning throughout Europe was the means of establishing our Scottish Universities. St. Andrews, in 1411, was modelled on that of Paris; Glasgow in 1451, on Bologna (Italy); Aberdeen in 1495, on Louvain, the ancient university in Belgium destroyed by the German invaders. In

former times the whole world was indebted to Louvain for keeping alive the torch of learning.

For a long period the Scots were like the Swiss in furnishing soldiers of fortune to other countries. We read of a body of Scots adventurers in 1620 fighting in Bohemia under Sir Andrew Greig, and afterwards taking service under the Dutch and Danish, and later Greig was Commander of the Russian Fleet. General Gordon served in Peter the Great's Russian army with other Scots at the end of the seventeenth century. In building up its power, Russia has all along had the help of many Highlanders. Some of the names were Keith, Farquhar, Gordon, Ogilvie, Munro, Menzies, Ferguson. As in France, some of the Scots who settled in Muscovy Russianized their names by adding "off" or some such termination; for example, Scobie became Skobeloff. Not a few of them became merchants all over the north of Europe and in Hanse towns. General Murray wrote a book describing thirty-six noble Scotch houses in Sweden alone.

That lion of the North, Gustavus Adolphus, had at one time no less than seventeen Scots regiments of infantry in his service, and many of his Swedish regiments were officered by Scotsmen, some of the names being Forbes, Ruthven, Lumsden, Lindsay, Leslie, Dundas, and Grant. That romantic personality, David Leslie, and his Scottish soldiers served for a time under the King of Sweden, and returning at the Revolution served under Cromwell, and then under Charles II. as Commander-in-Chief of the Scottish Army. The father and grandfather of Lady Nairne (who wrote so many fine songs) spent seventeen years' exile in Sweden.

Byron, being a Garvan on his mother's side, and brought up in the north, always claimed to be Highland Scottish. In his voyage to Greece, to assist in its fight for independence, he wrote that the sight of its mountains and its hardy men in kilts carried him back to Morven, and he designed a uniform for himself with a Gordon tartan jacket. Had he lived he would probably have settled in the country for which he gave his life.

South America attracted many Scottish adventurers such as Sir Gregor MacGregor; and their descendants are found all over the Argentine, Chili, Peru, and the other Republics. This is still a favourite field for the more adventurous, and it presents many

opportunities for a young man of character and ability. Scotchmen are in demand as managers, overseers, engineers, and other positions of trust in the railways and other public works. As an illustration of what I say I quote from *The Scotsman*: "There was landed at Liverpool yesterday from Buenos Ayres eighty-eight volunteers who have come across for the period of the war. Eighty per cent. of these men are Scotsmen. All are horsemen and accustomed to rough it." Then follows the list of names, among which are Macdonald, MacKenzie, McKay, Malcolm, Munro, Murray, and Davidson.

It used to be the joke that when the north pole was discovered a Scotchman would be found there. Well, if he was not found it was not for want of trying to get there; or perhaps the difficulty of making a living was too great for him. Yet the joke had much point in it, for the Scot turns up in the most unexpected and out-of-the-way places. In our own day we have had Kaid MacLean, the Commander-in-Chief of the Moorish Army, and a Scotchman named Dunn, a leading chief of the Zulus under Cetuywayo, who gave Britain so much trouble.

In building up our Indian Empire from the days of the old East India Company, and in Persia, Burnah, China, and throughout the east, our kinsmen have always been to the fore, and have done even more than their share in dangerous pioneer work as travellers, traders, soldiers, and missionaries of all sorts. One of its early Governor-Generals was Sir John MacPherson, who died in 1821. Travellers like Colquhoun penetrated into unexplored regions. Soldiers like Sir Colin Campbell helped to win and retain the great Indian Dependency. Able statesmen and diplomatists like Sir John MacNeill gave up the best part of their lives to consolidating British power in these eastern lands (and had the policy of Sir John MacNeill been followed in Persia, where he was the British representative, it would have been better to-day both for Persia and Great Britain). The old East India Company, the forerunner of British rule there, had many Scotsmen in its service, some of whom made fortunes for themselves and also took part in laying the foundations of a great Empire. Probably most of them lived and died in the scene of their labours, while the few returned to end their days in their native air. In those early times a voyage to India was a formidable undertaking, and the event of a lifetime even for a traveller, a soldier,

or a government official. In directories of some Indian cities one may find Highland names, the descendants of these early adventurers, who elected to be acclimatized and remain in the conquered country, just as 2000 years ago the soldiers and camp followers of Alexander the Great remained to leaven the mass and leave their impress on the civilization of India and the East.

There is no finer body of men in the official world anywhere than our British India Civil Servants, and Scotland and the Highlands have always been well represented in it. To deal with so varied races, creeds, castes, and tongues requires great training and exceptional gifts. Here comes in the value of the Celt's power of perception and understanding other people, and also his love of religious liberty and political equality. The judicial nature of his mind tends to give confidence to those he controls. For instance, Napoleon got on splendidly with the Scotch Admiral Malcolm, responsible for his safe-keeping at St. Helena, but was soon at Loggerheads with Admiral Sir Hudson Lowe, an unimaginative, pugnacious John Bull type, and not the kind of man to tactfully deal with one of Napoleon's calibre and disposition.

Many like Sir Robert Hart (who was sixty years in the service of China, and latterly chief foreign adviser as well as head of the Customs), gave up their whole lives for the development of another people, but never forgetting the land of their birth. It is both romantic and significant to see a man like Hart after an absence of sixty years in China coming back to his native heath to end his few remaining days.

In opening up "Darkest Africa," the names of Livingstone, Moffat, Bruce, Grant, and Park are familiar among many others. The founder of the British South African Company was the late Sir William MacKinnon. In Australia and New Zealand, there were many Highland pioneers, such as John Macarthur, Arthur MacAlister, Sir James Macbain, and John MacKinlay. Like Canada, there is so much Celtic blood there that the Highlanders never feel they are in a foreign land.

(To be continued.)

COMUNN BADGES.

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

OUR STOCKINGS

GIVE SATISFACTION ALWAYS



LADIES' STOCKINGS, Keystone Permanent Dull Twist Pure Silk, fully fashioned, New French Heel, excellent wearing, fine quality, long Overknee Silk Panel, reinforced Toes and Heels. Colours Dago, Coronado, Blue Fox, Grey, Gun Metal, Rose Beige, Duskee, Black. Sizes $8\frac{1}{2}$, 9, $9\frac{1}{2}$, 10.

Prices - - - - **7/11** and **8/11**
With Point Heel - - - - **5/11**

J. & R. ALLAN'S
LIMITED
77 to 87 South Bridge, Edinburgh

FOR ADVERTISING SPACE IN THIS MAGAZINE

APPLY TO

THE CENTRAL AGENCY,

ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS,

1 TALLY STREET, DUNDEE.

Telegrams, "Centage."

'Phone 3363.

A. C. Little & Sons, Ltd.

Costumiers and Furriers



EXTRA LARGE-SIZE GARMENTS
of every description always in stock

Mourning Orders a Speciality

Orders executed within six hours

THE VERY LATEST
AND EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS
ARE ARRIVING DAILY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION
OF

HIGH-CLASS READY-TO-WEAR
Garments & Furs

AT THE VERY KEENEST PRICES
including

Costumes	Coat Frocks
Gowns	Showerproofs
Small Furs	Tailor-made Coats
Two-piece Suits	Jumper Suits
Dress Skirts	etc., etc.

THE HOUSES FOR VALUE

28 HIGH STREET, DUNDEE.—Tel. 2732

Also at 121 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.—Tel. 27934

And 105 UNION STREET, ABERDEEN.—Tel. 523

**PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL
HOTEL
13 and 25 ROYAL CIRCUS
EDINBURGH**

**Moderate Tariff and Excellent
Cuisine.**

Terms on Application.

**On Waverley and Comely Bank Car
Route (No. 24)**

**Ten Minutes from Princes Street
Station, L.M.S.**

Miss M'LENNAN, Proprietrix.

**THE
GLEN MHOR PRIVATE
HOTEL
NESS BANK, INVERNESS.**

**Pleasant Situation on the right bank
of the River Ness, commanding a
superb view of the Valley of the
Ness and surroundings.**

**Replete with every comfort and
Convenience. Excellent Cuisine.**

**Convenient for Railway Station and
Caledonian Canal Steamers.**

Garage.

The Misses MACDONALD, Proprietrices

Telephone, Inverness 464.

Telegrams, "Glen Mhor Hotel, Inverness."

DUNOON.

**DOUGLAS TEMPERANCE
HOTEL.**

**A little Hotel noted for
GOOD FOOD, COMFORT,
CHEERFUL SERVICE.**

MAGNIFICENT VIEW.

MODERATE CHARGES.

'Phone 182.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF GAELIC, 1931.

M U L L.

Aultgowrie House, Salen.

**This House is to Let Furnished
per Month, or as may be arranged.
The rent is £30 per month.**

**Aultgowrie House is situated close to
Village of Salen, with Post and Telegraph
Office, Doctor, Shops, Churches, Episcopal
Church (2½ miles), Pier (½ mile, daily
steamer). Two hours from Oban. The
House contains 3 Public Rooms, 1 Double
and 2 Single Family Bedrooms, Dressing
Room, large enough for a bed; Bathroom
(h. and c); Kitchen; 1 Servants' Room,
large enough for 2 beds; Garage; Small
Garden, sheltered situation with complete
privacy. The House, which is newly
furnished, has been done up quite recently,
and is in perfect order.**

**Applications to be sent to Mr.
D. G. Mackay, Salen, Aros, Mull.**

TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

TAILORS
BY APPOINTMENT FOR
THE
MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY
CLUB.

CLOTHIERS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE KING'S BODY GUARD
FOR SCOTLAND.

(Royal Company of Archers.)



BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TAILORS
TO THE COURT OF
THE LORD LYON KING
OF ARMS.

SPECIALISTS in JUDGES
and K.C. ROBES, and
EVENING DRESS.



J. STEWART & SON

KILT MAKERS
HIGHLAND DRESS for EVERY OCCASION
UNIFORMS

88 GEORGE STREET

EDINBURGH

Telegrams—
"PURVES EDINBURGH."
Telephone No. 27563.



A. & J. Macnaughton

Woollen Manufacturers

Pitlochry

Makers for nearly 100 years of pure
WOOL TWEEDS, RUGS, BLANKETS
and KNITTED GOODS. Samples sent
to any part of the World with
pleasure.—Write Dept. 85 for
particulars or patterns.

Telephone
No. 28247

Telegrams:
"Rembrandt, Edinburgh"



By Appointment to His Majesty the King

DOIG, WILSON, & WHEATLEY

FINE ART DEALERS
and PRINTSELLERS
PICTURE RESTORERS
and FRAMERS

90 GEORGE STREET
EDINBURGH

Established 1840.

SEALLADH O MHULLACH SRON A' CHLACHAIN.

'S mi 'm shuidh' air an tulaich, air mullach an aonaich,
Gun duine am chuideachd, gu buileach am aonar—

Tha smuainteanan iomadh air m' anam ag aomadh,
Bha fada an cadal, ach innseam an t-aobhar.

Tha mo shùil air Loch-tadha, 's gach faileas as bòidheche,
A chl mi na bhroilleach, mar chaoin uchd caomh òighe;
Mar leanabh na chadal am maduinn na h-òighe,
A' ghaath buin gu caomh ris mun caochail a ghloir-mhais.

Tha'n sealladh tha sgaoileadh gach taobh agus laimh dhìom,
Làn maise mar b' abhaist, gnùis naduir gun sgraing oirr';
Na coilltean cho ùrar, luchd ciùil air gach crann diubh,
Le'n ceileirean siùbhlach—mo run-sa gach am iad.

Tha Dochard na dheannaibh a' teannadh gu Lòchaidh,
An coinneamh a chéile, bean bheusach, chiùin chomhnard;
Nuair thig i na ghlaicibh, 's a naisgear iad còmhlaidh
Grad thréigidh a bhuirb 'e, is strìocaidh a mhòrchuils.

Is maiseach an sealladh Gleann Dochard 's Gleann Lòchaidh,
Le'n lùban, le'n glacan, le'n leacan, le'n comhnaird;
Le'n sruthana siùbhlach, le'n dùshuinnean boidheach,
'S an cluinnean an smùdan, am brùdhearg 's an smeòrach.

Tha iadsan gun chaochladh 's an aogas a b' abhaist;
Ach c'ait eil a' chuideachd a chleachd a bhi tàmh annt?
Tha cuid fo na leacan, 's a' chadal tha samhach,
A' chuid as ro-phailt' air an sgapadh 's gach àite!

Cà bheil a' bhuidheann bha mireagach, luaineach,
Ag iasgach nan sruthan, 's a' tathaich am bruachan,

A' cleasachd gu h-aotrom feadh raointean is chluaintean
Trusadh chno anns a' choille am faighte na ruadh bhuie.

Tha Deisear mar b' abhaist fo shailtibh Beinn Iabhair,
'S a' ghrian air a' dearrsadh o airde nam flaitheas;
Ach cò chuireas failt' oirr', ni gàirdeachas leatha,
De'n chuideachd a b' abhaist bhi pàrtach d'a maitheas.

Tha smuid o thigh m' athar a' dìreadh mar bha i,
'Na cearclaibh 's na dualaibh reir dualas a nàduir;
Ach cà bheil an t-athair a dh'altruim mi tràthail?
Is caomhag nam ban c'ait' a bheil i, mo mhathair?

Chi mi 'n tigh sgoile, gun mhùthadh gun chaochladh;
Ach cà bheil na fùiram a dhùsgadh mo ghaol doibh;
Tha'n sgeap mar a bha i, ach cà bheil an sgaoth ud,
Bha cnuasachd na meala, bha caidreach gaolach!

Is chl mi an eaglais air lombar na sràide,
Ach cà bheil a' chuideachd ga dumhlach' mar b'abhaist?
Càit am fear teagaisg, a choisinn mo ghràdh dha,
'Se freagradh mhic talla, "Is beag dhiubh tha làthair."

Fo ghlasaibh na fuar leac, 's an uaigh air an tasgadh,
Gu'n tig an la Luan sin sam fuasglar an glasan,
Tha comunn mo ghràidh a bha blàth leam is taitneach,
'S na dh'fhàgadh nan craobhan le aois air an seacadh.

Gu h-ìosal mu m' choinneamh nam folach 's an dùsluinn
Am fochair a chéile tha 'n caisteal 's a' chruislinn;
Tha esan na làraich, na àros do'n eunlaith,
'S ni fhaicear ann lamh gheal ni clarsach a dhùsgadh.

Thréig a' mhaise gu slorruidh on thriall iad na h-armuinn,
Tha balbh agus tosdach na fhochair is laimh ris;
Sgal siunnsair cha dùsg, mar bu dù is a b'abhaist,
Is cadal am feasd dhoibh gun tig la a' bhràth orr',

Bha iad innleachdach teoma, is gaolach air beartas,
Ga thorradh ri chèile, le eucoir no ceartas;
Ach faic mar a dh'éirich, an tréine 's an tapadh,
Do'n aog b'eigin géilleadh, iad fhéin is an gaisge.

Tha Cinncalla na leomhan, 's Acha-mor mar a bha iad,
Ach thrial na fir mhóra rinn comhnuidh is tàmhannt';
Chrìon na stuic, shearg na fùrain bha ùrar as làs orr',
Tha choill air a rùsgadh, is fùthaid air bàsach'.

'S ioma mìnigh agus caochladh chi 'n aois nach bu mhiann leth
Bheir deoir o na sùilean, sa dhùisgeas trom iarguin.
Chi i choill is an dùsluinn, 's a fùrana ciatach,
Bha nan àileagain rùnach, air lùbadh 's air crìonadh.

Chi i 'n tigh air a rùsgadh 's a' smùd air a smàladh,
Tosd a' toirt buaidh far an cual i ceòl gàire;
Leac an teintein gun aingil, is smalan 's gach àite
'S i féin air a dochunn le lot a tha bàsmhor.

Mìle soraidh do'n tìr, leam cinnteach bu taitneach,
Do Chlachan Chillfhinn is na glinn a tha 'n taic ris;
Do bheanntan cas arda, gach màin agus leacan,
Tìr nam fear cròdha, bu bhòidheach fo bhreacan.

Slàn leis na sruthain mum faicte an t-iasgair!
Slàn leis na mòintean 's am faighte am fiadhach!
Slàn leis na sléibhteann, 's Beinn Leibhinn mo chiad ghràdh;
Slàn le Bràd-Alban sam b'ainmeil Siol Dhiarmaid.

DONNCHADH MAC ILLEATHAIN.

—Contributed by Miss E. B. Macmillan.

JUNIOR ESSAY COMPETITION.

Am Fogharadh.

Le CURSTAN NICLEOID. Tobarmhoire.

An uair a tha an samhradh seachad their sinn ris na trì mìosan an Lùnasdal, an t-Sultuinn, agus an Dàmhair, a tha' leantuinn an t-samhradh, am Fogharadh. Seallaidh sinn air ais air a samhradh cridheil agus bheir sinn leinn inntinn shona.

Ann an Fhogharadh tha a h-uile càil briagh ged a tha e na mhaise nas ciùine agus nas urramaiche na'n samhradh. Tha na duilleagan a' tionndadh gu donn òr-bhuidhe glòrmhor, agus tha a' ghaoth 'g an sèideadh is iad a' dawnsadh air feadh na talmhuinn.

Tha déifir mór a' tighinn air na laithean. Tha iad a' fàs nas giorra agus tha na h-oidhchean a' fàs nas fhaide.

Is e am Fogharadh àm nam meas. A h-uile craobh meas a bha na daoine a' toirt an aire air, paighidh iad a h-uile aire a bha air a thoirt dhaibh anns an Earrach, agus anns an t-samhradh. Tha na craobhan-ubhal glé bhòidheach anns an Fhogharadh le an uallach de mheasan taitneach agus fàsaidh na cnòthan lionmhor air a' challtuinn. Thig na mucagan is sgeachagan am mach air na pris-mhucag agus tha iad 'nam biadh aig na h-eòin bheaga mar am brùdhearg agus an gealbhon anns a' gheamhradh.

Is e so an t-àm anns a bheil na daimh aig àird an neirt; an t-am 'sa bheil an t-sealg a' toiseachadh, agus an t-am anns am furachail fear na cròice.

Air mìos deireannach an Fhogharaidh bha an Fhéil Micheil air a cumail, gu sònraichte an Uibhist far an robh iad a' cumail rèisean each gu urram a chur air "Micheil nan steud" inar a theireadh iad. Tha oidhche Shamhna air latha deireannach an Dàmhair. Air an oidhche so tha a' chlann bheaga agus air uairibh na daoine móra a' dol am mach còmhdaichte mar bhòdaich agus cailleachan le aodainn fuadain orra.

Tha na tuathanaich a' faighinn deas airson a' gheamhradh. Tha an t-arbhar deas airson a' bhith air a bhuain ach mu'n téid a bhuain no am buntàta a chladhach is fheadar dol do'n mhonadh a thrusadh rainnich. Theid gu leòir de rainnich a chur thairis air a' bhuntàta cuideachd, agus air an neip anns a' phollaig, theid na sgrathan a chur thairis air sin, los nach ruig an reòthadh orra. Mhilleadh an reòthadh iad. 'Se àm deànach a tha anns na seachduinnean toraidh ach ciod am fùrtachd a tha ann 'nuair a tha a h-uile mìr de'n arbhar air a chur seachad airson a' gheamhradh!

Tha mulad àraidh mu dheidhinn an fhogharaidh cuideachd. Chan urrainn duine ràdh ciod a th'ann ach 'nuair a theid na h-eòin chridheil air falbh bho na coilltean boidheach fairichidh sinn gu bheil na craobhan air an tréigsinn agus thig faireachadh mulaid thairis oirn.

Fàgaidh buidheann de na h-eòin an tìr so anns an Fhogharadh mar an gobhlan-gaoithe, agus a' chùthag. Thig a' chùthag gu ar n' ionnsaidh aig deireadh an Earraich agus

tha i a' falbh anns an Lùnasdal. Aithnichidh na creutairean beaga nuair a tha an geamhradh a' tighinn agus theid cuid dhuibh nan cadal ann an oisein agus bithidh iad mar sin gu deireadh an Fhoghraidh agus gus am bith laithean a' gheamhraidh air falbh.

Tha mac an duine mar an ceudna a' buain mar a chuir e agus ma bha e trang 'sna ràithean a chaidh seachad bithidh fois is pailteas aige nis.

NOTE.—A prize of ten shillings is awarded to the writer of this essay. The subject for next essay is "An Geamhradh." Essays should be certified by teacher or parent as being the unaided work of pupil.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. Barron and Gaelic Enthusiasts.

Sir,—In his recent interesting and informative broadcast talk on "The truth about the Highlands," Mr. Evan Barron said many things with which all Highlanders would cordially agree, and for which they would gladly join in thanking him, but at the same time he went somewhat out of his way to make what I am sure many of his listeners would consider needlessly slighting references to Gaelic enthusiasts. If there are any Gaelic enthusiasts who think the preservation of Gaelic should be the "be all and the end all" of all Highland effort, and who have no interest in the material, moral, and intellectual well-being of their fellow-countrymen, they deserve all the hard things Mr. Barron or anybody else cares to say about them. But are there any such? I have been more or less active in the Gaelic movement, and in touch with its leading personalities for more than a generation, and I have not yet met them. In the course of his talk Mr. Barron said "Gaelic is a noble language, and we should strain every nerve to preserve it." That confession seems to me to place Mr. Barron himself among the Gaelic enthusiasts. I have myself sometimes been called a Gaelic enthusiast, but I have never claimed more for the language than he does in the words I have quoted.

Mr. Barron calls upon us to remember that Gaelic is only one of many languages spoken in Scotland at one time or another, and is a comparative late-comer among these. I do not see why that fact should lessen our regard for it, or the importance

we attach to it. It is, at any rate, the only one among the languages he mentioned that had sufficient vitality to endure, spreading itself as it did over by far the greater part of Scotland and being dominant there for many centuries. Why should Mr. Barron expect that reminder of his to cool the ardour of Gaelic enthusiasts?

We all know Mr. Barron to be a good Highlander, and we are deeply in his debt for the light he has thrown by his historical researches on the part the Celt has played in the making of Scottish history. Our regret is therefore all the greater when we find him worrying so much about a type of Gaelic enthusiast which does not exist, and creating, however unintentionally, in the minds of his numerous listeners the impression that the more active protagonists of Gaelic are mere visionaries, the victims of an obsession and out of touch with reality. The Gaelic enthusiasts known to me are not less sane in their outlook than the mass of their fellows, nor less ready to give due weight to the teaching of history, and to the facts of present day existence.

I am sure Mr. Barron would not like to see An Comunn relax any of its efforts to preserve the language, to encourage the study and the extension of its poetic and prose literature, and to reveal to the world the beauty of its music and song.—Yours, etc.,

M. M.

BARDACHD GHAIHDHLIG.

A revised issue of this text book is about to be published. This work has undergone revision by Professor Watson, and is now ready for the printer. An effort will be made to have it available for the opening of the next school session.

FREE GAELIC ADVERTISEMENT.

The Kyle Pharmacy, Kyle of Lochalsh, has published an excellent little Pocket Guide to Kyle of Loch Alsh and the Isle of Skye (price 2d). The Editor of the booklet has very generously inserted a free Gaelic advertisement of the Gaelic National Mod at Dingwall in September — dates, competitions, concerts, and train arrangements are succinctly referred to. The Gaelic is by that indefatigable worker, John N. Macleod. The thanks of the Executive are now offered to the Editor of the booklet for his kindness.

GAELIC SERMONS.

It is stated that a volume of Gaelic Sermons is proposed to be issued by the Free Church of Scotland. We hope this is true. There must be a great many Highlanders at home and abroad by whom such a volume would be very gratefully welcomed.

 INCREASED CIRCULATION OF
GAELIC SCRIPTURES.

At the Annual Meeting of the West of Scotland Bible Society it was stated that last year there had been an increase in the circulation of the Scriptures in Gaelic. In view of the complaints one hears so frequently—in many cases too well founded—of the falling off in the attendance at Gaelic services, this increase is noteworthy. Is it due to an increased reading of the Scriptures in Gaelic among those who do not habitually attend Gaelic services? Whatever the explanation is the fact itself is a gratifying one.

 CELTIC CONGRESS.

Arrangements for the Celtic Congress, to be held on 4th to 11th July, are now well in hand, and the event promises to be both notable and successful. Many distinguished Celts are expected to attend, and an attractive programme of concerts, lectures, excursions, etc., has been drawn up.

The following Scottish papers have already been promised for the Congress, and it is expected that others of equal interest will be added later on:—

“Scottish Celtic Music”: The Rev. Kenneth MacLeod.

“The Isle of Man and Scotland”: The Rev. John Mackenzie, M.A., B.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Papers on the Celtic Movement in Modern Life:—

Scotland: Mr. Hugh Munro.

An Comunn will be represented by the president, Rev. Neil Ross, D.Litt., and Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, ex-president.

GLENMORE MOD.

The second Provincial Mod held in the Public Hall, Fort Augustus, on 5th June, was a pleasing success. Large audiences were present at all classes, and a high standard was maintained in all the competitions.

The Rev. Angus MacIntyre, president, presided, and introduced Mr. A. M. Carmichael, Northern Organiser, who addressed the audience.

The adjudicators were Miss J. I. Gordon, Inverness (music); Messrs. Lachlan MacKinnon, Fort William, and Peter MacLeod, Inverness (Gaelic); and Pipe-Major Innes of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (piping).

At the conclusion of the concert which followed, the prizes and certificates were handed over by Mrs. Beckett of Culachy.

Much credit is due to Mr. D. MacGregor, Caledonian Hotel, Fort Augustus, who again acted as hon. secretary, and his assistants from Glengarry, Glenurquhart, and Fort Augustus.

JUNIOR SECTION.

Reading piece of Prose chosen by Competitor—1, Angus Sinclair, Inshlaggan; 2, Farquhar Macrae, Inshlaggan; 3, Archie MacLean, Inshlaggan.

Reciting from Memory, “Gur gile mo leannan”—1, Archie MacLean; 2, Angus Sinclair; 3, Rita Macdonald, Corrimony, and Cathie MacEachan, Fort Augustus (equal).

Girls' Solos (own choice of song)—1, Caroline Owen, Balnain; 2, Flora MacLean, Balnain; 3, Flora MacLean, Inshlaggan.

Boys' Solos (own choice)—1, Archie MacLean; 2, Farquhar Macrae; 3, Ewen Fraser, Drumna-drochit.

Choral Singing, “Cranan Cadail” and “Creag Ghuanach,” in two-part harmony.—1, Balnain School Choir (conducted by Miss Janette E. Cockburn); 2, Inshlaggan School Choir (Mrs Gall).

Unison Singing, “Ho ro hu o e ho,” and Puirt-a-Beul—1, Inshlaggan; 2, Balnain; 3, Fort Augustus Schools' Choir (conductor, Mr George Martin).

SENIOR SECTION.

Reading at Sight a piece of Prose chosen by the Judges—1, John MacKillop, Inshlaggan; 2, Mrs T. Macgruer, Fort Augustus; 3, John Macaskill, Mandally, Invergarry.

Reciting from Memory, “Mairi Bhan Og”—1, Miss A. J. Macdonald, Drumna-drochit; 2, John MacKillop; 3, Miss J. Macdonald, Balnain.

Solos (Female Voices), “Tha mi to churam” or song of own choice—1, Miss Rachel Campbell, Fort Augustus; 2, Miss Mary Macdonell, Invergarry; 3, Mrs Mackintosh, Drumna-drochit.

Solos (Male Voices), “Is cianail m' aigne,” or own choice—1, Patrick Cameron, Balnain; 2, Ewen Fraser, Drumna-drochit; 3, John Macdonald, Balnain.

Solo Singing of a Song composed by a Local Bard, published or unpublished—1, Mrs Macdonald, Drumna-drochit; 2, Mrs Mackintosh, Drumna-drochit; 3, Miss Peggy Macaskill, Mandally, Invergarry.

Duets—1, Miss Peggy and Mr. John Macaskill, Mandally, Invergarry; 2, Miss Rachel Campbell and Mr. W. Mackintosh, Fort Augustus, and Miss A. J. Macdonald and Mr. J. MacDonald, Drumnadrochit (equal); 3, Misses E. and J. Stevenson, Drumnadrochit, and Mrs MacLeod and Mr Ewen Fraser, Drumnadrochit (equal).

Choral Singing, "An t-Ailleagan" and "Braith Rusgaich" (coda omitted)—1, Drumnadrochit Gaelic Choir (conducted by Miss MacKenzie); 2, Balnain Gaelic Choir (Miss MacKenzie); 3, Fort Augustus Gaelic Choir (Mr George Martin).

Unison Singing of a Song and Puirt-a-beul—1, Fort Augustus Gaelic Choir; 2, Drumnadrochit Gaelic Choir; 3, Balnain Gaelic Choir.

Piping—1, Mr James Grant, Balnain; 2, Mr D. Morrison, Drumnadrochit.

THE NORTH UIST MOD.

The North Uist Mod was held in the Bayhead School Buildings on Thursday, 11th June. The weather conditions were favourable, and a large crowd assembled at the Mod. The senior competitions were held in the main building, and the junior competitions in the new school.

The adjudicators were:—Music—Mr. Neil Orr, Edinburgh, and Mr. John MacIver, Laxdale, Stornoway; Gaelic—Mr. Angus MacDonald, Tarbert, Harris, and Mr. Neil Shaw, Glasgow.

Mr. Peter Morrison, Sollas, presided at the senior competitions, and Mr. Alex. Ferguson, J.P., presided at the junior competitions. There were good entries in most of the competitions. Six school choirs competed in the choral singing, and there were five senior choirs forward.

PRIZE LIST.

Reading (under 12)—1, Mary Macdougall, Glais School; 2, Donald A. Macdonald, Tigharry School; 3, Dolina Macdonald, Tigharry School, and Joan Nicholson, Glais School (equal).

Reciting (under 12)—1, Mary Macdougall and Joan Nicholson (equal); 2, John Maclean, Lochport School, and Katie Macaulay, Dunskeall School; 3, Malcolm MacIntosh, Dunskeall School.

Reading at Sight (12 to 16 years)—1, Kate A. Macaulay, Paible Public School; 2, Katie M. Maclean, Paible Public School; 3, Roderick Maclean, Paible Public School.

Reciting (12-16)—1, Rachel Maclellan, Paible P. School; 2, Margaret Macleod, Lochmaddy School, and Joan Macqueen, Tigharry School (equal); 3, Ena Macdonald, Paible School, and Roderick Maclellan, Tigharry School (equal).

Solo Singing (Girls)—1, Williamina Macdonald, Lochmaddy School; 2, Katie Macaulay, Tigharry School; 3, Joan Macqueen.

Solo Singing (Boys)—1, Alastair Macdonald, Carinish School; 2, Robert Macdonald, Lochmaddy School; 3, Hugh Matheson, Baleshare School.

School Choirs—1, Tigharry School; 2, Paible School; 3, Lochmaddy School.

Gaelic Poem—1, Roderick MacKay, Illeray; 2, Malcolm A. Macleod, Lochmaddy.

Sgeulachd—1, Margaret Macdonald, Bayhead; 2, Morag MacCuish, Bayhead; 3, K. Macdonald, Tigharry.

Sgeulachd (narrated in traditional manner)—1, Alexander Macqueen, Tigharry; 2, Archibald Macdonald, Hosta.

Dialogue—1, Margt. MacCorquodale and Malcolm A. Macleod, Lochmaddy; 2, Morag A. Macdonald and Rachael MacKiggan, Paible; 3, Malcolm Macdonald and Malcolm R. Macdonald, Carinish.

Solo Singing (own choice), Female Voices—1, Helen Maclellan, Tigharry; 2, Mrs J. Galloway, Lochmaddy; 3, Mary MacCorquodale, Claddach.

Solo Singing (own choice), Male Voices—1, M. A. Macleod, Lochmaddy; 2, Roderick Macaulay, Baleshare; 3, Donald A. Crawford, Lochmaddy.

Solo Singing (Medal Compt.), Female Voices—1, Mary MacCorquodale; 2, Mrs H. L. Williamson, Lochmaddy; 3, Mrs J. Galloway.

Solo Singing (Medal Compt.), Male Voices—1, Alastair MacMillan, Lochmaddy; 2, Alick Macdonald, Lochmaddy; 3, Allan MacCorquodale, Carinish.

Solo Singing of Puirt-a-beul—1, Malcolm Macdonald, Carinish; 2, Archie Maclellan, Carinish; 3, Angus MacPhail, Carinish.

Solo Singing of Unpublished Songs—1, Helen Maclellan, Tigharry; 2, John Laing, Grenitote; 3, Morag Matheson, Baleshare.

Duet Singing—1, Mrs Galloway and Mrs Williamson, Lochmaddy; 2, Katie Macdonald and Maggie Macdonald, Tigharry.

Choral Singing (Four-part Harmony)—1, Lochmaddy Senior Choir; 2, Claddach Senior Choir; 3, Carinish Senior Choir.

Unison Singing—1, Lochmaddy Senior Choir; 2, Tigharry Senior Choir; 3, Baleshare Senior Choir.

The Glasgow Uist and Barra Association's Medal for best aggregate number of marks was won by Malcolm Macdonald, Carinish.

ISLAY MOD.

A successful Mod was held at Bowmore on 12th June, and it was marked by the usual scenes of enthusiasm. The day was fine, and this helped towards the comfort of the children and the attendance in large numbers of their seniors. Miss Annie I. MacMillan took the juniors in the School both for Gaelic and singing. In the Public Hall the senior singing was tested by Mr. M. G. MacCallum, conductor of the Greenock Gaelic Choir, while Rev. Gillespie Campbell, Paisley, allotted the Gaelic marks.

The concert at night, over which Rev. Gillespie Campbell presided, was packed with an enthusiastic audience. The day's prize-winners, who sustained the programme, were assisted by Mrs. MacDonald, Greenock.

PRIZE LIST.

Reading—Donald MacGill, Gartloist.

Reciting—1, Neil MacCalman, Gartloist; 2, Hector MacLean, Port Ellen; 3, Duncan MacArthur, Port Ellen.

Solos—Girls—1, Flora MacKechnie, Portnahaven; 2, Ina MacArthur, Port Charlotte; 3, Rena Macfarlane, Bowmore; 4, Katie MacEachern, Port Ellen.

Solos—Boys—1, Duncan MacGilvray, Portnahaven; 2, Neil MacCalman; 3, Albert Currie, Portnahaven; 4, Jack Clark, Port Ellen.

Duet—1, Flora MacInnes and Jessie MacCuag, Port Ellen; 2, Rena Macfarlane and Ruby Gilchrist, Bowmore.

Choirs—Two-part—1, Bowmore; 2, Portnahaven; 3, Port Ellen.

Choirs—Unison—1, Portnahaven; 2, Bowmore; 3, Port Ellen.

Piano—Betty Weir, Finlaggan.

Reading—1, Morag MacEachern, Port Ellen; 2, Angus MacKechnie, Bowmore; 3, Margt. MacLennan, Port Ellen.

Recitation—1, D. MacNiven, Rockside; 2, Angus MacKechnie.

Recitation of Original Poetry—1, Calum MacIntyre, Colonsay; 2, Duncan MacNiven.

Sgùlachd—1, Calum MacIntyre; 2, Duncan MacNiven.

Solo (Female)—1, Kitty MacEachern, Port Ellen; 2, Katie Orr, Port Ellen; 3, Mary Johnson, Ardbeg; 4, Morag MacEachern, Port Ellen.

Solo—Male—1, Alex. Sutherland, Portnahaven; 2, Neil MacNaughton, Cruach; 3, Peter Campbell, Port Ellen; 4, Hugh MacLean, Laphroaig.

Solo—Former Medallists, Female—Peggy MacNiven, Portnahaven.

Solo—Former Medallists, Male—1, Calum MacIntyre; 2, Gilbert MacPhail, Ballygrant.

Cannatairachd—1, Calum MacIntyre; 2, Alex. Sutherland.

Duet—1, Flora MacIndoor and John MacNeill, Bowmore; 2, Betty MacGilvray and Margt. MacLennan, Port Ellen; 3, Katie Orr and Morag MacEachern.

Quartette—1, Port Ellen No. 1; 2, Port Ellen No. 2.

Male Trio—Port Ellen.

Piano—Christie MacGibbon, Port Ellen.

Choirs—Four-part—1, Port Ellen; 2, Bowmore.

Choirs—Ladies—Port Ellen.

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Distribution of University Centres in Britain.

A Plea for the Highlands of Scotland. By the late Hugh Gunn, M.A. Published by the Airlie Press, 80 Buchanan Street, Glasgow. 108 + xvii. pp. Price, 3/6.

This year the celebrations in connection with the founder of Aberdeen University give a decided piquancy to the following quotation on page 20 of Mr. Gunn's excellent book. The words are from the original bull of foundation. "Scotland is a famous kingdom. . . . But there is a portion of it which is cut off from the rest by arms of the sea and very high mountains. . . . In proximity to these places is the city of Old Aberdeen, and a University, if situated there, would be of the greatest possible service in supplying the much-needed means of culture to the savages of the North of Scotland." The Highlands had no University five hundred years ago. The Highlands are without a University still. The Highlands have not even a University College! Take a straight line from Glasgow to Aberdeen. To the west of that line there are a million people in Scotland. And yet, as far as universities are concerned, that wide area is as innocent of such an institution as the desert of Sahara! Mr. Gunn says, page 26: "It is quite remarkable that civilisation should exist at all beyond the Grampians, if culture and an intellectual atmosphere are associated with a University centre, for of that they had none." Mr. Gunn was a highly educated Gael of world-wide

experience. He had practical knowledge of university organisation in South Africa and Australia. He knew all the arguments about the question of a University for the Highlands. His conclusions are: GEOGRAPHICAL.—Two-thirds of Scotland has no university, whereas the south-eastern third has four. POPULATION.—There are over 1,000,000 inhabitants in the neglected area; there were fewer than 1,000,000 people in all Scotland when the University of Scotland were founded. POSITION.—The north is one of the ocean highways between Northern Europe and North America. The Highlands have been a great recruiting ground for the Navy. RACIAL.—The North has two of the most virile races, the Celtic and the Norse. LINGUISTIC.—In spite of neglect, opposition, and repression, Gaelic still survives in robust form, is now taught in 300 schools, and is reviving in areas where it was disappearing. Mr. Gunn arranges further points under RELIGION, MARTIAL RENOWN, LOCAL CULTURE, EDUCATION, EMIGRATION, and UNIVERSITY INFLUENCE.

Iceland, with a population of 100,000, has a flourishing University. An independent University is required for the Highlands.

The book is dedicated to Richard M. Montgomery, Esq., president of the American Iona Society, in appreciation of the great interest and aid aroused by him and his American friends in the project of founding a University for their neglected kinsmen in the Land of the Gael.

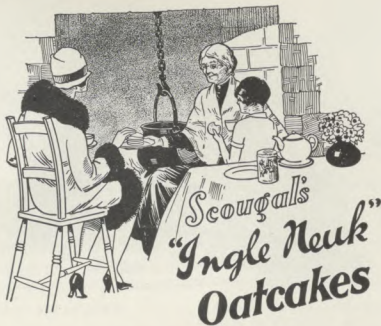
There is a biographical appreciation of Mr. Gunn by Professor Watson of Edinburgh. Professor Gerig, of the Celtic Chair in Columbia University, writes two preface letters, one on the aims of the American Iona Society, and another on the great merits of Mr. Gunn's book. All Gaels should see this volume.

Celthir Comhraidhean (Four Dialogues). Published by An Comunn Gaidhealach. 39 pp. Price, 6d.

Dialogue as a literary device is an imitation of nature, to give a plain tale the sparkle of the personal element. By such a contrivance the monotony of a narrative is relieved. Variety and interest can be secured and maintained by the use of question and answer, and by the stimulus of alternate attack or lively repartee. Gaelic literature is rich in dialogue of this kind. The fanciful mind of the Gael finds the most graphic form in the direct method of address.

The little volume before us is a very successful proof that the faculty for writing dialogue is alive and active at this hour. The volume contains four dialogues, one by each of the following writers:—Duncan Johnstone, (the late) Kenneth Macdonald, John R. Bannerman, and Duncan Macdonald. The Publication Committee of An Comunn came to the conclusion that a selection such as this would be very suitable for reading and for acted sketches at ceilidhs of the Branches in the winter evenings. Three of the dialogues have won prizes at national mods. The last piece was never submitted in competition, but is excellent in quality. As regards subject matter, there is considerable human interest and a healthy sense of humour. Modern ideas are dealt with, sometimes by contrast with the conditions that formerly held. The contrast is inevitable, and it is well that it should be expressed. A dialogue that adequately deals with recent inventions and discoveries cannot be said to dwell on the past; and therefore it has a living interest. All the four pieces are marked by good sound Gaelic idiom. Learners of the language especially ought to secure this little book. It is a valuable addition to the number of useful books which An Comunn has published.

THEY STAND SUPREME!



ALWAYS WELCOME

These Oatcakes are simply delicious, and are welcomed at every meal.

You'll like them.

Remember they are not just ordinary Oatcakes.

BE SURE TO ASK YOUR GROCER FOR A TIN.

IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS.

THE LITERATURE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

By NIGEL MACNEILL, LL.D.

Edited by J. MacMaster Campbell. 7/6 net.

A history of the literature of the Scots-Gaelic race from the earliest times down to the present day. The most complete account yet published.

SCOTTISH DIARIES AND MEMOIRS, 1550-1746.

Edited by J. G. Fyfe, M.A. With Preface by Principal R. S. Rait. Fully illustrated. 5/- net.

THE WOLFE OF BADENOCH.

By SIR THOMAS DICK LAUDER.

With Foreword by R. B. Cunningham Graham. 7/6 net.

A complete unabridged edition of a famous historical romance of the Fourteenth Century.

GAELIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

By CALUN MACPHARLAIN. 5/- net.

A Very Useful Book for Students.

A HIGHLAND CHAPBOOK.

By ISABEL CAMERON,

Author of "The Doctor." 3/6 net.

"Thoroughly enjoyable reading."—*Aberdeen Free Press*.

STRANGE TALES OF THE WESTERN ISLES.

By HALBERT J. BOYD. 7/6 net.

A collection of nine weird and exciting stories. Mr Boyd describes his scenes and characters with vividness. To all lovers of the Western Isles, it is a book that will have a sure appeal.

A GAELIC-SCOTS VOCABULARY.

By R. L. CASSIE. 3/6 net.

Students of the Gaelic and Scots language will find this volume of extreme interest.

THE ELUSIVE GAEL.

By DUGALD COGHILL.

With Foreword by the Duke of Sutherland. 5/- net.

"Timely in its censure of many current misconceptions."—*Glasgow Herald*.

PLACE NAMES OF THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

By ALEXANDER MACBAIN, M.A., LL.D.

With Notes and Foreword by William Watson, M.A., LL.D. 21/- net.

Dr. MacBain's conclusions as to "Place Names" are those of a very competent philologist.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF SCOTTISH AND GAELIC BOOKS

ENEAS MACKAY, 44 CRAIGS, STIRLING

P.T. Man's Shop
on street floor,
with a separate
entrance to street.

Men's Hairdress-
ing Department
1st Floor Down.

The Store that made
the Bridge famous



PATRICK THOMSON Ltd.

ARCADE
AND
ENTRANCE
IN
HIGH STREET

FOR SPECIAL DISPLAYS OF
FURNITURE, CHINA,
HARDWARE, TRAVEL
AND SPORTS GOODS
AND JEWELLERY

THE MODERN STORE

From the smallest item of personal attire or house equipment to an entire fashionable wardrobe or the house complete, the P.T. STORE stands ready at all times to serve you with MERCHANDISE OF THE BEST, priced well within the bounds of economy.

***Luncheon and Tea Rooms, 3rd and 4th floors
Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Postal and Telephone facilities***

NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH

Phone : 21051 (6 lines)



EDITOR.—Rev. NEIL ROSS, D. Litt., *The Manse, Laggan, Kingussie, to whom all literary communications should be addressed; business and other communications to 212 West George Street, Glasgow.*

TELEGRAMS—Runaire, Glasgow.

TELEPHONE—Douglas 1433.

Leabhar XXVI.]

An Lùnasdal, 1931.

[Earrann 11

EILEAN MHANAINN.

Mar tha fhios a cheana aig ar luchd leughaidh is ann an Eilean Mhanainn a chumadh An Tional Ceilteach am bliadhna. Thachair an cruinneachadh taitneach sin an tùs an Iuchair. Ghabh teachdairean o'n Chomunn agus o bhuidhnean eile an turas air sàl a dh'ionnsuidh an eilein bhig ainmeil. Is minic a shamhlaicheas neach dha féin dealbh an àite sin a tha e an dùil ri fhaicinn a cheud uair. Agus feumaidh sinn aideachadh gu robh fìor chruth is dhreach an eilein fada na b'fhearr na 'n dealbh a bha againn ann ar n-inntinn. Sléibhtean gorma fo fheur, raontan comhnard fo bharr; uillt is luig is priachan domhain làn de dhoireachan calltuinn; lusan boidheach de iomadh dath is gnè a' sgeadachadh nam machraichean; agus maille ri sin gu léir an cladach, mìn le gainneamh an so, agus garbh le creagan corrach an sud; am mìn 's an garbh comhbheasgaichte—is e sin a dh' fhàg Eilean Mhanainn cho maiseach do ar suil, agus cho cùbhraidh ann ar cuimhne.

* * * * *

Anns na linntean meadhonach bha eachdraidh Eilein Mhanainn dlùth cheangailte ri eachdraidh nan eilean Albannach. Cha ruigear a leas aig an am an ùine a thogail le cunntas mionaideach. Ach fadard a chantuinn an aon fhacal gu robh an t-Eilean uair no dhà fo 'n aon cheannsal ri cuid de ar n-eileanan féin. Bha sin fìor a thaobh cuisean sìobhalta, agus mar an ceudna a thaobh riaghladh na h-eaglais.

Ainmichear na h-eileanan comhla gus an latha 'n diugh an uair a bheirear ainm an duine uasail sin Easpuig Sodor is Mhanainn. Is e Sodor na h-eileanan deasach o Arainn gu Leodhas (agus na h-eileanan tuathach na h-Araibh agus Sealtainn). O chionn dlùth air da cheud bliadhna air ais, bha an t-eilean iomraideach mar ionad fasgaidh do chùiltearan a bhiodh a' malart na dibhe—fion Frangach is uisge beatha Eireannach—agus a' reic deoch làidir an Sasuinn an aghaidh lagh na rìoghachd. Mu dheireadh chaidh an t-eilean a thoirt fo dhèidhean Crùn Shasuinn.

* * * * *

Cho luath 's a chuireas tu cas air fearann Mhanainn tha thu dol do rìoghachd bhig aig a bheil saorsa riaghlaidh dhi féin. Tha an t-eilean fhathast fo na seann laghanan a bha anns an àite fad iomadh ginealach. Air latha sonruichte uair 's a' bhliadhna, tha cruinneachadh air a chumail ris an canair an Tynwald, aig a bheil laghanan ùra gan craobh sgoileadh. Tha staidhre anns a bheil trì cheuman ceithir thimchioll Cnoc na Comhairle. Air ceuman na staidhre tha luchd dreuchd an stàta, an lagha, agus na h-eaglais a' seasamh a réir orduigh an ùghdarrais. Tha fear ionaid an Rìgh agus ard-mhaoir, is easbuig an eilein air a' cheum is àirde. Is ni annasach a bhì ag amharc air cleachdaidhean a tha air an giùlan a nuas fad corr is mìle bliadhna. Agus tha cuid eile de ghnàthan an àite a cheart cho annasach sin. Bha sinn air aoidheachd an tigh Phàrlamaid Mhanainnich.

Nochd an duine usasal sin caoimhneas mór, agus sheall e dhùinn tigh na Pàrlamaid agus na seòmraichean fa leth anns a bheil na cùirtean ceartais a' suidhe. Tha ùrachadh ann a bhi faicinn àite cho iongantach anns an do thachair gnothuichean a tha air an luaidh an eachdraidh.

* * * * *

Aig an Tional Cheilteach fhuair na teachdairean cothrom air coinneachadh ri cuid de mhuinntir an àite, agus air a bhi ag éisdeachd ri 'n càinain. Air aon latha chuala sinn trì òraidean an trì meanglain de 'n Ghaidhlig—cainnt Mhanainn is Eireann is Alba. Bha na h-Albanaich comasach air Ghaidhlig Mhanainn is Eireann a thuigsinn an tomhas maith. Bha làn iongnadh air muinntir an eilein gun tuigeadh iad cho furasda na coirich a thàinig a Alba. Ghabh iad a stigh as ùr an dlùth cheangal a tha fhathast eadar an dà mheur sin de 'n Ghaidhlig. Tha na Manainnich a' sgrìobhadh a reir an fhuaim; agus mar sin saoilidh tu gu bheil dealachadh mór eadar an càinain-san agus Gaidhlig Alba. Ach an uair a chluinneas tu iad a' comhradh chan eil an dealachadh idir cho mór. Mar shluaigh tha iad anabarrach caoimhneil. Chum iad suas cleachdadh na seann aoidheachd. Nochd iad deòin is iomaguin gum biodh na teachdairean a' faotainn deagh ghiollachd. Ghabh sinn sgrìob gu taobh an iar an eilein, far a faca sinn seann làraichean chaisteal is eaglaisean. Bha sinn mar an ceudna aig cuirm chiuil, anns an cualas na h-brain Mhanainneach. Air dòigh no dha tha iad gle choltach ris na h-brain againn féin. Chuala sinn òran àraidh, "Na caoirich fo shneachda." Chuir so ann ar cuimhne, chan e mhain na fuinn bhinn aig ar muinntir féin; ach thug e gu ar n-aire an comhfhàireachadh caomh leis an gabhadh am buachaille truas eadhon ris na h-ainmhidhean—na caoirich fo shneachda. Chunnacas cuideachd seann dannsa Manainneach; agus dealbh chluich a thaisbean cleachdaidhean an eilein. Is maith is fhiach an t-Eilean Manainneach a dhol ga fhaicinn.

A NEW RALLYING SONG.

During the past few years a distinct need has been felt for a fresh rallying song for the musical gatherings of An Comunn. On the next column of this page I give the result of a serious effort of mine to meet this need,

by composing new verses adapted to the air of *O hì ri ri tha e 'tighinn*. That is the air to which Alexander Macdonald composed the great rallying song of the Forty-Five. It is probable that the melody is much older than the Forty-Five. Alexander Macdonald generally set his pieces to airs that were already familiar. The new verses which now appear are believed to embody the main ideas at the heart of the Gaelic movement. They are composed in the classic metre of Séadna, a favourite form with the old bards. The melody itself is of a bright and rousing character. We are not likely to get a better. One hundred and eighty-six years ago it rallied the Highlanders to Culloden. And at the present hour the same heroic melody might well rally their descendants to activity and earnestness, in behalf of the ancient heritage of the race.

NEIL ROSS.

ORAN TIONAIL.

Air Fonn: "O hì ri ri tha e 'tighinn."

I.

*O hì ri ri, fàilt' is furan,
O hì ri ri, triath is tuath;
Déidh air cainnt is ceòl nan Gaidheal
Daingnich le deòin làidir luath.*

II.

*Gaidhlig ar gaoil, cainnt ar cridhe,
Càinain tha caoin, seud ar sluaigh;
Sgrìobh is leugh is labhair Gaidhlig,
Tagair a feum—càradh cruaidh.*

O hì ri ri . . .

III.

*Orain nam beann, bàird ar cinnidh,
Ceòlraidh nach fann, dàn is duan;
Binn le cruit no teud na clàrsaich,
Séimh leinn an guth bàidheil buan.*

O hì ri ri . . .

IV.

*Mairidh an cliù, sìol nan cuiridh,
Cumadh iad rùn—rian le stuaim;
Iomradh cùbhraidh Clann nan Gaidheal,
Failleann fo ùr bhlàth gun ghruaim.*

O hì ri ri . . .

V.

*Rìoghail ar dream, sìalaidh duineil,
Dileas gach am, laoiach ri luaidh;
Iarmad nam fiath treun le ardan,
Eiribh grad gu bàs no buaidh.*

O hì ri ri . . .

NIALL ROS.

THE CELTIC CONGRESS.

The Celtic Congress of 1931 took place in Douglas, Isle of Man, on the second week of July. Delegates from the various Celtic nations attended. A special feature of the Celtic Congress is the characteristic touch of emotion that marks its proceedings. The papers are sometimes practical enough with statistics and plain, clear statements. But when Celt meets Celt, emotion cannot be excluded. It is the welling of the old ancestral ties, the call of a common origin, and, as many think the call to a common service, to maintain the struggle for an ideal and for the things of true culture and civilization.

The Mayor and Corporation of Douglas gave a civic reception on Saturday, the 4th of July. The cordiality was more than formal; it was deep, warm, and genuine. The hospitality of the Manx people was fully represented in the official welcome given by the Mayor and Magistrates of the chief town. Several representatives worshipped at the annual Manx service at Lezayre, which is regularly held in connection with Tynwald Day. The sermon was delivered in Manx, and was by the Archdeacon of the Island, the Venerable John Kewley (Mac-Fhionnlaidh, or Mackinley or Finlayson). The singing of Manx hymns was appropriate and impressive. In the evening of the same day a concert, including musical selections from the Celtic nations, was broadcast from Douglas.

On Monday the Tynwald ceremony took place. On that day the new laws of the Isle of Man are promulgated every year. The date corresponded with the Congress, and it was a fortunate circumstance that so many of the delegates were privileged to see the proceedings. There was an exhibition of handicrafts in the Douglas Museum in the evening. Miss Margaret Creer spoke about the Manx Association, whose aim is similar to that of An Comunn in Scotland. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Malcolm Macleod referred to the Gaelic Mòd, to the richness and abundance of Gaelic folk song

and its growing popularity. He also pointed to the increasing numbers who are studying the language in a systematic manner. Other speakers gave a brief sketch of the position in Celtic countries, Mr. Nance for Cornwall, Picton Davies for Wales, and Prof. Mary Hayden for Ireland.

The official opening was on the Tuesday. Mr. Lucas, President of the Congress, and Speaker of the House of Keys, presided. A tribute was paid to the memory of the late Mr. John, the founder of the Congress, a man of fine business ability and scholarly attainments. Mr. Lucas emphasised the fact that the Island is rich in ancient monuments. He also pointed to the need for a fresh and fuller history of Man. Mr. Percy Kelly, barrister, delivered an oration in Manx; Miss O'Farrelly in Irish, and Dr. Neil Ross in Scottish Gaelic. Dr. Ross urged that the native dialects ought to be preserved, if not for their utilitarian value, then as an intellectual adornment. Mr. John Cameron, LL.B., replied in behalf of Scotland, to the President's welcome. Mr. Cameron pointed out that in the University of Glasgow last year no less than thirty-three students passed for a degree in Celtic. Dr. Hartwell Jones gave a graphic account of the state of the language in Wales. Mr. Picton Davies said that the London Welsh Society had 2600 Welsh speakers. A donor had recently given £40,000 for Welsh headquarters. Mr. Nance informed the Congress that the Cornish Society had 2000 members. They had a ceremonial in which Cornish only is used. He himself has written a Cornish Grammar. The last native speaker died in 1893; but there are many to-day who study and speak Cornish.

In the afternoon Miss Margaret Dobbs gave an address on Irish Art. Rev. John MacKechnie read a paper on the old associations of the Isle of Man with Scotland. Manx foundations are called after Scottish Saints, and the lecturer spoke of leading events down to the time of Robert the Bruce. On Tuesday evening a large audience listened with rapt attention and delight to Kenneth Macleod on Gaelic folk

music. Mr. Hugh Mackay gave highly acceptable illustrations. The Celtic music of Scotland did not suffer at the hands of either speaker or singer, and Scotland was well represented indeed on that occasion.

On the Wednesday there was an enjoyable excursion to Peel, on the west coast of the Island. Addresses were given in charming surroundings amidst the green and grey ruins of Peel Castle. An impromptu open-air concert was held. Dr. Calum Stewart, Manchester, a native of Skye, represented Scotland. The party were entertained to lunch by the Peel Commissioners. Thence they proceeded to Castle Rushen, and were provided with tea as guests of Principal Harris at King William's College.

On the Thursday a number of addresses was given on the movement in Celtic countries. Dr. Hartwell Jones spoke on the Welsh Eisteddfod, and Dr. Neil Ross on the Gaelic movement in Scotland. He summarised the career of An Comunn, its objects, aspects, activities, branches, the onward movement in music, new songs, and new undertakings such as the Musical Scholarship. Mr. Malcolm Macleod and Mr. Hector Macdougall made valuable contributions to the ensuing discussion. Mr. J. A. Cain, B.A., gave a clear account of the movement in the Isle of Man. The Island is economically so dependent on England, that the revival of Manx is peculiarly difficult. Miss Mona Douglas, the energetic local secretary, was more hopeful. A national language ought to be the heritage of every Manx child. Mrs. Tywi Jones spoke on "A Menace to the Welsh Language," and complained that although Welsh is extensively spoken in Wales, yet every side-notice and advertisement is in English.

The Congress was brought to a close on Friday. An excursion took place to Ramsey. The delegates were the guests of the Ramsey Corporation to lunch at the Queen's Hotel. Later on a paper was read by Mr. Morgan Humphreys on "The Welsh Press." There are sixteen newspapers published wholly in the Welsh language, and in addition twenty-four periodicals. The party were entertained to tea by Archbishop Stanton Jones, the seventy-second bishop of Sodor and Man. On the motion of Mr. Hector Macdougall, a resolution of sympathy was passed for the

relatives of the 400 Bretons who perished in a steamer disaster near St. Nazaïre.

The next Congress may be held in Cornwall. Mr. Henry Jenner of Cornwall is the new President, Miss O'Farrelly is Secretary, and Mrs. Hutton, Treasurer. The Scottish representatives are—Rev. John MacKechnie, B.D., Mr. Malcolm Macleod, Mr. John Cameron, LL.B., Mr. Hector Macdougall, and Rev. Neil Ross, D.Litt.

CLANN AN FHRAOICH.

A mhuinntir mo chridhe,—Is e so an ràithe diomhain a thaobh nìthean a bhineas do obair A' Chomuinn Ghaidhealaich. Tha mòid dhùthchail gan cumail an iomadh cearn de 'n Ghaidhealtachd; agus tha sinn a' sealltainn romhainn agus ag ullachadh a chum a' Mhòid mhóir a bhios an Inbhirpheotharain an dara mìos de 'n fhoghar. Ach tha na céilidhean seachad, na cruinnichidhean gasda tha gar cumail ri chéile, agus gar misneachadh feadh ràithe caidreach a' gheamhraidh; a' toirt cothrom dhuinn air seachas blasta 's an t-seann, chàin a bhì againn ris na cèirdean caomh, a thachras oirn aig gach cuirm chiùil agus, cruinneachadh eile de an t-seorsa. Is maith gum biodh lasachadh air na coinneamhan sin, ré seal, a chum gum pill sinn gan ionnsuidh; le barrachd blais is dealais, an uair nach bì feasgair àillidh an t-samhraidh gar tàladh a mach do 'n dùthaich. Agus ged tha sin mar sin, theagamh gur e so an t-am a bhios cuid a' fulang le diobhail misnich a thaobh na Gaidhlig, gu h-àraidh iadsan a tha fuireach anns na cearnaibh sin far nach eil mòran Gaidhlig ga cleachdadh, far nach faigh sinn Gaidhlig gum bhì gar cur fein as ar gabhail is ga sireadh.

Ach theagamh gur e so an t-am, as fearr a dh'fhaodas sinn, mar bhuill de Chlann an Fhraoich, a bhì beachd smuaineachadh air a' bhliadhna chaidh seachad, agus a' fìdreadh dhinn fein an d'rinn sinn a' chuid a b'fhearr de na cothroman bha againn chum cleachdadh na Gaidhlig a neartachadh. An robh mi dlèas do na bòidean a thug mi seachad an am gabhail an Clann an Fhraoich? An d'rinn mi gach oidheirp a dh'fhaodainn a chum an nàire iongantach sin a cheannsuchadh a tha cumail nan ceudan o bhì bruidhinn na Gaidhlig? An do lean mi ri litrichean Gaidhlig a sgrìobhadh cho fad 's a bha sin am chomas, agus an d'fheuch mi ri toirt air feadhainn a tha car lag an

sgriobhadh iad fein altachadh san obair sin? Cia meud dhinn a ghabh ris an earail cheutaich a thug Seumas Mac Garaidh seachad ann *An Gaidheal* a' Chèitein so chaidh, mu litir no ni eile Gaidhlig a sgrìobhadh do na paipearan naidheachd cho tric 's a b'urrainn duinn. An tug mi còmhnaidh no misneachadh do dh'fheadhainn tha toiseachadh air a' chanain. Agus gu seachd sònruichte—oir thig a' chùis air ais gu so fa dheòidh—an do chleachd mi fein a Ghaidhlig aig gach am agus anns gach àite, cho fad 's a b'urrainn domh? Mo nàire! cha téid agam air na ceistean sin a fhreagairt air fad mar bu mhaith leam; ach their mi so, rinn mi oidheirp nach beag; agus ged nach urrainn sinn a bhi làn misnich fad na h-ùine, tha e iongantach mar bheir rud beag misneach air ais.

Ghabh bean uasal àraidh a tha ainmeil mar sheinneadair gràin de 'n dòigh anns am biodh a liuthad té anns na còisrean a' seinn facal nan òran bliadhna an déidh bliadhna 's gun iad 'g an tuigsinn idir. Bha i rùnaichte nach deanadh sin feum dhi-se; thog i a' Ghaidhlig gu treibhdhireach, agus thàinig i gu bhi na ball de chlann an Fhraoich. Thachair dhomh bhi sgrìobhadh ga h-ionnsuidh, agus fhreagair i 's a' Bheurla. Chuir mi na cuimhne gu bheil e mar fhiachaibh air a' Chloinn sgrìobhadh chun a chéile an Gaidhlig. Thubhairt i: tha eagal orm nach téid agam air sin a dheanamh. "Cia mar tha fios againn air sin," thubhairt mise, "an d'fhiach sibh riamh?" Agus is e bh'ann thòisich i, agus a nis sgrìobhaidh i litir Ghaidhlig nas fearr na mise. Thug so misneach mhór dhomh, oir chan fhaod a bhi nach bi buaidh aig treunadas mo bhana-charaid air iomadh té a tha seinn nar còisrean. Agus tha dithis bhan uasal 's a' cheann dùthcha so a rinn an ni ceudna, agus dithis an Glascho; agus mar sin tha sinn a' dol air aghart. Tha mòran air an oillteachadh roimh litreachadh na Gaidhlig, ach is faoin an t-eagal so. Thig e gu furasda le beagan cleachdaidh, agus tha e nas cothromaiche na litreachadh na Beurla. Is gnòthuch so a bu chòir do 'n Chloinn a ghabhail as laimh gu dùrachdach, togradh a dbùsgadh am muinntir na dùthcha gu leughadh is gu sgrìobhadh. Tha e muladach nach eil aon 's an deich a bhruidhneas Gaidhlig is urrainn a leughadh 's a sgrìobhadh; agus tha an greim air ceart chaint is air fuaimneachadh ceart a' fàs fann air a thailleadh; iomadh facal goireasach is gnàth-fhacal brìghmhor gan call a h-uile bliadhna: Obair nan sgoileirean

anns na paipearan naidheachd air a cur suarach.

Tha earail bheag bu mhaith leam a chur an tairgse na feadhach sin a tha, coltach rium fein a slor strì ri iad fein a dheanamh nas fìleanta an seachas—a chuid as dorra de'n gnòthuch uile—le bhi bruidhinn ri muinntir na dùthcha. Chuala mi iomadh foghlumaiche, fir is mnathan a' gearan car mar so: "Seall air Domhnall a' Chnuie, tha e làn Gaidhlig; ach cho luath 's a thòisicheas mise an Gaidhlig, freagraidh esan anns a' Bheurla, is tha mi deas." A nis tha so fìor tric gu leoir; ach is ann aig an fhoghlumaiche féin is trice tha a' chòire. Bidh dòigh aige san a chuireas Domhnall dheth. Ni mi oidheirp air mo bheachd a dheanamh soilleir. Tha bean uasal 's an ath sgrìochadh ag ionnsachadh na Gaidhlig gu dlùthlach. Leughaidh i gu furasda, agus sgrìobhaidh i litir ghrinn. Tha i an geall air bruidhinn a h-uile cothrom a gheibh i. Ach an uair their Domhnall rith: "S cia mar tha sibh an diugh," seallaidh i mun cuairt le geilt, bheir i sgailc air a bathais, agus gladhaidh i aird a cinn: *O what do I say now?* An iongnadh ged a chumas a Gaidhlig Domhnall bochd air ais. Thachair duine orm an la roimhe an Aitreabh nan Gaidheal, fear cho déidheil air ionnsachadh Gaidhlig 's a chunnaic mi riamh. Lès nach cailleadh e aon chothrom air bruidhinn chaidh e far an robh caileag as na h-eileanan a' suidheachadh a' bhùird airson bidh maidne. Sheas e ma coinneamh mar dhealbha shnaighte, chart e a mhuineal, is thubhairt e le guth tuamach: "Oh — ah — maduinn — mhath — isn't that what I should say on this occasion?" Theich a' chaileag laghach cho luath 's a bha aice, agus chan fhacas sealladh dhi tuilleadh. A nis is iad sin na h-eisimpleirean as miosa a chunnaic mi air na tha 'm bheachd an so, ach is e tha mi 'ciallachadh mas àill le fear ionnsuichidh Gaidhlig seachas fhaotainn bho luchd na dùthcha—is cha b' urrainn e na b'fhearr a dheanamh—is còir dha dol mun cuairt air le coltas nas earbsaiche na sin. Is fhiach am beagan a tha aige ri ràdh a bhi air barr a theanga, 's a thilgeil uaidh gu soerach, neo-iomgaineach, mar gum biodh na facail a' tuiteam cha mhòr gun smuain, dìreach mar nach b' ion fiughair a bhi aige ri ni eile ach Gaidhlig a chluinntinn. Gheibh thu mar so beag air bheag a stigh orra, gus am bi thu fein is iadsan a' bruidhinn ri chéile an Gaidhlig mar gum b'e ni sin a bu chòir tachairt an cùrsa nàduir.—Mise le bàigh,

SEORAS GALLDA.

THE HIGHLANDER ABROAD.

By LACHLAN GRANT.

III.

THE UNITED STATES.

In that great human melting pot—the United States—a new great race is being evolved from the diverse races, and to this Scotland and the Highlands have contributed many of their best. Since America was discovered a constant stream has gone out from our shores, and it still goes on, though not in the same degree to the States as to Canada and our other Colonies. At first, Virginia and the Carolinas were the favoured parts, and later, as the country opened up, the north-eastern and middle states were invaded by our emigrants. America has been called the “Melting Pot,” but this process of human alchemy is naturally a slow one, especially in the case of races like the Celts gifted with great vitality and individuality. Hence it is that in some districts Carolina, Tennessee, and elsewhere, the descendants of the original Scotch colonies of two centuries ago are found to retain many of their racial characteristics and traditions, and are as proud of their Scottish descent as they are of their citizenship in the United States. Flora MacDonald lived for many years in North Carolina, and founded a considerable colony of the MacDonalds and others, and to this day the populations of several counties in the same district are altogether of Highland ancestry. From there they spread into Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, and farther West, and no matter what town we may go into from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and even in Mexico, there will be found representatives of the clans. Talk to them, and you will find them proud of their pedigree, and many can show little mementos brought over by their forefathers, and can sing the songs and relate the stories, tales, and traditions handed down for many generations.

At the time of the rebellion in America the Highland refugees took the part of the English Government. This, at first, seems strange on the part of those who were rebels against the same Government in Scotland, and were exiles and in a distant land. But their leaders, among whom was Flora MacDonald, then in North Carolina, held that, having taken the oath of allegiance to England, they must keep their word and

join forces with the English troops. This disappointed and angered the revolutionists for a time, but they did not understand the attitude of the Highlanders who, having taken the oath of allegiance, considered they were bound in honour to fight for the King. When the revolutionists gained the day, Flora and others returned to the Old Country, but the mass of the Highland emigrants settled down and became good citizens of the new Republic. Cultivating the soil was their first general occupation, but, as the country developed, they turned their energies into all branches of industry, commerce, and professional life. Many of them rose to eminence in public life, and some of their descendants filled the President's chair. There was President James Munro, who was governor of Virginia, Ambassador to Great Britain, Minister of War, and then President. President James Buchanan was Scotch-Irish, and, as President Grant's name denotes, he was of the Highland stock, and those who have read the history of the Civil War sixty years ago will know the important part he played on the anti-slavery side.

If an American is proud of anything about his pedigree it is that he has Scotch blood in his veins. Everywhere there are societies that keep alive the old sentiment for the “land of brown heath and shaggy wood,” and the large cities have their St. Andrew Societies active in useful work on behalf of kinsmen fallen on evil times or Scottish wayfarers stranded on a foreign shore. In New York alone there are over 260,000 Scotch born residents, and of these a large proportion is from the Highlands and Islands. American citizens of Highland descent must be numbered by the million; and from the States go out many of them to Mexico, Cuba, South America, the Phillipines, and the Far East.

In the roll of honour of the U.S. Army and Navy there are many bearing Highland names.

In the civil war kinsmen fought on both sides, as has often happened in the past. Great questions are often obscured by local considerations, and supposed duty to the particular state they lived in decided the question even for men like General Lee, who did not wish to fight against his old comrades, but being a Virginian decided he must go with his State.

(To be continued.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Extraordinary Meeting of the Executive Council of An Comunn was held in the Waverley Hotel, Stirling, on 10th July. The following members were present: Mr. William D. Barclay, Glasgow; Miss Campbell of Inverneill, M.B.E.; Ex-Bailie Archibald Campbell, J.P., Glasgow; Mr. Charles Campbell, M.B.E., Glasgow; Sheriff J. MacMaster Campbell, C.B.E., Campbelltown; Mrs. Christison, Glasgow; Mrs. J. R. Colquhoun, Glasgow; Mrs. J. B. Dunlop, Glasgow; Mr. Alexander Fraser, Bishopston; Mr. Kenneth Fraser, Glasgow; Mr. G. J. Innes, Glasgow; Col. Gilbert Gunn, Inverness; Miss Lamont of Knockdow; Mr. John MacDonald, M.A., Glasgow; Mr. T. D. MacDonald, Glasgow; Mr. D. C. MacKenzie, Glasgow; Mr. Hector MacLean, Glasgow; Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, Glasgow; Dr. R. R. MacNicol, Taynuilt; Mr. George E. Marjoribanks, Upper Sonachan; Mrs. Stewart (Fasnadoich); Mr. J. Stewart, Dunblane; Mr. M. Sweet, Skelmorlie. Attending—Mr. Robert Macfarlane, C.A., Treasurer; Mr. Neil Shaw, General Secretary; and Mr. Hugh MacPhee, Assistant Secretary.

In the absence of the President, Rev. Neil Ross, D.Litt., who was attending the Celtic Congress in the Isle of Man, Mr. Alexander Fraser, Senior Vice-President, presided.

The Chairman referred to the loss which An Comunn sustained by the passing of the Rev. G. W. MacKay, D.D., Killin, and Mr. Norman MacLeod, M.A., Glasgow. Dr. MacKay had been a member of the Executive Council for almost a quarter of a century, and during that period he had devoted himself whole-heartedly to the cause of Gaelic. He was Convener of the Propaganda Committee for fifteen years, and President of the Association for three years. He visited most parts of the Highlands, and formed many new Branches, thus gaining first-hand knowledge of the state of Gaelic matters in the Gàidhealtachd.

The death of Mr. Norman MacLeod, in the prime of life, was a distinct loss to the movement. He had a ripe knowledge of the language, and his experience of teaching the subject was unique. He had great influence with the students who passed through his hands in the Training College, and many of them continued to refer to him for guidance on matters affecting the teaching of the language long after they had been appointed to schools in the Highlands.

An Comunn mourned the loss of Dr. MacKay and Mr. Norman MacLeod, and placed on record its high appreciation of the services they rendered to the cause of Gaelic. To the bereaved the Executive Council tenders its profound sympathy.

A minute of the Finance Committee was read and approved on the motion of Mr. Malcolm MacLeod. The Treasurer's Annual Statement and Balance-Sheet were gone over, and questions answered. On the motion of Mr. Wm. D. Barclay, seconded by Sheriff MacMaster Campbell, the Financial Statement and Annual Reports were unanimously adopted. The total income for the year had been £1694, and the expenditure £1833.

Two minutes of the Education Committee were read. Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, in moving the adoption of the Minutes, asked the Executive to allow the paragraph referring to "Dialects on the Gramophone" to be remitted back for further consideration. With this reservation, the Minutes were adopted.

Two Minutes of the Publication Committee were read. Estimates had been received for the printing and binding of *Bardachd Ghaidhlig*, and that of Messrs. Learmonth, Stirling, was recommended for acceptance. Authority was asked and given for the printing and binding of 3000 copies of *Elementary Course of Gaelic*. On the motion of Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, Convener, the Minutes were adopted.

Two Minutes of the Propaganda Committee were read. The Committee recommended to the Mod and Music Committee that music judges for the National Mod should not be allowed to adjudicate at Provincial Mods held prior to the National Mod at which they are to officiate.

It was reported that the Joint Committee on Music and Drama in Scotland had made a grant of £21 towards classes of instruction in Gaelic music in Skye.

The Committee considered a remit from the Executive Council to consider the propriety of making, in view of the useful propaganda purposes of *An Gaidheal*, a grant to the Magazine Account from the sum annually placed at their disposal. The Committee recommended a grant of £50.

On the motion of the Convener, Mr. Charles Campbell, the Minutes were adopted.

Two Minutes of the Art and Industry Committee were read. It was reported that

a Sub-Committee to deal exclusively with the rug-making industry had been appointed, and Messrs. R. G. Lawrie, Renfield Street, Glasgow, had undertaken to store and offer for sale the rugs made for the Committee.

Mr. Malcolm MacLeod referred to an exhibition of Native Crafts now being held in Cornwall, and it was agreed to send two rugs for exhibition and sale. On the motion of the Convener, Miss Campbell of Inverneill, the Minutes were adopted.

Two Minutes of the Mod and Music Committee were read. The Committee reported that the syllabus for the 1932 Mod was already prepared, and that all music, choral and solo, was in the hands of the printers. In the course of discussion it was suggested that the Committee might consider the advisability of instituting a learners' choral and solo competition. The Committee will consider this at a future meeting. Mr. Malcolm MacLeod moved the adoption of the first Minute, and Mr. Charles Campbell the second Minute. Both Minutes were adopted.

With regard to the proposed establishment of Gaelic scholarships, Sheriff MacMaster Campbell said that at a meeting of the Sub-Committee it was reported that the contributions to date amounted to £36. It was resolved that further efforts should be made to augment the fund, and that various Societies not affiliated with An Comunn should be approached. The figure aimed at was £2000, and much greater effort was essential to secure that sum. They should, he thought, go to those rich corporations which did so much for cultural improvements, and ask them to assist in what, in his view, was one of the most laudable objects An Comunn had yet entered upon. One of the strongest arguments in favour of the scholarship was this: their Society had been about forty years in existence; so far as he knew, up till now there had not been a single musical judge at the National Mods who was conversant with the language. They had not yet secured a musical judge. He put that before them as a matter of keen regret and disappointment. Highlanders had adopted all the other professions; they had distinguished themselves in art, and there had been Highland sculptors of eminence, but the remarkable thing was that not one Highlander had taken an eminent place in music.

The Chairman hoped that all who could would do their best in order that they might have removed what appeared to be a stigma on the Highland race. When they thought of their beautiful Highland melodies, it was

extraordinary at this time of day that they could not produce a musician capable of adjudicating in Gaelic and music. He hoped that something practical would be done.

It was reported that the Neil Munro Memorial Committee had considered various sites for the proposed cairn, and unanimously decided that the best place was at Rest-and-be-Thankful.

The following motion by Mr. A. C. MacLaren, "that the rule excluding competitors who have taken the first prize for two years in succession in any competition from taking part in the same competition in the third year at the Mod be rescinded," was considered.

A letter in support of the motion was submitted from Mr. MacLaren, who was unable to be present. Mrs. J. R. Colquhoun submitted the motion for the consideration of the meeting. Mrs. Dunlop moved as an amendment that the Rule apply to choirs and duettists only. The amendment was carried by ten votes to two.

Nominations were received for the offices of President, Vice-President, and ten members of Executive Council.

The following notice of motion was submitted from Mr. Hector MacDougall, Glasgow:—"That the Publication Committee of An Comunn Gaidhealach should be constituted into a body having the functions of a Gaelic Academy, so as to co-operate towards the standardising of Gaelic, and be in a position to give advice and direction to students of the language; as a first step in this direction that they should see that all publications issued under the authority of An Comunn should have the Gaelic matter appearing in them consistent and uniform; and in order that the work might be undertaken effectively, that Gaelic scholars of proved ability be invited to become members of the Committee, if only in a consultative capacity."

Mr. Malcolm MacLeod thanked the Executive Council for the honour they had done him in appointing him as one of their two delegates to the Celtic Congress. The Congress had been a very successful one. Their President, Dr. Ross, had taken an active part in the deliberations of the Congress, and he had been very proud of the manner in which Dr. Ross had represented the Scottish Gaels. In all his contributions to the proceedings he had spoken with a dignity, an eloquence, and a fullness of knowledge which were altogether admirable.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

OUR STOCKINGS

GIVE SATISFACTION ALWAYS



LADIES' STOCKINGS, Keystone Permanent Dull Twist Pure Silk, fully fashioned, New French Heel, excellent wearing, fine quality, long Overknee Silk Panel, reinforced Toes and Heels. Colours Dago, Coronado, Blue Fox, Grey, Gun Metal, Rose Beige, Duskee, Black. Sizes $8\frac{1}{2}$, 9, $9\frac{1}{2}$, 10.

Prices - - - - **7/11** and **8/11**
With Point Heel - - - - **5/11**

J. & R. ALLAN'S
LIMITED
77 to 87 South Bridge, Edinburgh

FOR ADVERTISING SPACE IN THIS MAGAZINE

APPLY TO

THE CENTRAL AGENCY,

ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS,

1 TALLY STREET, DUNDEE.

Telegrams, "Centage."

'Phone 3363.

A. C. Little & Sons, Ltd.

Costumiers and Furriers



EXTRA LARGE-SIZE GARMENTS
of every description always in stock

Mourning Orders a Speciality

Orders executed within six hours

THE VERY LATEST
AND EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS
ARE ARRIVING DAILY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION
OF

HIGH-CLASS READY-TO-WEAR
Garments & Furs

AT THE VERY KEENEST PRICES
including

Costumes
Gowns
Small Furs
Two-piece Suits
Dress Skirts

Coat Frocks
Showerproofs
Tailor-made Coats
Jumper Suits
etc., etc.

THE HOUSES FOR VALUE

28 HIGH STREET, DUNDEE.—Tel. 2732

Also at 121 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.—Tel. 27934

And 105 UNION STREET, ABERDEEN.—Tel. 523

**PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL
HOTEL**

13 and 25 ROYAL CIRCUS

EDINBURGH

**Moderate Tariff and Excellent
Cuisine.**

Terms on Application.

**On Waverley and Comely Bank Car
Route (No. 24)**

**Ten Minutes from Princes Street
Station, L.M.S.**

Miss M'LENNAN, Proprietrix.

THE

**GLEN MHOR PRIVATE
HOTEL**

NESS BANK, INVERNESS.

**Pleasant Situation on the right bank
of the River Ness, commanding a
superb view of the Valley of the
Ness and surroundings.**

**Replete with every comfort and
Convenience. Excellent Cuisine.**

**Convenient for Railway Station and
Caledonian Canal Steamers.**

Garage.

The Misses MACDONALD, Proprietrices

Telephone, Inverness 464.

Telegrams, "Glen Mhor Hotel, Inverness."

DUNOON.

**DOUGLAS TEMPERANCE
HOTEL.**

**A little Hotel noted for
GOOD FOOD, COMFORT,
CHEERFUL SERVICE.**

MAGNIFICENT VIEW.

MODERATE CHARGES.

'Phone 182.

FOR ADVERTISING SPACE

IN THIS

MAGAZINE

APPLY TO THE

CENTRAL AGENCY

ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS

1 TALLY STREET

DUNDEE

TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

TAILORS
BY APPOINTMENT FOR
THE
MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY
CLUB.

CLOTHIERS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE KING'S BODY GUARD
FOR SCOTLAND.

(Royal Company of Archers.)



BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TAILORS
TO THE COURT OF
THE LORD LYON KING
OF ARMS.

SPECIALISTS in JUDGES
and K.C. ROBES, and
EVENING DRESS.



J. STEWART & SON

KILT MAKERS
HIGHLAND DRESS for EVERY OCCASION
UNIFORMS

88 GEORGE STREET

EDINBURGH

Telegrams—
"PURVES EDINBURGH."
Telephone No. 27563.



A. & J. Macnaughton

Woollen Manufacturers

Pitlochry

Makers for nearly 100 years of pure
WOOL TWEEDS, RUGS, BLANKETS
and KNITTED GOODS. Samples sent
to any part of the World with
pleasure.—Write Dept. 85 for
particulars or patterns.

Telephone
No. 28247

Telegrams:
"Rembrandt, Edinburgh"



By Appointment to His Majesty the King

DOIG, WILSON, & WHEATLEY

FINE ART DEALERS
and PRINTSELLERS
PICTURE RESTORERS
and FRAMERS

90 GEORGE STREET
EDINBURGH

Established 1840.

NATIONAL MOD.

The National Mod opens at Dingwall on 22nd September, and will continue in session till 25th September.

Junior competitions will occupy the timetable on Tuesday, as on former occasions. Wednesday will be devoted entirely to solo singing, and on Thursday the senior oral and chief solo competitions will be decided. Friday will be the great choral day. The instrumental section will be taken on this day also.

The Grand Concert on the closing day will be held in the Town Hall and Masonic Hall, and it is proposed to duplicate both houses, as a large number of people are expected to attend.

The Railway Companies are offering cheap fares during the Mod period. The nature of these will be advertised later.

At time of going to press the entries have not been totalled up, but indications are that the number will approach that of former years.

Members who intend being present at the Mod are asked to notify the General Secretary early in September.

THE CENSUS AND GAELIC.

It is now possible to give the number of Gaelic speaking persons in Scotland as shown by a preliminary census return. The total Gaelic speaking population of Scotland is 130,080, which shows a decrease of 21,360 compared with the previous returns in 1921.

At first sight this return seemed disquieting, but on a more thorough examination of the figures for the four chief Gaelic speaking Counties, viz., Argyll, Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland, the decline is not so great when the decrease in the total population is taken into consideration.

The following approximate figures of Gaelic speakers will be of interest to members:—

	1921.	1931.
Argyll	24,624	21,236
Inverness	35,449	34,557
Ross	35,810	34,541
Sutherland	8,831	6,794
Total	104,714	97,128

This shows a decrease of 7,586 Gaelic speakers, but the total decrease in the population of these four Counties is 23,939, which is roughly three-fifths of the total decrease for the whole of Scotland. In these counties the decrease of Gaelic speakers is 7.24%, and of the entire population 9.85%.

The natural increase of the population in Scotland—the excess of registered births over registered deaths during the intercensal period—amounted to 353,386, and as a

decrease of 39,943 is found in the population, 392,329 may be taken as a measure of the population lost by migration. Therefore, it may be assumed that this, to a large extent, accounts for the decrease of Gaelic speakers.

DRUIDIC PHILOSOPHY IN HEBRIDEAN FOLKLORE.

That druidic religion had reached a high state of development before the introduction of Christianity into Britain was the argument advanced by Dr. W. J. Edmonston Scott, president of the Scottish Literary Society, speaking before the Gaelic Society of Canada, Toronto. His subject dealt with "Druidic Philosophy in Hebridean Folklore," and was discussed exclusively from the evidence of early Irish and modern Gaelic literature and folklore.

The institution of the Druidic priesthood, said the speaker, was not less ancient than the neolithic earthenware discovered in the 30 foot fosse surrounding the Stonehenge circle, dated about 1500 B.C., or the Early Bronze Age in Britain, when the aboriginal population was Basque-speaking like its kindred in France and Spain, at that period in touch with the civilised peoples of the Ægean. Classical authorities like Pausanias, Pliny, Cæsar, and Lucan regarded druidic philosophy as peculiarly native to Britain, but its tenets were quite unlike Celtic religion. The latter apotheosised abstract ideas such as Eloquence, Strength, Literature, Medicine, War, Victory; the former taught the immortality of the soul, and much philosophical wisdom about Animism or the spirit world; Nature Worship, or the Powers of Heaven and the transmigration of souls to enduring life. There was also the service of the Divine.

The Druidic theory of the universe conceived of nine planets revolving round the sun in concentric circles or zones, the whole shaped like a triangle with the earth at its base and the sun at the apex. These were peopled with nine classes of souls (noi nugrad nime), who were ruled by nine Powers of Heaven, known to Hebridean lore as the "Naoi Aingeal Fionn," whose attributes and functions imbued Gaelic fairylore with an atmosphere that was truly pagan. Each soul had nine lives, encased one within the other; and in course of its transmigration toward upper elysiums, it shed one mortal coil after another when crossing the nine seas or deathwaters separating the various worlds. All souls could return from any zone to commune with mankind save the very last, for no spirit could return from the Presence of Lug, the Great Spirit of the Sun to visit the earth.

A' GHÀIDHEALTACHD O SHEAN.

LE IAIN MACCORMAIG.

II.

B' annamh nach biodh plobaire air té eigin diubh, agus eadhon air druim a' chuain bhiodh làn aighear air bòrd. Is mimic nach biodh deò o adhar, agus an uair a bhiodh na bàtaichean gan tulgadh, 's sìuil a' gluasad leis na h-oiteagan maoth, cha bhiodh duine air bòrd nach biodh guanach ceòlmhor. Air druim a' chuain an sud, is an oidheche a' cur cearcail mu 'n cuairt orra, bhiodh sgeul is òran air shiubhal; rachadh fuaim na pioba fada air astar anns an t-samhchair; thogadh an ròn a bhiodh air an sgeir mhara a cheann, is shleamhnaicheadh a chom gu socrach do 'n uisge, agus a' snàmh mu 'n cuairt, air a thàladh leis a' cheòl thogadh e a cheann maol a dh' éisdeachd. Ach ri ùine ruigeadh gach bàta cala, agus rachadh gach aon feadh a' bhaile air a ghnòthuch. A lion beag is beag bhiodh gach bàta a' toirt a steach a bathar féin. Bhiodh cailleadhan ann a cheannachadh nìthan leis an sìubhladh iad an dùthaich, snàthadan, snàth-fuaghail, meurain, agus gach nì a bhiodh feumail airson banas tighe.

Anns na làithean ud bha obair fein an crochadh ris na h-uile h-am de 'n bhliadhna. Aon uair 's gun tigeadh an t-earrach a stigh bha obair gruinnid is iasgaich a' toiseachadh. Rachadh gillean sgairteil milltean a mach do 'n chuain a dh'iasgach throsge is langachan. Cha b' obair a nasgaidh, ach bha buaidh an cois an saothrach; oir bha a leithid de thoradh anns a' chuain an uair sin is gun abradh iad gu robh acair de 'n chuain cho maith ri acair de ghrunnid.

De chleachdaidhean na Gaidhealtachd cha robh aon cho uirsgeulach ris an àiridh. Cha robh dlòn air an talamh bharr; agus aon uair is gu robh am barr a' gobachadh, rachadh an crodh a chur air àiridh fad air falbh a measg nam beann. Rachadh nighean as gach tigh an cois an treud fein; agus a' cur suas am bothaig an uchd na beinne chuireadh iad seachad an Samhradh gu sunndach a' deanamh ime is càise, far nach robh nì a bhriseadh samhchair ach osnaich na gaoithe, no gogail a' choilich is tùchan na circe.

An uair a bhiodh an t-eadradh seachad, is a shuidheadh na caileagan ri buachaill-eachd, thigeadh fuaim nan luinneag gu ceòlmhor o'n ghleann. Mun tigeadh ball dubh air an fheasgar thigeadh òganaich a'

bhaile. Bhiodh aighear am bothag na h-àiridh gach oidheche gus an cuireadh deireadh an fhoghair na gruagaichean gu baile.

Chan eil teagamh nach robh an corr de 'n t-saoghal ann beachd gu robh muinntir na Gaidhealtachd a' cur an cinn fo 'n sgiathan fad na dudlachd, an uair a dh'acraicheadh na neòil dhubha iad féin ris na beanntan, agus a bhriseadh an cuan siar air na cladaichean. Bhiodh an latha goirid trom, is an oidheche fada dorch.

Chan eil teagamh nach ann o 'n t-seorsa dealbha so a thug coimhich ann beachd gu bheil aigne an t-sluaigh fo bhuaidh nan siantan. Ach ciamar a bhitheadh, an uair nach eil nì de obair na dutcha ris an cuir iad làn nach ann le fonn òrain. An uair a shuidheas gillean air an rannh cuiridh fuaim an iorram togar anns an iomram. Leigidh a' bhò am bainne air a tàladh le luinneig na banaraich; is bidh crònan na cuibhle a' comh-mheasgadh ri fuaim na duanaig. Is e neach a bhiodh aineolach air cleachdaidhean nan Gaidheal a shamh-laicheadh duaichnidheadh riutha. Tha nadur a toirt comas do 'n duine mu choinneamh gach suidhichidh. Fasaigh an tàrmachan geal 's an gheamhradh. Thig cràicinn molach air an agh a theid a fagadh na coille ris a' ghailinn. Air a' mhodh cheudna an duine, nì e dchioll air a shuidheadh a leasachadh. Tha an Gaidheal a toirt togail air doilleireachd na dudlachd leis a' chéilidh. Dh'éirich a' chéilidh a measg nan Gaidheal cho nadurra sa chinneas luibh as an talamh.

Tha fear litreachais Sasunnach mar tha H. G. Wells ag ràdh gun do chum a' chéilidh beò moran de litreachas nan Gaidheal ceudan bliadhna mun deachaidh lide dheth an clò. Tha e deanamh a mach gur e faide na h-oidheche anns a' gheamhradh, is prìomh aobhar do 'n chleachdadh. Faodaidh gu robh an cleachdadh so aig an treubh a bha an seilbh na dùtcha mun do thuinich na Gaidheil innte, agus gur ann uatha—san a fhuair sinn ainm a' chéilidh. Ach biodh sin is a roghain da, tha e soilleir gur ann le rian nadurra a chinn an cleachdadh. Cha robh baile beag no mòr anns nach biodh tigh seach a chéile a bhiodh comharraichte mar thigh céilidh. Math dh'fhaoidte gu robh fear an tighe 'n a sgeulaiche, no gum biodh sgeulaichean a' taghal ann, Thigeadh luchd na céilidh a steach, gillean is nigheanan, fir is mnathan, sean is òg, aon uair is gum biodh crìoch air obair an latha ghoirid gheamhraidh.

(Ri Leantainn.)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—In his interesting article on “The Highlander Abroad” in the June number of *An Gàidheal*, Dr. Grant states that the father of the great Marshall Macdonald “came of the Macdonalds of the Isles.” This is not so. The Duke’s father was a Clanranald Macdonald, like his kinswoman, Flora. He was a native of S. Uist, his family being locally called MacEachain. Indeed, in early life, he was commonly known as Neil MacEachain, and only re-assumed the name of Macdonald when he retired with his Prince to France, whence he never returned.

For some time he was tutor in the household of his Chief, who chose him as guide to the Prince when he was hiding in the Long Island; and Neil acted as attendant to Flora and to “Betty” in those most perilous days of the Great Adventure. His narrative of Prince Charlie’s lurking in the Long Island is a precious document. No other throws such light on the temper and charm of the Wanderer.

Not Skye, but Uist, was the chief goal of his famous son’s pilgrimage after the Napoleonic wars were over. To the surviving kinsmen whom he found there, the Duke of Tarentum showed himself most courteous and generous. From the floor of the humble ancestral dwelling he piously gathered earth which he took back with him to his château in France.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

ANNE MACDONELL.

Furan, 44 Twitten Way,
Worthing.

DINGWALL MOD DONATIONS.

Previously acknowledged £522 6 2

RECEIVED AT HEAD OFFICE—

Kinlochail Branch	6 10 0
Mrs. Ryan, Roybridge	5 5 0
Major and Mrs. Fraser of Leckmelm ...	5 0 0
Paisley Highlanders' Association ...	4 4 0
Edinburgh Gaelic Choir	3 0 0
Glasgow Inverness-shire Association ...	2 2 0
Glasgow Skye Association	1 1 0
Neil Cameron, Esq., Sunderland ...	1 1 0
Mrs. Christison, Glasgow	1 0 0
William Morrison, Esq., Kilmaccolm ...	1 0 0
Mrs. Galloway, Kilmaccolm	1 0 0
Kenneth MacLeod, Esq., Kilmaccolm ...	1 0 0
Collected in Kilmaccolm by a Well- Wisher	1 0 0

Miss Harriet Stewart, L.L.A., Musselfburgh	1 0 0
Dugald Cameron, Esq., Ballachulish ...	0 10 6
T. S. M.	0 10 6
F. H. Van den Broeck, Esq., Antwerp ...	0 5 0
A. MacFadyen, Esq., Benton	0 5 0
Thomas MacMillan, Esq., Cumnock ...	0 5 0
Uilleam, Eoghan is Domhnallan Stiubhart, Inbhir-aora	0 5 0

RECEIVED AT DINGWALL—

Gaelic Society of Vancouver, per Mr. A. Macdonald, Secretary	2 10 9
The Hon. Mrs. Smyth, Ness Castle. Inverness	100 0 0
Anonymous	0 5 0
Do.	0 10 0
Ex-Provost Smith, Stornoway	1 1 0
Miss Hall, Mactalla, Connel, Argyle- shire	2 2 0
Mrs. Duff, Denbigh, North Wales ...	2 2 0
Anonymous	0 5 0
Angus Nicolson, Esq., Edinburgh ...	0 10 0
Fort-Augustus Branch of An Comunn, per Mr. D. MacGregor, Secretary ...	4 4 0
D. Forbes, Esq., Strathpeffer	0 10 0
Duke of Sutherland	5 5 0
A. Macleod, Esq., College of Agricul- ture, Stornoway	0 10 0
Wick Branch of An Comunn, per F. R. Cochran, Treasurer	5 0 0
Glengarry Branch of An Comunn, per Miss Fraser, Treasurer	9 10 4
Tobermory Branch of An Comunn, per Mr. M. Gillies, Treasurer	2 2 0
Tain Branch of An Comunn, per Mr. A. R. MacKenzie, Secretary	3 3 0
Cromarty Firth State Management District Committee	20 0 0
A Native of Dingwall, per Mr. D. Mac- donald, Inverness	1 0 0
Anonymous	0 5 0
Proceeds of Concert at Altandhu, Ullapool, per Miss Hannah	10 0 0
Appin Branch of An Comunn, per Miss F. MacIntyre, Treasurer	2 11 8
Lewis People in Lakeport, N. Harris, per Mr. A. Macleod	1 0 0
Newtonmore Branch of An Comunn, per Miss Farquharson of Inver- cauld	5 0 0
Miss Farquharson of Invercauld ...	1 0 0
Proceeds of Concert and Dance by Highland and Scottish Societies in Toronto, per Mr. George Macdonald, President of the Lewis Association of Toronto	29 10 1
Kinkell Branch of An Comunn, per Mr. James Jack	1 7 0
Kenneth Cameron, Esq., J.P., Ullapool ...	1 1 0
Mrs. Logie, Coombe Down, Broughty Ferry	2 0 0
D. Urquhart, Esq., Bloemfontein ...	2 2 0
Brora Branch of An Comunn, per Mr. M. Macleod, Treasurer	4 0 0
Inverness Gaelic Continuation Class, per Miss Martin	15 0 0
Donation from the Fairburn Fete, per Mr. Fraser, Treasurer	21 0 0
Laggan Branch of An Comunn, per Miss Isobel Graham, Secretary ...	3 3 0

£818 0 0

ACCOMMODATION IN DINGWALL.

To the list of accommodation already published for the Dingwall Mod, we have to make the following additions:—

Balmoral Hotel, Strathpeffer (Mrs. Brodie)—20 bedrooms.

Ewen Cameron, Ussie, Dingwall—2 bedrooms and sitting-room, also garage.

These are available for the Mod Week.

LOCHABER PROVINCIAL MOD.

The first Lochaber Provincial Mod was held under the auspices of the Fort William Branch of An Comunn, in Fort William, on Friday, 12th June, and was highly successful. The principal adjudicators were: Gaelic—Ronald MacLeod, M.A., Alvie; Donald Macpherson, M.A., Appin. Music—A. F. Dinsdale, Dingwall; James Murray, Kingussie. Instrumental—Pipe-Major John MacDonald, Inverness. Following is the prize-list:—

JUNIOR SECTION.

Reading with Expression Piece of Poetry—1, Nivie Galbraith, Glenfinnan; 2, Jessie Cameron, Blarmachfoldach; 3, Morag Mackintosh, Fort-William.

Reading at Sight of Unfamiliar Piece of Poetry.—1, Ishbel MacMillan, Fort-William; 2, Nivie Galbraith; 3, Helen O'Reilly, Fort-William.

Reciting from Memory Twenty-four Lines—1, Jessie Cameron; 2, Morag Mackintosh; 3, Nivie Galbraith.

Best Acted Dialogue—1, Nivie Galbraith and Ronald Macdonald; 2, Mary Maclean and Morag Mackintosh.

Learner's Reading of Piece of Easy Prose—1, Flora Gillies, Glenfinnan; 2, John Cuthbertson, Fort-William; 3, Archie Maclean, Inchlaggan.

Reciting from Memory Sixteen Lines—1, Angus Sinclair, Inchlaggan; 2, Jessie Cameron; 3, John Cuthbertson.

Prize presented by Mrs. Mairi Macintyre for Best-Dressed Highland Boy—Thomas Macphie, Fort-William.

Solo Singing—Boys under 11 years—1, Tony Macswan, Corpach. Boys over 11 and under 14—1 (equal), Archie Maclean and Angus Sinclair, Invergarry; 2, Farquhar Macrae.

Solo Singing—Girls under 11 years—1, Nivie Galbraith. Girls over 11 and under 14—1, Margaret Campbell, Spean Bridge; 2, Mary Mackinnon, Fort-William. Girls over 14 and under 18—1, Hughina Gillies, Lochailort; 2, Elizabeth Casey, Fort-William; 3, Kitty Stewart.

Solo Singing, Native Speakers—Boys—1, Ronald Macdonald, Glenfinnan; 2, Farquhar Macrae, Invergarry; 3, Lewis Lockhart, Tulloch. Girls—1, Betty Maccoll, Mallaig; 2 (equal), Margaret Campbell, Spean Bridge, and Annie Macpherson, Lochailort; 3, Margaret Macinnes, Arisaig.

Duet—Boys, Girls, or Mixed—1, Kitty Stewart and Margaret Macnicol, Fort-William; 2, Helen O'Reilly and Margaret Cameron.

Choral Singing, Two-Part Harmony—1st prize and winner of Shield, Roybridge Public School; 2, Fort-William Junior Choir.

Unison Singing—1, Roybridge Public School; 2, Kilmonivaig Public School.

Solo Singing of "Puirt a Beul"—1, Alistair Mackintosh, Fort-William; 2, Nivie Galbraith; 3, Annie Macpherson, Lochailort.

Action Song—1, Kilmonivaig Public School; 2, Roybridge Public School.

SENIOR SECTION.

Literature—Poem or Song on any Subject—1, Chrissie MacPhee, Fort-William Secondary School; 2, Donald Macdonald, Fort-William Secondary School; 3, Donald Macmillan, Corrybeg.

Oral Delivery—Reading at Sight of Unfamiliar Piece of Prose—1, Mary Buntin, Secondary School, Fort-William; 2, Elizabeth Mackinnon, Secondary School, Fort-William; 3, Mary Fraser, Blarmachfoldach.

Recitation of a Poem—1, Mary Buntin; 2, Donald Macdonald; 3, Mary Fraser.

Reading of a Piece of Prose—1, Elizabeth Mackinnon, Secondary School, Fort-William; 2, Angus Maclean, Bohuntin Lodge, Roybridge; 3, John MacKillop, Greenfield, Invergarry.

Ancient Folk Tale—1, Donald Macmillan; 2, Donald Macdonald; 3, D. Campbell, Fort-William.

Best Acted Dialogue—1, Elizabeth MacKinnon and Mary Buntin; 2, Mrs. C. Macdougall and John MacLeod, Glenfinnan.

Recitation of a Poem—1, D. Campbell; 2, D. Macmillan; 3, Mrs. Seonaid Gibson, Roybridge.

Vocal Music—1 (equal), Jean Cameron, Fort-William, and Ina Lowrie, Kinlochell; 2, Mrs Marion Macdonald, Morrach, Arisaig.

Solo Singing (Male Voices)—1, Charles Campbell, Fort-William; 2, Ian MacAskill, Invergarry; 3, John MacLeod, Fort-William.

Solo Singing of a Song composed by Local Bard—1, Jean Cameron; 2, Peggy MacAskill; 3, Ian MacAskill.

Solo Singing of the Prescribed Songs (Male)—Winner of 1st prize and quack, presented by Mrs. Ryan, Roybridge, John MacKillop, Invergarry; 2, John MacLeod, Fort-William.

Solo Singing of the Prescribed Songs (Female)—Winner of 1st prize and silver rose bowl presented by Dr. Maciver, Fort-William—1, Jean Cameron, Fort-William; 2, Ina Lowrie, Kinlochell; 3, Peggy MacAskill.

Duets—1, Miss Jean Cameron and Norman Mackinnon, Fort-William; 2 (equal), Miss Peggy MacAskill and Ian MacAskill, Invergarry, and Miss A. Mackenzie and A. Mackenzie, Fort-William.

Choral Singing—1st prize and winners of Shield presented by the Lochaber and District Co-operative Society—1, Glengarry Choir; 2, Arisaig Choir.

"Puirt a Beul"—1, Jean Cameron; 2, Mrs. C. Macdougall; 3, L. Gillies, Arisaig.

Solo Instrumental Playing of Gaelic Song, Strathspey, and Reel (violin)—1, L. Wynn, Fort-William; 2, John Maclean, Inchlaggan; 3, L. Gillies, Arisaig.

Bagpipe March, Strathspey, and Reel—1, Miss M'Intyre, Fort-William Secondary School; 2, D. Macaskill, Invergarry.

Mr. Compton MacKenzie presided over the closing concert, and the Hon. Mrs. MacLean of Ardgour presented the prizes to the successful competitors.

LORN, MULL, AND MORVERN PROVINCIAL MOD.

The above Mod was held in Oban on Friday, 12th June. There were good attendances at each session, the Argyllshire Gathering Hall being crowded when the choral competitions took place in the afternoon. The adjudicators were:—Rev. Hector Cameron, Oban; Rev. D. W. MacKenzie, Melfort; Rev. Neil MacLeod, North Connel; Rev. John MacPherson, Taynult; Miss Nellie Cameron, Oban; Mr. D. Y. Yaccamini, Perth; Mr. A. Munn, Oban; and Mr. Hugh Hunter, Innellan.

THE PRIZE LIST.

JUNIOR SECTION.

Literature.

Letter Describing a Holiday in Argyll—1, Alasdair MacInnes, Oban High School; 2, Annie MacKenzie, Oban High School; 3, Christina MacDougall, Oban High School; 4 (equal), Duncan Cameron and Sarah MacInnes, Oban High School.

Translation of a Simple Piece of Gaelic Prose into English, and a Piece of English Prose into Gaelic—1, Christina MacDougall; 2, Duncan Cameron; 3, Alasdair MacInnes.

Oral Delivery.

Reading with Expression of a Piece of Poetry (16-24 lines) chosen by Competitor—1, Jemima MacDougall, Oban High School; 2, Jackie Paterson, North Luing School; 3, Peter MacKay, Luing Public School.

Reading of a Piece of Prose (200-250 words) chosen by Competitor—1, Isobel Stewart, Oban High School; 2, Jemima MacDougall; 3, Nan Brown, Luing Public School.

Reading at Sight an Unfamiliar Piece of Prose chosen by Judges—1, Chrissie MacDougall, Oban High School; 2, Hector Cameron, Oban High School; 3, Annie MacKenzie, Oban High School.

Reciting from Memory "Cead Deireannach nam beann"—Verses as in "Coisir a Mhoid," Part II.—Open to All—1, Peter MacKay; 2, Isobel Stewart; 3, Joey MacKillop, Easdale Public School.

Short Sgeulachd, followed by Conversation between Judges and Competitors—1, Annie MacKenzie, Oban High School; 2, Iain Brown, Oban High School; 3, Mary MacKenzie, Oban High School.

Vocal Music.

Solo Singing of a Song chosen by Competitor (Girls)—1 and Parchment, Jemima MacDougall; 2, Nan Brown; 3, Jean MacDougall, Easdale Public School.

Solo Singing of a Song chosen by Competitor (Boys)—1 and Parchment, Peter MacKay; 2, D. J. MacQueen, Easdale Public School; 3, Iain Campbell, Strontailor.

Solo Singing (Boys and Girls)—Competitors to select one of the following: "Maili Dhonn," "A' Chuiart Shamraidh" (both songs to be prepared)—1, Flora MacKinnon, Luing; 2, Jean MacDougall, Easdale Public School; 3, Greta MacQueen, Easdale Public School.

Solo Singing (Boys and Girls, 12 years and under at date of Mod), "Maol-Ruainidh"—1, Jemima MacDougall; 2, Peter MacKay; 3 (equal), Nan Brown, Luing Public School, and Rachel MacDougall, Oban High School.

Duet Singing of a Song chosen by Competitors—1, Jean MacDougall and Joey MacKillop, Easdale; 2, Nan Brown and Peter MacKay, Luing.

Choral Singing in Two-part Harmony—Songs prescribed: "Creag Ghuanach" and "Mo Cùbhrachan" (Coisir na Cloinne)—1, Luing Junior Choir; 2, Oban High School Choir.

Unison Singing—"Dh' eirich mi moch Maduinn Cleothar," and "Puirt-a-beul"—1, Oban High School; 2, Luing Junior Choir.

SENIOR SECTION.

Oral Delivery.

Reading at Sight an Unfamiliar Piece of Prose chosen by Judges—1, J. Campbell, Easdale; 2, Colin Palmer, Oban High School; 3, MacKinnon.

Recitation, "Brathainn nan steud"—1, Archibald Campbell, Easdale; 2, John Campbell, Easdale; 3, Alexander Kennedy, Benderloch.

Vocal Music.

Solo Singing of a Song chosen by Competitor (Female Voices)—Former winners debarred—1, Lily MacLeod, Kilniver; 2, Mrs. Hardie, Lochawe; 3, Peggy MacEachan, Connel.

Solo Singing of a Song chosen by Competitor (Male Voices)—1, Alex. MacNab, Connel; 2, Donald Dunn, Oban High School; 3, Angus MacDonnell, Ballachulish.

Solo Singing (Male or Female Voices)—Songs to be selected from the following—"Seinn an duan so" and "An Gille Ban"—1, Sarah MacInnes, Oban High School; 2, Margaret Campbell, Easdale; 3, Peggy MacEachan, Connel.

Duet Singing—Songs of their own choosing—1, Mary Campbell and Peggy MacEachan, Connel; 2, Margaret Campbell and Donald Campbell, Easdale; 3, Mrs. MacDougall and Miss MacKinnon, Benderloch.

Choral Singing of a Song in Harmony—Songs prescribed, "An t-Ailleagan" and "Braighe Rusgaich"—1, Easdale Gaelic Choir; 2, Benderloch Gaelic Choir; 3, Appin Gaelic Choir.

Choral Singing in Harmony—Songs, "Thogainn fonn air lorg an Fheidh" and "Cuachag nan Craobh"—Lorn, Mull, and Morvern Provincial Mod Trophy (100 per cent. Gaelic)—1, Benderloch Gaelic Choir; 2, Easdale Gaelic Choir.

Colonel A. D. Greenhill Gardyne of Glenforsa presided over the annual Mod concert in the Argyllshire Gathering Hall in the evening. A very interesting programme was sustained by the leading prize-winners, and Mr. Neil MacLean, Mr. Dan MacDonald, Glenceoe, and Miss Nancy MacDonald, Oban.

MID ARGYLL MOD.

The tenth Mid Argyll two-days Provincial Mod was held at Lochgilphead on 16th and 17th June. The adjudicators were:—Rev. G. MacKenzie, Greenock and Mr. Neil Shaw, Glasgow, for oral delivery, and Mr. R. K. MacCallum, Glasgow, and Rev. D. W. MacKenzie, Kilmelford, for vocal music.

THE PRIZE LIST.

Letter Writing—1, Mary Lindsay, Tayvallich; 2, John Grant, Lochgilphead; 3, Christina Crawford, Lochgilphead.

Dictation—1, Mary Lindsay; 2, John Grant; 3, Joan MacMillan, Lochgilphead.

Translating Gaelic into English—1, John Grant; 2, Mary Lindsay; 3, Mary MacLachlan, Tayvallich.

Translating English into Gaelic—1, Mary Lindsay; 2, John Grant; 3, Joan MacMillan.

Reading Selected Poetry—1, Alistair MacLachlan, Tayvallich; 2, Donald MacLellan, Lochgilphead; 3, Senmas Cameron, Kilmichael.

Reading Selected Prose—1, Alistair MacLachlan; 2, Archie MacIntyre, Lochgilphead; 3, Chrissie MacLulich, Tayvallich.

Reading Unfamiliar Prose—1, Archie MacIntyre; 2, Roderick MacLeod, Lochgilphead; 3, Mary Lindsay.

Reciting from Memory—1, Mary MacLachlan, Tayvallich; 2, Mary Lindsay; 3, Roderick MacLeod.

Reciting from Memory, Selected Poetry—1, Mary Lindsay; 2, Mary MacLachlan; 3, Willie Stewart, Inveraray.

Sgeulachd—1, Marion Robertson, Ormsary; 2, Roderick MacLeod.

Acted Dialogue—1, Willie and Hughie Stewart, Inveraray.

Solo Singing (Girls)—1, Morag Robertson, Ormsary; 2, Elizabeth Gillies, Lochgilphead; 3, Mary M. Campbell, Kilmichael.

Solo Singing (Boys)—1, Donald MacLellan, Lochgilphead; 2, Alastair MacLachlan; 3, Roderick MacLeod.

Solo Singing (Girls and Boys)—1, Elizabeth Gillies and Morag Robertson (equal); 2, Margaret MacCallum; 3, Mary MacLachlan.

Solo Singing (Girls and Boys under 12)—1, Jessie T. R. Cameron, Kilmichael; 2, Nellie MacLulich, Lochgilphead; 3, Donald MacLellan, Lochgilphead.

Puirt-a-Beul (Girls and Boys under 16)—1, Mary M. Campbell; 2, Archie Campbell, Kilmichael; 3, Gillesbuig K. Cameron, Kilmichael.

Strathspey and Reel—1, Donald Ross; 2, Alex. MacKenzie, Minard; 3, Hamish Ross.

March (under 14)—1, Robert MacIntyre.

March, on Chanter (under 16).—1, Ewan Revie, Lochgilphead; 2, Archie MacIntyre, Minard; 3, Duncan Sinclair, Lochgilphead.

Pianoforte Playing—1, Hamish Ross; 2, Catherine MacPherson, Cairnbaan; 3, Connie Campbell, Furnace.

Dancing Highland Fling—1, Nan Wilkie, Lochgilphead; 2, Louie M'Innes, Cairnbaan; 3, Molly MacLellan, Lochgilphead.

Sword Dance—1, Nan Wilkie; 2, Louie M'Innes; 3, Susan Law, Cairnbaan.

Reel of Four (Individual Performance)—1, Louie M'Innes; 2, Nan Wilkie; 3, Jean Ross, Lochgilphead.

Highland Fling, Sword Dance, and Reel of Four (Open to previous first and second prize winners)—1, Billie Greenshields, Lochgilphead; 2, Molly MacIntyre, Lochgilphead; 3, Robert MacIntyre, Lochgilphead.

Country Dances—1, Norman MacLellan's Team and Nan Wilkie's Team (equal).

Duet Singing—1, Mary M. and Archd. Campbell; 2, Mary MacKellar and Morag Robertson.

Choral Singing (Harmony, for Silver Cup)—1, Tayvallich Choir; 2, Ormsary Choir; 3, Lochgilphead Choir B.

Choral Unison Singing—1, Tayvallich Choir; 2, Ormsary; 3, Lochgilphead.

Bagpipe Playing (march)—1, Donald Ross, Lochgilphead; 2, Hamish Ross, Lochgilphead; 3, Robert MacIntyre, Lochgilphead.

Letter Writing—Mr Dugald Campbell, Ormsary.

List of Place-Names—1, Mr C. R. S. Malcolm, Lochgilphead; 2, Mr Dugald Campbell.

Original Essay—Mr Dugald Campbell.

Translation—Mr C. R. S. Malcolm.

Reading Unfamiliar Prose—1, Miss C. MacLulich, Kilmartin; 2, Henry Macguinness, Tayvallich; 3, Miss Margt. Macmillan, Lochgilphead.

Reciting Poetry—1, Miss C. MacLulich; 2, Mr D. MacCalman, Lochgilphead; 3, Mr Dugald Campbell.

Sgeulachd—1, Mr Dugald Campbell; 2, Mr D. MacCalman.

Dialogue—Miss Marion Robertson and Mr Dugald Campbell.

Solo Singing (Females)—1, Miss S. Macallister, Lochgilphead; 2, Miss Jean Mitchell, Lochgilphead; 3, Mrs D. Stewart, Inveraray.

Solo Singing (Males)—1, Mr D. MacCalman; 2, Mr A. Harraskill, Lochgilphead; 3, Mr A. Grinlaw, Ardrishaig.

Solo Singing (Female and Male)—1, Miss M. Macallister; 2, Miss S. Macallister; 3, Mrs D. Stewart.

Puirt-a-beul—1, Mr D. MacCalman; 2, Mr Malcolm Clark, Kilmartin.

Oran Mor (Female and Male)—1, Miss S. Macallister; 2, Miss M. Macallister; 3, Mrs D. Stewart.

Presenting—1, Mr. R. Campbell, Minard; 2, Rev. D. Grant, Achnamara; 3, Mr. Archibald Macarthur, Kilmartin.

Duet Singing—1, Misses M. and S. Macallister; 2, Miss N. MacLellan and Mr. D. MacCalman; 3, Misses M. MacLachlan and L. MacColl, Tayvallich.

Quartette Singing—Mrs. R. Black, Miss C. Black, Mr. P. Sinclair, and Mr. D. Smith, Tarbert.

Choirs (Best Harmony for the Sir William Sutherland Cup)—1, Tarbert Choir, 185 marks; 2, Tayvallich Choir, 184 marks; 3, Lochgilphead Choir, 183 marks.

Choirs (Unison Singing)—1, Kilmartin Choir, 190 marks; 2, Ormsary Choir, 189 marks; 3, Tayvallich Choir, 188 marks; 4, Tarbert Choir, 188 marks.

Mr. Charles Campbell, M.B.E., Convener of the Propaganda Committee, presided at the Junior Concert, and Lady Elspeth Campbell at the Senior Concert. Miss Cathie Clark and Mr. Donald MacIsaac, Glasgow, assisted the prize-winners at both concerts.

THEY STAND SUPREME!



ALWAYS WELCOME

These Oatcakes are simply delicious, and are welcomed at every meal.

You'll like them.

Remember they are not just ordinary Oatcakes.

BE SURE TO ASK YOUR GROCER FOR A TIN.

THREE IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Cr. 8vo. JUST PUBLISHED. 7/6 Net.
BY MOUNTAIN, MOOR, AND LOCH TO THE DREAM ISLES OF THE WEST.

By THOMAS NICOL.

With Introduction by Professor Peacock. Fifty Illustrations.

The book is the outcome of years of wanderings on foot among the wild hills, glens, and islands of Scotland.

"The book should prove a delight to all who love Scotland's hills and history."

—*John o' Groat's Journal.*

Cr. 8vo. NEW EDITION. 5/- Net.
THE MISTY ISLE OF SKYE: ITS SCENERY, ITS PEOPLE, ITS STORY.

By J. A. MACCULLOCH.

With Introduction by the late Macleod of Macleod. Twenty-four Illustrations.

"No visitor should go to Skye without a copy of this book in his pocket."

—*Scottish Country Life.*

Cr. 8vo. NEW AND REVISED EDITION. 5/- Net.
SCOTLAND: PICTURESQUE AND TRADITIONAL.

By GEORGE EYRE-TODD. Fifty-seven Illustrations.

The record of an unconventional journey undertaken for the most part on foot. The writer, progressing with map and walking stick, explored the main interests of Central Scotland, between Melrose and Inverness.

From all Booksellers, or

ENEAS MACKAY : PUBLISHER : STIRLING

P.T. Man's Shop
on street floor,
with a separate
entrance to street.

Men's Hairdress-
ing Department
1st Floor Down.

The Store that made
the Bridges famous



PATRICK THOMSON Ltd.

ARCADE
AND
ENTRANCE
IN
HIGH STREET

FOR SPECIAL DISPLAYS OF
FURNITURE, CHINA,
HARDWARE, TRAVEL
AND SPORTS GOODS
AND JEWELLERY

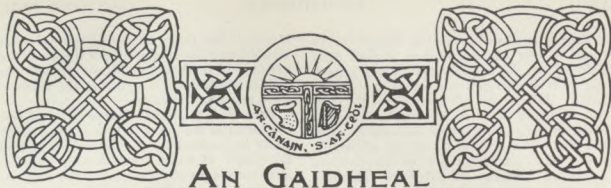
THE MODERN STORE

From the smallest item of personal attire or house equipment to an entire fashionable wardrobe or the house complete, the P.T. STORE stands ready at all times to serve you with MERCHANDISE OF THE BEST, priced well within the bounds of economy.

*Luncheon and Tea Rooms, 3rd and 4th floors
Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Postal and Telephone facilities*

NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH

Phone: 21051 (6 lines)



EDITOR.—Rev. NEIL ROSS, D. Litt., *The Manse, Laggan, Kingussie, to whom all literary communications should be addressed; business and other communications to 212 West George Street, Glasgow.*

TELEGRAMS—Runaire, Glasgow.

TELEPHONE—Douglas 1433.

Leabhar XXVI.]

An t-Sultuin, 1931.

[Earrann 12

MEORACHADH.

Mar shiùbhlas fear turais troimh choille air latha soilleir samhraidh, chì e craobhan de iomadh gnè a' sgeadachadh na dùthcha. An giuthas, an t-uinsean, an darag; gach aon eadardhealaichte o chèile an airde, an cumadh is an duillich; ach gidheadh, gach aon a' cur maise fa leth air an t-sealladh. Sin mar tha na cinnidh a tha a'deanamh suas Impireachd Bhreatann; eadar Gaidheil is Goill, eadar Manainnich is Cuimrich, eadar Èireannaich is Sasunnaich, agus na sluagh òga thall thar chuantan; tha gach treubh is cinneadh dìu sin a' tairgse an cuibhrionn féin a chum gum biodh an dùthaich laidir an duinealas is deagh bheus. Chan fhaodar cruth na craoibh ghiuthais a chur air an uinsinn; agus chan fhaodar duilleach na beithe iarraidh air an daraig. Tha a cruth, a snuadh, a meanglain is a duilleach fein aig gach craoibh fa leth. Faodar an comhsamhlachd sin a ghabhail gu bhi a' nochdadh cia mar bhitheas gach treubh na's treise agus na's foghaintiche air son an dleasdanas mar is fearr a chuireas iad gu buil na gbithean a tha dualach dhaibh.

* * *

Cìod e tha sinn a' ciallachadh an uair a their sinn nach fàs duilleach na craoibh bheithe air a' chraoibh dharaig? Is e is ciall da sin nach faighear buadhan sonruichte a' Ghaidheal anns a' Ghall, agus air an laimh eile nach faighear buadhan sonruichte a' Ghoill anns a' Ghaidheal. Mar tha a dealbh is a nàdur féin aig gach craoibh tha mar sin feartan no brìgh no spionnadh no sgoinn àraidh aig gach treubh fa leth. A bheil an

Gaidheal an diugh cho foghainteach ris a' Ghall airson cùisean na beatha so agus obair an t-saoghail? Tha an saoghal gun teagamh aig an am air dol bun os cionn, air chor is nach eil e furasda dheanamh a mach có is fhearr no is miosa. Cha mhair an cor truagh sin fada, tha sinn an dòchas. Ach a' gabhail an t-saoghail 'n a chor àbhaisteach, có is comasach, an Gaidheal no an Gall, airson gnothuichean na beatha so a chur air aghart? Có aca is rinneile làmh no is innleachdaiche eanchainn? Cluinnidh is leughaidh tu gu tric gu bheil an Gall gnìomhach dichiollach, agus gu bheil an Gaidheal luaineach, caochlaideach; gu bheil e gu mór fo stiùireadh a chuid faireachaidhean; agus nach buanaich e fada anns an aon saod.

* * *

A nis ma tha sin fìor is e creutair bochd a tha anns a' Ghaidheal da rìribh. Ach is i a' cheist a bheil a' chasaid so fìrinneach. Is ni cinnteach gu bheil mac-meanma beothail aig a' Ghaidheal. Chan eil sin idir a' dearbhadh gur e aislingeach buileach a tha ann. Tha a' bhuaidh so cho beothail is gu bheil e buailteach air an am a dh'fhalbh a chumail 'n a aire gu daingean. Tha e mar chleachdhadh inntinn aige dol air ais gu làithean a shìnsir. Tha e a' beathachadh air na bliadhnaichean a chaidh seachad. Tha e daonnan a' caoidh nan cothroman nach till air an ais. Chan eil sin gu cuideachadh do 'n Ghaidheal. Chan eil an sin ach diomhanas agus call ùine. Tha an uair air tighinn anns an còir dha mosgladh gu féin rannsachadh. Is còir da a nochdadh nach eil a' chasaid fìor, agus a dhearbhadh le gnìomh gu bheil air muinntir cho deas gu gnothach ri aon Ghall no Sasunnach.

Faodar saothair na beatha choitchionn a roinn fo dha cheann, eadhon cogadh agus sìth. A thaobh cogaidh tha fhios aig gach aon gu'n do dhearbh an Gaidheal a threubh-antas. Ach is ann gle annamh a dh'éirich fear stiùiridh airm de ar treubh, a thug a mach an ceum is airde mar cheannard. Carson sin? Tha a chionn nach do mhèoraich sinn dian gu lèir air na riaghailtean grunnail troimh an faigh an saighdear gleusda làmh an uachdar air a nàmhaid. Tha tùr cho iomchuidh ri cruadal. Tha eanchainn ealanta cho riatanach ri gaisge. Is e cion a' mhèorachaidh dhomhain so a chum ar sluagh air an ais air dhòigh no dhà eile. A thaobh gnìomharan sìthe, a chionn nach do leag iad an uile chridhe le dùrachd air lagh a stèidheachadh cha do thog ar muinntir stàta sheamhach. Is e bu chleachdadh do na fineachan a bhi a' sgrios a chèile. Ciamar thigeadh aonachd no ughdarras o leithid sin? A chionn gu'n robh an dèidh air aìmhreit na bu treise na am meas air rian is féin-cheannsal, tha e soilleir nach do shuidhich ar sluagh-ne stàta cheannsgalach mar a rinn iomadh cinneach eile. Anns gach aon de ghniomharan na sìthe tha mèrachadh dian iomchuidh a chum buaidh fhaotainn. Feumaidh dealas a bhi ceangailte ri rian. Feumar comas reusain a chumail air an stiùir an uair a tha dealas mar shoirbheas 'gar giùlan air ar n-aghaidh. Cha mhair dealas ach greis aig 'airde; ach cumaidh toil is rian suas ar n-iomairt a dh'ionnsuidh na crìche a chuir sinn romhainn.

SADDELL ABBEY—ITS ORIGINS AND PAGES FROM ITS HISTORY.

By SHERIFF MACMASTER CAMPBELL, C.B.E.

XI.

To return to the Charter to the Bishop, the Records tell that in the same year as that of its granting, the King renewed the grant, adjecting thereto a general power to build mills in any part of the Bishopric. And three years later—in 1510—there is a document which is obvious in its implication that the diversion of the Abbey lands to the Bishop was a proceeding which was not agreeable to the people of the old Abbey Lands. The Abbot was, it is evident, a more popular superior than the Bishop for, in 1510, the King is constrained to address a letter of protection to Bishop David, commendator of Sandale, and Sir Alexander

Macleod, his Dean official of the Isles, in which letter the inhabitants of the lands are enjoined that they should not disturb the bishop or his dean in uplifting the fruits of their lands and churches.

That Bishop David observed the powers contained in the grant to him of the Saddell lands is testified by the historic fact that the Castle of Saddell was erected by him, and there is peculiar interest in the contents of a Deed in the Register of the Great Seal (Vol. IV. p. 173), wherein the King assigned to David, Bishop of Ergile, the "fermes bere and oitis of the lands of Kilyownane and Loched, paid by the tenants before the last leasing made at Kilkerane, to be held during the King's pleasure for the maintenance of the bishop and the keepers of the castle built by him within Kintyre until he should be better provided of vittales in other places" (Orig. Par. Vol. II. P. 1, p. 15). This grant was renewed the succeeding year, and my interpretation of the grant is that the teind or tithe of the two farms named were appropriated to the maintenance of Saddell Castle until such time as the Bishop might discover such other source of supply as would enable him restore the appropriated teind to those originally in right of it—whom I take to have been the Monks of Paisley, to whose Abbey pertained the incumbency of Kilkeran.

The Bishop's Palace having been erected at Saddell, there is documentary evidence that the King—James IV.—was solicitous that the Cathedral Church of the diocese of Argyll should also be located at Saddell. There is a letter from the King to Pope Julius II., of date 22nd April, 1512, and the following is a translation of the salient portions: "The Church of Lismore, founded in a barren country, poorly endowed, among a rude people, has gone to ruin. It has neither bishop nor chapter. Its approaches are unsafe, and it has no supplies. The suppressed Monastery of Sagadull was incorporated with it for the support of the Bishop. Requests, therefore, that the see may be transferred to Sagadull, and a Cathedral erected there—Edinburgh, 22nd April, 1512."

The change projected by the King did not, as happens, materialise, a circumstance, there is little doubt, to be ascribed to the ecclesiastical unsettlements of the time.

The mutability of human affairs was once again demonstrated by the convulsion which, some thirty years after the transmission of the Abbey revenues to the Bishop, reft the Christian Church in Scotland into two

divisions. The stupendous event involved fresh disposition of the Abbey Lands, and on this occasion the ligature with the Church was finally severed. From the material at my command I gather that James Hamilton, of the House of Arran, was Bishop of Argyll at the Reformation and as successor to Bishop David, in whose favour was granted the Charter of 1507, he would occupy the position of Commendator of the Abbey of Saddell. As already noted, the probability is that the Monks vacated the Abbey prior to 1507, but the position of Commendator—in modern parlance, owner in trust—persisted notwithstanding, and it would appear that Bishop James became the first Bishop of Argyll in the Reformed Church. This would give adequate explanation of the conveyance by James Hamilton in 1556 of the lands and manor and fortalice of Sagadull (i.e., Saddell) to James, Duke of Chastellaraunt, Earl of Arran and Lord Hameltoun. The consideration was (a) £1500 paid by the Duke to the Bishop for various purposes—presumably ecclesiastical, and (2) £10,000 similarly paid to meet the tax granted to the Queen; (c) an augmentation of the Bishop's rental by the sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence, and (d) a yearly payment of forty-nine marks, Scots. The list of the lands pertaining to the Abbey of Sagadull, or Saddell, situated in Argyllshire and conveyed by the Bishop to the Duke is inserted here because it includes all the Abbatial landed possessions at the time of the Reformation, and specifies incidentally certain portions of land to which there is no allusion in the antecedent Deeds of gift of which already cognisance has been taken. The whole of the Abbey Lands are included in the general description—"the lands and manor or fortalice of Sagadull," and the particularisation of these lands is as follows: The four merklands of Saddell, called the mains of Saddell, three marks of Corscadell, twenty shillings of Leffencharaucht, twenty shillings of Leffenbeg, one mark of Uladill, one mark of Kilmichell, two marks of Leffenmoir, two marks of Giriskill, twenty shillings of Iffernan, twenty shillings of Bradiffennan, twenty shillings of Monychwill, two marks of Kildonane, one mark of Ormissary, eight shillings of Kellabill, two marks of Knochantibeg, two marks of Lessemark, a half mark of Ellein Dawar, two marks of Ballewaham, two marks and a half of Drummalay, one mark of Bordadow, four marks of Auchinleskin, and twenty shillings of Drumnawloche,

extending in all to forty-eight marklands of old extent.

It was seen that Reginald had granted to the Abbey of Saddell the lands of Ceskan, or Shiskine, in Arran. At the period of the Reformation these lands of Ceskan were conveyed—in what manner I have not been able to trace—to James Macdonald of Islay and Kintyre; and it is discovered from the Records that in the same year in which Bishop Hamilton sold the Argyllshire possessions of the Abbey to the Earl of Arran, the Earl exchanged the subjects of the Bishop's conveyance for the lands of Ceskan in Arran, which was the property of James Macdonald. The Macdonalds of Kintyre—themselves before long to be dispossessed—became thus the owners of the Abbey lands so far as these had been situated in Kintyre and other parts of Argyll. The conditions which attached to the investiture of James Macdonald were, that he should pay the dues payable in respect of the lands, keep open house for the Bishop and the Earl, doing nothing to the prejudice of the Isle of Arrane, and binding himself to assist the Bishop in levying his rents and teinds throughout Kintyre.

Thus ended the story of Saddell and its Revenues. After well nigh four hundred years there still remains a considerable portion of the Walls of the Abbey, and I am not without confidence that the appropriate Government Department will soon take measures for the protection of the ruins, and it is hoped too for the delineation of the site at the places where the building has disappeared. The Board of Works have thus uncovered the foundations of Cambuskenneth Abbey, and our Society should press the corresponding claim of Saddell. The Abbey Well, marked by its Latin Cross, is still the resort of the interested and the devout, and the Castle, which after many vicissitudes had become to a large extent dilapidated, was, not many years ago, restored by the Proprietor, the late Colonel John Macleod, whose loving concern for the Abbey and the Castle has been transmitted to his daughter, Mrs. Macleod Campbell, and his grandson, the present Laird and Captain of Saddell.

The Sculptured Stones of Saddell rank but second in artistic and historic consequence to the Tombs of the Kings and Princes in Iona, and I promise any of our members who undertake the translation of "What sayeth these stones" an exercise profound with the gratification which attends earnest and effective research.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF GAELIC, 1931.

*Contributed by Various Members
of the Summer School.*

The Summer School held in Tobermory has had a most successful session, marked by eagerness and enthusiasm. The attendance on 21st July, when Colonel Greenhill Gardyne gave a most interesting inaugural address, was very satisfactory. The extension of the term of study from three weeks to four was fully justified and generally approved. Edinburgh headed the list of enrolments with 10, Tobermory followed with 9, and 4 came from London. There were 2 each from Aberdeen, Auchtermuchty, Dunblane, Glasgow, and Stornoway; while Greenock, Linlithgow, Loch Awe, Morar, Newcastle, Port Ellen, St. Andrews, Stirling, and Wishaw were each represented by a student. The 42 adult students were grouped into the following classes:—Elementary Gaelic, Miss Annie Johnston; Advanced Gaelic, Miss Annie MacMillan, M.A.; Celtic Art, Miss Anna MacBride; Singing, Mr. Neil Orr, F.E.I.S. Mr. Orr had also a Singing Class with 28 children, bringing the total enrolment up to 70. The closing concert and dance yielded a credit balance of £25. After discussing the claims of various places as the locus of the next Summer School, the students, by a large majority, recommended Portree.

It is interesting to note that 7 of the adult students attended classes in three subjects, 14 in two, and 21 in one subject.

If more people knew about our Gaelic Summer School, I am sure many more would avail themselves of the opportunity afforded of combining study of the ancient language with holidays in the most beautiful parts of the Highlands. There can be no pleasanter way of acquiring Gaelic. Classes in towns are of use certainly, but they lack the strong community sense and the hilarity which the holiday feeling gives. A merry party of us crossed to Tobermory from Oban in mid-July this year on a perfect afternoon. Surely never could the lovely Sound of Mull have looked more beautiful than it did throughout that three hours' trip, and especially on arrival, with the evening light on Tobermory Bay. Next morning, at ten o'clock, two language classes were started at the new School house. There were 18 in one class and 12 in the other, men being in the proportion of about 1 to 3. And here I have a

suggestion to make. There should be three classes instead of two, according to degree of progress; those in the highest class being capable of following the teacher's explanations in Gaelic and speaking it among themselves. A break at 11.30 each morning gave us an opportunity for pleasant intercourse, or a stroll when weather permitted, and even a reel or two danced outside to the music of the bagpipes. Our teachers were Miss Johnston and Miss MacMillan, both most capable and helpful, and making study a pleasure. At one o'clock we all adjourned to the various hotels and rooms for luncheon. The class for Celtic Art, which began at 2.30 p.m., had many adherents, and no wonder, for students of ancient inscriptions and Celtic designs could have no better helper than Miss MacBride, while nowhere could be found a more genial, kindly, and painstaking teacher of singing than Mr. Neil Orr. Of all the popular classes, his was perhaps the best attended every evening from 8 to 9.30, for to the charm of his personality must be added the extreme beauty of the Gaelic songs. We had many splendid renderings of these at various concerts and ceilidhs given by the most hospitable members of An Comunn Gaidhealach resident in Tobermory and other friends. On two occasions the School entertained them in return at the School house. Music was not the only attraction at our ceilidhs, for we had a capital ventriloquist and one or two excellent and amusing orators among our number. On Saturdays the School always has a whole holiday, and there are delightful excursions to be looked forward to. Two such stand out in my mind as veritable red-letter days. One a drive round almost the whole of Mull with a picnic lunch in lovely Glen Mór, combined with a visit later to Duart Castle. Here the venerable chieftain, Sir Fitzroy MacLean, in spite of his 97 years, himself welcomed and addressed us, giving us an account of his campaign in the Crimea and of his meeting with and admiration for Florence Nightingale. It was a never-to-be-forgotten honour. The castle is very old, but has been restored with every modern comfort by its present chief. His two devoted attendants, one of whom has the beautiful name of "Mother of Duart," showed us the incomparable view from the ramparts, the precious flag, and as many of the pictures and treasures as we had time to see.

On our way back to Tobermory we stopped at Torosay, a mansion of almost equal interest as regards treasures and antiquities,

and with quaintly laid out extensive grounds. Mr. Campbell received and welcomed us most kindly in a Gaelic speech, and we were sorry there was not more time to spend with him and Mrs. Campbell, as we were due at Glen Forsa, where Colonel and Mrs. Gardyne entertained us to a bountiful and most welcome tea. It will be seen that study is not too exacting at our Gaelic Summer Schools!

The Junior Class was again under the experienced and skilful guidance of Miss Annie Johnston of Barra. One of the most gratifying and beneficial results of this class is the thorough grounding given in the Elementary Course. The student gained self-confidence and a measure of fluency in the simpler Oral work that ensures his continued study during the coming winter. A return to another Summer School is a certainty if the Fates permit. Much hard work at preparation of composition and reading had its reward in the rapid progress made under bright and happy guidance. The halting answers given in the Comhradh became bolder, more fluent, and—if not *always*—were at least *frequently* accurate. The Picture Lesson was a test of readiness of vocabulary, and knowledge of phrase and idiom.

The daily Singing Lesson was a real return to the joy of youth with the rhythm and lilt of music. The "Baby Class," under the inspiration of Miss Johnston, were able to contribute several items to the concert programme in Aros Hall.

It has been suggested to me that I might write a little account of the musical side of our activities at the Summer School of Gaelic. To do so, apart from the rest of our experiences, would be difficult and perhaps a mistake, because the music we enjoyed at the end of each day was so much a part of the whole, and was so congenial to our spirits, that we felt it to be the keystone of all. There was music in the rushing streams, in the wind among the trees on the wooded slopes around us, in the twinkling lights at night in Tobermory Bay, and in the white moon soaring above. There was a day of days when we drove down Glen Mór to reach the monument to the memory of the bard who wrote "An t-Eilean Muileach," and so left his name and his Island Song as a heritage for evermore.

There was fairy music, faintly echoed from bygone days, among the towers of Duart

Castle, where our gracious welcome by the venerable chief was an unforgettable honour and pleasure. There was another day which memory cherishes, when a sudden outbreak of sunshine made indoor work irksome and a Gaelic class took place outside the School walls in the lovely surroundings of moor and mountain and sparkling sea.

But let it not be supposed that our evening Music Class was a mere matter of songs and sentiment. We worked hard at the Gaelic School. Others will tell of the literature and language classes. I will only say a word of gratitude for the musical training we got from our indefatigable teacher, Mr. Neil Orr. We had a solid half-hour every evening of sight-reading in Sol-Fa and in Staff notation, before going on to part-singing and practice of songs. We were led through the Island songs and others from "A' Choisir-Chiùil," and our evenings came to an end with many a pleasant ceilidh, in which we were assisted by residents in Tobermory. This class always seemed particularly refreshing, coming as it did at the end of our day's work.

One of the pleasantest things about a meeting of Highlanders is the fellowship that is in it. It is in a measure "An gràdh sin a cheangladh a' chlach gun aol"—and music is the best of all the cements of friendship.

Aros Hall, Tobermory, was filled to its utmost capacity with an eager and enthusiastic audience; the occasion being the Highland concert given by the Gaelic Summer School as their farewell to the "Delectable Isle" of Mull, where they had spent so many pleasant and profitable hours.

In the absence, through illness, of Colonel Greenhill Gardyne, the chair was taken by the Rev. J. M. Menzies, M.A., whose fluency in the Gaelic tongue made his amusing and appropriate remarks much appreciated.

As was appropriate, the concert commenced with "An t-Eilean Muileach," which was rendered with much feeling by the Senior choir. The reception which this opening song received gave at once an insight into the character of the audience, which, whether the theme was grave or gay, entered fully into the spirit of the song, appreciating the delicate shades of feeling so exquisitely brought out by the choir leader, Mr. Neil Orr.

There were many delightful solos, which showed the variety and range of Gaelic minstrelsy, and these were all sung with beautiful feeling by each and all. Among

others. Mrs. Neil Orr, well known for her happy rendering of the Songs of the Gael, sang "Cumha na h-oighe," "M'eudail, m'eudail," and Kishmul Cradle Croon to the great delight of the audience. She also formed one of a trio whose rendering of "Taladh" and "Fear a' bhàta" was most happy, the voices blending admirably together.

Two duets were given by the Misses Mac-Millan. The beauty of the Gaelic words, so clearly heard, were music in themselves, and wedded to the exquisite and haunting melody, so admirably sung by the sweet, harmonious voices, hushed the audience to a charmed silence. One felt the spell of the Isles of the West upon one, the music revealing wherein lay the power of the Bards of old on the imagination of the people.

The programme was most varied, so that even the youngest was entertained. Mr. Ogilvie's amusing ventriloquism was appreciated to the full by young and old alike, and "The Dunces' School," composed of the "Baby Class," in Gaelic was most amusing. Old Gaelic nursery songs formed their repertoire, and they were admirably rendered under the able leadership of their indefatigable teacher, Miss Johnstone.

Then, too, there were selections by the Children's Choir. It was remarkable to hear what had been accomplished by the children of Tobermory in the short stay of their leader among them. It was a great delight to hear the Gaelic words so clearly enunciated by the little ones. Two tiny tots sang solos, their fresh young voices winning all hearts. One can only hope that this Gaelic Choir, begun by Mr. Orr, may be kept up in years to come. "Suas leis a' Ghàidhlig!"

Many of the songs had choruses in which the audience joined with a will, and yet with such feeling and restraint that the beautiful singing of the choir and the soloists was in no way impaired. There were many encores, among which none was more appreciated than "Air Fal-al-al-O," which was sung in splendid rhythm by the Senior Choir.

One and all were agreed that a most pleasant and profitable evening had been spent, and that great credit was due to Mr. Neil Orr and to all who took part.

Towards the close, Mr. MacMillan spoke in Gaelic on the beauty and hospitality of the Island of Mull, his long residence in the Island, in past years, giving weight to his words.

The Professor of Spanish in the University of Aberdeen, Mr. Davidson, thanked the

Chairman for his presence and services in a few fitting words; he also referred to the proverbial Highland hospitality extended to the Gaelic Summer School by the inhabitants of "An t-Eilean Muileach," from the chief of Duart Castle downwards.

The concert concluded with the National Anthem.

CAOINE.

Ar Niall Bán Mac an Rothaich (Dr. Neil Munro), aon de chlanna Gaedheal leigheanta na hAlban a fuair bàs um Nodlaig, 1930.

Chuir an Rothach suim mhór raimh i ngach aon ní a bhainean le cultúir Gaedhal. Bhi oiread aige ar an nGaedhilg seo againn-ne agus a bhi aige ar a chainnt dúchais féin .i. Gaedhlig Earra-Ghaedhal Alban. Na mórscéalta Béarla a scribh sé bu ghriósú dos na milte duine chun breis eolais a chur ar bhéaloideas agus ar amhráintí na Gaedhilge. Níor scriobhadh riamh sa Bhéarla aon ní níos Gaedhalaighe ná scéalta an Rothaigh. Tá dá cheann acu san ("Iain Aluinn" agus "Muintir Inis Anaithe") aithinnte i nGaedhilg na hÉireann agus bhi an Rothach ag súil go ciocrach len a bhfeicsint fé chlío—ach mar a déarfadh sé féin "Cha robh e an dán" (ní raibh sé i ndán) go bhfeicfadh.

I.

Mo bhrón go h-éag an laoch do charas,
An té bu thréan ar éachta peanna;
Ghealladh sé mé is na céadta farram,
Niall sár-scéaluidhe le déanaighe cailleadh.

II.

Bu shleamhain a pheann chun rann do
bhreachadh
Ag sonn-chur samhail, le meabhair, ar
chlannaibh
Ba sheannnda bu ghreannnda i ngleanntaibh
Alban,
Mo chall! mo lom! é i gceall na marbh.

III.

Siúd dúchas Gaedhal bu dhlúth dh'a anam,
Go dubhach 'na dhéidh, cheal cúntas ceana,
Gan sua ná éigeas ag múscailt feasta
An dlúth-ghrá cléibh thug súd d'a ngradam.

IV.

Bhiodh a chúram lae gach tréimhs' á
ghreadadh
O' thús a ré gan réiteach ceasta
Ach níor lúghaide a spéis, d'a éis, 'na
charaid,
Fuair uam is cae na cúirtéisí 'freastal.

V.

An cultúir bláith bu ghnáth d'a bhuna,
Do thug dó grá is d'a cháil thug cumann;
Chuir dúil ann, i dtráth, seach'cárnadh an
iomad
Ar mhaoin na dtáinte a ghrádhán lucht
donais—

VI.

—An drong so an fháin nách áil leó
scuradh
Den chnuas-mhaoin árd, is nach áil leó
tumadh
I dtobroid áluinn ársa an tsonuis;
Mo ghrá Niall bán! Níor ghnáth leis
doicheal.

VII.

A scribhinn láimhe b'órnaideach fleascach,
Gach líne bhláith go háluinn greanta,
Níor scriobhadh ar par le bárr pinn acra
Aon chraoibheacht ársa dob áilne dealbh.

VIII.

Ar fheabhas an domhain do mheabhruigh
teangtha
Abhus as thall tá i ngall-thír ar dea'mheas
Ach, ar sonn, b'i bu rogha leis ar fheabhas
a sanais;
Teanga "na mbeann na ngleann a's na
ngaiscioch."

IX.

Tháinig tóir a' tsaoghail, a Néill, ar
th'oineach,
'Sar t'óg-fhear caomh (1) a thraoch an
chonairt
Sa chomhlainn chlaon a rinn Récsa an
Fhormaid
Is i bhFlóndrais, tréith, tá do dheigh-mhac
cumainn!

X.

Níl iongna ar aon a mheid a luigh ort;
An doilgheas daor, is gur maoluigheadh
t'fhuinneamh
'S gur dhein Scuabaidhe Caol an Eaga
chluinim
T'fhuadach féin fén geré gan coinne.

XI.

Ta' do chéile shéimh i bpéin, mo mhaire!
Go brách it' dhéidh níl léigheas d'a
peannaid,
Is Máiri ghlé seo, péarla t' anam', (2)
Mo chrá is ma léir! gan feasamh aici.

An Feart-Laoi—

Mo chuma go dubhach fén bhfuair-lic thíos
go tláth
An tuidar clúil fiúntach binn-ghuith árd;
Ag Athair na nDúl i nDúiche aoil na nGrás
Go raibh anam Néill bhuaidhaigh thuill chí
'na shaoi is 'na bhárd.

- (1) Cailleadh Uisdean, a mhac, sa Chogadh Mhór
agus bu bhrise croidhe go brách do san.
- (2) Inghéan inghine dhó.

SEAN TOIBIN.

i gCorcaig, lá 'le Brides, 1931.

Translation by Dr. Calder.

A KEENING

For beloved Neil Munro, one of the stock
of literary Gaels, who died at Christmas,
1930.

Munro paid great attention always to every
single thing pertaining to Gaelic culture.
He had as much esteem for this Gaelic of
ours as for his own native speech, the Scottish
Gaelic of Argyll. The great English
Romances he wrote were incitements to
thousands of people to increase their know-
ledge of Gaelic folk-lore and songs. There
has never been written in English anything
more Gaelic than the Romances of Munro.
The two chief of these, "John Splendid" and
"Children of Tempest," are oft repeated in
Irish Gaelic, and Munro was eagerly hoping
to see them in print—but, as he himself
would have said, it was not fated that he
should.

I.

My sorrow that the hero I loved is dead,
He who was vigorous at deeds of the pen,
He used to lighten me and thousands
besides me,
Neil of noble tales, whose activity is ended.

II.

Smooth-gliding was his pen to adorn
quatrains,
A hero to set down a likeness by genius
Of the clans oldest and proudest in the
glens of Alba,
My loss! My deprivation! He in the cell
of the dead!

III.

Yon heredity of the Gael was close to his
soul,
Darkly, now he is gone, his death cheeks
affection,
With no sage or poet now to awaken
The close bosom love he gave to their
regard.

IV.

His daily care was all the while plaguing him,
 From the first of his time without solving questions;
 But none the less was his regard for his friend thereafter,
 He found time and means for observing courtesy.

V.

The warm culture that was customary to his race
 Brought him love and brought affection to his nature,
 Put a liking there opportunely beyond heaping up too much
 Of the wealth of herds, the orders of the reprobate.

VI.

This crowd gone astray, who wish not to cease
 From heaping high of wealth, and wish not to dip
 Into the splendid ancient wells of happiness—
 My well-beloved Neil! inhospitableness was not usual with him.

VII.

His script was ornate with flourishes,
 Every line elegant, beautifully neat;
 Never was there written on parchment with litigious pen
 Any old genealogy more splendidly fashioned.

VIII.

With all the excellence in the world for the genius of a speech,
 On all hands there is our good esteem for a foreign land,
 But, our hero, this was the choice for the excellence of its meaning,
 The tongue of "the bens, the glens, and the heroes."

IX.

The pursuit of the world, Neil, has come upon thy honour,
 And on the dear youth whom the hounds have overwhelmed
 In the evil strife that the envious Rex has made,
 And in Flanders, fordome, lies thy good son well-beloved.

X.

No wonder for anyone the weight that lay upon thee,

The misfortune dire, and thy vitality was weakened,
 And that these sweeping narrows of Death which I hear
 Drove thyself beneath the clay with no meeting more.

XI.

Thy gentle spouse is in pain, woe is me,
 Never, thou being gone, is there cure for her distress;
 And this bright Mary, the pearl of thy soul,
 My anguish and my ruin! with no safeguard for her.

The Epitaph.

My lament darkly tenderly 'neath the cold slab below,
 The author famous, generous, sweet-voiced, lofty;
 With the Father of the elements in the bright land of Grace
 May be the soul of victorious Neil who won fame as sage and bard.

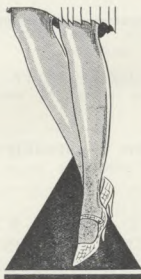
BOOK REVIEW.

SONGS OF THE ISLE OF SKYE, by Malcolm MacInnes, M.A., LL.B., Advocate. Gaelic and English; accompaniment by Malcolm Davidson. MacLaren & Sons, Glasgow. 18 pp., 5/- net.

In our opinion the twentieth century has not produced a book of its size so full of interest to the genuine Highlander as this volume now before us. We say this after due consideration, having listened critically to all the songs beautifully sung to their accompaniments. Despite our effort to be critical, we were constantly being carried away by the charm of the music. It takes one who is thoroughly steeped in the traditional music and poetry of the Gaelic race to compose words and melodies which could so appeal to us, who have been listening for many years to our Gaelic songs and singers. Such terms appear enthusiastic. Let the reader hear the six new songs for himself, and he will very probably agree with us. One feature is remarkable. The six new songs portray six different moods of the mind. "My Love is like the Rose" is the mood of the lover. "The Isle is in Sorrow" depicts the emigrant; "Sleep, my Child, Sleep" shows the mother's mood, a sweet lullaby over the slumbering infant; "O Here's a Health to Prince Charlie" is a song for warriors, and is reminiscent of the brave days of old; "My Son who fell in Battle" reproduces a mood of grief that was only too common some years ago; and "Farewell to Skye" delineates the love of a Skye man for his incomparable Isle. The words and music of each piece are appropriate to the theme. The Gaelic words, melodies, and translation are by Mr MacInnes. The excellent accompaniments, not too elaborate, are a fitting foil to set off the beauty of the melodies. Every musical Gael should possess a copy.

OUR STOCKINGS

GIVE SATISFACTION ALWAYS



LADIES' STOCKINGS, Keystone Permanent Dull Twist Pure Silk, fully fashioned, New French Heel, excellent wearing, fine quality, long Overknee Silk Panel, reinforced Toes and Heels. Colours Dago, Coronado, Blue Fox, Grey, Gun Metal, Rose Beige, Duskee, Black. Sizes $8\frac{1}{2}$, 9, $9\frac{1}{2}$, 10.

Prices - - - - **7/11** and **8/11**

With Point Heel - - - - **5/11**

J. & R. ALLAN'S
77 to 87 South Bridge, Edinburgh

FOR ADVERTISING SPACE IN THIS MAGAZINE

APPLY TO

THE CENTRAL AGENCY,

ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS,

1 TALLY STREET, DUNDEE.

Telegrams, "Centage "

Phone 3363.

A. C. Little & Sons, Ltd.

Costumiers and Furriers



EXTRA LARGE-SIZE GARMENTS
of every description always in stock

Mourning Orders a Speciality

Orders executed within six hours

THE VERY LATEST
AND EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS
ARE ARRIVING DAILY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION
OF

HIGH-CLASS READY-TO-WEAR
Garments & Furs

AT THE VERY KEENEST PRICES
including

Costumes

Gowns

Small Furs

Two-piece Suits

Dress Skirts

Coat Frocks

Showerproofs

Tailor-made Coats

Jumper Suits

etc., etc.

THE HOUSES FOR VALUE

28 HIGH STREET, DUNDEE.—Tel. 2732

Also at 121 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.—Tel. 27934

And 105 UNION STREET, ABERDEEN.—Tel. 523

**PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL
HOTEL**
13 and 25 ROYAL CIRCUS
EDINBURGH

**Moderate Tariff and Excellent
Cuisine.**

Terms on Application.

**On Waverley and Comely Bank Car
Route (No. 24)**

**Ten Minutes from Princes Street
Station, L.M.S.**

Miss M'LENNAN, Proprietrix.

**THE
GLEN MHOR PRIVATE
HOTEL**
NESS BANK, INVERNESS.

**Pleasant Situation on the right bank
of the River Ness, commanding a
superb view of the Valley of the
Ness and surroundings.**

**Replete with every comfort and
Convenience. Excellent Cuisine.**

**Convenient for Railway Station and
Caledonian Canal Steamers.**

Garage.

The Misses MACDONALD, Proprietrices

Telephone, Inverness 464.

Telegrams, "Glen Mhor Hotel, Inverness."

DUNOON.

**DOUGLAS TEMPERANCE
HOTEL.**

**A little Hotel noted for
GOOD FOOD, COMFORT,
CHEERFUL SERVICE.**

MAGNIFICENT VIEW.

MODERATE CHARGES.

'Phone 182.

FOR ADVERTISING SPACE

IN THIS

MAGAZINE

APPLY TO THE

CENTRAL AGENCY

ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS

1 TALLY STREET

DUNDEE

TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

TAILORS
BY APPOINTMENT FOR
THE
MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY
CLUB.

CLOTHIERS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE KING'S BODY GUARD
FOR SCOTLAND.

(Royal Company of Archers.)



BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TAILORS
TO THE COURT OF
THE LORD LYON KING
OF ARMS.

SPECIALISTS in JUDGES
and K.C. ROBES, and
EVENING DRESS.



J. STEWART & SON

KILT MAKERS
HIGHLAND DRESS for EVERY OCCASION
UNIFORMS

88 GEORGE STREET

EDINBURGH

Telegrams—
"PURVES EDINBURGH."
Telephone No. 27563.



A. & J. Macnaughton

Woollen Manufacturers

Pitlochry

Makers for nearly 100 years of pure
WOOL TWEEDS, RUGS, BLANKETS
and KNITTED GOODS. Samples sent
to any part of the World with
pleasure.—Write Dept. 85 for
particulars or patterns.

Telephone
No. 28247

Telegrams:
"Rembrandt, Edinburgh"



By Appointment to His Majesty the King

DOIG, WILSON, & WHEATLEY

FINE ART DEALERS
and PRINTSELLERS
PICTURE RESTORERS
and FRAMERS

90 GEORGE STREET
EDINBURGH

Established 1840.

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

All the entries for the National Mod have now been received, and, while they are not quite so big as last year, they cannot, however, but be regarded as most satisfactory. The total received is 1364, of which 720 are Juniors and 644 Seniors, and are distributed over the following sections:—*Junior*—Literary, 387; Oral, 134; Duet and Solo Singing, 176; Choral Singing, 29. *Senior*—Literary, 47; Oral, 99; Duet and Solo Singing, 421; Choral Singing, 51; Instrumental, 24; Musical Compilation, 2; Celtic Art (not closed until end of August; figures will be given later). A gratifying feature of these figures is that new records have been set up in the Junior Choral and Senior Oral competitions. The Oban and Lorn Association's War Commemoration Gold Medal competition has received the greatest patronage of any in the Senior Vocal with an entry of 64 names, and the "James Grant" comes second with 29 ladies and 25 gentlemen taking part. There are 9 entrants for the Lovat and Tullibardine Trophy, and it is pleasing to see the name of the London choir included amongst that number. Eleven choirs have entered for the Lorn Shield presented by Colonel and Mrs. Iain Campbell (Airds) to encourage Rural choirs. In this competition particularly many new names have been received, and to these and all others who are taking part in Mod competitions for the first time we extend a cordial welcome.

Through the kind generosity of the Hon. Mrs. Smyth, Ness Castle, whose deep interest in the cause of Gaelic is well known to all who follow the movement, we have to announce that she has gifted a new trophy, to be known as the Esmè Smyth Shield, for annual competition by the ladies' choirs. We are greatly indebted to the Hon. Mrs. Smyth for this further expression of her goodwill, and we thank her most sincerely for the handsome gift.

The programme and time-table of the Mod proceedings is in most respects similar to last year. The Town and Masonic Halls will be in use during the Mod period to accommodate all the competitions. The competitions commence on Tuesday, which is devoted entirely to the Juniors, with the Junior concert in the evening. The Seniors commence on Wednesday, and will continue in both halls until Friday. The Rural choir competition takes place on Thursday, and, as usual, Friday will be largely devoted to choral events. The official opening will be

held in the Town Hall on Wednesday at 12 noon.

The booking arrangement for the Mod concerts will be undertaken by Mr. George Souter, The Music Shop, Dingwall, to whom all application for tickets should be directed. In order to accommodate all who wish to attend the Mod grand concert on Friday evening, two concerts are being held in each hall, and it would help matters considerably if local persons and others temporarily residing in the district would patronise the second house concerts, and thereby ensure that those coming by special trains and omnibuses could gain admission to the first houses and thus be enabled to return home as early as possible. The programmes of each of the concerts are identical, and the prices for admission to all the concerts are as follows:—Junior Choir Concert on Tuesday evening, 2s 4d and 1s 2d; Rural Choir Concert on Thursday evening, 3s 6d (reserved) and 2s 4d; Grand Concerts on Friday evening (Town Hall and Masonic Hall, 6.30 and 8.45 p.m.), 5s 9d (reserved) and 2s 4d. Mail orders for tickets should include return postage, and in the case of the Grand Concerts it should be clearly stated whether the tickets required are for the first or second house concerts.

Special arrangements have again been made with the Railway Companies and with Messrs. MacBrayne (1928), Ltd., for the issue of cheap fare tickets for those travelling to the Mod. One day return tickets will be issued from any station with a radius of 60 miles of Dingwall at single fare plus fractions of a penny. Tickets will also be issued from any station in Scotland, including Carlisle and Berwick, at single fare and a third for the return journey, fractions of 3d reckoned as 3d. The period for which these latter tickets are valid has been extended to include Monday, 28th September, as also have the return tickets granted by Messrs. MacBrayne on the same terms of fare and a third for the return journey to any of their points of call. Before advantage can be taken of any of these concessions, special vouchers, which can only be had from this office, must be obtained and presented at the Railway booking offices and on steamboats. All applications for these vouchers should reach the office here not later than Saturday, 19th September, and must be accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

In order to adhere to the time-table as closely as possible and prevent undue waste of time, it would help greatly if competitors would kindly attend at each hall where they

are to appear as early as possible. Mark sheets, which contain the criticisms by the judges, can be had one month after the Mod from the office here on payment of one shilling.

Teaching of Gaelic in Schools.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee appointed at the Inverness conference last year is to be held in the Town Hall, Dingwall, on Wednesday, 23rd September, at 3 p.m. The meeting of the Committee will be immediately followed by a conference, to which all interested are invited.

A' GHÀIDHEALTACHD O SHEAN.

Le IAIN MACCORMAIG.

III.

Ach ged a b'ann air chéilidh fhéin e cha bhiodh coltas na dìomhain air duine. Math dh'fhaoidte gum biodh fear an tighe an cuaich shìomain. Is cuideachd thigeadh gillean òga a stigh aig am biodh pasgan murain nan asguil, is iad a' cur sloman caoil air ceirsle gu deanamh phlataichean a ghleidheadh an t-sil. Am feadh a bhiodh comh-fharpuis eadar sgeulaichean is òranaichean bhiodh sloman 'ga shniomb, cuibheal ri crònan, is gliog air deilg an sud is an so feadh an tighe. Ach bhiodh a' chuideachd uile ag éisdeachd agus an uair a ruigeadh an sgeulaiche roinn de 'n uirsgeul anns am biodh tarraunn, chuireadh bean an tighe a làmh air roth na cuibhle is stadadh an crònan. Stadadh a' chàrd is an rollag na fìaclan. Sguireadh gliogail nan dealg mu'n togte eadhon an lùb, is ghleidheadh an fheadhainn a bhiodh a' toinneamh an t-sìomain dual eadar corrag is òrdag a dh'èisdeachd le dùrachd.

Bhiodh an sin òran thall 's a bhos air shìubhal anns an dòigh ghnathaichte gu am sgaoilidh, an uair a gheibheadh gach neach ceann a rathaid féin. An déidh sin ge be có rachadh a mach gu ceann an tighe mu am codail chluinneadh e an sàmhchair nan cnoc fuaim nan oran a' tighinn o gach taobh. Faoaidh gu'm biodh ceòl na pìoba air na cnuc is falluinn na h-oidheche gheamhraidh mun guallean. An dara h-uair bhiodh an fhuaim bog mùchte; an uair eile cruaidh sgalanta, a reir mar bhiodh cnoc a' sùghadh no bealach ag iomasgaoileadh fuaim an fheadhainn. Ged bu duaisnidh mùig nam maol agus uaigneach gach beallach, cha robh buaidh aig sin air aigne na h-òigridh, ris an samhlaicheadh na Goill *Celtic Gloom*,

rud a tha cho mì-nadurra dhaibh. Fad a' gheamhraidh cha bhiodh seachdain nach biodh dà no trì luadhaidhean anns gach baile, agus chruinnicheadh nigheanan an àite. Rachadh òran togarach o thè gu té, is bhiodh sad aig a' chlo air a' chléithidh coimhreir ris an fhonn, is an t-aodach 'ga iomain 'na dhuail bhoga mun cuairt nam bòrd. An sin rolteadh an t-aodach air a' chléithidh, agus a' sgaileachd an rola le 'm basan ri fonn *Có có bheir mi leam air an luing Eireannaich?* le mnaoi phòsda de 'n chuideachd gheibheadh gach nighean a leannan air ainm, is bhuaileadh a' chuideachd am basan air gach ainm a chluinntinn. An déidh an luadhaidh rachadh na mnathan gu suipeir, agus bhiodh iad a' beadradh a cheart cho eridheil 's a bhiodh iad aig an luadhaidh féin. Fad na h-ùine so bhiodh na gillean a' mireag a measg nam mulan anns an iodhlainn. Gu tric is e bàl gu marbh na h-oidheche a chuireadh crìoch air greadhnachas an fheasgair.

Bha bannsean gu bitheanta air an cumail ris a' gheamhradh, an uair bha an oidheche fada, agus gach obair a bhuineadh do fhearran no do chuan seachad. Fada air ais an eachdraidh a' Ghaidheil bha gach seorsa greadhnachais ris an *rath dh'òrcha*, mar theireadh seann daoine. Leis a' Ghaidheal bha an geamhradh caidreach, ach leis a' Ghall bha e duaichnidh. Ach tha eadar-dhealachadh mòr eadar Gàidhealtachd an latha an diugh agus a' Ghaidhealtachd a bha ann ri linn ar sinnsir. An diugh tha bàtaichean de gach seorsa air caoil is lochan a' giùlan gach nì bhios a dh'uireasbhaidh air an t-sluagh. Tha bailtean móra na Gàldachd mar astar latha do 'n chearn is iomallaiche de 'n Ghàidhealtachd, agus thig sgeul o iomall an domhain an iomlaid beagan uairean an uaireadair. Tha sin a' nochdadh an eadar-dhealachaidh a tha eadar Gàidhealtach an latha 'n diugh agus a' Ghàidhealtachd o shean.

(A' Chrioch.)

DINGWALL MOD DONATIONS.

Previously acknowledged	...	...	£818	0	0
Mr. Robert Shaw, Jura	...	...	0	7	6
Miss C. M. MacGregor, Stevenston	...	...	1	1	0
Lady Helen and Mr. D. H. Tod, Blair Atholl	...	...	4	0	0
Miss Malt Williams, Wales	...	...	1	0	0
Mrs. Muriel E. Maitland Stockwell, London	...	...	3	3	0
Mrs. M. A. Campbell, Glasgow	...	...	0	5	0

£827 16 6

"THE HIGHLANDER ABROAD."

By LACHLAN GRANT.

IV.

CANADA.

Of all countries that have ties with Scotland it is Canada that lies nearest to us Highlanders. To that wonderful country has poured in the flower of our flocks for two centuries, and still they go. And there the progress of race amalgamation is not nearly so marked as across the border. Especially in Ontario, one feels as if they were still in the glens and fields at home among the Macs and other clansmen. In many districts the great majority of the farmers are of Highland origin, and whole towns and cities are as Scotch as any at home. Busy, progressive Toronto is just like another Glasgow set on the side of a great lake, and the pleasant, thriving city of Hamilton is always spoken of as the Scotch city. Nova Scotia was well named, and would have been a very appropriate name for the whole of Canada.

We all rejoice in Canada's splendid example of loyalty in coming to Britain's aid in men, money, and material. May she go on and prosper more and more, living at peace with her great neighbour, and taking a great part in the world's work! But, although it is not lost what a friend gets, some of us have felt for a long time that for the good of the homeland, and the Empire as a whole, the emigration cure was very much overdone, and it was time to call a halt. In 1912-13 the emigrants from Scotland to Canada numbered 30,735, and we would require to be a wonderfully prolific race to keep this up, and at the same time retain a sufficient population at home. Tens of thousands of our folks have made good homes and done well in Canada—much better than they could have done in the Old Country. Lord Strathcona, Lord Mount Stephen, and Sir John MacDonald are typical of many who have made fame and fortune only possible in a new country, and we do not grudge them or the land of their adoption the result of their life-long efforts. One thing noticeable is that, however successful Scotchmen may become, they never forget poor old Scotland, and remain as proud of their origin as they are of their wealth and position. Carnegie was always telling the world how poor he and his

forbears had been, and that although an American citizen he was at heart a Scotchman, and for his native town of Dunfermline he could not do enough.

The connection with Canada is a very close one socially, as well as politically and commercially, and the bonds will not be easily loosened, for blood is always thicker than water. Every season we can meet scores of Scotch-Canadians touring the Old Country, and hunting up the spots in towns and glens where their forefathers lived so long. Some of them survey with a melancholy interest the bleak and bare sites of the old houses and crofts, and wonder what is wrong and if there is no remedy. Others, I suppose, like Macaulay's New Zealander, look on the land of their ancestors as in a semi-moribund and decrepit state begotten of old age and weariness. But one thing is sure, their heart is patriotically in the right place, and while giving loyal allegiance to their homeland they never forget they spring from Caledonia stern and wild, and are ever ready to act the part of the faithful son and clansman.

I hope that as time goes on we shall show the world there is new life in the homing Celt, and that while still sending out our proportion of colonisers and emigrants, we have learned how to re-people the Highland glens, develop home industries, and create a new ideal of fraternal citizenship, so that when the Canadian and other Scotchmen abroad favour us with their presence they will find a happy, prosperous land in harmony with their romantic expectations and modern ideals of a free people.

The *Glasgow Daily Record*, in describing the arrival of the Canadian troops in Britain, remarked: "There are men with the big frames, the high-cheek bones, and the ruddy hair of the West Highlands." They might have come straight from the heather; yet in conversation with some of them afterwards, I learnt that they belonged to the third generation of Scottish settlers in Canada. They were the great grandsons of Scottish soldiers who had fought for Britain in the early and troubled days of the Dominion's history, and when their regiments were disbanded, settled down in Upper Canada. They marched with their pipes at their head, and there is nothing like a good pipe band for rousing the fighting spirit. "They all volunteered for service," said one of the officers, "and are from all parts of Canada, some of them travelling 3000 miles to reach the training camp."

In speaking of the Highlander abroad, I have left out the other side of the border. I suppose at one time London was a very distant and very foreign place to a Highlander, and going there was about as difficult as getting to Berlin just now. Going to London was going "abroad" then, and getting back again not always very sure. How much smaller the world is now! Later, when the gates of the world's metropolis were wide open, and with the great progress in locomotion, the Highlander began to take a hand in its greater colonization. Whether it was glory or booty that took him there first, we need not stop to inquire, but that he was, and is, eminently successful, all the world knows. We have all heard the accusation that Scotland virtually invaded and annexed England by taking possession of the leading positions and acquiring the points of vantage in financial, commercial, shipping, and political affairs. I think we have to admit there is some truth in the soft impeachment. At all events we have no just cause of complaint regarding the Celt not having his full share in the destinies of the nation, and London is to us just another centre of Celtic activity. The same is true of Glasgow, where the Highland element is always conspicuous as one of its main characteristics. Robert Buchanan called it the "dark sea-born city," and Alexander Smith wrote of it:—

"Instead of shores where ocean beats,
I hear the ebb and flow of streets."

But although the Highland city dweller and the exile abroad may at times, as is his wont, ruminate over the past and the might-have-beens, and feel like saying, "My heart's in the Hielans', my heart is no' here!" he nevertheless usually manages to get along without undue melancholy, and makes the best of his circumstances. There is something of a social paradox in the nature of the Highlander; he is loyal to the country and the town of his birth or adoption, and makes a good, dutiful citizen, yet he never loses his love for the homeland, and is ever ready to respond to its appeals. He keeps up a kind of dual patriotism and reconciles duty with sentiment and romance. While often successful in the world's affairs, he never gets so absorbed or material, as to lose the Celtic hall mark of his nature and become a man without a country.

CONCLUSION.

Scotland has been called the Greece of modern times, and in some ways, such as

sending out pioneers, teachers, and leaders, and in spreading ideas of culture and freedom throughout the world it resembles the ancient republic. There must be something in Scotland's destiny that has given it pre-eminence as an advocate and exponent of the higher civilization. Scotsmen have led in every department of human activity, and as Macaulay wrote: "In every quarter they rise above the mass of those with whom they mix as surely as oil rises to the top of water." Wherever they go they carry the spirit of freedom, and act on the axiom of government for the people by the people. As another writer puts it: "They are characterized by love of thinking for themselves and the hunger for liberty."

The qualities that make the Highlander successful and respected abroad are acquired with his mother's milk, and have come down to us through the centuries. If we are inclined to be too conceited with ourselves, let us remember that our good qualities are not self-created, but are legacies handed on by men and women of many past generations who beat out principles and ideals through slow and painful experience. The qualities that foreigners admire in our race—veracity, integrity, prudence, intelligence, grit of character, and calibre of brain, are gifts of Providence we should feel thankful for; and regarding them as sacred trusts, make the best and highest use of them for our own development and the peace, welfare, and happiness of the nations.

[THE END.]

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Marshall Macdonald.

Sir,—Let me thank Anne Macdonell of Worthing for the precise information she has given regarding the ancestors of Marshall Macdonald, whose name was mentioned in the article on "The Highlander Abroad."

—Yours, etc.,

L. GRANT.

Bacteriological Laboratory,
Ballachulish, Argyll,
8th Aug., 1931.

COMMUN BADGES.

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

LEIS AN FHEAR DHEASAICHIDH.

Bha sluagh na Rìoghachd air an cunntas gu leir o chionn trì mìosan air ais. Mar bha fughair aig mòran tha lughdachadh air an àireamh a tha 'labhairt na Gaidhlig an Alba. Is dualach gu'm biodh sin ag sobhrachadh iomaguin do 'n fheadhainn a tha eudmhor as leth na Gaidhlig. Ach feumar breithneachadh a chleachdadh. Feumar beachd a ghabhail air cùisean, a dh'fheuch an e mì-chùram de 'n chàinain is aobhar; ar neo am bheil oabhar no dhà eile a tha ag oibreachadh an aghaidh na Gaidhlig.

* * *

Tha fhios againn a cheana gu bheil luchd àitich na dùthcha a' sìor dhòl do 'n bhaile mhór. Mhair so fad nan deich bliadhna chaidh thairis, eadhon mar mhair e o chionn dlùth air ceud bliadhna. Chan ann na's lugha a tha an sruth sin a' fàs. Ach ged tha an sluagh a' tréigsinn an fhearainn, chan eil sin a' ciallachadh gu feum iad an càinain a thréigsinn. Is e an rùn a tha anns an aire a' Chomunn, agus aig buidhnean eile coltach ris A'Chomunn, gu'm biodh a h-uile neach aig a bheil Gaidhlig 'ga labhairt anns gach àite am bi iad. Thainig cùisean an t-saoghail gu leithid de chàradh is gu bheil tuathanachas is gnìomhachas de gach seorsa a' fulang, agus le sin gu bheil an luchd oibreach a' gluasad gu àite no dùthaich sam bith anns am faigh iad cothrom air an lòn a chothachadh. Tha an sluagh gu léir a' fulang cho maith ris a' Gaidhlig; agus mar sin cumamaid suas ar dòchas gu'n teid a' chuibheal mun cuairt agus gu'n tig latha na's fhearr do na Gaidheil agus do 'n càinain.

* * *

Ach tha aobhar cudthromach eile airson a' Gaidhlig a bhi na's laige aig an am so na bhitheadh i mur b'e gu'n do thachair an Cogadh Mór. An aon fhacal is brònach ri thoirt faineir gu'n do thuit na ceudan, is eadhon na mìltean, de òganaich Gaidhealach anns a' Chogadh. Bhiodh iad sin gu léir, na'm biodh iad fathast beò, air an cunntas am measg ar luchd Gaidhlig. Agus chan e mhàin gu'm biodh iad fein air an cunntas ach bhiodh an clann 'òga gan cunntas cuideachd. Oir is dualach a réir cùrsa nàduir gu'm biodh a' chuid bu mho de na gaisgich fhallain fhoghainteach sin iad fein 'nan cinn theaghlach agus 'nan aithrichean. Is mór mór da riribh an tilleadh a thug bàs na feadhnanach sin air eachdraidh na Gaidhlig ri ar linn. Ach tha sinne beò fathast. Tha an cothrom ri ar laimh. Glacamaid an cothrom,

agus cuidicheamaid a' chàinain a' seasamh aite nan gaisgeach nach maireann.

* * *

Thainig leabhar gu ar laimh a thug mór thaitneas dhuinn. Is e sin *Iain Aluinn* air eadar-theangachadh gu Gaidhlig na h-Eireann. Is e an t-ughdar, mar is maith tha fhios agaibh, An t-Ollamh Niall Mac An Rothaich, nach maireann. Is e an t-eadar-theangair Seán Toibín, am baile na Corcaigh. Aig am bàis an ughdair o chionn ghoidid, thugadh gearr iomradh air a chomas mar sgrìobhaiche. Is e *Iain Aluinn* a cheud obair leis an do dhearbha An Rothach a làmh mar fhear ealdhain deas an alt an sgrìobhaidh. Choisinn an leabhar ud cliù do 'n ughdar féin, agus nochd e do 'n t-saoghal cìod an t-inntleachd a tha fathast an sliochd nan Gaidheal gu sgeul innseadh le blas is buaidh. Tha a' cheart sgeul an so air a tairgse an Gaidhlig mhaaisich na h-Eireann. Is i a' Gaidhlig a' chàinain a tha nàdurach freagarrach do *Iain Aluinn*. Is ann Gaidhealach da riribh a bha an t-ughdar; Gaidhealach a bha a spiorad, a mhac meanma, a bhreithneachadh; agus faodar a ràdh cuideachd gur ann o'n Gaidhlig a fhuar e an loinn ghrinn a tha comh-cheangailte ri a chuid Beurla. Tha an t-eadar-theangachadh air leth taitneach is cothromach. Bu chòir do gach Gaidheal Albanach eòlas as ùr a chur air *Iain Aluinn* anns an éideadh nuadh anns a bheil e a nis air tighinn am follais. Bithidh an leabhar ùr feumail mar leabhar leughaidh anns na h-ard sgoilean, agus anns na h-oilthighean. *A Phris, 2/-*.

THE HIGHLANDS.

It is surely a proof of the awakening of interest in the Highlands that such an important journal as the *Scots Observer* should devote practically an entire number to articles which concern the Highlands. The words of the editor should be quoted: "Our Highlands have been depopulated at such a rate that the race at its fount and origin is threatened with extinction. This number of the *Scots Observer* is intended to help restore the balance of our national perspective. The Highlands must come within the conscious thought of every man and woman planning a revival of Scotland. Should trade boom again, the Lowlands with their Black Belt will automatically be swept into the stream, but the Highlands will remain in the present backwater unless

we deliberately count them as part of the whole, which is to benefit by present measures."

The articles may be classed under three sections; the first historical, describing the aspects of Highland life as they were, social, religious, economic. Then the present state is emphasised with startling effect, the declining population, the disappearing industries, the signs of desolation. In fact, a clear note of warning is sounded, and there is no exaggeration of the facts of the case. And, finally, there is the note of courage and hope, the courage to meet a difficult situation, the hope for reconstruction and restoration.

The Rev. Dr. Lauchlan Maclean Watt writes a brilliant article on the Highland Church from the Reformation downwards. He delineates the severe conditions under which many of the Highland clergy carried out their duty through years of faithful ministry. The writer depicts the gradual elimination of the Gaelic service, displaced by a strange tongue. He draws inspiration from the lofty example of the great workers of the past, for the encouragement of those who still endeavour to maintain the old tradition.

The note of cheer is struck by Provost MacEwen. He thinks that "the future of the Highlands will depend mainly on economic forces, but to an even greater extent on the moral, intellectual, and spiritual outlook of the people. . . . There is no longer the same demand for the colonist. Other countries, not more favoured than we are by nature, have wrested success from arid soils and uncertain climates. . . . If the Highlander can get rid of the idea that the first condition of success is to abandon his language and his land, then there is no reason why the native ability and courage of our people should not produce noteworthy results at home."

The first of the series of articles is by Gaidheal Og, and is of a historical nature. It recounts the familiar facts of Highland depopulation. Then it turns to military history and the deeds of Gaels in many parts of the world. The article refers to the subject of what is known as "The Highland Clearances." Mention is made, however, of land-owners who were anxious to retain the people on the land in the beginning of last century.

There is a well-written article in Gaelic, with an English translation, by Mr. Angus Henderson, on "The Highlands To-day." From an intimate knowledge of the

conditions, the author sums up the case of the Highlands, making suggestions for improvement in several directions. There is an article on the Gaelic language by Rev. Dr. Neil Ross. He takes the opportunity of acquainting the non-Gaelic readers of the *Scots Observer* with a brief survey of the history, range, fortunes, and literature of the language, referring also to the efforts of An Comunn and kindred bodies for the preservation of Gaelic and its music.

We feel grateful to the authorities of the *Scots Observer* for this remarkable issue, which draws attention to so many aspects of Highland life, its present state and needs.

SKYE PROVINCIAL MOD.

The annual Gaelic Mod held on Tuesday and Wednesday, 30th June and 1st July, at Portree, was a great success. The prizes for the adult section were gracefully presented by the Duchess of Montrose. Much credit for the success of the Mod is due to the local Committee, and particularly to Mr. Angus Grant, Public School, Uig, and to Major D. M. Fraser, Portree. The judges were:—Gaelic, Mr. John N. Macleod, Mr. John A. Nicolson, M.A., and Mr. Neil Shaw, General Secretary; Music, Mr. Neil Orr and Mr. John R. Bannerman. Mr. A. M. Carmichael, Northern Organiser, assisted with the arrangements. Prize-winners:—

Solo Singing, female voices (own choice)—1, Sheila MacDonald, Uig; 2, M. A. Tulloch, Uig; 3 (equal), Annie Cowan, Portree, and Rebecca MacLeod, Broadford. Male Voices (own choice)—1, D. Corbett, Uig; 2, William MacDonald, Broadford; 3, John A. Graham, Uig.

Female Voices—Test song and any other song of own choice—1, Margaret MacDougall, Uig; 2, Rebecca MacLeod, Broadford; 3, Morag MacDonald, Edenbane.

Male Voices—Test song and any other song of own choice—1, D. Corbett, Uig; 2, John A. Graham, Uig; 3, Ian MacDonald, Broadford.

Female Voices (former prize-winners)—1, Margaret MacDougall, Uig; 2, Morag MacDonald, Edenbane; 3, Maimie Nicolson, Portree.

Male Voices (former prize-winners)—1, D. Corbett, Uig; 2, Walter Ross, Portree.

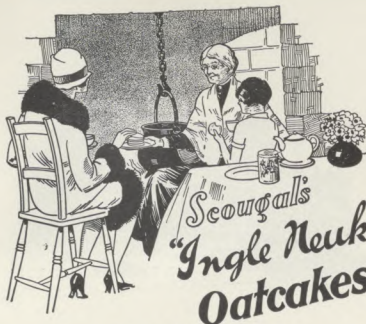
Solo Singing of a Skye song, air, and/or words unpublished—John A. Graham, Uig, and Duncan Corbett, Uig (equal).

Duet Singing—1, Miss M. A. Tulloch, Uig, and Miss Margaret MacDougall, Uig; 2, Miss Sheila MacDonald and Miss Cathie MacDonald, Uig; 3, Miss K. MacPherson and Mr. Walter Ross, Portree.

Unison Singing—1, Portree; 2, Uig; 3, Strath. Choral Singing—1, Portree; 2, Strath; 3, Uig.

Instrumental Section—Bagpipes (playing of march, and playing of march, strathspey, and reel)—1, A. Stoddart, Portree; 2, D. MacKenzie. Practice Chanter—1, Ian MacPherson, Portree; 2, George Stoddart, Portree; 3, Rod. MacKenzie. Pianoforte—Peter Campbell, Portree.

THEY STAND SUPREME!



ALWAYS WELCOME

These Oatcakes are simply delicious, and are welcomed at every meal.

You'll like them,

Remember they are not just ordinary Oatcakes.

BE SURE TO ASK YOUR GROCER FOR A TIN.

THREE IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Cr. 8vo. JUST PUBLISHED. 7/6 Net.
BY MOUNTAIN, MOOR, AND LOCH TO THE DREAM ISLES OF THE WEST.

By THOMAS NICOL.

With Introduction by Professor Peacock. Fifty Illustrations.

The book is the outcome of years of wanderings on foot among the wild hills, glens, and islands of Scotland.

"The book should prove a delight to all who love Scotland's hills and history."

—*John o' Groat's Journal.*

Cr. 8vo. NEW EDITION. 5/- Net.
THE MISTY ISLE OF SKYE: ITS SCENERY, ITS PEOPLE, ITS STORY.

By J. A. MACCULLOCH.

With Introduction by the late Macleod of Macleod. Twenty-four Illustrations.

"No visitor should go to Skye without a copy of this book in his pocket."

—*Scottish Country Life.*

Cr. 8vo. NEW AND REVISED EDITION. 5/- Net.
SCOTLAND: PICTURESQUE AND TRADITIONAL.

By GEORGE EYRE-TODD. Fifty-seven Illustrations.

The record of an unconventional journey undertaken for the most part on foot. The writer, progressing with map and walking stick, explored the main interests of Central Scotland, between Melrose and Inverness.

From all Booksellers, or

ENEAS MACKAY : PUBLISHER : STIRLING

P.T. Man's Shop
on street floor,
with a separate
entrance to street.

Men's Hairdress-
ing Department
1st Floor Down.

The Store that made
the Bridges Famous



PATRICK THOMSON Ltd.

ARCADE
AND
ENTRANCE
IN
HIGH STREET

FOR SPECIAL DISPLAYS OF
FURNITURE, CHINA,
HARDWARE, TRAVEL
AND SPORTS GOODS
AND JEWELLERY

THE MODERN STORE

From the smallest item of personal attire or house equipment to an entire fashionable wardrobe or the house complete, the P.T. STORE stands ready at all times to serve you with MERCHANDISE OF THE BEST, priced well within the bounds of economy.

*Luncheon and Tea Rooms, 3rd and 4th floors
Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Postal and Telephone facilities*

NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH

Phone : 21051 (6 lines)

