

SRUTH

DI-ARDOIN, 23 LATHA D'E'N FHAOILTEACH . THURSDAY, 23rd JANUARY 1959

No. 48

SIXPENCE

Leanaibh
gu dlùth
ri cliù bhur
sinnsir

Follow in the footsteps of your forebears

NATIONAL SAVINGS

National Savings Certificates
Post Office Savings Bank
Trustee Savings Banks

Issued by the National Savings Board under the direction of Mr. George D. Edmondson

Cidhe Scalpaigh ro Bheag

Tha Comunn nan Iasgair-
an am Malaig 'san Iar-
thuas an deidh litir a chuir
gu Comhairle nan Rathaiden
an Siorrachd Inbhir-Nis ag
gearrain nach do ghabhar am
beachd air a' cidhe ur tha
gu bhith air a togail an
Scalpaigh.

A reir nan iasgairan cha
bhith laimrig de 120 troigh a
dh'fhad, mar a th' aig a'
Chomhairle san amharc, a
chum feum mu choinneamh
an aireamh bhataichean tha
'n ceart uair an Scalpaigh.

Chan e a' mhain gum feum
an laimrig a bhith nas fhaide,
mu 300 troigh, ach gu bheil
feum cuideachd air fasgadh a
chuir suas a ghleidheas na
bhataichean bho ghaoithean an
iar-thuas.

Thubhairt Mgr. D. Hamil-
ton suirbheadar na siorrachd
aig coinneamh Comhairle nan
Rathaiden an t-seachdhuin
seo gun choinnich iomchdair-
ean bho 'n t-siorrachd ris na
h-iasgairan 'sa Chomhairle
Ionadail an Scalpaigh. Gun
luaidh air fasgadh a chur an
arda chosgadh 300 troigh de
laimrig £98,000 an taca ris
an tairmeas a fhuairheadh—

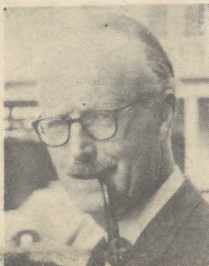
£42,000—airson 120 troigh.

Tha Mgr. I. Hileary, fear
gairme Comhairle nan Rath-
aiden a' dol a bhruidhinn
ris na h-iasgairan feuch an
gabhadh ris na beachdan a
th'aig a Chomhairle.

Meal-an-Naidheachd

Tha sinn a' cur meal-an-
naidheachd air a' Bhean
phosda NicAmhlaigh a Baile
s ear Uibhist a Tuath a bha
100 bliadhna dh' cois an dS.

London Exhibition A Success



Professor R. M. Grieve

"Highland Fling," the most
extensive publicity and mar-
keting operation ever mount-
ed for the Highlands and
Islands of Scotland, has been
an outstanding success.

Organised by the Highlands
and Islands Development
Board at a cost of around
£45,000 and staged on board
the R.M.S. "Clansman" at
Tower Pier, London, the ex-
hibition closed on Saturday
after a ten day run with
attendance figures reaching
the target of 40,000.

Professor Robert Grieve,
Chairman of the Board, said
yesterday: "It's been a thun-
dering success—the calcula-
ted risk has paid off beyond
all expectations."

The possibility of establish-
ing a permanent centre for
the Highlands and Islands in
London is now being discus-
sed.

Said Professor Grieve:
"The time may now be ripe
for such a centre—certainly
the reception we have been
given in the capital indicates
this."

Hewent on: "In the past
ten days we have had many
encouraging meetings with
businessmen and industria-
lists who are genuinely inter-
ested in the wide range of
development opportunities
offered. Many were hearing
our story for the first time
and were really impressed by
what is happening. This is
one good reason for setting

up a London centre—a place
readily accessible to London
and South-East concerns in-
terested in expansion and to
the thousands we know we
can attract to the area for
holidays and work."

Travel Enquiries

The stimulation of interest
in the Highlands as a holiday
area was reflected in the
number of enquiries received
by the British Travel Associa-
tion. A spokesman said
every second telephone call
related to the Highlands and
Islands. And added: "High-
land Fling has attracted the
kind of interest normally
associated with the Lord
Mayor's Show and the Troop-
ing of the Colour."

The image of Highland food
was greatly enhanced by the
exhibition. Venison, Luing
beef, haggis and fish from the
Board's own Stormoway pro-
cessing factory "Gaelfish"
were the most popular dishes.
Initial supplies were quickly
exhausted and had to be re-
plenished by fresh deliveries.

In the Hebrides bar Scot-
tish beer was a sell-out and
malt whiskies proved more
popular than blends.

Industrial Enquiries

On the industrial front, the
Board's staff dealt with many
enquiries—some from over-
seas—about opportunities in
the Highlands. Contacts were
established through special
industrial promotions on
board the "Clansman".
Discussions were held with
the Board of Trade, National
Economic Development
Council and the Ministry of
Technology, who showed
great interest in what the
Highlands could offer indus-
try. Representatives of Cham-
bers of Commerce who vis-
ited the ship agreed that they
had not been aware of the
opportunities for enterprise in
the region.

A very successful meeting



THE SKYVAN — A passenger/freighter ideally suited to the present needs of the Highlands and Islands. Logsnair will take delivery of their first Skyvan in March and expect to use it extensively throughout the Islands and on the mainland.

was held with fish trade
representatives. Mr Prophet
Smith, the Board member
with special responsibility for
fisheries, said:

"The meeting with the
trade confirmed the Board's
long-held view that the poten-
tial for fishery development
in the Highlands and Islands,
—in both inshore fishing of

nerring and round fish and,
more particularly, in shell fish
—has been very much under-
estimated since the war. The
prospects for increased devel-
opment activity are promisi-
ng."

This opens up prospects
for markets at home and
overseas—which the Board

(Continued on page four)

SKYE AIRSTRIP

Plans for an airstrip at
Broadford, Skye are further
advanced with the Highlands
and Islands Development
Board offering a 25 per cent.
grant towards the construc-
tion cost.

It was stated at a meeting
of the Inverness-shire Roads
Committee on Tuesday that
talks had taken place between
Scottish Command, the Board
of Trade and county repre-
sentatives. The estimated cost
is £32,000.

Before approving the
scheme the H.I.D.B. are to be
asked for an increase on the
grant.

CALUM GEUR



"Now the Highlands have had their
fling—what about the Islands?"

Coming to INVERNESS?

Be sure to visit Holm Woollen Mills
where you will be able to see a
magnificent range of Tartans and Tweeds

Shetland Tweeds, Rugs, Scarves
Cheviot Tweeds, Knitting Yarns
Knitwear

Authentic
REPRODUCTION TARTANS
in 49 Clans
The Largest Range in Scotland

JAMES PRINGLE LTD.

WOOLLEN MILLS

INVERNESS

Telephone Inverness 31042

Also at Skye Woollen Mills, Portree



Di-ardain, 23 latha de'n Fhaoilleach
Thursday, 23rd January 1969

Aoigheachd

Tha am Bord Leasachaidh, comhla ri Bord an Luchd-Turuis, o chionn ghearr 'a' deannam an dhillch g barrachd luchd-turuis a Sasunn agus a ceannan eile a thaladh dha 'n Ghaidhealtachd.

A thaobh mais dhutcha agus còthrom air a h-uile seorsa cleasan gaeimhraidh agus cleasan samhradh, thig Alba suas ris 'a' chuid as motha de dhùthchannan na Roinn Eorpa, ach ann an gnòthach na dha eile tha i fada, fada air dheireadh orra, agus ma tha e 'nar beachd obair an luchd-turuis a thoigt gur iir sam bith, feumaidh sinn na gnòthachan sin a chur ceart.

Tha eagal orm nach urrainn do dhùine a bhith cinnteach fhathast, a dh'aindeoin obair nan sgollean còcaireach, gu faigh e biadh math ma theid e a stigh gu tigh-òsda ann an Alba (no ann an Sasunn airson na cuid sin dheth). Chan eil mi na chianail caran a tha cuisean mar seo. Docha gu bheil e cho doirbh còcairean math fhaighinn agus a tha e maighstirean-sgoile fhaighinn ann an ceann-a-tuath Chataibh, ach cha dean e feum sam bith a bhith 'gar mealladh thein nach eil cuisean mar seo. Chan eil mi ag radh nach eil iomadh tigh-òsda air 'a' Ghaidhealtachd saor on choire seo. Tha an fear beag a tha 'sa' bhaile bheag far a bheil mi thein 'a' fuireach 'nan measg. Ach on tha an aon ghearan aig a leithid a dhaoine nach bu choir dhùinn sgrudadh math a dheannam air 'a' gnòthach seo cho math ri bith 'a' chur a mach nasanan 'a' moladh mais na dhutcha againn?

Rud eile, tha muinntir na Gaidhealtachd agus muinntir Alba uile cho neo-eisimeileach nach eil e soirbh dhaibh cum umhlachd a thoirt do dhùine sam bith agus a bhith caran ardanach ri aoighean anns na tighen-òsda.

Ach ma bhitheas cuimhne againn, agus ma bhitheas sinn 'a' teagasg dha 'n oigridh, gu robh na Gaidheil riamh ainmeil airson an aoigheachd agus gur iomadh duine-uasal a chum tigh-òsda cha leig gnòthaichean a leas a bhith mar sin. (Ma bhitheas an t-aoighe e thein ardanach chan eil aig ach gabhail ris na gheibh e).

Agus rud a thuirist sinn roimhe — mar as Gaidhealtach 'a' Ghaidhealtachd is ann as fhearr. Chan eil an luchd-turuis ag iarraidh ainmean a chiad iad sraidean agus air oifisean aig an tigh fheicinn air 'a' Ghaidhealtachd. Is math a tha duthchannan eile 'a' tuigsinn sin. De mu dheidhinn 'Oifs a' Phuist' agus 'Oifs an Luchd-Turuis'.

Nach bitheadh e glic airgead a chur a mach air nithean dha 'n t-seorsa seo cho math ri chur a mach air nasanan?

'Barra Try' — or barratry?

While the HIBD was boldly exhibiting itself in the nation's cesspool in the south, Barra was given a few column inches in the press — publicity for a report issued by the island's local council of Social Service. In the context of Highland Development, the report was worth 1000 Highland Flings. Indeed, had the HIBD made fuller use of the normal channels available to create interest in Highland problems and spent the money and effort absorbed by the London exhibition in a concentrated spearhead movement to support the Barra people we would then have had definite proof that the islands in the Board's charge are not to be left out in the cold after all.

In essence, the Barra report emphasises the value and worth of island living. Islands, wherever they are, are immensely valuable, both to the individuals who wish to reside on them and to the nation as a whole. Islands are both socially and economically relevant, even in this day and age of urban concentrations — and even more so in this day and age when fast communications facilities are readily available.

Many former islanders now living in Glasgow wish to return to Barra. With the immediate provision of the minimum requirements of these exiles, the population of Barra could be increased overnight by 10-15 per cent.

But reports are reports. The good thing about the Barra report is that it was produced by a group of people determined to make their island a significant part of the British Isles. However, having gone thus far, how much farther can they go? They need substantial help in many forms: money, expertise and the like. Will they get it? The west coast social survey proposed by the HIBD recently is a good step in the right direction. But it will take at least a year to complete if present HIBD philosophy is anything to go by, the results will be neatly filed away for attention some day.

In the meantime, one island is crying out for help. It would be good to read in a press handout from the HIBD within the next month or so that the Board is mounting 'Operation Barra' in a determined effort to show how a depressed island can be revitalised and given a raison d'être by a remote developing authority. And the time scale should be not more than two years.

Steering the ship of development the HIBD should be seen to operate a 'Barra Try' effort — and not be guilty of barratry.

FAICINN BHUAM

Groitearachd (3)

Ann an seachd dhe 'n dà fhichead croit an Camaschos, far a robh taighean-comhnaidh aon uair, chan fhaicear an diugh ach na tobitaichean. Tha dà thaigh eile falamh fad na bliadhna, agus aon taigh deug nacheil air an cur am feum ach mar thaighean samhraidh. Anns 'a' chuid eile chaneil a mach air a dha no tr' far a bheil oidhirp sa bith ri fhaicinn air an fheum as fhearr a dheannadh dhe 'n fhearran le bith 'a' cur, abair, fear, is coirce, is buntàta an iomairean air leth, a réir an iomaileid barra a dh' fhaodar ainmeachadh le bith 'a' toigail isaidh dhe 'n fhacal "roiteisain" o 'n chànain eile.

Air 'a' chuid as motha dhe na leotaichean tha luchair is luibhean fhadhaich eile 'a' tachdadh an fheòir. Far a fhaigh e còthrom fàs idir, tha e 'a' dol a dholaigh air 'a' raon. Tha farsainneachd 'a' mhoaidh 'a' toirt còthrom iud do dhùine dicheallach no dha do fhaodas an sprèidh a leigil ma sgòil gheallachd radh 's a shamhradh, cleas an doigh a chithear air gèile nas motha air raineachan na siorrachd air timòr. Chanell duine a nise a thein nach fhaod croitear a dhol thairis air an t-samachadh, dà bhoine no co-ionann, a bha air a cheadachadh aig an aon, leth-cheud bliadhna air ais, air 'a' d' thug mise iomradh goirid.

Faodaidh nacheil Camaschos na dheagh shampal air aitheachan eile dhe 'n t-seorsa. Is math mur eil, ach a thaobh seo faodar a ràdh, dhe na seachd sgoltean a bha an sgìre Shlèite ri mo latha-sa chanell fogsailte an diugh ach a h-aon. Tha sin 'na chomharradh air mar a thèid daoine obair croitearachd agus aon sùire cò-dhiù, agus cha chreid mi gu bheil sgrèan eile ann an eilean dà nas fhearr.

O na dh' ainmich mi na faochagan faodaidh mi ràdh gu faca mi feadhainn, dhe a bheagan a th' air fhàgail, ris an obair seo. Chanell am modh cosnaidh seo ge ta, a réir coltais, air a mheas cho truagh sa bha e. Tha prìs mhath air maorach. Tha doigh iur pocannan a chruinneachadh. Togaidh an làr iad agus bheir iad leotha iad air 'a' cheud chuid dhe 'n turus gu margaidhean Lunnuinn.

A thaobh croitearachd a bheil leasachadh ri fhaicinn no comharrachadh sa bith a dh' fhaodadh misneachd a thoirt dhùinn? An dé fhéin bha mi ann an àite far na chruinnich ceist dhe 'n t-seòrsa agus thàinig an freagair san t-seasamh bonn. "Chanell." Ach chan fhaod sinn a bhith riarachte leis 'a' freagairt sin.

Luchd-turuis. Tha iad 'a' fàs lìomhor a h-uile bliadhna. Tha taighean-bhith 'a' sìor dhol suas far a bheil tomhas de roghainn aig neach beagan no barrachd a chosg air diot. A h-uile bliadhna tha fead-

hainn a tilleadh da 'n aon aite an am t-samhradh agus air mo thursan mu thuath tha mi 'a' faicinn laraichean air an gabhail le daoine dhiubbh sin airson taighean a bhitheas ach an dèidh sgar a dh' obair. Tha na taighean an comharradh cìreuch dail, comharradh le sealladh bho na h-uinneagan-aghaidh dhe nach fàs iad sgith gu siorraidh, ach gu tric tha an talamh faisg air na taighean, a bha aon uair air aiteach cho curamach, a nise na fhasach.

Chanell doigh nach bi sinn toilichte na strainssearan fhaicinn. Cuiridh na h-uile falch ollra, gu mheas mar choimhlèimn gu bheil iudh ach am mais na dhutcha agus cuideachd, 's cinnteach, gu bheil iad 'a' cur luchd air càirdalachd an t-sluaigh, na bheil ann dhiubbh. Chan urrainn dhùinn coire a chur orra airson fàsachadh na tire. Gu dearb, bithidh mòran dhiubbh fhéin a dhèanachadh gun deantaidh ruideigin mu na luchair, na deannagan, na buaghallain, is na

UISGE BEATHA

Se uisge beatha dan ainm Uisgebeach a bha aig dinnear san Tigh Bhar oideach Diluain nuair a chaidh Mgr. Nixon a steidheachadh na Cheann Suidhe. Sann aig na Griogalachd an Inbhirnis a tha an t-uisge beatha ainmeil sò. Chaidh a chuir air an reid-siostar an toiseach an 1876. Tha e cosg £12 6t an dusan airson tirean cein ach tha e £5 6t am botull an se. Sann am botull creadha tha e a.

CALL AIR POSDACHD

Chaill Oifig a Phuist 6 per cent. den obair a bha a dhol troimh an lamhan ri linn nan prìsean ura. Bha dail ach corr is £5 muillion a thoirt a steach mu choinneamh an leasachadh a tha gu bhith air an t-seirbhis. S iad a chlad fheadhainn a chuala sinne riamh a bha an dail barrachd a lathachadh le ardaich prìsean. Se 4s a tha a mhòr chuid a cuir air na litrichean fhathast.

OIGRIDH SHEALTUIN

Tha faisg air dithis as gach triuir tha faighinn foghlum an ard sgoil an Sealtuinn a fagail nan eilean gun dochas tilleadh. Ach deth na tha dail a dh' iur sgollean tha thuir as gach ceathrar 'a' fuireach aig tigh. A réir so chanell an suidheachadh cho doirbhe 'sa bha moran de'n beachd.

This Ice

This Ice is good for sliding on in a towncoat until one's fifty. Then it is the cold and slipperiness as before.

Keith Murdoch.

copagan.

Cha chumar na luibhean fhadhaich sin sìos gun saothair, agus saothair gun tamh. An do leig sinn seachad an t-srìdh?

Thagamh gu bheil 'a' latha 'a' tighinn nuair a bhitheas daoine 'a' tighinn bho air pìl-achan nach iarr obair roimh-làimh air fionndadh is cur is buain. Tha an latha sin fad air falbh fhathast is ged a bhitheadh e, 's cinnteach gum b'fhaich talamh a chumail fo rian air sgath a dhreach is a chlois a mhaire.

Nuair a fhuair sinn Coimisin nan Croitearachd bha dail aig cuid cò-dhiù gum fagh-theadh seòl air talamh chroiteach, beag no mòr, a chur air ais an deagh chor, far a robh feum air. Shaoil daoine gum b'ann an d'urachd sin a bh'ail cuil an rabhaidh a thug an Coimisin seachad, nach leig-each iad le croitean tighinn gu lamhan dhaoine nach robh 'a' dail dh'fhuireach orra fad na bliadhna. Gheibhadh duine taigh ged nach bitheadh e ann ach beagan sheachdainean 'sa' bliadhna, ach chan fhaigheadh e de dh' fhearrann ach criomag timcheall an taighe.

Bha coltas reusanta gu leòr air an righailt seo, ach cha d' obraich e an comhnaidh a chum leas nan croitean. Ged nach lean duine moran air croit an t-èine ghòirid, 's ioma rud a b' fhaicinn an t-saothair a dheannadh duine d'icheallach ann am mìos, no eadhon ann an ceir-là-deug, 'sa' bhliadhna. Cho beag 's gam bitheadh e bhitheadh e na b'fhearr na gun dail aig a dheannam, mar a tha 'tachairt gu tric an dràsta.

The Coimisin nan Croitearachd a nise air ruinntean ura a chur mu choinneamh Pàrlamaid. Tha na h-uile an dòchas gun tigh soirbheachadh 'nan cois. Air a cheann thall bheair breith orra, saoilidh mi, ann an tomas cò-dhiù, a réir na théid a thoirt 'a' staigh' 'de fhearrann nan croitean.

Donnell Grant

Faillte Do Lybster

THE PORTLAND ARMS
extends a warm welcome
Salmon Fishing. Trout Fishing
Sea Angling
Good Fare and 5 Fine Cellar

Your Travel Requirements —

MESS
travel...

Arrange your Air, Land, Sea travel, fix you up with complete Holidays. Decide when and where and we can do the rest —
78 CHURCH ST
INVERNESS
Affiliated Member Tel 34777 & 34888



MAGBRAYNE'S PROPOSAL OPPOSED

The South-West Ross District Council are 100 per cent. opposed to the proposed transfer of the mail steamer "Loch Seaforth" from Kyle of Lochalsh to Ullapool. The suggested transfer is contained in a report prepared by Messrs David MacBrayne Limited, who have asked for the views of the various local authorities affected by the proposal. While at Ullapool, the "Loch Seaforth," it is proposed, will make a once-daily crossing to Stornoway in winter-time and twice daily in summer-time, but eventually will be replaced by a modern vehicle ferry.

The District Council are preparing a memorandum setting forward their arguments against the transfer, which they claim will ultimately lead to the closure of the Kyle/Dingwall railway line, and are sending it to the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Highlands and Islands Development Board, Ross and Cromarty County Council and Messrs MacBrayne. They also decided to try and arrange a public protest meeting at Kyle to which the MPs for Inverness and Ross and Cromarty would be invited, along with the convener of Inverness County Council,

representatives of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, and the members of Lewis District Council who are opposed to the transfer.

The chairman of the District Council, Mr Torquill Nicolson, said after the meeting that Inverness-shire was vitally affected by the MacBrayne proposals as it was intended to suspend the vehicle ferry between Mallaig and Armadale during the winter, and that could adversely affect the vehicle ferry running from Uig in North Skye across the Minch to Tarbert and Harris. Instead of taking that route, he maintained, many Lewis people would go by Ullapool.

Regarding the future of the

railway line, Mr Nicolson said that the transfer was bound to lead to its closure between Kyle and Dingwall, and at the moment there was only six miles of road, double-car width, over the whole of that section. To widen the road to carry the bus traffic which would result from the rail closures would cost between £3m. and £4m. He added that in view of questions raised in Argyll at the moment about vehicle ferries, the whole matter of ferry services between the mainland and islands required much closer examination by the new Scottish Transport Board before Messrs MacBrayne embarked on any further services of that nature.

A Bhratach Shìdh

Ann an talla nan tìr,
An Dunbheagan nan mùr nach d' gheill

Am measg innealan seòlt
'S uidheam chogaidh bhàn còir fir
threun;

Tha a crìonadh gu brèid —
Air a tasgadh gun chòrd gun bhrèid
Bratach Shìdh Cloinn Mhìcheòid.
A ch'air mìltean gun treoir fo sheùn!

'N ann aig Beul nan Tri Allt
Chaidh a leirig a nall le gradh?
No 'n robh bhan-altruim sìgh
'S leabh luaisgach tinn le rian?
Ann an duthchannan cèin
Am bu chrios i no eideadh faidh?
Co nis dh' fhuasglas a' chuis
A bha glaishte bho thùs air là?

Ann dà dheuchainn an earaidh
Thill i fortan an là le Cloinn Leòid —
Blair Gheallendail 's Milleadh-
Gàraidh
Chìr amannallaich laird fo 'n fheadh.

Ge be ait 'an robh beum
No 'n Ceann-chinnidh cuir feum air treoir,
Chuiridh Bratach nan Sìth
Tuilleadh tapachd an crìch 'nan seoid.

Ach mo chreicht an treas uair

'S gun e sollaire co bhuadaicheas

thall
An e beatha no bàs.
An e sonas is fàs no call?
Bhiodh laid measgaich le cheill'

A reir rabhaidh o bheul nach d' mheall;

Ach bhi dochann an ceum
I bhi sgaoilte gun eiginntean.

Ach nach seall thu gu h-àrd
Air a Bhrataich 's i 'm barr a' chroinn.

Annas na laithean a bha
Si crathadh gu straicail sa ghaoidh!
Naol laoch le luinn ruisg'

Naol lathan le òr—chuidh ghrrinn.
Clann na Fàitear nu 'n cusair
'S Mac Mhic Muirich le uail ga dìon.

Ged a chaochail a blath,
Ged a shuibhail mar sgail a glòir,
'S ann bha h-urram a fàs
Annas gach cunnart is gabhadh mòr.

Ann am cogaidh is cruais.
Ri uchd teine is fuath luchd-tòir.
Co a chandh nach i
Bheireadh mìneach gun dìth, is treoir?

Nise fagam le spèis
An t-seann Bhratach na ceis mar tha

On a ghabh mi orm fein
Trian de cùl chur an ceill mar bhiard.

Bi buan-chuimhn' air an dream
Bhiodh a cumail gu teann, le spairn,

'Air Muir' is Air Tìr."
Bratach rìoghail nan Sìth an Aird.

D. M. STAPHAM.

Plea for 'No Camping' Signs

Sir Reginald Rootes, of Durness, wants Sutherland County Council to remove the half-mile stretch of road to Rispond Bay from the list of county highways and he wants "No camping signs erected.

Eddrachilles and Durness District Council had commented in a letter that they fully appreciated Sir Reginald's desire "for a degree of privacy in his home at Rispond and do not doubt that he would continue to be helpful to fishermen." Notwithstanding that, the district council had taken into account the fact that Sir Reginald was not a young man and there was a limit to the time he could hope to holiday in Rispond. "Since there can be no guarantee that his successor would have any interest in fishermen and might even forbid them access to the pier there, the district council decided that they would take a grave view if this road was removed from the list of highways."

At the same time they had agreed to recommend that Sir Reginald be advised that he could erect "No Camping" signs along this short piece of road.

Mr D. W. Martin, deputy clerk, told Sutherland Roads Committee recently that it appeared that Sir Reginald was concerned about holiday-makers making use of the road to what he said was his private beach. There was no question of this being a private road, but Sir Reginald was wondering whether some-

thing could be done to prevent holidaymakers going along this road. He (Mr Martin) did not know whether this was a private beach.

Mr Hector Mackay, Eddrachilles, said this was a country road and the pier there was a council pier. At any rate, he understood that. In any case it was a country road. But the district council had decided this be kept as a country road.

Mr W. Sutherland, Brora, said this road was taken over many years ago and they should leave matters as they stood.

Mr D. McBain, Lochinver, said he would strongly object to such signs being allowed. It they allowed this there would be repeats throughout the county where people had bought holiday homes at the end of a country road and wanted the beach to be private. These were county roads and as such were the public access to beaches and piers. That was agreed.

Meetings to Discuss Owner Occupancy

The Crofters Commission announced some time ago that during the winter months they would be holding a series of meetings to discuss crofters' queries on the proposals the Commission have made to the Secretary of State for Scotland that crofters become the owners of their houses and land.

The first of these meetings have already taken place in Portree and Kyle of Lochalsh and one is being held at Lairg in Sutherland tomorrow 24th January.

Further meetings will be held in the Town Hall, Stornoway on Wednesday 5th February; in the Carloway Hall, Lewis on Thursday 6th February; in the Letherdum Hall, Tarbert, Harris on Friday 7th February; in the Community Hall, Balivanich, Benbecula on Monday 10th February and in the Castlebary Church Hall, Castlebary, Barra on Tuesday 11th February. Each of these meetings will commence at 8 p.m.

A spokesman for the Commission said that in addition to answering questions at these meetings on the proposals made to the Secretary of State the Commission will be consulting crofters on the future management of Common Grazings in the event of crofters becoming owner occupiers. He also said that although these are the main meetings to be held in the Outer Isles for the purpose of discussing this matter the opportunity will be taken to answer questions and discuss owner occupancy at smaller meetings which may be held in the Isles from time to time for other purposes.

DAME FLORA FOR NORTH AMERICA

That much travelled ambassador for Scotland, Dame Flora MacLeod of MacLeod, D.B.E., leaves Dunvegan once again to celebrate her 91st birthday with clansmen in America.

While in North America Dame Flora will attend several Clan Gatherings.

The fund's secretary and treasurer is Mr G. B. Mackay, district clerk, Scourie. The fund is to benefit the relatives of Mr Donald MacLeod and his son, Christopher, of Lairdmore, Tarbert, who were drowned on December 18 last, when they were lobster fishing off Handa Island.

Tigh Comhnuidh Is Tasgaidh Clann Donnchaidh

"Garg an uair Dhuisgear"

CLAN HOUSE AND MUSEUM

Tha a' chlànn air gluasad 's Tigh Cruinneachaidh air a thogail aig SRUAN air an A9. Tha an tigh tadhail-mhor 'na aite tadhail taitneach do na h-uile 's air leth freagarrach airson Comhndhail Clann Dhonnchaidh ge b'e cearn de 'n t-saoghal 's an tig id cruinn.

JOIN THE CLAN AS A MEMBER
AND MEET YOUR FRIENDS

Write to the Secretary:

Mrs Anna Drummond, 13 York Place, Edinburgh

PLACES OF INTEREST:

Cromarty — A Unique Village



Cromarty is one of the prettiest of Scottish villages and with a population of 542 it is surely one of the smallest of her burghs. Situated on the very tip of the Black Isle peninsula, Cromarty was for so long almost forgotten it was on the road to nowhere, there was no question of passing through it, you had to have it as a destination or you would never see it. Now it is increasingly popular and rejoicing in its new lease of life. There is much in this unique little burgh that will endear it to visitors.

Perhaps the most pleasing and certainly the most impressive building in the burgh is the 'neat and substantial edifice' of Cromarty Court House of 1782 with its fine clock tower. The upper hall is court house and council

chamber and below is the prison, but when restoration is complete, externally it gleams like a new pin, it will continue to serve Council functions as well as provide

by Gilbert T. Bell

a museum and tourist centre. Many of the houses are the charmingly simple sturdy cottages but the cottage that most people come to see is the only thatched house now remaining in the village, Hugh Miller's Cottage. It was here that the eminent geologist, writer and theologian was born in 1802 and here lived much of his life but today the house is a quiet little museum in the National Trust for Scotland's care. Though there is not a great deal to see inside, it is not every day one gets the chance to see beautifully maintained cottages dating from 1711.

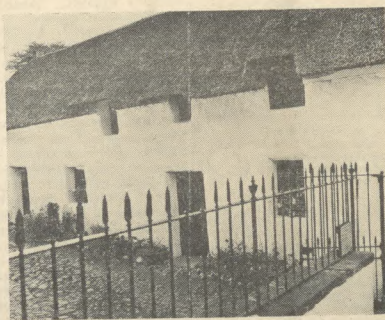
On the hill beside the

ruined Gaelic Chapel (we have a lot to answer for in allowing it to be a ruin for apparently it was well cared for during the last war) stands a 40-foot column with a statue of Hugh Miller watching his peaceful Cromarty.

The wee Kirk is a fascinating example of traditional Scottish homely church architecture — it is plain, in no way pompous, just simple and sincere, and dates from 1700 though with later additions. Sir Thomas Urquhart, the translator of Rabelais, is commemorated by a plaque at the church.

The nearby Cromarty House is a splendid Georgian mansion while the Hugh Miller Institute — library and reading room — is a 'gift of Andrew Carnegie Esq.' the millionaire philanthropist.

It is remarkable that such a small burgh should have so many delights, and no wonder Cromarty is becoming increasingly popular.



HUGH MILLER'S COTTAGE

over to you:

Phir-deasachaidh,

Bha mi toilichte fhàicinn ann Sruth gu'n do chòrd am program again air na seann h'orainn ribh gu math, bu mhaith leam fìos a bhì again co Maoldonach.

Tha mi mar sin a toirt taing doibh.

Bho, IAIN LAING

ing in a world of make-believe of his own imagination. — Yours etc.,

IAN G. MACNAIR-SMITH
Madrid 6.

London Exhibition
A Success

(Continued from Page One)

and the industry have not realised in the past."

Throughout the ten day exhibition the Highland market place was under constant pressure from trade buyers and casual purchasers.

Numerous provisional orders were received including one for furniture placed with a Cromarty firm guaranteeing work for at least six months. Direct sales included a £900 milk coat, from a milk farm in the hills above Loch Ness. Orkney chairs attracted the interest of hotel furnishers.

The extensive range of Highland cheeses, knitwear and silverware were bought by many visitors.

Further displays of Highgoods may well follow. Mr Charles Rennie, the Board's marketing officer, said "The follow-up exercise to exhibition enquiries and orders, by the Board and by the firms, is of crucial importance."

Highland county development officers were satisfied with results.

Mr Fred Levens, of Caithness, said "It was a great opportunity to meet a whole range of people involved in development. This was a positive effort which worked and it means a lot of follow-up work for me."

Shetland county development officer, Stuart Donald, said "The reception our products have had in London provides tremendous encouragement for the future growth of the many small manufacturing enterprises established in the Shetland Islands over the past few years."

Mr John McMillan, Sutherland Planning Officer, "The most inspiring aspect of 'Highland Fling' has been the sight of the young staff of the Highland Board — the new generation of Highlanders — working long hours together as a team to drive home the 'Clansman' exercise as a concerted public relations lesson."

H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh performed the opening ceremony which was attended by Mr William Ross, the Secretary of State for Scotland. Other distinguished visitors were the Rt. Hon. Mr Roy Jenkins, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr George Thomson, Commonwealth Secretary.

Mrs Wilson, wife of the Prime Minister, paid a visit on 15th January, and Dr J. Dickson Mabon, Minister of State for Scotland, managed to fit a trip to the exhibition into his tight programme during the recesses.

Sir, — I've just been reading in the "Monde Diplomatique" an account of the progress made towards independence in Scotland and Wales I was struck by the incompatibility of the high office of the Secretary of State for Scotland with his frivolous and irresponsible language. He describes Scottish Nationalists as 'gnats' with a vulgar pun and on another occasion an English paper reported him to have said that the Scottish National Party are "phony." The "Monde Diplomatique" also reports him to have said "There is no nationalism in Scotland. Scots are only concerned with grouse and salmon."

He seems to be quite out of touch with present-day youth. If he were to enter a gym or youth camp or club he might not hear a single insult or stupid pun from morning to night and even schoolboys despise such trivialities. I remember at school how such superficial boys were described as "brats." Nowadays students are seeking the truth in their own rather violent but intellectual way at the same time. A remark would not be allowed to pass till its full definition and justification were gone into. I remember some French students discussing Pascals famous saying: "Faiseur de bons mots mauvais sujet" (Maker of good puns, a rotten fellow). Of course Pascal was inclined to be a Puritan, but even making allowances for that, I think a Secretary of State should not speak in such an inane way like the 'bonasse' remarks one might hear people exchange after a good meal and having drunk well. The Scots of salmon and grouse may well fit in with his own high living, but I think the average Scot benefits from neither personality.

If all he can do is to poke fun at the Scottish nation then perhaps we would be better off without a Secretary of State. He admits the existence of Scotland, that is about all apparently. If he does propaganda for England or Anglicised Scots let him at least use the Queen's English not American slang. Does he think that cheap ripostes and play of words are acceptable to the smiling but serious youth of today?

We expect good manners from those highly placed and if he is not seriously seeking the truth, either insulting us or denying our existence, then it may be a sign that he is either getting old or else liv-

Traigh Mhor: Dutch Land Reclamation and Highland Development

Part 1

The techniques of sound-dredging have been pioneered and perfected by the Dutch in a remarkable way. An impressive fact given to a party from the Highlands who recently visited Rotterdam and Amsterdam to see land reclamation in progress was this: a modern diesel-powered dredger can suck multi-mouthed proboscis, spew it into a great vat, where unwanted sticks

by Duncan Murray

and stones are removed, force it through a two foot diameter iron pipe (which when provided with booster stations can carry for miles in flat country) and eject the stream where required to cover to a depth of one metre an area of twenty acres in one day.

At such a rate land can be raised above flood or nigh tide level astonishingly fast. The crew operating such an outfit is small. Not only this but the Dutch erect blocks of flats, factories, oil-storage depots and, it seems, structures of all kinds, however heavy or extensive, even lofty smoke stacks, almost at once on such raised land. Piling is necessary but the lateral pressures of the sand are so great and it is so stable that no delays for settlement are required before development can start.

Polders

When the diligent Netherlands in the Middle Ages first set about embanking and draining their half-submerged country, to extend and protect their limited mainland and numerous islands, they had to do it with basket and shovel and cart and barge. Such single tools, with brains and man-power, could dig channels and raise dams at great continuous costs, but were hardly able to raise large areas above sea level.

Aphrodite in an assumed persona of a thousand tulip fields did rise from the waves but the waters had to be driven back and penned back to reveal her beauty. What was then done was to embark an area, that is build a wall of sand and earth around it, and then with windmills pump the imprisoned waters out into a river, or the sea, or into a raised canal which debouched into the sea.

Such dried out lakes are the Polders and depend upon constant pumped drainage. The necessary synchronisation of pumping, when one polder lies inside and below another which lies below another, involves great and careful organisation, co-operation and expense. Farmers are grouped together to operate the regular cleaning of their

common drainage channels and arrange the winter and summer water levels of their polder, while the intricate system of sluices and pumps is supervised by a government department.

It might be supposed that a clay course of facing would be necessary for raised canals to make them water-tight, but that apparently is not so. Some seepage does occur but steady pumping counteracts it.

Of course to make land newly won from the sea suitable for farm crops, requires earth to cover barren sand, if sand is the near surface material. In any case some process of desalination may be required; but the Dutch well understand the necessary techniques for this. As South Netherlands is largely the delta of the Rhine and the Meuse immense quantities of silt, which is earth in suspension, are carried endlessly downstream and this silt is not infertile sand; far from it. The deltas of great rivers, of the Nile and the Ganges, for example, are among the richest in the world.

However this note is not to discuss the sand or soil types of the Netherlands but to draw attention to Dutch techniques of land reclamation. What has revolutionised this has been bigger and better pumps. Silt or sand, though heavy in bulk and when settled, can be disturbed by a powerful jet of water and then propelled with relative ease when suspended. Gravel, composed of larger and heavier particles, is harder to

An Aifirionn An Gaidhlig

Chaidh an Aifirionn a shearmonachadh an Gaidhlig aig Eaglais an Naomh Gabriel aig Hatch End an Lunnainn aig toiseach na bliadhna Uire. Se an t-Ath. Iain C. Caimbeul a Eiriseaghadh a bha air ceann na seirbhis. Sann an Washington D.C. a chaidh e dhan eaglais aig e a bha bhall na rioghachdan meadhanach far a bheil airmheir bho chionn beagan bhliadhnaichean. Buidh e do dh-Ordan an Naomh Frangais.

Rannasachadh

Mu dheireadh thall tha am Bord Leasachaidh a dol a choinheadh ri gnòitheachan sluaigh, economic is gnòitheachan air an taobh an iar. Bha sinne ag cumail a mach gu robh cor aca so a dheanamh bho thoiseach ach s gheall gu bheil iad a toiseachadh a nis ged a bhiodh e caran fada den latha. Tha eagail oirn gur e Imbhir Gordon as motha a tha air an aire a dh' aindeoin so.

shift but can also be driven forward if sufficient power is applied, as can be seen at times when a hill river is in spate and rocks are dashed together. Wear and tear, because of the abrasive action of sand or gravel on the iron piping, is not negligible, but relatively not unduly great, where the advantages are economics of a waterborne transport direct from borrow-pit to building site is weighed in the balance.

The iron pipelines are flexible, as they are in sections, which can be lifted on a tractor buckrake to manoeuvre for assembly or dismantling, and they simply bolt and unbolt as required. They have gaskets at the joints so that properly no leakage occurs.

Suburbs

Near Amsterdam our party was shown a large area of land for suburban development which had been partly and recently raised by sand dredger and pumped from a distance. The sapient Dutch city fathers make plans fifty years ahead and are most methodical with their arrangements. With such long range targets decided so well ahead, all the intermediate planning is considered, discussed and settled long before work starts and when work starts on the ground all is cut and dried and the planners have passed on to matters still further ahead.

In this particular urban development sand had to be found to raise the area in question. This was done by removing it from the bottom of a shallow lake some distance away. Because wasteland for recreation is so rare in the Low Countries the Dutch commonly make their borrow-pits into artificial lakes for sailing, with carefully planned island and marinas and summerhouses beside them. This was being done here. On the water two powerful floating dredging outfits were methodically ingesting the bed of the lake and had, of course, to move about to do so.

Each had on its bows a suction pump which could be lowered to surprising depths: one hole thus made was 160 feet deep. The pump agitated the lake bed, sucked up the spoil and discharged it through a battery of exhaust pipes into an empty barge, alternatively to port and starboard, so that the work went on without interruption. These large steel barges were awash when full, but were kept afloat by built-in chambers in the hull. They in turn were emptied by the master suction pump at the shore and their loads of sand and water driven into the iron pipe to travel to Amsterdam where the sand was deposited *in situ* as required, while the waters drained away.

(to be continued)

CLUAS RI CLAISNEACH

Beachdan Air Programan Gaidhealach

A' Bhliadhn' Ur, 1969

A reir coltais bidh na programan Gaidhlig agus Gaidhealach a' sìor dhol am meud ann an 1969. 'Se fìor dheagh chomharradh a bh'ann gun b'ann le crìograig a program Gaidhlig—seirbhis baistidh as an Oban — a thug an telebhisean an t-seann bhliadhna gu crìch. Tha sin 'na shamhla air an inbhe a bhios a' Ghaidhlig a' faighinn anns a' bhliadhna a tha romhainn. Tha Alasdair Mìne, am Fear-stiùiridh airson Alba, air an uidh a' th'agis a' Ghaidhlig a dhearbhadh mar tha agus cha bhi an luchd-eisicheadh air Ghaidhealtachd idir air an cur air dearmad. Anns a' Ghearran bidh co-fharpais nan coisrean Gaidhlig a' toiseacadh, agus as t-Fhoghar bidh program Gaidhlig eile a' tighinn a-mach air an telebhisean gach mìos. Air an reidio tha program aig na Gaidheil dhaibh fein 'sa mhadainn — "Highland Morning." Cluinidh a' chlann (agus na h-innibh) mar a thachair do na balaich ann an Ronaigh. Cha mhisde sgeul math aithris da uir. Di-mairt-sa chaidh chualasinn sia programan Gaidhlig—tha mi'n dochas nach bi e fada agus eil bi sia againn a h-uile latha!

A' Bhliadhn' Ur, 1919

Cha teid an oidhche dhòrcha a chaidh an "Iolair" air Bìastan Thuilm gu brath air dìochuimhn' ann an Eilean Leodhas. Ged a tha leth-cheud bliadhna o'n uair sin is iomadh teagann agus ceist a tha fhathast ann an cridhe nan Eileanach co-cheangailte ris an t-uabast dhùichil sin. A nis tha cead agus cothrom aig daoine air rannasachadh a dheanamh air paipearan oifigeil a tha a' deligeadh ris na thachair an oidhche sin. Cuiridh na h-uile a chuala am program "Case 693" an aonta ris a' bheirich a

thug an "Scotsman" air: "The programme was excellent radio, impressive in its simple sincerity." Bha feadhainn a ghabh comh-pairt anns a' phrograman ach do rinn oidhdir ro mhath air nach d'fhaic a dheanamh air a' ghuth Leodhasach — tha fios nach 'eil na fìor Leodhasachan cho gann sin! Mar a thubhairt am fear-sgrudaidh 'san "Scotsman", bha e air a bhith 'na chuideachadh mor nan robh map air a thoirt am follais 'san "Radio Times." Thug Fred MacAmhlaidh rabhadh dhùinn mus tainig am program Gaidhlig a-mach gun biodh map feumail airson cursa na h-Iolair a leantainn. Thug an Caipitean Mac a' Ghobhann dhùinn a bheachd air de a chaidh cearr, agus chan 'eil moran ann a bha cho colach ris air a' chuan eadar an Caol agus Steornabhagh. Fhuair sinn solus ur bhuaithe air na thachair an oidhche ud. Tha luchd-sgrìobhaidh na Gaidhlig a nis air am misneachadh le cùideachadh airgid, agus 'se am freagarrach a bhiodh ann airson leabhar a chlo-bhuadhal mu chall na h-Iolair. Dh'fhaicgais na programan corra snuaidh, ach mairidh na ceistean is na teagamhan ann am beul-aithris an t-sluaigh.

MAOLDONAICH

DIRECTOR HONOURED

The new Director of Education for Inverness-shire, Mr Ronald Macdonald, was presented with a farewell gift of a fishing rod and transistor radio at the County Buildings, Dingwall, recently after two years as Director of Education for the County of Ross-shire. The presentation was made by the County Clerk, Mr James Dunlop, who said of Mr Macdonald:—"We shall always remember him for the dignity with which he carried out his duties

Chaidh a bhàrdachd so a chuir thugainn o charaid an Catalan.

Attempted Canticle In The Temple

How tired I am of this my craven, ancient, savage fatherland; how it would delight me to leave and go beyond the farthest north, where the people, they say, are noble and clean, cultured, rich and free, unsupervised and happy! But then my disapproving brethren would tell the congregation:

"Leaving his native place a man becomes like a bird leaving the nest," while I, in the distance, laughed at the law, the antique wisdom, of this my air people. But the dream will never be followed, I'll stay here till my death. For I too am full of cowardice and savagery, and also in despair and pain love this poor land, my sad, unclean, unlucky fatherland.

SALVADOR ESPRIU
Eadar theang. Pease Hutchinson



AG IONNSACHADH NA BRUIDHNEAMHAID GAIDHLIG

(Let us speak Gaelic)

Lesson 8

Translation

1. Here is a work book. It is closed. Is the work book open? No. Is the work book closed? Yes.

2. Here are work books. They are open. Are the books open? Yes. Are the books closed? No.

3. What is this? A book. Is the book open? Yes. Is the book closed? No.

4. Here are books. Are they closed? Yes. Are the books beside each other? No. Are the books on top of each other? Yes.

5. What is this? A door. Is the door open? No. Is the door closed? Yes.

6. What is this? Doors. Are the doors open? Yes. Are the doors near each other? Yes. Are the doors far from each other (apart).

7. Here is a window. Is the window closed? Yes. Is the window closed? No.

8. Here are windows. Are the windows open? No. Are the windows closed? Yes. Are they near each other? Yes.

This book is closed, but the book in the other picture is open. Two books are open and one book is closed. This book is open but these three books are closed and they are on top of each other.

Here is a door. This door is big. The door is closed but it is not locked. Here are three doors. They are all open. The doors are near each other. Here is a window. This window is open. Here are two windows. These two windows are closed. These windows are closed and locked.

Sruth

Scotland's
bi-lingual newspaper
published fortnightly
by
An Comunn Gaidhealach

Order from your local newsagent
or by Subscription to

The General Editor,
92 Academy Street,
Inverness.

Name

Address

I enclose P.O./M.O./Cheque for
..... for quarter/half-year/one
year subscription to SRUTH.

13/- plus 9/9 p. & p. — 1 year
6/6 plus 5/- p. & p. — 6 months
3/3 plus 2/6 p. & p. — 3 months

A simple conversational course for beginners

1



Seo leabhar-obrach. Tha e dùinte. A bheil an leabhar-obrach fosgailte? Chan eil. A bheil an leabhar-obrach dùinte? Tha.

2



Seo leabhraichean-obrach. Tha iad fosgailte. A bheil na leabhraichean fosgailte? Tha. A bheil na leabhraichean dùinte? Chan eil.

3



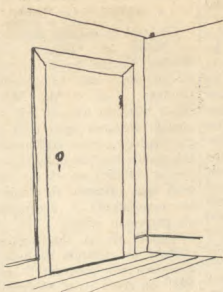
Dé tha seo? Tha leabhar. A bheil an leabhar fosgailte? Tha. A bheil an leabhar dùinte? Chan eil.

4



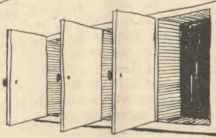
Seo leabhraichean. A bheil iad dùinte? Tha. A bheil na leabhraichean ri taobh a chèile? Chan eil. A bheil na leabhraichean air uachdar a chèile? Tha.

5



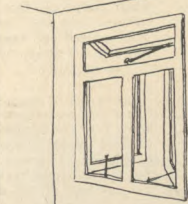
Dé tha seo? Tha doras. A bheil an doras fosgailte? Chan eil. A bheil an doras dùinte? Tha.

6



Dé tha seo? Tha dorais. A bheil na dorais fosgailte? Tha. A bheil na dorais faisg air a chèile? Tha. A bheil na dorais fad o chèile? Chan eil.

7



Seo uinneag. A bheil an uinneag fosgailte? Tha. A bheil an uinneag dùinte? Chan eil.

Tha na leasanan seo air an ullachadh gu cuideachadh le luchd-teagaisg is luchd-ionnsachaidh.

8



Seo uinneagan. A bheil na h-uinneagan fosgailte? Chan eil. A bheil na h-uinneagan dùinte? Tha. A bheil iad faisg air a chèile? Tha.

LEUGHADH

Tha an leabhar seo dùinte, ach tha na leabhraichean anns an dealbh eile fosgailte. Tha dà leabhar fosgailte agus tha son leabhar dùinte. Tha an leabhar seo fosgailte ach tha na trì leabhraichean seo dùinte agus tha iad air uachdar a chèile.

Seo doras. Tha an doras seo mòr. Tha an doras dùinte ach chan eil e glaisgte. Seo trì dorais. Tha iad uile fosgailte. Tha na dorais faisg air a chèile. Seo uinneag. Tha an uinneag seo fosgailte. Seo dà uinneag. Tha an dà uinneag seo dùinte. Tha na h-uinneagan seo dùinte agus glaisgte.

CEISTEAN

A bheil an leabhar dùinte?
A bheil na leabhraichean seo fosgailte?
Cia mhead leabhar a tha fosgailte?
A bheil an doras dùinte?
Cia mhead leabhar a tha air uachdar a chèile?
A bheil an doras dùinte?
A bheil na dorais seo fosgailte?
Cia mhead doras a tha fosgailte?
A bheil an uinneag fosgailte?
A bheil na h-uinneagan seo dùinte?
A bheil na h-uinneagan seo faisg air a chèile?
A bheil na h-uinneagan glaisgte?
Cia mhead uinneag a tha glaisgte?

FACLAN

leabhar-obrach, work book
leabhraichean-obrach, work books
air uachdar a chèile, on top of each other
doras, doors (also dorsan)
faisg air a chèile, near each other
fad o chèile, far from each other, far apart
uinneagan, windows (na h-uinneagan, the windows)
glaisgte, locked
chan eil e glaisgte, it is not locked
dà uinneag, two windows
ach, but

Your Saturday Rendezvous ...
CALEDONIAN HOTEL
EVERY SATURDAY FOR WINTER SEASON
DINNER DANCES By Candlelight

★ Dancing to the Resident Trio ★

Table D'Hôte . A La Carte . Fine Wines

Phone Your Reservation — INVERNESS 35181

Room and Breakfast — 30/- plus 10%

To complete your evening take advantage of our
Special Terms when attending a Function or Dinner Dance

GAIHLIG

Gaelic Lesson

An advanced course for those preparing for O Grade and Advanced Grade examinations

Lesson 8

Prepositional Pronouns (Preposition plus Pronoun)

These often have idiomatic uses in addition to their literal meanings; and we can only scratch the surface here.

Examples

- air: agam, agad, aige, aga, aginn, agaibh, aca.
1. Tha fuachd agam. I have a cold.
 2. Chan eil spot aice. She has no sense.
 4. Tha an cù againne glic ach tha an cù agaibh-se gòrach. Our dog is wise but your dog is foolish.
 5. Chaidh an tigh aca 'na theine. Their house went on fire.

- air: orm, ort, air, oirre, oirnn, oirbh, orra.
1. Tha fuachd orm. I am cold.
 2. A bheil an t-acras ort? Are you hungry?
 3. Chan eil am padthair air. He's not thirsty.
 4. Bha (ant-) eagal oirre. She was afraid.
 5. Cha robh cabhag oirnn. We were in no hurry.
 6. Nach eil an cadal oirbh? Are you not sleepy?

- le: leam, leat, leis, leatha, leinn, leibh, leotha.
1. Is toigh leam a' Ghàidhealtachd. I like the Highlands.
 2. Coma-leat cò leis e! Never mind whose it is! (or, Never mind who his parents are!)
 3. Bha i fuireach leatha fhéin. She was living alone.
 4. Leig leatha. Let them be. (Leave them alone).
 5. Nach eil a leam-leat! Isn't he two-faced!

- r: rium, riut, ris, rithe, ruinn, riubh, riutha.
1. Trobhadh còmhla rium. Come along with me.
 2. Cò bha riut? Who was molesting you?
 3. Thàinig a' ghrian (an gheir, etc.) ris. The sun (reef, etc.) became exposed.
 4. Nach tu tha cumail ris! Aren't you keeping young!
 5. Chan eil am biadh a' tighinn riutha. The food doesn't agree with them.

Leughadh

Glumag na Làire

"S iomadh cuimhneachan a tha agamsa air "Glumag na Làire." Sin far am biodh gillan a' ghlinne a' cruinneachadh, agus a' cur seachad làithean saora na scoile, a' seòladh luingis.

Bha na gilleach math air luingis a' dhèanamh, agus a bhithean air seòladh. Bha long dha fhéin aig chnapach gille 'san àite, ainm air gach tè dhiubh — "An Gleannan," "a' Mhizpah," "Reul a' Chuain," "Ban-naomh Cathlann," agus mar sin — agus cha robh MacNéill Bharradh fhéin cho moiteil a' bhirlinn 's a bha iadsan, le trì sìobhl' a' gach uag a' cairg duighéil 'nan àite fhéin. Bha còmhraidh a' mharachie aig gach fear dhiubh 's iad gan toirg air acaisaid slàn sàbhailte.

"S iomadh latha, an uair a chuireadh mo mhàthair mise air turas, a' chail mi mo shuin aig a' ghluimig seo, ged nach biodh agamsa ach long bheag robach air a' dhèanamh air seòladh, 's cha robh sin na dhroch-oidhirp aig nighinn bhig gun ghò.

Tha na bliadhnaichean air a' dhol seachad agus a' chlànn a bha mu'n ghluimig seo an iomadh cèarn de 'n t-saoghal, cùid dhe na gilleach a' chail am beatha aig muir anns a' chogadh a bha ann 'nar linn. An uair a' chaid mise cuist a' Bharradh, ch' mi gu bheil clann an latha 'n diugh a' cheart cho dèidheil air a' bhithe seòladh luingis, 's chan eil sin 'na iongnadh 's a' mharach a' co-fhàs riutha o linn tha cnàmh 's na uisge.

Mórag a' Dùn-bheagan

(Sung by George Clavey on Waverley Record ZLP 2005)

Séist:

Hó-bhan 'n na hó-bhan o,
Hó-bhan 'n na hì ho-ro,
Hó-bhan 'n na hó-bhan o,
's mìlte leam mo Mhórag.

1. Cailin òg dha 'n tug mi lusaidh,
Air mo bhuadhan fhàis a' buaidh,
's gus an càisreil mi 'san uisge
Malaids mi mo Mhórag.
2. Nuair a shéideas mi plob-mhór
Mar bu nòir,
Bithidh gach còil a' chaid troimh m' mheòir
A' slor mholaidh Mhórag.
3. Nuair bheir mi sgrìob gu Port an Dùin
Ch' mi hìomhaigh a' chaid flùr,
's bithidh na h-eòin a' brìodail rium,
's iad slor mholaidh Mhórag.
4. Togaidh mise do mo ghràdh
Bothan beag ri taobh na tràigh,
's an Dùn-bheagan nan seòid 's nam flath
Pòsaidh mi mo Mhórag.

Great Men for Gaelic

by the

Rev. Dr. T. M. MURCHISON

8. Dwelly and Erskine of Marr

Two other men I feel I ought to mention, but it must be no more than a mention

One was Edward Dwelly, an Englishman, born in 1864, who learned Gaelic and at the age of 17 began to collect words for a Gaelic dictionary. Not only did he accumulate over the years a vast collection of Gaelic words, drawing on all previously published dictionaries, widely reading in Gaelic literature, and help from various experts, but with his own hands he arranged the material, set it in type, and printed it off. His dictionary, "The Illustrated Gaelic Dictionary," probably the most useful of all the Gaelic dictionaries, appeared first in numbers between 1901 and 1909. In the latter year it appeared in one volume. Dwelly deserves the highest credit for an arduous and invaluable piece of work, which cost him years of labour and brought him little reward.

The other person I must mention was the Honourable Ruairidh Erskine of Marr, a Scottish aristocrat, born in 1869, who was both an ardent Scottish Home Ruler and a Gaelic enthusiast. His enthusiasm for Gaelic found outlet in the series of periodicals which he founded and conducted — among them "Am Bard," "Guth na Bliadhna" ("The Voice of the Year"), "An sgeulaiche" ("The Story-Teller"), and "Alba," which as a weekly newspaper, all in Gaelic, ran for a whole year in 1907-8. In Erskine of Marr's periodicals many young Gaelic writers in the early years of this century were able to demonstrate, as the great Norman MacLeod ("Friend of the Highlanders") had done a century earlier, and in the same way (by producing Gaelic periodicals), that Gaelic is not limited to ancient tales and ballads but can be an effective instrument for the discussion of contemporary issues.

(Concluded)

Pamphlets

published by
AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH

- Who are the Highlanders? . . . 6d
The Highland Way of Life . . . 6d
Modern Gaelic Verse . . . 9d
Close-up on Peat . . . 6d
Aluminium in the Highlands . . . 6d
A Key to Highland Place Names 9d
The Story of Tartan . . . 1/6
The Industrial Highlands . . . 6d
Crofting . . . 6d
Gaelic Proverbs . . . 9d
Highland Whisky . . . 1/6

Postage extra

Order from

ABERTARFF HOUSE, INVERNESS

SMELTER PLANNING

At a recent meeting in Dingwall of the Easter Ross Steering Group (appointed by the Minister of State to co-ordinate development plans for the Invergordon and Easter Ross Area) it was announced that officials of the British Aluminium Company have agreed to the appointment of a landscape architect in connection with the layout of their £37 million alum-

inum smelter plant at Invergordon.

The appointment was suggested by the Royal Fine Art Commission to the Easter Ross Steering Group, the body set up by Dr. J. Dickson Mabon, Minister of State, Scottish Office, to co-ordinate progress on the smelter development. Mr A. A. Hughes, of the Scottish Development Department, chairman, said that the general outline of the scheme for the reduction plant had been presented to the commission, who had given general approval subject to discussion of one or two items. The proposed appointment would be considered at the next meeting of the County Council.

Mr Hughes said the Aluminium Company were willing to co-operate not only in connection with the land-scaping of the smelter plant but with any other development that might come.

It was reported that to meet the expected demand for houses in the area, Taylor Woodrow (Homes) Ltd. had bought land at Birchwood, Invergordon, on which to build private houses for sale. Mr Hughes said the company envisaged a development of about 60 houses.

The meeting also considered the question of social amenities which would be required by an increased population. It was generally agreed that social clubs who were not using their resources to the full should be encouraged to expand their activities.

SINK OR SWIM

Time is running out for the islanders of Lewis and the plan for their first-ever swimming pool.

After seven years of pinching, saving, and fund-raising they are within £20,000 of the £110,000 target.

But, unless they find the balance this year, the £16,500 they have raised by themselves — expected to reach £18,000 by this summer — will be given away.

A condition was laid down in the constitution of Lewis Swimming Pool Committee that if it hadn't achieved its object within seven years the money would be used for charity.

Now Ross and Cromarty County Council have agreed to meet half the cost, £55,000; and Stormoray Town Council decided this week that they would meet 25 per cent.

If Lewis District Council agree next month to the remaining 25 per cent, the pool can go ahead.

The £18,000 which the committee expect to hand over will be equally deducted from the town council and district council contributions.

Season tickets at Inverness swimming pool are going up 50 per cent. The new rates will be £3 7s 6d for adults and £1 10s for juniors.

Gaelic Broadcasts

Thursday, 23rd January

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.

12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

7.00 p.m. VHF "In the Highlands": An all sorts magazine — a comment, interview, music and song from Gaeldom (recorded).

6.25 p.m. TV Se Ur Beatha say The Inns Gael and The Albannachs with Edinburgh City Police Pipe Band and Dancers (rec'd.)

Friday, 24th January

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.

12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

6.30 p.m. "Togaidh Fonn" with The Edin Singers, Joan Mackenzie, Evelyn Campbell, Mary Sandeman and Iona Macdonald (recorded).

Sunday, 26th January

2.30 p.m. Gaelic Service from St. Columba's Free Church, Aberdeen. Minister: Rev. Douglas MacMillan (recorded).

Monday, 27th January

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.

12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

Tuesday, 28th January

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.

12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

3.30 p.m. Letter from New Zealand from Donald F. MacKenzie (recorded).

3.45 p.m. Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Rev. J. A. Gillies. Drumna-drochit (recorded).

5.25 p.m. "Calum and Murdo": The boys on Rona. Play in 6 parts by Finlay MacLeod. 3. Depression (recorded).

Wednesday, 29th January

12 noon News in Gaelic.

6.30 p.m. Piping by Pipe-Major Donald Morrison (recorded).

Thursday, 30th January

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.

12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

7.00 p.m. VHF "In the Highlands": An all sorts magazine — a comment, interview, music and song from Gaeldom (recorded).

6.25 p.m. TV Se Ur Beatha say George Clavey, Kirsteen Grant, Norman Webb and The Albannachs (recorded).

Friday, 31st January

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.

12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

6.30 p.m. Ceilidh: The host — Donald MacLeod; his guests: Calum MacArthur, Margaret MacLeod, Alasdair Macdonald and Bert Shorthouse (recorded).

Highland Development

We continue the theme of Highland Development by extracting from a long article contributed to the Alaska Review by Dr George W. Rogers, who is research Professor of Economics, University of Alaska. He is the author of 'The Future of Alaska' (1962). It is interesting to compare the philosophy of development in other countries with the philosophy (such as it is) of the developing agency which a remote Government has given the people of the Highlands as the last word in salvation.

Avenues to Development by George W. Rogers

The idea of "avenues" gets some very basic matters out into the open at the outset. Development must take place in a context of the possible. Some things that are possible must wait for their time to come. We must arrive at some consensus as to what we want, perhaps not in specific terms, but in broad enough objectives to avoid major contradiction. "Avenues to development" is an apt description of what we should be considering when we look to the future. These are not fixed openings, but grow in size and number and diminish or disappear in response to dynamic factors of knowledge, technology, markets, etc. Some of the avenues lead only a short distance to the objective, while others stretch out to an uncertain and distant objective. We have little or no control over the creation or behavior of major avenues, but as responsible Alaskans we should keep ourselves informed and ready to move when appropriate.

Moving from "avenues" to a consideration of "development," I will define this in terms of four objectives.

Economic expansion is a generally accepted objective of development effort. It is understood as the expansion of production of material things and services, increase in gross income, and expansion of total

employment. It requires the utilisation and organisation of the classic elements of economic activity: natural resources (or land), labour, capital, and a bundle of difficult-to-classify items such as technical knowledge, organisation, entrepreneurship.

A somewhat old-fashioned objective of development effort is the increased settlement of the land. This embraces political



Forestry — an important factor in the present and future economy of the North of Scotland, where the Forestry Commission plant an average of 12 million trees each year.

and social objectives as well as (or instead of) economic. I say land settlement is old-fashioned in view of the contemporary trend in the reverse direction to-

ward increased concentration of population in urban centres. During the last century and the centuries preceding this, however, man had a drive to get at the land wherever feasible. This was based upon economic factors in dominantly agricultural societies and upon military or political factors during the periods in which the emerging nation states were jockeying for position to control the earth's surface.

A third common objective of development effort is the improvement of the human condition. In addition to attempts to raise material standards of living, it embraces the evolution of a satisfactory and satisfying social and political environment for the realisation of the maximum potential of the human animal.

A corollary of these objectives is the objective of joining economic and social development. We should not be interested simply in raising the gross level of income of a region, or a nation, or a state, or locality, but we should be interested in raising the *per capita* income. We are concerned that not only the *per capita* income levels be improved, but that income distribution between individuals be on a more satisfactory basis. This is the fundamental concern of our present "war on poverty."

In an age of affluence on a grand scale, a scale never before experienced in the history of the human race, we still have a malfunction in our distribution system. As a result, we still have very serious pockets of poverty. The objective of joining economic and social development generally requires the achievement of a favourable balance between population, in and out migration, and employment opportunities.

To turn to the Highlands,

APRES-SKI — BEFORE EASE

Drass from practical need into immediate colour. Mountain after city changes. In town: a wild wood man. Here: smoother. The change is from old to new.*

*(Like Gaelic straight to English: and now, land from farming to tourism. The present: experimental).

Keith Murdoch.

the fact that we are concerned about the area's further development implies that we consider it as an under-developed or an undeveloped region. Its past development and its present development have been narrow, unstable, and highly specialised. They have been based largely upon a very selective natural resource exploitation.

In terms of the optimum utilisation of natural resources which are currently exploited and in terms of realisation of the maximum potential of all our natural resources, the Highlands are undeveloped. In terms of the levels of living enjoyed by many Highlanders outside the limited economically favoured areas of our State, too many of our citizens are living at levels which are not far above any arbitrary "poverty line" we would care to draw. In terms of knowledge of our region and what it has, we are also merely on the threshold. We know our natural resource endowment only in a very reconnaissance manner, except in those areas adjacent to the coastal regions, transportation networks and centres of already expanding development.

(To be continued)

Bulb-Growing Gives Boom To Economy Of North Uist

A bulb-growing scheme introduced to North Uist less than 18 months ago is expanding so rapidly that it may soon be a major factor in the island's economy.

Confirming this yesterday, a spokesman for the Highlands and Islands Development Board, who sponsored the scheme, said they were very encouraged by results. The scheme was started in the autumn of 1967 when six acres of bulbs were planted.

About 20 acres were planted towards the end of last year—for harvesting in July—and a further ten acres would probably be planted in the spring, making a total of about 30 acres for this season. He hoped that by the end of November they would have planted not less than 50 acres for next season.

The bulbs under cultivation include daffodils, tulips, narcissi, crocuses and snowdrops. At present, said the spokesman, they had only one full-time employee tending the bulbs but later, when they were in full production, there would probably be one full-time worker for every five acres of bulbs.

Assured Outlet

A considerable amount of part-time labour would be needed in the summer for harvesting.

Last summer all bulbs harvested (Continued on next column)

Beagan Soluis Trath! [B.S.T.]

'S mór an fuaim a thatar a deanann mhóir Uair Thirath, agus mu'n Uair Mheadhonnach (G.M.T.). Tha sinn uile seachd bochd sgìth dòn dorchadas Eipheitach seo agus tuigidh sinn 's na fìor fhearr brìgh an t-scannfhacail, "Tràthan Dubha na Nollaige." Dh'fhadhail cuisean a bhì moran na bu mhiosa, nuair a bheachdaichas sinn nacheil ach ceithir amannan de'n bhliadhna aig am bheil a ghrian agus an t-uireadair a cordadh (chancail iad a cordadh uair sam bith anns a h-Eileanan!). Sin is coireach gun bheil na feasgair is giorra againn roimh mheadhonnach na Dughlachd, ged nacheil na maduinnan a sineadh gu beagan an deigh na Bliadh' Uire! Chancail an Talamh a gluasad daonnan aig an aon asdar air a thurus mu'n cuairt na Greine.

Ma leanas sinn seo gu cridhe na cuise tha mearachd mòr eile ri ainmeachadh. Tha sinn ann bithantas ceart ann cumail Bliadh' Ur, Sabaidan. Feillean 's gach cruinneachadh eile tha air a riaghladh leis an uaireadair. Tha trì bliadhna anns a h-uile ceithir air seacharan an cunntas tim. Ceart gu leor, thoisich a bhliadhna seo (1969) mu mheadhoinn oidhche, ach le ceartas cha toisich an ath te (1970) gu sia uairean sa mhaduinn, 1971 aig meadhonnn latha, agus 1972 aig sia uairean feasgair. Bi 1973 air tighinn mu bi sinn a feitheamh toiseach na bliadhna aig meadhoinn oidhche a rithist co dhù a reir fad na bliadhna agus co-sheasamh na Talmhainn ris a ghrèin. 'S docha gu bheil e na's fhearr mar a tha e.

Bha na Russianach a cumail Latha na Bliadh' Uire gus a chionn ghoidir, air an 13mh de'n Fhaoilleach, agus tha aitean anns an eilean seo thein anns a bheil corra bhodach a faiteachadh na Bliadhna trì tursan. Lethsg math ann an laithean dorchath!

Ann an tim, mar iomadh nì eile, tha a chòir mar a chumar i. Shoirbh dhùinn air ais na i. Ghoiribh dhùinn air ais na bhliadhnaichean a dh'ith am Probsthai!

vested were needed for planting again later that year, but this year they hoped to have some to sell to the English markets. "There is an assured outlet," he said. In fact, by meeting some of the demand at present supplied by the Dutch growers North Uist will help the balance-of-payments situation."

The biggest obstacle to expansion was the high quality of ground needed. It was not yet possible to estimate how much land on the island would be suitable for bulb-growing.

The scheme was started after the board carried out a survey which showed that the soil and climate in the area were suitable for growing certain varieties of bulbs. Land involved is leased by the board as subtenant from several crofters.

EISDIBH

Eisdibh! Eisdibh! Sud am piobair, Is a roghadh sgaradh m'inntinn, Tha nàmhaid tighinn 's bochd ri innseadh, Mar thonnann mara's stoirn gan cìreadh, A tighinn gu h-acrach a ghlanadh tìre, Le faclan geura 's iad tha mìlteach.

Greasabih! greasabih! Tha 'n sleaghan dearrsach, Dearg le fuil, is iad tha pàiteach, Acrach, sanntach, feargach, cràiteach, Is iad cuir teine ris gach fàrdach Sean no òg cha bhì iad sàbhailt Ach mo dhaoine! Chi mi air fàire, Tighean ura 's gleannan fàsghor, Crodh is caoraich air na raoitean Tighean obrach, Alcan is smuilean lasgach, feamanadh, bulhs is craobhan, Nach bi ar duthaich rithist aghmhor.

Eisdibh! Eisdibh! Thar nam beanntan, Ceol is mìlse bhì ga chluinntinn, Ar n-oigeiran le'm pioban greadhnach, Theid sinn dhachaidh 's bi sinn beo ann.

• MARION HERDMAN

Naidheachdan Mu Na h-Eaglaisean Air A' Ghaidhealtachd

Le "FEAR-FAIRE"

EAGLAIS NA H-ALBA

Leabhraichean

Mar thoradh air airgid a fhuairadh o' Urras àraidh gheibh ministearan agus misionairaidhean ann an sgìrean dùthchail cuideachadh airson leabhraichean a cheannach a bhios feumail dhaibh. Faoadadh iad fiach cheithir notachan de leabhraichean òrdanachadh o bhith ann an Dùn-èideann agus gheibhear a nasaigh iad.

Ministear Mhalaig

Air an 17mh latha de'n Fhaoilleach chaidh an t-Urr G. Ritchie a phòsadh ri coimhthional Mhalaig agus Chnòid-eirt. Tha Mgr. Ritchie air a bhith 'na ministear ann an sgìre Bhatrain, ann an Gallaibh, o 1961. Tha eaglais Mhalaig air a bhith bhàn bho'n leig an t-Urr. Domhnall MacPhàil dheth ullach a' choimhthional le dìth na slàinte.

EAGLAIS AIR A REIC

Tha beagan mheasan a nis bho'n chunnais sinn sanas ann na pàipearan ag innse gun robh an t-seann Eaglais Srèidhte ann am Beinn-nam-fagha gu bhith air a reic. Chaidh a ceannach bho chionn ghoidil le Cuideach MhicNeachdainn a Glaschu a bhios a' delligeadh ann an arnaist-taighe.

Mgr. Seumas Domhnallach

Bidh ionndrainn mhòr air Mgr. Seumas Domhnallach, fear de cleran Beinn-nam-fagha a chaochail bho chionn ghoidil. Bha e iomadh bliadhna 'san dreuchd agus b'iomadh

latha a bha e a' togail an fhuain, am Beurla agus an Gàidhlig.

AN EAGLAIS SHAOIR

Bidh an t-Urr D. MacGhilleosa ministear Eaglais Chrois-bhoist an Leodhas a' dol a Bhancubhair airson sia misionair a shearmonachadh 'san Eaglais Ghàidhealtach.

Gairm Gu Inbhirnis

Tha iomadh ministear Gàidhealach air ceann coimhthional 'sa bhaile mhòr, agus mar sin 'se annas a bh'ann a bhith a' cluinntinn mu Ghàidhealach a tha a' fàgail na Gallachd agus a' tìlladh gu tuath. Tha an t-Urr. Seumas Frisical air ghabhail ri gairm o'n Eaglais-a-Tuath ann an Inbhirnis, an dèidh dha bhith grunn bliadhnan ann an Dùn-èideann. Bruidhnid e a' Ghàidhlig agus tha ùid mhòr aige ann an cùisean Ghàidhealach. Tha Mgr. Frisical 'na sgrìobhaiche barrachtae agus 'se a bhios a' deasachadh miosachan na h-oigridh. Bho chionn mìos no dhà air ais chur e leabhran a-mach leis an ainm "Marriage is God's Way."

Moladh Roinn Na Gàidhlig

Anns an àireamh mu dheireadh de mhiosachan na h-Eaglais tha iomradh air a thoirt air na tha ann B.B.C. a' deannamh an bhith a' crao-ladh seirbheisan Gàidhlig. Tha an fear-deasachaidh a' sgrìobhadh mar a leanas: "Mr Milne, the new Controller for Scotland, is keenly interested in Gaelic, and we feel sure that he will give every encouragement to



AIR TUR NA FAIRE

Mr Fred Macaulay and his assistants in the good work they are doing for the Gaelic-speaking communities in providing so many Gaelic religious services."

Chille 'san Oban. A' gabhail coim-pairt 'san t-scribhis bidh am Fìor Urr. Hyginus Eugene Cardinale, am Fìor Urr. Gordon Gray, Ard Easbuig Chìll-rìbhinn agus Dhùn-èideann, agus an Sàr Urr. Stephen MacGhill, Easbuig Phàislig.

AN EAGLAIS SHAOIR CHLEIREIL

Air Forladh

A bhos air làithean saora 'san dùthaich seo tha an t-Urr. Domhnall Caimbeul a tha 'na misionairaidh ann an Zenka, Rhodesia. Tha a' Mhaighdean Uasal Rhoda NicCaoidh a bhios air forladh cuideachd "tha ise a' saothreachadh ann an Ingwenya.

Ordaisghean

Air an 26mh latha de'n Fhaoilleach bidh Sàcramaid Suiper an Tighearna air a fhritheladh ann an coimhthional Inbhirnis.

AN EAGLAIS CHAITLIGEACH

Coisrigeadh An Easbuig

Bidh an t-Ath. Urr. Cailin Mac a' Phearsain air a chòisrigeadh mar Easbuig Earra-Ghàidheal agus nan Eilean air an 6mh latha de'n ath mhìos ann an Eaglais Mhòir Chaluin

SOP AS GACH SEID . . .

THA Comunn Dion Latha an Tighearna ann an Leodhas agus na Hearadh air cur an aghaidh "Hundred Fling" an taisbeanadh Gàidhealach ann an Lunnainn a bhith fogsailte air an t-Sabaid.

CUIRIBH naidheachdan eaglaiseil gu Fear-deasachaidh "Sruth."

GUTH O NA LINNTEAN A D'FHALBH:—

Tha cuibhleachan ùine Gu dlùth a' dol seachad: Dèan mo sgeadachadh sgiamhach
An aodach iasaid a' Ghaisgich;
Anns am faigh mi a' bheanachd,
A cheannach e daor dhomh;
Cha b'ann le nì truaillidh
Ach fhuil usal 'ga taomadh.
"Bean Torra Dhamh" (Màiri Nic a' Phearsain, a Bàideanach, a rugadh c. 1730).

Frozen Foods Factory Opens At Inverness

A new Inverness company will make a vital Highland contribution towards the export market in venison, game and fruit.

Clansman Frozen Foods, Ltd. have opened their £60,000 30-job project, which has been assisted by the Highlands and Islands Development Board, at Dell of Inshes, Inverness.

The Earl of Cromartie pulled a lever to switch on a giant blast freezer, the most modern of its kind in the Highlands.

The company's managing director, Mr Graham Thornhill, said principal output was for export to Germany, Italy and Holland—and even before they had got into their stride they were planning an extension.

"Our cold-storage and freezing space is already far too small for our immediate future requirements. We shall have discussions with all the directors with a view to building up even larger cold storage chamber with a possible capacity of 1000 tons."

Mr Thornhill paid tribute to the assistance which the Board gave to get the company off the ground.

Assist in Arranging

The Earl of Cromartie referred to the Invergordon smelter development, which he hoped would go a long way to assist in arresting depopulation in the Highlands, but stressed: "Let us make no mistake, however—the smaller projects such as this are every bit as important as the bigger schemes.

"I would like to see considerable expansion of the smaller industries in suitable centres in the Highlands. It is particularly welcome to most of us that this firm made sure they employed all local labour and would in future also employ local labour in their works. I hope this venture will be of great benefit to everyone who works here and to those who supply venison and also be a great help to Scotland by exporting the produce of the Highlands.

Scots Pupils 'Taught English History'

Most of the history taught in Scottish schools is English history, said Dr William Taylor, principal lecturer in history at Dundee College of Education, addressing a 1320 Club symposium on Scottish education in Dundee University on Saturday.

In his work, he said, he visited schools in Dundee, Angus, Perth, Fife and Clackmannan to see graduate and diploma students teaching primary and secondary pupils. If he asked particularly to hear a lesson on Scottish history more often than not it caused acute embarrassment, and was sometimes so full of gross inaccuracies that he wished he had asked for a lesson in English history.

He found it alarming and depressing that youngsters at an impressionable age were reared on a false historical philosophy.

In the primary school teachers tended to use the most readily available books which, being written for the larger English market, were in most

cases almost entirely English in content. There was nothing wrong with these books as English history books; but they were very much out of place in Scottish schools.

Our youngsters were told how we thrashed the men of Spain; how Alfred burned the cakes; how the Normans won our land; and how the princes died in the Tower.

In the secondary school the curriculum tended to be dominated by the requirements of the external examination system. He could not see that there was any place in a Scottish examination set for Scottish pupils' recent in Scotland for such questions as the social and economic effects of the Black Death in England; the Domesday Book; or "with what justification can the eighteenth century be described as an age of elegance in England?"

But the root-cause of Scottish teachers not teaching Scottish history went deeper. Secondary teachers of history were graduates; and graduates

were products of a university. There were now eight universities in Scotland, but only two chairs of Scottish history. The result was that the number of graduates who came into teaching with any knowledge of Scottish history was woefully small.

Dr Taylor said that, with the support of his department, they were trying to do something to redress the balance. Ninety per cent, or more, of the graduates who came for their year of teacher-training had no Scottish history at all.

Therefore, with the approval of the principal, he had for the nine years given graduates who sought a qualification in teaching history a content course in Scottish social history. This class was unique in colleges of education in Scotland, because they were not supposed to teach graduates history, but to teach them how to teach it.

Mr William Neill, Edinburgh, who spoke on "The teaching of Gaelic in schools

and universities," said one of the problems was the lack of teachers. Part of the attitude against learning things like Gaelic or Scottish literature was the "training for export" psychology which affected the Scottish teaching profession.



Appointed Editor

Mr David Christie, formerly assistant editor of the "Evening Express," Aberdeen, who has been appointed Editor-in-Chief of the Highland News Group.

A native of Inverness, Mr Christie was educated at the Royal Academy, and is married with two grown-up daughters.

Review Order

THE MACLEODS — THE GENEALOGY OF A CLAN

Seventy-nine years ago, Mr Alexander MacKenzie, the famous clan historian, published his monumental History Of The Macleods, thereby earning for himself the lasting gratitude not only of all Macleods, but of many other Highland clans at home and abroad.

Today, as we scan the 443 pages of ancient genealogies in all their complicated ramifications, we are amazed at the comparative freedom of such a work from glaring errors, especially when one considers that Mr MacKenzie lived and toiled far from city centres where access to registers and old documents could have very considerably facilitated the Herculean labours to which he as a successful genealogist, was committed.

But a few errors there are. This fact, in addition to the scarcity of a book which has been so long out of print and which, in consequence, can only be obtained secondhand at a prohibitive price, rendered it expedient that a new history of the Macleods should be written incorporating a new mass of information educed by patient research down through the intervening years.

This vast historical project had been undertaken some years ago, by the late Rev. Dr MacKinnon, Free Church minister at Kennoway, Fife, and formerly at Portree, Skye, one of Scotland's foremost genealogists.

Steady progress on the work was maintained and reported and the publication of this history, in the none too distant future, was eagerly awaited, when, alas, the author through rapidly declining health, was reluctantly obliged to relinquish his former intention of completing his magnum opus.

When Dr MacKinnon's illness and eventual death dashed our hopes anent the launching of the new history, his brilliant collaborator, Mr Alick Morris-

son, an Honours graduate (in history) of Glasgow University and a native of the Island of Bernera, Harris, brought all the gifts and learning to the execution of the suspended work, and thanks to his unremitting enterprise, the first part of the history was published very recently.

Mr Morrison is eminently qualified for the task. An outstanding genealogist, he owns a facile pen and his extremely interesting articles in the Clan Macleod Magazine are widely read by an appreciative public. In this field, as in Mr Morrison's own chosen profession of school teaching, he renders noble service to more than his contemporaries. Future generations of Scottish historians and writers on Highland topography will, in glowing terms, record their indebtedness to him.

After reading the Introduction to Part One of "The Macleods—The Genealogy Of A Clan," I said to myself: "Here at last is a genealogy which possesses the rare merit of satisfying the mind of the most fastidious scholar and of giving equal pleasure to the common reader."

Now that our minds have been so happily stimulated by this precious earnest of more good things to come, we look forward with keen enthusiasm to the release from the press of the remaining parts of The Genealogy Of A Clan, all of which bear the stamp of ripe erudition and meticulous accuracy.

The format, I am pleased to add, is worthy of the contents; both the high quality of paper used and the clear, easy print reflect much credit on the publisher, and the very modest price of ten shillings per part, for so important a book places it within the reach of everyone.

By Norman MacDonald, Corresponding Member of the Royal Gustavus Adolphus Academy.

CELTIC NATIONALISM

In a book with such a title one reads through the contents searching for those aspects of a Celtic character which make the Celtic nations what they are. These aspects are subdued. Nevertheless, the book is timely. A decade ago the publishers would have thrown the MS out of the window. Today, nationalism is business. Once a joke, it is now a political force which has already made the establishment parties run to keep as still as they ever were.

Reading through the book, one tries to catch the meaning of 'Celtic nationalism'. In the end one is forced to accept that the term was a convenient medium to convey what has been written in a trio of essays of Welsh, Irish and Scottish nationalism.

The main part of the book (sixty per cent.) is devoted to Ireland. Owen Dudley Edwards has done an excellent job in painting a really broad

canvas portraying Irish history from ancient days to the present. The Irish fight was, of course, won. But there are the occasional skirmishes which indicate that after the victory comes the real battle, on sociological and cultural grounds.

Edwards casts a critical eye to note attitudes, ideals, new dimensions in politics and cultural phenomena. Some Irish leaders have been given a new place in Irish history. Others, who have been elevated beyond their status have been debased. His approach is anti-romantic. While this is good, one still yearns for the cue for the Irish people to come onto to his stage and play the part which they played for their leaders in days gone by, and still do to some extent.

The Welsh contribution (25 per cent.) is by Gwfnor Evans and Ioan Rhys. No detailed historical review here but clear persuasive statements culminating in the present position of Plaid Cymru. History takes the scene of course, and is presented to give the non-Welsh reader a good introduction to the course of events leading up to good presentation of the case for self-government.

Scotland takes up the remainder of the book and is the subject of the essay by Hugh MacDiarmid. This tends to be a personal, discursive account of Scottish nationalism, but hardly Celtic. Inevitably the cultural roots of the nation are examined.

MacDiarmid fails to convince us that Scotland is a Celtic country. She is of course, but an imposed history has altered her Celtic characteristics with the result that only the Gaelic-speaking parts, or those which are Gaelic-based, can be called truly Celtic.

The SNP has failed so far — does it really want to? — to state that it is the Celtic characteristic of Scotland which makes the nation different from the Anglo-Saxon south and places her on the stage with Wales, Cornwall, Man, Eire and Brittany.

Altogether, the book would have been better with a different title. The book about Celtic nationalism has still to be written. This will not be for a long time yet: for the true influence of the Celt in British and European history has still to be researched, analysed and written.

If any University Celtic Department is looking around for a really worthwhile pursuit—leaving philology alone for a well-earned rest — this is it.

Having said that, one must welcome this book; both for what it is — and for what it isn't.

Celtic Nationalism, by Edwards, Evans, Rhys, and MacDiarmid; Routledge and Kegan Paul, Carter Lane, London; 45s.

From the Mississippi to Scotland via Jerez

In the days of sailing ships, Sherry was sent round the world in cask as ballast. Times have changed, and that is no longer a very economical proposition, but it is realised that many a Sherry cask does still in one form or another, half navigate the globe. Let us explain. For instance Sandeman casks, or butts as they are called in the Bodegas, are made of white oak, *Quercus alba*, and the best white oak, as everyone in Jerez will tell you, comes from the woods of the Mississippi.

Even there some careful selection is needed before the wood is judged fine enough for the Sherry trade. When the tree is sawn down the rings will reveal an age of about eighty years. Logs of specified length, called bolts, are then cut into rough staves at the mill. These are classified and marked at each end with:

one red dot—for extra quality
two red dots—for double extra quality
three red dots—for triple extra quality

Those which qualify for three red dots have an ever-ready market in Spain.

The staves are piled into high towers at the cooperages in Jerez and Puerto de Santa Maria—and exposed for twelve months to rain, sun and wind so that all sap is dried out. The shaping of the straight pieces of wood into curved staves for the 500 litre (112 imperial gallons, 132 U.S. gallons) butts is done over a fire, whilst a team of men force down the steel bands, which bend and hold the wood into shape.

The new butts are tested under air and water pressure, to

make sure there is no leakage, and disinfected with steam of ammonia and water—this also removes certain oils and tannins which would give an unpleasant taste to the wine. Whenever possible new casks are bought in the summer, since the fermenting grape juice of Vintage time is an ideal way of seasoning the wood. The juice rolls, tumbles, froths and foams in the cask in September and October, sometimes so violently that a funnel has to be put in the top to catch the froth as it bursts out of the bung-hole. Only when the fermentation has completely ended in the early spring is the butt ready, after a washing with cold water, for its travels again.

Many shipments in cask go to London, where Sherry is stored deep under the Thames in cellars which burrow and stretch for miles underground, some of the walls dating from the times of the Romans. These are near-perfect conditions for any wine to "get its breath" after a sea journey, and a short rest before bottling.

And after bottling, are the casks abandoned? Not a bit of it! Up they go to Scotland, to the Whisky distilleries, where all the best Whiskies are aged in old casks from Jerez, whose wonderful Sherry-saturated staves bequeath that unique bouquet and smoothness of flavour, which cannot be got in any other way. Sandeman casks generally stay in the family, since Sandeman Scotch Whisky (the King of Whiskies) is shipped to sixty-three countries, and thus there is plenty of demand for this inimitable wood.

an cruinne

Ma tha Gàidhlig agad
Nochd e, 's cleachd do
chanan.

are

YOU

fluent in Gaelic?
learning Gaelic?
interested in Gaelic?

JOIN

AN CRUINNE

Badges and Membership
Forms from An Cruinne,
Abertarf House, Inverness.



OULD'S ADVOCAT

Iarr an Advocaat As Fhearr

Deanta 'san Oland le na Cungaighlean
As Fhearr — Uibhean Ur is Siucar Glan.

Scottish Agents:

SANDEMAN & SONS LTD., EDINBURGH

PEAT—A VALUABLE ASSET

by F. E. Lynam

There are about six hundred million tons of peat in Scotland covering nearly two million acres of land; most of this can now be dealt with. Uses vary from a wide range of new industrial processes and manufacturing plants to new uses in agriculture and horticulture. A special study has been made of town and industrial waste, a considerable problem in many areas. But when used with peat, other materials and soil fauna it becomes a valuable asset. This process can also be used to improve the skyline, reduce local problems of dust or smell and also reduce the thousands of tons of gasses and other debris which pollutes the atmosphere by removal or improvement at source.

Inert materials will not support the types of organisms which manufacture plant food and this is the reason why industrial waste and other materials do not of their own accord and during the passage of time accumulate plant life. Conversely, if an area of land is misused to the extent of making life impossible for the soil fauna which were established then the land will revert to inert material, of which there is evidence in plenty, even in this country we have wet deserts and land of very doubtful value due to the felling of forestry and other vegetation. Many of these acres could be reclaimed by restoring former conditions of the circumstances which would encour-

age the kind of life which produces plant food.

Soil fauna must have certain basic essentials for support. These are: mineral and vegetable matter, moisture, and air. When it is understood how these materials can be used, then the soil fauna may be introduced according to the use envisaged for the land. The work must be accomplished in a series of stages, each stage preparing ground for the next. In this way a complete ecological situation is achieved.

At Balmakie Craft Village, Sutherland, is established a source of supply of the workmen who would accomplish the first and most essential stage: earthworms. They would act as engineers and chemists to produce the first link in the chain: humus, the basic food for the other organisms to build on in their turn. Following this the earthworms would continue to maintain these basic requirements, thus ensuring that the project will be permanent.

Some of these activities are well known: aeration of the top and sub soil and provision of drainage. But a less known benefit is their ability to chemically change material into a state which the other soil fauna will find acceptable to begin their work of further chemical change and other vital processes.

There are several thousand

varieties of earthworm and each family group requires particular circumstances of living conditions. Each of these groups also has a very different effect on the physical nature of the basic materials. Some of these species are active all the year round while others hibernate at certain times of the year, not always during the winter. They also operate at various levels of the top and sub soil and the effect of these movements, the number of worms and varieties of families present dictate the type of land which will result. If this balance is disturbed then the soil will deteriorate accordingly.

When using these methods to work a peat area, nothing would be wasted. Every material would have a use; even the ash which remains when peat is used for fuel becomes valuable to the project. It is not necessary to embark on large schemes. Small industries could be established in the first instance while survey and research is being made into the details of establishing larger and more permanent industry and the areas of new land which would follow.

It is interesting to note that Mr Lynam, who farms worms at Durness has been approached by the White Fish Authority to supply them with worms for feeding young fish at their fish farms. See Struth 9/1/69.

Concluded

NAIDHEACHDAN A UIBHIST

Talla

Rinneadh dà ghearan air aghaidh an Talla a tha gu bhith air a thogail ann an Loch nam Madadh. Di-màirt thug Comhairle na Siorrachd ann an Inbhirnis sùil air na bha an luchd-gearain ag ràdh. Tha sinn a' tuigsinn gum bheil iad a' cur an aghaidh an àite anns am bi an Talla air a shuidheachadh, oir tha iad a' cumail a-mach gum bi e ro fhaig air taighen còmhaidh. Chuireadh larach an Talla air leth cho fada air ais ri 1947.

Taighen

As te-Earrach bidh obair a' toiseachadh air Taighen uair a' toiseachadh na Siorrachd a' dol a thogail anns an da Uibhist. Bidh leth-cheud dhiubh ann uile gu leith, a-hon deug dhiubh ann an Loch nam Madadh agus sia ann an Solas. Bidh ochd cile air an cur suas ann an Ceann a' Bhaigh agus ochd ann an Cairninn.

Toradh

Tha bliadhna gu leth bho'n toiseach obair nam bulbaichean ann an Uibhist-a-Tuath, agus a' cuir fear-labhairt e Bhorl Leasachaidh na Gaidhealtachd agus nam Eilean na siorrbh-càn na cois. An toiseach bha sia acraichean air an cur gu feum, ach ann bliadhna tha e coltach gum bi deich air fhich-eaid fo fhluraichean.

The "Great and Good" General

When the British army sailed from Corunna in January 1809, the troops left behind their much loved commander Sir John Moore. Another Scots soldier had found his last resting place in a foreign land.

During the eighteen days retreat—in which the Army lost neither flag nor gun—the commanding officer of an English

by Joan C. Young

regiment is said to have remarked to a brother officer, a Scot: "Good God, are we not to advance." "You cannot be wrong to follow the 42nd," was the quiet, confident reply.

Indeed, the 42nd, the famous Black Watch, had been in the thick of the fight. They had responded magnificently to Moore's call, "Highlanders, Remember Egypt!"

The turning point in the life of the future General Sir John Moore, born in Glasgow on November 13th, 1761, came when his father Dr John Moore was asked by the Duchess of Argyll, the former Elizabeth Gunning, to accompany her sixteen year old son (by her first husband the Duke of Hamilton) to Switzerland for his health.

It was decided that ten year old Johnnie Moore should go with his father. It would be a great experience for the lad. So Johnnie was torn away from mother, family, friends, and Glasgow Grammar School, and found himself beside his father in a coach heading south.

In London, he was presented to the Duchess. He saw the Queen going by in her splendid coach. He must have seen, too, the heads on Temple Bar—Scots heads belonging to men who had fought and died for Bonnie Prince Charlie. But the Moores were loyal to the reigning House, and perhaps Dr Moore told his small son that it was unwise to indulge in romantic dreams.

The five years abroad passed pleasantly. The young Duke, handsome and charming, was a delightful companion, though Dr Moore was a little dismayed to see him, at sixteen, flirting with pretty women and spending money lavishly.

Scots Passion

When Dr Moore took his charge touring, Johnnie was left to continue his studies in Geneva. He was soon proficient in French—writing home to his mother in that language—and Italian and German would soon follow, determined his father. The doctor had his son's passion for education.

Later, though still very young, Johnnie accompanied his father and the Duke on a tour of the German courts. His good looks and engaging manners made him a great favourite. At Sans Souci the little party was received by the aged Earl

Marichal, who presented Johnnie with a pair of pistols and a pocket Horace.

Next it was Vienna and the brilliant court of Marie Theresa. Then the cities of Italy. In Florence, the Duke was saluted in the street by an elderly man. The Count of Albany, the former Bonnie Prince Charlie, was dragging out a tragic existence haunted always by memories of Scotland, where he had known the only really happy hours of his life.

On their return home for good, as Johnnie had "taken an inclination for the Army," the Duke of Argyll obtained an Ensigny for him. We soon find him writing from Port Mahon, Minorca that he longed for active service.

The hint was not lost on Dr Moore. He busied himself on the young man's behalf. As a result Johnnie was gazetted in the 82nd raised by the Duke of Hamilton for service in America.

Back from America in 1784, John Moore, now on half pay, was asked by the Duke of Hamilton to stand for the burghs of Linlithgow, Peebles, Selkirk and Lanark. He accepted, but without enthusiasm. His heart was in the army. He was, moreover, too independent ever to be a party man.

To his delight, 1790 saw him in uniform again, sailing for Ireland. There he was to meet Paul Anderson, the brother officer who became a devoted friend. Then Gibraltar—where he started his journal—Corsica, where he was wounded, and the West Indies where he was Governor and Commandant of St Lucia, and where, but for the care of Paul Anderson, he might have died of yellow fever.

In 1797 he was in Ireland again. A fellow Scot, Sir Ralph Abercrombie had been appointed Commander in Chief. The country was torn with strife. Terror was being answered with terror. The United Irishmen of Wolfe Tone were in close contact with the French.

John Moore played a major part in suppressing the rising led by Lord Edward FitzGerald. His capture of Wexford was held to have "prevented it from being laid in ashes, and the massacre of the remaining prisoners."

With his innate sense of justice, however, Moore was not blind to the legitimate grievances of the Irish. They would not have risen, he said, but for "harsh treatment." Savage reprisals, he condemned as "extremely criminal."

Later, Moore served in Holland and Egypt. He fought at the battle of Alexandria, where Abercrombie was killed, and he himself was wounded.

Routed Napoleon

One of John Moore's great services to his country was in (Continued on Page Twelve)

Mrs GAEL'S DIARY

Writer's Cramp

With the festivities over for yet another year and the children back at school we should be able to sit down and relax; to catch up on all those long overdue letters which we meant to send at Christmas but didn't quite manage. Most people use the excuse of "not being good at writing letters," but this is no excuse for the person who wants to receive them. I must admit that I belong to the "not good" category, but from time to time I do sit down and write endless pages to all my friends who must be wondering if I am still in the land of the living or not. At one time letter writing was a great occupation of mine, but over the years the number of people I promised to keep in touch with has grown and the time I have to write to them has become shorter. It has got to the stage where I now have to keep a list of names

marked in such a way that I know whether it is my turn to write or their turn! It is only when I write and discover that a friend has moved house or has got married since last I wrote that I realise how time has lapsed between my letters. Only then do I feel ashamed and resolve for the umpteenth time that in future I shall write regularly. At times this has worked and I have managed to answer every letter that comes through the letter box — for a while anyway — but more often than not my will power gives way and my resolution is forgotten.

It seems to be a common failing, or so they say, but why do none of my correspondents suffer from it?



The 'Great and Good General'

(Continued from Page 11)

reforming the British Army, and in training the troops who later, under Wellington, were to finally rout Napoleon.

This was one of the moments in our history when, all party differences forgotten, the nation closed its ranks, men rushed to volunteer, the country's peril being their only thought. "Invasion" was the one topic in camp and drawing-room alike.

Contemporary portraits and writings tell us something about Sir John Moore. Handsome, courteous, kind, with a charm felt even by casual acquaintances, he was a very civilised person, with a quiet sense of humour. He was liked and respected by all who served under him. His officers were "noticeable for quietness and extreme smartness."

Despite his cosmopolitan upbringing, he was more than a Scot, with a great affection for his race. "I am partial to them as soldiers," he said, "and in general they are better educated, and, consequently, become better and more useful non-commissioned officers, than either the English or the Irish."

A Lowlander, he came to have a great admiration for the Highlanders, declaring them to be the finest soldiers in the world, when led by officers who understood them, when they will "conquer or die on the spot."

He chose a Highlander as one of the supporters for his coat-of-arms, "in commemoration of having been taken off the field by two of them when lying on

the ground bleeding in Holland."

The dashing General was forty six when he fell in love for the first and only time. Caroline Fox, daughter of General Henry Fox and niece of the statesman Charles James, was only sixteen. Moore sadly felt the difference in age was too great. Caroline married Sir William Napier, who was devoted to Moore. She helped her husband with his literary work designed to vindicate Moore, and herself made a complete copy of Moore's journal.

A very dear friend was Lady Hester Stanhope. It was to her he sent his last message by her brother. After his death, she passionately defended him against all criticism. He was her "dear General," a "great man, great and good throughout."

After both Britain and France had repudiated the Cintra Convention, Napoleon led his armies into Spain. Moore and his 30,000 men faced him. Deciding to attack the road by which the French had come, and by which their supplies must follow, Moore forced Napoleon to face about.

Then Moore fell back along the road to Corunna, through hard country and in bitter weather. The British Fleet lay at Corunna. Napoleon entrusted Soult with the task of following Moore. He himself was to be free to deal with Austria.

Under the ramparts of Corunna, the British rear-guard fought while the main body, equipment and stores were got aboard. Watching his High-

landers fight, Moore himself was seriously wounded. He was carried to cover by Highlanders and Guardsmen, "shedding tears all the way." He died soon afterwards. His last words a hope that "my country will do me justice."

Notices

RENFREW COUNTY COUNCIL

WELFARE SERVICES
DEPARTMENT

NURSING ASSISTANT (S.E.N.), resident or non-resident, required for Bonnyton House, Busby, a modern Old People's Home for 35 residents. Convenient to frequent public transport.

Applicants should be interested in the care and welfare of old people and the post offers opportunities for experience and promotion to Assistant Matron within the Council's scheme.

Salary £649 to £823 (less £92 10s for board, lodging, etc. if applicable) with placing according to experience. Superannuable post.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience to the Matron by return.

Births

MACARTHUR—At Raigmore Hospital, Inverness, on 5th January 1969, to Donald and Catriona, Police House, 56 Broom Drive, Inverness, a daughter; both well. Sister for Mhairi and Christabel.

Marriages

YOUNG-SHAW—At St John's Presbyterian Church, Opatiki, New Zealand, on 14th December 1968, by Rev. John Hayhurst, Kenneth Warren, second son of Mr and Mrs W. E. Young, Breezemen, Opatiki, to Margaret Caroline, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Duncan Shaw, Inverrae, Paerata Ridge, Opatiki.

Deaths

HAY—At Vale of Leven Hospital, Alexandria, on 9th January 1969, Catherine Crawford McNair, beloved wife of the late David MacRae Hay, formerly of Cumberland, second daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Archibald McNair, Galschoine, Cairnrow, Argyll; dearly loved and sadly missed.

PORTER—At 4 Point Street, Stornoway, on Tuesday, January 14 1969, Robert Porter; also his beloved wife, Helen Slater, died Lewis Hospital, Friday, January 17 1969. Deeply mourned.

Text for the Times

And he shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up a sword against nation neither shall they learn war any more.

Micah iv, verse 3.

Agus bheir e breith am meas mhoran shluagh, agus bheir e ach-mhasan do chinnich laidir fad as; agus buailidh iad an claidhean gu coltain, agus an flegthan gu corran-saibh agshaidh: cha tog cinneach claidheamh an aghaidh cinnich, agus cha 'n fhoighuid iad cogadh n'a's mo.

Micah c. iv, r. 3.

DEEP-FREEZE CABINETS

SUPPLIES OF MEAT, FISH, POULTRY, ICE CREAM and all VEGETABLES, etc. SAVE MONEY!

£15-£30
Discount
available

Highland Refrigeration Sales

19 GRANT STREET . INVERNESS 34020

OR

Frozen Foods (Inverness) Ltd.

73/75 TELFORD RD, INVERNESS 32382/3/4

Sole Agents for the New UPO and ESTA CABINETS, which are fitted with Dividers and Baskets.

Trade-ins Accepted and Terms arranged with No Extra H.P. Charges

Delivery Free

Inquiries Welcomed

Specialists in Highland Dress

Estimates given for all types of Highland Wear

WE HAVE THE LARGEST SELECTION IN THE NORTH

Call and see our large stock of

BOYS' and GENT'S KILTS and KILT JACKETS

Skean Dhus, Sporrans

Kilt Pins, Kilt Hose

Ties, Kilt Belts

Balmorals

Clan Crest Cuff Links

Pattens & Self-measurement

Form sent on request

DUNCAN CHISHOLM & Sons Ltd.

Tailors and Kiltmakers

47 - 53 CASTLE STREET . INVERNESS

Telephone 34599

SRUTH—Printed by The Highland Herald Ltd., Inverness, and published by An Comunn Gaidhealach, Abertarf House, Inverness.

Editorial Offices, to which all correspondence and advertising matter should be sent: 92 Academy Street, Inverness. Phone INS 31226. Ext. 6.

ALEX. CAMERON, HIGH ST.



Cotton Winycette
Maroon Blue, Green
4 - 14 years
19/11 - 29/11

SKI SUIT
Proofed Poplin
Royal Red, Brown
1 - 4 years
22/11 - 81/11



Write for Free Brochure

ALEX CAMERON & CO.

12-22 HIGH STREET INVERNESS