

SRUTH

DI-ARDAOIN, 9 LATHA DE'N Fhaoilteach

THURS DAY, 9th DECEMBER 1969
JANUARY

No. 47

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FUTURE WEST COAST INDUSTRY?

The success of a forward looking experiment in fish farming undertaken by the White Fish Authority at Ardtoe near Loch Moidart could well prove the beginning of a lucrative new industry for the West Coast. The Highlands and Islands Development Board, who are already assisting freshwater fish farming in Shetland and lobster farming at Kinlochbervie are providing financial help with certain research aspects of the work.

Results at Ardtoe where fish have been grown to marketable size prove that sea fish farming is feasible in inshore waters off the West Coast.

The success of the experiment clearly opens up the possibility of using many more West Coast lochs for fish cultivation. These lochs are particularly suitable as they are often well protected and enjoy the additional advantage of the warm waters of the Gulf Stream.

The White Fish Authority have two other stations similar to that at Ardtoe one in Port Erin, Isle of Man, concentrating on the mass hatching and rearing of plaice mainly and one at Hunterston Power Station, Ayrshire raising sole.

Plaice hatching and rearing at Ardtoe proved less costly than the sole farmed at Hunterston but the Authority are still faced with problems in keeping fish alive while being reared and cutting down costs of feeding. It is to these particular problems that is the H.I.D.B.'s financial aid will be applied.

"HIGHLAND FLING" ON THE THAMES

For the next nine days the m.v. Clansman from the MacBrayne fleet will be moored at Tower Pier, London, housing the Highland Fling Exhibition promoted by the H.I.D.B.

Apart from attracting the general public, it is hoped that industrialists and buyers will see what the Highlands have to offer as depicted by "Highland Fling."



LORD BANNERMAN OF KILDONAN

A New Year Message

Lord Bannerman of Kildonan, president of the Scottish Liberal Party, oft capped Scottish Rugby internationalist, former president of An Comunn Gaidhealach and a "fior Ghaidheal," making a good recovery from his illness, gave *SRUTH* this message for the New Year:

"Tha mi ag uidhe bliadhna mhath ur do na h-uile. Tha atharrachaidhean mor a' tighinn air an t-saoghal, ar duthaich ach gu sonnachaidhean air a' Ghaidhealach. 'Chan robh e na b' riamh ann 'Tha robh e na b' fheumaile seasamh an aghaidh saoghaltais. Tha spiorad ur air feadh na Gaidhealachd

's anns a' Chomunn agus ged tha cuisean a dol gu math chan fhaod sinn ar n-oidhirp a lughdachadh agus chi 1969 an tuilleadh adhartais.

The place of Gaelic in Scotland is becoming increasingly important in relation to Scotland's heritage. With the emphasis on the development of the Highlands it is essential that the indigenous industries of farming, forestry and fishing are encouraged, for in these industries is contained the heart of our language.

There is merit in industrial development, but there is de-the country."

merit in concentrating too much on large industrial units.

What the Highlands require for the good of the people, the general advancement and the future of Gaelic is a wide distribution of small industries and provision of the basic services. Any further rise in the cost of living in the Highlands, including passenger and freight charges, will be an added burden and a drawback to advancement in our country.

The people must always realise that their Gaelic language gives them distinction and may be used as an added incentive to bring tourists to

£250 Prize For New Gaelic Book

A prize of £250 is to be offered for a Gaelic book published or accepted for publication during 1969, and grants of between £100 and £300 will be made for other new and original works in Gaelic.

This was decided at the first meeting in Glasgow last week, of the Gaelic Books Council. The Council, whose formation was announced by the Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr William Ross, last June, is under the chairmanship of Professor D. S. Thomson, Glasgow University. The prize of £250 is sponsored jointly by the Gaelic Books Council, the Scottish Arts Council and the Catherine McCaig Trust.

Government Aid

The Government is making available to the Gaelic Books Council, £5,000 a year for an experimental period of four years, after which the scheme will be re-assessed.

New Lerwick Hotel

Work on a new hotel costing £150,000 will begin in Lerwick in the spring. A new company, Shetland Hotels (Lerwick) Ltd., has been formed to promote the venture and expects the hotel to be open for the 1970 tourist season.

Major shareholders in the company are The Scottish Northern Investment Trust Ltd. together with the North of Scotland, Orkney and Shetland Shipping Company and various people in Shetland. The H.I.D.B. are to take equity in the company in addition to providing substantial grant and loan assistance.

Designed by Moira and Moira, the Edinburgh architects, the hotel is designed to provide accommodation for 54 people. During the summer it will employ 20 full-time and 4 part-time staff and 12 full-time and 3 part-time in the winter.

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FAIGINN BHUAM

Croitearachd (2)

Air Ghaidhealtachd tha An Comunn Gaidhealach ag ullachadh airson oidhpe a d'eanamh air a' Ghadhlag far an sealladh moran am bu choir dhaibh a bhith bho thus 'sna h-Eileanan an Iar. Tha e ro fhuasda a radh gur ann an seo is coir dhaibh a bhith saoi-theachd ach cha chualas moran aig duine ri radh fhatasht mu dheidhinn an dearbh obair a dh'fheumar deanamh. Na'n eirmseach An Comunn air treorachadh a thoirt do na h-Eileanaich gu iad fhein a thoirt gu ire na Faroes cha bu mhisde na h-Eileanan no Alba no an saoghal e.

Ge b'e air bith na mar a theid do "Highland Fling" a Bhuidh dh'ann an Gaidheil a'cumail an cluas ri claisneachd ach de tha'ig Profearas Grieve "San treud tha fodha ri thabhach an 1969. Dh'aindheoin mar a tha airmeh luchd-obrach a' Bhuidh a sior dhol am meudachd chan eil coltas gu bheil luchd na Gaidhlig a'dol a dh'fhaighinn cus inbhe 'sa Bhord. "A' chlach a dhuilt na clachairean..."

Saoidh sinn gu bheil co dhù aoite ann "sam faod Am Bord deanamh ghe chinntheach gu bheil riochdairean math aca foinn 's aig a' Ghaidhealtachd mar an ceudna. 'Se sin leis na "Tourist Information Officers" a thaghas iad airson na trì deug de roinnean a rinn iad airson luchd-turais.

Chan eil teagamh 'sam bith nach eil daoine comasach adhartach 's gach ceann na sin agus bith e 'na naire do'n Bhord 's na thamailt do'n Ghaidhealtachd ma thaghar daoine nach buin do'n aite airson na oibreachan sin — ged a bhiodh eolas ac air Cook's Travel Agency.

Bharrachd air an sin 'se mearachd mhor a bhiodh ann n'an suidheachd neach air bith 'sna h-Eileanan an Iar gu sonruichte aig nach eil eolas air Gaidhlig. Bu mhatn nam faigheadh an leithid sin air tir mor cuideachd. Aen ma tha uidh aig muinntir nan Eileanan 'nan canan 's na daoine ni ad uile ghe chinntheach nach gabhar ri duine ach fear no te aig a bheil canan an aite. Ma tha iad ann aig a bheil uibhir de uidh 'san aite tha 'g iarraidh na h-oibreach 's iad gun Gaidhligh — dleasdhan an easbhuidh sin a tuarasdail fhein.

Seo ann aite 'san urrainn muinntir nan eileanan deamamh cinnteach gu bheil riochdaire mulgh as an leth as urrainn a radh gur Eileanach 's gur Gaidheal e — am Beurla no an Gaidhlig. An toir iad na h-uibhir sin de inbhe dhaibh fhein?

Lean and Hungry Looks

The start of a new year always prompts one to look back at the previous twelve months to assess what progress, if any at all, was made by society. Last year was a sorry one. Values were eroded at a rate of acceleration which does not augur well for the future. Human Rights were duly paid lip service. Starving bellies swelled while rockets roared round the moon. And children grew white hair for lack of the necessary vitamins which science, pursuing its unilateral aims, can produce so cheaply that one wonders why the world's politicians do not tumble to it that there is more to life than mere politics.

It is even sadder to say that while politicians deserve the blame for society's present condition to fall squarely on their shoulders, part of that blame must also fall on the shoulders of their non-professional supporters. This applies to all parties who think erroneously that all human ideals can be realised through the creation of political societies.

While belligerence has always been a characteristic of the human race, society generally survived the machinations of politicians. It was only when the non-professional began to dabble in politics that the rot set in.

We have many examples today of human rights and values being thrown out the window while political ambition is being realised. The creation of a society wholly dependent on political employment in its many forms is thoroughly bad. Yet, our society is being hurried along this road. On home ground, to take only one topical issue, we see two factions of a political party split over the crofter/ownership issue. Which leads one to ask: Is the move to create this new breed of crofters a matter of political expediency or does it stem from a sincere appreciation that there are wrongs to be righted?

That many things are needed to improve the lot of the crofter is obvious. Is the political arena the best place for these issues to be aired and resolved? We think not.

Which gets us back to the hard fact that too many of our rights and values have been thrown into a political context which we say is wrong. Perhaps if there were more ideals in politics, matters would not be so serious as they are today. Even Gaelic has not escaped the attempt (by the SNP) to throw it into a political limelight.

Surely it is high time the man in the street took a hand in the things that matter to himself and his family to control his ultimate destiny? Or is he, as he was in 1968, a political prisoner?

Am measg nam puingean a tha air an togail am pàipear Coimisean nan Croitearachd na riaghailtean na selg. Chunnam mi na feidh aon nair a' deanamh droch mhilleadh air na croitean, no na leataichean, air am b'èolais mise. Mar a bha na daoine a' fàs gan bhàna na feidh a' fàs liomhorr, agus dàna, agus gach fearag chith-eadh tu iad a' tearnadh, a' feitheamh ri dubhar na h-oidhiche mun tigeaidh iad na b'fhaise air na taighean. Aon bhliadhna co-dhù bha fear-faire air fhasdadh gu bith a' cur cuairt air a' bhaile feadh na h-oidhiche agus a' fuadach nam fiadh. Chanell feum air a leithid a dhùine an diugh. Co-dhù chuala mi ann an argumaid a bh' ann an latha roimhe gu bheil e a nise laghail do chroitear fiadh a mharbhadh ma ch' e fear air a' leat aige, ach nasaoileadh duine gu robh mise agradh anns an argumaid nach robh a leithid laghail roimhe.

B'ann air na boireannaich am bithentas a thàinig uallach na h-obrach air na croitean, is gu tric cha robh sin cneada. Chumadh na fir aca fhein obair le spaid no speal, ged a bha tè an taobh againne a bhitheadh canabhalach ris a' spealadh, agus tha i beò fhat-as. A dh'aindeoin sin, bha an obair cruaidh agus tha mi cinnteach gun do ghiorraich e iomadh bogha: eadar a bhitheadh slaoadach clèithe air iomair bun-tata, a' tarrainn na feamann o'n chladach le clabh ag èirigh fo na h-callaich fheoir.

Cha b'fhaic obair na mòna a b'fhasa. Dhùine air tilleadh as a' sgòil cha robh sòlas ann na bu mhotha na tea ri taobh a' phuill mhòna, ach chan urrainn dhomh a chreidsinn gu robh àite eile ann far a robh a' mhòine air a giùlan cho fada agus air slighe cho corrach, ach. Taca ruinne b' daoin uaisle a bha an muinntir Dhuisid, le an eich is le 'n cairtean.

Bha e na thomas air cruas obair croite sam bith nuair a theireadh té, "Bu cho math team a bhitheis na faogachan." Agus bha feadhainn, mo mhàthair nam measg, "ris na faogachan" cuideachd, agus sin iomadh latha fear gearmhairidh. Cha b'e cho fàir sa bha an obair as motha a dh'fheumas air chumhne ach mar a theigheadh nithean annasach dhachaidh aig deireadh an latha, musginn is sileagan chreachain is donnan. Dhearbha na h-uaidhean seo gun d'ràinig na mnathan oiseanan iomallach dhe 'n tràigh air nach d'amais sinne thuige seo.

Bha oirean a' chladach air a chomhachd le feamainn, ach pailt a' sgòil b' bha an cladach air a roinn, a pheighinn fhein mu choinneamh gach taighe. Cha mhotha a smaointeachd duine air feamainn a bhuaib air peighinn duin eile na smaointeachd e air mòine a bhuaib am poll mòna a nàibhidh. B'e latha mòra a bh'ann dha na

balach nuair a theigheadh a' reachtair agus latha na feamainn. Cha b'e mhaib gun d'rachadh am bàta a lònadh aig isle mara ach rachadh luchd a chur ri chéile airson a thodhadh. Fearag ri muir-làn theigheadh an t-àm airson iomramh cho fada suas am beul na h-aibhne sa leigeadh doimhneachd i. Dh'i' fheumadh an t-iomramh a bhith seòlta, am bàta a' cur thairis is an luchd uig aig an deireadh. Agus nam bu tu aon dhe'n dithis air an tobbha air do chuartaichadh le feamainn, cha b'urrainn do earbsa is urram a dhol na b'airde na sin.

Bha e follaiseach, is mi a' gabhail sgrìob air cuid dhe an cheart chladach uig air an t-seachdain sa chaidh, gu robh gu leòr de dh'fheamainn a nise ann do dhùine sa bith do am b'dh'fheum a d'eanamh deith. Dh'fhaodadh e a h-uile peighinn a bh' ann a bhithe aig. Gu dearbh nam robh barrachd tìde again fhin . . .

Ged nach robh eich an Camaschos, cha robh tionn-

dadh an talaimh air earbsa ri spaid no cas-chom a' mhin. Cha mòr anns a' bhaile nach fhaigheadh latha, no leth-latha treasbaidh. Bu briagh an sealladh treasbaidhe le paidhir eich is crann agus b'aon de shòlasan eile an t-saoghail marachd greis air aon de na h-eich aig deireadh an latha.

Air an sgrìob seo mu dheireadh gu tuath rinn mi sgrudadh cabagach air suidheachd: nan dà fheicheid coir anns a' bhaile. Bha dà fheicheid ann gun teagamh, gach aon le àireamh fhein bho oifis a' phuist. B'èibhinn fhaicinn gu robh cuid dhe na geatachan air an robh pleata leis an àireamh agus s' dòcha gun bu choir a bhitheadh cuideachd nach robh aon cheann leapa ri fhaicinn a' lònadh bàrna, aon dho: na fàillean a bhitheadh tìs. Goll tric a' cur as leth an cairdean mu thuath.

Ma bha an aon adhartas beag seo ri fhaicinn, bha gu leòr ann dhe 'n t-seòrsa eile. Fàgaidh mi iomradh air sin gu uair eile.

Donna Macdonald

MALLAIG BOAT ROW

A Highland estate owner and former English MP, Sir Oliver Crosthwaite-Eyre, has intervened in a row over the drastic reduction of a 70-year-old mail-boat service on the West Coast.

Following representations made by the former MP of the New Forest constituency of Hampshire, the Highland Development Board have assured him of their support.

On New Year's Day the 140 people scattered in the 100-square-mile area near Mallaig were told that the boat service on which they depend for their mail, medical services and general supplies would be curtailed to a twice-weekly service instead of a twice-daily service four days a week.

Mr Ian Budge, factor of the 66,000-acre estate at Inverie, near Mallaig, said: "The new service is just ridiculous and detrimental, especially to the older people of the area."

A special meeting is to be held this week at Mallaig to discuss the curtailment of the service.

'S FHEARR LEIS NA H-EILEANACH AN IAR

Ged a dh' fhaodadh e dhol do aite sam bith air feadh an t-saoghail 'se na h-Eileanan an Iar a thugh Mgr. Erid MacIain a thuar a' cheud duais an co-fharpuis naiseanta airson toigal dhaibh. Tha duil aige earrainn de t-òil s'lighe shuibhall an t-òil S. MacIain na latha fhein a thoirt a steach.

'S ann a Leodhas cuideachd a bhios Carabhan Club Shasainn a' dol an 1969 airson an cruinneachadh bhliadhna.

The late Harold Goad, who was Director British Institute in Firenze (Italy), and author of "Language in History —

"A national language embodies habits of thought and feeling."

"Language is by far the strongest tie that binds men into a nation."

"Language builds the minds of men while expressing their thoughts."

Seth Arsenian, Professor of Psychology, Springfield College (U.S.A.):

"Language is the medium of culture; in addition to being a code it is also a tradition; it embodies in itself the sufferings and hopes of a nation."

Professor Vendryes (Paris)—

"It is the strongest bond uniting members of the group and is at the same time the symbol and safeguard of their common life."

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NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Language contains and expresses the thoughts, hopes, aspirations and truths of life gained by experience, and hands them down ennobled from generation to generation. As every nation has had different experience, fortune or misfortune, persecution or success, so these had impressed themselves upon the language, and given it a certain individuality.

Besides this, as there is a personal difference between man and man, so there is between nation and nation—a difference which is entirely spiritual, and has the most characteristic effect upon the turns of speech and force of words.

In the national language is enshrined more or less clearly by proverbs, songs, and stories, the idea of life which that nation has formed; and so in it we must look for what will be the future life of the nation, its most distinctive mark, and the means we must employ for its furtherance.

Once the language is lost, the means and substance of progress is lost; it only remains to regenerate a new life, to commence at the bottom of the scale forming new ideas from totally different and perhaps worse conditions of life, employing foreign modes of expression or else take them secondhand and ready-made, worn out and badly fitting. Progress and language are intimately bound together—the one is the expression of the other.

Harmony

But perhaps you may ask, and not unjustly, what have I as an individual to do with the hopes and aspirations of a whole people or a people to be; if I live honourably and uprightly and in good fellowship with those around, is the

that not enough? All else is mere sentiment, and may as well be done without. The wisest of men have tried to solve that question, and the opinion has been that it is not enough. Nature itself cares little for the individual: everything is sacrificed for the progress of the class.

The lives of men, of nations, and peoples are bound together, and if they do not work in harmony all labour and life in the world is folly.

One note by itself can not make harmony—it takes many, and what greater harmony can there be than that of the nations of the earth living in fellowship; and as in a friend we look for strength where we are weak, so the different characteristics of the nations will increase their fellowship.

Binding Duty

That we should preserve our language is not a matter of sentiment, but a strong and binding duty, and the more enjoyment in the fulfilling of it, the more we recognise its value and true worth. Speech was never given to man to convenience the powers and opportunities that he has for making money, but as an image of that language which all understand in feeling, joy and sorrow, love and pity, the language of the heart and soul of the angels above.

What words do we not cherish most? Are they not those that we learnt in our infancy from our mother's lips? What tongue is dearer to a nation than that which its heroes and poets have spoken!

What you may now call a matter of sentiment will be to our children the profoundest loss. Nations all over the world are clinging to-

gether, are fighting and struggling for their existence. The great nations that have been most successful are bound to decay; the seeds of decay are being set and watered.

Lost Life

All nations that ever rose and prospered have run the same course; and all lost what the knowing and smart people of this world despite, the sentiment of sacrifice, sacrifice on the national altar, the justice and devotion to each other's welfare; for some men in all ages have felt that there is a higher object of attainment than individual happiness—national happiness and advancement—which can only be obtained by justice and friendly help. Aegis for Sparta, the Gracchi for Rome, and Christ for the world, but the world has little heeded.

It is not personal advantage or material prosperity that they taught us to look for, something higher and nobler, whose interest is not measured in pounds or pence, but truth and affection universal charity. Ta blas ar an mbeagan, that is the Irish sentiment. We must realise it now or perish.

Is it your will that our nationality should be blotted out—our language, the aspirations of our fathers and our fathers' fathers? A few years will decide, and we will be the deciders. A national life once lost can never be renewed; we will be a parasitic nation, a Lucullus at the board of Timon, shame and sorrow will result for both. Having betrayed the trust of our ancestors, we will have forgotten the word of our God.

(Reprinted from "Rosc")

Weekend Thought

Quality Counts

by PAUL MONTEATH

For some time I have watched the Eamonn Andrews show on television and have found it, like the curate's egg, good in parts but one show was splendid from beginning to end. Laughter was the rule, throughout. Two clever young British comedians, a titled lady and American Bob Hope were joined later by Bing Crosby.

Together they made a superb impact on the studio and the home audience. Hope's quick mind and mastery of "Le Bon Mot" left me gasping at times. Every clever moment set a sparkling standard.

On reflection what has remained with me is the strong impression that these two successful film stars conveyed that they wanted to fly their present lives with quality experience. They had long since left behind the desire to make money, i.e. as a primary object in life, and had penetrated through to the search for the best way to use time according to the lights they have.

That note has been struck by several guests on previous programmes, an observation which leads to a provocative line of thought.

A newspaper article was written some time ago by a man who spent thirty-three years in prison out of a lifetime which continued for eighty-three years. During his imprisonment he had lived in fear of catching cold and would not exercise in the yard for fear of draughts or allow visitors in case they brought infection to him. He had been given length of life but when he died the fact which brought him temporary notice was that he had lived a useless life, a life without quality.

If you visit London Tower, I have been told, you can be fairly sure that your guide will point out a raven which, he will assure you, is over one hundred years old. The great artist Raphael died when he was thirty-seven years old; the poet Chatterton died at twenty-six; Jesus was crucified at thirty-three.

These examples point to the need for quality in life and, incidentally, underline the fact that amassing great wealth is not the sole means of finding satisfaction and fulfilment. Those who are governed by the latter object find sooner or later that the use to which possessions are put must be faced and decided upon by the application of principle. At that point the search for quality begins.

Some, of course, achieve a high standard of quality almost all through their days. Think of Albert Schweitzer. He mastered two fields, philosophy and music, and was a professor in both subjects be-

fore he took up medicine and became a missionary in Africa. His latter choice of activity astounded his friends. Money enough and success, even mastery in two difficult spheres, had come to him but the elusive factor in life called quality, for him, was missing. Then once he was a missionary life had deeper and truer purpose.

Quality in life seems to be associated with meaning and purpose. Think of those fishermen in Galilee of old. One may be sure they were skilled in their trade, but the prospect for the future was narrowly limited until Christ came on the scene. He led them into the new way of life and gave them vision. Thereafter their lives had new meaning.

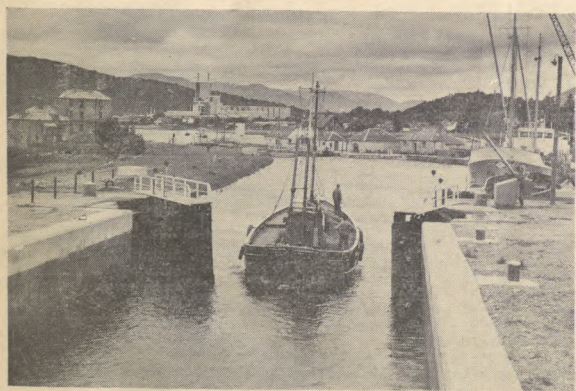
Unless we relate our living to the search for quality we miss the point of receiving the gift of life.

Jesus could have been King. Instead he chose to be Saviour.

He chose quality. Moderns, possessed of insight, dare not choose less if they believe in Christ for they know that at all stages of life and especially when the last day comes quality counts.

DE IS FHEARR ?

Bho chionn bhliadhnaichean chuir na Toraidh's a mach am polasaigh ur a chaidh a steidh-chadh air aithis Thoothill Se sin gun biodh aiteachan air an taghadh airson fas ach cha b'ann as Ghaidhealtachd na sna h-eileanan a bha iad gun bhi ach far an robh obair mhòr tha is far am biodh e saor obair ur a churthachadh. Cha robh guth air cur no air bith beò sluaigh na tuath. Mar sin tha e cur uallach oirnn a bhi cluinntinn Mgr. Heath ag radha gur e so am polasaigh a tha gu bhi aig na Toraidh's an Alba ma theid an tilleadh na riaghaltas an deidh an ath Thaghadh. Tha Heath an duil gu bheil coisgais gach aite coisnadh ur ro ard seach gu bheil e air a dhòl suas o £2,000 gu £5,000 fo na Soiselaich. Cha robh guth aig Mgr. Noble aig an sin air aigrid leasachaidh don Ghaidhealtachd, cha robh a dh airgid aig Bord an Dealain na chuireadh suas polaisean agus bha Mgr. Leburn ag cur for comhair gur ann an crochadh ri croiteirinn fhein a bha leasachadh fearainn. Bha a chis an uair sin se sgillinn na bu lugha nan diugh. Ach tha iomagain oirnn fhathast mun Ghaidhealtachd is na h-eileanan agus tha e ceart dhuinn a bhi cruaidh air a Bhorrd mar a tha iad a cumail gach ni am baile Inbhirris is a cur a mhor chuid dha oidhirp mu Bhaighe Mhoraibh agus shaoiladh thu a leantainn polasaigh nach robh a chum ar bunmachd roimhe.



The entry to the Corpach basin, with the Wiggins Teape Pulp Mill in the background.

Smelter Highway

over to you:

Now that the decision to site a smelter at Invergordon has been taken, and the Secretary of State has said that the new road to serve it, from Inverness north, must go ahead, local authorities and their engineers will, no doubt, be eagerly surveying, estimating and planning. Perhaps already the counties of Inverness and Ross and Cromarty are drawing up their various proposals, arguing, altering, agreeing and aligning them, with all the myriad details being marshalled and contracts prepared and the whole great project with its "contingencies, rolling targets and environmental studies" about to be 'transferred from tidy drawing-boards and type-scripts in folders to the rumble and belch of earth-moving machinery at work in our winter fields, or perhaps not yet; with two county authorities and St Andrew's House and others with fingers in the pie and further presences in the background, the business must be involved and concerted action cannot safely be precipitate.

Professor Grieve has twice recently publicly assured the existing planning authorities, the county councils, that they, not his Board, remain supreme overlords in planning in their territory. The Holmes report, he says, is only a £30,000 packet of ideas, commissioned by the Board from Jack Holmes and his adjutants to show how they would find working and living space between Tain and Balloch east of Inverness for an incoming population of 100,000. The Board have bought a collection of suggestions and maps to none of which have they so far committed themselves, nor to which are they at all committed to commit themselves.

A golden opportunity has now occurred for the Highland Development Board to provide novel and valuable proposals on how and where the new trunk road should run between Inverness and Invergordon. The Board's headquarters should represent a sort of Highland Delphi where an oracle, of greater power than a crazy pythoness gathers, sifts and invents ideas for the proper development of the Highlands and Islands; a development of multiple developments, designed to preserve the natural beauty, characteristics, traditions and people of our lovely territory. Develop without destroying. Here is a proposal for them.

The obvious route to take for the new road is to follow the present trunk road. In this case it is not the only possible policy. It is an undesirable route because it passes through the most fertile and densely populated parts of two counties and will eventually consume many pleas-

ant homes, shops and gardens and acres of rich farmland. Such destruction and carnage will greatly increase cost to sterilise for ever much arable ground. It has also the great fault of being indirect and so longer and more costly to construct and time-consuming to use when completed.

An alternative, which itself comprises various variants exists. Let the new trunk route cross north from Inverness at Kessock and cross the Black Isle, or let it go north from Burncrew and pass, by raised causeway, over the mud flats at the shallow west end of the Beaulie Firth, skipping the river channel by bridge, to reach the south end of the southern arm of the Cromarty Firth. From there either route could travel north to Invergordon, over what are now sand flats, between high and low water, avoiding valuable expensive arable land and human habitation. The eastern shoreline were chosen and the road on its embankment swung west across the sea loch to Alness or Invergordon it could help in a land reclamation scheme which could embrace the whole area to its south; just as land, at the west end of the Beaulie Firth might be reclaimed as a result of this new road across the estuary bridling the in-rolling sea. Both of these basins are likely to be satisfactorily fertile because the rivers Conon and Beaulie have been emptying silt into the firths since the ice cap withdrew. Nigg Bay, having no considerable river flowing into it, may be as fertile but more fit for industry.

Investigations will show exactly how many miles such a route would save, perhaps twelve, and that, multiplied by whatever sum the motorway would cost a mile, could save a million pounds or more. The road could be made very rapidly, to judge by Dutch experience. It would involve little or no expense for buying land and compensating owners for damage to their property; would run straight and unimpeded and flat for most of its way, and could be used in conjunction with land reclamation schemes. Twenty thousand acres or thirty square miles flat and fertile farmland would be a sumptuous bonus to the national farm and much preferable to the loss of a thousand acres or more which a highway on the present alignment might entail.

Why should the new road, if it were to cross from Black Isle to Invergordon, not link up with the proposed smelter deepwater pier? Ignorant Highland farmers can no more be expected to be expert in these matters than members of the Development Board, but professional experts are available for con-

sultation. Let the Board seek their advice, mull it over (at Castle Wynd or perched on hill tops round the firths with nature's map below them to inspire and encourage) calculate the large advantages and incorporate them in their immediate recommendations for Highland Development.

Clydeport Authority are planning, according to press reports, to reclaim 6000 acres on the north side of their river at a cost of £28,000,000 to make a Maritime Industrial Development Area or MIDAS. It is likely that this could be done in our Ross-shire firths by modern methods at a fraction of that cost. Would it not be well worth while investigating these twin projects at once and together: a saltwater alignment for the new road for the greater part of its way with linked schemes for large-scale land reclamation.

Possible Method of Boosting Venison Production

Semi-intensive stock raising, or deer-farming—is being considered as a possible means of improving Scotland's venison production. Indications at present are that sales can be considerably increased but the present annual production of 120,000 tons is not adequate to meet any increases.

The Scottish Landowners' Federation have requested the assistance of the H.I.D.B. in investigating the problems of the venison trade and consumer surveys are at present being conducted in Glasgow, Edinburgh and London with the co-operation of the meat trade.

Preliminary discussions with Nature Conservancy and the Rowett Research Institute indicate that large scale deer-farming might be possible in the Highlands, and prove more financially rewarding than marginal sheep farming. However, many fundamental questions would have to be answered before this method of boosting production could be considered commercially viable.

A one-day conference is to be held at the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen to consider the possibility of husbanding red deer under controlled conditions.

SEICOSLOHBACIA

Chaidh rabhadh a thoirt seachad gun feumte sgair a thoirt air aghaidh air na Ruiseachan ag iarraidh tilleadh a-tharraichan agus saoire na gun toghadh an t-Arm Dearg a-ra-mach an aghaidh nan daoinne. Se am Præsidium aig a phairthidh Coimhneach a thug seachad an rabhadh.

CUSTOMS FREE AIRPORT FOR STORNOWAY?

Sir, — I was interested to read Mrs Winifred Ewing's remarks in the above article.

"Gaelic speakers should lose their reserve. There is much goodwill today for Gaelic in the Lowlands — today's Lowlander is part Highlander anyway."

I would fully agree with her words. Indeed I would imagine it to be difficult, today, to find a Lowlander who has no Highland connection. For this reason, fully appreciating that An Comunn's basic work must be in those areas where Gaelic still exists, I feel that it would be an unfortunate thing if Gaelic were only encouraged in the Highlands and Islands. Surely attempts should now be made to revive Gaelic as the 'language of the Scot', and with the present upsurge in Scottish Nationalism I think this may be a favourable time to consider this. I feel sure that many people in Scotland (all parts) would dearly love to learn and speak Gaelic given the opportunity. Here, I would have thought that advertisements in newspapers, magazines or posters, widely spread, encouraging people to learn Gaelic — "their language" would help a great deal. Enough demand from the public must surely force Education Authorities etc., to provide further-education classes, evening-classes etc. It would be an achievement, also, if National Newspapers and magazines could be encouraged to print articles regularly in Gaelic.

My point is that Gaelic should be looked upon, today, as the language of the Scot. Most Scots, whether Highland or Lowland, look upon Gaelic as their native tongue. I am sure many Scots who can not speak Gaelic, would very much like the opportunity to learn it. — Yours etc.

R. J. M. ANDERSON
c/o Brinscombe Farm,
Lower Blanford Road,
Shaftsbury,
Dorset.

STORNOWAY/ULLAPOOL FERRY

Sir, — MacBryne's proposal for the Stornoway-Ullapool service, which was reported in your issue of 26th December, raises a few points.

The Loch Seaforth is not a drive-on-drive-off boat, so quite unsuited for the Stornoway-Ullapool service.

Stornoway and Ullapool should be connected by a drive-on-drive-off ferry service. The Loch Seaforth should be retained for the Mallaig-Kyle-Stornoway service.

If no longer required for the Mallaig-Kyle-Stornoway service, the Loch Seaforth

should become a Cruising Ship. Starting from Kyle of Lochalsh, the Loch Seaforth should sail to Mallaig, to be followed by a circular cruise calling at Eigg, Rum, Cannula, Lochmaddy, Rodet, Tarbert (Harris), Stornoway and Loch-inver. Then back to Kyle of Lochalsh and Mallaig.

— Yours etc.
H. R. BAILLIE
12 Saxe Coburg Place
Edinburgh 3.

CIOD E CEILIDH?

Sir,—An increasing number of organisations connected with schools, clubs and churches are organising functions which are advertised as Ceilidhs. While many of these functions are excellent may I suggest to the organisers that they should not borrow the word 'Ceilidh' unless they include some Gaelic items in their programmes. Piping selections and an exhibition of Highland dancing should also be included, if possible.

Over the years the meaning of the word has changed but it would be a pity if all connection with the Gaelic language was lost.

Suas leis a' ghàidhlig.
Yours etc.,
NORMAN E. MACDONALD
(President, Motherwell and Wishaw Highlanders Association)
56 Douglas Street,
Motherwell.

TIDSEARAN COIRDTÉ IS TIDSEARAN COIRBTE

Fhir-deasachaidh,
Bha mise anns a' chiad mhìle dha na chorr is dà fhicheid a' mhe na thug anns an GTC. Ged a' sgair mi n' uair sin a' gabair sgòile, fadair a' thuigsinn gu bheil mi a' leamail cùisean a' chormuinn uir seo le ro-air. Cha chuala mi ni a thug atharrachadh air na beachdan a thug mi seachad ann an SRUTH mar tha.

Tha mi dha na bharail gum b'e cum ro-luachmhor a ghàbha na tidsearan nuair a chòisinn iad seilbh air an dreuchd fhìr anns an dòigh seo. Gun teagamh chan e tidsearan, anns an t-seachd chumhang co-dhiù, a tha air an GTC air fad, ach shaoilinn-sa gum b'e maslath a bhihcheid ann na ràdh nacheil ach toileach agus camasach air cùisean foghlum a chur air adhart gu dìleas treibhdhìreach. Tha fuighleall a' criamhnan fhathast. Tha iad a' sìor fhàs coirbte ri aghaidh latha na deachdain, ach tha iad a' sìor fhàs gann.

DOMHNALL GRANN'D

The views expressed in this newspaper are not necessarily those of the publishers: An Comunn Gàidhealach.

Western Area Study Group

CATTLE

Our Study Group members are often approached by farmers, crofter and even veterinary surgeons who complain of unnecessary losses among newly born, orphan, or bought-in calves. Any death or loss of condition in these animals is important. An outbreak of disease may be disastrous. Much of the trouble is due to sheer carelessness or lack of thought. A little care and attention during the first few weeks of life will pay good dividends.

The newly born calf when taken from its mother and housed should be put into a clean, warm, airy place with plenty of dry bedding. Comfortable conditions and correct feeding, on the basis of little and often at first, will themselves see most young calves well on the way and will prevent many of the commoner causes of loss.

Feeding is most important. Calves should have the mother's colostrum—first milk after calving—within 4 to 6 hours of birth. This gives them protection from certain diseases and provides them with a good supply of vitamins to start them off. Wherever possible, feeding of the dam's milk should continue for 4 days at least.

Scours in young calves are often caused by faults in feeding. Over-feeding, over-long intervals between feeds causing gulping of milk and overloading of the stomach, sudden changes in food or using dirty pails are a few of the faults which may start scours. At the first sign of upset, feeding of milk should be stopped and warm water with glucose added 3 times a day. This should be given at body temperature—just warm to the back of the hand. If there is no glucose handy, a tablespoonful of sugar should be used instead. On the second day give 3 feeds of a pint of warm water with an ounce of glucose and half a pint of milk. This system should

be continued, gradually adding more milk until after 6 or 7 days the calf is back on a full milk feed of 2 pints 3 times daily. This will, of course, be increased to suit the calf's progress. Pails should be rinsed, again with clean water after each feed. These pails should be kept for feeding calves only. Your veterinary surgeon's advice should, of course, be sought right away.

Where scours appear on a farm every year vaccination at birth should be considered.

Navel-ill is a name given to infections which enter the calf's body through the raw navel at birth. Such infection may cause "joint-ill," failure to thrive through abscess in the liver or other body organs, pneumonia or even meningitis. The condition is common in cold, dirty and damp calf houses.

Calf pens should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected as soon as they are emptied and before calves are put in again. As soon as possible after birth the navel cord should be treated with a strong, drying disinfectant, such as iodine. A thin linen thread, soaked in disinfectant, should be tied as tightly as possible round the cord near the body. The part left hanging should be snipped about 1/2 inch below the tied thread with a pair of clean sharp scissors.

The bought-in calf should, if possible, be bought from a known place, should be not less than a week old and should have had its mother's milk (colostrum) during its first 6 hours of life at least. It should look healthy and active, have a clean dry navel and be free from ringworm or lice. An ailing calf is always dear at any price and may bring a new disease to the farm or croft. Any vehicle used for transport must be kept clean and properly disinfected. The calf should be kept warm in dry bedding during

the journey and carefully handled during loading and unloading. After the journey it should rest for about 2 hours before feeding and for the first day the water and glucose diet should be fed. Do not medicate unless advised by your veterinary surgeon.

SHEEP

The tupers are now in and feeding of in-lamb ewes should now be considered as any loss of condition must be prevented. If in doubt, "College" advice should be sought, particularly regarding mineral feeds. Is it time to give another dose for fluke? For sheep last treated in November or earlier, January or February dosing should be the order of the day before the ewe is too heavy in lamb.

Broadcasts Gaelic

Thursday, 9th January

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.
7.00 p.m. "In the Highlands": An all sorts magazine — comment, interview, music and song from Gaeldom (recorded).
6.25 p.m. Se Ur Beatha say The Edin Singers and The Albannachs with Iona MacDonald as guest artist (recorded).

Friday, 10th January

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.
6.30 p.m. "Chuala 's Chord": James MacKenzie selects favourite songs and music (recorded).

Monday, 13th January

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

Tuesday, 14th January

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.
3.30 p.m. In Conversation with Donald Brown, a Glasgow surgeon, who belongs to Kilmore, near Oban (recorded).
3.45 p.m. Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Rev. J. A. Gillies, Drumadrochit (recorded).
5.25 p.m. "Calum and Murdo": The boys on Rona. Play in 6 parts by Finlay MacLeod. 1. Marooned (recorded).
6.30 p.m. "The Iolaire": A new investigation into the tragedy of 1919. Chaired by Norman Macdonald, with Capt. John Smith, captain of the Loch Seaforth, and two or three of the survivors. (recorded).

Wednesday, 15th January

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
6.30 p.m. Pipes and Drums by The Red Hackle Pipe Band, Pipe-Major John C. Weatherston, MBE. (recorded).

Thursday, 16th January

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.
12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.
7.00 p.m. "In the Highlands": An all sorts magazine, comment, interview, music and song from Gaeldom (recorded).

Government Directors Named For MacBrayne's

The appointment of Mr John Reid, general workers' group secretary (Scotland), of the TGWU to serve on the Board of David MacBrayne Ltd., as a Government director, was announced today, by Mr William Ross, MP, Secretary of State for Scotland. Major Iain Campbell, of Arduaine, by Oban, has been reappointed to the Board. Both directors will serve for one year.

Mr Reid replaces Mr Alex Donnet, who is now a part-time member of the Scottish Transport Group.

Mr Ross has also reappointed, for the next two years, Colonel H. W. Scarth of Brecknock, Lord Lieutenant of Orkney, as Government director and vice-chairman of the Orkney Islands Shipping Company Ltd. The other Government director is Mr Norman Edmond, chairman of the company.

Mr Reid was Provost of Greenock from 1959-62 and is a burgh councillor. Major Campbell is a past president of the National Farmers'

NEW JPs

The following new Justices of the Peace have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Inverness:

Ald. — Hugh Fraser, 11 St Drostans, Drumadrochit; David MacDonald, Bircuich, Cannich, Beaulie; Rev. John Ross MacLean, Church of Scotland Manse, Kirkhill. Lochaber — Rev. Canon George Kennedy Buchanan Henderson, B.A., St Andrew's Rectory, Fort William (Provost of Burgh); Mrs Catherine Hogg, Teviot, Achintore Rd., do.; John Lister, 7 The Corries, do.; Randal Robertson, Pier House, Lochmaddy; William Smith Stewart, 13 Seafield Gardens, Fort William. Outer Isles — Angus Roderrick Macdonald, Scalpaig, Lochmaddy, North Uist; Rev. Norman MacSween, Church of Scotland Manse, Scarista, Isle of Harris; Rev. Father Angus John McQueen, Star of the Sea, Castle Bay, Barra.



Cuine ruigeas sinn An Caol, a Rusiridh?

Union of Scotland and has been a Government Director of MacBrayne's since August 1964.

Colonel Scarth is Convener of Orkney County Council, a director of S. Beattie and Sons Ltd., timber merchants, a director of W. B. Peace and Sons, builders supplies merchants, and has been a Government director and vice-chairman of the Orkney Shipping Company since 1961.

The agreement between the Secretary of State and MacBrayne's whereby subsidy is paid to support the shipping services to the Western Highlands and Islands allows the appointment of two Government directors to the Board.

A similar undertaking exists with the Orkney Islands Shipping Company.

BASAN UAMHASACH AN GALLAIBH

Anns na sia seachdhuinean a chaidh seachad chail seachd'ear am beatha air na rathaidean an Gallaibh.

Air Di-h-aoinne chaidh chailleadh dithis bhrathairean is am pluthair air an rathad eadar Inbhir-Uige 's Inbhir Theorsa nuair a chaidh an car aca bho 'n rathad.

Tha Mgr. Iain MacSheorais Ard Mhaoir Siorrachd Gallaibh ag ràdh gu feum suil a thoirt air de tha 'g aobhrachadh nan tubaistean 's de ghabhhas deanamh gu lughdachadh.

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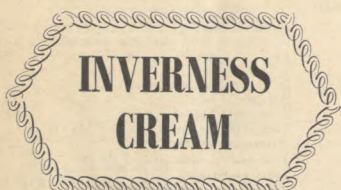
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(Let us speak Gaelic)

Lesson 7

Translation

WHAT ARE THEY DOING?

1. This (or here) is a little boy. What is the little boy doing? He is opening a box. What is in the box? There are sweets in the box.

2. Is this a little boy? Yes. What is he doing? He is eating a sweet. Is the box open? No. The box is closed.

3. Here (or this) is a baby. What is the baby doing? He is looking at the cat.

4. What is the baby doing? He is stroking the cat. Where is the baby? He is sitting on the floor.

5. Here is a little girl. What is the little girl doing? She is eating an apple. Is the apple big? No.

6. Here is a woman. What is the woman doing? She is closing the door.

READING

Is this a little boy? Yes. What is in front of the little boy? A box. Is the little boy opening the box? Yes. What is in the box? Sweets are in the box. What has the little boy in his hand? A sweet. Is he eating the sweet? Yes.

Is this the baby? Yes. He is sitting on the floor. The cat is at his side (beside him) and he is looking at the cat. The baby likes the cat; he is stroking the cat.

This girl has an apple. She is eating the apple. The woman is closing the door.

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Seo gille beag. Dé tha
an gille beag a' deanamh?
Tha e a' fosgladh bocsa.
Dé tha anns a' bhocsa?
Tha suiteis anns a' bhocsa.



An e seo gille beag? 'S e.
Dé tha e a' deanamh?
Tha e ag ithe suiteis.
A bheil am bocsa fosgailte?
Chan eil. Tha am bocsa
dùinte.

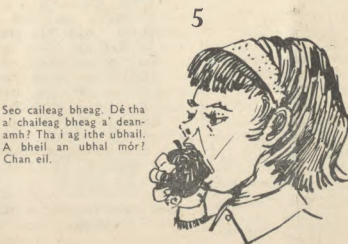


Seo leanabh. Dé tha an
leanabh a' deanamh? Tha
e a' coimhead air a' chat.



4

Dé tha an leanabh a' deanamh?
Tha e a' sìobhadh a' chait.
Càite a bheil an
leanabh? Tha e 'na
shuidhe air an làr.



Seo caileag bheag. Dé tha
a' chailleag bheag a' deanamh?
Tha i ag ithe ubhal.
A bheil an ubhal mòr?
Chan eil.

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



Seo boireannach. Dé tha
am boireannach a' deanamh?
Tha i a' dùnadh an
dorus.

LEUGADH

An e seo gille beag? 'S e. Dé tha mu choinneamh a' ghille bhig? Tha bocsa. A bheil an gille beag a' fosgladh a' bhocsa? Tha. Dé tha anns a' bhocsa? Tha suiteis anns a' bhocsa. Dé tha aig a' ghille bheag 'na laimh? Tha suiteis. A bheil e ag ithe an t-suiteis. Tha.
An e seo leanabh? 'S e. Tha e na shuidhe air an làr. Tha an cat ri a thaobh agus tha e a' coimhead air a' chat. Is toigh leis an leanabh an cat; tha e a' sìobhadh a' chait.
Tha ubhal aig a' chailleig seo. Tha i ag ithe na h-ubhal. Tha am boireannach a' dùnadh an doruis.

CEISTEAN

A bheil bocsa mu choinneamh a' ghille bhig?
A bheil am bocsa fosgailte?
Cò dh' fhosgail am bocsa?
Dé tha anns a' bhocsa?
A bheil suiteis aig a' ghille bheag 'na laimh?
Cò tha a' coimhead air a' chat?
Cò tha 'na shuidhe air an làr?
An e an gille beag a' tha 'na shuidhe air an làr?
An ann air an làr a tha an gille beag 'na shuidhe?
Cò tha ri taobh an leanabh air an làr?
Dé tha an leanabh a' deanamh?
An e an cat a' tha an leanabh a' sìobhadh?
An ann ag ithe ubhal a' tha a' chailleag?
Dé tha a' chailleag a' deanamh?
A bheil an doruis dùinte?
Cò tha a' dùnadh an doruis?
Cò dh' fhuair an doruis?
Cò dh' fhosgail am bocsa?
Cò dh' ith an suiteis?
Cò dh' ith an ubhal?

FACLAN

a' fosgladh, opening
suiteis, sweets (na suiteis, the sweets)
suiteas, (a) sweet
ag ithe, eating
ag ithe suiteis, eating a sweet
leanabh, (a) baby
a' coimhead, looking
a' coimhead air a' chat, looking at the cat
a' sìobhadh, stroking
a' sìobhadh a' chait, stroking the cat
ubhal, (an) apple
ag ithe ubhal, eating an apple
boireannach, (a) woman
a' dùnadh, closing
mu choinneamh a' ghille bhig, in front of the little boy
dé tha aig a' ghille bheag, what is at the little boy
i.e., what has the little boy?

'na laimh, in his hand
ag ithe an t-suiteis, eating the sweet
a, his (ri a thaobh, at his side, beside him)
is toigh leis, he likes
is toigh leis an leanabh, the baby likes
tha ubhal aig a' chailleig seo, this girl has an apple
ag ithe na h-ubhal, eating the apple
a' dùnadh an doruis, closing the door
dh' fhosgail, opened
ri taobh an leanabh, beside the baby
dhùin, closed
dh' ith, ate.

GÀIDHLIG

Gaelic Lesson

Lesson 7

The Adjective (in the Nominative Case)

- (1) The adjective comes after the noun and is aspirated with a feminine noun:
e.g. balaich beag caileag bheag
- (2) Adjectives of one syllable add a or e in the plural, but adjectives of more than one syllable do not add anything.
- (3) The adjective is aspirated in the plural if the last vowel of the e.g. balaich mhóra ghice; caileagan móra gice; balaich bheaga ghórach; caileagan beaga górach.
(One exception: bà — bà dhùbha).
- (4) If the adjective is used predicatively, it remains in the Nominative Singular Masculine form;
e.g. Tha am balaich glie. Tha a' chailleag glie.
Tha na balaich glie. Tha na caileagan glie.

Examples

1. Tha each geal agus bò dhùb ann a' phàir.
2. Bha a' mhadainn fhìch ach bha an oidhche tioram.
3. Tha daoine dùbha 's daoine buidhe air an t-saoghal.
4. Bha coin shalach agus caoraich mhaola anns a' bhàta.
5. Thog na balaich mhóra balla breagha le clachan cruinne, ach leag a' chlànn bheag e.

Leughadh

Na Conastabail

Ri mo cheud chuimhne bha dithis no trìr de mhuinntir a' gach baile air feadh an eilein againn air an cur air leth air son frithealadh do chùisean mar samachadh, rèiteachadh ainmreith mu chrìochan, comharachadh blàir mhòna, agus a leithid sin. An uair a bha obair gun tuaraidh ri dèanamh, mar togail gàrraidh, is ann troimh na conastabail a bha an oighreachd 's cur fios gu muinntir nan bailtean.

Bha corr fhear de na conastabail 'ga shaoilinn fhéin ceud air thoiseach air a choimhearsnachd. Ach mar a thuit FEAR Eòrpaigh. "Chan eil mi nach caochail ach faochagan is fèamainn." Thàinig caoch-ladh nach bheag air crìtearan agus air crìtearachd. Dh' fhalbh na conastabail. An uair a' chuid "Ach na Crìtearan" a mach (an 1886), arsa Murchadh Buidhe, "An eubh a leig am fear mòr ann an Lunnainn, chuir e Iain Bàn a' Ghàrraidh air a thòin ann an Tàbost!"

(Am fear mòr ann an Lunnainn—Gladstone. Iain Bàn a' Ghàrraidh —conastabail ainmeil).

Oran

Ho-ri, ho-rò, mò nìonag

(Sung by Mima Matheson on Gaelfonn GLB 3701)

Séist:

Ho-ri, ho-rò, mò nìonag.
Ho-ri, ho-rò, mò nìonag.
Ho-ri, ho-rò, mò nìonag.
Gu dé nì mi mur faigh mi thu!

1. Nam faighinn's air an tràigh thu,
'S am muir an dèidh do bhàdhadh,
Gun togallan fhìn an àird thu,
'S chan fhàginn's fo'n an fheamainn thu.
2. 'S ann a' g'ladh tha pearsa d'healbhach,
Fàit dubh is gràidhean dearga;
Nach mis' a rinn an t-seag!
Nuair a larg mi mo nighean dubh!
3. A Ghàidhealtachd no Ghallidachd
Chan fhaic mi samhail m' annsachd;
Gur iomadh fear a sheall
Air a' cheann a' bh' air mo nighinn dubh.
4. Bheil cuimhn' agad nuair bha sin
A mugh air cùl a' ghàrraidh?
'S nuair d'èanainn's air son a' dhàig,
'S ann bhiodh do làmh dha m' theannachadh.

Great Men for Gaelic

by the

Rev. Dr. T. M. MURCHISON

7. Malcolm Macfarlane

All those whom I have selected as key-figures in the Gaelic language movement over the past 200 years were University men, only two of them—Mackinnon and Watson full-time scholars, so to speak, the rest having to confine their Gaelic studies and researches to their leisure time, some of them clergymen, some school teachers. One man, however, who never attended either a high school or a university, but who at the age of 15 went from primary school into a land surveyor's office and there stayed for the rest of his long life, I must include in my selection of great men in the language movement in Scotland. His name was Malcolm Macfarlane (1853-1931), a native of Argyll, who from an early age lived near Paisley and was largely self-taught, but who produced an astonishing variety and quantity of work in the Gaelic field. Perhaps his greatest claim to enduring fame is the fact that he was the author of the most popular of all Gaelic songs "Mo Dhachaigh" (My Ain Hoose"), which gained for him a prize in a competition in 1893. He composed many melodies and songs, translated many songs, and collected and made available many older songs. He was mainly responsible for "Gaelic as a Specific Subject" (1893), an instruction book in Gaelic along new lines, published by An Comunn Gàidhealach. Between 1900 and 1914 he published a series of graded Gaelic readers for schools, along with a very useful small Gaelic dictionary for schools, as well as a series of song-books for schools. In 1889 he broke new ground with his "Phonetics in the Gaelic Language, with an Exposition of the Current Orthography, and a System of Phonography." This was the first and only attempt to produce a Gaelic shorthand.

Macfarlane edited the books of many Gaelic writers. He edited and published the 17th century Fearnag Manuscript, and left behind the manuscript of a large English-Gaelic Dictionary on which he had worked for many years, as well as a glossary of technical terms in Gaelic. Like Dr Alexander Cameron already mentioned, Malcolm Macfarlane was severely critical of other men's work and was reckoned a difficult man to work with.

(To be continued)

ULAIH!

le MAIRI NIC A' PHI

Tha e na chleachdadh again a h-uile Di-Sathuirne tadnal air Peige Chaluim agus beagan obrach a dheanadh comhlha rith.

Tha Peige còrr is ceithir fichead bliadhna agus tha i air a bhith fuireach anns an tigh beag aig ceann na sràide thad's is cuimhchean leam. B'e beag glùine a b' h' innte air laithean a h-oige agus shiubhail i feadh iomadh ceann de'n t-saoghal ach tha mu fhichead bliadhna bho thàinig i dh' fuireach an Sràid a' Phrionnsa 's bhaile againn.

Bha Peige a nis air fàs lapach agus cha robh mòran comais aice air a dhòl amach, no caran cudromach a dheanadh agus mar sin bhihinn i a' dol don tigh aice a h-uile Di-Sathuirne agus a deannam na b'urrainn dhomh airson a cuideachadh.

Aon Di-Sathuirne bha mi na b'fhaide na b'abhaist a thaobh nach robh mo mhat-hach a'faireachdainn ro mhat-hach co dhui, bha mi aig dorus Peige Chaluim aig trì uirrean feasgar. Cha robh Peige aig an inneig gam fheathamh mar a b'abhaist 's fha mhotha fhuair mi freag-air nuair a b'fhuair mi an clag air an dorus. Chaidh mi a stigh, bha Peige crubta ann an cathair a' caoineadh. Na laimh bha litir. "A Peighi, dé tha cearr?" dh' fhaigheachd mi. Thog i a ceann rud beag. "Leubh sud i' ars' ise ann an guth lag.

Rug mi air an litir. B' ann bho Chomhairle na Siorrach a bha i. B'e sgriobhte, gun robh aig daoine sam bith nach do cheannach an tighean an Sràid a' Phrionnsa ri fàilb asda a thaobh gun bha teugh-lachan eile a bha airson tighean a cheannach a' tighinn don àite. Bha brath ri bhi aig na ceannardan an ceann deich latha de a bha an tuath a' dol a dheanadh. B'e pris nan tighean, mìle agus coig cheud not.

Bu bheag an t-ionadh ged a bhihthead Peigi a' caoineadh. B'e an tigh so an t-àite anns am bu toilleichte bha i riannh, b'e so a dachaidh, ach co a bha bheiridh i mìle agus coig cheud not airson a cheannach!

Fa'de'n a bha mi dol fo m' smaointean rinn mi cupa tì agus thug mi do Peighi e. Bha i na b' fhearr as a dheidh agus thoiseach i air bruidhinn. Dh' innis i dhomh nach robh aice ach ceithir cheud not, cha deannadh sin moran airson an tigh a cheannach. Agus bha grain aice a dhol do thigh mor comhlha ri mòran dhaoine eile. "Fhalbh," ars' ise an ceann greis, "suas chun na lobhta agus thoir a nuas bosaichean phaipearan a th' ann bho'n a tha deagh latha ann cuiridh sinn teine riutha; sabhalaidh e dhomhna a dheanadh a rithist.

Peigi mise mar a dh' iarr Peigi agus thug mi a nuas ceithir bosaichean mora lan phaipearan is dhuilleagan.

Bha feadhainn dhiubh buidhe le aois agus ceangailte ri cneile le fuarachd.

"Comheadhaidh mi troimh na paipearan mun loisg mi iad," ars mise, "ach eagal is gu bheil sin feumail ann."

"Chan eil ann ach seann phaipearan uile," fheargair i, "ach faodaidh tu sin ma thogas tu fhein."

A measg na bha sud bha iomadh paipear agus litir gu math sean. Thachair dealbhannan de Peighi agus a teaghlach an uair a bha iad gu math og rium cuideachd, thachair leabhar tigh de litirichean rium. Thug mi suil tuath rompa agus laigh mo bheil air stamp dubh a bha coimhead eadardeal-aichte bho chach. An deidh coimhead gu math air, dh' fhaic mi gur e fear de na "Penny Black" a b' ann; stampaneach a bha ro ghann. "Cait an d'fhuair sibh so?" Dh' fhaighneachd mi do Peighi.

"Och, am fear sin, is fhad bho'n chuir cuideigin ugam e," fheargair i."

Tha e gu math fachaill, cha deach a dheanadh ach beagan diubh agus tha ad gun iarraidh air ais." Cha do chuir Peigi moran uidh nam fhacal, ach thubhairt mi gun toirinn leam an stamp.

Thug mi an "Penny Black" gu fear a b'athine dhomh bha cleachta ri obair stampaneach mar so.

Thubhairt ean gum b' fhaich e da mhile not. Cha robh fhios aig Peigi de a chandh i nuair a chual i so ach gun dail chur i mìle agus coig cheud gu Comhairle na Siorrachd airson an tigh a cheannach.

Bidh deagh chuimhne aice agus agamsa an Di-cathuirne chaidh mise chun na lobhta aice.

Provisional Unemployment Figures

The number of wholly unemployed people (excluding school leavers) registered at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Scotland at December 9, 1968 was 77,846 (59,645 men, 1,474 boys, 15,653 women and 1,074 girls), state the Department of Employment and Productivity. Seasonally adjusted the figure was about 75,000 or 3.4 per cent of the estimated number of employees. Four weeks previously on November 11, 1968 the percentage was 3.5 and in December 1967 it was 3.7.

The percentage rate for Scotland as represented by the total number of people unemployed was 3.6 and for Great Britain 2.4.

On December 4, 1968 there were 23,348 unskilled vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges in Scotland.

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Highland Development

Continuing our series of contributions on the theme of 'Development' we hope the article by Jean Beaucage will give those responsible for Highland development some basic food for thought. We have always said that economic development must, if it is to be successful, take account of social implications so that the end result is a fully-integrated product of development worthy of acceptance by the people in the developing area. Participation is the theme of this article. Should it not be the theme of the HIDB?

PARTICIPATION — by Jean Beaucage

This short paper does not pretend to explain or define animation. These few notes have no other purpose than to stimulate discussion. They do not pretend to offer the only answer, nor the only solution. They express only one viewpoint which invites a critique (comments).

At the outset, we assume that there can be no effective participation without a trained regional leadership.

Moreover, leadership implies — knowledge of the realities of the milieu;

— the means of influencing that milieu.

Thus, participation can be achieved only if:

1. information gradually introduces these realities;
2. animation supplied the prospective leader with the means of influencing the milieu;
3. the information - animation "mix" takes place only at the proper pace with the right content.

Without animation, it is impossible:

1. to know the weaknesses of the prospective leaders: (fear, aggressiveness, inferiority complex, self-conceit, etc.);
2. to know the nature and the degree to which information is needed.

Animation is impossible without the proper information being both needed and requested.

Thus the process remains within the following rationale which may be paralysed or stimulated by a series of underlying attitudes. A change of attitude (or mentality) facilitates the application of the rationale.

Training for leadership implies equally a rational process and a change of mentality.

R: Pr—H—S—D—R—O

Att: Defr—Compl—R—A

R: Rationale

Pr: Problem

H: Hypothesis

S: Solution

D: Decision

R: Role

O: Objective

Att: Attitude

Defr. Defrustration

Compl: Complexity of the problem

R: Rationale

A: Action

I draw attention to a few explanatory notes concerning certain aspects of animation, and more especially to those which will permit a more concrete

group, it will be possible to seek out together the problems, solutions, etc.

Structures likely to promote effective participation of citizens

These structures are for:

- a consultative body (not for the implementation of a plan);
- a definite area to be covered;
- a comprehensive approach to development.

management would find itself deprived of an entire sector of activities which would then need to be organised without any form of consultation.

The government's area officers are not part of this structure: they will be invited to give expert advice as sectorialists.

However, they will remain at the service of the management, Directors of programmes who

illustration of the difficulties to overcome.

Let us begin with the problem.

Pr: Developing awareness of problems

We know that the real problems might escape the attention of the prospective leaders. Here, we seek to discover:

1. What type of information they need and to what extent they request it;
 2. What mental blocks impede their understanding (e.g. according to them, the influence of the milieu's traditional leadership can either solve or paralyse everything).
- At this point, it is for the amateur to bring the group around to discover the problems which have not been identified through the discussions, as well as the relations existing between several series of problems.

R: Distributing the tasks (Roles or Functions)

Since the groups often concentrate solely on the step of solution-finding or decision-making without considering that:

- the task should be shared, and even less,
- the necessary roles should be defined (WHAT)
- someone willing to do the job must be found, (WHOM)
- finally, a terminal date must be set, (WHEN)
- the process of animation here again is a determinant factor of effectiveness. (HOW)

Let us also consider a number of attitudes to be developed:

Compl: Complexity of the problems:

As long as the prospective leader is not aware of this complexity, he will not be able to accept the role of the experts: economists, sociologists, rural development workers, etc. who will be unable to influence him. They will think this to be a waste of time and money. In terms of efficiency, animation creates doubt and then, awakens receptivity.

Defr: Defrustration

Throughout the initial phase of animation, the public figure, the civil servant, the amateur himself are widely criticised: the group has not yet identified itself to the problems of its environment. The amateur has but one choice: let the storm blow off.

From then on, when the amateur is accepted by the



Boats like these, modern, fast, efficient, sponsored by the grants and loans schemes of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, are giving a new lease of life to the traditional fishing industry in the north.

We should not depend solely on the intermediary groups (voluntary organisations) which already have each their own objectives, and whose common objectives:

- are not representative of comprehensive development, and,
- do not necessarily service the whole area.

If, however, several local communities elect overall local committees, and all these committees strive to co-ordinate individual efforts without excluding the intermediary groups, then it will be possible to achieve:

- a democratic structure, in which every citizen may take part;
 - a structure which respects the existing forces of the milieu, since the intermediary groups will participate;
 - a development structure with a comprehensive approach: the prospective leaders will sooner or later become interested in sectorial activities.
- Without such co-ordination, an important part of the leadership of a given area would escape the advisory group, and

are responsible for implementation.

This implies a series of "in-service" training sessions for government officers of the area in order for them to be able to re-think their function as civil servants.

The relations between the Chief Animator (Programme Director) and agencies responsible for participation imply a systematic exchange of ideas at all levels, the rhythm and frequency of which both parties mentioned above are the best suited to decide.

In the same context the animators are answerable to participation programme agencies; otherwise they would become, like the leaders, propagandists instead of popular educators (Animateurs).

(Translation by the author of "La Participation," pp. 61-64 in *Anthropologica*. Special Issue on "Community Development" in Canada; 9 (2): 1967. © 1967 Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology. Jacques Beaucage is a Community Development Counsellor, Rural Development Branch of the C.R.C.A.)

Police Promotions

In a New Year list of re-organisation, promotions, and appointments announced last week by Chief Constable Andrew L. McClure, three sergeants of Inverness Constabulary have been promoted to inspector. They are Sgt. James Clarke, Kingussie, who has been appointed sub-divisional officer in charge of the new Badenoch Sub-Division, composed of Kingussie and Aviemore sections; Sgt. Alan Grossart, divisional clerk, Inverness, who has been appointed chief clerk at Force HQ, The Castle, Inverness; and Sgt. John Ross, traffic department, Inverness, who has been transferred to Inverness Sub-Division.

Promoted to sergeant are Constable Ricard Smith, Drumnadrochit, who has been appointed sectional officer at Kingussie, and Constable Albert Sutherland, who has been appointed officer in charge of the licensing department at Inverness H.Q.

Other appointments are those of Inspector John Cameron, at present chief clerk, who becomes training and planning officer at HQ, Farraline Park, Inverness, and Sergeant J. MacInnes, training officer, Inverness who has been appointed divisional clerk, Divisional H.Q., Farraline Park, Inverness.

Constb. Ian Boa, Inverness Sub-Division, has been seconded to the Scottish Police College at Tulliallan as a Grade 2 instructor.

'LEADERSHIP NEEDED' TO HALT DEPOPULATION

The high rate of depopulation in the Orkney Islands of Eday and Hoy could be halted if energetic and informed leadership were found to apply the available manpower, know-how and capital to the islands' problems, according to a development survey carried out by members of Glasgow University's department of geography.

The 94-page report of the survey carried out last summer at the request of the Orkney Council of Social Services states that there is no reason for despair over Eday and Hoy unless the present drift of population is allowed aimlessly to continue.

Methods suggested for reversing the current trend are a diversification of industries—revival of old ones and introduction of new—improved housing conditions and better transport services.

The report, presented by Ronald Miller and Susan Luthar-Davies, says new arable land could be created on both islands and rough grazings converted to grass.

It criticises current land tenure which, it claims, can be a serious stumbling-block to economic land use, and states thatcrofting tenure often retards progress and is no longer necessary for its original purposes.

Naidheachdan Mu Na h-Eaglaisean Air A' Ghaidhealtachd

Le "FEAR-FAIRE"

EAGLAIS NA H-ALBA

Sgìrean Gàidhlig

Ann an "Gairm" a' Gheamhraidh, tha iomradh air na coimhthionalan Gàidhlig ann an Eaglais na h-Alba. Tha an sgrìobhaiche ag ràdh gum bheil dà fhichead 's a còig de na sgìrean air a' Ghaidhealtachd far am feum a' Ghàidhlig a bhith air a searmonachadh gu cunbhalach—trì deug thar fhichead dhiùbh 's na h-Eileanan. Tha ceithir eaglaisean de'n t-seòrsa sin anns a' bhaile mhòr. Tha coimhthionalan eile ann 'ur an cur leth mar sgìrean a tha "Gaelic-desirable": bhiodh e feumail nam biodh am ministear 'na fear Gàidhlig. Tha corr is ceithir fichead diùbh ann, ach anns an dara leth aca chan 'eil ministear aig am bheil a' Ghàidhlig air a shuidheachadh.

A Druim-na-Drochaid gu Jalna

Tha an t-Urr. Iain MacLeod air fòrladh a' Jalna ann an India agus bidh e a' dol a null thairis a rithist air a' mhios so Tha e a' cuideachadh nan Imseanaich ann a bhith a' lorg uisge agus a' cladhach thobraichean. Bidh e a' cladhach suas ri mìle diùbh 's bhliadhna. Buinidh Mgr. MacLeod do Druim-na-Drochaid, far a' robh e 'na thuathanach mus do ghabh e an obair seo so làimh.

AN EAGLAIS
EASBUIGEACH

Bidh an t-Urr Daibhidh Reid-Thomas a coimhthional Eaglais Naomh Aindreis a' saothrachadh mar mhìsionair aoidh ann an India. Dh'fhàg e an dùthaich seo air t-seachdain-sa chaidh. Chaidh ullachadh ann am Manchester airson na h-oibre seo.

Féill

Chumadh an Fhéill Bhlaidh-nail bho chionn ghoidh ann an Eaglais Naomh Eòin ann an Inbhir Uige. Chaidh £260 a thoirt a steach leis an Fhéill seo.

SOP AS GACH SEID . . .

Craobh-Sgaoidh an t-soisgeil Bha Mgr. Jack Aitken agus Mgr. Roy Spraggett a bhineas do'n Worldwide Evangelisation Crusade a' bruidheann aig coineamh ann an Inbhirnis aig an robh mu 90 an làthair. Dh'innis iad mu'n obair a tha a' bhuipdeann a' dèanamh ann an iomadh càrn de'n t-saoghal.

Guth o na Linntean a dh'fhalbh

"Agus thubhairt an t-aingeal riu. Na biodh eagail oirbh: oir feuch, tha mi ag innseadh dhuibh deagh sgeòil mhòr aobhneis a bhios do'n uile shluagh: oir rugadh dhuibh an duigh Slànughear, ann am baile Dhabhidh, neach as e. Crìod an Tighearna." — Soisgeul Lucas, II: 10, 11.



AIR TUR NA FAIRE

SKYE VILLAGE 1970

Portree High School pupils plan to make a determined start early in the New Year on their "Highland Village 1970," the scheme sponsored by the Crofters Commission with financial aid from the Dulverton Trust. They have inaugurated a scheme whereby for 5s a tree can be purchased and planted which will restore beauty and appearance in a number of areas in the village. One of these spots, formerly a lovely little glen near the school, will be drained and cleared, and trees such as oak, ash, beech, elm, chestnut, lime, and ornamental shrubs will be planted, each one bearing the owner's name. The school has been made an award under the Dulverton scheme for improving appearance and amenity in Highland villages. With this money work will go ahead on a design prepared during last session by Charles Holland, a former pupil, now studying town and country planning at Glasgow School of Art. Another of Portree High School's ambitious projects, which has come to fruition is the book "Skye 68," a comprehensive and interesting study of the island through the eyes of the pupils. This effort has been made possible through the enthusiasm of two school teachers, Mr. R. Murray and Mrs. M. Matheson, together with the co-operation of other members of the school staff and many of the pupils. The book has been printed and published entirely by the pupils, and has an attractive and imaginative cover design by Charles Holland.



The Rev. Dr. T. M. Murchison, Moderator Designate of the Church of Scotland, minister of St. Columba Summertown Church, Glasgow. A well-known Gaelic writer, and former Bard of An Comunn Gaidhealach.

RIAGHAILTEAN URA

Aig coineamh nan Chabainaid ann an duigh bithidh Mrs Castle ag innse mu na coineamhan a chum i ri Comhthionalan luchd oibreach is mhaighstirean. Nuair a bhios an upraid seachad gheibh i cead Paipair Bha a chur a mach a chuireas air bhonn Coimiseon airson Reitean an Tionnsgalan (Commission for Industrial Relations). Fiachaidh iad ri atharrachadh a thoirt a steach ann an tionnsgal ma seach mun teid an t-Achd ur a chuir an leabhar. A reir aithisg Donovan bha corr is 95% de na streigean gun chaid agus chaidh an aobharachadh chionn gun deach moran de luchd dreucail na Unions a chuir as an obair gun aobhar. Tha aithisg gu bhith air thoirt seachd cuideachd airson anadha a bhrosnachadh eadar cuid de na buidhnean. airson foghlum is mion sgrudadh. Tha e coltach gu bheil na saoir is na peantaircan a tighinn

gu cheile, luchd nam furnais is buidhean an stalun, agus tha grunnan eile air coineamh reitich a chumail. Chan eil guth a bheil cain gu bhith air na Unions ma thig iad a mach air streig gun chaid no mar a comhlion iad na cumhantaich a thatar a cuir mun coineamh uile araidh a ghabhail airson reit agus sith mun teid iad air streig. Tha a leithid so a chain mar tha anns na rioghachdan Lochlannach is so Ghearmailt.

COIRICHEAN

Bha tuilleadh sabaid ann ceann a tuath Eirinn nuair a rainig mairdseiran Coirichean a Chinne Daoine Londonderry a Bailefeirst Bha mu 400 air an turus agus chaidh mìle eile nan ceann nuair a rainig iad. Tha iad a cur an cill nacheil na h-aon coirichean aig na Caitligich 's a tha aig na Prostanach agus thug buidheann diùbh sin ionnsaidh oir na peatral, bomaichean, botail, briogachan is slacin le tairnean. Chan neach na ni mac an duine nuair a tha eagal air gu bheil a bheagchuid gu bhith an coinne ris fein.

AON SAOGHAL

Cha b'urrainn do dhùine sam bith a chumail an dealbh iongantach a thog na h-astro-naidheachan dhe'n talamh o' ghealach, gun gabhail a stigh as ur cho mor agus a tha sluagh na talmhainn an eismeil a cheile mar luchd-aiteachaidh aon saoghal ach, aig an aon am, cha b'urrainn dha gun uamhas a gabhail an uair a smaoinich-eadh e air an casanachd, am fuath agus an stri a tha eadar luchd-aiteachaidh a' bhuill bheil chruinn ud anns an dealbh, agus an uair a smaoinich-eadh e gu bheil cuid de shluagh an t-saoghail bearteach gu leor airson soitheach-adhair a chur timcheall na gelaich an uair a tha da thrian de shluagh na talmhainn aig nach eil gu leor ri ithe.

Ach cha robh uibhir a bhuaidh air a bhih aig an turus mhiobhuleach seo air imntinnean dhaoine mura b'e na modhannan craobh-sgaoidh, reidio, telebheasan agus paiperan-naidheachd a thug naidheachd an turuis dha'n h-uile cearna dhe'n t-saoghal. Is iad na modhannan sin na meadhanan as motha a tha tarraing cinneil na talmhainn nas dlùithe ri cheile. Ach tha an dealbh a tha againn air a cheile gu mor a' crochadh air de seorsa dhaoine a tha ann an

luchd nam modhannan craobh-sgaoidh agus tha e cheart cho feumail gun bhrèadh iad sin 'nan daoine firinneach onaireach agus a tha e gum bithidh air luchd-riaghlaidh mar sin. Ged a bha an ionnsaigh a thug an Ruis air Siosc-labbach dona gu leor, clamar a bha i air a bhih mura bithidh fhios aig na Ruiseanaich gu robh suilean an t-saoghail orra troimh na modhannan craobh-sgaoidh?

Chan urrainn do dhùine nas motha gun bhih beachdachadh air an adhartas a rinn mac an duine ann an innealan a bheir lamh-an-uaich dha air obair Nadair agus a chion-adhartais ann an ceannachadh nan dubhaichean dha bheil e fhein builteach. Tha e soilleir gum bu choir uibhir a dh-airgead a chuir air sgrudadh (research) ann am meuran-eòlais mar a tha sociology agus psychology agus a thathas a' còsg air innealan-adhair agus innealan-cogaidh, no docha, air doighean nas fhearr airson a'Chreidimh Chriosdaidh a craobh-sgaoidh. Co a choimheadas air an t-saoghal an duigh nach toir seorsa de chreideas dha'n pheacadh gineadail?

AN IOLAIRE

Dh'eisid sinn an oidhche reoinde ri program air an iomradh am Beurla air an call uamhasach a bh' ann an Leodhas air an oidhche mu dheireadh de bhliadhna 1918 nuair a chaidh an Iolair air Bìasdan Thuilm 'sa chailleadh 20 duine.

'Siomaid amharus a bh' aig daoine 'sa th' aca fhathast an Leodhus co-cheangailte ris a' bheil thuit air an Eilean an oidhche ud ach fo'n lagh cha b'urrainn corrag a' chuir air oifighean no eile a radh nach do rinn e dhèasdanas.

Tha e follaiseach nach robh uidheam air an Iolair a bha chum feum 'na tachradh a leithid 'sa thachair agus a thuilleadh air an sin chan urrainn duine radh le cinnt gu robh moran a mach as aite.

Ach an deidh leth-cheud bliadhna 'sam fosgladh a thug paipearan an Admiralty air a' chuis saoidh duine gum bu mhiann leis ceist no dha fhoighneachd. Chaidh na freagairtean chum na grunnn mar a chaidh an Iolair. An dubh-dhòrachadas na h-oidhche chaidh iomadh solas as.

FEAR STUIRIDH MHICHBHRAOIN

Se Gall eile a chuir Runaire na Stait air Bord Mhic Bhraoin airson a bheil sealltainn ri goireasan stiubhal air a Ghaidhealtachd is anns na h-Eileanan.

.....Review Order.....

SWIFT AND COURTEOUS

A brace of paperbacks from the Mercier Press, Cork, seem to be totally different yet, somehow, they are linked by a common theme: the concern of Man with Man.

The first of the pair is entitled 'Swift Revisited,' containing lectures arranged by Telefís Éireann as a contribution to the tercentenary celebrations of Dean Jonathan Swift. This book has a lively awareness of Swift's achievements, their nature and range. Indeed, despite the dryness of the title, the contents of the book make absorbing reading; enough at least to chase the reviewer back to the neglected bookshelves to read once again, after too long an absence, Gilliver's Travels, the Tale of a Tub, the Journey to Stella, and the numerous poems, pamphlets and letters which poured from Swift's pen.

Much of Swift's political writings are, perhaps not so strangely, relevant to the political scene of the present day. The art of pamphleteering is sorely needed today when so much of the fundamental bases of our society are being eroded by legislation imposed on us by a political-majority legislature which never received the mandate from the people to act as it has done, is doing, and will do until the voting system in Britain is radically reformed.

The book is an excellent contribution to the understanding of Swift and his works. It should be used widely in schools. His concern for his fellow-Irishmen sets a standard which could be copied today with great effect.

'The Book of Irish Courtesy' may be thought to have nothing

in common with Swiftianity. Yet, it preaches the theme that Man must concern himself with others. As he is in no way an island, he must therefore make the optimum relationships with his fellows.

Martin Molloy has done a service for the Irish people, who are in so many ways similar to the Scottish Gael. In a stimulating chapter he reveals the subtlety and beauty of the innate courtesy of the Irish and shows how these qualities have their origin in the unique delicacy and sensitivity of the Irish mind.

This is perhaps a surprising book to find being printed in these days when man's inhumanity to man seems to be more important than the establishing of friendly relations to seek a better understanding. Courtesy these days is a rare find, except in those parts of the world where technological progress is seen as of secondary importance to the art of living.

Even if only a tenth part of all the suggestions which Mr Molloy makes were taken to heart the world today would be an infinitely more amenable place to live in.

'Politeness is only the Greek for Patriotism.'

'Swift Revisited' edited by Denis Donoghue; 6s; 'The Book of Irish Courtesy' by Martin Molloy; 6s; both books from Mercier Press, 4 Bridge Street, Cork, Eire.

THE INVOLABLE HILLS

Britain's hills and mountains are renowned for their beauty, but few realise that they also represent a major under-

developed resource. By means of new techniques of reclamation and conservation perfected in this country, America and Australia, upwards of ten million acres could be converted into a great agricultural area, capable of producing a wide diversity of crops as well as livestock. In this age of exploding populations and food shortages, the time must come—sooner, perhaps, than most of us realise—when Britain will be unable to rely on imports for half her food consumed. And, with the continual sacrifice of lowland agricultural land to building, industry and roads, much of the additional home-grown food must come from her underpopulated uplands, which cover nearly half the surface of the country.

In this book, Mr Hart, formerly of Reuters, and now farming on the Welsh Border, presents a practical vision of an "Ecological Renaissance."

His introduction outlines his case for ecologically planned regeneration of the uplands of the British Isles, and explains the steps by which the book will develop his arguments. This is followed by two quite invaluable historical sections—one of the man/land history of the British Isles and the other its soil/biology history.

Then comes the heart of the book, which comprises a chronicle of the ideas, events and people that have built up the conservation movements in Britain and America, together with an outline of the ecological laws and processes which can best be studied in the "marginal" or "critical" conditions prevailing in upland areas.

As Professor Barry Commoner said in a recent address to the Graduate School of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Unless we begin to match our technological power with a deeper understanding of the balance of nature we run the risk of destroying this planet as a suitable place for human habitation."

(The Involable Hills by Robert A. de J. Hart; Vincent Stuart and John M. Watkins Ltd., 45 Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1; 42s 6d.)

GAIRM 65

Tha "Gairm" a' gheamhraidh a nis air tighinn a-mach agus gheibh an luchd-leughaidh iomadh rud taineach ann a chuireas seachad na h-oidhcheannan fada. Tha e 'na aobhar-iongantais dhomsa cò dhùibh nach 'eil barrachd air a sgrìobhadh ann an Gàidhlig air cuspairean poiliticeach. Mar sin chòrd e rium a bhith a' leughadh na tha Dòmhnall Stiùbhairt air ràdh "As Leth nan Naiseantach." Saoilidh mi gur e an sgrìobhadh as annaiche anns an àireamh seo de "Ghairm" an t-iomradh air Tokusaburo Nakamura air "A' Chiad Iapanach sa' Ghàidhealtachd." Tuigear o'n ainm aige nach ann a Eilean Leòdhais a

tha an t-ighdar—ach tha fìor Ghàidhlig mhath aige. Se cùisnaire a th'ann gum bheil mòran de na Gàidheil a' cur cùl ris an t-seann chànan, agus daoine a' dùthchannan céine 'ga ionnsachadh. Tha tiamaidheachd anns an dàn, "Fàgail Lìonail" aig a' Bhàrd Bhòdach—agus tha e na's druidhtiche buileach nuair tha fìos againn gum bheil am fear a chuir na sreathan: 'chèile air cead deireanach fhàgail le Lìonail agus le Leòdhais. Tha bàrdachd 'san àireamh seo anns an t-seann nòs, agus anns an nòs ur Tha na sgrìobhaidhean àbhaisteach an seo cuideachd—bheir "Clann a Latha 'n Diugh" gaire ort; còrdaidh "An sgeilp Leubhrachd" riut, agus gheibh thu mòran fìosrachaidh o'n earrainn seo de "Geography na h-Albann." Cha cheadaich an ùine dhomh luaidh a thoirt air a h-uile sgrìobhadh—ceannaich "Gairm," agus chan fhaigh thu meallaidh-dùil.

SKYE '68

With the title of Skye '68, the pupils of Portree High School have recently produced (printed and published) a magazine containing articles on many aspects of Skye life and living. We shall be reviewing the magazine in a future issue. In the meantime, any reader interested in Skye can obtain this excellent production from the Headmaster, Portree High School, Portree, Skye. The price is 5/6, plus postage.

DUTCH AID

The wealthy Van Leer Foundation—which finances international charitable works from the profits of a large industrial network—is financing a research study in Dublin on the problems which hinder the education of under-privileged children.

They have already found that these children are held back in their school achievements because of the difficulty of doing homework in an overcrowded home.

The Van Leer Foundation would envisage the building of homework centres around the city. It is possible that they may finance the project on a national basis.

A spokesman in Holland (where the Van Leer Foundation is based) was reported recently in an evening paper as saying: "The idea of this foundation is to assist underprivileged or handicapped children to make as much of life as possible. We finance homes and projects like this all over the world where there is need.

"In Dublin, we are trying to find a way of giving children from slum areas an education more suited to their needs than at present. It is obviously unsatisfactory to teach children in overcrowded areas in the same way and with the same facilities as are used for children from other areas."

SURVEY OF HIGHLAND CRAFTS

Initial reports on the first exhaustive survey of the Scottish crafts industry undertaken by Government-sponsored bodies will be completed within the next few weeks. The survey has been carried out by the Scottish Country Industries Development Trust in association with the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

Information Gathered

It is hoped that from the information gathered many of the basic problems facing sections of the craft industry might be solved. The survey is also expected to enable both official bodies to ascertain how best the future development of the industry can be moulded.

In addition, a photographic catalogue of the work of everyone in the crafts industry in Scotland is to be compiled and made available for use at the S.C.I.D.T. offices in Edinburgh.

Flourishing

A smaller catalogue is expected to be compiled later on the work of those concerned in the Highlands and Islands and it will be kept at the H.I.D.B. offices in Inverness.

Mr Douglas Brims, crafts officer for the trust, believes the crafts industry in Scotland is on the verge of flourishing and reaching the high quality standard of work produced by the Scandinavians.

Initial Report

One of his first tasks will be to find out if the initial report of the survey gives any clue as to why the industry is not attractive to many adequately trained students when they leave college.

He will also attempt to find out why the single unit production in some sectors of the industry is only about the British average while in others it is considerably higher and more profitable.

The initial trust report for the whole of Scotland is expected to be completed by February, after completion of the Highland Board's report which deals only with the northern region.

First Liaison Officer

Mr Michael Wilton, who was appointed the first crafts liaison officer for the board in June, has been directing the survey with the assistance of two retired trust area organisers, Mr William MacLean and Mr William Mackenzie.

Mr Wilton, formerly Highland officer for the Scottish Council of Social Service, said that until the initial reports had been assessed there was a limit to what could be done for the industry.

The information gathered from the major survey will be constantly kept up to date.

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Peat — A Valuable Asset

The result of more than ten years study of soil ecology can now be used to process Scotland's greatest single asset: peat.

It is ten thousand years or more since peat began to form and it has confounded crofter and scientist alike ever since. Finding a commercial use for peat and the underlying materials is much more important than a natural gas find or a massive new coalfield. The effects of development would be far more reaching in terms of industrial potential and prestige. Scotland could now lead the way in these new developments.

The difficulties which have had to be overcome are mainly weather conditions and finance. A study has now been made of every peat deposit of commercial use in Scotland and project proposals are available for each of them. The vagaries of weather, although no worse than other areas of the British Isles, do mean that work has previously been reduced to a few weeks or months in the year which has proved uneconomical.

Plans are now available to produce peat every day in the year and twenty four hours a day if necessary. With regard to finance it was appreciated dur-



Peat-cutting, a common scene in the Summer.

ing the study that the Government may be unwilling to finance any plan of national nature and possibly providing a subsidy for an indefinite length of time. The study has therefore been based on establishing sep-

arate projects relating to a particular type of peat and area and, although self supporting, it could be part of a regional or national plan.

To ensure the viability of the projects they have been so arranged as to appeal to private enterprise as being capable of earning profits. Some projects would be part of other reclamation and agricultural work.

Transport problems have previously caused some difficulty and in this case the areas of distribution of the peat lends itself to transport by rail, sea or road according to the use which is made of the peat deposit concerned. This movement of large quantities of peat and minerals throughout the British Isles would be of benefit to rail services in general. Arrangements for special trains hauling 500 tons or more have been discussed and it is possible that new lines serving new areas of industry may be required.

Large numbers of vehicles of all types for short and medium haul journeys and other types of special haulage equipment would be required. Civil engineering equipment would also be required and, in some cases, special designs or modifications have been arranged to suit a particular project. Hydro-electric power would be required to operate machinery.

Districts which would be impractical to serve by rail would be serviced by shipping using special loading arrangements to load coastal shipping for home use and the special cargo boats or super tankers at present being built or designed. A considerable export market could be established bringing new business to shipping lines and creating new centres of coastal development. These activities would result in the improvement of tourism and attract other business to the mainland and islands.

(To be concluded)

Israel

Nuair a bha Moshe Dayan na Mhinisteir Dion chum c-mach gum feumadh na h-Israelaich ceann a rhaide a chumail ri daoine sam bith a thigheadh nan aghaidh. Rinneadh sin s chunnacas a bhuil an cogadh na sia lathéan ach theagmh gun deach iad ro fhada buileach aig port adhair Beirut nuair a chuireadh teine ri aon phleind deug agus a rinneadh tuach £17,000,000 a mhilleadh. Ged bha rudeigin de shith eadar Israel is Lebanon gu ruige so bithidh an Elphit is Jordan a cumail suil gu math geur air de a tha dol a thachart.

Tha na h-Arabaich trang ag ullachadh airson cogadh ged a bhios iad greis fhathast mum bi iad cho deasachite ris na h-Israelaich. Bithidh na rìoghachdan mora a cuir am barrachd cuideam airson reit a dheanadh mar a tha na Rìoghachdan Aonaichte ag iarraidh agus sann air chumhantanan gun till na h-Israelaich gun crìochan thein is gun toir iad air ais na fhuair iad a dh'fhearran ri linn a chogaidh a nithear sin.

Mrs GAEL'S DIARY



Having at long last heeded the warnings we are always being given about the dangers of not taking regular exercise, I feel I can now sit in judgment on my exertions of the past week, when my husband persuaded me to start playing squash—a game, by the way, I had not even seen played let alone taken part in—but the rule book looked simple enough so I decided to have a bash—in the literal sense of the word. Perhaps I was too ambitious on my first attempt—I mean an hour and a half of what I discovered was very definitely strenuous exercise, was verging on the punitive. But at the present moment I don't feel anything like all the nice things I was supposed to feel. Perhaps I was expecting miracles but I didn't expect to be more or less unable to sit down for three days and hardly be able to wield a tooth brush, never mind a racket! Don't get me wrong—I am not totally disillusioned; I certainly enjoyed the game, it's the after effects I am complaining about. I only hope that after a few more evenings' exercise I begin to feel the alleged benefits instead of spending three days of painful recovery and feeling about ninety!

For those who don't fancy

the idea of suffering to be slim or fit the best suggestion would be to join the three months old Bisks Slimming Club, which looks like being an enormous success. The Club now has 3,000 slimmers on its books and offers to help all the would-be slimmers who find their willpower non-existent when it comes to dieting. The methods of Philip Compton, the man who started it all are tough, as he says himself and he issues a stern warning to all that starch and stodge—"We will resist you" is his battle cry! To encourage those whose stomach says "yes" to something to which the diet sheets says "no" is the "Good Losers Guide," described as the "morale booster for the parry." What advice this handbook actually gives I couldn't honestly say, but a good way to find out would be to write to Bisks Slimmers Club, PO Box 1DD, London W.1. Advice is offered free of charge and judging by the first issue of the free Slimmers' Club News it looks as if you might even have fun shedding those extra inches.



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Fish-Catching In The Future by F. G. T.

Fish is not bought with money but with men's lives. In spite of this hard truth the position today is that though the volume of fish now caught is greater than ever, its value is less.

For though the seas might be teeming with fish, there is such a demand that the traditional grounds of the North Atlantic are proving to be over-fished. Both the catch per day and the economic return has fallen.

Again the extension of exclusive fishing limits have closed many good fishing grounds to British fishermen; and there is no certainty that this process will not continue.

What are the alternative sources of fish? Some can be got from the South Atlantic, e.g., hake off South Africa. But fishing fleets are already gathering on these new grounds from many countries and before long the day's yield is bound to fall.

The other alternative might seem futuristic, but it is not. And already it is proving that it has potential. The alternative is fish-farming, or the scientific cultivation of fish.

Fish-farming has been in existence as a commercial technique since 1917 in Norway, where large numbers of lobsters have been reared. Lobsters are also reared in artificial conditions in Canada. The technique is now being applied to fish such as plaice, sole, turbot and brill.

Fish reared in artificial conditions have some advantages over 'wild' fish direct from

the sea. They would be of uniform size and quality and could be produced to a regular time-table, independent to a large extent of season or weather.

The poultry industry has developed along intensive rearing lines, and there is every reason to suppose that the same advantages in processing and marketing could be secured in intensive fish production in shore-based plants.

The rearing of sea fish in tanks and salt-water ponds has been made possible by research at Lowestoft and Port Erin. The experiments began some fifteen years ago with the rearing of young plaice from eggs spawned naturally at sea and collected with fine nets by research vessels.

While research up till now has been on rearing fish in tanks, the scientists are looking at the rearing of fish in inlets and bays in otherwise natural conditions.

A prototype enclosure has been constructed at Ardtoe in Argyll by the White Fish Authority. It will, however, be some time before the right management techniques can be evolved for fish-farming enclosures. There are many sites on the west coast of Scotland and the Hebrides where the rearing of plaice and lemon sole could become a future industrial activity, thereby creating much-needed employment.

Shell-fish rearing is another aspect of fish-farming. The artificial rearing of oysters

has been going on at Conway for the past fifty years, at first in large open sea-water tanks and recently in temperature-controlled hatchery buildings. The oyster once existed in countless millions in the estuaries of England, Wales and parts of Scotland such as the Firth of Forth. It is now so rare that in 1966 the total landings in England and Wales were valued at only £90.

In the initial stages, as fish-farming proves itself to be economically viable, the products will not damage the market for fresh fish and shell fish direct from the sea. Rather the commodities provided by artificial culture would supplement rather than replace the existing supplies.

But there is no doubt that some time in the future our fish supplies will be less from deep-sea ships and more from the cultivated bays and inlets around our shores. After all, the technique of fish-farming is only a little removed from those continental restaurants which keep live fish in tanks and one chooses the victim for the next meal.

BIRTH

DAVENPORT—At Airthrey Castle, Bridge of Allan, on 26th December 1968, to Margaret (née Cumming) and Hamish, Stonehill Farm Cottage, Dunblane — a daughter (Elizabeth Mary). Both well.

MARRIAGES

MACCUISH — MACKENZIE — At the Free Presbyterian Church, Finsbay, Harris, on 17th December 1968, by the Rev. A. Cattanch, Mary Mackenzie, younger daughter of John Mackenzie and the late Mrs Mackenzie, Finsbay, to Neil MacCuish, Horgabost, youngest son of the late John MacCuish and Mrs MacCuish, Finsbay.

MACKINNON — ROBERTSON — In Patrick Highland Free Church on 24th December 1968, by Rev. Malcolm Morrison, assisted by Rev. T. M. Murchison, D.D., Rev. Roderick Maclean Mackinnon, L.Th. (Daliburgh), son of the late Mr John Alexander and Mrs Mackinnon, Benview, Bunavonnedar, Harris, to Margaret Smith Robertson, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Robertson, 363 Dumbarton Road, Glasgow.

DEATHS

COTTON—On Christmas Eve 1968, at Woodlands, Little Baddow, Essex, Mary Catriona Margaret ('Jo'), aged 20, precious daughter of Phyl and the late Commander T. C. Cotton, Royal Navy, of Calve Island, Tobermory, Argyll, and 39 Stanhope Gardens SW7.

MACLEOD—At Fernburn Cottage, Kilcreggan, Helensburgh, on 25th December 1968, Roderick Macleod (late of South of Scotland Electricity Board), beloved husband of Christina Macfadyen and second son of the late Mr and Mrs R. A. Macleod, 42 Glenurquhart Road, Inverness. Interred Tomnahurich Cemetery, Inverness.

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Proverbs 16 v. 8.

Is fear beagan le h-ionnacs, na teachd-a-stigh mor gun cheartas.
Gnath-Phocail c. 16 r. 8.

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