

Newspaper of current Events in the Highlands, the Islands and in Scotland

DI-ARDAOIN, 8mh AM GEARRAN 1968 THURSDAY, 8th FEBRUARY 1968

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NEW HOPE FOR BALLACHULISH

The case for the private financing of a non-profit making toll bridge at Ballachulish is strongly argued to be a viable project by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry), who see the area as kernel to the economic revival of the West Highlands.

The report has provoked a great deal of thought since it was published at the end of January, and the Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr William Ross, M.P., has appointed consulting engineers to make a detailed report on the practicability of a road bridge at Ballachulish.

has appointed consulting engineers to make a detailed report on the practicability of a road bridge at Ballachalush. Scottish Council recommends the immediate setting up of a non-profit making Board which would borrow money for the constitution and espective of the Bridge. As yet there is no provision for such a project under its road programme up to 1972. However, even if money were immediately available from government sources, the Council still prefers the idea of a privately financed bridge.

It is estimated that a toll bridge could be completed by the end of 1971 at a cost of either 1965,003 (with a 45 feet navigational clearance), or £1,175,000 (with 00 feet). A four shilling basic toll — equivalent the ferry — would, assuming a five per cent, annual growth in traffic, yield about £130,000 by 1972; a 2/6 toll (10)- for heavy traffic and reduced prices for regular car users) would yield £105,000. The total cost of the bridge, including the interest, should be amortised in about 10 years with a 4/- toll or about 15 years with 2,6 toll.

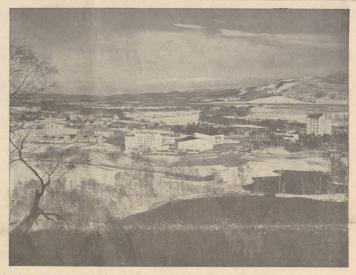
The report points out that, at present, motorists

2.6 toll.

The report points out that, at present, motorists tavelling on the main arterial route of the West Highlands, between Fort William and Oban, are faced with the choice of a long detour round Loch Leven or of using the ferry, which is subject to delays, weight limitations and daylight operation only.

The Council's report calls for a sub-soil survey and an origin-destination survey. At traffic, and the Secretary of State is accordingly asking the consultants to report not only on the physical feasibility and cost of construction, but also on the economic benefits for presen; and potential traffic, including the impact of the bridge on tourist and general development in the the bridge on tourist and general development in the

In the case of the Fort William Pulp Mill, the extra cost of driving heavy websiles round the loch might be as high as £40,000 -£50,000 a year by the mid 1970s. If the benefits to the mill of a bridge were to be capitalised, the report says, the figure would probably be between £300,000 and £350,000 — or between a quarter and a third of the total construction



Already a popular venue for tourists, the Avienore Centre has been chosen for the National Mod, 1969 (See pp. 10 &11)

SABHALADH £716 MUILIONN

Tha cosgais na rioghachd gu bhi air a ghearradh £300 muilionn ann an 1968/69 agus £416 muilionn an ath bhli-adhna. Se £15 muilionn deug a thatar a gearradh an Alba sa cheud bhliadhna is £23 muilionn sa bhliadhna na dheidh. So na seirbhisean a thatar ag gearradh; tighean, rathaidean, foghlum, chainn ri Dion a chumail air feadh an t-saoghail agus cosgais air Seirbhisean na Staite a nan teine bha an rioghachd a deanamh ni gun choltas. Se £6,200 muilionn a bha sinn a cur a mach ann an 1955 air cosgais an riaghaltais, nan sior- chaneil daoine eile air an tramachdan, agus tionnsgalan saoghal a phaigheas riabh cho naiseanta. (Chaneii an riabh ard air an airgiod aca fhein. naiseanta. (Chaneir an riabh ard air an airgiod aca thein, air fiachna nir a thoirt a steach). Can gu bheil thu fhein a togail. Ach tha sinn an riis a cosg. £14,300 muilionn Barrachd air heil it thu dol a thegail riabh an tha sinn a cosnadh. Sann sna 8 per cent. de na tha thu cuir seirbhisean soirbheis a tha nn tardachadh is motha corr air a ha a togail sgeim dealain £2,000 muilionn mar 'a dh'ain. agus air an airgiod so tha an nichadh air an t-seachdainn riaghatas sa iarraidh 8 per cent. a chaidh. Tha cosgais air Ann an 12 bhliadhna, tha leadh ann an riadh chaidh air an t-seachdainn riaghatas sa iarraidh 8 per cent. a chaidh. Tha cosgais air Ann an 12 bhliadhna, tha leadh ann an riabh, Co dtae foghlum ag cosg £1900 muil-dhuit fhein? An dean thu so lion-bhatar a cosg £550 m. ann lethigh fhein? Ma ni cha tig 1955. O 1968 gu 1980 tha duil gun teid aireamh cloinne bho Ciamar a ni an rìoghachd air si figh the fach and a fach an an riaghatan an an rioghachd air si figh the fach and a fach an an rioghachd air si footheach a fach an an rioghachd air si figh the fach and a fach an an rioghachd air si footheach an an rioghachd air si figh the fach and a fach an an rioghachd air si footheach an an rioghachd an an an rioghachd an an an rioghachd an an rioghachd an an an rioghachd an an an rioghachd an an an rioghachd an an rioghachd an an an rioghachd an an an rioghachd an an

5-14 suas o 8,400,000 gu 10, 500,000. Daoine os cionn 65 suas 600,000, mnathan as cionn 60, 580,000. Cuiridh so fhein cosgaisean suas agus tha sinn a toirt an aire gu bheil corr is dara leth na tha sinn a cosg a dol air tuarasdail seirbhis a phobuill, tidsearan, polais, dotairslainte, polais, dion seirbhis can, nursaichean agus daoine (civil defence). Ann a bhi feu eile nar seirbhis Nach saoileadh thu fhein gum faiceadh cuideigin gum feum sinn barrachd oibreach air na seirbhisean sin no cha bhi airgiod ann a phaigheas iad. Ach se an ni is neoinaiche cho daor sa tha an riaghaltas ag cur airgied air iasad ard air an airgiod aca fhein. Can gu bheil thu fhein a togail

a chaochladh? Shaoilinn gur cho saor sa b'urrainn don riaghaltas airgiod a leigeil a mach gum b'e ar cuid e. Saoil de a chanadh an World Bank nan iarradh sinn an aor, seorsa airgiod sa thúg iad do Seapan an aeidh a chogaidh gun tigeadh an aon phiseach oirnn?

EXTENSION TO UIST ROCKET RANGE

Fears are spreading in South Uist that the Defence Ministry's decision to extead the missile range to test the latest weapon systems could end cryfting in the Gerinish area. About 1,350 acres of additional land will be required to meet the Ministry's requirement and about 19 crofters in Gerinish will be affected.



part 3

BEATON — At the Rankin Memorial Hospital, Greenock, on 30th January 1968, to Duncan and Elspeth (née Cowan), Creag-Dubh, Inveraray—a daughter (Kirsteen

MACDONALD—At Raigmore Hos-pital, Inverness, on 23rd January 1968, to Donald M. Macdonald and Ellen (née Macleod), North-crofts, Lochmaddy, North Uist—

NICTHOMAIS — Aig 17, Rathad Viewfield, Inbhir Nis air 30mh de'n Fhaoilteach 1968 do Fhran-gais is Mairead, nighean Eilidh Mairid Pullar pinthar do Rhona Eoghainn is Fay.

DEATHS

COLLIN—Peacefully, 18th January, at Bringhouses, York, aged 91, Nettie, dear mother of Ace.

MACDONALD-At the Royal Nor-ACDONALD—At the Royal Nor-thern Infirmary, Inverness, on 25th January 1968, Alexander MacDonald, aged 63 years, Strom-bane, Lochmaddy, eldest son of the late Mr and Mrs Angus Mac-Donald, Interred Dunskellar Cem-

MACINTYRE — On 20th January 1968, at the home of her daugh-1968, at the home of her daughter and son-in-law, 62 Le Gardeur, Baie Comeau, Quebec, Louisa MacInnes, beloved wife of the late John Madintyre, late of 1 Argyll Cottages. Balischulish, and eldest daughter of the late MacInes, MacInes, MacInes, MacInes, Comeau, Accilean, On 26th January 1969.

at Baie Comeau.

MACLEAN—On 26th January 1968,
at the County Hospital, Stornoway, Malcolm Maclean, aged 83
years, late Deputy Harbourmaster, of 69 Keith Street, and
formerly of 22 North Bragar.
Gus am bris an latha, agus an
teich na sgailean.

MACRAE — Suddenly, at Ballochmyle Hospital, Mauchline, on 24th January 1988. Donald John MacRae, aged 62 years, beloved husband of Victoria Little, 12 Loanhead Street, Klimarnock, son of the late John and Flora MacRae, isle of Skyc.

SMITH — Suddenly, at Raigmore Hospital, Inverness, on the 2nd February 1968, George Alexander Smith (late manager, Clydesdale Smith (late manager, Clydesdalel Bank Ltd., Queensgate, Inver-ness), Woodcliffe, Culduthel Rd., Inverness, beloved husband of Lesley, and dear father of Sandra and Ranald, Interred in Tomnahurich Cemetery

SEAN-FHACAL

Buinidh urram do 'n sois. Honour belongs to old age.

Text for the Times

Bitheadh bhur n-uile nithean air an deanamh le gradh.

I Corintianach xvi. r. 14.

Let all your things be done with

I Corinthians xvi, v. 14.

DISTRICT CLERK APPCINTMENT

Mr James Ballantyne, administrative assistant at the County Buildings in Inverness, has been appointed district clerk for Lochaber. The appointment was announced at a meeting of the Health and Welfare Committee.

Mr Ballantyne, who has Served Inverness shire County Council for 19 years, is a former Brora Rangers centre-half. Although born in the Borders, he has spent most of his life in the Highlands.

Na Sithichean

Bha fear eile anns an eilean Bha fear eile ains air leineach cheudha, a' dol dhachaidh as 't' mhuilinn a' giulain bolla mine air a dhruim. Mu aird' fheasgair, nuair a bha e 'dol seachad air sithean a bha direach ri taobh na slighe, de chual' e a' tiehinn a mach as a' chnoc ach an ceel bu bhriagha ris do dh'eisd e riamh.

bhriagha ris do dh'eisd e riamh. Bha a leithid de chumhachd talaidh anns a' cheol is gu'n tug e ceum no dha a null thar an rathaid ri taobh an t-sithein agus thug e fa-near gu robh dorus fos-gailte un cliathach a' chnoic.

gaite an chathach a' chnoic.

Tharming an ceol e ceun uir cheum cho socrach a steach air; cheum cho socrach a steach air; an dorus. Cha robh an cheum a bha e 'gabhail nach robh 'ga dheanamh na bu ghealtanaiche air a dhol air adhart ceum eile. Mu dheireadh, rainig e luchairt a bha dol bharr labhraidh ann am maise agus, san meadhona an utlair. maise agus am meadhon an urlair stuagh mor a dannsa ris a' cheol iongantach seo.

Lion an sealladh a chunnaid am fear air an robh an t-eallach mine le leithid de aoibhneas agus de mhire is gun tug e grad leum a null a dhannsa am measg nan

Thainig meadhon oidhche. cha tainig am fear a chaidh do'n mhuillinn dhachaidh Chaidh an oidhche seachad 's cha do thill e Chaidh latha seachad 's cha robh fios de a dh'eirich do'n aon robh fios de a dheirich do'n aon a bha air chall. Dh'fhag e a rohuileann leis an callach mine, ceart gu leoir, ach cha robh duine a chunnaic bho'n uair sin e.

raidh thall 's a bhos, chaidh iad airson comhairle gu seann duine glic a bha faisg air laimh.

Bha amharus aig an t-scann duine mar a thachair agus thug e dhaibh gu saor a bheachd. Dh' iarr c dithis fhear calma tapaidh a dhol air oidhche Shamhna a dh'ionnsaigh sithein araidh agus tho'n is i oidhche Shamhna an aon oidhche do'n bhliadhna a bha aon oldhene den bhiladhia a bhia dorus an t-sithein fosgailte do luchd tadhail, iad a dhol thun an doruis gun fhiamh gun eagal, ach a bhi cinnteach gun toireadh iad leotha tarrunn iaruian a chuireadh iad fo bhonn na comhla. Cho fad' 's a bhiodh an tarrunn an sin. 's an talamh, cha robh de chomas aig ma sithichean a aig ma sithiche na dhuineadh an Cha robh cumhachd aig sithiche no spiorad 's am bith eile, a rac hadh an aghaidh an iaruinn, agu mar sin, gheibhcadh iadsan a mach gun dragh nuair a thogradh :ad

Dh'fhalbh dithis cho calma a bha 'san duthaich, thug ad leotha an tarunn agus cho luath 's a rainig iad an cnoc, fhuair iad mar a thuirt an seann duine riutha, an dorus fosgailte.

riutha, an dorus fosgailte. Le deagh churam, stob iad an tarrum 's an talamh ri bonn ac comhla agus chaidh iad a steach. B'e sin an seomar aluinn air and laigh an suil-san agus an ceol bu bhinne 'ga chluich air innealan chiùil nan aithichean. Sheal! iod air a' bhuidhinn a bha dannsa air bhuileann leis an eallach mine, air à bhuidhinn a bha damsa air eart gu leoir, ach cha robh daine an urlar agus eo a chunnaic bho'n uair sin e. a' dannsa anns ar uidhle 'nam An deidh a bhi sgith 'ga iar- measg. cho aotrom ri duine

dhiubh, ach am fear a bha air chall 's am bolla mine air a inhuin! Leis cho fad' 's a bha e 'dannsa fo'n eallach, chaidh an

'dannsa fo'n eallach, chaidh ar ropa troimh am mìn gu' dhruiral Leum na gillean a null, thug aid grad spionadh air 'ga shlao-dadh amach as an ruidhle, ach cha b'ann de dheoin." Nach leig sibh leam," ars' esan, "chairail an oidhche ach og fathast!" Bha duil aige-san nach robh e anns, a' chnoc ach greisea de fheasgar, ged a bha e an siod fad' bliadhna!

An Te Bha 'Fuine Aig Na Sithichean

Bha nighean og ann an eilean Uibhist air latha araidh a' buach-ailleachd laoigh a muigh air a' chul-cinn. Am feadh 's a bha i 'na h-aonar air cnocan beag, gorm, bha i air a grad chuartachadh le sluagh gun aireamh de na sithichean a rinn a giulan a steach maille riutha do'n chnoc.

Chaidh a treorachadh gu seo-mar mor, farsuing, agus ann an cisinn thall fa a comhair, sheall na sithichean dhi girneilear lan cisinn thall ta a comhair, sheall na sithichean thi girneilear lan mine. Chuir iad mu coinneamh gu feumadh i bhi fuine arain dhaibh gach iztha gus a falamhaicheadh i an girneilear, agus an latha bhiodh e falamh 's an grainne mu dheireadh de'n mhin air fhuine, gheibheadh ise a mach as a' chnoc. 'Se seo an aonta a chuireadh orra.

Gach latha rachadh na sithich-Oach iatha rachadh na sithich-ean a mach, dh'fhagadh iad seann bhodach beag, crotach, a steach mar gum ann a' gleidheadh an taighe.

Theann an nighean. co-dhiu, air fuine cho luath, surfail 's a bha 'na comas agus cabhag orra gu faotainn a mach ach ged bhiodh i fhathast a' fuine, cha robh chiste nhor a' fas mir falamh. Latha an deidh latha, bho mhoch gu dubh, cha robh fois a' dol air fuine na thaighine, ach bha uiread de mhin 's a' chiste 's a Nuair a mhothaich am bodach beag ari imheisit anns a robh a' beag ari imheisit anns an robh a' bha gu chin a mhothaich am bodach beag ari imheisit anns an robh a' Theann an nighean, co-dhiu, air

Nuair a mhothaich am bodach beag ari mcheist anns an robh a' chaileag, thuirt e rithe; "Tha rni faicinn, a' chaileag, gu bheil e mar chleachdadh agad gach latha nuair a tha thu ullamh fuine, a bhi 'dortadh air ais na fallaid (emureach mine a bhios anns a' chlar de dh'fuigheall) anns a' chiste. An ath latha theid thu a dh'fhuine, bi cinnteach gu fuin thu gach grainne mine, agus an thu gach grainne mine, agus an grainne mu dheireadh, anns a' bhonnach. Na cuir mir air ais."

Ghabh an nighean comhairle a bhodaich. Cha do chuir i grainne bhodaich. Cha do chuir i grainne air ais den mhin tuilleadh agus latha an deidh latha mar bhiodh i fuine, bhiodh an girneilear a sior fhas falamh, gus fadheoidh, air latha araidh, latha an aigh chi-se, bha è glan falamh agus beiginn do na sithichean a reir an geallaidh, a saorsa thoirt dhi. Ach a thuilleadh air seo, thug iad dhi mar dhuais gu'n deanadh gach aon de a sliochd a thigeadh na deidh, uiread de obair ri dithis agus creididh mise nach deach i riamh a dh'fhuine an deidh sin, sun chuimhneachadh na deidh, uiread de obair ri dithis agus creididh mise nach deach i riamh a dh'fhuine an deidh sin, gun chuimhneachadh air a liuthad bonnach a rinn i dha na sithichean.

INVERGORDON AND ALUMINIUM

Bang up to the minute with their press relations, Alcan Aluminium (U.K.) Ltd. have just issued a prestige booklet on the subject of 'Invergordon and Aluminium.' The company says that their interest in Invergordon dates from the Spring of 1967 when their plans for an aluminium smelter were presented to the Government. The Company believes that Invergordon is the right site for its

adian and is located in Monreal. This is a significant location: for it is the bi-lingual province of Quebec. Presumably the company have first-hand knowledge of dealing with employees from two cultural back-

In the United Kingdom, Alcan has gross assets of over £50 million. It has nearly half of the primary aluminium mar-

the primary automation makes the and employs over 800°.

The company has applied for planning permission for a site north-east of Invergordon comprising some 350 acres.

site reaches right to the water.

The pier which Alcan will build will be a multi-user pier. It will be constructed and administered by a public body, so that other industries, which the company believes will follow, can use the same facilities

On the freight aspect, some 120,000 tons of aluminium ingots should be shipped by rail from Invergordon annually.

Over £1 million of additional purchasing power will be brought annually to the area as The total complex will pro-

a direct result of the smelter vide new employment for up to dustrial complex.

800 persons. Alcan estimates from past experience, that another 750 people will come into the area, attracted by the new activities created as a result of the smelter.

The company has expressed willingness to provide additional school and other facilities to cater for the increased popula-

Of particular interest is the mention of two Alcan smelter sites in Canada. At first the areas were unpopulated (1928 and 1952). The earlier site has now built up to a city of some 15,000; the later site has already reached a level of 10,500. Alcan feel that similar growths could be achieved in Invergor-

In a summary of their interest, Alcan says that Invergor-don has the following essential requirements, necessary for the success of a smelter complex

1. A deep water port and harbour. 2. A good level site close to

deep water. 3. Good communications by rail and water.

4. An ideal infrastructure ready for expansion at

low capital cost. In particular, the company says that it has been impressed by the environmental and human factors in the area, which they consider are essential for the

success of the project. The company is to be congratulated on the production of the booklet which indicates, however briefly, that they have considered the human factors involved in setting up an in-

THE DIRK HAS POINT TODAY Says WENDY WOOD

If the police are permitted to If the police are permitted to scarch people suspected of carrying weacopns, they will not need to look far on wearers of Highland dress. The wearing of the sgian dubh was once challenged when a Scot entered the House of Commons, where (perhaps it is as well), weapons are taboo. But ne was permitted to retain it as "part of his habiliment," a concession which also presumably includes the knives of scouts and seamen.

I have been surprised at how little some wearers of this useful item, use it. In the old days when it was worn under the oxter (I am always a bit sceptical how it was neld, and the Maclain print showing a fighter with the weapon held in his mouth gives me the jimjams). This permitted free arm movement. It was their readily used for murderous intent. But later it degenerated into a zullery I have been surprised at how used for murderous intent. But later it degenerated into a cutlery set, reminiscent of the picnic par-ties sitting incongruously at after-noon tea in remote gleus with the silver service and best tinen and all the diningroom furniture.

all the diningroom furniture.

I don't seem to see this useful knife, often used as a period sharpener, a razor, a table knife, a letter oepner or a whittler. Yet for a dust winkler, a tinlid priser, a screwdriver, a nail inle, a paper cutter, a chopper, and for everything in the gardecter it with rain skirts and tights, I don't know.

remember a Polish soldier I remember a Polish soldier gabhar asking a Highlander how he would get independence for Scoson and The reply came swiftly:

"With this!" And at the flash cearly fine the sgind dubt the Pole really flinched.

"Not steel!" he said with the

horror of a Stone-Age man con-fronted with the weapon of a later

In a book of tartans printed in 1929 it states that Highland dress should be worn with a sgian dubh, a dirk, a claymore (presumably meaning a basket-hilted and not Wallace's mightly blade), pis-tols and a powder horn. All of which was to be worn "as to the manner born." What would a modern policeman say confronted with that?

However, out of this belligerent array, the dirk still remains the equivalent of the bayonet without but efficient way at Highland ban-quets — by stabbing it into the table as a sign that the owner wished to speak and very defin-itely did not expect 'c be inter-rupted till he lifted it. Today, with a valuable table or table-cloth it might well cause it-housewife to risk annihilation by forceful and loquacious remons-

But so used in the House of Commons (permitted as part of his habiliment) it might give a Scots M.P. the opportunity to really have his say.

DEALAN A ALBA

Tha Comhairle Dealain Tha Comhairle Dealain Cean a tuath Eirinn a rannsachadh an gabhadh ceangal dealain ab leadar Alba agus iad fhein. Tha so mar thoradh air an aonta a chaidh a dheanamh mar tha ri ceann a deas Eireann agus an t-adhartas a thatar a deanamh an Alba le lealan on reactair ato-mach

: Epitaph For An MG::::

when I managed another step nearer the 'Jones' but all I feel is a sore heart. I have just traded my first car!

nn my inst car!
It was an M.G. I suppose I
better add for the purists that it
was a model V.A.— over twenty
years old when I bought it and
every inch a thorough-bred. I
bought it with my old-age savings
and for me it opened up a whole
new world!

Chapairs my inch.

Changing my job involved cash Changing my job involved cashing my superannuation payments and with £150 in my hot little hand I decided to buy a car. I looked down the adverts — with that kind of money you look well down — decided on a Humber Hawk and went along to see it in my lunch hour. The H.H. looked my lunch hour. The H.H. looked very nice indeed but as I explained to the somewhat startled salesman, there could be knitting needles below the bonnet for all I would know. Besides I had promised the brains in the family that I would do nothing without their would on the salesman with my make severt but the salons was saled. The dealer suesalons was saled. consent. I returned in the evening with my male escort but the saloon was sold. The dealer suggested the M.G. which was standing at the kerb but I shook my head. I was still too disappointed about the Humber Hawk — the blue carpets had been so pretty. On the other hand the M.G. was On the other hand the M.G. was shabby, the hood tatty, the wheels begrimed. It was not, as the man admitted, a lady's car. We said our farewells and set out for home, but, like Lor's wife. I had to look back. The evening sun glancing across the shabby street caught the lovely old lines of the M.G. in its rays.—I knew in that moment how one would feel on sottling a second Arkle — I went

spotting a second Arkle — I went back and bought my car! That year we went mileage mad! A 'wee run' at the week-end would be by Glasgow, Fort Wil-

A challenge to the youth of the

by MARTHA M. WELLWOOD

liam, the Great Glen to Inverness and back over the Lecht to Tom-intoul and Braemar. A 'breath of

and each over the Leent to Tominioul and Braeman. A 'breath of air' in the evening would mean up the loch to Ardiui and home by Crianlarich and the Trossession of th

Mind you, there were incidents!
There was the time near Morar when we hit a hidden stone in the sand. The battery came right up through the floor boards and with sparks coming from the seat of my pants I pressed the ejector button and got out! I don't know where the crowd came from on that lonely shore but there were stated as a my derriere! long after I was out of danger! There was the time the brakes "went" on the climb over from Balmacara to Loch Carron. Fortunately we managed to stop at a convenient. managed to stop at a convenient cairn and I nipped out and pinched a substantial boulder to pinched a substantial boulder to knees! A wit in the Insurance Dewedge beneath the wheels. The partnernt deemed it an "Act of gentleman who was following God!" Anyway to revert to the (like his car, sir, he was simply car, its an ill wind etc. and with not British) became rather upset seme Admin-Ity Pattern Convus at the delay and said he would ent of Port Glascow and a WDS report us to the first policeman blanket from Arevle Street. Bill he met. As my parent' had bes- and I made a fine new hood. Also towed on me the good name of Pill We have lost him to mat-McLennan Fraser, I felt sure the rimony and a mortage hult no Inverness Polis and I would get sega of the M.G. would be com-

on chust fine! Do you know the steep hill down to the ferry where the cars move forward two at a time? There was my better half slipping forward and pulling on the hand-brake with nonchalant ratchets and there was I crawling on my hands end knees on the off-side riving to weder the stone at side riving to weder the stone at on my hands end knees on the off-side trying to wedge the stone at the right moment. That funny habit I have of standing around at parties like Royalty — with m hands behind my back: it isn't really nerves — it's just that I have no nails! And there was the occasion father set u on the standing Brought up in the faith birs. Brought up in the faith birs. The properties of the standing was a thing out of a care—it in might

that one should never throw anything out of a car — it might
hit a motor cyclist! Pop was in
the habit of using the well of the
heod to knock out his ever glowing thick-black, and one day with
the wind in the risht quarter watally, may I at his point remark
that the only thing that ever struck
was motor-seeding brother was a that the only thing that ever struck my motor-eveling brother was a bird on the wing. My wee brother "came off," as they say, but continued in a sitting position for about 200 yards, before common of the continued in a sitting position of about 200 yards, before common of the continued in a sitting position of a bound of his back of his knees! A wit in the Insurance Destrement deemed it an "Act of

plete without him. A mechanical wizard with an ear like Toscanini for the note of a combustion en gine. I read somewhere that the sculptor, Giacometti, refused a commission from an automobile firm because he would not accept the premise that man and machine can be one and the same. He has obviously never seen our Bill crouched under, or crawling over that car — coaxing it — even crooning to it. The M.G. was sometimes temperamental with its owner, but with Bill's right foot on the throttle that old engine sang like a bird!

I told you earlier that I had converted my old-age savings into converted my old-age savings into car and as time goes by it becomes increasingly obvious that I'll never own such a vast sum again. Other people may argue about the respective merits of the decimal system against pounds. Shillings and pence but I have a financial system all of my own strictly mp.g. However there is not a financial system all of my own one thing ten sure about the respective more than the strictly more than the sure about the sum of the sum

plore this lovely land of ours and my memories are beyond price: a sunrise over the Torridon Hills. Badachro on a summer's evening, Loch Broom — that valley of the showers — with a rainbow over it and our own loch in sunshine or in driving rain; Loch Lomond in any light, the most heautiful of them all of them all.

of them all.

And now to the new car. No dollar grin, no Farina Fins for me, Once again I fell for the trim dainty rarin-to-go lines of an M.G.

a mere infant of seven. I see from its pedieree it hails from Beauly — this one too, will be happy among the hills

An Sauna

Highlands to show their elders how to care for the appearance of the countryside is contained in a booklet distributed to Highland Secondary Schools this week.

Highland Village 1970

Secondary Schools this week.

On the cover of the booklet there is an attractive photograph which shows the effect of using colour on buildings against a wooded background. Inside are two sketches by an artist of an imaginary crofting village before and after a face lift. The illustrations show how a simple tidying the shows and the planting of the control of the shows and tractive one. ugly village into an attractive one.

The booklet, which has been prepared by the Scottish Informa-tion Office, at the request of the "Highland Village 1970entitled "Highland Village 1970."
The project will be run in two stages: the first stage, to be completed this summer, asks echools to prepare plans for improving the appearance of a crofting village in their neighbourhood. Discretors of Education in the seven crofting counties will then select twelve schools to go forward to the second stage of the project in which each of the twelve will be given \$400 to help them carry out two years in which cach on the project to years in which cach on the project to the project of the pr

two years in which to complete the project. In 1970, the Scottish Civic Trust, it association with the Scottish Education Department, will judge the projects. Each of the twelve schools which completes its project to a high standard will receive a wall plaque from the Civic Trust.

Trust.

"This project has been made possible by the generosity of Lord Dulverton, Fassfern, who has offered the Commission the sum of £5,000 to finance it," states the chairman of the Crofters Com-

mission.
"We are also very much in-

debted to the Directors of Education in the seven crofting counties for their help and guidance throughout and to the Civic Trust who are not only presenting plaques to the successful schools plaques to the successful schools and assisting with the judging, but have also offered to give advice to any of the schools which ask for it in regard to the carrying through of their project.

through of their project.

"Professor Greive, chairman of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, has also given his support to the project and has assured me that the Beard will be watching the outcome with interest. The Scottish Information Office have been very neleful and have produced for us a stimulating booklet for distribution to the schools.

We are too much inclined of crofting villages as ying. My firm convic think of crofting villages as old and dying. My firm conviction is that over the next ten or twenty years many of them will renew their vitality and in this project we are putting the embpasis on

"What sort of future do the young folk see for the Highlands? What sort of communities do they wish to live in? This is what is important. Not what we want. Here is an opportunity for them to show their imagination, their initiative and their ability. I helieve they will surprise us by what they achieve.

The schools are free to seek advice, assistance. or even additional finance wherever they can find it.

"What we are asking from the schools, and especially from the pupils, is inspiration of the kind we badly need in the Highlands; the energy and enthusiasm which only the young can provide, and a display of faith in the future of the countryside we all love so well."

thu nuair a tha thu dearg ruisgte. Mar sin chaneil eadar dhealachadh thu nuair a tha thu dearg ruisgte. Mar sin chanell eadar dhealchadh sam bith eadar mitheart is maithcan nuair a tha thu an auna tath. Bha mi a feallsanachadh and so an meag nan Lochlannach mhora throma san tiach tha sa cruinn, fir sam mionthear a suidhe gu briaga air an gluinean, fear a beachdochadh air mleic, sruth o mhallaidh sa druinnseadh each phar an tha chuireas na shuidhe air an gluinean, fear a beachdochadh air mleic, sruth o mhallaidh sa druinnseadh each phar an tha chuireas na shuidhe air an gluinean a clean mhaodal mhor gun uallach a chuireas na shuidhe air an gluinean e le moit feadhainn a dh'fhalaicheas e le aodach o dheag thailleir. Treisidh cuid an leann is toisichidh iad air an drama ri linn tha cuid a leuchas Lobs ni sin a chuis dhaith is feadhainn a dh'fheuchas ri leaghadh le teas bhruthan an t-seuna.

bhruthain an t-seuna. Bha droch amharus riamh apam air feadhainn a bha falbh leti ruisgten od olg ucampaichean far am faigheadh iad fhein fhailleadh agus a thaobh na Finneach an ceann a tuath na Roinn Eorpa a bhiodh a ruith a cheile gun troighid (fir is mnathan) san t-sneachda a cuipeadh le slatan caola beithe a roloigeadh air an cieh an deidh a bhi san t-sauna se bha sin ach obair mhi choltach.

Coma leat cha d'fhuair mise an cothrom sin nuair a chaidh ni don t-sauna. Feumadh thu 15/- a phaigheadh ma thathu airson an don t-sauna. Feumach thu 15/-a phaigheadh ma thathu airson an seorsa eoraidh so fhulane. Theid tun nuair sin do chlosaid bhig is cuiridh thu dhiot gach luidesg a th'ort. Diuchraichean ed ochuid airgid a dol ann am bocsa beag gorm mar a bha aig mo sheanair ann an seota' na ciste agus ead nach Pacistani no Mohammelan thu cuiridh tha do bhracan far do chois is bheir thu dan dorsair iad. Suanidh thu an uair sin searbhadair shoùthichean ma do mhas,

crioslatcheadh thu thein is lan duil gu bheil gach suil ort fiach-aidh thu ri crubadh gun fhiosda steach do bhath na Romanach, is as an sin gun sauna. Bithidh steath sheirichean air an trannsa sreath sheirichean air an trannsa coal an taobh an muigh gach doruis is iad lan chorp is maodal nan clostar a leigeil an anail an deidh an gualadhsan teas a stigh an suilean duinte an beoil fosgailte san sroin ris a ehaoith. An sad san so fosgaidh aon suil dallaig gun ghlusad gun charaginn san t-seathar. An till thu no an teid thu ait 'adhart an e gealtair) ean a bha nad fhinneadh? Tcannaich an searbhadair mud mhas is cum romhad.

Ra leantainn

INVERGORDON-ALNESS PUBLIC INOUIRY

The public inquiry to be held into the Ross and Cromarty County Council's proposal to zone industrial sites at Invergordon and housing sites at Ainess has been postponed for a week from Tuesday, February 20 to Tuesday, February 27. It will be held at the County

Offices, Dingwall.

The postponment is to meet the convenience of objectors who have advised the Scottish Development Department that they would have difficulty in securing professional represen-

tation on the original date. The closing date for objections is January 29.

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Di-ardaoin, 8mh An Gearran 1968 Thursday, 8th February 1968

An Club Leabhar Ur

Tha sinn an dochas gun teid gu math leis a' Chlub Leabhar. Rinn 'Gairm' feum do-labhairt do sgrìobhadh na Gaidhlig anns na bliadnaichean bho 1952. Thug e cothrom do aireimh mhoir de sgrìobhadairean a dheanamh follaiseach gum b' urrainn dhaibh cuspairean eadar-dhealaichte an latha 'n diugh a chur an ceill anns a' Ghaidhlig. ls ann a chuireas e uamhas air duine an uair a smaointeachas e air an staid anns am bitheadh sgrìobhadh na Gaidhlig an drasda mur an robh 'Gairm' air a bhith ann

Ma tha ar canain a' dol a ghabhail a h-aite fhein a measg chanainean an t-saoghail feumaidh i sealltainn gu bheil i comasach air a bhith 'na meadhon airson na nithean as cudthromaiche ann am beatha an duine a chur an ceill ach, aig an aon am, feumaidh i bhith air bilean an t-sluaigh agus air a leughadh leis an t-sluagh cuideachd. As aonais seo cha bhi i ach mar a tha an Laidean, na h-ionn-sramaid geur, cuimseach nach eil duine a' cleachdadh.

Cha tig leabhraichean bardachd no sgeulachdan ghoirid ri cail a h-uile duine. Tha feum againn air leabhraichean aotrom cho math ri leabhraichean nan sgoilearan - leabhraichean as urrainn do duine leughadh mus teid e chadal gun a cheann a chur 'na bhoil a' feuchainn r' an

Tha clo-bhualadairean 'Gairm' air toiseachadh a dheanamh mar tha le 'Teine Ceann Foid.' Tha sinn an dochas gun dean an Club Leabhar oidhirp air leabhraichean dhe 'n t-seorsa seo a chlo-bhualadh.

$$y = mx + \frac{a}{m}$$

Education Committee to approve the go-ahead of the building of the £1 million extension to Inverness Technical College brings into focus the history of technical education in the Highlands.

It was away back in 1902 that a Report on the subject of Higher Education in Lewis was made. "Regarding the practical or scientific aspect of education is a clamant need of a central Technical School in Lewis 1899, a Bill was introduced into Parliament at the instance of the Congested Districts Board to enable that body to devote some of its funds to tertiary educational projects. The Bill passed through the various stages of the Lords. It was opposed by the Commons (members of the Crofting Counties!) and then abandoned. ever, by 1918, there were about 150 centres in the Crofting Counties where continuation classes were held. These Classes were later to be consolidated as the Technical Colleges at Stornoway, Thurso and Inventess, and the Further Education Centres in the Crofting Counties, such as Duncraig

With the interest in the new "industrial Highlands, the subject of technical education, to-day and in the future, assumes an extra dimension. It must be taken for granted that the existing and mooted tertiary-education provisions are of sufficient significance to attract the provisions are of sufficient significance to attract the attention of industrial entrepreneurs. But we feel that much more must be done, and quickly, to provide the Highland area with a central technical institution with the power to confer degree-equivalent status on its students. All very well to offer a wide variety of craft and other vocational Courses. But incoming industry will want young people of technician and technologist status to work in their complexes. We say that these young people work in their complexes. We say that these young people should be trained in their home area. For fifty years they have had to go to Aberdeen and to Glasgow for training in the special subjects of metallurgy, nuclear physics, computer maintenance and the like. They still do. We say thet a much wider provision should be made in the Highlands, with a view to enhanced status, should be the call to the Scottish Education Department. The call must be made now, before it is too late.

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Faicinn Bhuam

Gnothaichean Fhirionnach Glanadh Shoithichean (2)

aidh. A dhaindeoin a liutnad eadh, eadhon le suathadh cùradeteirsean a th'air am moladh an diugh, gach aon a' gealtrainn nas gile na geal, cha toir gin bàrr air an t-siabann chumanta sin, siabann nan sìthichean. Tha sgeul air innse timcheall air an t-siabann seo.

Chuala sinn uile mar bhitheadh na sìthichean roimh Bhliadhna Thearlaich a' dol a steach do thaighean àraidh agus a' cur crìch air obair gun fhios gun fhàth. Bha cailleach an Camaschros a bhitheadh iad a' cuideachadh anns an dòigh seo. Dh' fhàs i cho eòlach orra is gum bitheadh i a' fàgail nan soithichean deiseil aca agus a' falbh air chéilidh. Nuair a thil-leadh i bha gach soitheach gian na àite fhéin, gun fiù sgàineadh ri fhaicinn.

teicheadh air na sìthichean mar a rinn iad air a' Ghàidhlig agus iomadh rud math eile, ach mun d' fhalbh iad, dh' innis iad dha na chaillich mar a bhitheadh iad a' dèanamh an t-siabainn a bhitheadh iad a' cur a feum airson glanadh nan soithichean. Tha an siabann fhathast air a dhianamh anns an aon doigh. Tha aon mhathas eile air an tsiabann seo: ged dh' fhàgte cnap beag dheth gun fhios air bil cupa, cha dèan e cron air an stamaig as laige, se sin ann fiòr chorra thurus a dh' fhaodas e ruigheachd cho fada sin.

Panaichean Ipraisean is poit-Tha e na fhasan aig cuid a bhith ga fàgail seo gu deireadh. Droch fhasan. Theagamh gun coinnich na poitean riut le uisge unnta airson am bogachadh. Far a bheil an t-uisge a ruigheachd chaneil a dhìth air ach suathadh, agus os cionn sin tha cearcall air cruadhachadh a chumas riut a' sgrìobadh agus a thogas do dhroch nàdur.

Dh' fhaodadh e tachairt aon uair gum bitheadh cuid a' fàgail an òirleach no dhà seo aig a' mhullach gun ghlanadh idir. Chuala mi mu thé ann am Breacais agus nuair a dh' fhoighnicheadh an gille aice dhith ghnicheadh an gille aice chi dé na chuireadh e de dh' uisge theireadh i, "Lìon suas gu na reip i, a luaidh."
Ach chaneil mise a' bruidhinn
ri a leithid sin. Tha mi ag ràdh: rach timcheall poitean roimh na bhiadh agus lion iad le uisge gu am barr. Agus gheibh thu duais do ghéir-sheallaidh nuair a thòi-sicheas an glanadh. Cha bhi a dhìth orra uile ach suathadh.

dhith orra uile ach suathadh. Tha seo aig móran gu fileanta air an teangaidh, mar a dh' ionnsaich iad e a leabhar no o dhuine glic an àiteigin. Glaineachan an toiseach, an sin sgeanan, etc., cupanan, sàsaran s mar sin air adhart. Glé mhath, ach chan dhireadh an sgeòil. Tha gliocas ri ionnsachadh nacheil son chuid an leabraichean no am beul-aithris. Tha cuid dhe

Siabann - meadhon bogach- na glaineachan soirbh am bris- B'i a choire fhéin a bh'ann ma mach. An suidhichidhean àraidh, an àite na glaineachan a dhèanamh an toiseach, thea-gamh gum bitheadh e na b' theàrr, chan e mhàin na glaineachan, ach na soithichean air fad, fhàgail airson dà uair a thìde co-dhiù.

Seachnar móran frionas ma dh'fhàgas an tiormaiche trì cupanan gu 'n fhìor dheireadh. Bheir iad taic do thruinnsearan is eile. Mar as àirde na cupanan s ann as caise na truinnsearan agus as luaithea dhrùidheas an t-uisge dhiù. Tha an t-saothair seo gun bhuannachd mur a togar na soithichean as an lethoir mar a chuirear sìos iad. Cuidichidh an glanadair le a bhith gan cur suas gu h-òrdail, an aon seòrsa an comhnaidh comhla. Chaneil ni a dh' fhàgas an tiormaiche cho crosda na gun tig air sàsar a thogail comhla ri truinnsear.

Se a dhà an àireamh as fheàrr airson togail aig an aon àm. Cha leig mi leas a ràdh nach bean seo ri cupanan. Uair dhe mo bheatha chuir mise seachad trì samhraidhean ann am pantrai aoin de bhàtaichean luatha Chuaidh. Bha cabhag an comhnaidh san obair ach bha an t-airgead feumail. An tois e ach bha mi car gorm agus aon latha is mi gu dòigheil a' tiormachadh aon truinnseir an déidh a chéile spàrr an t-àrd stiùbhard leth-dusan na mo dhòrn còmhla, a' cur nam chuimhne, ann am briathran a shaoil mi car frionasach aig fruhall franch an àm, gu robh na bùird làn is daoine a' feitheamh ri biadh.

bha sgealb no dhà as na truinnsearan agus cha d' atharraich e mo bheachd gu robh a dhà comhla ceart. A rithist ma tha sia agad cuin a sguireas tu a thoirt am fear isead an uachdar? Cunntais iad agus ni cóig tursan an gnothach. No iuirich gus an tig fear tioram. Se sin as cinntiche ach tha thu a deanamh aon togail a bharrachd air na dh' fheumadh tu nam bitheadh tu ealamh air cunntas, Mur eil thu math air cunntas, tha an cunnart ann gu fàg thu fear aig a' bhonn gun tiorma-chadh idir. A' cumail ri a dhà, cha deàn thu mearachd.

Ma ni an tiormaiche dearmad leis a' chupa mu dheireadh a thogail ro luath tha e furasda aire a tharraing ris a' chùis le truinnsear (mar as motha se s fhearr) a chàradh comhnard air a' bhòrd-tiormachaidh gun taic sa bith. Tha a dhìol aige an uair sin a mheòirean obrachadh cho fada fo 'n truinnsear s gun téid aige air a thogail. sin feum a' chupa a steach air mar nach dèan comhairle gu

Chaneil an seo ach beagan dhe na riaghailtean a dh'fhaodadh a bhith air aire an deagh fhearr-taighe. Ma chuireas na tha seo fhein dhiubh an aghaidh na hobrach e gu tur, chaneil aige ach feitheamh gus am bi comas aige air deal-inneal glanaidh a cheannach dha

OBITUARIES

Mr GEORGE A. SMITH Inverness

Mr George Alexander Smith, former manager of the Clydesdale Bank, Queensgate, Inverness, died suddenly last Friday at the age

suddenly last Friday at the age of 61

Mr Smith was keenly interested in Gaelic and attended the Mods whenever possible. He was honorary treasurer of the Gaelic Society of Inverness. Although Inverness was not his native town, Mr Smith had a strong Highland connection in that his father was in the service of the late Alfred Donald Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Moy Hall.

Mr JOHN L. KINLOCH

Mr John L. Kinloch of Lethington, Kilcreggan, Dunbartonshire, has died in hospital at Helensburgh. A former Provost and Dean of Guild of Cove and Kilcreggan, he had been a member of the Convention of Royal Burghs, and of the Scottish Coun-

had a warmth and humility that

had a warmth and humility that enabled him to treat any younger person's views as having the same importance as his own. His latest and last dream was promoting the idea that there cught to be a new town construc-ted in the north-west of Caithness.

CALL NAN TRALAIREAN

Mu choinneamh a' chall neo-haisteach air tralairean a abhaisteach air tralairean a chionn mìos tha an Riaghladh an nis a' bruidhinn air an iasgach a stad airson uine ghoirid gach

a stad airson uine gnoirid gach bliadhna.

B'i an Ross Cleveland am bata mu dheireadh a chailleadh an droch — shide aig Duthaich na Deigh agus chan eil dochas airson duine de na naoi deug de sgioba

duine de na naoi deug de sgroba a bh'oirre.

An ceart uair ann an Canada tha na h-iasgairean air tir airson greis 's a' gheamhradh a reir lagh riaghlaidh an lasgaich. Tha cuid de'n bharail gur i so aon dochas a th' aig an Riaghladh an a th' aig an thaobh stad a chuir air a' chill i argalta so air beatha anhanain argalta so air beatha dhaoine.

study group in Gaelic is meet in a classroom at Killin School when it opens for further

School when it opens for further education classes, the education committee have agreed.

In spite of a request from the head teacher, however, the committee resolved not to promote a class in contract bridge at Blairgowrie further education centre.

woman to woman Review Order

MEALS WITHOUT TEARS

One of the many things that we in this country have always been good at is improvisation. Face us with difficulty, shortage and what you will we do two things:: grumble and cope. This was par-ticularly noticeable during World War II when housewives 'made do and mended,' miraculously pro-ducing meals out of allowances of food that today would seem de-risory to say the least.

Today nothing comparable with those dread years of privation is to be seen, thank goodness, but we do have our difficulties!

None of us needs reminding of None of us needs reminding of rising prices in butchers' shops, at the grocers' and in a whole lot of other places. As far as meat is eoncemed, the foot and mouth outbreak, the ban on imports from a number of countries, transport charges and other factors have contributed towards price rises. At the grocers', devaluation is already beginning to bite in a whole list of items. Greengrocery isn't so bad, although here again fruit and vegetables from overseas may well be just that bit more expensive.

And with the bill-paying month January just behind us this time for expansive and e sive gestures. Purse strin no time for expansive and expensive gestures. Purse strings
have been pulled more tightly than
ever and if they haven't actually
pinged yet they look likely to do
so before long. So where does
the housewife make her savings?
Obviously, the family has to be
fed and perhaps more important
than for many a long day, is a
little closer attention to meal
planning and just that extra bit
of care in shopping.
There is no need, though, for

of care in shopping.

There is no need, though, for extreme measures and a rigid austreity diet. Neither is there any necessity for hysteries in the kitchen. Meals without tears—that's the simple answer, and a needn't be all that difficult if you follow a few basic rules.

follow a few basic rules.

First, at the butchers: insist on having the less expensive cuts of meat—this applies whether you are buying beef, lamb or pork, never mind what the Jones do, unless you are really breaking out for a special occasion buy steaks and ehops very warily indeed. Inand chops very warily indeed. Instead concentrate on things like
flank, brisket, skirt of beef, best
end of neck, sarga end and breast
of lamb, belly of pork. A quick
look in your favourite cookery
book may give you some ideas
Ir
of different ways to use them, bit
methe simple fare, especially things
cats
like stews, casseroles, puddings eg
and pies takes a lot of beating.

Note that the second of the s

and pies takes a lot of beating.

Don't neglect liver, kidney,
heart, sweetbreads, oxtails, pig's
head, sheep's head, pig's trotters
and tripe, either. If you are not
quite sure how to make the best
of them, then have a word with
Mum. Or perhaps better still,
Grandmal

Now for the grocer's: ring the changes on your cheese order and

surprise the family with a variety that they haven't had before. If you usually have Cheddar or Cheshire then choose Wensley, dale and Double Glouester or, if it is a mid-flavcured cheese you are after then ask for Caerphilly. For cooking, the crumbly Lancasthire cheese is always reliable.

When you are buying bacon, collar rashers, cut thickly, make a first-rate substitute for the more expensive gammon steaks and if you like crispy bacon with the breakfast eggs, then ask for breakfast eggs, then ask streaky and have it cut thinly you buy bacon in vacuum packs, and there seem to be more and more of them about these days, make sure that you read the printed instructions on the pack. That way you will get the best out of the contents contents.

In the greengrocery department life isn't quite so difficult. Unless the weather has been particularly severe, making it difficult to cut greenstuff and lift root vegetables, supplies should be ample and prices reasonable. Don't despise prices reasonable. Bon it despise the large, misshapen swedes and turnips. Maybe they wouldn't win a prize at the local horticultural society's show but once they are in the pot, nobody is going to know the difference.

Cauliflowers might be kept a week-end treat. Buy them with firm, tight heads that have curds that are creamy-white and not discoloured in any way. Use discoloured in any way. Use leeks for flavouring, as well as

Orchards are scarce, thanks to the small crop last year, but you may find some Cox's Orange Pippins and Laxton's Superb about. Pears, and Laxton's Superb about. Pears, almost all Conference, make a good sweet course. Buy them unripe and if you are going to cook them don't worry too much about shape and a bit of roughness on

Forced rhubarb is another greengrocery item that should be considered, too. The best should be long- smooth, free from stringings and the college of the col and a pale pink colour.

ness and a pale pink colour.

To give you a start with your beat-the-budget meal planning for the week here is an economy trio of main-course dishes. Each one of them cost under three half erowns to serve four people.

* * *

SAUSAGE SPECIAL

Ingredients — 1 lb. sausage-meat; 3 oz. oatmeal or porridge cats; 8 oz. mashed potatoes; 4

Method — Mix sausagement and oatmeal and line a shallow eight-inch pie-dish. Divide the case into four portions by arranging two walls of mashed potato across at right angles, forming four triangles, Cook for a quarter of an hour at 400 deg. F. or Mark 6. Drop an egg into each triangle and cook for a quarter of an hour at 350 deg. F., Mark 4. Mix

CAULIFLOWER IN EGG

1 large cauli-ter; 1 oz. flour; flower; 1 oz. butter; 1 oz. flou ½ pint milk; 2 hard-boiled eggs; salad onion tops; 2 raek-Ingredients reaky bacon.

Method — Melt the butter and

lethod — Melt the butter and in the flour. Allow to cook a few minutes without colour-then slowly stir in the milk Season and simmer for 20 minutes. Break the cauliflower into florets and plunge into boiling salted water. Cook for about eight salted water. Cook for about eight minutes or until tender. Place in four individual dishes. Add the chopped eggs to the sauce and pour over the cauliflower. Cover with dieed fried bacon and chopped onion tops.

Ingredients — 1 lb. diced silverside of beef; ½ glove garlie; 2 tablespoonfuls chopped onion; 1 bay leaf; 1 heaped tablespoonful chopped parsley; ½ pint stock; fresh breadcrumbs; 4 oz. grated

Method — Crush the garlic, Place the meat in a fireproof dish, Add the garlic and onion. Sprinkle with parsley, salt and pepper, and pour in the stock. Sprinkle generously with bread-crumbs. Leave to simmer gently for half an hour in the oven at 325 deg. F., Mark 3. Sprinkle the top with grated cheese and brown under a very hot grill.

LARGS TRIBUTE

The Largs branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach held a Burns Supper last month under the chairmanship of the branch president, Mr W. D. C. McNor. The function was well attended and to add an "international" from the Hull College of Physical Education who were on a course

Education, who were on a course at Inverelyde. The girls came from England. Ireland and Wales, and for many of them it was their first Burns Supper.

The "Immortal Memory" was given by Mr. Ismos Millor, a rust

The "Immortal Memory" was given by Mr James Miiler, a past president of Irvine Burns Club and Mr Andrew Hood, president of Irvine Burns Club proposed the toast to "The Lasses"

The musical programme was available to the programme was a programme was available to the programme was a programme

The musical programme was varied — with songs ranging from a Gaelie number to a rendering of "Ilkley Moor Baht'at." and the haggis was duly honoured by being piped in, by Mr George Renfrew and addressed by Mr Tom Caldwell Tom Caldwell

CROY BURNS SUPPER

A large company drawn from all age groups attended a Burns Supper in Croy Hall under the joint auspiese of Croy W.R.I. and Croy Hall Committee. Mr John MacDonald, Forres, printed in the beause carried by

Mr John MacDonald, Forres, piped in the haggis, carried by M. Campbell, Schoolhouse, who was chairman for the evening. The address to the haggis was enthusiastically rendered by Rev. D. Johnstone, Manse of Croy, who also said Green.

also said Grace.
The W.R.I. ladies, under their president Mrs. Dunlop, handled the eatering side.
A native of Ayr and headmaster of Forres Primary School, Mr. T. T. Davidson, M.A., proposed the Immortal Memory. The audispeech greatly enhanced by Mr. Davidson's personal association

speech greatly enhanced by Mr Davidson's personal association with the Burns country. Providing entertainment during the evening were: Mr Duncan Gordon, Fortrose (Violin): Mr and Mrs James Fraser, Brodie (Solos and Duets); Croy Secondary Girls Choir and Mrs Pitblado (accompanist).

MORVEN TRANSFORMED

[A Highland Parish in the 19th Century by Dr Philip Gaskell. Cambridge Univer-sity Press. Price 65/-]

stry Press. Frice of 3-14
This is basically another book on the "Evictions," but one justifying the policy as being essential in the interests of the whole of Morvern as well as the landlords. It traces the process of change in the group of small estates which form the parish from approximately 1770 to modern

which form the parish from ap-proximately 1770 to modern times. The theme really develops when the Highland lairds sold out, about 1820, to wealthy Englishmen and Lowland Scots, one of whom was the infamous Patrick Selina Sutherland. Various appendices, plans and maps holy the control of the control of the control to understand "the transforma-tion." The extracts from diaries kent by voung female guests to

formation, and help the reader to understand "the transformation." The extracts from diaries kept by young female guests to Ardtornish give a charming picture of the life of the "tofts" of the seventies. A simple, clean life of long walks, knitting, shooting and fishing; one far removed to for the seventies of the seventies of the control of the seventies of the control of the control of the seventies of the collection of the seventies of the clean life of the seventies of the collection of the seventies of the collection of the seventies of the collection of the seventies of t

"now."

He explains the eauses of the removals. "The Highland Clearances were the symptom of the inability of the old Highland ecoability of the old Highland economy to adopt to a changing world, and of the breakdown of the old Highland way of lite. Into its cause; the proprietors who cleared the farms for sheep were sure, and the fact that they did not suffer as the people did, does not in itself make their actions wrong."

This original explanation firmly

wrong."
This original explanation firmly puts the blame for the wrecking of the asciety of the parish on of the society of the parish on the second of the society of the parish on the properties of the properties. A later statement that the landlords could not be blamed for wanting to make money from sheep, appears to depart from this proposition or perhaps clarify it. Dr Gaskell agrees that the the small tenants losing their grazings, and thus being unable to keep so much stock. Unfortunately, he consistently overlooks this important factor in later considering the poverties argues that landlords were obliged to subsidise their tenants, and that the West Coast climate ensured that the land would not support even an 18th century level of population at a 19th century stand of filing.

population at a 19th century stanpopulation at a 19th century stanHaving stated that the sheen
farmers required all the land, it
is difficult to see how the population, reduced to cottar level, could
do anything, or why the elimate
only should be blamed.

During the 19th century, 2.59
left Morven, of whom 7.59
left Morven, of whom 7.50
have the country states that the greater
majority left because they could
not make a living at home. This

might well have been true since the sheep farmers had all the land, but Di Gaskell errs, as do many, in the use of the term "evieted." He overlooks that many revieted. He overlooks that many left on receipt of notice to quit, a summons of removal, or the sheriff's deeree following thereon. Only those who were stubborn or utterly helpless required to be evicted.

to be evieted.
The author brings the matter up-to-date. "Nowadays we do not eviet unprofitable erofters—we subsidise them out of public funds." Crofters who may be sunsidise them out of public funds." Crofters who may be offended by this statement will be consoled by the author's later extension of it. The landlords at the end of the last century 'slother provided the equivalents of the farming subsidies, pensions, sechness benefits, film units, travelling libraries and so forth with which registers and so forth with which Highland society is sustained to Highland people in the same category, and relates the pronoun 'we' to our neighbours in "the civilised south."

Dr Gaskell does concede that oppositions and the proposition of the same category and relates the pronoun 'we' to our neighbours in "the civilised south." Dr Gaskell does concede that on

civilised south."

Dr Gaskell does concede that on occasion clearances were carried out "with a culpable disregard for people's feelings." The Strathnaver Evictions were of their nature horribly unkind to the families Clearances were probably asponsible for the relative emptiness of Morvern as compared with other parishes. He justifies this by saying that their removal spared the people the poverty of the Highlands of 1881 and other parishes. This, of course, fits in with another admission, namely, that by this period the main purpose of these estates was for the recreation of their owners.

The transformers are gone now,

The transformers are gone now, and with them the people, their servants, who were dependant on them. Much of their work is in ruins. The hills are sheep sick, them. Much of their work is in ruins. The hills are sheep siek, and there are 5.00° acres of old arable land in Morvern. These are the memorials to them, and the same could be said of many areas similarily transformed in the Highlands.

To assess the effect of the Clear-To assess the effect of the Clearances, it is pointless to compare the state of people in 1800 with that of to-day. Little will be achieved by blaming the landlords; in lact, they were often fine in lact, they were often fine properties, the industrialists of the industrialists of the industrial revolution. We must look at the regions where crofters have survived in number, particularly the Western Isles, and compared the properties of the

Iceland, the Farces and Norway. Sismondi, a Swiss scholar of the early 19th century, went to the source of the problem when writing about the Sutherland Clearances. He pointed out that the law had continued to develop on the Continent so that the Swiss peasant had security of tenure, but that this was not so in Great Britain. Had the state of Swis Pauland, and the state of Swiss Republics would have been driven from the Alps by their noble landlords to make way for sheep."

The law of Scotland permitted landlords to remove their tenants regardless of hardship. In our own times, until ehanged, the law permitted the activities of Rachman.

*The trial of Patrick Sellar. Dr Ian Grimble, London, 1962.

GLASGOW GAELIC DRAMA

A Gaelie Variety Show was held on February 1st in the High-landers' Institute, my members of the Glasgow Gaelic Drama As-

The Association offered a varied programme ranging from a Gaelic Juke Box Jury to singing and dancing and short sketches

The evening was directed by Calum Robertson.

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faisg air an t-sruthan



BOGMYRTLE

(Myrica Gale)

Gaelic: Rideag

A small shrub 2 or 4 feet high with reddish stems. The flowers appear before the leaves. The fruit is small with two wings. Yellow dots are scattered over the leaves, which have a pleasant aromatic

It was used for numerous purposes: as a substitute for hops, or tanning; and beds were strewed with it, because it was supposed to destroy insects. It was also boiled and the tea drunk by children to kill 'the worms.' A yellow dye is obtained from the plant.

Badge of the Clan Campbell.

MAIREAD

LOCH ERIBOLL PLANS

GIANT TANKER PORT

The possibility of developing a deep-water port to handle ships of up to one million tons at Loch Eriboll, Sutherland, is to be discussed by the Highlands and Islands Development Board and Sutheriand County Council.

A survey of the gree has shown

Islands Development Board and Sutheriand County Council. A survey of the area has shown such a scheme to be feasible, with Look Eriboll as a terminal for the The idea was first mooted last year by the late Mr John L. Kindler, a retired Glasgow schoolmaster, and Mr. Alex. Craig. of Bearsden. Their plan was for a linear city, with a population of 100,000, in the Eriboll area of 100,000, in the Eriboll area of 100,000, in the Eriboll area and a county development officer, who carried out the survey, also recommends the setting-up of a plant to manufacture magnesium metal. There are large deposits of magnesium, potash and dolomite in North-west Scotland.

Major Port

Major Port

In his report, he stated — "Loch
Eriboll could be developed as a
major port, as it is the only undeveloped deep-water anchorage
in the United Kingdom. Shipbuilders are talking of constructing vessel weighing up to no emillion tons, and there are few ports
in Betiani capable of handling
of these places, and the only other
of these places, and the only other
port in Scotland which could take
tankers of this tonrage is Finnart,
Dunbartonshire."

Mr McMillan said recently that

oil shipped into Loch Eriboll would have to be pumped to Lairg, the nearest railhead, sixty miles away. This involved a similar distance to the Finnart-Grange-mouth pipeline, and while overland conditions would be more difficult there were no insurer.

land conditions would be more difficult. there were no insuperable problems. A pipeline linking Eriboll and Lairg would cost £25,000 per mile to construct, and the total capital involved would be in the region of £1.5 million. This would prove to be less costly than modernising smaller tanker terminals in the United Kingdom. "Eriboll offers a prime site for

smaller tanker terminals in the United Kingdom.
"Eriboll offers a prime site for a new. strategically situated port giving easy access on to the main rading notice between North rading notice between North Particular of the Part

CEIST

Chuala mi eadar-theangachadh air bardachd Robert Burns 's e sgrìobhadh air "Bu du do'n duine am bron." Tha ambarus agan gur ann am mooschan eaglais a chaidh a chlo-bhualadh an tois-each. Bhithinn fada an comain duine sam bith aig a bheil lorg air gu h-iomlan nan innseadh e chomh eaite am faigh mi an corr deth.

So aon rann an cainnt a' bhaird fhein agus mar a chuireadh sios an Gaidhlig e:

If I'm designed you lordling's

slave —
By nature's law designed —
Why was an independent wish
E'er planted in my mind?
If not, why am I subject to
His cruelty and scorn?
Or why has man the will and

To make his fellows mourn?

Ma chaidh mo chruthachadh san

run
Bu du dhomh bhith 'nam thraill
Carson a fluair mi ciall is tur?
B'e staid na bruid a b'fhearr.
'S mar deach carson a tha mi'n

Fo smachd is suil fir mhoir? Carson tha cead aig neach tha

A bhrathair chuir fo bhron?

Gaelic Broadcasts

Monday, 12th February News in Gaelic. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus) 12.05 p.m.

Tuesday, 13th February

12 noon News in Gaelic.

12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus)

"Music of the Gael": A programme of Gaelic songs with Joan Mac-Kenzie and Archie Mac-Lean (recorded).

Wednesday, 14th February

News in Gaelic.

Piping by Pipe-Major John A. MacLellan (re-corded).

Thursday, 15th February

News in Gaelic. 12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus)

In Conversation with Annie MacRae, Letter-3,30 p.m. Annie MacRae, fearn (recorded)

3.45 p.m. Gaelic Midweek 5ervice conducted by Rev. Murdo Macdonald, Edin-burgh (recorded).

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

Friday, 16th February

News in Gaelic. "Seinn an Duan 50": Concert of Gaelic songs requested by listeners. 6.35 p.m

Saturday, 17th February

10.45 p.m. 'Se Ur Beatha: A Gaelic Welcome by The Innis Gaels and The Albanachs with Rhona Mac-Leod as guest artist (recorded).

LIBERAL WHIST

IJBERAL WHIST
Prizes shared by few people were a feature of the whist drive held by the Crown Ward Liberals last Wednesday. From the fact that six of the nine prizes were shared by three people it might be assumed that few people were present; in fact it was a very successul event And there were more males than the prize-list would were better players or merely more fortunate?

10. - Longs of the Gael



Húth-ill o air Coperé Tapadh leat, a Mhór Néill Eoghain, 'Shuidh aig Bord a' Choperate.

Bha thu carthannach 'nad ghnùis, Bha thu cùmhraidh glan ad' bheus 5heas thu dìleas air ar cùl, Chuir thu crùn 'sa' Choperate.

Thùirt iad uile "Ní sinn plan

Théid gach fàirdein dheth gu feum Fear a' chrùin gu faigh e dàil '5 fear na dhà gu faigh e réidh. Theann mo bhana-ghoistdh a null

"5 ri cunntas a cuid fhéin Còig puinnd 5hasunnach is crùn Thuirt i "Is leams' an Coperate."

Gheibh sinn silidh 's gheibh sinn ìm Gheibh sinn tea 'is gach nì bhios bhuainn Gheibh sinn min aig iomadh prìs '5 chon na cìre théid 'sa' ghruaig.

Gheigh iad pad a théid 'nan gruaig Gheibh iad baga ruadh nan làmh Nuair a bhios an t-sìde fuar. Gheibh iad gloine chruaidh de'n

Tha na cailleachan air an dòigh 'G innseadh stòraidhean dha chéil' "Chuala sinn aig duine còir "Gum bi òl 'sa' Choperate."

Labhair tté eile, "Tha sin fior "Gheibh sinn stiachdadh dheth mu'n cuairt "S' ged nach òlamaid ach fion "Ní e rian a chur air fuhcad."

Thàinig té dhiubh aig an àm Theann i 'nall a ceann ri 'chluais " Cis na h-uinneinean sin thall ? Leth-phunnd ham 's cha bhi e

Nuair a fhuair i'm baga làn Theannaich i fo'n t-seàl e suas Cha chumainn sealladh oirre 'r pàirt. Rinn i ùrs' air Bhàgh a Tuath.

Chaidh té gu Cliaid is té gu Tuath Té gu Cliaid is té gu Tuath Té air bhalaiste gun sìon Gus na lìon l'm baga ruadh.

Leis gach toileachadh a bh'ann Thóisich danns' air feadh an t-sluaigh Mac a' Phearsain ari an ceann 'S cò bhiodh ann ach Calum Ruadh ?

CALUM DHOMHNAILI

[Rinneadh Oran a' Choperate le Calum Dhomhnaill a bhliadhna chaidh bùth fhosgladh 's a' Bhàgh a Tuath leis an Scottish Coperative Society. Bha an Society a toirt cuireadh do mhuinntir nam bailtean mu'n cuairt airson shares a ghabhail anns a' bhuth, agus bha dòchas làidir ia gcailleachna agus bóaich a' bhail' gum biodh buannachd mhór dhaibh sans a' mharsantachd ùr.]

("Deoch-slainte nan Gillean," le Colm O. Lochlainn).

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As Na Sgoiltean

Sgoil an Tairbeirt, na Hearadh

1. Leabaidh Raonailt

(Fhuair mi an seanchas gasda a leanas o phiuthar mo mhathar, a tha a' teagasg anns an sgoil againn, agus tha mi an dòchas gu'n còrd i cho math ri daoin' eile agus a chòrd i rium fhein-DOMHNALL MACILLIOSA,

"Muinntir nam Bàgh le 'm bàtaichean," chleachd daoine bhith 'g ràdh, ach cha leig iad a leas bàtaichean an diugh -'s ann a tha an rathad mór a dol chun nan dorsan aca agus tha chead aca 's iad fhéin is fheàrr as airidh 'air a sin Chan eil daoine air an t-saoghal cho gasda agus cho coibhneil ri muinntir nam Bàgh, agus gu hàraidh ri muinntir Chaolas Stocanais, Chliuthair, Chollaim agus Leac-a-li

Chaidh mi null a Leac-a-li a shealltainn air Raonailt mo bhanacharaid agus i falbh gu ruige Glaschu a chur seachad a gheamhraidh còmhla ri h-aon nighinn. 'Nuair a ràinig mi, bha an tigh aice làn dhaoine, fir agus mnathan, agus iad air tighinn a ghabhail slàn leatha. Shaoileadh tu gur ann a bha i falbh a dh' amharc air Iain Mac a' Ghobha ann an Rhodesia agus gu robh Coinneach Dubh Caunda a' dol a thachairt rithe ann an còrnair teann as nach tigeadh i mach beò no marbh, an àite bhith dol do Ghlaschu airson beagan mhìosan. Dòmhnall Mór Aonghais ann agus a bhean, Murchadh Alasdair agus a bhean, Bean Aonghais Ic Cumhais agus Màiri a h-ighean agus móran, móran eile nach urrainn mi ainmeachadh.

An ceann ùine thubhairt mi fhèin ri Raonailt gu robh an t-àm againn falbh 's gu robh an t-àm aice fhèin a dhol a laighe, agus i dol a dh' fhalbh cho tràth anns a' mhadainn leis a' bhàt-aiseig.

"Chan eil mise dol a laighe idir," ars ise, "chuir mi an leabaidh air dòigh agus chan eil

tuilleadh; bithidh i mar a tha bost. Is ann bho na Localani gus an till mi — ma thilleas naich a fhuair e an t-ainm s Tha mi 'n aon seòrsa ris an tuathanach a bha anns an cho. brèagha 's a tha anns na Taobh Tuath — an cuala tu Hearadh. riamh an naidheachd mu thimcheall 'nuair a chaidh e fhein agus Anna a bhean chun an Tairbeirt gu na h-òrduighean? Bha iad a' fuireach an tigh piuthar mo sheanmhar agus bha n tigh làn mar a b'àbhaist. ann anns an t-seann tigh dubh a bha iad a' fuireach an uair sin, agus 'se daoine bha

'Cha robh anns an tigh ach dà sheòmar-cadail agus bha na chair a tha aca a bharrachd air boireannaich ann an aon seòmar agus na fir anns an fhear eile Chaidh na fir a laighe an toiseach agus shuidh na boireannaich a' deanamh cupan eile tea mus rachadh iad a chadal. Cha robh fada gus an cualas na fir a gàireachdraich mar gu leagadh iad an tigh. Thubhairt Anna, bean an tuathanaich, air a socair, 'Se Dòmhnall againne tha sud ge b'e gu dé tha e ag ràdh.' Thàinig fear a nuas agus dh' eigh e ri Anna, 'Trobhad an so ach am faic thu Dòmhnall?
"Dh' fhalbh i suas agus bha

Dòmhnall anns an leabaidh agus a leine gheal air agus an coilear cruaidh agus an tie mu amhaich. 'Cuir dhìot sin,' ars ise, 'carson a chaidh thu chadal le coilear is tie ort?' B'e sud cheud uair riamh a chuir Dòmhnall air coilear cruaidh, tha e coltach. 'Ma tha, cha 'Ma tha, cha chuir, arsa Dòmhnall, 'cha tig coilear agus an tie so dhiomsa gus am bi na n-ordanghean seachad. Chan e beagan dragh a fhuair mi feni 's tu so bho m' athair, Aonghus fhein mu'n d' fhuair mi orm Moireasdan, An ceann-a-deas, An Taobh Tuath — An Taob dhìomsa gus am bi na h-òrdui-

a tha mise agus an leabaidh! "

2 Am haile anns a bheil mi fuireach

Tha mi fuireach ann am baile beag air taobh an iar na mi dol g'a cur troimhe-cheile Hearadh ris an canar Horga- hadh teaghlaich aige a'bhliadhna

Tha e air a chunntais air baile Tha bàgh shìos air cùl an tighe againn far a bheil faisg air mìle de thràigh le gainneamh mhìn gheal a tha air leth brèagha agus tlachdmhor le luchd turais anns an t-samh-radh. Tha moran Shasunnach a' tighinn ann fad an t-samhraidh a champachadh agus tha e còrdadh riutha cho math agus gu bheil iad a' tighinn air ais bho bhliadhna gu bliadhna. Tha iad a' cur meas mór air an t- sàmh-

a' bhaile mhór. Tha coille mhór bhrèagha ann a bha air a cur bho chionn trì fichead bliadhna air ais leis an uachdaran, am Morair Dunmore. Tha a h-uile seòrsa eòin a' neadachadh innte. Is e aon diubh a' chorra-ghridheach. Am bliadhna bha nead iolaire faisg air an tigh againn. Tharraing so iomadach duine a choimhead oirre oir is ann ainneamh a tha i ri faicinn faisg air daoine. Tha dealbh agam de an dà isean a

Beagan astair bho'n tigh againn tha àite a tha air a chumail fo dhìon. Tha seachd clachan móra 'nan seasamh ann agus tha beul-aithris ag ràdh gu bheil seachd sagairt air an tiodhlacadh anns an àite sin. Tha mise glé thoilichte a bhith fuireach ann a leithid a dh' àite.

TARMOD MACAOIDH

Bha duine còir a' fuireach ann an Loch-nam-Madadh aig aon uair agus bha e 'na uallach mór dha a h-uile bliadhna am màl a phàigheadh. Bha leasac-

àraidh so agus dh'fhàg sin an Reclamation duine bechd le na bu lugha buileach de dh' airgead. Dh' fhalbh e far an robh am baillidh agus dh'innis e mar a bha, nach robh móran dòchais aige Highlands gu'm b'urrainn e am màl phàigheadh. Bha e 'na éigin.

Thubhairt am bàillidh ris na'n dèanadh e aon cheathramh òrain anns an toireadh e a stigh gach nì bu leis, buar is bàrr, gu'n rachadh am màl gu leir a' mhaitheadh dha a' bhliadhna dhoirbh ud. Thòisich an duine còir air an òran agus rinn e mar so e.

Is an ruda air an druim "Tha mise so is Dùghall orm,
'Se Dùghall a' chinn bhàin.
Tha bean is leanaibh òg'

Raghnall Beag is Dòmhnall

Bó dhubh, bó dhonn, is dòbhliadhnach, Searrach òg is làir,

Sin iad air an cunntais dhuibh.

Is an ruda air an druim bhàn."

Chòrd an ceathramh cho math ris a' bhaillidh agus gu'n do sgrìobh e " air a phàigheadh le mó thaing" air cunntais Dhùghaill a' bhliadhn'ud.

Plan For

DUTCH ENGINEER SOUGHT

The Inverness-shire Development Study Group are to recommend to the County Council that the Highland Development Board consider financing an inquiry by a Dutch engineer on the possibility of reclaiming land from Highland estuaries. At a meeting at Inverness the group heard that the Board were to reconsider reclamation and had

to reconsider reclamation and had the matter under review. They in-tended to prove by pilot studies whether it could be accomplished

satisfaction. "I'm thinking big about land reclamation," he said. "After all, Holland was reclaimed from the sea. There, you've got a prosperous agricultural industry that was all pumped back out of

He envisaged eight to ten thousand acres of arable land being reclaimed by the Government and sold in plots.

GAELIC BOOKS

Following a plea by Mr Abrach MacKay (93). Scotland's oldest county councillor, for more books in Gaelic for Caithness Library, 60 have been donated by Mr Roderick MacGaskill, of Skye.

In view of the popularity of the song, "Uibhist Nam Beanntan," as sung by Norman MacLean on his first record, we are publishing the words by D. J. MacMillan, an Uibhisteach member of the Metropolitan Police.

UIBHIST NAM BEANNTAN

Air fonn "The Dark Island."

1. Nuair a bhios mi leam fhìn agus m' inntinn fo leòn Bidh mi cuimhneachadh uair 's mi gun uallach 's gun bhròn, 'S mi a' ruith is a ruaig feadh nam bruachan 's nan lòn Ann am òig' ann an Uibhist nam beanntan.

'S ann gun strì rachainn sios air dà sgiathaidh mo smuain Gu tràigli mhòr taobli an iar, 's éisdeachd fior ghlag a' chuain Is a' ghainmheach gheal mhìn 's i gu h-ìseal fo m' bhonn Is gach tonn a' séinn Uibhist nam beanntan.

- Anns a' mhadainn gum b' éibhinn leam 'g éirigh moch-thràth, Cliithinn an drùchd air gach geug is na spréidh le 'n cuid àl, Is an uiseag bheag mhin-ghuthach dìreadh air àird 'S i cur fàilt' air Uibhist nam beanntan.
- Ged a tha mis' an dràsd' ann am baile na strì Is mi fada bho 'n àit' anns na dh' àraicheadh mi, Gum bheil sàsachadh àraid toirt blàths do mo chrìdh' -'S e gun till mi do dh' Uibhist nam beanntan.

BLINDCRAFT CENTENARY

In Scotland a century ago, there was no class worse off than the blind: a handful found shelter and employment in the asylums of the Lowlands, but most had not the slightest chance of being able to work or even of emi-In the Highlands grating. they lived at home, with no qualified help and with nothing to do. But 100 years ago the Society for Teaching the Blind to Read on Moon's System was founded in Inverness. This Society lives on as the Northern Counties Institute for the Blind, whose readquarters are in Ardconhel Street, Invereness.

Now there are 519 regisered blind people on the nstitute's books and 108 partially sighted people: all hese people are visited reguarly by the teachers who travel round the Highlandsthere is one in Dornoch, one in Forres, one in Inverness, Gaelic - speaking and a Gaelic - sp teacher in Stornoway.

The Gaelic-speakers posed a somewhat tricky problem in the Society's early days. At that time when there were nearly 1,000 English language books in the society's library the Gaelicspeaking pupils had to make do with 12 volumes of do with 12 volumes of Psalms, 24 of St John and 12 of Isaiah! But three years after the inception of the society a bi-lingual teacher was appointed and he read and preached to the elderly Gaelic-speakers who could not master reading them-

This is a far cry from the present day when the teacher is supplied with a tape re-

corder and plenty of tape from Gaelic sermons and the

Older people who go blind late in life do not have the sensitivity in their fingertips necessary to learn Braille and a tape recorder can be their only means of real communication. There is a service provided by the British Talking Book Association in cation. provided which the blind person is provided with a type of tape recorded which is easily worked by himself and almost any book he requests is provided in tape-form to listen to at his leisure. Because of the wide variety of re-quests this association receives - for students notes, technical books etc. — it is virtually impossible to cater for a minortiy group such as the Gaelic-speakers of the

West of Scotland. This is un- tions of their own or assisting fortunate but most understandable: they would be inundated with requests for unusual and obscure recordings.

Of the 22 workers employed at the Institute's workshop several come from the Islands and over one third of them are Gaelicspeaking. The workshop specialises in the manufacture of bedding and this it does to the exacting standards of the British Standards Instiassociation which exists solely of an association which exists solely of an on donations, legacies and local authority grants. It was only with the National Assistance Act after the last world war that the provision of services for blind persons became statutory. Local authorities were given the choice of setting up associatute: a fine example from an

existing assoiations, Glasgow was the only area to opt for the former and they still administer their own association and run a Catholic School All children coming under the jurisdiction of the Northern Counties Institute attend Craigmillar School in Edinburgh and at present nine pupils from this area are attending the school.

PRISEAN PHAIPEIREAN

Chaidh pris an Guardian suas chionn ce la deug agus an

EGE le Eoghann Mac Fhionghuin WHAT SCOTLAND COULD BE

Mar a tha freagarach tha that-ast ri fhaicinn a Cille Donain Donain us. Gun hast ri fhaicinn a Cille I ballachan na seann eaglais. ballachan na seann eaglais Gun reagamh chan i sin an eaglais 's an robh Naomh Donan 's a chuid mhanaich ag aoradh ach thathas de'n bheachd gu bheil i air an dearbh laraich. Bha seann daoine de'n bharail gur e Aonghas Rìab-hach nan Core, duine fhachaich a mhuimnir Arasaig, a thog i. Bha e air a radh gun deach a chur air chroch chaitheamh beatha le lagh an he-arlais, seachd eaglaisean ath-

chroch chaitheamh beatha le lagh an h-eaglais, seachd eaglaisean athnuadhachadh agus gum b'e an te
ha an Eige aon thar na seachd.
Ann am balla na h-eaglais air
ar taobh a stigh thar if aicinn leac
gheal ghaoireal. Ann an acdain
na lice tha air obrachadh gearradh-airm Chlann Raghmill ach
le bhith fosgailt ri in a siantan
cho fada chan eil e furasda leuphadh an diugh. Ann an urlar na cho fada chan eil e furasda leuphadh an diugh. Ann an urlar na beaglais aig bonn na lice tha eair a radh gu bheil. an tiodhla-cadh Raghnall MacAilein Oig, pròbaire cho ainmeil agus gaisgeach cho sonnuichte 's a bha rrainh 's na crìochan seo.

Anns na laithean a dh'fhall-haraich agus caisgeach cho sonnuichte 's a bha rraich san cardharaich an an an gaisgeachas agus an neart. B'ann dhubh sin gillear Mhaighstir Calum agus Domhnallaich Laig. Bha triuir mhac aig a'imhaistear,

Calum agus Domnnianten Laig. Bha triuir mhac aig a'mhinistear, Domhnall, Ailean agus Eoghann. 'S e Clann 'ic Asgaill a bh' annta a thainig a Rudha 'n Dunain 's an Eilean Sgitheanach. Se nighean an Eilean Sgitheanach, Se nighean Mhaigstir Calum a bha posda aig Aonghas Laig, 's b'e esan ogha a'i bhaird a b' ainmeil a bha againn riaimh 'air. Ghaidhealtachd, Alasadair Mae Mhaighstir Alasdair. Bha ceathrar mhac aig Aonghas Laig, Ailean, Domhrall, Tornad agus Raghnall. Bha iomadh gniomh foghainteach, treu: i aithris air a' chuid mhor dhiubh. Tha e air a radh gun dd h'aidich. aunris air a' chuid mhor dhiùbh. Tia e air a radh gun do dh'aidish Cailean Thuinapuil (Caimbeul-ach), a rugadh aig Caolas Ulbha am Muile, gum b'e Tormad Laig dunc a b'fhoghaintich a bheir a' chinneadh Dhom'mallaich na latha. Bha Cailean Caimbeul e

Laig agus bu dion dha sin.

'Se eilean gu math torach a th'
ann airson arach agus togul
spreidhe. Aig aon am bha cuid
mhor de'n fhearann air a leigeil
a mach gu tuathanain air anhal,
ach an diugh tha am fearann uile
at, lamhan an uachdaran ath a
thleagan chroitearan a tha an
Cliadal agus anns a' Chuagaich.

A 'toiseachadh 's a'cheann a
tuath agus ae obraclad he u deas.

A 'toiseachadh 's a cheann a tuath agus ag obracla.lh gu deas the Tolain, Cliadal, a' Chuacach. Laig, Cille Donain, Sand a Bheag, Sand a Mhor, Galmasdal agus Grulainn. Bha na bailtean sin uile loma lan sluaigh aig aon am ach chaidh a fuadach air falbh a dheachtain a cheann an an cheann an an ach chaidh a fuadach air falbh a dheachtain shaill a cheann an ach chaidh a fuadach air falbh a dheachtain shaill a cheann an an ach chaidh a fuadach air falbh a dheachtain shaill a cheann an ach a cheann lainh. Bha lia oùrean shi na chaidh a fuadaeth air agu an machaidh a fuadaeth air agu an machaidh a fuadaeth air agu an machaidh air agu an machaidh a fuadach air falbh a dheanamh air do chaoraich mair a thainig na tuathanaich Ghallda. Ann an Grulainn bha ceithir teaghlaich dheug agus chaidh a fuadach air falbh a cheint teaghlaich dheug agus chaidh a' chuid mu dheireadh dhiubh fhuadach ann an orbd ceud deug da fhichead 's a tri deug Air Braighe agus chaidh a' chuid mu chead 's a tri deug Air Braighe agus dhiibh sha chaidh agus dhiibh sha chaidh agus dhiibh sha chaidh a chois a' chladaich ann ar a thachair feadh na Gaidhealtachd air 'sul tha chiid mhor de'n fhearann an lamhan an unchdarain. Tha na croitearan air an crodhadh a chois a' chladaich agus na reidhleanan briaghat orach comhnard, mar a tha Cille Donain agus Laig an lamhan luchd an airgid. 'S e ceithir mairt as motha gus ha chaidheanan briaghat orach comhnard, mar a tha Cille Donain agus Laig an lamhan luchd an airgid. 'S e ceithir mairt as motha gus ar eidhelachas gin de na croiteirean agus a' chuid mher dhubh a' fhreasdal a dha agus ar tin Arbeachdachadh air sin choiteir a tha chaidh air chuidh air chuidh air chuidh air chuidh air chuidh air tha an oigridh air togail air tha an oigridh air togail air tha an tha chuidh air tha chuidh air tha gus mar sin cha robh feum air na daoine. A dh'aindeoin sin muir a ma chuidh air chuid a dhìnn an air an chuidh air chuidh a chuidh a chuidh a chuidh a chuidh an chuidh a c sin cha robh feum air na daoine. A dh'aindeoin sin nusir a thig cogadh 's a bhios an rìoghachd an cunnart theid lamh-cruinn a

fein 'na dhuine laidir, borb ach chur air a h'uile mac-mathar anns bha an t-eagal aige ro' Thormad a' Ghaidhealtachd ged nach b' fhail agus bu dion dha sin.

Se eilean gu math torach a th' ann airson arach 'sus 'ogai' spreidhe. Aig aon am bha cud diugh.



Dachaidh Raghnaill Dhuibh mhic Alasdair mhic Mhaighstir Alasdair.

e eilean gu math inntinneac tlachdhmor a tha ann do luchd turuis. Tha aireamh mhor ga tha-dhal an am an t-samhraidh nuair crannachur an t-slusigh. 'S e bata beag aisig a tha dol a mach ceath-remh a mhìle bho thir a'coinnea-cnadh a'bhata-smuid a ghiulan a stigh dhacine agus a h-uile goireas eile a tha riatanach. 'S e obair gle chunnartach a tha ann an am a Ghearchraidh is droch shide.

Co-dhiu sin mar a tha cuisean an Eige ar drasta. Ma leanas an sluagh air ceamhad air deann an air an tha chaidh seachad shide.

's an leth-cheud biiadhm mu dheireadh a chaidh seachad agus mur a dean Dia fein a leasachadh thig faistneachd Choinnich Odharr air a cois nuair a thubhairt e "Thig an latha bhitheas Eire fo rodain s fo chuiseagan ruadha."

New A1 **Centre For** Skve

Cattle breeding by artificial insemination will be introduced to Skye this year. The technique List and Benbecula, where a service is operated by the Department of Agriculture:

Ionad Siolachandh Cruidh anna Ellean Sgitheanach, the Skye "A.I." Centre, will be a privately-operated venture under the direction of Dr Patrick Barden, who considered the state of the state the North of the Island during the 1968 breding season. He hopes that, when sufficient interest is shown and as suitable staff can be recruited locally, the service will be extended to the whole of Skye in the ensuing season. An artificial insemination service will give every stock-owner a choice of bull for each of his cattle, and thus make an intelligant of the cattle of th

cattle, and thus make an inten-gent breeding programme possible even for crofters with very few animals. Many crofters will be saved the inconvenience of taking their cows to the bull, and will also avoid their cattle becoming infected with such diseases as vibriosis which may be transmitted by hulls.

by bulls.

Dr Barden says — "I am certain that artificial insemination, which has brought enormous benefits all over Britain and in underdeveloped territories overseas, will contribute to the economy of calf production for which Skye is

A nation which moved so fast a hundred years ago that it was one of the wealthiest communities on earth, held a greater tonnage of shipping per head than any other nation, had one of the most advanced industrial and commercial complexes in the world, and an indigenous system which was the envy of all, has in the course of three generations run out of steam. Why is this?

Scotland is suffering to-day from Scotland is suffering to-day from intense competition from countries which at the turn of the century were either of insignificant commercial importance or were great export markets for us—Japan being the prime example. Now we have to compete with the shipbuilders of Yugoslavia, Span Greece, and even the Republic of Ireland. The great commercial and times was not competed and times was not consolidated in Scottireiand. The great commercial and industrial upsurge of Victorian times was not consolidated in Scotland because the nation did not possess the only means of doing so—a Scottish government. In the intensely competitive world of to-day only countries with first-class

This type of planning is dan-gerous to Scotland, and is the cause of excessive emigration. It cannot be too strongly empha-sised that the figure of approxi-mately 50,000 people emigrating each year is a nets figure, and that the gross figure of emigration from Scotland is probably around 100,000 per year. Any govern-ment which permits one-fifth of a nation's people to emigrate every ten years can only be looked on as having lost control of the situation.

situation.

"Man does not live by bread alone." and a nation does have

(By DOUGLAS DRYSDALE)

administration can maintain a high standard of living, profitable industries, prevent emigration on a disastrous scale, and achieve political stability.

The future development of the Forth Valley and Scotland as a whole depends primarily on expansion based on wisely conceived legislation, knowledgable pansion based pansion, based legislation, and a hig planning, and a high spirit of pub-lic morale and confidence.

It is impossible to know exactly what problems will face the Scottish government, but we do know certain facts. Britain to-day has fallen very far short of the targeting the state of the targeting that the same level as other European nations. Its share of world trade has fallen from 22 per cent. Before the war to 14 per cent. world trade has fallen from 22 per cent, to-day. The present Government's target of a 25 per cent, increase in G.N.P. between 1964 and 1970 is complete pie in the sky. The G.N.P. rise of Germany over the past ten years is 66, as compared with the U.K. figure of 32 over the same period. This same country is investing £1,000,000,000 more annually in machinery and equipment than Britain, a sure in-dication that competition will become even more fierce in the

come even more nerve in truture.

In the name of uniformity, many of the attractive features of the Scotland of sixty years ago have disappeared. In its attempt to deal with the U.K. problem as a whole, the British Government has pursued policies which are fundamentally very dangerous to Scotland. Fuel costs are very much higher than in many parts of England. The yield per head from the iniquitous Selective Employment Tax is £5 4s 0d in Scotland against 24 los 0d in England land against £4 los 0d in England. The 'bus fares in Scotland are fitted at a rate which gives a receipt per vehicle mile of over 2d more than in most parts of England.

Öf particular interest is the de-velopment of liner trains. This in effect is a means of obtaining ad-ditional traille for the inefficient and under-used English railway system at sömeone's else's expense. It would be very much cheaper to take containers directly from the Forth ports to the ports, of the word of the significant of the ports, of using water transport whenever possible is economically as sound to-daw as it ever has been. This to-day as it ever has been. looks ominously like the

to-day as if ever has been. This looks ominously like the commencement of erosion of Scot-land's direct links to the Continent by sea as well as by air. The basic theory behind Westminster thinking, of trying to build up the future prosperity of Britain entirely on an industrial basis, leads to the application of pressures to drive as many people from the country into the factories, and for fear of competing against our export customers. The most obvious example of this is Denmark. Where they are given a guaranteed whose example of this is Definition, where they are given a guaranteed share of the British bacon market in exchange for our share of their market for motor cars and manufactured goods of all kinds.

some pride in its tradition. People planning the future of Scotland should not forget this. Geographically situated in an ideal offshore position from Europe with ice-free seas, and far enough north to be out of the fogbelt which disrupts both air and sea communications so much around the English Channel, Scotland has great advantages. Deep water great advantages. Deep water harbours can easily be constructed for the huge bulk carriers of the future. And in Prestwick, Scotluttre. And in Prestwick, Scot-land has an airport with the ideal layout for the enormously power-ful and noisy airliners of the future. Common sense alone will dictate the necessity of these 'planes taking off over the sea.

What is needed is a courageous and sound policy of infrastructure development; new roads, new shipping lines, new air routes, new schools and social facilities to give the people of Scotland conditions similar to those of Norway and Sweden, and in particular to establish local government with real power and responsibility to pro-duce conditions in the outlying duce conditions in the outlying places which will really encourage industry to move in. This is no pipe dream, as any visitor to Western Norway, Iceland or the Faroes can see.

In the development of Scotland, In the development of Scotland, the place of invisible exports must never be forgotten. This country, which is virtually the source of origin of the chartered accountant, and investment trust, and still the home of many world-famous insurance companies can within a reasonable space of time create a commercial and financial complex like that of Switzerland or Sweden.

For the last few years, the Scottish people have been subjected to an almost continuous exercise which has attempted to prove that they are incapable of making ends meet and sadly in debt to their next-door neighbour. But the basic facts show clearly that this is not so. The tax revenue from Scotland is £959,000,000, as opposed to £564,000,000 for Norway, and £725,000,009 for Denmark. one of the highest growth rates of G.N.P. in Europe.

International co-operation is built on the foundation of free and independent nations working under conditions which will bring independent rations working under conditions which will bring out the very best of the people in each country. Many nations are required to contribute to this great goal, and a free and independent Scotland will be one of them.

The author of this article is Douglas Drysdale, an Executive Vice-Chairman of the Scottist National Party. He holds the M.B.E., and is an engineer. His war service was with R.E.M.E with the rank of Major. He fought the Elections of 1964 and 1964 the latter contest being for Clack mannan, and East Shiftingstire the votes acts running third to the Conservative second, 1,800 votes ahead.



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Further Information: Secretary, 42 Island Bank Rd.,

SANAS-ATHAIR le D. R. M.

Thuirt an t-seann te-a, chailleach Thuirt an t-seann te-a. cha Thainig bhuaithe — seo na naidheachdan: ged nach' eil mi an seo 'gan cur mar a thainig bhuaithe-san. Chuir e bhuaithe mu

— SPUTNIK, REULTAN. CRAOBHAN, SATELLITE de thuirt e nach robh 's da cheatramh agus fonn

Searmon, agus bagraidhean bho lagh siobhalt mu bhriseadh co-cheangailtean — An searmon ma dh' fhaoidte, gu bhi beathachadh feuman an ann an tir chein

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CELTIC CONGRESS

The International Celtic Congress is to be held next suinmer in Brittany, starting on the evening of August 20th. programme of lectures and discussion, which covers Wednes-day 21st, Tuesday 22nd, Friday 23rd and Saturday 24th, has for subjects: "Recent developments in the Celtic Countries;" and "History and the

There will be concerts:
"Breton Folk Music," "Celtic Life through Word and Song,"
"Celtic Spiritual Song and
Music," "Celtic Folk Song and
Music." Breton Pipe Bands will take part in the concerts and festivities and tours will take participants to places of interest in the districts of Rennes, Saint Malo, Dol and Saint Michael's Mount.

On Sunday 25th there will be a Festival of Celtic Song, traditional and modern, to which young singers from all over Celtia are expected to come.

Information from and appli-cations to: The Secretary of National Branch of the Celtic Congress, or direct from the 1968 Congress organisation, c/o Per Denez, Le Ris, Ploare, 29 S Douarnenez, Brittany.

LIQUID GAS PLAN FOR STORNOWAY

Stornoway may soon have a new liquid gas plant to replace the 120-year-old gas works in the

town.

The Scottish Gas Board say that the installation of a new plant to supply liquified petroleum gas to the town was under consideration because of the increasing demand for gas in Stornoway.

The liquified gas would be taken by tanker from an oil refinery.

by tanker from an oil refinery lirect to Stornoway, where it would be pumped from the quay o storage tanks at the gasworks Newton.

at Newton.

Gas consumption at Stornoway has been increasig steadily during the past few years. Last year more than 50 million cubic feet of gas were sold to 1,2000 consumers, compared with only 33 million cubic feet ten years ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN LEWIS AND HARRIS

There are 1,528 people (28.2 per cent.) unemployed in Lewis and Harris according to the latest figures published by the employment committee for the area. The committee, who are dissatisfied with replies to their resolution on the high freight charges which are a handicap in attracting new industries to the islands, express concern about the effects of the new Transport Bill on road haulage.



Concession For Raasay Patients

Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal M.P. for Inverness, has been in correspondence with the Under-Secretary of State following representations made to him by the Skye District Council about the anomalies in the application of the Highlands and Islands Scheme for assisting patients to attend specialist clinics.

Science **City For The** Highlands

Among the resolutions submitted for debate at this year's Annual Conference of the Scot-tish Council of the Labour Party at Ayr next month is one from Argyll.

It asks the Government to establish a science and technological centre in the Highlands on the lines of the Russian 'science city' of Akademgorodok, to help halt the 'brain drain' and serve as a focus for the development of the whole Highland region.

Caithness and Sutherland, asks the Government to take all salmon fishings in Scotland into public ownership.

for assisting patients to attend specialist clinics. The position is that patients living or working in the Highlands and Islands are entitled to reimbursement for their travelling expenses in excess of £1 to clinically the patients of £1 to clinically the £1 to clinically t Another resolution,



An da mur a bheil mi air rud-eigin fhaighinn. Rinneadh an da dhealbh so le Calum MacAmhlaidh, Peighinn a Lodain, Beinn a Bhaoghla

BRUSH UP YOUR GAELIC

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Under each Gaelic sentence or phrase you will find an English translation and a guide to pronunciation.

Thu = singular or familiar form Sibh = plural or polite form.

(A series of lessons on basic Gaelic)

Lesson 20

Nouns and adjectives in Gaelic change according to the case and gender as may be seen from the following examples using "balach" (a masculine noun) and "caileag."

Singular Nominative and Accusative-

am balach mor

the big boy am ballach more

a' chaileag bhan the fair(haired) girl a'chal-ack vaan

Genitive-

Masculine -

ceap a' bhalaich mhoir (the) cap of the big boy kep a-vallich vore

Feminine — ad na caileige baine (the) hat of the fair girl at na cal-ecku ban-u

Dative-Masculine

air a' bhalach mhor on the big boy air a-vallach vore

Feminine — air a' chaileig bhain on the fair girl air a-chal-eck va-een

Nominative and Accusative-Masculine -

Na balaich mora the big boys na ballich vore-a

Feminine —

na caileagan mora

Genitive-

Masculine -

cip nam balach mora (the) caps of the big boys keep nam ballach more-a

adaichean nan caileagan mora (the) hats of the big girls at-eechan nan call-ackan more-a

Masculine -

air na balaich mhora on the big boys air na ballich vore-a

Feminine —
air na cadeagan mora
on the big girls
air na call-ack-an more-a

Notice: (1) The nominative case otice: (1) The nominative case is used when the noun is the subject of the sentence. The accusative case is used when the noun is the object of the sentence. (2) Masculine nouns which form their plural by an internal change like balach, pl. balaich aspirate the adjective following them (i.e. lowing them (i.e., put an hafter the first letter, mhora). Plurals which are formed by a suffix don't have this effect on the adjective. e.g., calleagan mora.

BATAICHEAN CUNARD

Tha Cunard a reic da bhata eile — an Carinthia agus an Sylvania — 22,000 tunna an te. Cheannaich Domus - Tourist a Lugoslabhia an Caronia bho chionn seachdhainn. Tha duil aig Cunard mu £5m a dheanamh air an tha iad a cretc a bhataichean, Kinn ind a creic a oparatachean, Kinn iad £24m. eadar an Caronia san Queen Mary agus tha duil ri £2m. eile airson an Elizabeth. Cha bhi aig Curñard air a cheann thall ach tri bataichean.

An Queen Elizabeth 2. an Carmania, sam Franconia.

New Look Mod At Aviemore

nounces that the 1969 National Mod will be held in Aviemore at the invitation of the Kingussie Branch

The location of the National Mod in a country area is a break with tradition. In the past it has been held in the cities and the larger towns staging of the Mod at Avieniore is only possible because of the existence of the Aviemore Centre. The Board of the Centre are very keen to accommodate the Mod and we are very grateful to Captain John Wells, General Manager, for his co-operation with the initial arrangements. It will be necessary to use other hall accommodation in Aviemore in addition to what is available at the Centre," said a spokesman for An Comunn Gaidhealach.

Commenting on the Mod coming to Aviemore, Captain Wells said: "We are delighted to be offered the chance of tak-

HEATHERBRAE HOTEL

small hotel situated in NETHYBRIDGE

Hot and Cold in all Bedrooms

Central Heating Telephone Nethybridge 257 obviously a great deal of preparatory work to be carried out but we are certainly looking forward to this exciting event.

Adequate hall accommodation is of course a problem, particularly a hall of the size to house the Grand Concert on the final evening of the Mod This has been resolved by the Avienore Centre offering to floor the Ice Rink which can seat 4,000 people.

Extension of Mod Week

The popularity of Children's Day has created an organisational problem over the past An Comunn have therefore decided to allow two full days for Children's competitions. These will be Thursday and Friday of the week preceding the Senier Section. The Mod will start on Thursday, 16th October; the first two days will be devoted to the Children's competitions with the whole of the week commencing Monday, 20th October, devoted to the seniors. The Grand Concert will take place on Friday

and organisations in the area.

New Literary Prizes

The Literary section of the National Mod which in the past two years has attracted a great deal of comment through the withholding of the Bardic Crown in 1966 and the unique

Am Mod 1969

'Sann anns an Agaidh Mhor (mar a theireadh muinntir na Sgire) a tha am Mod Naiseanta gu bhith an 1969. Tha am Mod a'tighinn do'n cheanna-tuath a rithist air iarrtas Meur Chinn a Ghiuthsaich. Tha e mar chleachdadh aig

a' Chomunn a bhith cumail a Mhoid sna bailtean as motha atharrachadh chithear eadar an Agaidh Mhor 'sna hitean 'san abhaist am Mod a bhith. 'Ach leis na goireasan ur a tha 'n diugh 'sa 'bhaile so agus an tuilleadh uine a bhith aig daoine an ath-bhliadhn fad a' Mhoid bu choir gun cordadh an suidheachadh ri na h-uile Toisichidh na co-fharpuisean

air an 16mh latha agus crioch naichidh am Mod air 25mh

CAR HIRE SERVICE R.S.A.C. R.A.C. ΔΔ

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15 Mins. Inverness

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A first-class hotel situated 5 miles from Aviemore on main Inverness road.

Sample the best of Highland hospitality and stay to enjoy it.

Fully Licensed.

Excellent Garage and Parking Facilities. Fear an tighe - Mr ALISTAIR MACINTYRE

NOW A NINE DAY EVENT

Fund Raising

In a fairly sparsely populated locality such as the Badenoch/ Strathspey area it is anticipated that the raising of the minimum £5,000 required by the Local Mod Committee may present some problems. The Kingussie Branch are confident that such a target can be achieved with the help of all interested people

latha de'n Damhar.

ARDNAMURCHAN PROVINCIAL MOD

Applications are invited for the post of Teacher of Gaelic Singing in the Ardnamurchan Area for a period of approx, three months to 25th June. Salary will be negotiated according to qualifications and experience. Travelling expenses will

Apply to Secretary, An Comunn Gaidhealach, 65 West Regent St. Glasgow, C.2.

ing on the National Mod. This of that week as in previous double of the Bardic Crown presents a formidable challenge years, with the Annual General and the Men's Goid Medal beto our organisation. There is Meeting on the Saturday. year has come in for special consideration by the Mod and Music Committee. This year the Bardic Crown competition will have an additional £50 cash prize. The increasing popularity of Gaelic Drama is recognised by An Comunn and a prize of £20 is being awarded to the best original one-act play submitted in the competition.

In order to encourage more Gaelic writers, a prize of £75 is being offered for a novel of

35,000 - 40,000 words.

The inaugural meeting of the Badenoch/Strathspey National Mod Committee, is to be neid at Aviemore on Friday, 16th February, 1968.

PITMAIN BEAG KINGUSSIE

Tel. Kingussie 300

Enquiries Welcome Proprietor: Colin Murdoch

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44 Beds Wash basins in all rooms Central Heating GOOD PLENTIFUL FOOD

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Three Star

AA RAC

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When the Mod comes to Badenoch, what better centre could you wish than this old established hotel, so wellknown to so many people? Our ballroom will be the scene as always of some excellent ceilidhs.

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Partial Central Heating Ample Parking Space

Parties catered for by arrangement.

Tariff on request from Mr and Mrs Fraser (Manager and Manageress)

THE AVIEMORE CENTRE

gives a Highland Welcome

THE NATIONAL MOD in October 1969

ENOUIRIES-TELEPHONE AVIEMORE 624/5

THE OLD WITH THE NEW

After being open for only slightly more than a year, the prove a memorable challenge Aviennore Centre has been which not only the Centre but likely to be held here. The whole of the area involved National Mod — 1969. The will have to meet.

The valley, normally quiet at organisations who hold their another than the control of the provided in the support of the provided portant annual event was bound to come sooner or later, but confidence in the valley's ability to cope with such on event has caused it to be sooner rather than later.

The valley, normally quiet at this time of year, is expected to be inundated with visitors during the nine days of the 1969 Mod — October 16th to The Aviemore Centre 25th an later. itself is becoming well-known
Being unique and of such for its conferences, but the Mod

nual conferences here: most notable among these so far have been the Scottish Licensed Trade Association conference when 500 delegates were catered for; the Scottish Association of Junior Chambers of Commerce conference which attracted 400, and the largest one to date the Rotary International, when 900 delegates and their wives visited the Centre.

One of the main attractions of the Centre as a venue for such events is the availability of entertainments and sport for those who have time to spare either in between events or in the evenings. One and all have access to all the amenities that the Centre offers. These include curling, skating, swimming and table tennis, which will all be available at the time of the Mod. There are of course, the seasonal activities of sailing, pony-trekking, fishing and ski-ing — but there is always the dry-ski slope which is open all the year round.

Another advantage of the Centre is the variety of eating places to suit every pocket. Meals can be had for less than £1 a day at the Pinewood Restaurant or you can dine on smoked salmon and champagne every night if you like at one of the more expensive hotels! Recenly opened is an Austrian style restaurant — Das Stubel, where dinner is served by waitresses in Austrian dress in pinewood surroundings. This too, is very reasonable.

The Deerstalker Bar should prove a popular meeting place with Mod visitors and competitors. It is delightfully decora-ted in tartan and most appro-priate for such an event. Facilities in Aviemore itself

have greatly improved since the opening of the Centre and shopping and garage facilities are excellent. There is a wide range of shops, including outfitters, newsagents, hairdressing salon and car hire service.
All these will be available to
Mod visitors in 1969.

One of the attractive points about the choice of the siting is activities available to the children competing. They can be accommodated in the Avie-

more chalets which are comfortable, but kind on the pocket. Each chalet bedroom has two double bunks, a shower and drying room and is centrally heated — and no bed-making either: a maid does this every morning when she tidies up!

The firm formed to take charge of the new Centre, Highland Tourist Cairngorm Development Ltd., was set up by the late Lord Fraser of Allander in early 1964. It was the idea of Lord Fraser and several other prominent businessmen who set out with three aims in mind. Two of these to boost Scotland's tourist in-dustry with a strong interna-tional appeal and to encourage economic development of the Highlands, must be foremost in the minds of the committee organising the Mod and make it an even more exciting challenge for all concerned.

An admirable choice for the National Mod — 1969, the Centre's real strength lies in its ability to combine a range of comfortable accommodation with on-the-spot activities and amenities whatever the weather. It should, indeed, prove a most interesting experiment.

Cairngorm Hotel Aviemore

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Opposite Railway Station

ADJACENT AVIEMORE CENTRE

Fully Licensed

30 Bedrooms with Hot and Cold Water Centrally Heated.

TWO LOUNGE BARS

BALLROOM

Resident Manager: C. N. MACLEOD

The Pinewood Restaurant

The Catering and Banqueting Manager and his staff hope you will enjoy your visit to the National Mod 1969 and that you may find time to visit the Pinewood Restaurant, open 14 hours every day, and ideally suited to meet the requirements of the family.

"DAS STUBEL

just recently opened, offers attractive menus in a comfortable Austrian style grill room where you can share a bottle of good wine with your friends

ICE RINK SNACK BAR

convenient for the skater and spectator. Sausage rolls, sandwiches, tea chocolate

CURLING CLUB BAR

available to all who curl on the rink

DEERSTALKER BAR

where you can meet your friends and put the world right.

OSPREY SNACK BAR

where refreshments are always available if you can drag yourself away from the exciting show bands.

AND . .

Don't forget - if you want to hold your lunch, dinner party or reception where only the best of food, wine, etc., is good enough - come and have a chat with Mr MacAngus, Catering and Banqueting Manager.

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KINGUSSIE

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The Rowanlea

CARRBRIDGE

T'S himself, JIMMY ROSS, the Proprietor, playing a welcome to you. A sweet tune that says "Come in and enjoy the ceilidh." Sample real Highland hospitality - the kind you pay for ! But not that much. Besides, you'll eat of the best and sleep like there's no tomorrow.

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Telephone Carrbridge 212

OVER to you: Letters to the Editor

The views expressed in this news paper are not necessarily those of the publishers: An Comunn

Sir, - I would be grateful if I might, through the courtesy of your columns, ask if any reader can enlighten me as to the whereabouts and fate of a clachan called Duntire, in 'he Country of Lochaber.

It may well be that nothing Duntire survived the infamous Clearances, during which sad time some of my kin were ejected from their homes there. must admit that I have no idea at all where in Lochaber Duntire was; and I can find no reference to it in any gazeteer available to me in this far-flung foreign region of the British Isles in which I am at present exiled.

I cannot, however, accept this apparent lack of evidence as being presumptive that Duntire never eixsted - my own considerable bulk stands as all too tangible proof that it must have done so once.

But where? And are still any traces to be found? I would be most obliged for a map reference (preferably Bartholomew half-inch), and any information as to its fate during the past Yours etc. 120 years.

20 Leap Valley Crescent

Downend Bristol.

Sir, - I read with interest the article by "Fear-Faire" "Sruth" of 25th January.

With regard to Galloway, or South-West Scotland, Gaelic was not only spoken there "until almost right up to the Scot-tish Reformation," but indeed a good deal more recently than that. An old lady who was a local native Gaelic speaker is recorded to have died in the parish of Barr, South Ayrshire some time after the year 1750. Gaelic survived in South Ayr-

shire or Carrick long after it ceased to be spoken in what is now called Galloway, i.e. the counties of Kirkcubright and Wigtown.

Even today there are many signs of Gaelic, especially in place names: in south-west south-west Scotland a grandchild is somecalled an "oe" (equals Irish " o' ").

So far as I know, little has been published on the subject of Galloway Gaelic. I would welcome information concern-Yours etc.

E. HUNTER-BLAIR Parton House

Castle Douglas.

RIGHTS FOR GAELIC

RIGHTS FOR GAELIC
Sir, — In modern Britain,
Gaelic is the only native language
denied rights of legal recognition
and public use. English, Welsh,
and French in the Channel Islands,
alike enjoy legal status and a
measure of official support. Gaelice speakers may not conduct correspondence with official bodies in

their own language, nor use it on envelopes. The amount of Gaelic used in public education, broad-casting and IV in Gaelic-speaking areas is pitfully small. In cultural life, Gaelic enjoys one Arts Council grant of £250 to one published the council coun

couple of small workshops employing a handful of people. Emigration from such areas is at an alarming rate — probably in the interests of large urban areas, away from their homes for education — a phenomenon not tolerable in insular areas of England. I wish to draw to your attention Article 2 (1) of the U.N. Universal Declaration on Human Rights, and Article 14 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, with the special content of the Protection of the North Convention of the Victorial Freedoms, with the protection of the U.K. Government the claims of Gaelic to enjoy similar rights of use compared with the other two native languages of Great Britain? I would welcome information concerning action

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Leigh-on-Sea.

Sir, — One wonders what scale is used by Whitehall, when one regards the treatment meted out to the people of Scalpay, One looks for comparison at the poor people of London, their difficult of the state of the sta

British treasure without stint regardless of the effect on the British economy.

One looks at the Woolwich Ferry, in 1966 it showed a deficit of £280,000, it is unlike the Scalpay forry, a free ferry, 1967 and the British of £200,000 and the British of £200,000 and £200,000 and £21,600,000 and £21,600

molishing several thousand houses

molishing several thousand houses in the process. It is improbable they will get much change out of £30 million. On both the tunnel and the bridge, they expect a 75 per cent. grant from the Exchequer, the ferry deficit is also met by the Government. Yet people struggling and succeeding in making a stable economy are given body blows by a Government organisation. No doubt judged by Lendon standards, it is not very important that a small island economy should be compared to the stable of the control of the stable of the control of the stable of the control of life rather than the quantity it is of great significance. Scalpay is just another sad chapter in the catalogue of callous Westminster neglect of the island communities of Scotland. As Calcagus said 1900 years ago: "Calcdonia every day buys and feeds her own servitude." — Yours etc.

KENNETH TUCKER

KENNETH TUCKER 132 Bexley Road

Eltham London, S.E.9.

Sir, — We were going through father's things when we ran across a book called "Renaissance of Clan Maclean," published in Columbus, Ohio, on August 27, 1912, by F. J. Hen Printing Company 1913. Our grandfather's name was Frank Henry McLean, who married Emlie Mae Parker McLean — she was related 10 Lightfoot.

MCLean she was related to Lightfoot.

Our father's name is Sidney. Parker McLean and was born on December 14, 1904, in the Isle of Man — his birth certificate is from Laxie, England. They departed from Liverpool in 1909 and settled in Butte, Montana, After sailing to England in 1923 they came back to Warren, Ohio, where they now reside. We are very interested in finding out if there are any relatives known to be alive in England or Scotland. If so, we would be pleased to hear from them. My dad's apssport no. is L-0105560.

— Yours etc.

SIDNEY GEORGE McLEAN 1202 McMyler N.W.,

Warren Ohio 44485 U.S.A.

(Continued on next column)

Little Hope Of Ullapool - Stornoway Car Ferry

David MacBrayne's obligation to provide rail head links at Kyle of Lochalsh and Mallaig may thwart the efforts of local authorities in Lewis and Ross-shire to establish a car ferry service between Ullapool and Stornoway.

The idea was first mooted by the late Mr Charles Alexander, a Stornoway business man, but was abandoned because of eco-nomic difficulties and Government

nach agus, mar a theireadh c, "Chaneil Granndach an Strathspe

Tha mi an dochas gum bi moran ri leantainn bho pheann glic an ughdair eireachdail agaibh,

Misi le speis,

DONNCHADH MOIRREACH Inbhir laidhan Carrbridge.

"Bill Would Cost Orkney £8,680"

The charges for goods vehicles proposed in the new Transport Bill would add 28,680 to the annual 229,211 bill which Orkney pays for the licensing of its heavy control of Social Service in a letter sent to Mrs Barbara Castle, the Minister of Transport.

The letter tiggs the Minister to exempt Orkney from the restrictions which would impose "a further burden" in areas which were suffering already from many disadvantages through "natural conditions and Government-imposed legislation."

posed legislation."

The islands had no railways, and the only means of transporting goods and livestock was by road. The Bill was another example of outlying areas being "imposed upon by blanket legislation which is only of benefit for industrial areas already with low unemployment."

Highland Book Club

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AN RUMA BLATH-CHRIDHEACH AS TAITNICHE BLAS

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