

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

incorporating

THE LOCHABER DIARY

DI-ARDAOIN, 11mh AM FAOILTEACH 1968 THURSDAY, 11th JANUARY 1968



No. 21

you can JOIN AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH Abertarff House . Inverness

# A MASSIVE RESPONSE **Tourist Campaign Off To Good Start**

Since the Highlands and Islands Development Board launched their large-scale advertising campaign less than a fortnight ago, the £20,000 scheme has attracted enquiries at the rate of 3,000 a day, and one day earlier this week there were 4,000 replies.

The aim of the campaign is to "sell" the seven Northern Coun-ties to holidaymakers—the first attempt ever to attract tourists solely to the Highlands.

solely to the Highlands. As it is intended to send every letter an immediate reply, addi-tional clerical stafi have had to be taken on to deal with the de-luge of enguiries which have come from as far afield as Uganda, Switzerland, Sweden, Holland. Canada and America.

Canade and America. The Board's campaign consists mainly of coupon advertising in the national Press and magazines; and each applicant receives a package of leaflest describing the varying holiday opportunities in the North, and listing names and addresses of local contacts. The scheme will be continued until the end of February.

**EROSION DANGER TO HOMES** 

Two families, tenants of Cour-cil house in Calithness, have been old by thouse in Calithness, have been they will have to leave their house becaust the houses are in danger of collapsing into the sea The two houses, in Scrabster, are perched on the top of a crumbling boulder-clay cilf which has come 14 feet nearer their front doors than it was when the houses were creected only seven years ago.

ago. Now, the cliff edge is only 12 Now, the cliff edge is only 12 feet away, and, after getting ex-pert advice on the erosion prob-lem, the Council have decided that their tenants should be offered al-ternative accommodation in Scrab-ster—a new housing development is underway in the fishing village a' the moment

is underway in the Insting vitage at the moment. But the farmer who sold the land to Caithness County Coun-cil had warned of the site's un-suitability for building: the County Clerk maintains that the decision to build was taken before he went to Caithness, and he re-fused to comment.



Looking to ward to warmer weather : the shearing of the sheep in the Islands. About one third of the Scottish wool clip goes into the indigenous Harris Tweed industry. By a very curious anomaly, much of the Hebridean wool clip is shipped to the mainland because the wool is more suited to carpeting than clothing. On reasonable estimates, the available native clip is sufficient for about three weeks' full-time mill production. There are some 2,600 Hebridean registered producers of wool. The clip yields some 361,000 lb. of wool. The value is in the region of £73,000. The island producers are given the choice of selling their wool for local manufacture or to the British Wool Marketing Board. All others producers in Scotland with more than four sheep are obliged to sell their wool to the Board.

#### TRANSPORT AND ROADS

Rathaidean Is Siubhal

Wm. Grigor & Son Limited **20 HAMILTON STREET** INVERNESS. TEL. 34343 Inverness Cream SCOTCH WHISKY

Sann trath san 18 mh finn deug a thoisicheadh ag cur mor fheum air rathaidean air a Ghaidhealtachd agus se rathaidean drobh-aidh a bha sin fein. S iongartach mur a robh rathad cruaidh no dha faisg air bailtean ach se an t-arm is Sincaral Wade a thog na rath-aidean cruaidhe a bha againn gu toiseach an 19mh linn deug ach bha e mach a feum ann an 1906. toba con ach i murunn ucug yon. Whan'a shusich an rathad iar-rainn mu 1858 bha ceangal eddar Ellean Nis, an taobh an Ear agus chaidh an t-slighe eadar Eilean Nis is Peair troimh 'n t-Slochd fhosgladh mu 1890. Ach ged a be ma rathaidean iarrainn a b'fhearr is bu ghoireasaiche a thaobh siub-hail is tarraing stuth, cha d'fhuai-readh riabh ceart den chalp air-readh riabh ceart den chalp air-readh antha s na cer-naidhean so agus tha an dear<sup>bh</sup> easbhuidh orraí hathast. A reir cunntas Cameron-Kilbrandon ann an 1963 nan d'rachadh na rath-aidean iarrainn a dhunadh chan fhanadh an sluagh. Bho chionn fhanadh an sluagh. Bho chionn sia miosan fhuair sinn aithisg Bord Siubhail na Gaidhealtachd agus mhol iadsan gum bu choir Bord Siubhail ceart le ard unhdarras a bhí an urra ri gnothuich-ean siubhail is rathaidean ra Gaidhealtachd. An coimeas ri ait-ean is dutchannan éile sann Roinn Lorpa chaneil a Ghaidhealtachd

air an t-slighe gu rioghachd eile rathad mor doigheil. agus nuair a bheachdaicheas sinn air goireasan siubhail se na h-astair mhora is an sluagh heag an astair mhora is an sluagh beag an cnap starra a dh' fheumas sinn a chumail far comhair. Chaneil a chumhachd aig a Ghaidheal a thaobh aireamh sluaigh no thaobh nithean politiceach airson leasa-chadh fhaotainn. Tha sinn am feum drochaidean mora, rathad da leud agus theid a cheist fhoigh-

the lead agus theid a cheist fhoigh-machd a bheil e ceirt a bh cu-mail rathaidean iarrainn ma tho ca a cuir baadh sir leaschadh an rathaidean cruidhe. Saoil de na scorsa rathaidean is goireasan siubhail a dh'fhei-mas a Ghaidhealtachd sna bliad-rachan a tha mur coinneamh 7. Co a tha dol a shealltainn rutha? An e na siorramachdan san riag-haltas a in a rathaidean mar a tha iad an ceartuair? An riaghal-sa a mhain a coimhcad' i treini-chean is itealan agus cuid mhor a dh' aireiod ac ann an a siasegan cuideachd? The deagt fheum air, rathad da

cuideachd? Tha deaph fheum air rathad da leud eadar. Peairt is Eilean Nis a dh' aindheoin aithise a. Bhuird Siubhail agus dheanadh so feum a margaidean. Tha cus airgid ga chose an drasde s docha air ne rathadan beaga nuair bu chuin a bh dhuinn a bhi fosgladh an aite le

Sna deich bliadhna gu 1978 se luchd turuis is motha a ni feum de'r rathaidean agus thig asan taobh a Ghearas dain air an A82. Dh' fheumte so dain air an A82. Dh' fheumte so a dhenanamh da leud cuideachd agus taobh Loch Laomain a dheanamh direach. Tha cinnt gu faighte calp airgiod o bhan-caichean s on phobull airson drochaid Bhaile Chaolais. Le cis, phaigheadh i a cossais ach nam phaigheadh i a cosgais, ach nam bitheadh na Soisealaich deonach phaigheadh i a cosgais, ach nam bitheadh na Soisealaich deonach dh' fhuodadh an riaghalas a ceannach nuair a bhiodh airgiod re sheachnadh. Mun bhliadhna 2000 A.D. bhibdh suas ri 4 muileonn tunna de fhiodh a dol a mach as a Ghiadhealtachd a h-uile bhiadhna. Ciamar? De a nis mt aiseagar nan Eileanan Siar? Tha am Bord Leaschadh ai mi aiseagar ann the seine an si thalaidheas luch turus. Sciamar a ni tad an rathad gu tuash is deas? Nis mar a tha seirbhis nan itealan saoil an e aon phlein mor sa latha a tha dhith? Nam biodh da phlein mhor a tigbinn a dh' cliean Nis sa latha is pleini-chean beaga a ruith am mach sa steach gu Lie. Arasibh Sealtan Stearaidh saoil an' e ao a b' fhearr? Tha ceistean gu leor rim freasairt, co a bheir fuasgladh orra? Two

daughter (Jill).

McINTOSH - At Raigmore Hosciviosi — At Raigmore Hos-pital, Inverness, on the 8th Jan-uary 1968, to William and Ishbel (née Mackay), 157 Mackay Road, Inverness — a daughter. (Both well)

#### MARRIAGES

MACDOUGALL — MACKINNON — At the Church of Scotland, Portree, Skye, on 27th December 1967, by Rev. K. J. Macpherson, M.A., Fort Willam, assisted by Rev. A. MacVicar, M.A. Strath, Angus, younger son of Mr and Mrt D. MacDougall, Sollas, North Uire, on Sien Mixid daubeter of Uist, to Sine Mairi, daughter of Mr and Mrs L. Mackinnon, Corrie-gour, Broadford, Skye (formerly of Fort William).

#### DEATHS

MACKINNON-Very suddenly, on the 6th January 1968, John Mac-Kinnon, formerly of 30 Borve, Skye, beloved husband of Kath-MacFarlane, 12 George Inverness. Interred at Street, Street, Inverness. Int Tomnahurich Cemetery.

- STEWART At Hilton Hospital, Inverness, on 26th December 1967, Alexander Stewart (ex-Sergeant, Inverness-shire Con-stabulary). 13 Fairfield Road, In-verness, beloved husband of Chvireite Machaer and dear MacInnes and dear Chrissie, Norma Christina father of John, Chrissie, Norma and Kenneth. Interred at Tomna-hurich Cemetery.
- UXBURY Peacefully, in St Michael's Hospital, Enfield, on 1st January 1968, Pauline Dux-bury, aged 83, dear mother of Dr Brian McD. Duxbury. DUXBURY -

#### SEAN-FHACAL

B' fhearr gun toiseachadh na sguir gun chrioch nachadh.

Better not to begin than stop without finishing.

#### Text for the **Times**

ls e eagal an Tighearna tùs an eolais: air gliocas agus teagasg ni amadain tair.

Gnath-Fhocail 1, r. 7

The fear of the Lord is the be-ginning of wisdom: but fools des-pise wisdom and instruction. Proverbs 1, v, 7

#### AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH

#### Calendars. in Gaelic/English

Napkins with Gaelic inscriptions Celtic Jewellery . Leatherwork Sgian Dubhs . Sporrans . Pottery - all hand made in Highlands of Scotland. Price list available

Place your orders now with : THE DIRECTOR ABERTARFE HOUSE, INVERNESS

MY DEAR : I sent my old fur coat Fergusons and got a most mar-lous renovation. You simply to Fergusons and got a most mar-vellous renovation. You simply an an fhorinerit bha diulhach wouldn't know is from a new one and the price was really moderate, and the price was really moderate, dwyn mot take hor adviced by dwyn mot adviced by dwyn 1897

Beagan o Malagan tha Achadh nan Gart far an robh taigh a' cheud Crathach a bha riamh ann an Cinn t-Saile. Bha baile an an Cinn t-saile. Bha baile an seo agus ann an Malagan is Achadh-iurain agus Torr a Laoighsich agus an aite no dha eile faisg orra roimh am an fhua-daich. Ged nach eil daoine fuireach ann an Achadh-iurain anns an latha an diugh tha e aig croitearan a rithist, muinntir Inbhir

Faisg air ceann Loch Seile tha an rathad a'dol troimh ghlaic ris an can iad an Cumhgan. Chan eil e cho cumhag 's a b'abhaist eil e cho curnhag i's a b'abhaist dha a bhith on a leudaich iad an rathad. Chuala mi gu robh bocan an seo cuideachd ach cha d'fhuarar riamh moran fios mu dheidhinn. Anns a'bhliadhna 1820 dar a bha obair ghrainneil an fhuadaich a'dol air adhart bha gu looir 's an aite ann an staid truagh gun fearann gun teachd-an tir. Bha feadhainn dhiubh na bu bhuibe na cach agus airson dioghaltas dheanamh air na dognatas dnesnamh air na daoine a thug am fearann bhuapa. Codhui latha bha seo bha Gall a'siubhal troimh Ghleann Seilc anns a'ghioga aige. Dar a rainig e an Cumhgan leum triuir a mach gus ghearr iad sriantan nan Ghabh na h'eich an caoch, theich iad gu grad, chaidh iad fairis air creig agus chaidh an marbhadh. 'S e Dick an t-ainm a bha air a'Ghal].

Dar a ruigeas sibh beul a' ghlinne chi sibh Loch Dubhthaich agus Bodach Chinn t-Saile, cnoc a tha gle choltach ri aodann Iod-aich le feusaig air. Tha ruthad Ghleann Eilge a'dol sios taobh deas an locha agus rathad a'Chaoil air an taobh tuath. 'S ann an seo a tha dachaidh nan Caimseo a tha dachaidh nan Cam-beulach, daoine a tha cliuiteach airson nan each Gaidhealach a tha iad a'cumai]. Tha baile Inbhir Seile briagha ri coimhead air anns an latha an diugh ach 's e. anns an latha an duign ach 's e. guothach eile a bha ann ceithir fichead bliadhna air ais. An uair sin 's e sgeula bochdainn is gan-ntair a bha ann ach foghnaidh sin an drasda. B'e au t'aon sgeul co-dhiubh a bha ann an Cinn t-Nalla an uair sin Saile an ua sin

Cinn t-Sàile nam beann aluinn Tha iad aluinn gun teagamh na miorbhuiltean Chinn t-Saile mar a thubhairt am bard Somhairle The table atom gene technic to the second se tearann gun feur a bheathaicheadh aon mhart, gun dad úireach ach na tighean 'sna làraichean air an robh iad 'nan seasamh. Cha robh cinnte 'sam bith aca as an sin fhein oir bha a h-uile dad an crochadh air cead is toil an tuath-anaich do'n robh iad a' paigheadh a' mhàit seus sin airson talamh

anaich do'n robh iad a' paigheadh a' mhàil; agus sin airson talamh a bhuinneadh dha'n sinnsearan. B'e an talamh sin air ainm Morfhaich is Gleann Lic an gleann mor gorm a tha ruith eadar Sgurr na Morfhaiche agus Beinn Fhada gu ruig Gleann Abbruig. Bha sinnsear muinntir Allt Chruinn a' fuireach an Gleann Lic fad iomadach bliadhna gus an tainig am na fuadaich agus gus an tainig am na fuadaich agus chaill iad an duthchas aca 's b' fheudar dhaibh teicheadh chun an

theudar dhaibh teicheadh chun an oirthir. Chithear fhathast na seann bhailtean an Gleann Lic, mar Achadh Airc, far an robh iad ag gabhail comhnudh. Glé fhaisg air Allt Chruinn tha Carn Gorm baile beag eile. Aig am an fhoirneirt bha diulnach teann clausda an ein ris an

Anns na laithean ud bha Cinn had

t-Saile 'na fhrith fheidh. Dh' fhalbh laithean nan tuathanach mór Galda agus bha sealgairean Sasunnach 's Ameireaganach a paigheadh a' mháil. B' e Ameir-eaganach beartach ris an can-adh iad Winans a hba paigh-leadh Chinn t-Saile, agus cha robh ceadaichte do neach stoc sa ith a chumail chionns gu robh -uile bileag feòir airson a sam an fheidh.

thaidh, bhaig icon ansoln an Bha peata aig Murchadh agus ged a b' ann mu'n chagailt a b' eolaich i bheireadh i ggriob a muigh an drasda 'san rithist air a' feadh an latha. Cha robh so a' tighinn air Winans idir agus chaidh e air beulabh an lagh an Inbhir Pheotharain an duil inte-chaidh air beulabh an lagh an Inbhir Pheotharain an duil inte-chaidh. Chaidh a' chuis gu ruig cuirt an t-Seisein an Dun Eid-eann ach chaidh ai latha le Mur-chadh agus am peata.

chadh agus am peata. Aig am an Napier Commission thug Murchadh fianuis agus chualar an uair sin na thachair do mhuinntir Chinn t-Saile agus

do mhuinntir Chinn t-Saile agus mar a bha iad. So an aite ris an canar Cro-Chinn t-Saile a tha cho ainmeil 'san t-oran "Theid mi dhachaidh 'Tha e air a radh gur iad Crath-aich Chinn t-Saile a rinn an t-oran aich Chinn t-Saile a rinn an t-oran Sliabh an t-Siorraim anns Sliabh an t-Siorraim anns Shuab Ghann Lic tha aite ris

puadm an t-Siorraim anns a' bhliadhna 1715. Shuas Gleann Lic tha aite ris an abairte A. Charraig. Chaidh Murchadh MacRath no Mur-chadh Mac Alasdair a mhar-bhadh an so. Chan eil fhios aig dhune an bhdadh an duigh eiun so. B'e Donnchadh nagu muin-ntir Chinn t-Saile fad colla-deug a' lorg Mhurchaidh ach chan fhae iad sian Rin-neadh oran briagha a' caoidh bas Mhurchaidh — 'O'ran

bas Mhurchaidh — "O r a n Sealg Gheamhraidh Ghlinn Lic." Goirid an deidh so chail-leadh Donnchadh nam Pios fhein

Nation

when addressing the Celtic

Society of Aberdeen Uni-

Government to-day, he said,

was how to keep in touch

with people as individuals

when units of administration were getting bigger and

ters Commission has always

taken the view that it was

concerned with crofters as

people not as abstractions; it was concerned with people

In crofting a unique blend had evolved of centralised

roots democracy, continued Mr Grant, The Commission

Mr Grant. The Commission was part of the machinery of Government responsible to

Government responsible to the Secretary of State, but kept in touch with the crof-ters through 700 grazings committees elected by the

crofters themselves - the smallest unit of democratic government in Britain. The Commission also had about

100 assessors to advise on

area problems. Most of these

been nominated by

The Crof-

grass

The central problem at

versity recently.

bigger every year.

and their problems.

administration and

a' dol thairis air Abhuinn Chonnaig a tha a' ruith troimà Chro Chinn t-Saile. Diuth do'n aite 'sna bhasaich e bha dachaidh ogha a bhrathair Fearchar. b'e sin Iain Mac Mhurchaidh 'ic Fhear-chair am bàrd. Tha larach an taigh aire air

chair am bàrd. Tha larach an taigh aige air talamh Lianfhaisidh air dal beag gorm far a bheil Allt an Fhainge a' ruith a staigh dù Amhuinn Chonnaig. Their iad Lag an Eas ris an aite. Dh' fhalbh Iain Mac Mhurchaidh null thairis dh' Ameireaga ach tha a' fuireach an Lunnain, sein-neadair eireachdail is Saileach gu

nimheal

#### BEN **CAR SALES** ROOTES DEALERS LOCHY BRIDGE FORT WILLIAM Tel, Fort William 2539

Sruth, Di-ardaoin, 11mh Am Faoilteach 1968

Hillman Hunter Hillman Minx Hillman Imp

Immediate Delivery Choice of Colours

1966 Vauxhall Viva S.L. 90 1966 Austin A.40 1964 Austin A60 Van 1961 Ford Consul 1961 Volkswagen

On the spot H.P. and Insurance Self Drive Hire Private Hire Open daily 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Saturday to 6 p.m. Sunday 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Rootes Service and Stores Dept.

#### Morar Motors Ltd. MORAR A.A. BREAKDOWN SERVICE R.A.C. GET YOU HOME SERVICE Covering :

North Morar South Morar Arisaig Moidart Sunart Ardnamurchan

Ring Roy Stewart for SERVICE at Mallaig 118 Mallaig 165 (Day) (Night)

#### **Ben Service** Station

(A. A. MacIntyre) LOCHY BRIDGE FORT WILLIAM Tel 2539

TYRES and REMOULDS ALL MAKES FITTED 15% off

NEWSAGENT , STATIONER

#### Murdoch

Gifts Cards Tobaccos Tel 638 HILLFOOT STREET, DUNOON

Phone 31326

#### The Shieling 14 EASTGATE, INVERNESS

Fully-lined Skirts, Tweed or Tartan Ready made or Made to Measure

Knitwear to match

Write for details and samples of Tweed

> Also Leather Goods and All Types of Jewellery

- Copies of the Trans Wanted actions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness — Early Volumes. Apply Box No. 55 Sruth.

grazings committees or by crofters unions. In addition, the Commission held fre-The whole nation might quent hearings in regard to different cases and also general meetings to discuss a have something to learn from the crofters, claimed wide variety of matters with the crofters. the Chairman of the Crofters Commission, Mr J. S. Grant,

**Crofters Can Teach The** 

'We draw a sharp distinction between the controversial hearing and the general meeting," Mr Grant "Hearings are very added. "Hearings are very formal. Evidence may be taken on oath. We try to achieve something of the impartiality of a court of law. But in general meetings we try to create an at-mosphere of easy infor-mality so that crofters are encouraged to speak their minds.

### **Help Wanted**

Mr Malcolm Lynch, a member Mr Malcolm Lynch, a member of the Celtic League, is just finish-ing a colour film for Sentish Tele-vision about the building of the Q4 liner. He hops to start work soon on a further film about the Celtic countries, to project a "new image" of these countries, and particularly of Celts in America

particularly of Celts in America and Australia. He would appreciate suggestions and advice from any reader of *Sruth* experienced in topogra-phical and social filming, festivals, cultural events and the like, Pacts mast be accurate this ad-did social filming. And Wilmslow, Cheshiro.

thairis dh' Ameireaga ach tha cuimhne aig fear no dha fhathast air na h-orain a rinn e gu h-araid aig Seumas Caimbeul a tha

neadair eireachdail is Saileach gu chul. Air mullach Beinn Fada tha Bealach ris an can iad Bealach an L-Sealgair. Bho asdar tha an L-Sealgair. Bho asdar tha coltas eig air agus a reir na seann stob e ordag 'se galaill stàid air mullach na beinne. B' e Gall dha' n ainm Seumas Aidlaw a phabh Lianfhaisidh as deidh an fhuadaich. Bha taobh deas Srath Ghlais is Gleann Abhruig aige cheana ac feu-maidh nach Ghlais is Gleann Abhruig aige cheana ac feu-maidh nach robh e sasuichte. A Lianfhaisidh thainig peilear to bhuail e duine. Co dhin, b'e aidlaw a chuir na craobhan agus a rite gus an latha an digh. Bunan Diarmad far an o thorm-hais Duman har Feine an torc u. The mark an an tean an tha san

nimneal. Gle fhaisg air seo tha Clachan Duthaich ach Cille Duthaich. B'e manach is naomh a bh 'an Duth-ach. Chan 'eil an diugh an Cille Duthaich ach cladh, Ioma Ian de na Crathaich.

de na Crathaich. Innsidh mi dhuibh la eile mu Inbhir – inid san Leth-allt, an Dornaidh agus an Caisteal agus bailtean Ghinn Eilcheig. Fogh-naidh so an drasd. R'A LEANTUINN.

# STUELTINS MACDONALD — At the Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, on the December 1967, to Norma (nde Wheelan) and Rory — a daugher (111). Beagan o. Malagen the beam

Sruth, Di-ardaoin, 11mh Am Faoilteach 1968

### Eaglais Ghaidhlig **Chaluim-Chille An Grianaig**

Seall sibh air Grianaig agus Seall sibh air Grianaig agus cha n'Thaic sibh ach aon eaglass leis seirbheis anns a' Ghaichlig Is e caglas Ghaidhlig Chalum-Chille, agus a b'e Caluim Cille a' chead duine a sheamonaich Soisgeal Chriosd anns a' Ghaidh Soisgeal Chriosd anns a' Ghaidh An uair a ranaig Caluim Cille Alba 's ann da rireadh air an

#### Le Uisdean Camshron-Mac' Ille Bhain

duthaich a dh' eirich an latha griannach. Ach ged tha e againn a nis ann an tomhas mor 'n a aird a' mheadhon latha cha-n fhad' o'n a chaochail iad a chunhao on a chaochail iad a chun-naic ur-miladuinn an latha so a bristeadh os ceann nam beann; latha 'n aigh! Trid am bheil lionmhoireachd nan cilean ait, agus luchd-aiteachadh nan creag

agus luchd-atteachadh nan creag a' seinn gu Ceolmaor. Is fhada, gu dearbh, o' na shearmonaicheadh soisgeul Chriosd ann an Gaidhealtachd ua h-Alba. Is cian o'n a bha I Chaluim Chille 'na h-ard lochran, cha n e' mhain do'n riophacht so cha n e' mhain do'n rioghachd so, cha n c' mhain do'n rioghachl so, ach mar an ceudna do dh'i omadh ceam eile de'n Roim-Eorpa. B' fhionnar an tobar de dh' uisee bec a dh' fhogladh 's an eicau uaigneach sin, agus 5' oicsthlaint do dh'iomadh duthaich Thioraim Thartmhoir na Sruthani fhallain a bha sgaoileadh uaithe gu fada farsuinc farsuing.

a nour mean ann agu dua ann an Ann an Ann air bha Caluim Cille a thuga earnnoaicheadh an Alba cha hui-le rearnnoaicheadh an Alba cha hui-le robh canain aig na daoine ach a' Tha thaidhlig. B' ann a Eirinn a bha chead Caluim Cille agus bha Gaidhlig agus ia aige. B' an ann tenga a bh' anns a' trr 's a' Ghaidhlig Albannach h-Alba sig an am sir, cha robh ad a' "Saen cantainn Gaidhlig Albannach. bhuinn Gaidhlig Erinnach neo Gaidhlig drasda, Manainnach an uair sin, cha Mhoire.

robh ach aon Gaidhlig 's an t-saoghal agus bha Caluim Cille a searnnoachadh anns a Ghaichlig. Tha a' Ghaidhlig Albannach Ble choltach ris a' Ghaidhlig Euinnach an diugh fheir. Bhaile Athu Cliath ann an Eirinn o choinn da uris ag obair ann 'An Baile Athu Cliath ann an Eirinn o choinn da Uinth ann an Eirinn o choinn da a' Ghaidhlig. Bha mise a tuiseinn a' Ghaidhlig eac gu nath. Tha moran Gaidhlig ann an Eirinn agus tha Gaidhlig aig an huile balach agus caileag an uair a dh' nagas iad a seoil.

balach agus caileag an uair a dh' fangas iad an sgoil. Anns an Eaglais Ghnidhlig Chalum-Chille an Grianaig tha Serbheis Ghaidhlig air a' cheud Sabaid de gach mios, agus 'tha eadar fichead agus da fhichead daoiné a' dol do an seibheis so. Cha n' eil so gle mhath ach cha n' eil so gle mhath ach cha n' eil so gle mhath ach cha Cha n' eil so gle mhath ach cha Cha n' eil so gle anhath ach cha Cha na a' Ghaidhealtachd Chaochail an t-Urramach Bai-

fhear anns a' Ghaidhealtachd Chaochail an t-Uramach Rai-beart Iain Mac Aoidh 'an Inbhir-Nis air a' cheathramh la fichead de'n t-Samhainn. Choidh 'e rn 1934 gu Eaglais Ghaidhlig Cha-luim-Chille an Grianaig agus nn an Grianaig shaothraich e gu dicheallach fad choig b'iadhna ichead gus an do leig e dhefh uallach na h-cibre an 1959. Chaidh e a dh' fhuiracach an Inbhir Nis.

uallach na h-cibre an 1959. Chaidh e a dh' fhuireach an Inbhir Nis. ach chum e air a' searmonachadh far an robh feum air c chollair. Bha Mgr. MacAoidh 'na Chlei-reach aig Cleir Ghrinnair agus thug c seirbhis air iomadh com-hairle agus comninn eile. Tha Gaidhlig aig tharis da cheud daoine ann an Grianaig agus is math gum bheil ministear anns a' bhaile so a' searmonachadh each nios ann an cananain na h-Alba. h-Alba.

Senn a Eilean Bhearnaraidh a bhuinneas am Ministear a tha ann drasda; Domhnall Mac Ille

Did you clean your teeth this morning? Did yo do everyday aspects of living. some home painting last week-end? Are the jellies for to-night's party setting nicely? Did you apply your lipstick with care after lipstick with care after breakfast? . Then the tangle of the Isle of Lewis has probably helped you out in these and many another

For seaweed (or alginate)

is used in as many as 150 different products. Four wet tons of seaweed

make one dry milled ton. The drying process takes over three hours. The sea-weed mainly used is 'rockweed' or Ascophyllum nodo-

#### FIRST LOCHABER BIRTH FOR 1968

Congratulations to Mr and Mrs Congratulations to Mr and Mrs Ronald MacKellaig, Glenfinnan, on the birth of their first child, lain MacKellaig, lain was the first child born in Lochaber this year. The father, Ronnie MacKellaig, is a well-known Gaelic singer and National Trust Warden in Glen-finnan finnan

#### LOCHABER **TOURIST GRANT**

new premises

#### CURSA NABHIGEISIUN

CURSA NABERIGEDIUM The 24 isgain—21 a Seallain is ile a Arcaibh—air cur a steach airson cursa nabhigeisun a tha am B.B.C. agus Comhairle Fogi-uim Shealtain a crealadh air V.H.F. Bithidh fichead leasan sa chursa agus 5e Mrs J. Williamson Gheibh na h-oileeanaich leabh-raichean is uidheatn eile air iasad bho Shealtain ach feumaidi bho Shealtain ach feumaidi bhon Shealtain ach feumaidi binn bursaraidh dhuibh fein. Sann air Diciadacin au 10 mh den Fhaoilteach a tha a cheud phrogram ach bithidh so air ath air Diciadaoin an 10 mh den Fhaoilteach a tha a cheud phrogram ach bithidh so air ath chraoladh air la na Sabaid

sum, which is collected in various parts of Lewis and Harris by crofters who can make 25/- per collected ton

The seaweed is cut with sickles and transported to the island drying factory in two ways. First, in and around Loch Erisort, on the east ode Lewis, it is allowed to to small landing areas, where it is collected in lorries and taken to Keose, on the side of Loch Erisort.

Three

The factory at Keose was set up by Alginate Industries Ltd. at a cost of £30,000. Keose was chosen as the centre for this new Lewis industry because it offered easy access to the puffers. These craft come right up Loch Erisort, are on-loaded at the new-built pierhead. and ship the milled seaweed to Girvan, where it is finally processed for various end products.

The capacity of the oilfired drying plant is 120 wet tons per week. This produces about 30 dry milled tons. Collection of the raw material is at present done by a dozen or so crofters in the East Loch Roag, Bernera, Scarp, Hushinish, and Loch Seaforth areas.

Though the work is hard. and dependent on tide and weather, good money can be made: up to £20 each week. However-a tangle of a different kind-there some reluctance on the part of many crofters to take up this natural extra-crofting activity. The result is that the plent is at present work-

Full participation by more

ing only at half capacity.





float by an incoming tide. crofters Then the great mass is doubt, make a difference in tethered to a rope and towed into the loch to where the plant is situated.

In other areas, distant from the plant, the seaweed harvest is carried in baskets

would without the economic, social, and employment aspects of Harris and the Lewis.

> (Photographs by Angus MacArthur)



When the Duke of Edinburgh visited the 1st Battalion The Queen's Own Highlanders in Berlin recently he met 25-year-old Private John MacMurzy, of Fort William, who was being shown how to use a mortar. Dressed in the uniform of a field-marshal, the Duke had lunch with the battalion, whose Colonelin-Chief he is, and spent the relief the atternoor with them before flying off to visit units with whose the british Army of the Rhine. Private Mexited in the British Army of the Rhine. Burnside, Muirshearlich, Bauardian, Mrs. A. McNaughton, lives at 10 Burnside, Muirshearlich, Bauardia, Port

A gift of 5900 from the High-hands and Islands Development ourst Association from the High-bards and Islands Development ourst Association from grave analytic for the second and memory and the second and second for the second and association from William Town from Stewing for the William Town from Stewing for the State State association 6900 to run the based of the Board as and the second for the State State and there is also a specific for the State State State and the second the second for the second for the State State State and the second the second state association and the second state second the second state State for Fort william Town Council – the lightland state State State State and State State State States and second state State States and second states and States States and States and States States States and States States and second states and States States and States States and second states and States States and States States and States States and second states and States States and States States and States States and second states and States States and States States and States States States and second states and States States and States States States and second states and states and states and states and States States States and states States and States States and States States States and states

SRUTH Thursday, 11th January 1968

Di-Ardaoin, 11mh Am Faoilteach 1968

#### Alba. 1967

Chan eil teagamh ann nach e an rud as cudthro-maiche thachair ann an Alba air a' bhliadhna chaidh seachad gun do thagh muinntir Hamilton a' Bhean-uasal Ewing gu bhith 'na ball-parlamaid aca. Mura robh sinn a' creidsinn seo roimhe feumaidh sinn a chreidsinn a nis.

Seall an t-arrachadh a rinn e air na buill-parlamaid Albannach. Bha an da bhuidhinn mhoir roimhe seo coltach ri da bhuidhinn ball-coise (football teams) ann an league leotha fhein. Cha robh cunnart ann bho bhuidhinn sam bith eile ach gum bitheadh eagal orra, an drasda a rithis, gun eireadh na Libearailich as an darna roinn (divison). Dh' fhaodadh iad na riaghailtean cluiche a dheanamh suas eatorra fhein gun ghuth air duine eile. Ach a nis tha cunnart and gum bi buidheann eileagiarraidh cluiche cuideachchd agus is fheudar dha na seoid spairn a chur orra. Chan eil cion cheistean mu dheidhinn Alba ann an Tigh na Parlamaid a nis agus, mar a chaidh innse anns an 'Scotsman'' air an t-seachdain seo chaidh, rinn an ceasnachadh seo soilleir gun do chosg an Riaghaltas £580muillean not air contractan ceangailte ri obair dion (defence) ann an Sasuinn agus nach do chosg iad ach £28 muillean not ann an Alba airson na h-obrach seo. Cha robh guth air seo an uair a bha iad ag innse dhuinn cho math dheth agus a bha sinn leis an uibhir seo mhiltean de rathad mu choinneamh gach bodaich air Ghaidhealtachd.

Ge brig de thachras aig an ath thaghadh-parlamaid tha e math dha'n luchd-riaghlaidh buille, mar a fhuair iad ann an Hamilton, fhaighinn an drasda 's a rithis. Tha seo a' cumail 'nan cuimhne gur ann le slaugh saor aig a bheil am beachdan agus an tur fhein chaidh an taghadh agus nach leig iad a leas saoilsinn gun creid sinn a h-uile guth a thig as am beul.

guth a thig as am beul. Agus rud eile. A bheil sibh a a' smaointeachadh gun teid nas lugha eirgid a chosg air Alba no nas lugha dheanamh airson Alba leis gun d' fhuair ball-parlamaid Naiseantach a stigh gu Tigh na Parlamaid? Faodaidh sinn a' cheist chur air doigh eile. A bheil sibh a' smaoin-teachadh gum bitheadh uibhir a dh' aire aig na daoine mora anns an Riaghaltas air Alba nan robh an Soisealach air faighinn a stigh ann an Hamilton, gun ghuth air an Toraidh?

Feumaidh buill gach buidhinn beachdachalh air a' cheist seo.

#### Escape To The H. & I.

Lacking but a fanfare of strumpets, the High'ands Islands Development Board blew the old year 1967 out on a blast of welcome, calling on faithful tourists to spend a few weeks' retreat in Britain's (nav, Europe's) sametum: the Scottish Highlands and Islands. Following hot on the heels of Frank Thomson's announcement of computerisation in the holidaymarket, the Board's endeavours bear some close scrutiny. From one viewpoint, it looks as though the Board's package hand out of tourist literature and information may well cause many hundreds and thousands of people to flock to the area during this and some subquent years.

Some of the questions to be asked at the moment are: Are the Highlands and Islands quite ready for the influx of tourists which the Board expects? Where are influx of tourists which the Board expects? Where are the Board's chain of large hotels? Are the potential tourists really aware of the fact that the area, so far as holidays are concerned, has certain demands which the tourist must satisfy? Subbath observance, for instance. may well result in a jaundiced viewpoint from the tourists, who may not realise that it is in fact part of a way of life.

Looking through the Board's glossy literature, one is made gradually aware of an omission. There are purple patches galore, extolling the scenic attractions of the Highlands and Islands. But where, oh where, are the menticus of the people (the natives)? Surely one of the attractions of the area for the tourists is that there live communities with very definite views on lite, on living, a different cultural background and language. Scot-

land has something which England has not: Gaelic. So come off it, Board! Let's have a range of tourist-type literature which gives full credit to the area for having things so different (and refreshingly so!) from naving uning so different (and refreshingly sol) from other Anglicised parts of the United Kingdoms. Of course, the blame may not necessarily be placed at the Board's door in Castle Wynd. More likely, it shou'd be placed on the doorstep of 2 Rutland Place, Edinburgh. where lives in parlous state the Scottish Touirst Board. But the H.I.D.B., being an accessory to the literature's birth and dissemination, must at least share some of the blame. To ignore as it has the chacarteristics of the area over which it has been given authority is little short of criminal.

# HIGHLANDS IN THE FUTURE

The Highlands and Islands are well-known for the 'second sight.' Sruth threw out a challenge to a number of people, most of whom are household names in the Highlands, to look into the crystal ball of their choice and say what the Highlands would be like in a hundred years from now, or as far ahead as they had the courage to look. The response to the challenge has been encouraging. We print today the first of an occasional series of articles on the subject of The Highlands in the Future.' The first article is by Douglas Shaw, Highlands Area Officer of the Scottish Council, Development and Industry.

"Depopulated areas," "Closure of railway lines," "High unemployment," "Factory closure," and so on. Looking around us now in 2067 it is difficult to believe that phrases like these were ever used to describe the Highlands in the mid 20th century. What has hap-pened in the 100 years to solve the Highland problem and transform this area into the prosperous, producive and populous place it is today?

debated much in the early search Institute — the "largest" twentieth century. The bitter- in the world geographically ness of previous centuries still lingered in a strange way and though perhaps only sub-con- and mineralogy), Stornoway sciously present in Government it was discernible in the patrouising attitude taken by even lowland Scots. In any age of increasing industrialisation and the rapid spread of technology in industry the population centies of the South, very often the South of England too, became the economic growth point of the country.

The Highlands lost population, very often the youngest and ablest of the new generation, economically the area was poor and the prospering sector of the economy, manufacturing, was noticeable by its absence.

What changed this situation so radically? This area after all had never been economically abreast of the rest of these islands but it had been at least capable of supporting a larger population and to a great extent self sufficient. Was such an aim as economic recovery followed by repopulation a pious hope, an unrealistic wish? The answer is clear to us in this second half of the 21st century but to those in the latter half of the 20th century who strove towards an ideal it required great faith, determination and sense of purpose.

The analyses of the Highland problem, the definition of the area of the Highlands, the suggestions for solutions all were he subject of reams of paper. the results of numerous committees' deliberations. Some of the solutions - the attraction of industry, the development of the fishing industry, encouragement of forestry, were tackled in too haphazard a manner. Lacking entirely was any means of ensuring that the Highlands could tap directly, and if possible, before anyone else, ihe latest discoveries and developments in technology which were relevant to the area's own pacticular needs.

#### Highland Research Institute

How this has been achieved is a matter of common knowledge. We can now accept here

The Highland problem was world renowned Highland Respeaking, with its three outlying units at Thurso (meteorology (Oceanography), Fort William (Forestry and Agriculture). The Inverness Institute itself made its name with its work in the latter part of the last century on transport and communications, and most notably for its land use programmes which have now been so adequately justified.

> It was a great experiment in linking research to practical application, in a partnership which involved both Government and industry and most of all in gaining the co-operation and wholehearted support of the people of the Highlands. It worked because there was a substantial Government Exchequer Grant provided as a long term investment on which no early returns were expected. It worked because the majority of the Highlands were prepared to turn their backs on the past and look to the future

In this age of universal synthetics, more minerals are being won from the Highlands than ever before, more are being pro\_ cessed in the region. The huge plant near Thurso is the most advanced in the world for extracting minerals from sea water. The associated industries in that area sprang up as a direct result of that plant and, of course, the superb interconinental links which are so close via the Scandinavian Orbital Flight Terminal.

There is nowhere else in the world so advanced in producing food from the sea as rhe Isle of Lewis. The extensive studies of their Oceanographic Institute have given them the means of truly farming the sea. The processing factories send their products to world wide destinations via the now somewhat dated sub-orbital transporters. In volume, quality and regularity of supply these products of what used to be called fishing are world renowned. The timber lands of the

mainlands are the envy of our continental neighbours. There is not yet a more efficient means in Inverness the existence of a of converting the energy of the (Continued on Page Twelve,

sun for mankind's use. A hundred years ago a few realised the importance of timber but unbelievably it was used for furniture, house building and even sold for burning. Now the chemical uses for which timber can be a raw material gain in importance yearly. The complex of industries in the Fort William area is based on this resource.

Sruth, Di-ardaoin, 11mh Am Faoilteach 1968

This was helped considerably by the land use surveys, scientifically based, which were the first work of the Inverness Institute - this resulted in general terms in very large areas being dedicated to forestry entirely with account only being taken of the uses of high ground and of tourism - marginal farming was largely excluded. The chemical complex at Fort William is based on a natural resource more efficiently handled than anywhere else and an enlightened decision of land use being taken in advance of any other country.

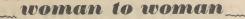
#### Leisure

People worked for many more hours 100 years ago. Even then they were developing use for their leisure time. Today, we are used to travelling extensively and the costs of doing so are small by comparisor to the costs our great grandfathers had to pay. The attraction of climate becomes therefore more important in deciding where holidays are to be spent and ultimately where industry is locatcd

That the Highland Tourist Industry is cuil! an important part of the economy of the area is due almost entirely to researches into weather centrol which have achieved a degree of control though small nevertheless significant. In our oceanic climate we have an asset which even in 2067 we are only beginning to realise. The work done to date by the In-stitute in Thurso has helped the tourist industry, the growth rate of trees, the intensive agricultural / horticultural complexes on the Eastern Lowlands and the efficiency of Hydro-electric/Fission Power station link

Much of this article may seem to consist of superlatives -that is how I see the industrial scene in the Highlands in the mid 21st century. For officient, advanced and economic exploitation of its natural resources there are few areas in the world to compare with this one. The result is a staole population, enjoying a very high standard of living, opportunities for all and a positive contribution to the world's economy.

What might have happened to this area if there had been a continuation by Government and others of attempted application of policies and remedies designed for other circumstances and communities does



High up the table in the "un-suat jobs" league is the part-time usual jobs occupa dozen housewives wno all possess an extraordinary sense of taste.

Every day members of the panel visit a small laboratory at the headquarters of the giant Glaxo organisation at Greenford (Middlesex) to taste samples of int and invalid foods. By reason their special taste perception y are able to assess the effec By reason of different processes, storage and packing conditions on the flavour and odour of food products. The panel's task is to taste and protection food samples produced

rt on food samples produced stored under these variant and stored under these varying conditions, and the results of a de-tailed analysis of their reports are correlated with the research pro-

gramme. Tasting sessions are held on three mornings and five afternoons each week, and normally last an hour. Panels for each session usually consist of six members drawn from the panel of house-adjus of the factory. They norm-ally attend sessions twice a week. Some samples for testing are

ally attend sessions' twice a week. Some samples for testing are submitted to the panel fro.a Glaxo's milt-drying factory, but most of the tests are carried out on samples which have been pro-duced by a pilot plant in the fac-tory's food technology section or during trials elsewhere. Test samples are stored at differ-ent temperatures under controlled conditions for varying periods of time. The samples are delivere?

time. The samples are derivere-to the preparation room which is also used for discussions between members of the panels and t<sup>1</sup>,<sup>o</sup> staff conducting the tests. Here also the samples are prepared (by reconstitution in water, or other means if necessary) when needed neans if neces

by the tasters. When ready, liquid samples are poured into white polystyrene dis-posable cups (of which about 1,500 are used each week), and researed to the panellists They sit in individual booths in a room into which ari is drawn through a roof filter, to eliminate extraneous odours which could easily prevent any precise assessment of the taste and smell of many samples. For each session panel members

assemble in the preparation room where they are briefed about the particular tests to be done, and articular tests to be done, and re provided with forms on which are provided with forms on which they are to enter their comments, together with an appropriate scale of figures which relate to degree of difference between one sample and conclusion. After the briefing, the members

enter the individual booths and samples are passed to them through the hatches of the booths whose lighting can be adjusted whose lighting can be adjusted in four popular shades, and from a control panel in the pre-neartion room. Lighting in red, each one is attached to a green, blue or "white" or any card with a phial of Exuber-combination of these in varying in-tensities—can be provided to en-sure that there is no visual differ-end between symples. In order that the information

gained from these tests can be shops from the middle of properly used for research pur-poses the panellists have to be January. Why not spoil trained, although before that they yourself? have unde we undergone some simple assess their senses of smel taste.

acceptance means that Their they have good flavour "memo-ries," and are sensitive to particu-lar "off" flavours in which the laboratory is interested—flavours such as "stale," "tallowy." "cheesy," which to the scientist are much more useful descriptions much more useful descriptions than "funny" or "nasty." Pauel members are trained to identify and describe these flavours and then to identify one flavour in the

In addition to tasting samples panel members also test for smell for a product may look and taste satisfactory, but the smell on opening its container may be un-pleasant. This is only one factor picasant. This is only one factor among many to be considered when developing a new product. The panel members also test samples to see how easily they can be prepared in the home. The laboratory staff try to keep the volunteer tasters together in panels of six so that the same

panels of six so that the same group of people can test a sample from the same batch of focd powder at intervals of as long as 12 months or more. Each series at least in order to improve the satistical value of the informa-tion gained. Statistical analysis of the real and provide the informa-tion needed to evaluate the many experiments carried out by the experiments carried out by company's food technologist effort to maintain their reputation for quality products such as the baby foods, Ostermilk and Farex, which have become household names in many parts of the world.

#### \* \* \*

#### Perfume Offer

Max' Factor's Exuberance already successful as a bath and toilet fragrancenow available as a perfume in an introductory offer exclusive to users of Creme Puff.

No woman can resist the temptation of a new perfume, and this once-in-alifetime offer of a phial of Max Factor's Exuberance perfume with each Creme

Puff Refill will be irresistible. Creme Puff Refills come in four popular shades, and each one is attached to a card with a phial of *Exuber*-

**NEW FISHING NETS** ORDER

From January 1, 1968, the minimum mesh for scine nets in dis-tant waters, excluding the Farces area, is being increased to 110 mm, so as to establish a uniform mm. so as to establish a uniform size for seine nets in these waters. This is the result of the Sea-Fishing Industry (Nets on British and Foreign Fishing Boats) Order, 1967, which has been made by the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Home Secretary

Secretary. Three more species (capelin, horse mackerel and blue whiting) are being added to the list of fish which may be caught by shell mesh nets in certain areas; this will provide wider scope for in-dustrial fishing. The use of an additional type of top-side chafer designed to protect nets from designed to protect nets from wear and tear is also authorised by the Order.

Review Order

#### TWO NEW BOOKS

\* \* \*

Angel Choescake There are many recipes for cheesecake, but here is something completely different and, because of its many flavours, it is a recipe which should appeal to all the family:--

For 6 Persons (Ingredients): Crust — 6 oz. crushed digestive biscuits, 202. castor sugar, 1 tspr mixed spice, 2 oz. melted butter. Cheese Filling — ½ tin pitted

cherries, 1 lb. cream cheese, 2 eggs beaten, 3 oz. vanilla sugar, 2 egg

Combine all the ingredients well and line the bottom and sides of a 9-inch pie dish and leave to set.

ead a thin layer of cherries

Filling Spread a thin layer of cherries on the bottom of the pie crust. Blend the cheese until soft; add vanilla sugar and beat for a while, then add the beaten eggs and con-timue beating eggs and con-timue beating eggs and soft somoth and crust will you have a final soft and the sour areas and cover the sour areas. Turn the oven up to 475F and cook for to 5 minutes until golden. Leave to set before serving.

\* \* \*

Beauty and Protection

Lip Gloss has been a "must" with top models and

smart girls for some years as

an established beauty aid

for imparting a high gloss to

ing introduced in a new, im-proved, medicated formula-

tion in an easy-to-use lipstick

gloss to the lips, Lip Glos

Stick protects: it provides a

smooth, creamy base when

worn under lipstick, and it helps to protect the lips

against dryiness and chap-

container in a clear, decor-ated plastic case. It costs

5/5d from Max Factor, and is now obtainable at cosmetic

counters of large stores, and should be on sale at chemists

throughout the country by the middle of January.

The new Lip Gloss Stick comes in a lipstick-style gilt

As well as giving a high

Now, this cosmetic is be-

the lips.

shape and size.

Two new books from the Press of Caithness Books add point to the fact that the small private-enterprise publisher can produce a enterprise publisher can produce a significant silice of Scottish pub-lishing to-day. In fact, in view of the massive and often apathe-tic reluctance of Scottish pub-lishers to publish Scottish authors, it seems as though these authors may well look to the small publishers to see their works. small publishers to see their works in print—and, more, on universal sale to the public. Thus, John Humphries in Thurso, and Calun MacDonald in Edinburgh, are two worthy of a free plug in this news-paper at any time. Long may their presses run!

of Scots learning throughout the value world, and especially in Europe. His contributions to science are perhaps not so well known to-day perhaps not so well known to-day except among those whose in-terests take in fossils and botany But there is no reason why Scots children to-day should not be in-troduced to Dick, and countless other Scots who in one way or another gave something significant to the world.

But author and publisher are to be congratulated in producing this booklet, to sound aloud the name of Robert Dick, the Thurso name of Robert Dick, the Thurs)-baker who made real sacrifices on on the altar of his deep interests This should surely be standard reading in all class)-oms in Cathrness; if not in all Scotland Scots pioneers are too often ig-oneed by teachers in Scotlash classrooms. They can start with Dick

Caithness Notebook No. 6 deals with a related subject: "The Fossil Fishes of Caithness." Now, one might say, this is too dry for general interest. But it isn't at all. This is a book which will be useful for tourists, even those who have a limited time to spend in the North, which is especially favoured by the wealth of fossil fish material-which is there for the collecting.

It is much more interesting to It is much more interesting to have as a souvenir of a holiday a cast of a fern leaf which existed many millions of years ago than the usual chear gaudy hauble (usually made in Hong Kong) went to oddied inso to a local were to oddied toos to a local the interest of having found the fossil personally. For those who want a simple-

fossil personally. For those who want a simple yet effective introduction to fossils. Saton's book fills the bill. One chapter of the book gives details of fossil fish localities in Caithness and Orkney. together with modern details of some of the classical localities in other parts of the Northern Highlands. Lists of fossils at many localities have been brought up-to-date; much of this information hav never been published before, and should be of value to professional and amateur alike.

should be of value to professional and amateur alike. A brief geology of the Middle Old Red Sandstone is given, to-gether with lists of diagnostic fossils to enable correlations to be made between different localities. One chapter is devoted to an il-lustrated monograph of the forcit One chapter is devoted to an il-lustrated mongraph of the fassil fishes, based on the most un-to-date information available. Syn-onyms are given to enable readers to correlate the usage of differ-ent authors. There is a section on simple i dentification rules which should be useful to beginners for identifying as well as whole fish. Tools and methods of preparing specimens are covered. This is the kind of book which ther Countries and tourist in-terests could well produce. The

material, in a handy form as this, is cheap, yet well-published, is just the thing for keeping in car when driving through North of Scotland. and

"The Life of Robert Dick," by A. Williamson, 4/-, plus 6d postage.

"The Fossil Fishes of Caith-ness," by J. Saxon, 3/6d, plus 6d postage. Available from Caith-ness Books, 1 Bank Street, Thurso. Caithness, Scotland.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL HIGHLANDS

In a new pamphlet published by the Gaelic Information Centre's Committee of An Comunn Gaid-healach, Douglas Shaw, represen-tative in Inverness of the Scottish Council (Development and In-dustry), paints an unusual canvas of the Highlands.

It would be unfair in a short re-view mention to merely quote a few snippets of this excellent article, since the leaflet is available at a cost of four pennies from Abertarff House, inverness. But one point on be meder one or two points can be made

First, there is the significant expression of faith in the ability of the Highlands to contribute something significant to the Scot-tish and British economy. tish and British economy. Sccondly, that in fact the High-lands are already "industrial" to a certain extent, though the industrial entrepreneur is unfortun-ately noticeable by his absence. Lastly, one quote :---

Lastly, one quote: — "Without in any way spoiling the great natural beau'y of the area, much can be done to ex-ploit the economic advantages where they do exist. It is cer-tain that unless this does happen, and the expression (the industrial Highands' becomes less obvi-ously a contradiction in terms, it will probably be anore accurate to write in twenty years' time of the deserted Highlands."

#### OSSIAN

"Ossian, 1968," is the annual of "Ossian, 1968," is the annual of the Glasgow University Ossianic Society. It contains articles, stories and poetry in both Gaelic and English. A short story, "The Long Happy Life of Murdina the Maid," by Sruth contributor. Jain a vein unusual for Smith. Another Smith, Alfauer Smith, Smith, Smith, Alfauer Smith, Board. One or two useful opinions are displayed here, interesting, perhaps, because their source is pre-sumably Glasgow.

Ronald Black, Ossian's Editor, Ronald Black, Oxian's Editor, interviews the 1967 Mod bard, Norman MacLean. This gives an interesting insight into the maa who made Mod history. The mystery of Cool Mor is dispelled by Finlav MacNeill in a useful article which explains the music of the pipes which is, in fact, often a mystery to listeners. MacNeill's article should be read by all those who tune-in occasionally to the B.B.C. radio to listen to pipe playing. playing

The Gaelic content is mainly confined to poetry, which is a pity, for surely Glasgow could produce prose items in Gaelic on the topics writen about in English. One appreciates immediately, however, "Chaidh Mo Mhurchadh Gu Muir," by Murdo Morthadh nowever, "Chalad Mo Mhurchadn Gu Muir," by Murdo MacFar-lane of Melbost. Also, in a review of Derick S. Thomson's "Fadar Samhradh is Foghar," the reviewer offers an analysis of some of the poems and Thomson's style as a noet. Altoether an interesting poems and rhomson's style as a poet. Altogther, an interesting edition of Ossion which is recom-mended, and is available from Glasgow University Ossianic Society, at 8 Southpark Terrace, Glasgow, W.2. The price is 2/6d, plus postage.

SHOWHOUSE OF THE NORTH

WOODHOUSE

Come and see The Latest in Furniture Design

CARPETS FITTED FREE

ESTIMATES PREE

Ask for our Home Service Adviser to call

**60 HIGH STREET, INVERNESS** 

Telephone 30620

#### 8. - Longs of the Gael



(A series of lessons on basic Gaelic)

Cha seinn mi. Cha chluinn sibh bhuam. You will not hear from me. Cha chloo-eenn sheev voo-am.

Cha chuala sinn dad sam bith. We did not hear anything. Cha choo-a-la sheenn dat sam bee

Did you ever see anything like it? Am fachk-a too ree-av a-laytch?

Am faca tu riamh a leithid?

Note also :

FIGURES

- Cailin òg, reul nan ainnir, Gruagach mhaiseach sgeul mo dhàin, 'S e mo rùn bhi far an suidh thu: Miann mo chridh' bhi leat gach là.
- 'Nuair a b' òg mì thug mì luaidh dhuit Sin bha dualach dhomh am phàisd: Dh' altrumadh sinn òg le chéile, Ceum air cheum an caidreamh gràidh.
- B' aoibhneach sinn am blath na h-oige, Sunndach, solasach gach là: 'Leum's a' ruaig, a' seinn's a' comhradh: B' ard ar seirm's bu bhinn ar gàir. 3.
- ha do ghruaidh mar ubhal bhiodh abaich. Tha abaich, Do dheud geal mar chanach blàir; Do chùl-dualaich donn mar dharach, 'S do shùil ghorm mar thonn na tràigh.

### **BRUSH UP YOUR GAELIC**

#### with TORMOD

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.

#### Lesson 18

The irregular verb 'cluinn,' com pared with the regular verb 'seinn.'

Seinn seo. Cluinn seo. Sing this. Hear (listen to) this. Shine sho. Cloo-eean sho.

A 'seinn. Tha mi a' cluinntinn rudeigin

I hear something. Ha mee a-cloo-eean-tin root-ig-in.

A sheinn. De tha sinn a' dol a chluinn tinn?

What are we going to hear? lay ha sheen a-dol a-chloo-eenn-tin?

Sheinn mi. Chuala mi na naidheach-dan air an t-seachdain seo chaidh.

I heard the news last week. Choo-a-la mee na nigh-achk-an air an tchachken sho cha-wi.

An do sheinn mi? An cuala tu

Did you hear a knock? An coo-a-la too grock.

Cha do sheinn mi. Cha chuala mi gun robh thu tinn. I did not hear that you were ill. Cha choo-a-la mee gun ro oo cheenn.

Seinnidh mi. Cluinnidh sinn bho Ghilleasbuig gun dail. We shall hear from Archie without delay Seinnidh mi.

delay. Cloon-y sheenn vo Yeel-ace-bick gun daal.

An seinn mi? An cluinn sinn Mur-chadh air a' phiob-mhor? Shall we hear Murdo on the bag-pipes? An cloo-eenn sheenn Mooru-choo air a-feep-vore?

- Tha do phearsa 's d' iomhaigh maiseach Tha do nàdur siobhalt ciùin. 'S tric bheir thu 'nam bhruadar cadail Orm a' suain bhios seimh gu'n dùisg.
- Tho do ghuth mar cheòl na fìdhle, Tha do chridh' làn gean is gràidh: Tha do nàdur baidheil uasal. Is do ghluasad suairc a ghnàth.
- Mar a dh' fhasas clann 'nan daoine 'Siomadh caochladh thig 'nan gnàths, Ach am feasd' cha chlaon mo ghaolsa: Bi mi dileas dhuit gu bràth.
- 'S tu mo phiuthar's mi do bhràthair, Tha ar càirdeas dluth is teann: 'S ged nach fhaic mi'n diugh air fàir thu. Slànte's sonas dhuit gach ám.

Eoin Domhullach (Na facai!) Prionsios MacThomais (An Ceol)

#### **Do You Know?**

- What is the motto of Clan MacKinnon?
- Who was the First Principal of Lews Castle College?
- What is the Hebridean popu-lation?
- When did St Columba come to the little Island of Iona? 4.
- Co rinn bardachd "Clarsach an Doire?"
- 6. Cuir Gaidhlig air "ZEBRA?" ANSWERS
- Fortune favours the brave. (Tha fortan an cuideachd nan treun).
- Col. John MacSween, O.B.E., D.L., M.A., J.P.
- About 80,000 persons.
- Niall MacLeoid, a rugadh an Gleann Dail, anns a bhliadhna 1843.

6. An asal-stiallach.

#### Military Flowers

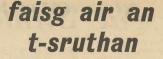
by Keith Murdoch Blocks of a hundred men: Edinburgh Tattoo: a ceilidh-cum-parade for you.

Long-stretched songs

Towns remain more constant than a hundred flowers in a block of a hundred trees. Their unchanging scene affects

military movements remain history: made more constant than flowers, if you please, by parades; with blocks of a hundred men

Sruth, Di-ardaoin, 11mh Am Faoilteach 1968





#### POPPY

(Papaver Rhoeas) Gaelic : Meilbheag, sometimes Beilbheag (a little pestle). Beilbheag

A plant containing milky juice which is poisonous to animals. It grows from one to two feet high, with spreading hairs on the leaves and flower stalks. The Poppy is a common weed in comfield throughout common weed in cornfields throughout Britain.

The juice was for-merly put into chil-drens' food to make them sleep.

MAIREAD

#### MORE POWER FOR HEBRIDES

The North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board is seeking the consent of the Sec-retary of State for Scotland to increase the capacity of its Daliburgh diesel engine power station to meet rising demand in South Uist, Barra, and Benbecula, and to serve the expected further demaind North Uist, when that in island comes on supply. At extensive the moment, Daliburgh work in N

power station contains seven diesel generators, with a total installed capacity of 3,470 kilowatts. Capacity is being increased to 4,570 kilowatts. A submarine cable some 700 yards long, costing £11,000, has been laid across the North Ford from Benbecula to North Uist, and work is in hand erecting the distribution network in North Uist

GET YOUR HIGHLAND DRESS from

The Capital of The Highlands

> ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR ALL TYPES OF HIGHLAND WEAR

Brochure Sent on Request. Call and see our large stock of Gent.'s and Boys' Kilts and Kilt Jackets.

Suppliers of Pipe Band Uniforms and Equipment

Teilors and Kiltmakers 47-53 CASTLE STREET, INVERNESS Telephone 34599

Chan fhaca mi riamh e gus an seo I never saw it till now. Chan achk-a mee ree-av e gus an sho. 4 In 563 A.D.

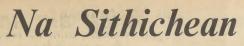
(In a changing scene)

Snap-movement men in a suburb-stretching city.

man.

Military movements

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURE 5 FIGURE 5 The number of wholly unemployment pictures and Youth Employment of the secularity school school



Ma bha e fior gun robh na \_\_\_\_\_\_ seann Ghaidheil 'n an sluagh ghoirid bho na bha a' chuid bu bith air an robh iad a' gabl a bha cho geur mhothachail agus cho beachdail air nithean faicsinneach obair naduir agus gun robh an eolas air na nit-hean sin an da chuid sonraichte mean, agus farsuing, tha e mar an ceudna fier gun robh an eolas a cheart cho mean agus cho farsuing a thaobh gnothaichean na beatha neo-fhaicsin-Gheibh sinn sin air a dhearbhadh dhuinn gu soilleir anns a liuthad iomradh a chaidh a thoirt a nuas bho shaobhchrabhadh

Nach iongantach a mheamhraicheadh iad mu gach punc, biodh e beag no mor, a bha

inhotha de Ghaidheil a' toirt ceann, a' toirt cuideachaidh geill mhor is creideas laidir do a meadhon drup 's trainge, na sithichean. Anns a' choit- a' buileachadh feartan is bu cheann, 'se sluagh gle bheag ann han air nach robh aig cach am meudachd a bha annta, cus nach cuala gur a bean shith na's lugha na daoine nadurra. thug do'n a' chiad fhear Tha beul-aithris a' toirt iom- Chlann MhicCruimein an ea raidh dhuinn air corra fhear is ciuil a thug dhaibh barr-urr te 'nam measg a bha cheart air gach piobaire eile a chua uiread ri sluagh an t-saoghail rompa no as an deidh. seo agus a bha an toir air lean- Mar bu trice, is ann air nan talmhaidh. comhdach ann an trusgar

bu mhiann leotha bhi fuireach caitheamh ite fhada dhe 'n am buidhnean mor, a' caitheamh na tide gu suilbhir, aighearach, a' dannsa 's a' sugradh

uairean an cuideachd a' chiane-

daonna ris an robh farmad aca.

Ged bha iadsan na bu dreach-

a radh gun robh meas anabar-

hainn uiread chreideas dha seo 's nach rachadh iad a mach

slat iaruinn a chuir thar creat-

hall leanabh nach robh air a bhaisteadh. Chumadh an t-

iarunn sabhailte an leanabh bho

chumhachd nan sithichean. Na

'm b'e agus gun rachadh aca air leanabh lurach a thoirt air

falbh leotha, dh'fhagadh iad 'na

aite tacharan beag, seachta, glas,

nach sguireadh a chaoineadh a

Gu minig, leigeadh iad iad-

latha no dh'oidhche.

Gaelic

**Broadcasts** 

Is ann anns gach cnocan uaine a chite iad. Bhiodh c gorm bu bhoidhche na cheile, de na mnathan sithe uairean anns a' bhoineid agus cota be gorm.

Tha e air innse gun ro crodh aca agus a thuilleadh a sin, cu, air an robh an ai Corramheann."

Thachair e am bitheantas chuid a bha 'dol seachad air t-sithean gun cuala iad fua a' tighinn a mach as a' chr agus air dhaibh eisdeachd tad beag, dheanadh iad a mach ; e bean a bha ri maistreadh steach anns an t-seomar rio hach fo'n talamh.

Ra leantui

#### Piping Competition maille riutha fein. Thug fead-

Piping is as popular as ever Scotland to-day, but relativ little pibroch music—for sex centuries the highest four of p music—is being composed. It true that in the past few ye there has been a certain incre-in such compositions, but i when the built smaller the about db-modern composers and broas interest in classical pipe music, international competition is be

interest in classical pipe music, international competition is be launched with prizes totall [225 and a trophy. It is be sponsored by the Saltite Socie the College of Piping in Glasg, and An Comunn Gaidhealach. The greate classical Scott pechicements of bagpipe mu the earliest of bagpipe mu the earliest ob back at least the fourteenth century, and the heyday was probably reached the late seventeenth century. great composers like the N

great composers like the M Crimmons. Mr Ian Noble, a member of Council of the Saltire Soci said in Edinburgh — "The B.B ran a very successful competit two years ago, but the entries w required to conform with the st traditional rules of pibroch. "I kind of music we have in mi however, may not even be cal o pibroch. "We hope it will be a new idiom, in character with twentieth century, but not nex a new idiom, in character with the twentich century, but not necon-sarily ignoring the old traditions entirely. For this reason, the somewhat restrictive rules and mediaeval style of traditional pib-roch will be dispensed with in judging the entries." The Saltire Society will be act-ing as organiser of the competi-tion, which is being promoted as part of the Society's new policy of enlarging its activities and en-couring indicenous trends in Scot-

couring indigenous trends in Scot-tish culture.

tish culture. It is planned the first public performance of the winning com-position should be played by a leading Scottish piper at the Stirling Festival in May, 1969. Closing date for entries is De-cember 31 this year. Details of the rules may be obtained from the Salitre Society at Gladstone's Land, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh.

|   | Monday, 15th January   |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
|   | Monday, 15   | oth January   | S  |
|   | 12 noon  |   |  |
| nail  | 12.05 p.m.   | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus)  | b  |
| dha   |  | Fonn (Verse & Chorus)   | p  |
| no  | Tuesday, 16  | 6th January   |  |
| ad-   | 12 noon  | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus)<br>'Songs of the Hebrides'<br>—A selection of songs<br>from the Marjory Ken-   | Ł  |
| au-   | 12 noon<br>12.05 p.m.  | Da Cheathramh agus  | A  |
| Co  |  | Fonn (Verse & Chorus)   |  |
|   | 6.35 p.m.  | 'Songs of the Hebrides'   |  |
| de  |  | -A selection of songs   | 0  |
|   |  | nedy-Fraser collection :  | or b   |
| am  |  | nedy-Fraser collection;<br>chosen and introduced<br>by Evelyn Campbell  |  |
| alas  |  | by Evelyn Campbell  |  |
|   |  | (soprano) and Kenneth   |  |
| an  |  | by Evelyn Campbell<br>(soprano) and Kenneth<br>Ross (tenor). Margaret<br>Rankin (piano), rec'd.   |  |
| nan   |  | Rankin (piano), rec'd.  |  |
| uid   | Wednesday  | , 17th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Pipes and Drums by<br>Renfrew Pipe Band,<br>Pipe - Major Thomas<br>MacPherson (rec'd.).  | Nam  |
| a'  | 12 noon  | News in Gaelic.   |  |
|   | 6.35 p.m.  | Pipes and Drums by  | Addr   |
| arg   |  | Renfrew Pipe Band,<br>Pipe - Major Thomas<br>MacPherson (rec'd.).   |  |
| eag   |  | Pipe - Major Thomas   |  |
|   |  | 1   | 1.   |
| obh   | Thursday, 1  | 18th January  |  |
| air   | 12 noon  | News in Gaelic.   | year   |
| nm  | 12.05 p.m.   | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>'Leigheas gun Chung-<br>haidh' (The Healing  |  |
| 200   |  | Fonn (Verse & Chorus).  | 13/  |
| do  | 3.30 p.m.  | Leigneas gun Chung-   | 6/   |
| an  |  | Touch) Story by Calum   | 3/   |
| an<br>im  |  | haidh' (The Healing<br>Touch). Story by Calum<br>Laing (recorded)<br>Gaelic Midweek Service<br>conducted by Rev.  |  |
| 1111  | 3.45 p.m.  | Gaelic Midweek Service  |  |
| 100   |  | conducted by Rev.   |  |
| can   |  | Don. Macdonald, Carlo-  |  |
| gur   | 700  | conducted by Rev.,<br>Don. Macdonald, Carlo-<br>way (recorded).<br>"In the Highlands": An<br>all sorts magazine –<br>comment, interview,<br>music and song from<br>Gaeldom (recorded).  |  |
| a   | 7.00 p.m.<br>VHF   | In the Highlands : An   |  |
| m-  | VIII   | comment, interview,   | Ai   |
|   |  | music and song from   | tea  |
| nn.   |  | Gaeldom (recorded).   | ias  |
|   | Friday, 19th   | h lanuary   | ait  |
| 1.0   | 12 noon  | News in Gaelic  | -  |
|   | 6.35 p.m.  | "The Isle of Youth," and  |  |
| 1   |  | account of the life and   |  |
|   |  | livelihood of the people  |  |
|   |  | News in Gaelic.<br>"The Isle of Youth," an<br>account of the life and<br>livelihood of the people<br>of Eriskay (recorded).   |  |
|   | Saturday, 2  | Oth January   |  |
| in<br>rely<br>ven   | 11.05 p.m.<br>TV.  | 'Se Ur Beatha: A Gaelic<br>Welcome by The Mac-<br>Donald Sisters and The  | SEO  |
| rely  | TV.  | Welcome by The Mac-   |  |
| nev   |  | Donald Sisters and The  | Au   |
| t is  |  | Albanachs with Donald   |  |
| ars   |  | MacLeod as guest  | W  |
| the nan   |  | artist (recorded).  |  |
| the   | Monday, 22   | Ind January   |  |
| nan   | 12 noon  | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus)  |  |
| 0.00  | 12.05 p.m.   | Da Cheathramh agus  |  |
| age<br>den  |  |   |  |
|   | Tuesday, 2   | and Innuonu   |  |
| ing   | 10   | and January   |  |
| ling  |  | News in Gaelic.   |  |
| ing   | 12,05 p.m.   | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus   | RE   |
| ety,  | 12 noon<br>12,05 p.m.  | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).   | RE   |
| OW.   | 12,05 p.m.<br>6.35 p.m.  | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A   | RE   |
| ow,   |  | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac  | RE   |
|   |  | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay   | _  |
| tish  |  | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).   | <br>A.   |
| tish<br>nest<br>isic.   | 6.35 p.m.  | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gaeli." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).  | _  |
| tish<br>nest<br>isic.   | 6.3S p.m.<br>Wednesday   | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).<br>, 24th January   | <br>A.   |
| tish<br>nest<br>isic.<br>t to<br>heir   | 6.35 p.m.<br>Wednesday<br>12 noon  | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).<br>, 24th January<br>News in Gaelic.   | <br>A.   |
| tish<br>nest<br>isic.<br>t to<br>heir<br>in<br>vith   | 6.3S p.m.<br>Wednesday   | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay.<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).<br>, 24th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Piping by Duncan John-   | <br>A.   |
| tish<br>nest<br>isic.<br>t to<br>heir   | 6.35 p.m.<br>Wednesday<br>12 noon<br>6.35 p.m.   | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael."<br>Songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).<br>, <b>24th January</b><br>News in Gaelic.<br>Piping by Duncan John-<br>stone.  | <br>A.   |
| tish<br>nest<br>isic.<br>t to<br>heir<br>in<br>vith<br>lac-   | 6.35 p.m.<br>Wednesday<br>12 noon<br>6.35 p.m.<br>Thursday, 2  | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).<br>, 24th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Piping by Duncan John-<br>stone.<br>25th January  | A.<br>w  |
| tish<br>nest<br>isic.<br>to<br>heir<br>in<br>vith<br>lac-<br>the  | 6.35 p.m.<br>Wednesday<br>12 noon<br>6.35 p.m.<br>Thursday, 2<br>12 noon   | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).<br>A 24th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Piping by Duncan John-<br>stone.<br>25th January<br>News in Gaelic.   | A.<br>w  |
| tish<br>nest<br>isic.<br>to<br>heir<br>in<br>vith<br>fac-<br>the<br>ety,<br>3 C   | 6.35 p.m.<br>Wednesday<br>12 noon<br>6.35 p.m.<br>Thursday, 2<br>12 noon   | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).<br>A 24th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Piping by Duncan John-<br>stone.<br>25th January<br>News in Gaelic.   | A.<br>Who<br>(App  |
| tish<br>nest<br>isic.<br>to<br>heir<br>in<br>vith<br>fac-<br>the<br>ety,<br>3 C   | 6.35 p.m.<br>Wednesday<br>12 noon<br>6.35 p.m.<br>Thursday, 2<br>12 noon<br>12,05 p.m.                           | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).<br>A 24th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Piping by Duncan John-<br>stone.<br>25th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fenn (Verse & Chorus)  | A.<br>w  |
| tish<br>nest<br>isic.<br>t to<br>heir<br>in<br>vith<br>lac-<br>the<br>ety,<br>3.C.<br>tion<br>vere  | 6.35 p.m.<br>Wednesday<br>12 noon<br>6.35 p.m.<br>Thursday, 2<br>12 noon   | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).<br><b>, 24th January</b><br>News in Gaelic.<br>Piping by Duncan John-<br>stone.<br><b>25th January</b><br>News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>'A Visir to East Ger-  | A.<br>Who<br>(App<br>Half                                    |
| tish<br>nest<br>isic.<br>t to<br>heir<br>in<br>vith<br>lac-<br>the<br>ety,<br>3.C.<br>tion<br>vere  | 6.35 p.m.<br>Wednesday<br>12 noon<br>6.35 p.m.<br>Thursday, 2<br>12 noon<br>12,05 p.m.                           | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).<br>, 24th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Paing by Duncan John-<br>stone.<br>25th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>'A Visit to East Ger-<br>many. The Rev. Rod   | A.<br>W<br>Who<br>(App<br>Half<br>Rum                        |
| tish<br>nest<br>isic.<br>t to<br>heir<br>in<br>vith<br>lac-<br>the<br>ety,<br>3.C.<br>tion<br>vere<br>trict<br>The  | 6.35 p.m.<br>Wednesday<br>12 noon<br>6.35 p.m.<br>Thursday, 2<br>12 noon<br>12,05 p.m.                           | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).<br>, 24th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Paing by Duncan John-<br>stone.<br>25th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>'A Visit to East Ger-<br>many. The Rev. Rod   | A.<br>Who<br>(App<br>Half                                    |
| tish<br>nest<br>sic.<br>t to<br>heir<br>in<br>vith<br>lac-<br>the<br>ety,<br>3.C.<br>tion<br>vere<br>trict<br>The<br>ind,   | 6.35 p.m.<br>Wednesday<br>12 noon<br>6.35 p.m.<br>Thursday, 2<br>12 noon<br>12,05 p.m.                           | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).<br>, 24th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Paing by Duncan John-<br>stone.<br>25th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>'A Visit to East Ger-<br>many. The Rev. Rod   | A.<br>Who<br>(App<br>Half<br>Rum<br>Shou                     |
| tish<br>nest<br>isic.<br>t to<br>heir<br>in<br>vith<br>lac-<br>the<br>ety,<br>3.C.<br>tion<br>vere<br>trict<br>The<br>ind,<br>lled  | 6.35 p.m.<br>Wednesday<br>12 noon<br>6.35 p.m.<br>Thursday, 7<br>12 noon<br>12,05 p.m.<br>3.30 p.m.              | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).<br>, 24th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Paing by Duncan John-<br>stone.<br>25th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>'A Visit to East Ger-<br>many. The Rev. Rod   | A.<br>W<br>Who<br>(App<br>Half<br>Rum<br>Shou<br>Port        |
| tish<br>nest<br>isic.<br>t to<br>heir<br>in<br>vith<br>lac-<br>the<br>ety,<br>3.C.<br>tion<br>vere<br>trict<br>The<br>ind,<br>lled  | 6.35 p.m.<br>Wednesday<br>12 noon<br>6.35 p.m.<br>Thursday, 2<br>12 noon<br>12,05 p.m.                           | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).<br>, 24th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Paing by Duncan John-<br>stone.<br>25th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>'A Visit to East Ger-<br>many. The Rev. Rod   | A.<br>Who<br>(App<br>Half<br>Rum<br>Shou                     |
| tish<br>hest<br>isic.<br>to<br>heir<br>in<br>vith<br>lac-<br>the<br>ety,<br>3.C.<br>tion<br>yere<br>trict<br>The<br>ind,<br>lled<br>e in<br>the   | 6.35 p.m.<br>Wednesday<br>12 noon<br>6.35 p.m.<br>Thursday, 7<br>12 noon<br>12,05 p.m.<br>3.30 p.m.              | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).<br><b>, 24th January</b><br>News in Gaelic.<br>Piping by Duncan John-<br>stone.<br><b>25th January</b><br>News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>'A Visit to East Ger-<br>many. The Rev. Rod-<br>erick Smith describes<br>his recent visit to a<br>Lutheran conference in<br>East Germany (rec'd.).<br>Gaelic Midweck Service   | A.<br>W<br>Who<br>(App<br>Half<br>Rum<br>Shou<br>Port        |
| tish<br>hest<br>isic.<br>to<br>heir<br>in<br>vith<br>lac-<br>the<br>ety,<br>3.C.<br>tion<br>vere<br>trict<br>The<br>ind,<br>illed<br>e in<br>the<br>cos-  | 6.35 p.m.<br>Wednesday<br>12 noon<br>6.35 p.m.<br>Thursday, 7<br>12 noon<br>12,05 p.m.<br>3.30 p.m.              | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).<br><b>, 24th January</b><br>News in Gaelic.<br>Piping by Duncan John-<br>stone.<br><b>25th January</b><br>News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>'A Visit to East Ger-<br>many. The Rev. Rod-<br>erick Smith describes<br>his recent visit to a<br>Lutheran conference in<br>East Germany (rec'd.).<br>Gaelic Midweck Service   | A.<br>W<br>Whe<br>(App<br>Half<br>Rum<br>Shou<br>Pork<br>Lam |
| tish<br>hest<br>isic.<br>to<br>heir<br>in<br>vith<br>lac-<br>the<br>ety,<br>3.C.<br>tion<br>vere<br>trict<br>The<br>ind,<br>illed<br>e in<br>the<br>cos-  | 6.35 p.m.<br>Wednesday<br>12 noon<br>6.35 p.m.<br>Thursday, 2<br>12 noon<br>12,05 p.m.<br>3.30 p.m.<br>3.45 p.m. | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacReachan (rec'd.).<br>, 24th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Piping by Duncan John-<br>stone.<br>25th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>'A Visit to East Ger-<br>nrick Smith describes<br>his recent visit to a<br>Lutheran conference in<br>East Germany (rec'd.).<br>Gaelic Midweek Service<br>conducted by Rev.<br>Don Macdonald, Carlo-<br>loray (rec'ded).  | A.<br>W<br>Who<br>(App<br>Half<br>Rum<br>Shou<br>Port        |
| tish<br>heist.<br>to heir<br>in vith<br>lac-<br>the<br>ety,<br>3.C.<br>tho<br>vere<br>the<br>the<br>cos-<br>toons<br>the<br>and   | 6.35 p.m.<br>Wednesday<br>12 noon<br>6.35 p.m.<br>Thursday, 2<br>12 noon<br>12,05 p.m.<br>3.30 p.m.<br>3.45 p.m. | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacReachan (rec'd.).<br>, 24th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Piping by Duncan John-<br>stone.<br>25th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>'A Visit to East Ger-<br>nrick Smith describes<br>his recent visit to a<br>Lutheran conference in<br>East Germany (rec'd.).<br>Gaelic Midweek Service<br>conducted by Rev.<br>Don Macdonald, Carlo-<br>loray (rec'ded).  | A.<br>W<br>Whe<br>(App<br>Half<br>Rum<br>Shou<br>Pork<br>Lam |
| tish<br>nest<br>isic.<br>to<br>heir<br>in<br>vith<br>fac-<br>the<br>ety,<br>3.C.<br>tion<br>vere<br>trict<br>the<br>etw,<br>ind,<br>lled<br>the<br>cos-<br>to<br>the<br>the<br>the<br>the<br>the<br>the<br>the<br>the<br>the<br>the | 6.35 p.m.<br>Wednesday<br>12 noon<br>6.35 p.m.<br>Thursday, 2<br>12 noon<br>12.05 p.m.<br>3.30 p.m.<br>3.45 p.m. | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).<br>A Vist to Gaelic.<br>Piping by Duncan John-<br>stone.<br>25th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>'A Visit to East Ger-<br>many. The Rev. Rod-<br>erick Smith de cribes<br>au Lutheran conference in<br>East Germany (rec'd.).<br>Gaelic Midweek Service<br>conducted by Rev.<br>Don Macdonald. Carlo-<br>loway (recorded).<br>"In the Highlands": An<br>all sorts magazine —  | A.<br>W<br>Whe<br>(App<br>Half<br>Rum<br>Shou<br>Pork<br>Lam |
| tish<br>heist.<br>to heir<br>in vith<br>lac-<br>the<br>ety,<br>3.C.<br>tho<br>vere<br>the<br>the<br>cos-<br>toons<br>the<br>and   | 6.35 p.m.<br>Wednesday<br>12 noon<br>6.35 p.m.<br>Thursday, 2<br>12 noon<br>12,05 p.m.<br>3.30 p.m.<br>3.45 p.m. | News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>"Music of the Gael." A<br>programme of Gaelic<br>songs with Ina Mac-<br>Diarmid and Finlay<br>MacKeachan (rec'd.).<br>A 24th January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Piping by Duncan John-<br>stone.<br>Both January<br>News in Gaelic.<br>Da Cheathramh agus<br>Fonn (Verse & Chorus).<br>'A Visit to East Ger-<br>many. The Rev Rod-<br>erick Smith describes<br>his recent visit to a<br>Lutheran conference in<br>East Germany (rec'd.).<br>Gaelic Midweck Service<br>Confucted by<br>Caelic Aldweck Service<br>Confucted by<br>Carlor (Article Charlow).<br>''In the Highlands''. An<br>all sorts magazine – | A.<br>W<br>Whe<br>(App<br>Half<br>Rum<br>Shou<br>Pork<br>Lam |

Friday, 26th January

12 not

6.35

| n    | News in Gaelic.       |
|------|-----------------------|
| p.m. | Da Cheatramh agu      |
|      | Fonn (Verse & Chorus  |
| o.m. | "Seinn an Duan So     |
|      | Concert of Gael       |
|      | songs requested b     |
|      | listeners (recorded). |
|      |                       |

Gaeldom (recorded).

Saturday, 27th January

10.55 p.m. TV. 'Se Ur Beatha: A Gaelic Welcome by The Innis Gaels and The Albanachs, with Margt. Macleod as guest artist (recorded). Sruth cotland's oi-lingual newspaper ublished fortnightly n Comunn Gaidhealach rder from your local newsagent Subscription to The General Editor, 92 Academy Street, Inverness. ess ..... enclose P.O./M.O./Cheque for .. for quarter/half-year/one subscription to SRUTH. - plus 6/6 p. & p. - 1 year /6 plus 3/3 p. & p. - 6 months /3 plus 1/9 p. & p. - 3 months TIGH-OSDA PHENTLAND INBHIR-THEORSA leth freagarrach airson aghlaichean air thurus is gairean nan lochan 's na bhnichean 's an Taobh-Tuath. Am biadh as fearr. Gabhar gu maith ruibh le Fear an Tighe 'sa Bhean RAS IS FREDA SUTHARLAN ctioneer and Appraiser V. Cunningham **48 John Street** DUNOON Telephone 102 MOVER STORER PACKER SHIPPER & D. Macdonald holesale and Retail Butchers ROYBRIDGE Tel. Spean Bridge 240 ole Sheep ... 2/S per lb.

| (Approx. weight 40 to 50 lbs | ).    |     |
|------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Half Sheep                   | 2/6 " |     |
| Rump of Beef                 | 4/- " | ,,  |
| Shoulder of Beef             | 2/6 " | н   |
| Pork                         | 3/6 " | ,,  |
| Lambs                        | 3/- " | , 2 |
|                              |       |     |

ree Delivery Lochaber Area

#### Failte Do Lybster

#### THE PORTLAND ARMS

extends a warm welcome Salmon Fishing, Trout Fishing Sea Angling

Good Fare and a Fine Cellar

SKIRTS. Expertly tailored from your own material. Write, phone or call for illustrated syle brochure, self-measure form and price list. D. A. Ferguson Ltd. Tailors & Clothiers. 90/94 Easter Road, Edinburgh, 7. Estab. 1897. Tel. ABB 4055.

araon suil na bodhaig agus a' ris a' cheol bu bhuinne 's bu

LE TORMOD DOMHNALLACH

mhac-meanmainn a' toirt fo an shunndaiche a chualas riamh air thalamh. comhair

Ged bhios daoine anns na Lan 's gun robh am beatha laithean bruailleanach, cabha- de sholas 's de mhealladh, b'e gach seo ro dheiseil air a bhi miann an cridhe a bhi 'dol deanamh fanaid air beachdan na linntean a chaidh seachad, a dh'aindeoin gach ni, tha moran aig na seann daoine a bhuineadh mhoire ann an cruthachd na do na laithean ud ri theagasg aon de shiol Adhamh, bha e air dhuinn fein fathast.

Tha sinn an diugh mar rach aca air a bhi goid naoid-shluagh a' siubhal cho dian- heanan a steach do'n t-sithean chabhagach, air ar cumail ann maille tiutha fein. Thug feadam breislich le farum is gleadhraich is gu bheil e buailteach dhuinn a bhi call nan comasan as an taigh gun an clobha, no beachdachaidh agus nam buadhan labhairt a bha aig ar sinnsirean. Agus ma sguir daoine a bhi ag innse seann sgeulachdan na h-aimsir ud, anns na tighean ceilidh, is e a' cheist an d' fhuair iad na's fearr 'n an aite. Is iad cus as oideachdaile agus as taitniche na gu leoir de na bhuamasdaireachd gun stath a tha air a chraobh-sgaoileadh air friththeud is sealladh-cein.

Chan'eil ann ach uine gle fein fhaicinn do neach 's am



Deanta Le Na Cungaidhean As Fhearr Uibhean Ur Is Siùcar Glan

Eight

# OVET to YOU: Letters to the Editor

'Fhir-deasachaidh · Ged fhuair mi caineadh gu cul mo dhroma

Feumaidh mi aideachadh, tha mi coma

(Breachadh dhe Gaidhlig na 110

(breachadh dhe Gaidhig ha hio cheann) Ach ged a tha i lag is fann Is ged a bhruidhneas mise cearr Chan urrainn dhomhsa dad a's fhearr

Cha d'fhuair mi i aig glun mo mhathair

Ach, nuair a tha na Gaidheal an lathair

lathair Eisdidh mi le cluasan biorach Ri daoine tuathaich agus siaraich: 'S e 'n aon co-dhunadh 'ranaig mi Mu 'n daoine coir o'n tanaig mi

Bha aon rud ceart, cha robh iad Gall, Gaidheal, is Cruithnich, tha

mi 'sure,' Cuimrich Srath-Ch'uaidh. 's is

docha Angle ch co 'nan diabhuill is co 'nan Ach co aingeal

Eadar Kirkcudbright is am Parbh Chan aithne dhomh o'n tha iad marbh.

Ach 's e mo bheachd, 's is ceart mo bharail Ged chuir iad orm gach ni bha

taireil, Bidh gach rud againn dhe'n aon

t-seorsa Gus gum faigh sinn uile Saorsa. A dh'aindheoin Gaidheal, Gall-Gaidheal is Gall

u choir dhuinn toiseachadh air ball, Bu

ball, 'S a'cuir ar guailnean ris a chuibhle Is bidh car eile air an righle. Dh' aindheoin Burns' Supper, Mod

no ceilidh Na briogais liath-ghlas no feileadh Mus bidh ar dream 'nam falbhanaich. T

were better that ye a ca' canny ont

ont Mus bidh sibh uile dol air bainidh And ca' me but a Lalland vossal Fad 's a tha sibh 'nur duine-uasail

uasail Na Goill is "gillean-an-fhei!e" Bitheamaid "guallaibh a cheile" Alba gu brath. ged thigeadh dil Subscripsi huic,

WILLIAM NEILL

13 South Gyle Road, Edinburgh 12.

Fhir-dheasachaidh,

Is ábhach a' mhogaist a rinn sibh de litir a bha clobhuailte agaibh os cionn m ainme, an Sruth 14 Dubhlachd.

Le gearradh aiste, agus athar-rachadh fhocal, cha b' ann uam tuilleadh

Cha mhath an teisteas duibh in e sin agus is bochd am féin e sin agus is bochd am fuadar do Shruth e. Do thaobh claonbhàidh a' Chomuinn, etc., claonbhàidh a' Chomuinn, etc., etc., bha i fo dhearc do chàch o chionn fada. Do thaobh leas an Tormoid,

Do thatob cide et al. cho taonh umpa-san, los nach eil cead aig duine aon fhacal a ràdh mu an deidhinn? An eiginn duinn am moladh, firinn ann no as? Ris an drean, le Gaidhlig gun mhearachd, a fhuair curreadh uaibh, mo dhiongmhal de fhreagairt a thoirt ing mann bearachd a bhios riatan-ach, ach tuilleadh spèise do chear-ach, ach tuilleadh spèise do chear-tas; oir b' ann aghaidh claonbh-aidh a sgrìobh mise.--DEORSA MOSS.

DEORSA MOSS.

#### eas-og, Inbhir-Nis.

[Editor's Note. — Feur-deasach-aidh.—Feumaidh sinn a radh nach do dh' atharraicheadh facal 'shach do ghearradh aon facal 'ss an litir so.]

Fhir deasachaidh — Saoil nach-eil an t-am againn beagan fhaicinn mu na Soisealaich sa phaipeir? Chunnaic sinn pios mu Toraidhean Libearalaich is CUS mu na Scotnats. Ach c'aite am bi sibh a cur na tha sibh a faighinn bho na Soisealaich? Le meas, bho na Soisealaich? BRONAIN

[Cha d'fhuair sinne facal an Gaidhlig no am Beurla bho na Soisealaich bho thoisich sinn air-son a chuir an clo, a dh' aindh-eoin iarraidh. — F.D.].

Fhir deasachaidh Chuir e Fhir deasachaidh — Chuir e iongradh orn faicinn ann an SRUTH an aite thug sibh dò'n 'naidheachd' gu robh Clann 'ic ille Mhoire air Ceann-Cinnidh ur Teagamir nach robh feum air urachadh an deidh uine cho fada. Ach an uair a tha SRUTH fagus An Comann Gaidhealach ma's fior ag oibreachadh cho dian gus

a' Ghaidhealtachd 'sna tha sin a' toirt a steach fhuillseachadh mar aite 'smar dhaotae a bhui-neas do'n 20mh linn shaoilinn neas do'n 20mh linn shaoilinr gu lorgadh iad nithean cudthro mach eile ri dol, a dhleasadh ait air ceud dhuilleag a' phaipear.

'S iongantach gum bi cus buaidh aig an naidheachd a tha se air beatha, no beo-shlaint so air beatha, no beo-shlaint' Clann 'ic ille Mhoire, an Cataibh, An Leodhus no eadhon an Uibhist a Tuath ged nach misde na h-Uibhistich a bhith lorg a mach gu bheil buntanas aca ri Leodhus gu bheil buntanas aca ri Leodhus ged a dheidheadh e air ais tri ginealaich dheug Ach's docha gun tig adhartas air Dun eisdein a nis. Le meas,

D. F. MACLEOID Na Lochan, Leodhas

Fhir dheasachaidh - Rinn sibh Fhir dheasachaidh — Rinn sìbh mearachd ann an aireamh luchd bruidhinn na Gaidhlig air an 28md de'n Dudhlachd. Se 80,978, a bhruidhneas Gaidh-

lig an Alba a reir Camtas 1961. Vol. VII. Le meas, TOMAS ROS

An Gearasdan.

#### HOSPITAL FACILITIES FOR G.P.'s

Mr Russell Johnston asked the Secretary of State for Scotland in the House of Commons recently in what regional hospital board areas are full facilities not available to general practitioners for open access laboratory investigations in bacteriology, haematology, biochemistry and radiology, including media radiology, respec-

Mr Ross replied that it is the policy of all boards to provide these facilities as far as practicable. Though staffing diffi-culties leading to the temporary restriction of access have oc-curred from time to time. boards have taken steps to restore the service as quickly as possible.

The Christ-Child

Lullaby Chorus: Haleluia, Haleluia, Haleluia, Haleluia

My lovely babe, my jewel fair, My new-found wealth, my treasure rare, Thy peerless child now in my

My heart o'er flows with humble

My God, how can it be.

### As Na Sgoiltean Sgoil Mhanais, anns na Hearadh

#### Linn an Aigh?

Roimh 'n cheud chogadh mhór bha daoine bochda anns na Hearadh—daoine gun tighean agus daoine gun bhrògan. Tighean beagu tughaidh, le sìoman fraoich a' ceangal an tughaidh ri ceangalaichean craoibhe. Teine am meadhon an làir, bolstair fraoich no arbhair anns an leabaidh. Prais dhubh an crochadh air slabh raidh. lasg 's buntàta dà uair 'sam latha. Cha robh an fheòil cho pailt an latha ud. Bainne, ìm ùr agus min air a bleith air bràth. Sud am biadh a bha fallain.

Bhiodh na mnathan coiseachd casruisgte chun an Tairbeirt agus a' tighinn dhachaidh am beul na hoidhche le eallach an droma. Cha robh guth air sgiths. Cha robh carbad ann ach aom each is cairt. 'S ann le fear nan litrichean a bha a' charbad so.

'S beag a shaoileadh duine coiseachd á Steòrnabhagh a dh' iarraidh botul do leanabh no ribean dh' a bhean air son a boineid Shàbaid.

Bha teaghlaichean móra ann agus is minic a bha a mhàthair a' snìomh fad na hoidhche gus an tigeadh an tathair dhachaidh o iesgach anns a mhadainn. Bha air-gead cho gann. 'S e lethgead cho gann. 'S e chrun pàigheadh latha.

Sud Lin ann Aigh-an dubhairt thusa?

#### Uilleam Iain Rosach, PR. VI.

#### Duine Tapaidh

Ann an Eilean Tharan-saidh bha daoine a' fuireach ann am fois. Ach cha do mhair so fada oir thòisich mhair so fada oir thoisich daoine eile a' tighinn thar a' chuain gu tàmh a ghabhail anns an eilean. Cha robh muinntir Tharansaidh air an son idir agus bha iad a' sab-aid riutha. Bha aon duine 

Thàinig e air tìr air sgeir ann a' Horgabost. 'Se c' Bogha a' Horgabost. 'Se e "Bogha Eóghainn" a chanas sinnris Bogha an sgeir so gus an latha 'n diugh.

> Lachlainn MacLeoid, PR. VI.

#### Balach Gleusda

Bha maighstir-sgoile an sud agus thuirt e gu'n toireadh crùn do'n cheud sgoilear a chuireadh toimhseachan air nach b' urrainn dha a fhrea-gairt. Dh' éirich sgoilear an sud 's an so ach a rithis 's a rithis bha am freagairt ceart aig a' mhaighstir-sgoile. Mu dheireadh dh' éirich balach beag agus chuir e a' cheist—"Cia mar a tha mise coltach ri mac an rìgh?"

Thug am maighstir-sgoile eis a' smaoineachadh ach greis a mu dheireadh thubhairt nach b' urrainn dha a' cheist fhreagairt.

'Nach eil mi a' feitheamh a' chrùn-'' dh' éigh am air a' balach beag.

'Tha thuglé cneart," ars am maighstir-sgoile, is sìneadh dha na duais,

Ailean MacAoidh, PR. VII.

#### Largs Ceilidh

There was a large attendance at the Ceilidh held on December 14, when the President, Mr. W. D. C. McIvor, referred to the untimely death of Mr Alex, McLennan, a founder member of the Branch, Mr McLennan, a native of Drum-nadrochit, took part in many activities, but always, re-

activities, but always re-tained an active interest in the branch, and he will be sadly missed. As a mark of respect, a minute' silence was observed. The President welcomed the Greenock Gaelic Choir under their conductor, Mr Grant Kidd, and congratulated them on win-ning the Mull and Iona Shield at his year's National Mod. Mr Einlaw McNeill as fors-ant.

### The Historical Dictionary **Of Scottish Gaelic**

Work began on the Dictionary in 1966. Now. addition to the permanent staff, there are about 130 addition to the permanent staff, there are about 130 voluntary readers. A good deal of MS and printed material has already been assembled at the Dictionary Headquarters. Shortly, the first full-time Fieldworker will go out into the field. Tremendous interest has been shown in the project, and there have been offers to help in all sorts of ways. Yet the project is so large that we are appealing for still more help.

You can help in one or more of the following ways :-

- Become a voluntary reader (full instructions, dictionary slips
- etc., will be sent to you). Give information about collections of words, specialised vocabu-lary, good informants in Scotland or abroad.
- Give information about rare books, Gaelic MS material, Gaelic correspondence, etc., in private possession. (4)

Offer to help with field-work in your own area.

Write, with details of the help you wish to give, to :--

The Editor,

The Historical Dictionary of Scottish Gaelic, Department of Celtic, University of Glasgow, GLASGOW, W.2,

Scotland.

pride, As I watch by his cradle side, That I of all of womankind, The chosen one should be. I nurse am to the child of grace, His mother of the human race, Glory to God is in his face, My heart o'erwhelms with joy.

Thou King of Kings, Thou Holy One, Ordained of God to conquer sin, And for mankind salvation win, Our God's eternal Son.

Glorious as the sun Thou art, Dispelling dark from every part, Exalting those of humble heart, To wisdom, light, and love.

King Davidson's son, all Hail to

Thee, Saviour, Lord, and King to me, To fondle Thee, is ecstacy, ... My lovely heavenly child.

[The Mother Mary sings to her new-born child]

Transslated from the Gaelic of Father Allan MacDonald's hymn by the Rev. Donald Budge, M.A., Dunvegan, Isle of Skye.



Sruth, Di-ardaoin, 11mh Am Faoilteach 1968

# The Scottish

The first will probably be ment re-enacted the prohibithe Treaty of Falaise 1174 between William the Lion of Scotland and Henry II of England. In the Scottish Realms, MacNeirl writes:----But it is clear from the nature of the known limita tions on the power of the Scots King, and the examples of the renunciation by the Scots of Royal Edicts, that William had no authority of any kind in Scots Law to surrender the freedom of his country. Even when Baliol surrendered his kingdom with the concur-rence of the Scots nobility. the Scots people maintained their complete indepen-dence, as they did when Edward Baliol later attempted a similar betrayal of his countrymen. Even in comparatively minor points of domestic law, we shall see later many instances of the Scots Parliament warning all officers and sheriffs not to give effect to Royal War-rants which conflcted with the Common Law. . . The seal of William to the Treaty of Falaise was no more valid in Scots Law than the seal or signature of the wildest cateran.

lnnes states in "Scotch Legal Antiquities," p. 156. that "the clansman's right to his land was as indefeasible as the chiefs." The wealth produced on clan lands was primarily the property of the producers; such part of itand often it was a consider able part-as went to non-ducers, such as the chief, went not as rent, as to a feu dal lord, but as stipend or rates to the chief in return for his services, inclusive of al cost of government, local and national. Such dues as went to the Crown came out of the chief's allowance and were not normally a special levy on the clansmen.

If the seal or signature of William to the Treaty of Falaise was not valid in Scots Law can a clan of Celtic tradition, said to have been original inhabitants of clan lands identifiable today, make an effective claim now to such clan lands?

MacNeill again-page 71 -"If Parliament passed an illegal act, the executive could not shelter behind that act; if the executive tried to enforce it, they were themselves guilty of an illegality; similarly there was no obli gation upon the judicature to uphold such an act." Lord MacMillan, in his

essay on Scots Law in "A Scotsman's Heritage." quotes Lord Dunedin with approval The fundamental difference between the Common Law of England and that of Scotland lies in this: that in England you have to find the remedy in order to discover the right, whereas in Scotland you have to find the right in order to discover the remedy." In 1372, the Scots Parlia-

tion against enforcing a Royal Writ not conforming to Common Law. By that time there were in existence



numerous (feudal) charters purporting to make outright sale of specified lands, with the price commuted in to a perpetual annuity. Can these be shown now to be illegal, being in conflict with Common Law?

Act of 1469 proceeded to indicate the steps whereby a creditor might take possession of bonded land. King, 'Feudalism in Scotland,'' page 61 — "There followed page 61 — "There followed a period during which the feudal barons acquired by deceit and corruption most the lands which they had omitted to get by violence." Through this Act and another also passed in 1469 much of the land of Scotland passed into the hands of the nobility and the Church, to the impoverishment of the people, Many of the latter refused to become cottars or feudal tenants but, striving to retain the rights under the native law, became what Parliament so often calls "idle end masterful beggars."

As the people had rights land occupation" under Common Law, can it now be shown the Acts of 1469 are illegal?

In 1603 James VI of Scotland became James 1 of Great Britain, and acquired the comparatively immense fortune which attached the English Crown. Large rums of this money he used to buy support from public men in Scotland; other men were given titles and estates in England where the principle of feudal rent was un questioned. So James and many of the Scots nobles and gentry set themselves, as their forefathers had done, to undermine the native Scots economic-and, incidentally, political - system and to substitute the feudal. Their course was clear; they had to smother, first, the political machine, i.e., Pariament and, second. the Kirk; that done, Scotland's wealth would be in their hands." (MacNeill — "The hands." (MacNeill — "The Scottish Realm," page 179) There was a further on-

slaught on the Clan System so far as it remained in operation. It is wrong to think that all clansmen remained within the clan territories. James VI set himself to destroy the clan organisation with all that it stood for, politically, economically and legally. From the Acts of 1587 and 1594 it is appar ent that the great bulk of the land and of the people still adhered more or less to the clan system. Can it be shown now these Acts were

- Article XVIII declares that, with certain exceptions, the laws of Scotland
- should remain as then in 1186
- Article XX provides that heritable jurisdictions be continued.

Can it be shown now that Common Law land tenure should apply

The Heritable Jurisdic-tions Act of 1748 sought to



#### By A. A. MacInnes

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

complete the destruction of the Clan System (1) by converting the chiefs into feudal landowners, and (2) by destroying the powers of co-operation between the chiefs and their men. The were chiefs who refused forced into exile, their lands being disposed of in feudal tenure to outsiders.

Can it be shown now that the Act of 1748 was illegal? After the Clearances-1762 to 1842—the ters' Holdings (Scotkind) Security of Tenure to crofters and their descendants, and has been said to be a modern version of the sys-tem of land-holding in use among their forebears. It appears to me this does not give a true picture.

The Clan lands are not in possession of the Clans. Can it be shown the present owners are in illegal possession?

The crofters who benefit from the Crofters Act of 1866 are not in possession of the lands from which their forefathers were

Could claims be sustained now, to the lands from which people were evicted during the Clearances, by descendants of those evicted?

#### SCOTTISH ELECTRICITY BOARD APPOINTMENTS

BOARD APPOINTMENTS Mr A. I. MacKenzie has been re-appointed by Mr William Ross, Mr., Sceretary of State for Scot-land, to be Deputy Chairman of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board for a further two years to December 31, 1969. Other members who have been learn hydro-Electric Board for a 1970 are-Lord MreDowald Baill Mrs A. S. Holway and Mr I. A. Duncan Milar. Lord MacDonald is also re-ap-pointed to the Chairmanship of the

pointed to the Chairmanship of the Electricity Consultative Council for the North of Scotland District.

January 1, 1962. Mr James Ballantyne has been re-appointed to the South of Scotre-appointed to the South of Scot-land Electricity Board for the Period to December 31, 1970. Councillor J. Kane, of Edin-burgh, has been appointed to be a part-time member of that Board for the same period in succession to Councillor Sutherland, also of Edinburgh, whose term of office ended on December 31, 1967

# and therfore illegal? Ln 1707 was the Union of Weather Review of 1967 (By Donald G. W. Hurry)

1967 will long be remembered in Lochaber for its heavy rainfall and absence of sunshine. The winter was extremely wet and very mild, with numerous gales while March alone had 16.1 inch rainfall. The Spring was much drier but rather cold and had far below the normal amount of sunshine. By June, the weather turned dry and warm with prolonged sunshine, but by the end of the month and al through July, wet, cold and cloudy conditions prevailed. August was much better, but did not have quite the sunshime or high temperatures required for a really good summer month. Autumn was very wet and on the cold side, and October had 13.7 The year inches of rain. The year ended rather cold and sleety. To sum up 1967 in two words: it was cold and wet.

The highest temperature recorded was 74 deg. F. on June 25 while the lowest June 25, while the lowest was 16 deg. F. or 16 degrees of frost on the morning of December 9th. Total rainfall for the year was 81.4 inches, which is far above

inches, which is far above normal for Lochy Bridge. Fort William is often quoted sis having norm-ally 80 inches of rain per year, which is per-fectly correct, but Lochy Bridge is some 10 inches drier. Had the old readings been kept up at the Low Level Observatory, I am sure around 90 inches of rainfall would have been recorded in 1967

At the top of Glen Nevis, around 120 inches was re-corded. However, the mean temperature for the year was only a little below average -the mild winter offset the low summer temperatures

As will be obvious, wes-terly winds dominated last year, bringing plenty of cold and rain. 1967 was the worst year of weather since 1961, which was rather worse, and this last summer was almost perfect com-pared with 1961. Snowfall Snowfall was very light in 1967 and, strangely enough, mostly confined to early Spring.

As 1 predicted in Novem ber, the very wet westerly

#### HEAVY SNOWFALLS ENCOURAGE SKIERS

More than eight inches of snow which fell in the Central High-land and the second state of the base of the solution of the solution sarv to cancel its first race, the Thistle Trophy, because of lack of a suitable ski area, but if the present cold spell continues and more snow falls, all winter sports areas should soon be ready to cope with the expected numbers of skiers.

weather has come to an end. and northerly winds and cold spells have become domin ant. I predict that the cold weather will continue right through January and Feb-ruary. This will benefit us next summer, since this year should be dominated by Continental airstreams more than usual, and as a result a marked improvement should occur on recent years, both as regards rainfall and temperature

### Sea Fishing Law Committee

A committee has been set up to examine the law governing methods of sea fishing in Scottish coastal waters and its enforce ment. This was announced by ment. This was announced by My William Ross, M.P., Scretary of State for Scotland. Chairman of the committee will be the Hon. Lord Cameron, D.S.C., Q.C., Senator of the College of Justice and former Chairman of the Ad-visory Panel on the Highlands and Islands.

The methods of fishing that may be carried on in inshore waters round the Scottish coast are regu-lated by a large body of legisla-tion, both in acts and in byelaws, dating originally from the 1880's. The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland operate a flect of eight fishery cruiters to enforce this legislation, which was initially passed largely to protect The methods of fishing that may initially passed largely to protect inshore fishermen who lished with lines from sailing boats, from the effects of steam trawlers. Since then the regulations have then the regulations have grown much more complex

much more complex. Today, trawling using beams or otter trawls is forbidden, gene-rally within the miles from low water mark in Scotland and also in certain firths and bays, includ-ing the Moray Firth. Some ex-ceptions have, however, becon made, for example, to allow fish-ermen to trawl for prawns in cer-tain actes and subject to particu-tain suces and subject to particuermen to trawl for prawns in cer-tain arcas and subject to particu-lar conditions. Science net fishing for white fish is also generally prohibited within the three-mile limit but relaxations have been allowed by byelaw in a number of areas in favour of the small heat fishermer. boat fishermen. The areas in which trawling and

ceining are prohibited also hap-pen to be the nursery grounds of certain varieties of fish and the certain varieties of fish and the system of regulation has also been obased in part on the need for conservation of the fish stocks. Fishing vessels and fishing methods have changed over the Vears and with oldered size of the

methods years, and with altered circum-stances and the greater complexity of the regulations it has become steadily more difficult to enforce them. The Secretary of State considers, therefore, that the time has come for a radical examination, in the light of present-day condi-tions, of the whole system of regulation and its enforcement. The committee's term of refer-

ence will be: "To review the law gover the methods of sea fishing in Scot-tish coastal waters, having regard tish coastal waters, naving regard to the changing pattern of sea fishing, the requirements of fish-ing communities and the conser-vation of fish stocks; and the cost and method of enforcement, hav-ing regard to the value of the fisheries concerned and the cost and effectiveness of alternative and effectiveness of alternativ methods: and to make recommen

#### Faicinn Bhuam

The Law And Your

### **Gnothaichean Fhirionnach**

Tha mi cinnteach, nuair a thig "Sruth" fo làn uidheam, gum bi earrann air leth ann airson nam boirionnach. Meudaichidh a leithid sin ùidh nam boirionnach ann, agus ùidh nam fear cuideachd. Cha ghabhainn-sa orm fhìn a leithid sin a dh'earrann a dheasachadh, oir is cinnteach gum b'e boirionnach a bu chòir a dhianamh, ach seo cuid de phìos a sgriobh mi uair a shaoil mi a thogadh aire nam firionnach.

Smaointichibh, fhearaibh, air obair air a bheil na h-uile eòlach, mar a tha glanadh shoithichean. Chaneil an sin, faodar a ràdh, ach obair shuarach, obair air nacheil meas, ach obair a dh' fheumas a dhol air adhart a h-uile latha dhe 'n bhliadhna. A bheil dad ri ràdh mu shoithichean salach ach gu feum iad an glanadh, agus an cur air falbh as an t-sealladh gus an ath turus?

O tha, tha moran a bharrachd air sin ann. Bu chòir do 'n obair seo a bhith fo riaghailtean òrdail ma tha sìth iomchaidh gu bhith air siubhal gach teaghlaich.

Tha e soillear, ma tha bean an taighe a' dol a chosg uaireannan a thìde a' deasachadh bidhe, nacheil e ach ceart gun toireadh fear an taighe seachad leth-uair dhe a thide, luachmhor s ga bheil e, a' glanadh nan soithichean an déidh na cuirme. Chualas mu dhaoine mosach a sheachnas an obair seo le beagan shoithichean a chum 's nach iarrar orra an obair a dhèanamh a rithist. Faodaidh an cleas sco a bhith gu math trom air am pòcaid nun coisinn iad an t-saorsa a tha aca san amharc. Bha fear ladarna mar seo a glanadh nan soithichean fhad sa bha a' bhean leigeil a h-anail an àite eile :nu choinneamh an teili. Chual i

#### LARGE CROFTS ELIGIBLE FOR NEW GRANTS

Two new schemes offering grants for the improvement of farm structure were announced recently, states the Crofters Commission. The schemes embrace crofts as well as farms, but only the largest crofts will qualify. Both the croft given up and the unit being enlarged must be of a certain size, and every amalgamation must be approved in advance by tre Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland Fisheries for Scotland who are administering the schemes in Scotiand.

Grant cannot be paid where transactions are completed on land given up befor proposals are submitted to the Department. Crofters who are interested are invited to write to the Crofters Commission, who will gladly advise them. Alternatively they can approach the Lands Officer who represents the Commission in their area.

fuaim a' tighinn bho dhroch làmh, a rithist. sgealbadh am measg nan truinnsearan, agus dh' cubh i, "Tuilleadh thruinnsearan, Iain?" "Chan e, a ghraidh," fhreagair Iain," ach nas lughar."

Chan ann ri daoine neònach, no ri daoine an suidhichidhean neo-chumanta mar siud, a tha ar gnothach, ach ri daoine coire, stòlda, a dh' fhaodas a bhith a' toiseachadh air an obair seo, agus a tha an dùil a bhith ris a' chuid eile dhe am beatha.

An toiseach, feumaidh an glanadair, ma cheadaicheas Comhairle an Fhaclair am facal, apran. Cha dian apran sa bith an gnothach. Seachainn am fear beag oireach fluranch a thogas sùil bean a' mhinisteir is i aig strùpag comhla ri bean an taighe. Airson do bhriogais a chumail tioram, bu che math dhut a bhith as aonais. Gun teagamh dh' fhaodadh tu briogais eile a chur ort, abair an té a bhitheas ort a' peantadh. Ach chan fhaigheadh tu do mholadh airson sin, oir tha feadhainn an diugh air fàs cho haidseanaig. Faigh apran, fear a ruigeas fo na glùinean. Mur a gabh e ceannach, dèan fear. agus an déidh sin, feumaidh tu bad-aodaich che luachmhor seo fhalach. Se sin an aon dòigh anns am bi fhios agad càit an cuir thu meur air an ath turus. Thoireamaid sùil air an fhear

a dh' fheumas an glanadh agus an tiormachadh le chéile a dhianamh. Tha seo a' tachairt uaireannan agus tha fear ri tìde a' fàs gu math sgileil bhith a' brìgeadh nan soithichean air uachdar a' chéile, gu h-àraidh ma fhuair e eòlas na oige air togail rudhain mòna no cocan feòir. Ach mar as àird a théid an tòrr, sann as motha an cunnart. Tha féin-spéis an comhnaidh na bhuaireadh. Saoil an ruig e àirde nach d' ràinig duine riamh roimhe. Siud ann fear air an spiris a nuas, a' tarraing leis a dhà no trì eile, agus tha iad nam piosan air an lar Gun teagamh cha bhi an fheadhainn bhriste ri an tiormachadh. ach a rithist smaointich air a' chosgais.

Gu fortanach cha leig seo a leas tachairt ro thric. Is ain-neamh taigh anns nach bi cuidcigin deònach na soithichean a thiormachadh, agus sin gun bean an taighe a thoirt air falbh bho 'n teili. Lìonmhorachd nan

I'm Backing Britain



Tha mi faicinn g'eil Raogan Chaluim Ruaidh a' deanamh leathair a bharrachd gun thuarasdal.

Ma tha tou math air na matamataic, saoilidh tu gum bu chòir do dhithis an obair a dhèanan:h an leth na tide a ghabhadh aon duine. Ni dithis an obair an trian na tide ina chumas iad beagan phuingean air chuimhne.

An toiseach an t-uisge. Feumaidh e a bhith teth. Bithidh an tiormaiche tric a' gearan nacheil an t-uisge teth gu leòr. Bithidh an glanadair a' cumail a mach nam bitheadh e na bu teotha gun toireadh e builgean air a mheòirean. S dòcha nach bi dòigh air a' cheist seo fhuas gladh gun làmh an tiormaiche a sparradh anns an uisge a' feitheamh ri tiota nuair nach bi dad aige (no aice) ga thiormachadh.

Ra leantainn

Somhall found

### Apportionment **Of Runrig Land**

The Crofters Commission re-cently approved of an interesting cently approved of an interesting case involving the apportionment of runrig land in a township in Sandness, Shetland. The land which extends to approximately 48.5 acres was held in a rotating cruting system, and as it was being crofters were required to keep their stock tethered on whichever rigs they were allocated

rigs they were allocated Recognising that this system was no longer consistent with was no longer consistent with modern agricultural methods, crof commission's advice on the best way of reallocating the land on a permanent basis. Whilst the permanent basis. Whilst the scheme was under discussion with the Commission's Lands Officers, one of the crofters who had only one of the crofters who had only a small share in the runrig land decided that rather than an ob-tain an apportionment he would exchange his interest with another shareholder, receiving in return a small piece of outrun. With the Commission, this exchange was effected by subdividing the crofts and assigning. the relevant and assigning the relevant portions.

A Commission spokesman stated —"This is an admirable scheme, and particularly gratifying since it was motivated by the desire of the crofters themselves to ma<sup>k</sup>e better use of their land, with the Commission entring mainly is on the Commission acting mainly in an advisory capacity." At the same meeting, the Com-

At the same meeting, the Com-mission approved of a proposal by a corfler to subdivide her corfl and assign a grazing share to an-other shareholder. The grazings were situated some distance from the crofter was unable to utilise the share properly. The Commission considered that this was a good example of how an under-usef erazings share could be disposed of to the benefit of a more active crofter.

#### TIGH OSDA A DHITH?

High OSDA A DHITH? A reir cunntas bho chomhairle leasachaidh tighean osda is bidhe cluir eadh corr air da mhuilionn oidhche cadail seachad an Dunicid-hean loidsidh is odd thighean ann an 1966. Tha duil gum bi tri muil-naichean roimh 1981 agus chaneil gu bhi sa bhaile ach aon tigh osda ur Costaidh gach o'dhche san tigh so 43-15.

Having recently become driver of a motor vehicle at the second attempt, I thought things would now be plain sailing, or driving. But no. I find the Queen's Highway strewn with legal requirements which every driver must know - or at least be able to acknowledge their existence.

Vehicle

First, the definition of your vehicle. In this aspect, the Law

leaves no room for ambiguity. A 'motor vehicle' means any mechanically-propelled vehicle, intended or adapted for use on roads. A 'trailer' is a vehicle drawn by a motor vehicle.

A 'motor car,' on the other hand, means a mechanicallypropelled vehicle (not a motorcycle or an invalid carriage) which is constructed to carry a load or passengers and the weight does not exceed three tons if it is intended for more than seven passengers and their fuggage, exclusive of the driver, and is fitted with tyres such as may be specified in the relevant Ministry of Transport Regulations

Nor is this all. Further, the Law states that a motor car can transport goods, if so made, with an extra half-ton for carrying fuel which is wholly gaseous at 60 degrees F. under a pressure of thirty inches of mercury.

One interesting legal point is that which states that a car which has broken down but which can be repaired in a matter of minutes still remains a mechanically-propelled vehicle.

Number plates? Unless they are made so that they can be illuminated by translucency, letters and figures of the registration mark must be white, silver, or light grey on a black surface, and must be indelibly inscribed. They must be shown on a flat rectangular plate, or on an unbroken flat surface forming part of the vehicle. If on a flat plate, then the place may be cast or pressed, with raised letters or figures. And of course, the number plate nust be legible at all times

Test certificates. A current test certificate must be sent or produced with an application for a vehicle licence, if the vehicle was first registered in this county five years before the date on which the licence applied for is to commence. It is an offence to use, or na h-aite

cause to be used, on a road, a vehicle on which no test certificate has been issued within a period of twelve months. The fine for a first or subsequent offence is £50, but disqualification and endorsement may not be ordered.

If you do not use your vehicle, but keep it parked cutside your house on a public road, then duty musi be Daid. even though the vehicle never driven.

A licence may be surrendered to the appropriate authority and the holder is entitled to a rebate in respect of each complete month of the period of the currency of the licence which is unexpired at the time or the surrender. The penalty for using, or keeping, a vehicle without an excise licence is £20, or three times the duty payable.

In general, it is against the law for a person to use, or allow any other person to use, a motor vehicle on the road unless he is covered by an insurance policy in respect of third party risks

Failure to comply with the requirements of Part 6 of the Road Traffic Act, 1960, can -in cur a penalty of £50, or three months' imprisonment, or both. The driving licence will be endorsed, unless for "special reasons," and disqualification for any period the court may decide on first or subsequent conviction

#### CIS LUACH

Ma tha Breatann a dol don Mhargaid Mhoir feumaidh na cisean a bhi a reir nan cis a tha san Roinn Eorpa. Tha moran an ceart uair a beachdachadh mu chis-luach (added Value Tax) agus christian edded Vatas ravi) nun sann caran mar so a theid a tho-gail ma thig e. Air a h-uile pice a cheannaicheas thu can gun paigh thu cis luach 5 per cent. Ita sin 1/- san £1 a bhios thu a paigheadh a bharachd. Paig-hidh an fear reic air an stuth a tha e ceannach an von chis agus gheibh e so air ais bhuatsa. Aig deireadh gach mios paig-phidh an fear reic ci sa bhuatsa. Aig deireadh gach mios paig-hidh am fear reic ci sa bhuatsa. Aig deireadh gach mios paig-hidh am fear reic ci sa luach 5 per cent. air na reic e agus tha a chosgais agus na phaigh e mar tha air a mhathadh dha. Tha duil gun bosnaich so suth a dol a mach gu rioghachdan eile agus gun caisg e stuth a, tighing

gun caisg e stuth a tighing a steach o chein; togaidh e uidh an uidheam ur a chionns gu bheil cosgais air tuarasdaıl ciseachadh cuideachd. A Ach tha so cosgail a ruith is togaidh e prises cosgail a ruith is togaidh e prisean. Tha cisean ola, tombaca is deoch a toirt a steach 25 per cent de na cisean gu leir am Breatann. Sa Ghearmailt is san Fhraing se 9 per cent. a tha iad a toirt a steach. S docha gur e S.E.T. a dhí fhalbhas is cis-luach a thig or b cit

Highland Book Club

Please fill in the following if you are interested :

NAME ..... ADDRESS .....

I wish to become a reader member of Club Leabhar and elect to either

- \* pay for each book received on receipt \* or I enclose 30/- to cover the cost of four books, on the understanding that any balance of this sum which remains outstanding will be placed to my credit as a refund or towards next year's subscription. \* Please indiate the method of payment you wish.

#### From our Eire Correspondent

CIVIL SERVANTS GO WEST In a drastic attempt to stop the rush to Duplin, and restore life to some of the depressed areas of the west of Ireland, the govern-ment has decided to move some

ment has decided to move come departments of the Civil Service. The Department of Education will go to Athione and the De-partment of Lands to Castlebar. Fach of these arz provperous towns and can be developed as points of growth in the midlands and in Mayo.

No definite plans have yet been From our Welsh Correspondent no definite plans have yet been made to transfer other depart-ments but it is certain that some will go to Leitrim. Connemara and other parts.

and other parts. There are 950 people in the Department of Education and 520 in lands and it is hoped that staff will volunteer. Those who do not wish to move will probably se transferred to other departments.

#### FARM GUESTHOUSES

In the Anglicised areas of Wales, the Welsh or bilingual schools are increasing in num-bers, particularly for the under-fives, primary and secondary. All these schools are finding out that once established, the number of pupils on the rolls increase. For example, the Llandelio Welsh School, established in 1965 with School, established in 1965 with schools reflect this trend. *Welse Clares* Failte Tuaithe is the name of a new organisation involving those who provide farmhouse accommodation during the tourist season They want to ensure a high stanthe scheme which started by Bord Failte in 1962 with 22 houses on an experimental basis. At present, there are 226 on the list providing 100,000 bed-nights each year.

This type of holiday has been popular in Britain, the Continent and America for nearly 20 years. and America for hearly 20 years. Bord Failte demands high standards: three guest bedrooms are required; the dining room has to be comfortable and toilets, handbasins and baths must be adequate and in first-class condi-tion.

The amount of profit varies ac-The anoma of profit varies to cording to the size of the farm-house and its situation — the south-west is the most popular — and a four-bedroomed house can make a profit of £400 each

The average cost of accommo dation is dation is 9 gns. a week in the summer and 8 gns. during the off



season. Picnics and map routes are normally provided for guests. Last year 90 housewives atten-ded courses during the winter to train them in organising an effi-cient service.

RASC The journey from South Uist to St Kilda through the Sound of Harris takes about ten hours.

#### FOULA HOPES TO HAVE ITS OWN AIRCRAFT

The isolation of the Island of Foula—some 20 miles west of the main Shetland Isies—may even-tually be lessened through the efforts of Mrs Marion C. S. Holwidow of the island's bourn, widow of the island's former owner. She has launched a fund to buy

She has launched a fund to buy a light aircraft to serve the island, based on a private airstrip: The plan has aroused consider-able interest, and already almost 2100 has been raised, mainly through concerts in Shelland. Although the island already has an emergency airstrip, Mir-fune built, A suitable stretch of roadway has been investigated, and conversion would be quite feasible and inexpensive.

#### No Take Over

There is no question of an air regular link with the mainland-but rough seas often prevent the

but rough seas often prevent the boat crossing. Mrs Holbourn also intends to promote more holiday accommo-dation on the island. In the past she has been inundated with requests from prospective visitors from many parts of Britism-and from America-but Fouls has from America-but Fouls has a constant for a luxury hotel was found to be impracticable. Now, Mrs Holbourn envisages several "self-service" dwellings-three at first-which would give holidaymakers chalet-type accom-modation.

modation.

#### " Settlers

She has approached the High-land Development Board about

the scheme, and has found them "sympathetic." One of her sons, the island schoolmaster, has building method. Foula base i

Foula has long suffered from depopulation—and there are only abolt 50 people left, but several new "settlers" have arrived

recently. The island is at present held in trust for Mrs Holbourn's family.

#### LONDON SOCIETY RESOLUTION

"The Gaelic Socieity of London, a Society constituted in 1777 and actively concerned throughout its actively concerned throughout its existence with the social and cul-tural well-being of the Gaelic-speaking people of Scotland, act-ing through its Council, draws to the attention of the Government the alarming rate of unemploy-ment in the Western Isles of Scot-lord II: unexpect their immediate ment in the Western Isles of Scot-land. It urges that immediate attention be given to the especial needs of this area, the more urgent as the result of official neglect over a long period It re-quests that the particular problems and anomalies of unemployment benefits in the home weaving in-dustry be recognised by the Minis-tries of Labour and Social Security and rectified without delay.

and rectified without delay. "It supports and associates tiself with the present representa-tions being made by the weavers and the local County Councils of the area. It calls for a concerted and the local Councils of the area. It calls for a concerted and immediate programme of works to be carried out in the Western Isles and adjacent wes-tern mainland area to mee the especial needs of these areas, which are more pressing and which are more pressing and the Highlands and Scotland as a whole. whole

whole. "This Society calls for funds to be made available for these areas in particular to enable the Highlands and Islands Develop-ment Board and the Local and County Councils to institute im-mediate nublic works to provide County Councils to institute im-mediate public works to provide both employment and an ameli-oration of physical conditions which in many areas are desper-ate and intolerable by southern standards."

standards." Copies of the Resolution have been sent to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for Scot-land, the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Social Security, and the Chairman of Highlands and Islands Development Board.

#### ILE SAN T-UISGE BEATHA

Chuir Stastical Oifis Alba a mach cunntas a tha scalltainn gun do chuir na grudairean a mach 14 per cent, nas lugha de dheoch san fhoghar na chuir iad a mach san hiognaí na chuir iad a ma san da raithe roimhe sin. T cagal air cuid gun teid obair deoch air ais is nach bi uidhir decore air ais is hach o haridh seach nacheil sinn ag creic uidhir a dh' uisge beatha aig an tigh bho chaidh na cisean suas Tha iad 37/6 am botull an nis agus tha 37/6 am an riaghaltas a tarraing £140 muilionn as-ach nuair a chaidh a chis a thogail an July 1966 se £1 muilionn a bharrachd a thainig a stigh is thuit na chaidh a thorrt a stigh is thuit na chaidh a thorir a Bond airson a chreis as riog-hreidh 8 'per eent. San da bhlidhan au dheireadh chuir 20 riaghaltas cein císean an uisge bheatha an airde ach a dh' ain-dheoin cisean tha duil gun teid bharnach a sireic hanhast an duth-channan eile ged nach bi an teas rcic ann a bhann sna 20 bliadhna au bhir fad-leirsinnexch mu mhara bhí fad-leirsinneach mu mhar-gaidcan uisge beatha. Bheir e 7 bliadhna mun tig e gu ire is gu lan bhuadhan is dh' fhacdadh iomadh margaid a bhi dhith iomadh margaid a bhi dhith roimhe sin is airgiod ceangailte gun fheum. Bhiodh e bochd a bhi dhith uisge beatha airson a reic ach a sheachd mhiosad cus uisge heatha a bhith am Bord beatha a bhith am Bond. Tha 8 distileridhean an Ile-tri

dhùbh sin le Scottsh Malt Dis-tilers. Chosg an te ur aig Port Eilidh 60 per cent, a bharrachd ha chosgadh i air tir mor. Ach tha buadhan aig uisge is moire lle nach eil farada a lorg an aite eile. Sann airson nam blends a tha a mhor chuid de uisge beatha lle a dhith. Ma tha na buadhan lleach is brigh an eorna caran cumbhalach sin an t-uisge beatha a tha an luchd measgaidh ag tar-raidh. Bhcireadh e bliadhnaich-can aite is uisge ur a dhearbhadh dhiubh sin le Scottish Malt Disean aite is uisge ur a dhearbhadh is bhiodh e cunnartach gun atharraicheadh am blead a aithre buileach. Air an aobhar sin mairidh an obair an Ile agus gleidhear an stoc gu brith de mar a theid do chuid eile. Tha sinn ag cluintian gu bheil droch ghrudairean a teic spiorad gu math amh san Argentine airson stoc a ghluasad. Nach rainic a tha ga ol!

#### PIPING SOCIETY FORMED IN THURSO

A few piping enthusiasts meeting recently in Thurso, decided to form a Society to be known as "The Piping be known as "The Piping Society for Caithness and North Sutherland."

The Society aims at fostering and encouraging the art of piping in the area, and will hold regular meetings in Thurso.

Two years ago piping classes were started in the town, and the response was very encouraging. A regular weekly class giving tuition in drumming as well as piping drew forty very keen pupils, who were instructed by members of the Thurso Pipe by Band

It is hoped that the formation of the Piping Society will provide a further incentive to the members of the piping classes.

### **Sporan Gun Toin**

Tha cosgais an riaghaltais aig £9,700 muilionn a nis deich uairean nas airde na bha e ann an 1938/39 agus 60 per cent. nas airde na bha e an teas a chogaidh. Sann air iasad a bha dara leth de chosgais a chogaidh. Se is aobhar gu bheil na thatar a cose a dol am meud an Welfare State no Soirbheasan na Staite s chan e airgiod Dion (defence). Dhirich cosgais na seirbhisean soirbheas - a fagail tighean as - £2,000 mullionn. Tha airgiod insiurans air a dhol suas corr is £1,000 muilionn, Foghlum £700 muilionn, agus Seirbhis na Slainte (N.H.S. £400 muilionn. Cha do dhirich an teachd a steach naiseanta ach 20 per cent (se sin an gross national product). Tha cosgais air seirbhisean a mhain a tarraing corr is 47 per cent. den teachd a steach, tha so 6 per cent suas air 1956. Mur a tig niseach air an teachd a steach naiseanta cha leig a leas duil a bhi againn ri leasachadh air rathaidean, osbidail no goireasan soirbheis eile, Bha duil aig na Toraidhean ann an 1963 ardachadh cosgais air goireasan a phobuill a chumail an taobh a stigh de 4 per cent. tha na Soisealaich faisg air an aon run ach sann nas lugha a bhios iad a cosg ann am mios no dha a reir an litir a chaidh a mach o Runaire na Staite gu Com-hairlean shiorramachd is buird de gach seorsa.

# An Comunn Gaidhealach

**INCREASE IN BI-LINGUAL** 

Welsh Classes

kinds of voluntary and official or-ganisations. In Cardiff alone, there are eleven classes each week. Churches, chapels, Women's In-stitutes, and similar bodies are all oranising classes for learning Welsh. And B.B.C. Sound Radio and T.W.W. also hold Welsh les-roor acth weak.

The army tender "Mull" has arrived at Loch Carnan, South Uist, to maintain the winter ser-vice between South Uist and St Kilda and will run a service every

ten days. The vessel, which is the last of her class, is an ex-Navy mine layer

and chaser and is operated by the

sons each week

Correspondent

From our Benbecula

THE ST KILDA RUN

It has been estimated that there are some 600 adult Welsh classes being held every week this winter. The classes are organised by all kinds of voluntary and official or-ganisations. In Cardiff alone,

SCHOOLS

BONN OIR - CLAR DE MHOD 1965 SEANN OR - CLAR DE MHOD 1966

TEAPAICHEAN de Orain 'san t-seann nòs

TEAPAICHEAN de Phiobaireachd - seann ruidhlean nach cluinnear ach tearc

LEASAN GHAIDHLIG AIR CLAIR

LEABHRAICHEAN AIRSON LUCHD-IONNSACHAIDH agus

de gach seorsa ; Rosg, Bardachd, Dealbhan-cluiche is eile

BONN OIR - HIGHLIGHTS OF 1965 MOD

SEANN OR - RECORDINGS FROM THE 1966 MOD

Tape Recordings of Traditional Songs

Tape Recordings of Traditional Reels on the "piob-mhor"

GAELIC RECORD COURSE on Ten 12 in. L.P.s GAELIC BOOKS suitable for Learners

and a wide selection of Prose, Writings, Poetry, Plays, etc.

THE DIRECTOR, AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH ABERTARFF HOUSE, INVERNESS 





### SGEULACHDAN NA CAITLICH

### **Caithlin Seonag Nic Dhomhnaill**

#### (Nis Leodhas)

Sràidean fada glas, togalai- fhéin. Suidhidh i an sud a chean móra cloiche a' sreap suas latha 's a dh'oidhche ann an ris na neamhan, 'gan call fhein rum dorch air cul an taighe, a aig ammannan ameasg sgòthan de cheo dhorch dhubh - ceò dhorch dhubh air a bheil a huile duine a chaidh a thogail suas anns a' bhaile min-eòlach -sin agaibh Glaschu, neo pàirt mhath dheth co-dhiùbh. Tha seachad air deich ceud mile thuine a'fuireach ann an Glaschu is tha a'chuid mhór dhiubh beachd math agam dé bh'ann sin a'fuireach anns na taighean mora aosda, grunnan theaghlaichean anns gach taigh.

le h-inntinn.

" Cha bhi thu so fada gus an coinnich thu ris an te tha fuireachd shios an staidhire. Bhàsaich an duine aice mu'n àm bhith ann airson sia seachduinseo an uiridh. 'S tha i uamhasach aonranach. 'Se sin mo bharal-sa co dhiubh. Ach feuch thusa a leig i sin oirre. Bha factoraidh aig an duine aice is mar sin tha airgiod gu leòr Tha i saoilsinn beagan aice. cuideachd - pheant i taobh a muigh an doruis buidhe is tha feuchainn ris na sgaindhean i a' a tha anns a' bhalla fhalach le sitheanan plastic is dealbhan. Tha i cho uaibhreach, 's nach tig i steach a shealltainn air daoine comanta mar sinne ann. An aite sin tha i ag obair le a muigh a'bhaile. Tha sin a'rur seachad beagan de'n tide seachad. dhith, 's am beul na h-oidhche bithidh i a' fighe cuileanan is piseagan beaga màth a bhios i a' reic airson deich tasdain. Tha i a cur an airgid gu Ox-'S iomadh uair a dh'iarr fam. mise oirre a thighinn a chéilidh ach cha tig na taing air a shon.

Nise, shios an staidhre tha Mrs Henry a'fuireach. Chan'eil ise buileach ciallach. Agus, cuimhnich seo, ma dh'innseas i dhut gu bheil a mac ann an sgoil mhór faisg air Peairt far am bi mic uaislean a'dol, na toir feart oirre. Tha e ann an 3goil am Peart gun teagamh, ach 'sann bho ghabh e an t-ord rithe 'nuair a bha e coig bliadhna deug. Cha robh ann ach an dearg bhleigeard. Chleachd sinne bhith 'ga chluinntinn ag éigheachd le eagal a' bhàis 'nuair a bhitheadh e tighinn a steach leis an deoch-'s bhiodh agam-sa 'nuair sin ri eirigh a mach as mo leabaidh 's falbh sios. Bha eagal aige romham-Ach smaoinich thusa, cha sa robh e oidhche fuar, 's gun e ach coig deug. 'S cha chanainn nach robh e ris na drugaichean cuideachd. Cha chuirinn càil seachad air an laoch ud. Ach can thusa càil mu dheidhinn 'na fianuis is chi thư de' an taing a gheibh thu Tha a' ghrian ag

i beò ann an saoghal leatha coimhead air an t-saoghal a'dol seachad. 'Se briseadhcridhe a h-innte, 's i cho beag 's cho aosd, a' turrabanaich leatha fein; facal chan'eil i ag radh ri duine. Tha mise de'n bheachd ach na can thusa seo ri duine beo gun do thachair rudéigin 'nuair bha i og. Tha dhith cuideachd ach .

Bhitheadh i air cumail oirre gu meadhon-oidhche ach bha Shuidh mi sios is leig mi le thide agam sa togail orm. Cha bean-an-taighe sraon a' leigeil b'urrainn dhomh gun ionghadh a bhith orm ciamar a bha fios aice mu dheidhin a h-uile duine a bha fuireachd anns an taigh mhor ud. Bha mise an deidh nean 's cha robh mo shùil air bualadh air duine beo ach an teaghlach comhla ris an robh mi fuireach. An dùil de bhiodh iad ag radh mu'm dheidhinnsa?

> Ach tha e coltach gu bheil mnathan taighe Ghlaschu air fad mar sud. Tha fios aca air a h-uile cail mu dheidhinn nan daoine tha fuireach faisg orra. Chan'eil iad a ciallachadh cran do dhuine ach dh'fhaodadh iad cron a dheanamh le'n cur-amach.

#### THE SALTIRE INTERNATIONAL AWARD

A sum of £125 and the Prince Charles Trophy will be awarded for the best composition of com-positions for the Scottish bagpipe submitted by the 31st December, 1968, to the Secretary of the Sah-tire Scoiety, the terms of the com-petition being as follows:— 1. The award will be for music

1. The award will be for music for solo bagpipe, which has not been published, entered for a previous competition or hitherto played in public.

2. Importance will be attached to originality of composition and style, and adherence to the rules traditional pibroch is not considered necessary.

3. The winning award would probably have a playing time of about 10-15 minutes. 4. A written score is required, and a tape recording (not necessarily of the composer's own playing) would be helpful. 5. Up to three prizes will be diad of an entries, the winning prize being not less than 475. The signsors, however, reserve the right not to make any award if in the opinion of the judges a suffithe opinion of the judges a suffi-ciently high standard is not attained.

6. The entry fee will be one guinea, which will go towards the cost of administrative expenses in-

curred. 7. A panel of three judges will be set up, whose names will be announced in due course. 8. The Sponsors reserve the copyright, for which arrangements will be published before the clos-ine date of the competition.

9. The Stirling Festival Com-mittee has expressed the wish that the first public performance of the winning composition should take place at the String Festival in May, 1969, played by a leading Scottish piper. 10. Entries should be served by a secretary, the

10. Entries should be sent, by 31/12 (8), to the Sceretzy, the Saltire Society, Gladstone's Land, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, I. 11. Entries will be submitted incognito to the panel of judges. It is therefore important that compositions should be unsigned are not indentifiable by any hands every in the composer's name and address. The Sponors are: An Comun.

poser's name and address. The Sponors are: An Comunn Gaidhealach, Abertarff House, In-verness (£25); The College of Piping, 20 Otago Street, Glasgow, W.2 (The Prince Charles Trophy, an ancient silver replica of the Monument at Glenfinnan, recently werented for this nurrows hy Monument at Glenfinnan. recently presented for this purpose by Captain Charles A. Hepburn): The Saliter Society, Gladstone's Land, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, 1 (£100); and the competition is being or-ganised by the Salitre Society, Gladstone's Land, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh 1.

#### HIGHLANDS IN THE FUTURE

(Continued from Page Four) not bear thinking about? The adaptation at second hand of ideas and plans for other areas to fit the Highlands was commonplace a hundred years ago. Thank goodness for those who saw the way ahead clearly, worked for and implemented the necessary far reaching policies. Thanks to those who dedica-

ted themselves to achieving what was the very best for, and the most suited to the area, the Highlands are today amongst the most desirable locations in

## It's Time For A Rethink ..... Says WENDY WOOD

While I rejoice to see modern croft houses with all mod cons" as they should have, my pioneer spirit does not particularly envy the inhabitants. But if I see a ruined croft, I immediately want to rebuild wells, clear choked field drains, and mend the roof. It annoys me to hear so often of Sassunach from Sussex who have taken a deserted croft at the back of nowhere, and make a living from it. Why make a living from it. do our own people go abroad to just such conditions when, if they would work at home, they could make a contribution to their own country? l suppose pioneering is in my blood.

My people went out to the Cape during the Boer War, where my mother (who till then had bought chops at the butchers), was confronted by the whole carcese of a sheep, and did not flinch. Indeed, at the age of 92, she looked at me with suspicion and said — "I hope you are not so thriftless as to buy furniture-cream and bootpolish?

I have no desire to manufacture my own soap, etc., but my interest on the lard remains. On a motor journey, I find my eyes surveying for drainage, planning shel-terbelts and placing hayricks. Concerning the English landlords of glens, I sometimes think it is just as well that

they are "absentee," as the Highlander is inclined subconsiously to connote the owner of "the big house" with the thought of a chief, and give more deference than is due.

Sruth, Di-ardaoin, 11mh Am Faoilteach 1968

But even a good landlord can be a menace. Because the crofter who used to rely on tilling his land and rais-ing stock for his livelihood, now lets his fields (which for generations had been nurtured to perfection on honest dung and seaweed) go back to rushes to act as an early bite for the laird's ewes, while the crofter makes a wage for the owner of the property.

must seein very ungracious to say so, but it is nevertheless true: that if a foreign landlord is hospit-able, he is likely to be doing harm by unconsciously deflecting loyalties and subtly eliminating the Highlander natural culture. To my mind, the crofter's promise of compensation ca possible departure is a poor exchange for independence and encour-agement of owning actual land as well as the house and outbuildings. It isn't just creeping

rushes, or creeping sheep, it's a creeping exclusion of being ourselves, of coming, under a foreign influence in and philosophy thought which Scotland can ill afford



#### AN RUMA BLATH-CHRIDHEACH AS TAITNICHE BLAS

Beagan de'n ide Souvenirs On Show

An eshibition of the wooden from about 1850 up until the first world War has opened at the Museum Gallery, the National Ward War has opened at the Museum Gallery, the National Ward Ward States and States and States world Ward States and States and States world Ward States and States world Ward States and States world Ward States and States world States and States and States and States and States and States world States and states Doon.

At this period there were no picture postcards, and both home Scots and exiles knew their native country at second-hand form these gifts

ciridh's a dol fodha air Philip. Tha a piuthar a' fuireach anns an taigh cuideachd, 'see amers of interesting specimens truaghag bhochd a h-innte. Tha

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

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