

Newspaper of Current Events in he Highlands, the Islands and in Scotland

incorporating

THE LOCHABER DIARY

DI-ARDAOIN, 14mh AN DODHLACHD 1967 THURSDAY, 14th DECEMBER 1967

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NEWSPAPER-SCOTLAND'S BI-LINGUAL

HELMSDALE PROSPECTS GOOD

No. 19

New Industries And Road WO new industries are in view at the East Sutherlandshire village of Helmsdale, which suffered a severe redundancy shock a few years ago when British Railways

reduced their interests there. A £270,000 scheme to provide a new roadway and

bridge at the southern entrance to the fishing village will probably go ahead.

prospect is a manufacturer of tial trainees high quality fishing lures, mainly sating nurses, before a refer maustry mainly sating normality and the source of the source of the for export to the U.S., Can-Helmsdale fish merchants, ada and Sweden. This in-Alexander Jappy & Sons, dustry will form an integral who already run a fair sized part of the community's way lobster-fishing business. of life, as will the other — a larger scale proposal concerning the building of a fishprocessing and deep-freeze plant due to be completed by the beginning of May. The may be difficulty over the fishing lure industry should choice of a site. be under way sometime early January, when Mr L. C. McClean, a retired journalist, and Mr Rob Wilson, the Brora rod-maker, start work in a Helmsdale hotel with 7 employees. These workers will require eight weeks' training and already evening classes have been held to

One of the industries in assess the aptitude of poten-

Behind the larger industry

Mr Jappy is anxious to begin work — he did have a plant with 18 employees, but gin work — he did have a and coastal protection work plant with 18 employees, but carried out. This would cost this had to close down last an estimated $\pounds 20,000$. year--but is afraid that there

The site where his lobster The site where his lobster pots are is empty of houses but lacks a supply of fresh water. The site that the Sutherland Development Commitee have in mind is right in the middle of a housing scheme.

There should be little to hold back the building of the

road and bridge — this is a project subject to a 100 per cent. grant, and the Scottish Development Department will be only too glad to see eliminated the two dangerous double bends at the entrance to the village and the re-placement of the present bridge which is not in firstclass condition and which heavy vehicles have difficulty in negotiating. The road will run close by

the ancient Helmsdale Castle which is expected to collapse into the sea as a result of coastal erosion. It has been suggested that the ruins of the castle should be removed

The Aluminium Smelter

Mr Russell Johnston (L. Inver-ness), has asked the Secretary of State for Scotland, whether he will list the public hodies which have made representations to him in favour of the siting of an alu-minium smelter in Scotland, and what reply he has sent. Mr William Ross, in a written reply, says: "The Highlands and Islands Development Board, The Scottish Trade Union Congress and various local authorities have brought their views formaly to Mr Russell Johnston (L. Inver-

brought their views formaly to

brought their views formaly to my attention. "I have emphasised that the first step is for the aluminium companies themselves to prepare companies themselves to prepare and submit proposals based on the Government's announcement on Ocother 4, that in considering these, the Government will pay full regard to the employment the smelter will generate



Deer on the high peaks, calling, calling, you speak of love, love of the mind and body. Your absolute heads populate the hills like daring thoughts, half-in, half-out this world. As a lake might open, and a god peer Part and a group performed a group performed a group performed as a provide as provide as provide as yours, destructive, ominous, of an impetuous language, measureless Heads like yours, so scrutinous and still, yet venomed too with the helpless thrust of spring, so magisterial, violent, yet composed.

(" Deer on the High Hills," by lain Crichton Smith).

(See " Produce Your Own Moonshots" on Page Four).



THIS was the inescapable con-clusion of the address given by Donald J. MacKay, Director of An Comuno Gaidhealach, to the Gaelic Society of London at their meeting in London's Royal Sect-tion of the society of London at their weiting in London's Royal Sect-chay evening. 9th December, The Jondon Gaels are strategically placed to play a key role in the struggle to promote and recognise Gaelic. Far from being out on a timb, they are on the very door-sie of Parliament, and able to clefeet international c con ta c to reachad nams a' Ghaidhlig agus bhe c a' toti suil air an obair mhor a rinn Comunn na Gaidhlig

Bha cothrom aig an comunn na Buill Parlamaid a choinneamh. An sin thionndaich e gu Beurla.

An sin thiomndaich e gu Beurla. The director commenced with a review of Gaelic history. Gaelic is the longest established institu-tion that we have in Britain. It has possessed a great strength dur-ing its history: superseding Norse in the Western Isles and resisting the incursions of English from the Sth. century to the present day. Continuous living literature and culture-older even than Leian-dic. Even in the Finland Saga we find five lines of Gaelic verse. Gaelic may well have been used

in North America long before Columbus. Gaelic belongs to all of Scotland. In modern times Gaelic

Sectland. In modern times Gaelic was spoken in Galloway va late as 1810, and in 1641 Fife apprentices were bound to use English. In the Middle Ages Gaelic com-peted amongst 12 spoken langu-ages in Britain. English was then a minority language punsished in the playgrounds of the public schools. Gaelic has strength, and cold do in bel: auriventa English of as a majority language. Sociland's culture is Gaelic based. Take it away and little is left that is distinctively Scottish. (Continued on Pages Nine)

(Continued on Page Nine)



SCOTCH WHISKY

BIRTHS

- MACGILLIVRAY At Oban Mat-ernity Hospital, on 4th December 1967, to lan and Mary (née Mac-Lean), 20 Garbhein Crescent, Kin-lachlurage generation a broth lochleven-a son; a brother for
- MACKENZIE-At Belford Hospital. Fort William, on Ist December 1967, to Donalda (née Ferguson, Portree) and Ian, 9 Seafield Gar-dens, Fort William—a daughter. Both well.

MARRIAGE

CAMPBELL — DRUMMOND — At Greenbank Parish Church, Clark-ston, on 24th November 1967, by Rev. A. J. W. Fuiton, M.A., Don-ald Angus, elder son of Dr and Mrs Angus Campbell, Creag-chaim, Armadale, Isle of Skye, to Patricis Cathron, alder dauphere Patricia Cathryn, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs W. S. Y. Drum-mond, 39 Ashfield Road, Clark-ston, Renfrewshire.

DEATHS

- CAMPBELL At Howmore, South Uist, on 25th November 1967, Alexandrina MacLeod, youngest daughter of the late Lachlan and Lily MacLeod, Lochskipport, South Uist, and widow of Samuel Camaball, Ardmore, Harlosh, Campbell. Ardmore, Harlosh Dunvegan, Skye
- INNES-Suddenly at Ross Memorial NNES—Suddenly at Ross Memorial Hospital, Dingwall, on December 4, 1967, Alexander Innes, retired van driver, aged 74 years, son of the late Mr and Mrs Alexander Innes (baker), and beloved hus-band of Catherine Simpson, 40 High Strete, Conon Bridge, In-terred at Dingwall Old Church-vert hus-40 vard.
- KING-At 3 Victoria Terrace, Inverness, on December 7, 1967, Christina Hamilton, widow of the Rev. William King, B.D., and be-loved aunt of the Misses Cathie and Effie Boyd and Mrs Wills. In-terred at Tomnahurich Cemetery.
- MACKENZIE Passed peacefully away at Ach-an-Eas Home. Inver-ness, on the 3rd December 1967, Nellie Urquhart, beloved wife of James Mackenzie, 30 Waterloo Place, Inverness. Interred Tom-nahurich Cemsterv. nahurich Cemetery.

SEAN-FHACAL

Am fear a bhios fad aig an aiseig Gheibh e thairis uaireigin. He that waits long at the ferry Will get across sometime.

Text for the **Times**

Oir tha an sgriobtuir ag radh, Ge b'e neach a chreideas ann-san, cha naraichear e.

Romanach x, r. 11. For the scripture saith, Whoso-ver believeth on him shall not be

ashamed. Romans 10, v. 11.

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Faicinn Bhuam SIUBHAL IS AOIDHEACHD

Tha subhal dhe gach seors dol am meud a h-uie latha. Chan e mhàin siubhal air uachda: an t-saoghail seo fhéin, ach siubhal am mach do 'n iarmailt, a' sireadh dòighean air saoghail eile a ruighdoighean air saoghail eile a ruigh-eachd. A thaobh an dara siubhail seo, feumaidh mi a ràdh nacheil mise air fear dhe 'n fheadhainn a tha creidsinn gun dean e màran feum do dhùthaich sa bith, abair, duine a chur air a' ghealaich roimh dhùthaich cile.

rouma dhuthaich eile. Saoilidh mi gu bheil gu leor ri dheanamh a chum cuisean an t-saoghail seo fhéin a cheartachadh, agus gu faodadh an t-saothair agus an t-ionnnhas a tha an dràsta àir a chur an mach air turtas na gealaich a Shith air a chur gu leum na b' shith air. Ach thair & chur an tha an thair. hrr. Ach their fear eile rium, gu 'she'l an nàdur a' chint.e-daoine bhith a' ceasnachadh sa' sirea bhith a' ceasnachadh sa' sireadh agus nach gabh iad cumail bho shineadh am mach gu iomallaibh an domhain

A rithist tha dùthchannan mòra na daoine comasach, ealanta ud aon chuid an talamh nas fhuaire, no le tuairmse, tubaisd, no a dh' aon ghnothacli, a chur as a chéile buileach.

buileach. Ach tilleam gu uachdar na talmhainn, far a bheil siubhal air a cheadachadh gu saor. S tric a chluinnear mar a tha goireasan-siubhail ùra air an saoghal a dheanamh nas lugha agus, ni as feumaile, a' neartachadh cairdeis i chth

San latha seo fhéin nar dùthaich fhin tha sinn a' faicinn gu bheil airgead mór ri dhianamh bheil airgead mór ri dhianamh eir cumail tuchd-truis. A h-uile bliadhna tha a' Ghàidhealtachd a' tarrainn barrachd Stuaigh 'a àit-eachan eile, thall sa bhos, a dh' aindeoin gun bi daoine a' gearan air an t-side. A thaobh na feath-ann aig nachdi rach a dha no trì shlachduimean saor gach bliadhna, chad bu mhach leontha ai dho far am bi iad cinntach á tiormachd is blaths. blàths.

am bí lau cinnteach a níormachd is blaits. Ach a dh' aindeoin na dh' fhal-bhas, tha gu leòr a' tighinn. Tha an Riaghaltas, troimh mheadhon Bòrd an Leaschaidh, agus an dòighean eile, a' cnideachadh leothasan le am miann daoine a chumail as t-samhradh. Tha oid-hirgean air an dianamh gu bhith a' tarrainn cuid nas tràithe sa' bhladhna agus cuid eile nas ana-moiche. Sna bliadhnachan mu dheireadh tha mòran uluchsidh ga dhianamh airson daoine a thar-rainn eadhon sa' gheadhnacht. Tha cleasan sneachda nach fhaigheadh daoine roimhe ach am meadhon cleasan sneachda nach thaigheadh daoine roimhe ach am meadhon an Roinn Eòrpa a nise a' dol air adhart am meadhon Alba, a' toirt cuir seachad fhallain, inntinneach, do 'n oigridh aig cosgais chuimsich

Tha cosnaidheachd luchd-turnis air fàs luachmhor. Cha chluin near cho trice nise nacheil ar near cho trice nise nacheil an obair seo freagarrach do no Gaid-heil, nach bu chòir do shluach a tha cho uasal nan nàdur a bhith gan Isleachadh fhein mu choin-neamh nan coigreach. Bu chòir dhaibh an obair seo, mas fhìcr. fhàeall aig Spàintich, Eadailtich. Suisch

Cha dean e an anothuch. Fao cha dean é an anointen. Pao-daidh an Gàidheal frithealadh dhe 'n t-seòrsa, an tomhas mór no beag, a dhianamh, gun dad de a dhuinealas a chall. Ma chailleas e sin, chan e cumail luchd-turuis

e sin, chan as coireach. An diugh chaneil aoidheachd an luchd-turuis cho mor an urras ris na taighean-òsda sa bha e aon uair. Tha luchd nan càraichean, this air na uair. Tha tucha nan caratanaan, gu h-àtaidh, a' cur eòlais air na taighean cuntanta, far a faic ia J an sanas "B &B," no mar a dh' fhaodamaid a chur, "L & L" (Leaba is Lon-maidne). An sco (Leaba is Lon-maidne). An seo gheibh iad aoidh, comhfhurtachd, deagh bhiadh, agus gu tric glai-nead nach fhaigh iad an àiteac-han as airde cliu, agus aig a' han as airde cliu, agus aig a' cheann thall gu math nas saoire. Bithidh cuid car iomagaineach, an déidh siubhal an latha, mu aite freagarrach fhaotainn airson fois na h-oidhche 'S fheàrr leotha bhith éisteacht. a bhith cinnteach roimh làimh gu bheil àite a' feitheamh orra. Ach

bheil àite a' feitheamh orra. Ach tha sinne fad greis a nise air a bhith ris a' chleas tadhail gun rabhadh, agus b'ann gle ain-neamh a bha sinn air ar meal-ladh. Am bliadhna air a' chuairt a dh' ainmich mí chuir sinn seachad na h-oidhcheannan san seachad na h-oidhcheannan san tunga, agus Coromaidh Tra tubh aobhas cerain ach robh aobhar gearain againn, ach s dòcha an Loch an Inbhir.

s doclu an Lock an Inbhir Bha sim car anamcch an dóidh dibheansain gu, agus an, Ionaráis-dail. Stoigh leis a' bhean agannsa m rathaidean cùil agus bha e faisg air deich usirean nuair a rainig sinn Loch an inbhir.Mur a robh àite aig a' chial té bha i ar leth coibheil. Thog i a' fon agus bhruidhinn i ri boireannach eile. Bha am boireannach eile dconach ar gabhail ach a róir coil-tais cha robh iad co thoilichte a bhi a' toirt dhaoin e steach cho anamoch. anamoch

Cha do thuig mise an aobhain aron seo, oir ma bha aire falamh aca, san a shaoilinna gum bith san bith, fhad s nach robh sinn gen cur as an leabaidh gu dearbh

gan cur as an lenbaidh gu dearbh bha na taivdealaich annach a' toirt dhaibh an aon argead air-son ùine na bu lugta. Sann mar seo a bhitheas mise argumaid rum fhin, uair nach fhaigh mi duine a ghabhas na tha in ag ranh mar cheart da irreadh. Cha d' thug mi guth air an ar-gen cuireadh e oiltheann airte anna sinn s dòcha, is sim che ansmoch, a b' fhortanaiche na thuill sinn

sinn s dòcha, is sinn che anamoch, na b' hortanaiche na thoill sinn. Co-dhiù sann a bha bean an tiaghe mòran na b'asùdheile na bha dùil againn. Neo air thainig taigh eireachail agus dh' fhao-dhiad tu, mar a their iad, do chiad tu, mar a their iad, do chiad tu, mar a their iad, do chiad tu, ang a their iad, do chiad tu, ang a sharann b' riamb sin a dheannamb', ang ang riamb sin a dheannamb', ang ang ang tud beag thuirt i, ang myireanna rud beag thuirt i, nan cuirean aid an càr sìos astar beag bho 'n taigh. Dheanadh lethuair an

Sgire Ghearrloch

GINEARTIOGEN A meeting was held in Poolewe hole on Tuesday, 21st November, which could have far-reaching fifets on tourism in the Gairloch apper concerned with the deve-opment of angling facilities in the Gairloch district, which was pre-sented by the author, Mr F. R. Henderson, of Gairloch, the paper fondatined proposals for a phased within of the local lock by the vicinities application of suitable peritizers to increase the food sup-plies and subsequently the size and numbers of the frout population; the inprovision of fish hatcheries; the improvement of access routes to the locks and the management and supervision of the fishing. — Tohole Paterson, of the Scot-tish Tourist Board, gave advice and how best these objects could be attained.

déidh a h-ochd an gnothuch. Bha luchd-obrach a'tighinn a chur sìos tarmac. Glé mhath, thuirt mise, soirbh gu leór.

ceann greiseig thàinig an An ceann greiseig tnainig an cuine aice agus thuig sinn aobhar a' chiad rabhaidh. Dh' fheuma-naid, thuirt e, an càr a chur sios sa' mhadainn. Bha luchd-obrach a' tighinn. "Tha fhios agan," arsa pise, "gheall mi do bhean-an-tigh a chuis ains aigh lathusia mise, "gheall mi do bhean-an-taighe a chuir sios aig lethuair an deidh a h-ochd." Chan e de their bean-an-taighe a sheasas," ars sean," ach dé their mise. Tha mi ag iarraidh ort a chur sìos aig ochd uairean." "Ní mise sin," fhreachir mi an anuidh shea fhreagair mi gu cruaidh, cinn-

Rinn mi sin cuideachd. Agus a' gluasad a' chair co chunnaic mi shlos romham ach mo liagh, fear an taighe, gu spaideil le fheileach, a' deanamh deiseil gu falbh na chàr fhéin. Chuimhnich mi mar a thuirt am bàrd Sasanmi mar a thuirt am bàrd Sasan-nach. Ciamar a chuireas mi e? "Duine bochd, dreiste am beagan ughdarrais diombuain." Cha robh sgial air an luchd-oibreach aig ochd uairean no aig lethuair an déidh a naoi nuair a dh' thàe since.

dh'

dh' fhàg sinne. A dh' aindeoin an troimh chéile beag ud b'e Loch an Inbhir, le a thaighean grinne, an dùth-aich air an cùl, le a bhàtaichean-iasgaich is àile glan na mara, àite cho math sa chòrd rium fad an turuis

Somball Grand.

For the first time in its 76 will hold a meeting of its Execu-tive Council in the Islands.

On 19th January. 1968, the Council will meet in Stornoway, making a break with the tradition that has seen all Council meet ings held on the Mainland since the Association was founded 1891 in Oban.

1891 in Oban. This projection of An Comunn into the very heart of the Gaelic-speaking area comes at a time when there are definite indications from An Comunn that it must concern itself more with the eco-nomic problems of the Highlands and Islands and Islands.

The degree of direct support that An Comunn has enjoyed in the Islands in the past has been somewhat limited. There is, in somewhat imited. There is, ir fact, only one active branch in the Outer Isles at present. Comman Gaidhealach Leodhus. It is sig-nificant, therefore, that the initia-tive was taken by the Lewismen in inviting the Executive Council to meet in Stornoway. "The new constitution which came into effect on 1st April of this year provides for representa-tives from District Councils, Edu-cation Authorities, etc., to be

cation Authorities, etc., to be appointed to the Executive Coun-cil," comented Mr D. J. Mackav, Director of An Conunn, "and this is perhaps an indication that will help us to make a greatsr impact within the Gaelic-speaking

The immediate effect of hold-The immediate effect of hold-ing a meeting in Stornoway will be to make the Islanders more aware of An Comuan Guidheal-ach, but, in the long term, should result in greater liaison between An Comunn and all those con-cerned not only with the future of the Gaelic language, but the social and economic welfare of the area as well. BEN

Sruth, Di-ardaoin, 14mh An Dodhlachd 1967

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Lochaber To-day ==

Further Expansion

Caol is the village with the lar-gest centre of population in the County of Inverness (rural) and here, on Thursday last, the latest reported in next issue). here, on Thursday last, the fatest branch in the Inverness Constitu-ency of the S.N.P. was formed. Between 150 and 200 people turned out to the meeting and inauguration. In the chair was the organiser of the Lochaber Branch (Fort William), Mr Clark, who in-troduced the supporting speakers: Mr Victor Smith of Fort William. d Mr Hugh Skinner of Oban, d the principal speaker Mr ordon Murray of Cumbernauld. Mr Hugh Skinner mentioned and MI the difference in the governing of the south of Britain and the lot of the Highlands. His comments on the Hamilton by-election were greatly appreciated, and he dealt for some time with the comments of the other for some time with the continues of the other parties since that by-election. "There is not one men-ber of the Labour or Tory Parties, who once over the border truly represents Scotland, the only true representation can come from a Scottish Party," contended Mr Skinner

Mr Gordon Murray, chairman of Cumbernauld District Council, a member of the S.N.P. Executive, and the National Council of the S.N.P., and an accomplished speaker pointed out that thirty speaker pointed out that thirty times the population of the Fort William area left Scotland in the ten years up to 1960. That con-

ten years up to 1960. That con-stituted 300,000 people. Mr Murray then went on to show how the Scottish people were united in every way, and that in narticular there was no division between Highland and Lowland. Demonstrating how highland the Lowlands were, he remarked that the Mod was at home in Glasgow, and the Gold Medalist and Bard lived in Cumbernauld "Look at the telephone directory of the city the telephone directory of the car-and see how much of it is taken up with Camerons, Macleods, MacDonalds, etc. Look north ac-ross the Clyde and there are the mountains of the Highlands." The formation of the Caol

Tourist Association

The Association may have to fold up unless a new source of funds can be found for its opera-tions. The Highlands and Islands Development Board has been ap-

Tourism, a £2 million industry in Lochaber, has found the Fort William Tourist Bureau to be an asset, with up to 1000 calls daily,

asset, with up to 1000 cars, and 5,600 letters every year. Unless the Association is treated as an investment, and can find the necessary capital, it may be taken over by Fort William Town

Solus nan Iuil-thighean

Tigh-soluis an eilein ghlais A' priobadh air tigh-soluis Rudha

A priobadh air tigh-soluis Rudi Bhatarnais Ba' an Tuinn-mhire 's an t-sruth.' Far an robh fiath is fois an de Tha 'n drasda an oidhch' ann. Chi mi solus a' bhata bharr tir, 'S a' ghaoth a' sior thighinn.

Is comhurtachd do luchd-tadhail na

Mara Na soluis ud ri uchd gabhaidh Fhad 's a bhios ri 'm faicinn air cursa Ri cladaichean m' eolais tha

creagach. Is glan iad a muigh ann an iomadh

sian Solus nan iuil-thighean.

D. R. Moireasdan

reported in next issue)

KING GEORGE V PARK

At a meeting of the Burgh Services Committee of Fort Wil-liam another addition to the King George V Park was revealed to In answer to Bailie ll's concern over the delay ding a New Town Hall Campbe Campbell's concern over the delay in building a New Town Hall, Provost Canon Henderson pointed out that a New Town Hall was included in the plans for the de-velopment of the King George V Park. To date this will include, a swimming pool, a hotel, a restau-rant, a car park, and a new Town Hall, Bailie Campbell remarking that everything seems to be going to the King George V Park said: "We might even have a zco there."

TOLLMOR FON T-SEANAH

Tha an Riaghaltas ag cur air adhart sgeim airson an Tollmhoir an dochas gun gabh toiseach a dheanamh air ann 1970 agus crioch a bhi air an 1975 no 1976. Cosgaidh so corr is £200 milionn. Tha tri buidhinn ag obair air cosgaisean an ceart uair. Nach biodh e na bh' fhearr a dh' Alba aiseagan matha a bhi eadar an taobh an Ear san Olaind is Nirribhidh nan rathad mor a ghabhail gu deas. Sann gu feum ceann a deas Shasuinn san Roinn Eorpa a bhios an Tollmor.

District **Clerk's Death**

Mr Alastair Lawson (35), Loch-er District Clerk, died suddenly aber District Clerk, died suddenly last Wednesday evening. After helping with the old folks outing to Spean Bridge, Mr Lawson returned to his parents' home, where the tragedy occurred. the

the tragedy occurred. Mr Lawson was appointed Dis-trict Clerk some 34 years ago, and has been a valued member of the community. Among his many activities, he was secretary of the Education Committee, and an el-der of MacIntosh Memorial Church. He was particularly con-cerned with the welfare of old folk and was highly thought of by

After the service in the Mac-Memorial Church the funeral at Kilmallie was conducted by the Rev. Alan Ramsay, M A. Many District and Town Coun-

cillors attended the funeral

FROM COAL TO OIL

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith Con-servative M.P. for North Angue and Mearns, asked the Secretary of State for Scotland which gene-rating stations of the North of Scotland Hydro-Flectric Baard use ceal, and what would be the esti-mated saving in costs if they were converted to oi

William Ross, in a written

Mr William Ross, in a written reply, say: - "The coal-burning stations in the North Board's area are Aberdeen (55 mv) and Caro-lina Port, Dundee (70 mv). "The Board considers that the Aberdeen station is not suitable for conversion to oil-burning. "It estimates that, capitalised at cight per cent, the present value of the cavings from converting the coal-burning set: at Carolina Port weld be in the region of £400,000 after allowing for the cost of conafter allowing for the cost of con-

should be studied before the trees

target will become 50,000 acres a

Call For Bigger Highland Forests and sawn timber, could make transport economical, but this Dr Theodore Frankel, the m

Board

ycar.

behind the £20 million Fort Wil-liam pulp and paper mill project, has called for much larger forests to make the Highland timber incustry economic. In a letter to the Royal Scottish Forestry Scotety, he says that small-scale afforestation would be a hurden on Highland sawmill and pulp developments.

Dr Frankel says the specific question facing the Highlands and Islands was whether it was eco-nomically justifiable to create forests, burdened with high capital costs in areas remote from future machate

Higher Costs

In the Highlands, the costs constructing forest roads and of bringing timber to the roadside were higher than abroad. Trausport costs were also "far higher" than in Sweden because distances were frequently excessive and most roads were unsuitable for large lorries.

large iorries. Many forest areas overseas were much farther away from their markets than any Highland forest could be; but they were not by rdened with high capital costs for their creation, and thereby not burdened with compound interest — "an invention of the devil." Even if the terrain was difficult the scale of operation meant economical costs

nomical costs. Even where several thousand acres of remote land were avail-able in the Highlands, he advised against isolated development. " Perhaps," his letter says, " really large-scale operations of \$0,000 or more acres, concentrated around a potential port for chips

without the newspapers influenc-ing their readers. First of all, what is meant by "working to rule." Generally it is accepted by the public t_tat working to rule is a set of rules that the employees have made up to retard the output of the unit then are employed in this is the to retard the output of the unit they are employed in: this is a fairy tale. The rules the employee as going to work to are those laid down by: 1. The Board of Trade; 2. National Agreements, neeotia-ted freely at national level by all sections of the industry they are employed in; 3. Trade Unions and passed ut national level, for the protection of a craft; 4 The Safety Committee of the shop they are

MEUR INBHIRNIS

The hall of the Cumming's Hotel was packed to capacity on Saturday 2nd December, when the Inverness branch of An Comunity Gaidhealach held a very successful ceilidh. Mr Alasdair Maclean. Dingwall, was fear-an-tighe and the artistes were: Piper Neil Angus Macdonald, vocalists Jean Mac-lean, Mairi Forsyth, June Scrim-geour, Eoghann Macleod, Iain ean, Mairi Forsyth, June Scrim-geour, Eoghann Macleod, Iain Maclennan, and Archie Solomon, folk duetists Neil Campbell and Morag Macleod and accordionist John Macdonald.

John Macdonald. Miss E. Macwilliam, Forres, was accompanist. Mr Neil Macdonald proposed the votes of thanks. The next function is the Tattie

and Herring Ceilidh on 19th January

"Pourriez-vous m'indiquer la route de Kyle of Lochalsh messieurs?



Cha chreid mi fhin nach e Leodhasach a th'ann A Chrisdean.

Work To Rule

the rules for working. As you can see, only in point

As you can see, only in point three does the employee have any influence on the rule. Here the Trade Unions have taken a leaf out of the book of a great Con-servative establishment, the Guild. Doctors, dentists, lawyers and stockbrokers all protect their craft, with steid dwareaction lings why

with strict demarcation lines, why not engineers, joiners, etc., Pro-tecting a craft does not only mean the Trade Union considers only

the Trade Union considers only craft quality, it has also to give much thought to the protection of

the members. One rule protection of members that is used during the work to rule is the overtime rule.

This is set in the districts, and may differ slightly from area to area, but generally it is laid down that no craftsman will work more

than a given amount of overtime per month This is simple eco-

per month This is simple eco-nomics; if five craftsmen work

nomics: if five craftsmawork, forty hours overtine in a work, forty hours overtine in a work, then an unemployed craftsmin cculd have been employed, in-creasing take financial responsibi-lity of the Trade Union, and all creasing its contributions, and all the other social benefits derived from a decrease in the unemploy-ment figure. Primarily a Trade Union warks all its members em-ployed, and it will not accomplish this with members working exces-

With the increasing interest of employed in, with regulations de-industry in the Highlands, it is sugged for safe working within expected that there will also be an that particular establishment; 5 increase in Trade Union activity, and you would have though there is right to manage. Trees ere would have been some thought given to the pre-education on this subject, by Highland employers, and the general public. The strike at London and Liverpool docks, and the work to rule by the railand the work to full of you the fail-waynen, came about through "fullure to agree." This stage has been reached, sometimes after months of patient negotiations, be-tween employers, and employees. Sometimes years go by before this stage has been reached, and no matter how you look at it, the employee is the loser by long negotiations, the employer gains from prolonging negotiations.

is is industrial politics; it a field covered by a great number of people, and is the background of political education for a large percentage of the "left" and the "right" politicians. This forces a minor shop-floor incident into a major political battle. The em-ployers understand this and so do Trade Union officials. reople who do not understand these implications are those outthese implications are those out-side industry, they have to accept what they find as news in what-ever daily paper they read. They generally finish up saying that the employee is irresponsible, because only when a case goes to arbitra-tion, are all the facts published, without the newspapers influenc-ing their events.

ployed, and it will not accomplish this with members working exces-sive overtime. Many companies ienore this rule, so do the em-ployees when the unemployment ratio is low, but when trouble omes, the employee remembers the rules. Next week we will have a lock at the "strike" situation. The Clachnaharry Bard's riposte to T. G. Smith, Esq.

Smudger maital don't be raaty Ah dudn't mean no hairm Ah only meant to tuh yeh off About yon aafal caaty. Oich oich ah'm vaixed to theenk

ut's me Thaat's pit yeh oot o' order Ah'll tale yeh whaat the cailleachs

do They make a drop o' senna tea.

O' corsh ah would be glaad to see The Highlands full o' men Un ma way ah've done ma best Wi aivry opporchewnitee.

Thersh a lummit to uz aal No metter whaat yeh say Ut took me aal ma time ma boy To mek ma praisent skraal.

The waze men that rules us here Us looking to the South Thersh where the future settlersh

There near as good uz the Brahan

Praaps yeh need an explunation Un case yeh theenk uts geezes The affluence un Eenglan Smudge Wull explod uts population.

Whaat aafal wairk in Brum and Hull Though the pound uz oot' o' other Whaat wi aal yon overtime Soon ther'll be an over spull.

Jest wait Smudge, ten more summers An' don't gete un a boorach An you wull see North Seven full Wi' lods o' Engleesh bummers.

Here's to oor future viability Bult on an infrastructure O' lunnyear sutties plaand in depth And no more a liability

Losh ah weesh that ah'd been wuth Yeh on yer Highland jaant Roll on the day when ah may say "Failte ort Muster Smuth!"

"I fear that small-scale affores-tation, leading to high costs, will be expected to find a market with pulp mills or sawnills, and, in reality, be a burden and not an areael." The fragmentation of afforestation in the Highlands, and the need to achieve economies of scale has heen recognised by the Highland Board. Their annual report said Board. Their annual report said that the acreage of afforestation should not only be extended, but also planned "more and moue purposefully in its Leastion rela-tive to transport and utilisation." Some 800,000 acres on the High-hourd 40000 acres on the High-

about 400,000 acres in the High-lands. The present planting pro-gramme is 32,000 acres a year (14.000 in the Highlands). Be-tween 1969 and 1976 the Scottish

Di-ardaoin, 14mh An Dodhlachd 1967 Thursday, 14th December 1967

Zeitgeist

Since the Hamilton election a few weeks ago there has been a significant increase in the numbers jumping on to the band-wagon of decentralisation. To talk of regionalisation, devolution, and the like is politically fashionable and is the theme at the moment. If nothing else, the success of the S.N.P. has forced those who once disregarded the rural areas of this country to look again, de-spite themselves, and acknowledge the presence of a zeitgeist.

Whatever the political views of the matter, it must be agreed that Britain is a rural country. Even England, with its concentrations of urban blackspots, is rural in character. And Scotland is more so. With the rising predominance of both Edinburgh and Glasgow, the character of the nation has been changed during this past century. The rural parish, once the backbone of the nation, has lost heavily in both prestige and power. It is easy to be tempted by the extra benefits afforded

by city living. Better pay, jobs, educational facilities, career opportunities, entertainments, transport and the like are all baits hard to deny when one is unemployed, when the doctor is twenty miles away, and one hasn't seen one's child for months because she is away at some central school.

So it is good to see that those in power are thinking about decentralisation. But they must do more than transfer a few Government departments and a plague of officials to be housed in the smaller regions of population. The grass roots must be re-charged and watered. This can be done only if the regional development proposals are provided with growth centres sufficiently expanded, or capable of expansion, to form units big enough to counteract the pull of the cities.

The Government of Eire has decided to move some of its administrative machinery out of Baile Atha Cliath (Dublin to non-Gaels) to about six proposed new centres. This new thinking is accepted despite the fact that the moves may be accompanied by some political disadvantage to the reigning parties.

The significant aspect about the climate of decentralisation in Eire is that it is national government which is promoting regional development. How much more important it is for Scotland's non-national Government to realise that its stability and continuity is dependent on the translation of ideas about regionalisation into hard facts.

'S e seo an t-am

Anns an "Stornoway Gazette" air an t-seachdain seo chaidh bha litir bho fhear a bha ag iarraidh, a measg rudan eile, oilthigh anns am bitheadh na cuspairean air an teagasg anns a' Ghaidhlig, steiseannan reidio is telebhisean nach bitheadh a' craobh-sgaoileadh ach programan Gaidhlig, paipear-naidheachd Gaidhlig a bhitheadh a' tighinn a mach a h-uile latha, agus barrachd irisleabhraichean (magazines) Gaidhlig.

Cinnteach gun tug an litir seo gaire air iomadh fear is te. Ach ma rinn sinn gaire ro mhor, no ma shaoil sinn gu robh na rudan a bha e ag iarraidh mi-chiatach uile gu leir, bha sinn a' foillseachadh cho beag dochas agus a tha againn anns a' Ghaidhlig agus annainn fhein.

Nach ann mar seo a bhitheadh gnothaichean nam faigheadh An Comunn Gaidhealach am miann? Agus nach ann mar seo a tha gnothaichean ann an duthchannan eile far a bheil canainean beaga? Nach eil canainean a' faighinn cothroim a bhith air an clo-bhualadh agus air an craobh-sgaoileadh a nis anns nach deachaidh cail a sgriobhadh le laimh no ann an clo gu 'n linn seo fhein no an linn a chaidh seachad? Carson a shaoileamaid mi-chiatach e gu faigheadh aon de na canainean as sine tha anns an Roinn Eorpa an t-aon chothrom?

Bha litir anns an aon phaipear a' foillseachadh cho fada agus a tha sinn bho na cothroman sin fhaighinn. Tha am fear-sgriobhaidh a' radh ''nach faod sinn a' Ghaidhlig a chleachdadh air form na cise no air taobh a muigh litreach." Dh' fhaodadh e bhith air a radh cuideachd gur gann gu bheil a' Ghaidhlig air a cleachdadh airson aingann gu bhen a' Gnaidhng air a cleachdain airson ain-mean bhailtean is sgìreachdan, sraidean is bhuthannan air a' Ghaidhealtachd. Tha iad a' radh gu bheil sluagh a tha fada ann am braighdeanas a' fas toilichte gu leor le 'n staid, gu bheil "slave mentality " a' fas 'nam measg

Eil fhios a bheil sin air tachairt dha na Gaidheil? Mura eil 's e seo an t-am airson ceartais iarraidh airson ar, canain, an uair a tha eagal am beatha air an da bhuidhinn mhoir (ged nach gabh cuid aca orra e) gun toir a' Bhuidheann Naiseanta miltean bhotaichean bhuatha aig an ath thaghadh-parlamaid.

Produce Your Own Howard S.

We all know that light is the We all know that ught is the be-all and end-all of good photo-graphy. The light of the sun; flash; indoor artificial lighting. The dif-fused light through a window fused light through a windo which softens and glamourises portrait.

t. the 13,000,000 Of amateur Of the 13,000,000 amateur photographers in the UK. some 12,975,983 know this simple re-quirement. And just about 24,017 (which is the difference in the totals) think of another wonder-ful source of light — the moon. And what glorious photographs they can take. There is a veritable

mystical quality about moon shots (not the U.S.A. or U.S.S.R. types!) which make a first-class addition the family album among the ore run-of-the-mill pictures. The hard light of a frosty night

particularly expensive camera for the purpose. The requirements arc sim

(a) A tripod or immovable surface to rest the camera on. (b) A fast black and white film

(b) A fast black and white hum (at least 400 A.S.A.).
(c) A cable release, one with a locking device is preferable, so that you don's have to keep your finger on it.

finger on it. These three easy-to-obtain as-sets are all designed to help you get a sharp picture, and to avoid camera shake; a moon shot has

to be taken by opening your camera's shutter (on the "B" set-ting) for several seconds. The ac-tual time will have to be assessed by you (unless you have invested in one of those super exposure meters which will give you a moonlight reading).

moonlight reading). Moreover, a good thing — if you have the feeling of having a darned good subject — is to brac-ket your exposure. If your first shot is 10 seconds at 556, try again with 20 seconds and 30 seconds. You should have one tington result

seconds. You should have one tip-top result. You would of course, make things difficult for yourself by shooting on a cloudy, windy night with the moon constantly scurry-ing behind the massed banks of cloud. Pick a quiet, cloudless night and it can be very rewarding. Also, look for what I call a natu-ral reflector — white walls or buildings, wet tarmac, or sand or water in the mass of lakes, rivers

the outdoors don't appeal, there are often good opportunities indoors (though this is trickier) particularly if you live in a house

Sruth, Di-ardaoin, 14mh An Dodhlachd 1967

completely detached and open to the moon on four sides — its light is bound to shine in somewhere. its light

is bound to shine in somewhere. It might be a bedroom and — yes, here we go again on Mun's most popular pictures — the child-ren. A child in the moonlight, gazing at it, sleeping in its rays, or just being itself in some way or other, could be a moon shot of

bist being needs considerable joy. Just another point. Tell your photographic dealer what you have been doing in such cases, and he can transmit appropriate instruc-tions to the people who develop film.

can transmit appropriate matter tions to the people who develop the film. Oh, and if your first results show only the moon in the blackest of surroundings, don't worry. Have another go the next time it's out. Those of you who do your own

time it's out. Those of you who do your own printing of negatives can cheat a little by making a sunlit afternoon look like a moonshot too. Simply print it with an overlong exposure — until only the brightly lit parts are visible! Colour transparencies made on artificial litture film

made on artificial light type film, underexposed to sunlight will also give moonlit like results.

RANNSACHAIDH AM BUIDHEANN TAOBH

An lar

CAORAICH

Tha na reitheachan a' siorthighinn a stigh. Bu choir am breacadh no, mas e seo as fhearr leis a' bhet, meug fala (serum) a chur annta leis an t-snathaid an aghaidh teas sgamhain (pneumonia) cho luath is a thig iad. Bu choir cuideachd am breacadh an aghaidh tinneis sam bith eile a dh' fhaodadh a bhith dol anns an sgire.

Lobhadh ladhar (foot rot). Tha seo gabhaltach agus faodaidh e bhith air a thoirt a stigh a dh' aite le caoraich a chaidh a cheannach. Bu choir sgrudadh a dheanamh air casan a h-uile caora a thig agus na ladhair aice a bhearradh agus gabhail aice ma tha an galar seo oirre.

A' Chrith (pulpy kidney disease). Tha an galar seo marbhtach agus is ann air uain oga as trice bhitheas e tighinn. Ann an sgirean far a bheil seo buailteach air tighinn air na h-uain faodaidh duine stad a chur air le bhith breacadh nan othalisgean leis an t-smath-aid. Bu choir a' cheud breacadh a dheanamh an drasda agus an ath bhreacadh as t-earrach roimh am ach faodaidh sibh bru gach

breith nan uan.

Bithidh feadhainn a tha cleachdadh na doigh breacaidh "seachd ann an aon" (7 in 1) an deidh a' cheud breacadh a dheanamh anns An t-Sultain (September) no anns Am Damhair (Oct-ober). Bu choir an darna breachadh a dheanamh mu Shamhuuinn. Dupadh. Ged a tha an t-

side caran fuar a nis bu choir an cothrom a ghabhail air latha ciuin tioram sam bith airson dupadh an fhoghair a dheanamh mur a deachaidh a dheanamh mar tha. Tha cus chaorach fhathast air a bheil mialan, agus is e an dupadh an aon doigh air faighinn cuidhteas dhiubh.

A 'Chrith. 'S e seo an t-ainm a tha air galar eile cuideachd—'s e ''louping ill'' a tha aca air anns a' Bheurla. Chan eil cruidh (vaccine) ri fhaighinn airson a' ghalair seo a nis idir. 'S e feursanan a tha 'ga sgaoileadh. Chan urrainn dha sgaoileadh as an Chan aonais agus, mar sin, is e an dupadh an aon doigh airson a chumail sios gus an deanar cruidh (vaccine) eile. Tha e caran cunnartach a bhith dupadh reitheachan nach eil ach air tighinn gu aite anns nach eil iad eolach fhathast

Courier Inbhir Nis

Tha sinn ag cur mealladh naidheachd air an Inverness Courier a tha a nis ceud bliadhna gu leth a Chan e a h' uile ni tha cho maireannach san dh' aois. latha a tha ann agus tha na h' uidhir de phaipeirean naidheachd air a dhoil a bith no air an gabhail thairis aig na companaidhean mora. 'S math gu bheil paipeir no dha ann a sheasas an aite fhein fhathast.

Ma bhitheas na ceud bliadhna gu leth a tha romhainn cho soirbheachail do 'n Chourier ris an fheadhainn a chaidh seachad bithidh aobhar gairdeachas da ririabh ann an 2117 A.D.

aon aca a shuathadh no spraidheadh le dup. An Glupad (liver fluke).

'S e An t-Samhain (November) an t-am as fhearr airson cungaidh-leighis (medicine) a thoirt dha na caoraich air-son a' ghlupaid. Bu choir seo a dheanamh mus leigear na reitheachan a mach.

CRODH

Feursanan (warbles). Chan urrainn sibh na cungaidhean a thathas a' suathadh air a' chrodh a chleachdadh an deidh meadhon a' mhios seo (An t-Samhain).

An Glupad. Bu choir dha An Glupad. Bu choir dha 'n chrodh cungaidh fhaighinn airson a' ghlupaid roimh dheireadh a' mhios seo agus bu choir dhaibh tuilleadh fhaighinn anns a' Bhliadhna U

Blindcraft Approaches Centenary Year

The Blindcraft factory run by the Northern Counties Institute for the Blind is now approaching its centenary year. The factory, situated in Ardconnel Street, employs 22 people in the manufacure of beds and mattresses. The craftsmanship is of very high quality and Blindcraft work strictly to the British Standards Institute's rigid regulations.

The highlight of 1967 for this, the only factory of the Northern Counties Institute, was a visit from the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the R. Rev. Roy Sanderson, who spent some time with the staff.

Among the 22 employees at Ardconnel Street there are several Gaelic speakers.

Moonshots

SET IT ALIGHT

Nothing adds more sparkle to the Christmas lunch or dinner than the traditional flaming of the plum pudding, but very few know the secret of how to make it most effective. Some easy tips to keep in mind which will add fun to the occasion and flavour to the pudding are as follows: Light a candle and turn out the

lights; pour a little whisky brandy into a tablespoon, th warm the spoon over the candle flame; when the spoon over the candle flame; when the spoon is really hot, tilt it slightly to light the spirit, which will flare into a bright blue flame. Transfer the bright blue flame. Iranster the spoon to the pudding and let the flaming liquid pour over it. The lighted pudding will then shine brightly against the dark back-ground and when the flame dies you can tuck into the pudding!

* * *

OUT OF SEASON?

Strawberries and raspberries have been available in the frozen food cabinet for some time, but Birds Eye's new method of freezing makes them much more con-

ing makes them much more con-venient to use. The first frozen fruits were packed in syrup and frozen in a solid lump. "Flow-freezing." Birds Eye's new method of freez-ing both fruit and vegetables, means that each fruit is individually frozen at a very low tempera-ture, and the true flavour of the fresh fruit is retained. No sugar is added either. The individually frozen fruits

The individually frozen fruits are packed in new polythene handipacks. Now you are no lon-ger restricted by the size of the package You just cut open the pack, pour out as much as you want to use, and store the remain-der in your forzen food compact der in your frozen food compart-ment. These delicious summer fruits will be found in the frozen

truits will be found in the frozen food cabinets of all large stores. These new packs are attractiv: in price as well as appearance. Half a pound of raspberries in the middle of winter costs only 3/-. And the aff pound of juicy strawberries for Christmas is even less at 2/6

Everyone loves plum pudding and mince pies, but why not serve raspberries and cream for a conand mine particular and the second se

very easy but elegant party dish is Strawberry Romanof range frozen strawberries dish, pour over Florida Orange Juice and curacao, and allow to thaw for two to three hours. Drain fuit and serve chilled with sweetened whipped cream.

Raspberry Pavlova

and thawed

Pre-heat the oven to 300°F or as Mark 2. Whisk the egg G Gas Mark 2. White the oge whites until very stiff then gradu-

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ally beat in the sugar. Blend in the cornflour, vinegar and vanilla and whisk again until stiff. Wet a baking sheet then cover it with greaseproof paper, lightly greased. Place the pavlova mixture on the Place the pavlova mixture on the greaseproof paper and smooth tt into a circle approximately 11 inches thick. Place in the oven and immediately reduce the heat to 250°F or Gas Mark 4. Cook for 1 hour, turn off the heat but leave the pavlova in the oven for a further hour; by this time it should be crisp on the outside, but soft like marshmallow inside.

To serve Remove the pape: from the pavlova before placing it on a serving dish. Strain the syrup from the raspberries and deconte the pavlova with the berries and whipped cream. The raspberry syrup can be handed separately as a sauce. Serves 6 - 8.

* * *

UNEXPECTED GIFT IDEAS

That last minute gift can always be a problem. But something that will be sure to please is an ap-propriate scent from one of the popular manufacturers. All of the following are under 10/- to buy and are attractively packaged for Christmas:

For the growing-up school girl For the growing-ip sensol girr Dorothy Gray have a "Budding Beauty" range of cosmetics. The skin perfume sells at 7/9d. Also a very acceptable gift for the younger set is Goya Black Rose tale for only 4/10d.

For the man of the house there is an ever-growing choice of after-shave, cologne and tale. Gova has an extensive range in the un-der 10/- bracket; and Elizabeth Arden have some very attractive gifts to hang on the tree including miniature after-shave lotion.

Initiature atter-space forion. Lipsticks, cologne sticks, bath cubes and tale are always safe bets and it is a good idea to have one of two in hand over the Christ-mas season — if these are not given away by Christmas day, why bat narree them un acid lay one not parcel them up and lay one by each setting at the lunch table?

* * *

WARM WELCOME

To welcome guests in from the cold on a Christmas night, pre-pare a brimming bowlful of But-tered Rum Pinch Noel. 1¹/₄ pints of water, ¹/₂ pint of



Lord Allerton (Conservative) has asked whether the accident rate on the A9 road between Dun-keld and the Inverness-shire bounand the interventees-smire boun-dary was in excess of the average rate per mile of trunk road. He also asked whether, taking into consideration the width of this stretch of road, the volume of traffic was in excess of the average.

Lord Hughes, Joint Parliamentary Secretary. Sectish Office, said the figures were generally be-low average and though there was congestion it did not mean that they were necessarily dangerous

Lord Allerton said that on the Lord Allerton said that on the road, between July 1st, 1966, and June 30, 1967, 101 accidents had taken place resulting in four deaths, 37 serious injuries and 68 persons slightly injured. If these figures were right it meant very nearly three accidents per mile of road in one area. road in one area.

On the greater part of this road, its width was insufficient to per-t double white lines to be mit painted on it.

Lord Hughes said it was quite Lord Hugnes said it was quite right that double white lines could not be painted. If people drove better in the circumstances in which they found themselves, there would be fewer accidents.

Tree-Top Manadarin Orange Drink, 3 oz. soft brown sugar, 4 teaspoon of nutmeg, Rind of one lemon, 1 einnamon stiek, 1 meas-ure of rum, 4 oz. butter. Place all the ingredients, except the rum and butter into a large sauespan and bring gently to the boil. Simmer for 10-15 minutes. Remove cinnamon stiek and add rum and pour into punch bowl, fioat butter on top of punch. This should serve six people

* * *

LAST MINUTE DECORATIONS

The most effective do-it-your-self decorations can be made from expanded polystyrene tiles: stars ungels and even reindeer, if you can draw well enough! There's a very handy gadget on sale at all Marley shops which will enable you to cut out designs and make neat holes to fit around the elect light fittings and other awk ward projections

SOME ARE **MORE EOUAL**

Tha corr is 175,000 de sheirb-hisich a Phobuill an Lunnainn a faighinn ardachadh paighidh eadar £40 is £65. Tha so a thuilleadh air an Jeaschaidh a tha iad a faighinn mar tha. Ma tha thu ca chair am meadhan E40 is 2007. In the rate of a rate of a subscheidth a thia ga obair am readhon Lunnainn gheibh thu a nis £125 Thuirt Bord man. Prisean snan the subscheidth and the chuir baeadh air daoine sior dhol sgu Lunnainn agus tha sinne a paigheadh air son so. Chaneil ce la deug o chunnaic sinn gu robh cosgaisean nas daoire an Alba ach cha chlluinn sinn guth air leas-achadh mar so. Cha mho s chluinneas sinn dùir an Lunnainn-sinn cean an dhain a air heid duaisean a shocrachadir a theid duaisean a shocrachadir a naseanta, chunnaic sinn mar a Ihachair do na tidsearan is do N.A.L.G.O. Cha chluinn sinn gu naiseanta, chunnaic sinn mar a Ihachair do na tidsearan is do N.A.L.G.O. Cha chluinn sinn gu heid an air si den mhosachan Jabeli an Riaghaltas a toirt sub-sitidh do London Tranport sa cosg 257 muilionn ri subway Victoria. Ann an iris den mhosachan "Scotland" aig an Scottish Coun-cil an uiridh leugh sinn cosgaisean Lunnainn a faighinn mu 100 de shubsitidh co chiadbh bhon chort a bhalie ac ha b'ann nu rirdh a thoisich sin. Cunnaibh sul air, sa onalle sa cha b' ann an uiridh a thoisich sin. Curaibh sul air. Nach d' thubhairt am Morair Bir-say aig a Mhod gur e Anglo— this is Anglo—that a chluinneas thu ach co a tha paigheadh an cuid snach cluinn thu did idir mun deidhinn'.

Review Order

CREAG DUBH

It is always good for the morale receive review copies of Clan It is always good for the morale to receive review copies of Clan Magazines. Clan Associations present days, but they serve a fundamental purpose. This is to knit together the common roots of a group of people who were once called "tribe" and "etaln," but hardly ever "family" which they were. The 1967 Annual of the Clan MacPherson Association goes further than being a chatty annual round-up of news about pages, and non is impressed at the amount of research that has gone into some of the contributions. Though virtually all the contribu-tions are closely tied up with the MacPherson Clan, at least one item has sent the review scur-ryig to a source book of reference ryig to a source book of reference to chase up a clue about his own family. All this is significant. For it indicates that Seotland is many clans and familes, and is possibly the only country (nation, rather), in the world which has its founda-tions struck deep in blood-ties, which are, through the centuries of history, wurely the only come which are, through the centuries of history, surely the only ones that last through the test of time. Evven if you are not a MacPher-son, or a sept of it, this Annual is worth dipping into. "Creag Dubh, 1967," Clan MacPherson House, Newtonmore, Inverness-shire; 7 (6d.

DOWN - BUT HARDLY UNDER

Since devaluation, the number of enquiries from Scots to the Em-bassies of Commonwealth coun-tries has doubled and trebled. If is, in fact, a pattern of Scottish life that the nation suffers from the unhealing wound of economic and

units and interm average form the unitability would of environme and with such an interise current interest in emigration, it is of particular significance to note the theme and contents of "Scotland and Australia. 1800-1830," by David S. MacMillan. Emigration last century. Emigration last century was, but a such a such

Other Scottish Companies were

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also formed to trade with Austra-lia and which sponsored the pass-age of Scots to the new land and lite. Between the years 1814 and 1832 three types of applicants, for land in Australia, predominated: farmers or landholders, merchants farmers or landholders, merchants or manufacturers, and military or navai officers, retired, reduced or on half pay. Most of the High-land tacksmen who applied were persons of considerable wealth, as judged by the standards of the une. In many instances, their capital was supplemented by sav-the like as military officers or officers of the East India Com-pany. pany

Examples of Highland emigres Examples of Highland emigres mentioned by the author include Donald Campbell, of Gienstock-dale, Appin, who, in 1820, ap-plied to go to Australia, and offered to take 53,000 with him. Alexander MacNab, of Degnish, near Oban, had some 22,000 in eash. Hugh MacIntosh, related to an influential Inverness family, had a capital of more than 55,000 and a half share in a ship. And Arch ib a 1d MacDonald of Skye intimated his intention to Archibald MacDonald of Skye intimated his intention to take to Australia not only £3,000

take to Australia not only £3,000 but six servants as well. But more than money went out Australia. Hugh Murray went out with his family, in 1821, in the company of six other families, which included artisans, plough-men and shepherds, Altogether, considering Scotlands population at the time, the thousands who were lost to Scotland then were perhaps an even more significant loss than are the present emi-grants. grants

toss than are the present emi-grants. Much like the question "What might have happened had Prince Charlie gone forward from Derby to London to claim his throne?" Othe Dook. "What might Seotland be to-day if all the financial, in-tellectual and physical resources, drained out of the country for the past 150 years (and still being drained) that been applied to the development of the nation?" Per-haps we might have been a small crowded nation of some 25 mil-lions. But at least Scotland would be more significant to-day than she is. Constitution for the second to the

Generally, the quality of the Scottish emigrants was high, which was Australia's gain and Scotland's

loss. The author displays a few dis-tasteful skeletons discovered in this newly-opened Scottish eup-board. He writes: "In September, B&O, Captain John Grant, a half-pay officer seeking a Naval Offi-reer's post in Van Dieman's Land, red the theans of discovering the exts mareitsed, by the disaffected ded the means of discovering that acts practised by the disaffected to inflame their minds (i.e., of the planned crofters) and instigate to inname their minds (i.e., of the cleared crofters) and instigate them to resist the eivil authorities, and that he had duly passed this information to the Sheriff of Ross

Ross." Perhaps the price of the book places its contents outside the hands of the interested reader. But all libraries in Scotland are well advised to place a copy on their shelves. And there is a good string case. For an equival we form. The people of Scotland should be made awave that another formerly

The people of Scotland should be made aware that another formerly blank page in their history has been written-and written well. "Scotland and Australia, 1788-1850; Emigration, Commerce and Investment," by David S. Mae-Millan; Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press; 75/-.

Failte Do Lybster

THE PORTLAND ARMS

extends a warm welcome

Salmon Fishing, Trout Fishing Sea Angling

Good Fare and a Fine Cellar

A' TREIGSINN NA RANGERS

Le DONNCHADH Mac ILLE DHUINN

Bha an sgeul so air sgrìobhadh roinn an naidheachd gu robh obair Mgr. Scot Symon air criochnachadh le ordugh na fir a tha a' ruith cuisean na Rangers. Tha e direach a' cheart cho math nach Fhaca muinntir a' bhuird an sgeul so, oir ma dh' fhaoidte gum bitheadh iad air cur as le feadhainn de na daoine a bhn a' cluicle air am latha nd cuideachd !

Air madainn di-Sathuirne a chaidh, dhuisg mi lc dochas mor 'nam chridhe. B'e so an latha a gheibheadh na Rangers an coth-rom mu dheireadh; oir cha robh mise fear a' leantainn na Rungac bho latha m' bhreith. Chunnaic mi iad a' cluich treimh an t-seasan a chaidh seachd is gu tric bha mi toilichte leotha; chaidh seasan a chaidh seachd is gu tric bha mi toilichte leotha; chaidh mi a dh' Obair Eadhain, do'n Faglais Bhreac agus gu Dun Phar-lain, am measg chach; agus an uair a chail iad do Bayern Munich anns a' Ghearmailt bha mi air bhoil ach aig àcheart am bha mi air mo reubadh as a cheile b bron. A nis, bha a' cheart agan — am bitheadh na Rangers coma-sach buaidh a ghabhail air an — am bitheadh na Rangers coma-sach buaidh a ghobhail air an naimhdean; gheall mi dhomh fhin gum fagainn na Rangers mur deidheadh iad troimh an deuch-ainn. "Mo Chreach," their tu "tha am balach so ro dheonach am fagail," ach their mi riutsa gum faca mi iad da uair no tr 'san t-seasan so agus bha iad a' cluich coltach ri daoine aig nach robh casan no eauchainn dir; air an aobhar so bha iad air a' choth-rom mu dheireadh. rom mu dheireadh.

Thainig an tra-noin agus an deidh gabhail mo dhinneir, choin-nich mi mo chairdean 's chuir sinn romhainn a dhol a dh' Ibrox anns na treanaichean beaga a' ruith fo'n talamh. Mu dheireadh, rainig sinn Copland Road, fhuair sinn a mach as an treana, sthreap sinn au staidhir agus thionndaidh sinn au staidnir agus thoinndaidn sinn au n-aghaidh ri Ibrox Choisich sinn gu sunndach, bha ah-uile fear a' creidsinn gum bitheadh buaidh mor aig na Ranbitheadh buaidh mor aig na Ran-gers an diugh-agus bha an sluagh mu thiomchioll oirmn de'n aon intinn. Marsanta, balach beag, seann bhodach is duine-uasl, chunnaic sinn iad uile a'gluasad gu cabhagach. An sud 'san so bha paluis a' ceiseachd an ciuin reidh. gu cabhagach. An sud 'san so bha poluis a' coiseachd gu cuinn reidh; marsantaichean a'reic am "Pro-testant Telegraph" no fabhar de na Rangers, ach chaidh sinn mu dheireadh "na geataichean oir-bhuidhe." phaidh sinn coig tas-dain craidh sinn coig tasdain, chaidh sinn troimh na geataichean, suas an staidhir agus b'e sud an sealladh as boidhche a

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chunnaic thu viamh 'na do bheatha; a' phairc oirdhearc, ainmeil, far na chluich na Rangers chalma.

tri uairean thoisich Aig tri uaircan thoisich a' chluiche; na Rangers an aghaidh Dun Pharlain. Bha na Rangers Dun Pharlain. Bha na Rangers a' feuchainn le a h-uile ruid a bh' aca am ball a chur ann an lion au eascairdean, ach bha Dun Pharlain eolach air na doishean air, bha e am gum bliadh iad a' cur balla air beulaibh an lion acr a stabl troimhe. Thoisich mi ag urnsigh, ghlaodh ni, chuir mi mallachdan caealach

Thoisich mi ag urnaigh, ghlaodh mi, chuir mi mallachdan eagalach air an cinn, ghuil mi agus bha mi cho borb 's gu robh mi air chuith. Carson nac' deanadh na kangers sgain anns a'bhalla? Chan eil annta ach amadain, criplichean, is a h-uile seorse de criplicheant is a h-uile seorse de tiomradhair!

A charaid, nan robh thu riamh g cluiche na ball-coise, thuigaig cluiche na ball-coise, thuig-cadh tu mo smuaintean agus na

HILL-RIVER

- A rush of water downhill - charging down from the
- mountains -with a variable floodline
- No feeling for the block of stone.

A city's water is equally full of a taste

- but a hard one

An unending roar of water forming a foamy burn with a pleasing peat-colour.

A cycle of atomic-circles which flow from sea to sky - barely but rudely interrupted by the city supply.

- where the source is seldom questioned
- A hill-river

gurgling down from the mountains is an endless rush of lively water.

faireachdainnean a bha ag at 'nam bhroilleach.

bhroilleach. Bha mi eolach air bron air an latha sin. Cha robh slanuighear am measg na Rangers a dh'fheuch-iad, is dh'fheuch iad mar ghais-gich, ach cha b'urainn dhaibh am balla a sgaineadh.

Bhris mo Chridhe

Dh' fhag mi Ibrox a'bagairt nach tillinn a chaoidh tuilleadh agus tha mi de'n bheachd sin fhathast. Tha mo chomhairle dhuibhse a leughadair, na cuiribh bhur dochas ann an daoine eile, oir ma chuireas sibh, cha bhi sibh ach air bhur mealladh gu dorainneach.

Gaelic **Broadcasts**

- Thursday, 14th December
- 12 noon News in Gaelic. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus) Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Rev. Rod. Smith, Edinburgh. 12.05 p.m. 3 30 p.m.
- 7.00 p.m. VHF comment, interview music and song fr Gaeldom (recorded). from Athair Astrailia (The Father of Australia); Hugh Laing talks about Colonel Lachlan Mac-Quarrie, Governor Gen-9 15 p.m.
- eral of Australia (re-corded)' Friday, 1Sth December
- 12 noon News in Gaelic.
- Saturday, 16th December T.V. 'Se Ur Beatha: A Gaelic Welcome by The MacDonald Sisters and The Albanachs, with 11.00 p.m. The Albanachs, with Bobby MacLeod as guest artist (recorded).
- Monday, 18th December
- News in Gaelic. 12 noon 12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agu Fonn (Verse & Chorus)
- Tuesday, 19th December
 - News in Gaelic
 - Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus) evening the B.B.C. Gaelic Choir, conductor Pat Sandeman, present a selection of favourite items from their repertoire (recorded)
- Wednesday, 20th December 12 noon
- News in Gaelic. "Young Talent": A pro-6.35 p.m. gramme about the younger members of the piping world, com-piled and introduced by John MacFadyen (recorded)
- Thursday, 21st December
- 12 noon News in Gaelic. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus). 12.05 p.m.
- Gaelic Midweek Service 3.30 p.m. conducted by Rev. Rod-erick Smith, Edinburgh.
- "In the Highlands": An all sorts magazine comment, interview, 7.00 p.m. VHF
 - music and song fro Gaeldom (recorded). from
- Friday, 22nd December 12 noon News in Gaelic.
- Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus) 12.05 p.m.
- "Eadarainn Frein": A programme for women prepared by Chrissie Dick (recorded). 6.35 p.m.
- Saturday, 23rd December
- TV. 'Se Ur Beatha : A Gaelic Welcome by The Edin Singers. From the grounds of Dalguise 10.50 p.m. grounds of Da House, Perthshire. Dalguise

New Factory For Campbeltown

The Highland Board have-brought a new engineering factory to Campbeltown. The firm, Binder Engineering, who have moved their entire plant to Kin-tyre from Swindon, are a subsi-diary of Britgort-Gundry, the net-makers, who closed their Camp-beltown works earlier this year, and will be using their former premises.

and will be using their former premises. The factory has been completely reconditioned to meet Binder's re-quirements for the work they would be doing. This would in-clude specialised work for the heating and ventilating engineer-ing trade and the manufacturing hangers and U bolts. He said they were already employing four men and eight girls, and hoped to in-crease this number. Moreover, the new shipyard which the Board has managed to attract to Campbeltown should be

attract to Campbeltown should be operational by next summer, and the firms concerned, Thames Launch Works of London and Launch Works of London and Ferguson Brothers of Port Glas

U.S.A. Baiting Of **Thurso Boffins**

The "part:cularly flagrant attempt by the American corpora-tion Westinghouse to induce senior British scientists away from Schorb British scientists away from Dounreay," was referred to by Mr Robert MacLennan (Labour M.P. for Caithness and Sutherland), in the House recently

British scientists, he said, "Will be susceptible to these approaches so long as the Atomic Energy Authority remains unclear about the future of its research work at that establishment."

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, told him he had seen the reports about this and the speech made by the Minister of Technology to whom this point should be made.

Mr Onslow (Conservative, Wor-Mr Onslow (Conservative, Wor-king), asked if his best advice would not be that people should only stay in this country "when society is worth while in their view and before this there must be considerable fiscal and politi-cal changes."

Kar changes." Mr Shore said there were many factors involved in the decisions of individuals to emmigrate. "I would not myself have placed so great a weight on the fiscal system as you do.".

Do You Know? 1. When was the Gaelic Bible first published ?

- 2. Who is the Chief of Clan Mac-Leod ?
- 3. What was the name of the Highland girl Rabbie Burns loved and wanted to marry ?
- 4. What does the surname "Whyte" mean ?
- 5. Gu de th' an "ceithir ranna ruadh an t-saoghail?"
- 6. Co phos Evelyn Caimbeul ?
- ANSWERS
 - 1. The New Testament in 1767. The whole Bible in 1801.
 - 2. Dame Flora MacLeod of Mac-Leod.
 - 3. The generally accepted name is Mary Campbell (The Highland Mary) who died suddenly at Greenock in 1786.
 - 4. Gaelic is Mac-Gille-Bhain. The son of the fair one.
 - 5. The four quarters of the Globe, North, South, East and West.
 - 6. Mhgr. Anndra Jeffrey.

gow, say they may eventually employ something like 80. The Board's continuing efforts on behalf of the people of Camp-beltown have also brought in several other firm inquiries.

NEW LOOK PROJECT

The Saltire Society has decided to broaden the scope of the annual contest in which Scottish schoolchildren undertake a practical project, Entries have been invited

from all of Scotland's secondary schools.

The development of the competition is part of the Saltire's recently instituted campaign to extend its activities and service in Scotland,

The Society hope that most of the schools taking part this year will choose projects that reflect life in modern Scotland. Mr T. E. M. Landsborough, convener of the Schools Project Committee, said — "Projects which are based on Scotland's national and local history continue to form the buk of the entries. While such projects are always welcome, we would like to see an increase in the number of projects concerned with the social and economic aspects of the community in which the school is located." School projects on new

School projects, the kinds of industries, the forestry programme, the effects of mechanisation in agriculture, the problem of traffic in cities, Scotland's exports, our New Towns, the role of the local newspaper in the community--211 these can give the pupils who take part a valuable new awareness of their environment.

The Society will continue to welcome entries which are modest in scale and scope, as much as projects which involve the whole school.

'In the light of the range of entries," said Mr Lands-borough, "we will institute new classes of awards that will reflect differences in scale between entries and also the relative resources available in terms of pupil power.

Invitations to schools to take part in the 1968 competition are now being sent out through Directors of Education. The intention is that the projects will be done during the Spring term.

The 1967 award was won jointly by two schools. The award to Paible School, North Uist. was presented by Mr Landsborough, who is Director of Education for Clackmannanshire, at a ceremony in the school on November 17. The other presentation for 1967 was made by Lord Fraser, in August, to Shapinsay School, Orkney.



Suppliers of Pipe Band Uniforms and Equipment



- 12 noon 12.05 p.m. 6.35 p.m. KEITH MURDOCH.



faisg air an t-sruthan

SCARLET PIMPERNEL

(Anagallis Arvensis)

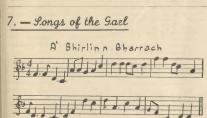
Gaelic : Falcair

A small slender plant spreading along the ground for about a foot. The fruit is a capsule, which splits round the middle when it is ripe looking like a little cap. It is sometimes called " the poor man's weather-glass," because the flowers close in bad weather.

It was used as a purgative and to remove obstructions of the liver, kidneys, etc.

The distilled water or juice of the plant was formerly valued for cleansing the skin.

MAIREAD



Air a' bhàta làidir dhionach Hug air i-a, hug air i-u Théid i cuairt do na h-Innsean 'S as a sin gu tir a h-eólais.

Gaoth an iar-dheas far an fhearainn 'S ise 'g iarraidh tighinn do Bharraidh:

Chur i air a sliasaid Canaidh, 'S bheat i'n gailionn gu Maol Domhnaich.

Gaoth an iar-dheas far na linne Muir ag éirigh 's sruth 'na mhire: 'S ise nach iarradh gu tilleadh Ach a gillean a bhith deònach.

Nuair a chuirte rithe rifeannan Pàirt de' canabhas a' dhìobradh; B' eutrom a ghearradh i sinteag Dol gu Tir Mhic Nill air bhòidseachd.

Nuair a ghluaiseadh i o'n chala, Chluinneadh gach cluas fuaim an daraich: Muir fo 'gualann, 's ise 'gearradh.

'S tonnan geala 'cluich ri 'bòrdaibh.

Thug iad an Cuilthionn mar ainm ort. Beanntainean cho mór 's tha'n

Albainn; Cuiridh canabhas air falbh thu

Ged tha sud 'na sheanchas neònach I cho luath air bharr na mara

Ri sad gaoithe ri là gaillin; Bhiodh muir uaine gleachd ri daraich Is fallus mara air a bòrdan.

Gu ma slan a thig 's a théid thu Am Pilot 's an caiptein 's an cléireach;

Na fir thapaidh làidir tréidheach Chuireadh a h-éideadh an òrdan.

Caiptein Uilleam 's e fo chùram Nuair a shuidheadh e 'ga stiùradh. 'S e ach gann air tighinn an dùthaich 'S dhianadh e an cùrsa doigheil.

("Deoch-Slainte nan Gillean." Colm O. Lochlainn a dheasachaidh).

AIRSON NA SGOILTEAN

<text><text><text><text><text><text>

REV. CHARLES WOLFE,

Youngest 300 Theobold Wolfs, Toyl, entropy of Theobold Wolfs, Toyl, entrode Dublin University 1809. Attained a high peember, 1701; entrode Dublin University 1809. Attained a high left the University hewrote a number of pieces that were truly beautiful, but especially that one on which his fame chiefly rests. (The lines on the Burnal of Sir daimed as Curate of the Church of Ballyclogin Tyrone and after-wards of Donoughmore. He died of consumption, February 21, 1823, in the thirty-second year of his age. 1791 - 1823 of his age.

THE BURIAL OR SIR JOHN MOORE

- Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note. As his corpse to the rampart
- we harried; Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot,
- O'er the grave where our hero we buried.
- We buried him darkly at dead of
- the night, The sods with our bayonets turning, By the struggling moobeams misty light, And the lantern dmily
- burning.
- No useless coffin enclosed his breast, Not in sheet nor in shroud we
- wound him, But he lay like a warrior taking
- his rest, With his martial cloak around him
- Few and short were the prayers e said, And we spoke not a word of
- SOLLOW But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead, And we bitterly thought of the morrow.
- We thought as we hollowed his
- We thought as we hollowed his introw bed, And smoothed down his lonely pillow, That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head, And we far away on the billow.
- Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone, And o'er his cold ashes up-braid him, But little he'll reck if they let him
- sleep on In the grave where a Briton has laid him.
- But half of our heavy task was

But har of our end of the dock, done, When the clock struck the hour for retiring; And we heard the distant and random gun That the foe was sullenly, fring.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down, From the field of his fame fresh and gory; We carved not a line and we raised not a stone — But we left him alone in his glory.

Record Fund Raising

At a final meeting of the High-landers' Institute, the Convener of the Glasgow National Mod Com-mittee, Lady Bannerman, an-nounced that the target figure of £14,000 had been passed and the amount finally raised was £15,000. At a time when the extension of the work undertaken by An creasing demands on financial re-sources, this will be a welcome addition to funds.

Apart from the two-day Feill, which brought in over £4,000, the most successful single undertaking was the Thrift Shop run on a voluntary basis in Cowcaddens.

Torradh Shir Iain Moore

Leis an Urr. Tormoid Macleoid, D.D., "Caraid nan Gaidheal"

- Cha chualas fònn téise no bròn air a Mhùr, Mar thog sinn a chorp air ar guailnibh, Cha do loisgeadh urchair le saighdear mu'n ùir; Drum cha chualas a' bualadh.
- Thiodhlaiceadh esan an uaigneas na h-oidhch', Airm chatha a' cladhach na h-ùrach; A' ghealach gu fann troi' nèulaibh a' soills', Léus soluis 'gar sèoladh gu tùrsach.
- Cha robh féum aig laoch air cist' a bhiodh buan, No ollanachd anairt g'a chuairteach'; Ach laigh e mar ghaisgeach a' gabhail a shuain Le 'thrusgan cogaidh nu'm cuairt air.
- B' aithghearr 's bu tearc an ùrnuigh 'chaidh suas, 'Us shil sinn na deòir gu sàmhach, Ag amharc air créubh an tréin a thug buaidh, 'Us buairte mu theachd an là màireach.
- Oir thug sinn fainear a' cladhach na h-uaigh' 'S mar bha sinn gu truagh 'g a dealbhadh, Gu'n deanadh coigrich a' saltairt le fuath, Agus sinn air a' chuan a' seòladh.

Le tàir air a spioraid gu'n deanadh an nàmh Air an uaigh so suidhe 'g a chàineadh; Ach 's suarach sin dhà-san a' gabhail a Thàimh Far an d' rinn a luchd dàimh a chàradh.

Ghairmeadh air falbh sinn 'o obair a' bhròin, Us gaoir nan gunnacha mòra.

Ach leig sinn e sios gu h-athaiseach, ciùin, Mar thuit e an tréin a mhòrachd Gun leac-luidhe r'a cheann gun chàrn os a chionn Ach sinnte le 'ghlòir 'n a ònrachd.

A' chrioch.

Adhlacadh An Ridire Iain Moore Le Mhr. Iain Macleoid, M.A., Culcinn, Stoir, Cataobh

- Cha do bhuail sinn an druma, no téudan a' chràidh 'N uair a ghreas sinn le 'chorp fo dhion balla; Cha do loisg sinn an urchar a nochdadh ar bàigh Far na chuir sinn ar curaidh fo'n talamh.
- Dh' adhlaic sinn dòrch è mu mheadhoin na h-oidhch', Leis a bhèigneid a' cladhach na h-ùrach'. Le solus fànn gealaich to 'airt dubharach soills', San lòchran neo shoilleir is gùtgach.
- Ciste gu fhéum cha d' run sinn mu 'cheann Na anart geal marbh-phaisg cha d' shuainn sinn; 'S ànn shaoite gur saighdear na chadal a bh' ànn 'N uair a phaisg sinn a bhreacan mu'n cuairt da.
- Bu ghànn agus goirid ar 'n ùrnuigh gu dearbh, Mu 'n mhulad a bh' òirnn bha sinn sàmhach; Ach dh' sàmhaire sinn tosdach air aghaidh a' mh Agus smuainich sinn goirt air a' màireach. mhairbh
- B'é ar smuain ànn an cladhach ùr leabaidh an t-Suinn, Agus réiteach a chluasag le dorran, Na nàimhdean 's no coigrich 'bhi falbh os a chmn Agus sinne fad as air na tonnan.

- Làbhraidh iad faoin mu'n spiorad a theich, 'S a dhuslach fo'n casan bi dite; Ach 's coma leis sin ma leigeas iad leis, Anns an uaigh 's na chuir Breatunach sinte e.
- Cha d' rinneadh leinn obair no mulaid air fad' 'Nuair thug uareadair rabhaidh gu sgaoileadh; Ach thuig sinn le fuaim guna mor ann a bhad Gu robh ar nàimhdean gu coimheach ga'n taomadh.

- Gu sàmhach, muladach dh' àdhlaic ar Sònn Air a' bhlàir mu dheireadh a stiùir e; Cha do ghearr sinn aon litir air leac aig a cheann, Ach dh' fhàg sinn na aonor le 'chlùi e.



The Union of Bretons in Canada sent a delegation to in-vestigate to what extend Britany vestigate to what extend Britany wavilion at Expo '67 in Montreal. On the floor devoted to the theme "France and the French-men," the existence of the Bretons is not mentioned in any form whatever. In the "Equipment of the Territory" Section, only the regions of South-West, North and "Tourism" section, some views of the Breton coast were given in a lim, but there were no other in

the Breton coast were given in a film, but there were no other in-dications that Brittany is still in-corporated to France? The President of the Union worte to all the General Council-lors of Brittany to draw their at-tention to this policy of silence towards the place that Brittany occupies in the heart of Cana-dians an opportunity had been missed to cultivate the good repumissed to cultivate the good repu-tation of our country and deve-lop tourism and commercial exchanges between it and Canada.

Transcription of Breton Names

The Breton Language Council has sent a letter to the Breton M.P.s protesting against the dis-tortion of place-names or their replacement by ridiculous French replacement by ridiculous French forms. It asked them to take up the question and see to it that qualified scholars, knowing the Breton language and history, be put in charge of collecting and suitably transcribe these names. Here are a few examples of the ignorance of civil servants who are destorying the marks of our history and culture. Kersao: history and culture. Kersaoz (English town) is transcribed Ker-

+ + + + 5m

Bretons in succe, something to do with sauce; ogation to in-Poull - Kannan (Washpond) be-ternt Brittany comes Poule Canard, Hen Drakel the French Coh Grach (Kozh Gwarch?) be-torid to the Whatever about the French civilis-torid to the Whatever about the French civilis-the French-in any form crotless mask, that will be all the Equipment of abre to shift around for the pur-ton, only the pose of technocrast stat it will est. North and hare lumin - characteristics as a people. characteristics as a people.

> BUNTUS CAINTE is perhaps the most successful and popular method yet devised for teaching Irish. An estimated 400,000 telerision sets, that is two out of three, view the programme. More than 200,000 copies of the book-let have been sold since September

The people are presented with limited amount of fundamental a initial minimum of the most frequently proved to be the most frequently used. This enables them to use Irish for every day communica-tion. Television and radio are be-

tion. Television and radio are be-ing aided by newspapers and nagazines and in primary and secondary schools. Fr. Colman O hUallachain. O.F.M., says that the success of Buntus Cainte shows that there can be two languages in use in a can be two languages in use in a community, each having a per-fectly normal, socially acceptable function. Buntus Cainte can be used straightaway all over the country by ordinary men and

Other countries have shown an interest in the method. especially minority language groups in Hol-land and Spain. Students in Nor-

way and Britain are using the booklet to learn Irish.

Two new milk powder plants, costing over £500,000 will be built within the next 18 months. probably in Mayo or Sligo. They will help 30.000 milk producers in the north-western counties. Mayo and Sligo produce more then 8 million gellow of milk

than 8 million gallons of milk a year, and Roscommon and Done-

year, and Roscommon and Done-gal a combined 12 million. Separating stations will sell the skim milk to the plants for manu-facture of cheese, milk erumb and other dried milk prodacts. The money will be put up by the state-sponsor D milly playsal homey, manager of the Achonyy Dairy Society in Co. Sligo. Later on the creameries will be able to buy them out at cost price, if they buy them out at cost price, if they

The scheme has been welcomed. Nor will pig production be affec-ted. Where skim milk was for ted. Where skim milk was for-merly used for feeding it will be replaced by less costly rations. The £150,000 pig fattening station near Castlebar will not suffer.

HIGHLAND AIR TRAFFIC

The eight Highlands and Islands The eight Highlands and Islands areoforomes handled a total of 38,032 passengers in July, 1967, an increase of 17 per cent. com-pared with July 1966. As in the preceding month there was an exceptionally large increase at Wick where the total of 7,104 passengers is 47 per cent. higher than in the corresponding month han is the corresponding month ban is the corresponding month han is the correspondin

COSGAISEAN **L FAGHADAIR**

Thuair na ceithir compansidh-fan a tha as deidh an da leagha-dair ur tuairmse mu chosgaisean dealain air an t-seachdinn so agus tha iad a nis ag cur crò-neamh aca ris a Bhord Malairt agus Roinnean cile de Rghhaltas an ath mhios. Tha e colach gu robh a phris a thairg an C.E.G.B. gu math os cionn an .398g a bh umanachadh airson i prothaid reusonta a dheanamh. Nam b' urrain Bord Dealain a Chinn a 235g mar a bha sinn a radha bho chionn seachain nn och a shiodh leaghdair. Thatar a mis a seall-tainn ciamar a ghabhas cosgaisean chion seachain nn och a bhiodh leaghdair. Thatar a mis a seall-tainn ciamar a ghabhas cosgaisean pha a tha sinn a radha bho thoan seachain nn och a bhiodh leaghdair. Thatar a mis a seall-tain a dhanamh. Nam b' tuath a phris a thoirt gu ann a tha sinn a radha bho haon aison na bhiodh a sairdiod a phaon aison na bhiodh a thigh a thaor airson na bhiodh a chith a tuaileadh air a is feun, riabh

Tha leithid againn mar that Albainn-fhuair Wiggins Teape cuideachadh mar so sa Chor-paich is Colville airson na muilcuideachadh mar sõ sa Chòr-paich is Colville airson a muit-sean staluinn an Ravenscraig. St 45% a gheibhear mar airgiod gun gabhadh so cuir ri steisiun an dealain cho math ris an leagh-adair. Feurmar mu 240MU, den dealain. Dh'fhaodadh cuideach-adh af 5200000 sé 221/2 muilton tha togalaich ma chosgais so an tha togalaich ma chosgais so an tha togalaich ma chosgais aid £10 muiltonn. Thatar ag coimhead i cuideachd gus nach gearr cuid-eachadh sam bith thar na cumh-rioghachdan E.F.T.A. is G.A.T.T. I baray so thathast an an an 1970 no 1974 a bhios leaghadair

Holyhead ga chuir an greim ach tha e nis gle chinnteach gu bheil so gu bhi aig Rio Tinto Zinc. Bithidh am fear eile eadar Alean is am B.A. Tha tagradh laidir ga dheanamh air sgath Comhairlo Leasachaidh an Ear Thuath Shasunn. Tha iad a tairgee laraidh faig air Hartelepool is aig Blyth. Tha iad cuideachd ag cur an taig air Hartelepool is aig Blyth. Tha iad cuideachd ag cur an taig air Hartelepool is aig Blyth. Tha iad cuideachd ag cur an taig air Han an meineirean so chearnadh nach e gual a bhios an teisisiun dealain an Seaton Carew a losgadh. Tha car no dha an adhair ca na daimh fhathanst. Se rud mor a tha' nn an 800 seob ur.

Highland Region Gaelic Drama Association Formed

The Director of An Comunn Gaidhealach, Mr D. J. Mackay, opening a meeting in Abertarff House, recently, pledged An Comunn's support for a Highland Region Gaclic Drama Associa-

Representatives from Aberdee Representatives from Aberdeen, Glasgow, Inverness, Skye and Lewis attended the meeting and elected Mr Alex, Fraser, Inver-ness, as the first Chairman of the Association. It-was decided to hold a festi-val in Stermany are Marka

val in Stornoway next March as a greater number of plays would be presented from the area than Mr Iain Kennedy suggested that

Mr Iain Kennedy suggested that there should be a drama festival at the National Mod comparable to the S.C.D.A. Finals. In order to help groups select suitable plays a Gaelic drama library is to be set up in Aber-terff Hore

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'SAN SGEILID by Calum Cille

An uair a chaidh Calum ige gun biodh ubh anns an ige gun biodh ubh anns an geileid aige a h-uile ma-air. Bha da ubh na phocaid agus cha mhor mach d' fhuair hiodh iad ag radh gum b' hearr do'n chu a dh'fhalhadh na don chu a dh'fhuiicheadh. Co-dhiubh no co lheth an latha mus do sheol n soitheach a New York gus iad a' dol a dheanamh ursa direach air a' Chluaidh ann a thainig an stiubhard ir bord le basgaid anns an obh deich cearcan a bha e u a liobhraigeadh do char-id ann am Port Ghlaschu. Cha robh ann an Calum ch seoladair A.B. ach a dh' indeoin sin gle sgiobalta, is ur ann air aon de na hileannan an Iar a fhuair e reth is arach. Co-dhiubh, hum e siul bhiorach air basaid an stiubhaird agus habh e beachd araid air a hul anns am biodh na cearan a' breth. Sin mar a bha bh 'san sgeileid aige fhein gus aig an triuir bhalach chaidhealach eile a h-uile

naduinn. Ach aon latha 'sann a hruidhinn an stiubhard ris an dol seachad. Mar gum iodh ni-eigin de bheachd ig an t-Sasunnach gum bu hoir do'n Eileanach so sgeul ann a thoisich e ag innse o Chalum an iomagain a bha a h-eoin ag aobhrachadh ha. Am fear a thug dha iad nn am New York thug e hacal dha gun robh a h-uile -aon diubh a' breth gach aracha latha, agus 'se an umhnant a rinn iad gum aigheadh na h-uibhean saonair an stiubhaird ann a bhi liobhraigeadh nan cearc. ha lan chreideas aige anns Ameiriganach agus cha n obh cion bidh air na h-eoin, cheannaich iad fiodh sa ch bha e ag cuir iongnadh rioghachd fhathast ach o nor air nach do rug na cear- Choimisean nan Coilltean.

iad I

choguis lamh an uachdar air. Ach cha b'e a h-uile rud a gheibheadh lamh an uachdar air Calum agus mus canadh tu diog bha freag-radh aige don stubhard. "A chiall," ars esan, gu neo-lochdach, "nach robh fhios agad fhein idir nach beireadh cearc ubh mur biodh i air talamh cruaidh. 'S cinnteach nach leigeadh tu a leas mise a dh' innse sin duit." Cha robh an corr mu dheidhinn. Cha robh na cearcan leisg mu bhreth, agus shaoil le Calum agus na fir eile gun robh blas na mara far na h-uibhean na b' fhearr na blas a' chladaich far uibhean Bheamaraidh.

Cha luadh is a rainig am

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Tha e coltach gu bheil deasbad eadar coillteirean is na muillteann phaipeir an Nirribhidh mu phris fiodha. Tha na muillteann ag irraidh 20% a thoirt far na prise a chionns gu bheil iad a paigheadh barrachd sa tha rioghachdan eile gu h-araidh an t-Suain. Dhiult na coillteirean an corr coille a leagail gun tigeadh fuasgladh air a chuis. Air an laimh eile fhads a gheibh na muillteann fiodh as an t-Suain cha bhi cabhag orra tighinn gu aonta. Air doigh sann is fhearrde coillteirean Alba gun deach luach an not sios no ma dh' fhaoidte gun toisicheadh Wiggins Teape a tarraing as an t-Suain cuideachd cha do

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u muir cha robh dad a dhuil can ach da ubh bho sheol bata cala cha robh guth air Bha na uibhean tuilleadh. uibhean tuilleadh. Bha na balaich mu sgaoil, agus co an seoladair aig nach eil dachaidh an Glaschu. An uair a thill iad air bord feasgar thachair an stiubhard ri Calum agus 'se cheud fhacal a thubhairt e, "Cha robh thu fada cearr, a bhuail am Cho luath is a bhuail am bata ceatha thoisich na cearbreth. Nach d'fhuair ean a mi leth-dusan ubh an diugh mu thrath."

Cha do leig Calum dad

air. "Ach fuirich thusa," ars an stiubhard, "gus am faigh mise greim air an Ameirig-anach!"

BRUSH UP YOUR GAELIC

with Tormod

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

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

Lesson 16

In a recent lesson, examples were given of the irregular verbs dean, faic and cluinn. In this lesson the verb dean will be considered in more detail by comparison with the regular verb seinn. Faic and cluinn will be similarly treated in the next

Seinn (shay-in)-sing.

A seinn (uh shay-in)-singing. A sheinn (uh hay-in)-to sing. Sheinn mi (hay-in me)-I sang.

Cha do sheinn mì (Cha daw hayin me)—I didn't sing.

An do sheinn mi (Un daw shay-in me)-Did I sing?

Seinnidh mi (Shaynee me)-I will

An seinn mi (Un shay-in me)—Will I sing?

Cha seinn mi (Cha shay-in me) -I will not sing.

Dean seo (jayan shaw)-Do this.

De tha thu a' deanamh (Jay ha oo ah je-anaf)-What are you doing? Rinn e gle mhath (Rhine eh glay vaa)-He did very well.

An do rinn iad an obair? (Un daw rhine eead un obar?) Did they do

the work?

Cha do rinn Mairead an leasan. (Cha daw rhine Mai-rad un lessan) Margaret did not do the lesson.

Ni na leughadairean na leasain (Nee nah layvadaran nah lessayn)—The readers will do the lessons.

An dean mi an dinneir? (Un jayan me un jeenar?)—Will I make the dinner?

Cha dean Barabal a' bhracaist (Cha jayan Barabal uh vrackasht) — Annabel will not make the break-

Note also the use of 'a' (that) and 'nach do) (that . . . not) in the following sentences :

Seinnidh Peigi an t-oran a sheinn i

Seinnigh Peigi an t-Oran a sheinn i an raoir. (Shay-nee Paykee un tawran uh hayeen ee un roeir). Peggy will sing the song she sang last ight.

Sheinn i oran an nochd nach do sheinn i roimh seo. (Hayeen ee awran uh nochk nach

daw hayeen ee roy shaw). She sang a song tonight that she did not sing before.

Mr Murdo MacFarlane, Mel-bost, Lewis, addressed Inverness Gaelic Society on Friday, on "Bas Tigh Cheilidh" (the pass-ing of the ceilidh hcuse). Mr Donald MacCuish, secretary of the Crofters Commission, was in the chair.

New Role For London Gaels

(Continued from Page One)

(Continued from Page Onc) Through the medium of Gaelic, Scotland was converted to Chris-tianity. Gaelic-speaking mission-drates brought Christianity to Dark Age England and the Continent: Gaelic-speaker. Gama, Karl Johne was converted under Cettic influence. Even Essex (in whose historic capital, London, the meeting took place) owed its Gaelic emissions. This area ower to achie emissions. This area ower to achie emissions. This area ower to achie peakers. This area ower to achieve the services the to Caelic speakers. This area ower to achieve the services on Northern Haly were tounded be contended to achieve the services of barbarian against Gaelic has been made because Gaelic has been to be serven ed innoities:

often been equated with opposi-tion to the Government. Language Act Surveying the scene of linguistic minorities in Europe to-day, Mr MacKay pointed out that each of the 800 minority languages in the rection, promotion and full official rights and bilingual treatments, Many Eastern European countries had written into their constitutions similar rights for minorities. In the West, Switzerland has focr official tongues—one no more numerous in speakers than Gao-inic. In Germany, Wendih, with and a state subsidy of £25000 channelled throughan organisation similar to An Comunn. In July, 1967, a Welsh Language Act gave official status to Welsh. Gaelic is now the only spoken language in Britain without legal recognition or a proper attempt being made to State add.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

local authorities, etc. The two othief aims are the achievement of graud validity for Gaelic and the growth of Gaelic culture. *Gaelic Outler* This implies development: a bilingual newspaper has been pro-duced, Gaelic recordings have been promoted, commercial sales the standard of the same standard terms have come out, other and the same standard of the same recorded and shown not to be 'dead stuff.' So tar, every dead-tine has been met and schedules the same standard of the same recorded and shown not to be 'dead stuff.'' So tar, every dead-tine has been met and schedules the same standard of the same recorded and shown not to be 'dead stuff.'' So tar, every dead-tine has been met and schedules the same standard of the same recorded and shown not to be 'dead stuff.'' So tar, every dead-tine has been met and schedules the same standard of the same sched, and palsa for international wareness of Gaelic (in which the cundon Gaels could be particu-tar). "And pope now participate in both Dance and Song Society fa popul be seen to be-part of should be seen to be-part of

Folk Dance and Song Society (a comparable body in England, which enjoys considerable Govern-ment subventions. Gaclic is--and Social and The Dather projects for Gaelic, involving non-Gaelic Social and The Charles Projects for Gaelic, involving non-Gaelic in To South. It could be an outlet for Gaelic in To South. Social and the second second second data second second second second second second second second second data second second second second data second second second data second second second

AN CO-DHUNADH

Fhir-deasachaidh, — Air eagal 'sgu robh ne gu bheil amharus sam bith an inntinn luchd-leugh-aidh "Sruth" co-cheangailte ri th "Sruth" co-cheangailte deasachadh nan ceist air Li deasachadh nan ceist airson Ceasnachadh na Sgoilean luiginn aire dhaoinc tharruing gu puing no dha co-cheangailte ri so. An deidh ba

An deidh beagair annsachaidh bha e follaiseach nach robh e gu bhith furasda neach a lorg a bha comasach is deonach air a leinhud so a ghabhail os laimh. Chuir mise an cuireadh gu Domhnall lain MacLooid na coistean ulla-chudh chan ann a mbain aisson chadh chan ann a mhain airson na sia cuairtean a bh'againn am bliadhna ach airson an aon a bh' aig Mod na bliadhna 'n uiridh agus ghabh e ris.

Feumaidh mi a radh le firinn nach cuala mi gearain air na ceistean agus chan-eil teagamh 'sam bith nach eil sinne fada an com-ainn Mhgr. Mhicleoid agus an lan dochas gum bi e deonach a rithist air cuideachadh leinn anns a b aidhinnean a tha cinn a' na h-oidhirpean a tha sinn a' deanamh. Le deagh dhurachd

DONNCHADH MACLEOID An Comunn Gaidhealach

Tigh Obair Thairbh Inbhirnis.

A Namaid .- An SRUTH, ghcibear pailteas de Litriohean am beurla Shasuinn.

a dhiul Chaidh clobhualadh tadh do litir an Gaidhlig. Ged nach eil ach ceithir ceud muil-lion a' labhairt sasnaig, theagamh gu maireadh i beo as eugnnais taic o Sruth.

Bu mhath a thaitinn rium an Bu mhath a thaitinn rium an Iltir o "Ghaidheal." Bu chial-laidh toinisgeil i seach an flit o "Ghel". 'Is i firinn i gu bheil na tuaghain ud 'ga labhairt mar ha i aca oir tha iad ga teagasg mar sin, agus a' toirt air cloinn, agus air foghlamaich, nach fearr a labhras iad i a bharrachd.

Tha claonbhaidh mhaslach aig chomunn do an chearnchainnt iarthuathaich.

Agus aig earnal Gaidhlig na B.B.C.

Agus fiu aig Sruth fein, do reir a' mhi-fhuaimneachaidh iona-dail a theagaisgear le Tormod.

cail a theagaisgear le Tormod. aerai sys chaidh a innseadh dhomh an los gu seachainnte chaonbhaidh mu chearn-chainnteon, an leasa-nan Gaidhlig etc. Agus gum b'i a' cheanchainnt iarthuathach a bha air a' chomiti sin, obair laobhas! chomiti Sir, — Bu toigh leam ceist a chur air raised the

Bu toigh leam ceist a chur air

G. MacThomais. Rinn e iem-th air "Highland Area, S.N.P." radh air ciod iad na criochan, no teoran, do an Ard-Albainn sin aige?

do an Ard-Albainn sin aige ? Tha mi an dochas gu bhoil tuil-leadh de fhirinn aig Cinneachal-aich Albann fa a dheidhinn, na tha aig Toraich, Laboraich, Liob-ralaich, Leainn Beatainn, Comunn s. Drama Albann Bord Failte Al-bann, Bord Leas Ard-Albann 'snan Eilean, agus feadhainn eile: dream a their "Highland" ri Orcabh sgus Sealtain, agus a ni deth gur e machair nan Gall a tha am e machair nan Gall a tha am monaidhean Braigh Mhair, Braigh Aonghuis, Siorrachd Pheirt, Leamhnach, Arann is Boid, agus aig cuid aca fiu Earra-Ghaidheal fein Tha mi air seachnadh an ainme "Gaidhealtachd." oir is i " roinn Ghaidhlig-labhrach " as ciall di,

NEWSAGENT . STATIONER Murdoch

Cards Gifts Tobaccos Tel. 638 HILLFOOT STREET, DUNCON agus b'e "Highland Area" is cha b'e "Gaelic Area" a bha aig F. G. MacThomais. Tha mi ag cur an aghaidh ear-

Tha mì ag cur an agnaidh ear-ail daoine. Leumaidh iad uile orm agus failte. Ocus sect mallact na sect ndurad for eccartoir Srota mad erfar doridis dam mo scribend do DEORSA MOSS

Ceasag Inbhirnis

Bho'n Fhear-deasachaidh Ma tha neach de'n bheachd gu bheil Gaidhlig neo-mhearachdach gun (fh) iaradh gun " thuathadh " gun mhi-fhuainneadh aige no aice freagradh e no i so.

B.B.C. RECEPTION GRIEVANCE

Sir, — Many thanks for pub-lishing my letter on radio recep-tion. I have had a reply from the tion. I G.P.O. G.P.O. in Inverness saying that they would send an investigating van "as soon as possible."

van "as soon as possible." B.B.C. Glasgow regret that I am still unhappy about reception. "To improve matters in the North of Scotland, they have in recent years opened V-H.F. Sta-tions at Ballachulish, Melvaig, Fort Willam, Kinlochleven. Loch-gliphead, Oban, Penif and Skräig, and intend to open further Stagliphead, Oban, Penli and Skriag, and intend to open further Sta-tions at Cambeltowr and Islay. With the result that V.H.F is now available to over 95 per cent. of the population."

of the population." This is the reason they keep announcing on radio that to get improved reception one should buy a V.H.F. set. They also say that for the re-maining five per cent, it would cost between 2100 and 2200 per head of licence to bring suitable radio and television to the re-ceiver. The B.B.C. is now recom-mending that small communities radio and television to the re-ceiver. The B.B.C. is now recom-mending that small communities should get together and share the cost of a favourably sited aerial, from which the signals can be fed to the various houses. Well, as about 75 per cent. of the

the present programmes are not worth listening to, anyway. I feel in no way bound to pay a fee for reception I do not get at present, and I am not going to pay fur-ther for the erection of a special aerial system, which is not guaranteed to work, any how. Yours etc JAMES ALEXANDER

Wester Ross.

GAELIC SONGS

Sir. — Readers will recall I first raised the question of the publica-tion of Gachic songs some time last year and have naturally fol-lowed with considerable interest the correspondence in your ear-tier issues particularly those of Mr James E. Scott and Mr Dux-

berry. Mr Scott's observations in re-

Mr Scott's observations in re-gard to interest and costs are class only to true and there also only to true and there thought in the suggestion thought in the suggestion thought in the suggestion thought in the suggestion the suggestion of the suggestion of the suggestion of the were to be lost more particularly were to be lost more particularly if the "Scoge of the Gaels" were to be lost more particularly if the "Scoge of the Gaels" were to be lost more particularly interest and desire to learn the Gaelic language. Having voiced my sentiments in this regard I am conscisues of

Having voiced must settiments in this regard I am consulus of the possibility of being accused of selfishness in so far as, that everyone is not interested in music, songs, verse etc., although one would always recognise that this was part of the culture and make-up of Highland tife. Nevertheless, we have to face up to the fact that I, and pos-town particular boat. So far as Mr Scott's offer is concerned, I would be willing to contribute to any fund that would be set up to publish the "Songs of the Gael" and at the

same time I think Mr Scott should be congratulated and thanked for his offer in regard

should be congrature. I wonder, however, if I might make a further suggestion; I have joined the Highland Book Club and as readers are probably ware many of the book clubs operating in this country have what they call "additonals" and three higher than the monthly choice. My suggestion is that the H.B.C. should consider publish-ing, as an extra, something in the nature of a Gaelic Song Book possibly covering the wide range of "Songs of the Gael" and others, and incorporating some of the suggestions made by Mr

others, and incorporating some of the suggestions made by Mr Duxberry in regard to dates of poems, origin and notes on the context of composition etc. difficulties involved in such a sug-gestion and Mr. Scott's warning its foremost in my mind but a guaranteed number of initial pur-chasers micht make mv suggess-

guaranteed number of initial pur-chasers might make my sugges-tion a paying proposition. In conclusion, may I thank "Sruth" for printing the songs as they are doing at the moment and I can assure you that they are being well preserved. Is mise I. WALLACE

39 Rupert Street, Glasgow, C.4.

A Charaid, — I was very in-terested to read the article on Mothan' in this weck's "Sruth." In Eliean Mhannan we call it 'Lus y Ghew' (the herb of the oxen) or "Licen ny. Ben She'' (the fairy woman's flax). Scottish Gaels will notice that 'elean' is a femiaine noun in our Gaelic and that we use the letter 'y,' in our orthography (mich to our sorrow, our Gaelic is spelled in a much diirent way from yours but phonetically it is very similar). similar).

I have just returned home from a working fortnight in Ayrshire and also had a week-end pilgri-mage to Muidart and Aird Nam to dis-Murchain. I was shocked to di-cover the ignorance of "Sruth's existence in the two latter areas and feel strongly that you should something about it. Here in Eilean Mhannan we do

do something about it. Here in Eilean Mhannan we are téaching Manx Gaelic to over a hundred students this winter and shortly hope to broadcast lessons over Radio Manninagh, our local radio station.

Another twenty people have just qualified for "An Fainne" which we. with permission from the Irish Language Movement, use as a badge of fluency in Gaelic.

The Manx Gaelic Society has sold over 4.000 Gaelic Christmas cards and over 3.000 Manx Gae-lic Calendars so far this Autumn.

Mish, lesh ammys mooar,

DUBHGHLAIS MAC FHEARACHAIR

Reayrt Ny Marrey,"

Bradda.

Port Erin, Isle of Man.

SCOTTISH CEREAL CROPS

Yields of wheat, barley and oats in Scotland in 1967 were the highest ever recorded, reports the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland The following tables shows the acreages, the estimated average yields per acre, and the estimated production of grain crops in Scotland in 1967. The 1966 figures and the average yield of the five years 1962-66 are included for comparison.

	Estimated Cropped Acreage		Estimated Average Yield Per Year			Estimated Total Produce	
Crops	1966	1967	1962-66 cwt.	1966 cwt.	1967 (Provis.) cwt.	1966 tons.	1967. (Provis.) tons.
Wheat Barley Oats	63,822 670,716 398 504	79,517 653,6223	32.1	31.7	39.8 32.8	101,000 929,000	158,000 1,072,000

REPLY TO W. NEILI

A Charaid,—Is math a bha fios agam nuair a leag mi sùil air an Iltir aig Uilleam Neill gur e làn Ghall a bha ann. Is math breacadh de Ghàidhlig na gun Gàidhlig idir!

Chan e seo a' cheud ionnsuidh a thug e air càineadh nan Gàid-heal ach saoil dè a tha aige

Ma tha clann aige fhèin, am bheil esan a' bruidhinn Gàidhlig riutha? Oir gun togail an doig-hean Gaidhealach? Bheil iad ri faicinn aig céilidhean? No og gabhail pairt ann an co-fharpuis aig a' Mhòd?

aig a' Mhôd? Is aithne dhomh iomadh duine a chaidh a thogail anns a' bhaile mhòr de pharantan Ghaidhealeach agus aig am bheil deagh Ghàid-lig. Tha iad sin a togail duaisean aig a' Mhod mar is trice gach bhiadhne. bhliadhna.

Cuimhnich air faclan an soisgeul, Uilleam:---

"Agus carson tha thu a' faicinn an smùirnein a tha an sùil do bhràthar, ach nach eil thu toirt fainear an t-sail a tha na do shùil

féin?" Feumaidh mi aideachadh gu bheil Uilleam fada air thoiseach air Una Eoghainn B.P. nach aithnich Gàidhlig seach Cuimrich Is docha gur e "party tactics" a tha seo—"faicibh rho math 's a tha mise! Cuiribh mise staich tha mise! Cuiribh mise staigh nam Bhall Pharlamaid!" Is mise le meas.

IAIN MACIAIN

Aite Leaslaidh, 3a

LUACH AN EISG

Chaidh luach £20.7 muilionn a dh' iasg a reic an Alba an uiridh, £1.5 muilionn a chorr air 1965 a reir aithisg Roinn n lasgaich. Ged chaidh cuideam an eisg ghil sios 3.8% bha a luach na b' airde suas mu 6.7% gu £15.8 muilionn. Chaidh barrachd sgadain a ghlacadh airson an treas bliadhna agus 15

a bharrachd de mhaorach, luach £1.93 muilionn. Se 1872 tunna de bhradain is bhanagan a thogadh gu margaid luach £1.78 muilionn, bha so 30 tunna sios air 1965. Chaneil an Roinn ag gabhail ris gu feumar cuir as don iasg aibhne air fad mun cuirear stad air an tinneas ghrannda a thainig na measg an uiridh a Eirinn. Ach cha d' thainig leigheas am follais fhathast.

TASDAN AIR 3SG.

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CEREALS DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS

PAYMENTS The advance deficiency payment on wheat in the UK for hist accounting period (July to September 30, 1967) for the per device of the second second photor 63 (4000 tons of the millible about 63 (4000 tons of the millible on the notional millible conduction of about 13 (4000 tons of the millible solely by reason of ex-pends with the midden of 2.7 of the levy payable to the Home-forwan Cereals Authonity. The ton will begin at once. The guaranteed price of wheat for the 1967 harves it a 25/11 per the the second second second prion of a rising second seal prion of a rising second seal priorage the orderly marketing of wheat.

Sruth, Di-ardaoin, 14mh An Dodhlachd, 1967

Sruth

Scotland's

Letters to the Editor

AS NA SGOILTEAN **ARD-SGOIL LOCH-ABAR**

'S e mo bheachd-su.

S e mo bheachd-sa... Dheanadh e feum mor do dh' Alba nam faigheadh a' Bhuid-heann Naiseanta cumhachd ann. An uair sin bhriseamaid air faibh bho na Sasunnaich a tha coma ma gheibh iad fhein a' chuid as fheart d'n h-uile rad. Rachadh sgoiltean, tighean agus rudan feumail eile a thogail ann an Alba agus bhitheadh barrachd obrach an.

obrach ann.

obrach ann. Chan eil gu leor de phrograman. Gaidhlig idir air an telebhisean no air an reidio agus an uair a gheibh a' Bhuidheann Naiseanta cumhachd curind haid seo air doigh An uair sin gheibh a h-uile duine ochtrom faicinn de tha e call an uair nach dearg e air Gaidhlig a bhuidhim

coltrom faichn de tha e car, an uair nach dearg e air Gaidhlig a bhruidhinn. Chan fhagadh a leithid de dhaoine Alba agus air a h-uile doigh bhitheamaid na b' fhearr dheth nam faigheadh a' Bhuid-heann Naiseanta cumhachd. Sandra Chaimbeul, Clas 3.

a Dalabrog,

Uibhist-a-Deas. Dh' fhulaing na h-Albannaich luchd-riaghaltais Sasunnach o na laithean a chaidh an da pharla-maid comhla. Chan fhaigh

na h-Albannaich faeal a chur as stigh airson no dutcha aca fhein a riaghladh mar cuid de na Saumanh airson-tuin nach eil ann an Alba ach arrann eil de Shasium agus nach eil anns na h-Albannaich ach fheileadh daonnan. Tha lan an aca tuissin gur c daoine mar a tha iad fhein a tha anainn, agus cuib all againn ri beoshainte a chosnach.

chosmadh. Tha gu leor aig na buill-parla-maid Albannaich ri radh an uair a bhitheas iad ann an Alba, ach an uair a theid iad sios a Lunn-adh an da 'di -chuinhneach-adh an geallaidhean do na daoine. air neo chan eil iad zirson ar duthcha a chuideachadh. Tha lan ag na nan Alba aghaltas ceart; is e sin riaghaltas Alban-nach.

Morag Nic an t-Saoir, Clas 3, a Smearclait. Uibhist-a-Deas.

sinn ach coig mionaidean deug san teseachdan de Ghaidhlig ach teamaidh sinn eisdeachd ri car-oinean nam Pakistanis agus nan tearmailteach a h-uile madainn Di-domhnaich. Ta mig e chinnteach gu bheil gaidhlig an an Alba ma tha a' guidhlinn canain nam Pakistanis a huidhinn canain nam Pakistanis a huidh na sinn sao chulang a huile madainn Di-domhnaich a chionn gu bheil am B.B.C. airson a bheil an ta bac. airson a bheil an ta bac. airson a bheil an ta bac. airson a bheil an ta bac airson a

Turthacich?" The source of the

Ina NicFhionghuin, Clas 3, a Dalabrog, Uibhist-a-Deas

Chan eil e ceart nach fhaigh sinne ann an Alba cothrom eisdeachd ri programan Gaidhlig air an telebhisean. Chan fhaigh Cha robh moran air a chluinn-in mu'n Bhuidhinn Naiseanta (Continued on Page Twelve)

-Children's Colouring Competition_

Boys and girls here's a chance to win either a Gem Water Colour Kit or Gem Fine Writer Kit of six pens in an attractive plastic wallet.

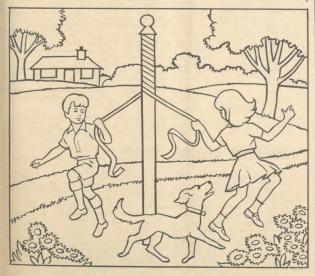
Gem Water Colours are ideal for colouring and drawing, and Gem Fine Writers for writing and sketching.

All that you have to do is to colour in the picture with felt pens, crayons or colour pencils, cut out the picture and send it with your name, address and age to The Editor, Stuth, 92 Academy Street, Inverness. Entries should arrive not later than December 30th, 1967.

The competition is split into two age groups -- boys and girls from 4-8 years and 9-12 years. The six best entries in the first group will receive an Esterbrook Gem Water Colour Kit and the six best entries in the second group a Gem Fine Writer Kit.

The decision of the Editor is final and no correspondence can be entered into

Get colouring and let's see a bumper entry.



Accidents Do Not Just Happen

The dreadful toll of the roads is not merely an insurance prob-lem; it is a social one. It may be that future generations will regard that future generations will regard our carelessess in allowing pede-strians and moving vehicles to use the same streets, and our a paparent sults, with the same horror and in-comprehension with which we re-call the indifference of earlier generations to elementary sanita-tation. The problem has at various times been attributed to various clause, but in the final analysis clause, but in the final analysis clause. list

Accidents do not just happen-they are caused.

DRUNKEN AND DRUGGED DRIVERS

The increase in the numbers of drivers convicted for driving "under the influence" is alarming. It may be that the sentences should be more severe, and that in addition to suspension of It may be that the sentences should be more severe, and that in addition to suspension of icence there should be more pri-son sentences. We might with advantage copy Norway, where if anyone is convicted of driving is sentenced to at least 21 days in pail and his licence suspended for is sentenced to at least 21 days in pail and his licence suspended for the in addition to suspension of licence, to one month in the casu-der, in addition to suspension of licence, to one month in the casu-will have first hand -sidence for the tragedies brought about by people so foolhardy as to mix drink with driving. Aligned with drink is the taking of pep pills. Unsupervised use of these could result in excessive nervous stimulation, loss of a de-juedenes, and impairment of judgment.

judgment. A road safety official has said that pep pills are increasingly in-dulged in by motorists taking their

(By G. A. MACLEOD, Manager,

driving tests. People explain to their doctors that they are sitting an important examination and re something to keep es under control. The do their nerves Under control. The doctor, in all innocence, prescribes tablets, and for the period of the test the learner-driver may be brimming with confidence, but he may crack and go to pieces in a sudden emergency

NEW DRIVERS

It may be thought that the driv-ing test is not sufficiently severe. A driver who can drive compe-tently at slow speeds through city streets is passed, yet he may be a menace outside the 30 m.p.h. limit on a three-lane highwa/. He is virtually a learner without L

plates. The passing of the test may in-duce a false sense of confidence, and other road users may, from the absence of L plates, wrongly assume the driver to be more ex-perienced than he is. It may be considered that, after passing the considered that, after passing the P plates indicating he is a pro-bationer. bationer.

bationer. There is, of course, another side to this question. Many drivers have never had a test, and one wonders how they would fare in the test which the new drivers have at least proved they can pass. Should all drivers be tested regu-larly—say every five years?

ELDERLY DRIVERS

So long as the law does not imbo forg as the taw does not inform pose an upper age limit, it is diffi-cult for insurers to refuse cover to an ealderly driver even though they may feel the time has come for him to give up driving. Whilst he may have acquired driving ex-

perience and road sense, there is little doubt that his faculties and co-ordination will have become im paired. It can be argued that driving licences should only b that paired. It can be argued that driving licences should only be issued on an annual basis from the age of 70, subject to satisfactory health certificate. This evidence of good health should be the re-sponsibility of the licensing autho-rity rather than of insurers.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE A person whose blood pressure is too high should give the utmost consideration as to whether he should continue driving. Should he unfortunately have a throm-bosis whilst at the wheel the re-sult could be tragedy for himself as well as others. This risk leads one to ask whethen doctors should notify licensing authorities of any-ounse of aertain diseases or conditions.

POOR VISION

POOR VISION There are reasons for believing that poor vision is responsible for-more accidents than is generally realised. Even though a driver may be able to see a car ahead he may be unable to see a bounc-ing ball which gives warning of a child likely to run into his path. He may not be able to notice quickly enough that the car ahead is neither stationary nor moving quickly enough that the car ahead is neither stationary nor moving away, but is coming towards him; something easy to mistake when the back and front is similar. Per-haps drivers should be subject to periodic eyeight examinations and the standard raised.

THE REMAINING PROBLEM

If we could manage to deal properly with the drunks, the ac-cident prone, the immature, the in-experienced and the unfit, we

Head Office Motor Department)

should still be left with the major

should still be left with the major problem—the accidents caused by the ordinary sober, responsible, experienced and healthy person. As a human being is imper-fect, we cannot expect perfection when that human is in charge of a car. With a little more care on the part of all road users the vast majorit of all coad users the vast important point can is how this important point can is how this brought home to the success important point can best be brought home to the average pers

rson. Much can be done to control Much can be done to control road users by laws, regulations, road improvement and the efforts of insurers, but the root of the matter must lie in good manners and courtesy. I suggest we not only need to keep death off the roads; we need to practice the Christian Life on the road. I Reprinted from General's Review, the house magazine of General Arme Corporation Life Assurance Corporation Life Assurance (

LORG OLA

Tha corr air fichead tagradh a stigh an nis airson cothrom fhaighinn a bhi lorg ola air oirthirean na H-Olaind. Tha 56 companaidhean comhcheangailte ris na tagraidhean agus tha mu 20,000 mile sguaidhir de chuan ri roinn.

Major-General E. Maitland-Makgill-Crichton, G.O.C. High-land District, is to pay a visit to the 1st Battalion The Royal High-land Fusiliers at **Fort George**, on Friday.

Crofters' Parliament Caledonian

A number of resolutions of far A number of resolutions of far reaching importance to crofters. were passed at the ninth "Crof-ters' Parliament" — the Annual Assessors Conference of the Crofters Commission - in Inverness. recently

The Assessors decided to make representations to the Secretary of State on : the future of croftof State on: the future of croft-ing tenure: legal aid for croftcrs in the Land Courts, extension of the Artificial Insemination Ser-vice to other parts of the crofting counties, the control of foxes; the strengthening of the powers of grazings commutions in regardase, and the colling figure for prantaid on steading buildings and the de-sign of these buildings.

The major resolution passed by the Conference dealt with the difficulties that crofters in many areas are experiencing where changes of land use are taking place.

Discussion on this subject was sparked off by a resolution from the Federation of Crofters Unions which asked that a crofter should have the right, if he so desired, to become owner-occupier of croft of which he is tenant in the change for payment to the land-lord of a capitalisation of his rent at a sum and over a period deter-minable by the Scottish Land Court.

The Conference eventually agreed unanimously to a resolu-tion setting out their views and calling on the Commission to give urgent consideration to wave urgent consideration to ways in which the disadvantages under which crofters are placed might be removed and to consult further with the Assessors at area con-

The highlight of the Conference was a visit paid to the Depart-ment of Agriculture's stud farm at Knocknagael. Mr J. Dean, senior livestock inspector for the Uichlothe cuts Highlands, gave a comprehensive demonstration embracing the vari-ous kinds of livestock available under the Department's schemes cus kinds of livestock available under the Department's schemes for livestock improvement. On display were four very fine ex-amples of Highland pony stallions which had all been champions at major shows throughout Britain. major shows throughout Britain. Assessors were then shown bulls of the Aberdeen Augus, Short-horn, Highland and Shetland breeds. Mr Dean stressed the need for proper attention to be given to feeding while bulls were

OUDS

out to hire to townships, other-wise they would rapidly lose condition

ditton Sheep breeds on display were North and South Country Cheviou rams and Blackface ram lambs. During the course of the demon-stration Mr L K. MacKenzie, the well-known Blackface sheep orea-der, prepared a Blackface sheep orea-der, prepared a Blackface sheep orea-tion improvement in the appear-sone of the ram made a usi, imance of the ram made a big im-pression on the Assessors. Mr MacKenzie showed how import-ant it was to enhance the good points of an animal in preparation for marketing. Another interesting session of

the Conference was devoted to a discussion on crofter housing. This discussion was opened by Mr Donald Grant, the Chief Surveyor of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, who spoke about the supply of building inaterials to crofters through the Department's the supply of building indertais to crofters through the Department's stores, and the designs of steading buildings and new croft houses. Assessors showed particular interest in Mr Grant's suggestions for the introduction of colour into the construction of a house to improve its aesthetic value. Hav-ing regard to the part which crofters have traditionally played in the building of their own houses, Mr Grant wondered whether crofters would welcome evening classes in building and maintenance

NATIONAL MOD-DUNCON 1968

Car Draw 9th December 1967

CASH PRIZES

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Mr Hugh MacIntyre, I Cruachan

Highland Games

The Caledonian Society of Montreal has decided to hold its An nual Highland Games at the Orms town Exhibiton Grounds in Orms Antown Exhibiton Grounds in Orms-town, Quebec, on 29th June, 1968. An executive committee has been selected as follows: Chairman — Rev. Alan G. Hasson, M.A., B.D., S.T.M.; Secretary — Mr J. Dick; Treasurer — Mr J. Murton; Pub-licity — Mr James Paterson; High-land Dancing Convener — Mrs Stranger - Microne Pub-Irassure - Mines Parkovis High-land Dancing Convener - Mirs Millicent Baumgarten: Pipe Bands Convener - Mr Eric Painter; Ath-letics - D Anderson; Radio and Television - Mr J. K. Sheridan; Security and Insurance - Mr James Clancy; Service Unit Chair-man - Mr Andre Robertson; Memir man - Mr Andre Robertson; Memir man - Mr Andre Robertson; Memir Millington; Mr J. Dobbie. Capt. H. A. Darney, Mr Lloyd Leland, and Mr J. Bell. Mr T. C. Douglas, leader of the New Democratic Party will offi-cially open the Caledonia Society by the late General Vanier, will Champeted for by the Provincial Champeted to dorby an announced a ware titles to dorbin a suitable

Champions of Canada. The Society has announced a competition to obtain a suitable march for Pipe Bands to play, This contest will be open to all composers in the world, with the condition that the winning entry becomes the property of the Cale-donian Society, and the winning composer must be present at the 1968 games to receive the award.

Conditions of March Competition

Competitors shall submit a four-part March.
 All entries shall be submit-ted in duplicate with a pen-name on the top right hand corner of each copy, which shall appear on the outside of a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the composer with a brief de-claration that the submission is his own composition.

his own composition. 3. Female and Group entries are acceptable, condition 2 being amended according to the intention to conceal the composers' iden-tities until after the judging has

 taken place.
 4. The prize for the winning entry will be at least \$100 which may be increased in the light of certain negotiations now current certain negotiations now current which have not been completed. There will be two other prizes of 550 and 525 respectively, which may also be increased at the dis-cretion of the Society. 5. All winning entries become the absolute property of the Society, but the composers shall always be recognised however the Society publishes the winning en-tries.

Society publishes we remain tries. 6. The Society stipulates that all entries shall be mailed not later than the 20th day of April, 1968 to the Chairman, The Caledonian Highland Games, 7315 Chester Avenue, Montreal 28, Province of Quebec, Canada. 7. The winners shall be announced publicly on 1st, June for the first state for the first state for the first state.

7. The winners shall be am-nounced publicly on 1st, June 1968, and the winner of the first prize must be present at Orms-town, Quebec, on Saturday 29th June, 1968 to play his winning composition or be present while some other person nominated by the winning composer is playing his march. the winning compose the winning compose his march. 8. While every effort will be 8. While every effort will a seriet an overseas win-

8. While every effort will be made to assist an overseas win-ner, no guarantee can be given at this stage that the Society can finance rule 7. 9. All who enter the compe-

9. All who enter ths compe-tition automatically hind them-selves to accept the decision of the Society as final in all matters relating to this contest.

BAHA'I FAITH

Unity of Science and Religion "Whatever the intelligence of man cannot understand, religion ught not to accept. Religion and science walk hand in hand, and any religion con-trary to science is not the truth." ... Further inquiries may be made to Local Secretary, 42 Island Bank Road, Inverness.

GLASGOW IRISH SPEAKER'S EXAM

SUCCESS

Members of Conradh na Gaeil-Members of Conraon na Gash ge in Glaschú, are happy that one of their most zealous mem-bers, Séan Rush, has passed his Higher Irish examination at Higher Irish examination at bers, Sean Rush, has passed his Higher Irish examination at Glasgow University. This has en-abled him to proceed to a course of Celtic Studies at Coláiste na Trionóide, Baile Atha Cliath. He carries with him the heartfelt good wishes of Craobh Ghlaschú de Chonradh na Gaeilge for his curbar structure

Chonradh na Gaeilge for his fourher success. Seán is not the first member of Conradh na Gaeilge in Glaschú to have passed in Higher Irish at the University. There was the late John Mulholland, a young lad whose tragic accidential death was mourned by the members a few years ago. John was an ardent member of the Irish classes in Motherwell. Seán O. Feinneadha, M.A., of Uddingston. president of Conradh na Gaeilge in Glaschú, and now teaching in

SANDAY ELECTRONICS PLANT

A former geo-physicist and a senior electronics engineer are to sink their talents and their own funds in a precision electronics project on a small Scottish island. In doing so, they plan not only

In doing so, they plan not only to create a profitable enterprise but to halt the drift of young people from the island. The new firm, Sykes Robertson Electronics Ltd., are to start ope-rations on the Orkney island of Sanday (pop. 630) in the design manufacture and marketing of specialist electronic equipment, much of which will be for use in aviation. aviation.

aviation. The principals are Mr Jack Sykes (64), of Russness, Sanday, who set up as a one-man opera-tion of the island two years ago. and Mr George Robertson, a senior engineer with Ferranti Ltd., in Edinburgh, who will join his

The firm hanuary. The firm hope eventually to employ some 30 male and female school-leavers on the island and to attract back to Sanday a numto attract back to Sanday a num-ber of junior engineers forced to seek work elsewhere. Assembly work may also be provided for people operating at home on a piece-work basts. The degree of success will be the measure of their skill and business acumen, for the project

business acumen, for the project received no Government or other financial assistance. Mr Sykes and Mr Robertson will sink several thousand pounds in the company, and hope to add to this from private investors on the island. Mr Sykes said: "We approached the Uisbuster of the pound of the several sever

the Highlands and Islands Devel-opment Board for assistance but they simply delayed our venture by taking so long to consider it before turning our application down." Mr Robertson added: "We feel aggrieved with the Board because they made encouraging noises at the start."

Sruth, Di-ardaoin, 14mh An Dodhlachd 1967

Our Lady's High School, Mother-well, later had this success. *Lecturer* Going a little forther back there was Gordon Mac Giolla Fhinnéin, a native Gaelic speaker. He was a staunch member of the Conradh in its Rutherglen. Road days. Later he became a lecturer in Irish at the University of Edin-burgh, and he is now lecturer in Gaelic at Colaiste na hOllscoile. Baile Atha Clath.

Baile Atha Cliath. Said an official of the Conradh in Glaschú: "We are proud of Said an official of the Conradh in Glaschu: "We are proud of the fact that these four learned their Jrish here in Glasgow. T hops it will encurage many more to join the classes now held every Friday evening in the Diocesan Centre, Newton, Place, Charing Cross, Glasgow." - *IRISH WEEKLY*.

As Na Sgoiltean

(Continued from page 11)

ann an Alba gu chionn beagan bhliadhnaichean air ais, ach a nis tha an ainm anns gach darna paipear a thogas thu. Tha an ainm is an cumhachd a' sgapadh air feadh Alba, ged nach eil i ach

air readin Alba, ged inter en y de beag fhathast. Is e durachd cuid mhor de na h-Albannaich a' Bhuidheann Naisn-Atoannaich a' Bhuidheann Nais-enta fhaicinn ann an cumhachd sinn gun tigheadh a' Chanail Ghaidhlig, a tha a' basachadh, beo gun dail. Tha moran de na daoine tha leantail na Buidhinn Naiseanta anns a' bharail gun tigeadh aca eile math air an gnothach a dhean-

anns a' onarau gun tigeadh aca gle math air an gnothach a dhean-amh gun na Sasunnaich a bhith os an cionn, co-dhiubh na daoine oga a tha a' fas suas, agus a thaobh sinn tha sinn ' san duil gum bi sinn a' faicinn na Buidhinn Nais-eanta ann an cumbachd ann an catta an an cumhachd ann an uine gun bhith fada. Cattriona NicDhomhnaill, Clas 3, a Dalabrog, Uibhist-a-Deas.

Tha mi smaointinn gu bheil e michiathach agus tamailteach tha'n Chanin Ghaidhlig daoine mar a tha Alasdair MacGilliosa a bhith seinn rudan gun doigh mar a tha "Puppet on a String" ann an Gaidhlig. Ged a tha a' Ghaidhig a' thora ann an an Abailteach puirt Ghaidhlig air fhagail. Tha e air a radh gu bheil orain mar a ha "Puppet on a String" a' tar-rainn aire dhaoine dha 'n Ghaidh-lig. Cha chreid mi gu bheil seo for a chionn gu bheil ceudan de orain Ghaidhig a' thagailteach an duthaich eile 'san t-saoghal gub a thanisteach sin hathast a' tarrainn aire dhaoine gus chan eil feum aig a' Ghaidh-lig air 'artificial aid' same bith Mar sin bu choir do dhaoine a bhith seinn barrachd de na seann rain Ghaidhlig agus a bhith leigeil leis an luch-eisdeachd an bhith seinn barrachd de na seann rinn fha dhana' a bhith leigeil leis an luch-eisdeachd an thinn fin a dhana' ta sha bhith leigeil leis an luch-eisdeachd sinth an hund-eisdeachd an thinn fin a dhana' tha sus bhig sideachd rithe no nach thiach. Sanh Nicholnomhaidl, Cla 3, a Ascaintis, Ulbhist-a-Deas. smaointinn gu bheil e

a Ascairnis, Uibhist-a-Deas.

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

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