

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

#### THE LOCHABER DIARY

DI-ARDAOIN, 30mh AN T-SAMHUINN 1967 THURSDAY, 30th NOVEMBER 1967

6d

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SCOTLAND'S BI-LINGUAL NEWSPAPER-

## PROFIT IN A REMOTE AREA

### Faith In Brora Works **Justified**

The Brora firm of Sutheryears ago with the aid of a that the loan has been redeemed almost in full.

The Highland Fund have now translated their interest vestment in shares

Brora Brickworks, which many years, was revived in 1954 when the former M.P. for Caithness & Sutherland, Sir David Roberton, installed new plant in the works. It will be recalled that Douglas Stewart. Sir David also saved the Brora coal pit when it was threatened with closure. The miners, also with financial assistance from the Highland Fund, took over the pit and have operated it successfully.

land Bricks Ltd. revived 13 small works which by efficient and determined mansubstantial loan from the agement operates profitably Highland Fund Ltd. has in a "remote" area. The operated so successfully since brickworks now employs 28 men. It uses the dross from the nearby pit to heat the

Mr W. R. Sutherland, of in the brickworks to an in- Alexander Sutherland Ltd., the Golspie building contrac-tors, who with Mr Stuart Sutherland was instrumental had been inoperative for in saving the brickworks, has this week disposed of his shareholding to Mr W. Stuart Sutherland of Golspie, who becomes managing director.
The other board members are Mr Hugh Fulton and Mr

Representing the High-land Fund on the Board, Mr Stewart's wide experience of operating a small industry in a remote area has proved invaluable to the Sutherland Brickworks Ltd. during their An excellent example of a period of expansion.



The infinite time of boyhood, the infinite patience of youth and, on the far horizon, an infinite world of opportunity. The crunch always comes when the economic shadow looms up with the advent of adult-hood: to earn one's living at home or away. What will it be for this young lad of the Isles? A full life lived out in his native surroudings? Or the following, so poignantly said by Agnes Mure Mackenzie in "Island Moon":

"Perhaps the moon is shining for you in the far country? But the skies there are not island skies!

You will not remember The salt smell of the sea And the little rain."

### Papeir Ban Air Faraidhean

Tha cisean gu bhi air laraidhean is comhlain ghoir-easan bho £50 air laraidh 3 easan bho £70 air Iaraidh 5 tunna gu £190 air Iaraidh os cionn 8 tunna gach bliadhna a reir a Phaipeir Bhain a chuir an Roinn Siubhail mur coinneamh. Nithear barrachd feum de threinichean airson luchdan agus theid nas lugha de fheuchainn (competition) a dheanamh eadar na seir-bhisean aig an Riaghaltas, cuirear goireasan air adhart air a mhodh is fhearr. Tha na carbadan troma a deanamh droch mhilleadh air rathaidean agus sann airson beagan a thoirt a steach mu choinneamh na cosgais so a tha na cisean ura. Ma bhios luchd buileach mor no trom air laraidh feumar faradh a bhar-rachd a phaigheadh dha reir a sineadh bho 1/- gu £15 sa mhile is ma tha luchd thairis

air 16 tunna a dol corr is 100 S.E.T. Tha Bord Freit ga aur 10 tunna a doi corr is 100 S.E.1. Ha Bord Freit ga mile feumar a chuir air trein. chuir air chois a ghabas Chan fhaod draibheir bar- thairis gach treine, bata is rachd air II uair deug a comhlan a tha fo ughdarras dheanamh sa latha an aite an Transport Holding Com-na 14 an ceart uair. Se 9 a pany gus rian a chuir air dh'fhaodas e bhi aig cuibheall. Se gle bheag bhon taobh an Iar a ni Glaschu dheth an latha ma thig so gu buil. An aite lisens A, B is C se lisens air leth a tha gu bhi ann agus an aon bhuidheann is urrainn cur an aghaidh na lisens so se companaidhean an riaghaltais fhein. Chan fhaod an luchd giulain na cosgais a chuir suas an ceart uair air ordain Bord nam Prisean. Tha a h-uile cosgais a tha ann a sior dhol suas; chaidh am petrail

dheanamh nas eifeachdaiche. Chaneil guth a bheil dad a chuideachadh gu bhi aig aitean iomallach ar duthcha, ach mar a bi se bhochdain da rìreabh a bhios ann. Chaneil treinichean air an taobh an Iar a ni feum sna cearnaidhean so. Se Paipeir gun moran smaoin a tha so ach tha e cunnartach gun dichuimhnichear gu bheil sluagh air an duthaich a cheart cho feumach air sealltainn as an deidh ri muinntir suas, tuarasdail dhraibheir- na bailtean mora. Cha d' ean, cis treinidh, cosgais fhairich mi gu bheil pris idir comhlain ura 10% agus a tighinn a nuas. Buille eile.



#### BIRTHS

MACLEOD — At Oban Maternity Hospital on 25th November 1967, to Donald and Ann (Jeffrey). Berneray, Connel — a son (Gor-don Bruce). Both well.

MACLEOD-At the Queen Mother's ACLEDO—At the Queen Honser a Hospital, Glasgow, on the 22nd November 1967, to Alastair and Anne (née Macdonald), 7 Glen-finnan Drive, Kessington, Bears-den—a daughter (Morven Jane). Both well.

#### DEATHS

CAMERON—Suddenly, at 3 Invergoil, Lochgoilhead, on 18th November 1967, Catherine Montgomery, beloved wife of Dugald Cameron.

FRASER—At Easter Hollybush, Culloden Moor, on the 24th November 1967, James Fraser, beloved husband of Mary MacLaren. Interred Croy Churchyard.

MACKAY - At Craig Dunain Hos-IACKAY — At Craig Dunain Hos-pital, Inverness, on the 24th Nov-ember 1967. Rev. Robert John Mackay, 8 Fairfield Road, Inver-ness, and formerly of Broughty Ferry and Greenock, beloved husband of Jean Forsyth and Joved feature of Alexair Hamish. Ronald father of Alastair, Hamish, Ronald and Alan. Interred Tomnahurich Cemetery

MACKINNON — At Glencoe Hos-pital on 21st November 1967, Mary Sinclair MacKinnon, daugh-ter of the late Rev, Neil and Mrs MacKinnon, Acharacle, Argyll.

Am fear is fliuche, rachadh e do 'n tobair.

#### Text for the Times

Oir thug mi eisempleir dhuibh chum mar a rinn mise dhuibh, gu 'n deanadh sibhse mar an ceudna. Eoin c. 13, r. 15.

For I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to

John ch. 13, v. 15,

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#### Faicinn Bhuam

### BEANNTANISGLEANNTAN

"Togaidh mi mo shùilean chum nam beann, o'n tig chabhair." "Is cosmhuil an duine ri diòhamnas: tha a làithean mar sgàile a ghabhas seachad."

Leabhar nan Salm

Bha mise ochd bliadhn diag nuair a dh' fhàg mi an t-Eilean Sgitheanach an toiseach. Cha do chuir mi cas air tìr mór ach aon chuir mi cas air thr mòr ach aon uair roimhe siud ged nach robh Cnòideart ach mu mhìle no dhà bhuainn air taobh thall na Linne Shléibhtich. A thaobh an eilein fhéin cha do chuir mi eòlas ach air a' chuid sin dheth a bha faisg air an dachaidh agus air an sgoil. An diugh thig iad fad is farsainn

a choimhead air an Eilean Sgitheanach agus air eileanan eile. Bithidh sinn uaireannan a' hoch-dadh ar co-fhaireachadh riutha, dadh ar co-fhaireachadh riutha, an dòigh car nàrach, airson an droch shìde. Their iad gu tric mach do chuir an t-uisge s a' ghaoth dragh sa bith orra, gu bheil a mhaise fhèin aig dill is gaillionn. Co dhiù fhuair iad a leithid de shealladh air an àite fad nan trì làithean briagh a bh' ann 's gum bu mhath a b' fhiach ann 's gum bu mhath a b' fhiach gui tig iad air ais cho luath sa gheibh iad cultum;

id cothrom.

Có a rachadh nan aghaidh no a mhùchadh an smuain gu robh barail cho cliùiteach aig coigrich air àite do bhreith is àraich; Ach

He who is wettest, let him go to Assurance On the well. Dounreay

> Confirmation that the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Autho-rity had no immediate proposal for any significant change in employment at Dounreay was given by Mr William Ross, M.P., Sec-retary of State for Scotland, to a joint deputation from Thurso Town Council and Wick Town Council at St Andrew's House Council at St Andrew's House last month. He added that the Authority felt that something like the present level of employment should be maintained for several

years.

The Secretary of State was accompanied by senior officials of the Sectish Office and the Ministry of Technology. The deputation said they wanted reassurances on employment presents in the Wick-Thures area so they could plan with confidence in their housing and other programmes. They hoped the technological achievements of the past

grammes. They hoped the techno-logical achievements of the past 12 years at Downreay vould be followed up with a continuing full-scale programme of research and development work. Mr Rollo, vice-chairman of the H.I.D.B., outlined practical sup-port already given to the area by the Board and expressed concern about the need for its further eco-nomic development.

nomic development.

The Secretary of State, in reply, repeated the Atomic Energy Authority's recent assurance that there was no immediate proposal for any significant change in entitlements. ployment at Dounreay. He said he too wanted to see full use o Dounteay on research and development work and reminded the deputation that it was the present Government that had decided to locate the prototype fast reactor at Dounreay in a decision announced last year.

Name nounced last year.

Mr Ross assured the deputation that he would be discussing the points made about Dourneay with Mr Antheny Wedgewood Benn, Minister of Technology. He advised them that they should not provided them that they should not provide them that they should not provided them that they should not provide them that t

carson a bhitheadh moit ort mu ni anns nach robh làmh agad? Chan e a chosnadh a rinn thu air, no air ni a bha thu faicinn tim-cheall ort. Saoil an e buaidh fheartmhor a bhuilicheas oban robhit in a thuaidh an chail saoil

theartmhor a bhuilicheas obair naduir air an t-sluagh, no buaidh de sheòrsa eile.

Thogadh a' cheisd sin iomadh uair. Gun cus uaill a dhianamh, dh' fhaodadh neach gabhail ris a' chodhuna, ged a bhitheadh na Gàidheil math is dona coltach ri daoine eile, gu bheil iad eadar-healaichte an dòigh a tharrainn aire dhaoine eile gan ionnsaidh, agus gu bheil ni air choireigin aig dreach dùthcha ri dhianamh ris a

sin. Fada an déidh dhomh 'fhàgail sin.

Fada an déidh dhomh 'fhàgail bha mise ag ionnsachadh bho headhaine eile mu mhaise an Geile mu mhaise an a sgoil gu robh an Cuilthionn an siud agus gu robh iad iomraiteach b' fheudar aideachadh ris na Goill mu dheas nach robh e na fhasan aig na h-eileanaich a bhith gan streup a h-uile latha. Air mo shonsa cha robh dheadh ri aithris ach na dh' fheumadh tu airson a' bho a chur am mach an bruthach chur an mach an bruthach bha rudan annasach eil ann is bhiteadh nach robh fhios agad cia air a bha aid a' bruthinn. 'S dòcha le fuireach cho sàmhach sa b' urrainn dut gun cleitheadh u cho aineolach sa bha thu. Aon rud dh' fhacadach tu dhiaramh co-

dh' fhaodadh tu dhianamh co-dhiù, cur romhad gum faiceadh tu na b' urrainn dut dhe na h-iongantasan ud air do thilleadh

tu na b' urrann du une na inogantasan ud air do thilleadh dhachaidh.

Mar sin cuiridh duine eòlas air oisean fhéin, agus air cearnaidhean eile. Nuair a bhithinnsa a' cluinntinn aig céilidhean mu 'a Eilean Mhulleach, An t-Eilean Aghmhor, bhithinn ag ràdh rium fhin nach b' urrann gun tigeadh e faisg air an eilean air a robh mise eòlach. Cha robh anns a' bharail seo, shaoil leam, ach claon-bhreith. Ach fhuair mì cothrom air cuairt a chu rai Mulle greiseag air ais agus b' fheudar dhomh aideachadh rium fhin agus ri muinntir eile (ní gu fhìn agus ri muinntir eile (ni gu dearbh a rinn mi gu toileach) nach d' thuirt Dùghall MacPhàil anns an òran ach an tuil fhìrinn,

Am bliadhna chuir mi ri m' eòlas air na beanntan, chan a air na h-Alps no na Rockies, ach air beanntan taobh siar Rois is Chataibh. Chan abrainn gun toireadh iad barr air a' Chuil-thionn; cha dèanadh sin ach morun a thogail eadaram fhìn agus an fheadhainn as furachaile

mlorun a thogail eadaram fhin agus an fheadhainn as furachaile dhe na càirdean. Codhiù chaneil coimeas an soe gu feum se bith. Ma chi thu an Cuilthionn air latha briagha air an rathad bho Ostaig gu Tarscavaig tha sreith de channa cha

Facal eile mu 'n Mhòd

Leugh mi litir Sheonaidh Ailig Mhic a' Phearsain le mór aire agus tha mi tuigsinn gun d' rinn mi mearachdan. Theagamh gum faodadh fios a bhith agam o na ciàd chuairtean có a dheasaich na ceisidean airson na cuairt mu ceisdean airson na cuairt mu dheireadh. Theagamh gum bu chòir dhomh innse dé na ceisdean a chuirinn nan àite. Tha mi deònach cuideachd, mar a tha

Seonaidh Ailig a' moladh, "òigridh" a ràdh ris na sgoileirean an àite "clann."

Ach ma tha e a' ciallachadh le

Ach ma tha e a' ciallachadh le le 'glamhadh na laimhe a tha gam beathachadh'' gur e an B.B.C. a tha a' 'beathachadh'' A' Chomuinn, cha téid mi leis a sin. S ann a tha e a rathad eile, mar a tha mise ga fhaicinn.

Agus their mi a rithisd nach do chòrd na ceisdean rium. Saoilidh mgu bheil sin soirbh a thuigsinn mgu bheil sin soirbh a thuigsinn mgu bheil sin soirbh a thuigsinn mgu theil sin soirbh a thuigsinn mgu theil sin soirbh a chuigsinn maoidheadh mu chion bidh mise o a radh, ged nach cluinntear comhart bho dhuine ach mi fhìn.

Somball Grand

#### Gaelic Society's New Chief

FORMER ACADEMY PUPIL ELECTED

Reverend William Matheson, M.A., Lecturer in Celtic Languages at Edinburgh Univer-sity is to succeed Mr Alasdair Mackenzie, M.P. for Ross and Cromarty, as Chief of the Gaelic Society of Inverness.

Born at Sollas, North Uist, 57 years ago, Mr Matheson was educated at Dunskellar Public School from 1915 to 1923, at Edinburgh Boroughmuir School from 1923 to 1926; and at Inverness Royal Academy from 1926 to 1929, being awarded the Barron prize for history in his final year at the Academy. He graduated M.A. (Hons.), at Edinburgh University in 1933. Taking up the ministry he studied at New College, Edinburgh, from 1938 to 1941, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh. He was appointed locum-tenens at Urray and Kilchrist, Muir of Ord, in 1941, and ordained and inducted at Dingwall in 1943, and took over the charge of Tobermory in 1945, demitting office there on appointment as Lecturer in Celtic at Edinburgh University.

Among his publications are "The Songs of John MacCodrum" for the Gaelic Texts Society in 1938. One of his special interests is genealogy.





Sud an Ataireachd Ard a' Dhomhnaill

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### Lochaber To-day

### The District Council Local The Big Laugh

John Fraser, district councillor for Caol, has resigned from the District Council. Mr J. Brown took the chair for this Council session and, on intimating the resignation of the Caol member, he asked the Clerk to read out the letter of resignation. Mr Fraser asked the Clerk to read out the letter of resignation. Mr Fraser wrote of ill-health and many per-sonal commitments being the rea-sons for his being forced into this decision. After wishing his fel-low councillors "good luck and good health," he expressed a wish that some day he may again be in the position to join them.

The resignation posed a prob-lem for the Council. With the term of office still having two-and-a-half years to run, the Chairman felt it right and proper that an election be held, and asked for the members' views.

Mr J. U. MacInnes, County Councillor for Caol, said he felt this was in accordance with what was desirable, and that he was ex-tremely sorry that Mr Fraser had tremely sorry that Mr. Fraser had found it necessary to give up his position on the District Council. In the short time he had been on the Council, this was only his second term of office, and he had been an extremely hard worker, it was not only a mark of the District Council's and of the Joint District Council's attent of Mr. State of the District Council's esteem of Mr. District Council's esteem of Mr Fraser that he was elevated to be-coming Chairman of the Joint Dis-trict Council, but it was also a mark of the man's ability."

mark of the man's ability."

With regard to the filling of the vacancy, Mr MacInnes spoke of the precedent of co-opting members, and the Council could possibly consider the other candidate election. Mrs. Paton's circumstances have altered, and she is no longer available. It would therefore be proper that a by-election be held. In continuing, Mr MacInnes asked the Distriction be held. In continuing, Mr MacInnes asked the District county to the thought that Caol not only needed one district county councillor, but two; "If find that as a county councillor the work as extremely onerous. In Caol there extremely onerous. as a county councillor the work is a population in the region of 2500, by far the largest electoral 2500, by far the largest electoral council of the counci Inverness, and this is an ex-tremely heavy responsibility. While the responsibilities on the District Council are rather less, I still think we should think on terms of two representatives for Caol, and you might give some consideration to the machinery by which this might be achieved this morning."

Chairman Brown said that they all regretted the reason, especially the reason for Mr Fraser tender-Mr Ma noted the reason for Mr Fraser tendering his resignation. Mr Mac-lines' remarks were noted in the time spent considering the thought of four representatives be-ing elected from Caol did not hold up proceedings. If any of the members did think about it they did not let the meeting know which bor she thought, which was a pity, because now we probably never will know.

#### Road Improvements

As you could expect, a great deal of time was taken up discussing the condition and use of the toads throughout Lochaber. Mr MacGee, Divisional Road Surveyor, dealt with a number of questions and complaints, raneiing from protective fencing on bridge measurements of the condition of the condition of the country of the condition of the country of the that Locaber District Council could use about ten times their allocation of capital for road im-provements and, as you know they have no chance of getting it owing to the immediate task of putting yet another ring road Politics

Arisaio Evesore

Now, this debate should have been held in camera to record the expressions of shocked surprise on the faces of the members when some of the details of the Arisaig district scavening business were tion put by Miss M. J. Becher—"Could I ask Mr Cormack, the district sanitary inspector, what "Could I ask Mr Corman,"
district sanitary inspector, what
progress has been made in refencing the Arisaig dump? It is
vear since the last

now over a year since the last fence was destroyed by fire." Mr Cormack replied — "The position here is that the Arisaig dump is completely unsuitable as dump is completely unsuitable as a dump. It will never be satisfartory. We are taking steps to acquire another dump, and we hope to get the whole place cleared up. No contractor is interested in doing the job of fenering this dump; no one in the area awkward job."

"How soon are we to get rid
"How soon are we to get rid

awkward job."

"How soon are we to get rid of this eyespre, this sear, this dump, which shall never have for Arisaig, A suggestion has been sent up to Inverness that money be found to develop another dump, which will cost something in the region of £5,000-£6,000 to develop, so the decision will have to be made as to whether the county can find the necessary money."

The Chairman remarked at this tiwas not easy to get money out of the County Buildings for such a project.

The looks on the member's faces at this stage were incredible; you could read it—"What kind of Dump do you get for £5,000-£6,000?" "How soon are we to get

#### Snippets

Housing — In the Spring of 1968, S.S.H.A. are to start build-ing houses at Upper Achintore. The houses are to be built in batches of twenty.

Industry — Fort Town Council representatives met representatives of the H.I.D.B. last week to discuss the need for more industry in Lochaber.

Illumination —There will be no Christmas lighting in the High Street of Fort William this year.

Scouting — At the A.G.M. of Lochaber District Scout Council, held last week in Fraser's Café, Fort William, Mr Walter Cameron was presented with a Silver Acorn in appreciation of his services to Scouting over thirty reserves. tion of his servi

Frost — Ice on the roads over the week-end has been its usual hazard, and with it has come another extension to the list of acci-

Drinking — Eight cases of drunk and incapable were tried in one morning at the Magistrates Court in Fort William.

New News — Lochaber Branch of the S.N.P. brought out the first issue of Bratach last week. This is intended to stimulate interest in local and national politics.

#### HOUSERIH DING PROGRESS

During October, 3,964 houses were completed in Scotland com-pared with 2,687 in the same period last year, announce the Scottish Development Department.

In the first ten months of this year, 35,902 houses were started and 31,311 completed compared with 30,328 and 27,594 in the same period last year.

#### **Doubtful Election Prospects**

With the prospect of a by-elec-tion in Caol, due to the resigna-tion of district councillor, Mr J. Fraser, and the possibility of a General Election in the near General Election in the near future, one might expect an increase in the political industry of the area. This is going to be very difficult to generate; the only poll likely to fill a hall would be a Veto Poll, and then the Temperance Society would have to hold their exhibit meetings in sublish ance Society would have to hold their public meetings in public houses. Politically, they must be the weakest of the political parties represented in Lochaber, and it is unlikely they will put a candidate up for election to the District Council from Caol.

heard him saying half - a - dozen other times. Sometimes you get a surprise. "Jings, he has not said that since the '56 election; one up for the boy; funny I did not think he could mind that far back." Well, I'll just have to have a back of the b

saying it"!

Then, of course, there is the special sphere of politics reserved for Lochaber. Never under any circumstances support an idea put up by anyone; he is only trying to make a name for himself." This is known as preserving the many the many the many trying to make a name for himself."

make a name for himself." This is known as preserving the amenities. This is why there will be no smelter, and why it has taken years to get on with the swimning pool, the by-pass, the sewage, good roads, cheaper housine, and a whole host of other small and a proper small as the proper small sure gets too much and you have to do something, then nobody has any idea how to tackle the problem, and it finishes up almost as and a second to the the problem, and it finishes up almost as
any idea how to tackle the problem, and it finishes up almost as
bad as it was, before you had the
item you have been waiting expended
for: the swimming pool and all the
things that have now been tagged
on to it. Permissis you did no
not it. Permissis you did no
not it. Permissis you did no
problem to the problem of the property
cause all previous ideas were
scrubbed, you are going to have a
swimming pool (plus); but no
public park! Oh! you are going
to have a park, but it will never
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the problem of the proble an should have a park, but hould the folk in Fort

so should the tolk in Fort William. Now, the good villagers of both Caol and Corpach, they have no playing field either—Why? Whose idea did they fling out to keep themselves from having a playing

field? Politics? I'm fed up with them. Whose politics? How you run your every-day affairs is politics, and if you are uninterested how can you expect to be treated other than second-class?

# SITE FOR NEW OFFICES

During a debate on the pro-During a debate on the pre-sent circumstances, owing to the position of Local Regis-trar still being vacant, and the duties being carried out at the District Clerk's Office, Chairman Brown took the opportunity to in-form the District Council of the

form the District Council of the latest development in the search for administration headquarters. "In regard to the District Clerk's office and everything else, we are in the process of acquiring land at Lochybridge, once intended for Police Headquarters. We are now going to acquire the ground for the District Clerk's offices, and we are going to bring together all the County services offices at Lochybridge. This is a step in the riight direction."

tion. "Is it, Mr Chairman?" asked the County Member for Caol, Mr J. U. MacInnes. "I have not heard J. U. MacInnes. "I have not heard much about this, and am quite astounded to hear that the District Clerk's Office is to be at Lochybridge. Well, it may be right, but it seems to me that you will be away from the population."

"We will be in the centre of the population," interjected the Chairma.

A discussion then arose as to where exactly the site of the buildwhere exactly the site of the build-ing would be; where the Police Headquarters were to be; nobody knew where the Police Head-quarters were to be other than the Chairman, who explained, "This side of the school." (The meeting was being held in the Alexandra Hotel). meeting was being held in the Alexandra Hotel). It was then established that it was to be next to the "Old Ware-

was to be least to the Old wareorder of the Course, was to prove that
there is more than on "Old Warehouse" in Lochaber!) The Caol
member at this crucial point could
have used the assistance of the
"resigned Mr Fraser."

"I may be insular here, but it
seems to me that the office could
have been put right bang in the
middle of Caol." Without watting
ing member's argument, this suggestion brought about the type of
nonsence we are accustomed to
hearing about in a Parliamentary
debate.
"The speaker's remarks were lost

"The speaker's remarks were lost mid a great amount of laughter.
Caol HA' HA' HAW' HAW''
But Mr MacInnes carried on, and
ightly so. "There is an But Mr Maclines carried on, and rightly so. "There is an element is an element in the common season in the maclines of the mac

ment, giving further proof of the necessity of considering the posi-tion of these offices to be in Caol despite continued attempts by the Chairman and other members to interrupt.

The Chairman finally remarked "It is a decision of the County," to which Mr MacInnes retorted

to which Mr MacInnes retorfed, "It is a case of expediency; we are are suffering from one of the County mistakes." the cry; when the ground was bought it was for the ground was bought it was for the county of the

No! It came from a member of the District Council, not a builder's salesman. In this dis-trict where, if you were looking for a new name for it, to suit the

#### SNP Condemns Devaluation

A meeting of the Corpach and A meeting of the Corpach and Banavie branch S.N.P., held in Banavie on Monday night, discus-sed fully the possible effects of the Highland economy of the London Government's drastic devaluation of the £.

Governments grastic devaluations of the £.

The Branch regarded the latest measures as the final humiliation forced on a Government which measures are the final humiliation forced on a Government which will be considered to govern Social Management of the condition of the control of the con

While home timber production might be encouraged, employment in the Lochaber Pulp Mill could be adversely affected by the higher prices which would operate when timber had to be imported from dollar sources.

dollar sources.

The meeting accused the Government of throwing away priceless Scottish assets, saying that once coal was eliminated as a serious competitor, oil prices might soar as had happened elsewhere.

Resides supplies of imported all soar as had nappened eisewhere. Besides, supplies of imported oil were vulnerable during crises, and the real costs of oil (including the cost of defending the source of supply had never been realistically compared with coal.

From T. G. Smith

#### TO THE CLACHNAHARRY RARD

Good on yer, sport, I'm glad

v' took Me flamin' point up quick, I'd better take another look An' see what makes yer tick!

I've met yer midges - felt yer weather -

Sleet an' rain an' snow, I've ripped me britches on yer

Watched yer bracken grow.

I've met yer Donald John, indeed.

Th' only man y've got; An' he's got guts enough t' lead E'en you, yer faint-heart Scot!

stick yer Hielan's, cats and kits,

Yer weak-kneed Hielan' bludger - Yer kind o' moaning gives th' squits

> T' me, Yer old mate

SMUDGER

#### SRUTH

Thursday, 30th November 1967 Di-ardaoin, 30mh An t-Samhuinn 1967

#### Doigh-beatha agus Deoch

'S e gu bheil barrachd airgid aig daoine aon aobhar co-dhuibh airson iad a bhith ag ol barrachd. Mean air mhean tha a chuid mhor dhe 'n t-sluaigh a' mealtainn rudan nach robh riamh roimhe ach aig na h-uaislean rudan mar a tha foghlum, tighean comhartail leis a h-uile seorsa goireasan annta, caraichean, agus biadh agus aodach math. Agus , a measg a h-uile cothroim eile, tha cothrom aca deoch laidir a cheannach.

Cha robh airgead no tide gu leoir aig luchd-obrach na Ghaidhealtachd anns na laithean a chaidh seachad airson a bhith ag ol cus. Ach cha b' e sin dha na h-uaislean e. Ma leughas sinn na leabhraichean aig James Boswell agus feadhainn eile chi sinn na dh' oladh an fheadhainn aig an robh airgead air a' Ghaidhealtachd agus ann an aiteachan eile anns an ochdamh linn deug, agus bha an t-aon rud fior mu dheidhinn a h-uile linn eile.

Tha feadhainn a' cumail a mach gu bheil eachdraidh na Gaidhealtachd o am Chuil-Iodair agus an fhuadaich ag aobharachadh dubhachais anns na Gaidheil a tha toirt air cuid aca solas a shìreadh ann an deoch. Canaidh feadhainn eile nach eil na h-eaglaisean fhein gun choire o chionn 's gu robh iad—ro bhuailteach air a bhith bacadh dhaoine o bhith deanamh rudan, agus nach robh iad cho math air cuideachadh le clubaichean agus a leithid sin a

chumadh an oigridh as na tighean-seinnse. Tha na ministearan a dh' fhiach a ''veto'' a' faicinn mar a dh' fhaodas an deoch beatha dhaoine mhilleadh ach cha chreid mi gun deanadh e feum sam bith na tighean-seinnse ann an aon chearn dhe 'n Eilean Sgith eanach no ann an eilean sam bith eile a dhunadh. Fead-

eanach no ann an eilean sam bith eile a dhunadh. Feadhainn a tha ag iarraidh deoch, gheibh iad i mar a chi sinn ma bheachdaicheas sinn air na "bothain" ann an Leodhas, no air am "Prohibition" ann an Amearaga.
Nach bitheadh e na b' fheart fiachainn ri sealltainn dha 'n oigridh agus do dh' fheadhainn eile gu bheil a leithid a rudan a dh' fhaodadh duine dheanamh le a bheatha gur e call uabhasach a tha ann tide a chaitheamh 'na chadal no air mhisg? Ach feumaidh sinn oidhirp a dheanamh goireasan a chur air chois air a' Ghaidhealtachd dheanamh goireasan a chur air chois air a' Ghaidhealtachd a bheir cothrom do dhaoine seo a thuigsinn.

#### People Count

The Highlands and Islands Development Board have now made a move to recognise openly that their develop-ment projects may affect the social aspects of the area. The Board has appointed someone to look into human resources and social factors in island communities. But-And here's the rub—the appointment is only part-time. And not only that. But it is a part-time consultancy. We welcome Mr Robert Storey's appearance on the scene with his significant responsibilities, but certain questions remain

The first is based on an assumption. If Mr Storey is a part-time consultant, presumably the Highlands Board will require a full-blown Social Research Department operating on the lines similar to those suggested well over a year ago. Otherwise, how can the immediate and long-term problems with which Mr Storey will be involved be analysed efficiently to yield the necessary material on which recommendations to the Board can be made?

The second question is that if there is, in fact, to be no such Department for Social Research within the Board's set-up, can Mr Storey be asked to play a full and significant role if he has mo supporting cast? In most instances, based on rational and logical thinking, the appointment of a part-time consultant implies the exist-ence of a body of workers who will act (in full-time employment) on the consultant's advice and recommendations. Being the "ideas" man, there should be the machinery to translate the ideas into real terms.

In much the same context, Mr Glen, of the Northern Regional Hospital Board, is to be blessed with success for the social-research programme which he is carrying out as an aspect of the Board's Project Counterdrift, In his Questionnaire, there is revealed an interesting way of thinking when comparisons between the Highlands and Islands areas and lowland urban areas are made. It is significant that a possible advantage of living in the High-lands is "good social values." And that a possible dis-advantage is "rigid standards." With the moral standards of our present society slipping away so quickly, one would have thought that the presence of a rigid standard and code of living would appeal to good, honest citizens. Anyway, good luck Mr Glen. And good luck to you, Mr Storey. You have our best wishes in the teak that faces Storey. us all.

### GLEANN SEILE AGUS CINN t-SAILE

"Thoir mo shoraidh do Chinn t-Saile

Am bi manran is orain Ceud soraidh le durachd

Gu Sgurr Uran 's math m' eolas innt'

Sios is suas troimh Ghleann Seile

'S tric a leag mi damlı crocach."

'Se sin bu mhiann le Iain Mac-Mhurachaidh 'ic Rath, bard Chinn t-Saile dar a bha e na Chinn t-Saile dar a bha e na phriosanach ann an Amerigea anns a' bhliadhna 1781. Cinn t-Saile Sgurr Uran is Gleann Seile, duthaich cho aluinn 's a tha ann thall no bhos, dachaidh Clann 'ic

Rath.

Roimh 'n bhliadhna 1723 bha sgìre Chinn t-Saile na bu mhotha na tha i an diugh. 'S a bhliadhna sin rinneadh da sgìre dhith,

a' bhaitail a bha ann 's bhliadhna 1719, air sgàth Righ Seumas. An turus seo b' e an t-Iarla Siophort a sheinn an Fhideag Iarla Siophort a sheinn an Fhideag Airgid. Thainig e a Leodhas le buidheann de shaighdearan Spainteach. Chaidh e direach do Chim t-Saile leis na Spaintein agus feachdan a Leodhas cuideachd. An Cinn t-Saile chuir e mun cuairt an crois-tara a measg nan Crathach agus nam Mathanach. Thainig feadhainn a Lochabar agus a Muideart 'ga ionnsaigh mar a cuidha. Thachair na reudha. Thachair na reudha. Thachair na abar agus a Muideart 'ga ionn-saigh mar an ceudna. Thachair na Goill air na Gaidheil gle fhaisg air aite cumhag cas ris an abairte. Eas nan Arm. Bha na Spaintich air an taobh tuath dheth agus na Gaidheil air an taobh eile. Chit-hear fhathast na clachan a thog na Spaintich airson an dùra fhair. na Spaintich airson an dion fhein.
Thoisich na Cuigsich losgadh na
gunnaichean mora agus ceann
treiseag dh' fhas na Gaid-

nis fo thunnachan miotailte. 3' abhaist do dhaoine bhith faicinn bocain faisg air an aite seo agus theireadh na seann daoine gur e an t-Oilgear Duitseach a bha and ch cha chreid mi gu bheil guth air o chionn fhada mist.

O' n aite chi sìbh beinn cho

air o chionn fhada nist.

O'n aire chi sibh beinn cho
cuimir 's a tha anns an Roinn
Eorpa, their iad an Fhaochag ris
Dar a bha Dr Johnson is Bothweil
a' dol troimh Ghleann Seile ghabh
iad beachd oirre agus tha iad ag
innse 's na leabhraichean aca mu
dheidhinn deasbaireachd a bha aca
de cho mor 's a bha i. Bha am
de cho mor 's a bha i. Bha am
tagus thubhair' e gur 'g "consideragus thubhair' e gur 'g "considerable protruberance" a bha inte.

Thainig am Prionnsa Tearlach
agus na Domhnallaich a bha 'g
a chuideachadh an uair a bha e
a fhogaragh an rathad seo

a chuideachadh an uair a bha e na fhogarach an rathad seo troimh bhealach ris an can iad Bealach na Duibhlic. Thàrr iad sios Coire Mhalagain gus an d'



Gleann Seile agus Cinn Gleann Seile agus Chin t-Sail-Dar a ruigeas sibh crìoch Sior-ramachd Rois air taobh Loch Chluainidh tha sibh ann an Sgire Chluann Seile ach their iad Chluainidh tha sibh ann an Sgire Ghleann Seile ach their iad Srath nan Lon ris an aite airson tri no eeithir mile as deidh seo, Faisg air a' Chluainidh tha da ghleann, an Caoran Mor is an Caoran Beag agus frifh-rathaidean gu Gleann Abhruig. Air gach taobh dhiubh tha beanntan mora braight, a' Chraidhlig, Sgur ran Conbhaisean, Ta' aigh Mor Chraidhlig, Sgur ran Conbhaisean, Ta' aigh Mor Chraidhlig, Sgur ran Chubh agus tor mor eile. Cha robh riamh moran dhaoine fuireach an seo ach bha iad tighinn ann as t-samhradh chon na h-airgh.

ann as t-samhraun ann as t-samhraun airgh.
Tha Gleann Seile ainmeil airson

obair seo agus mu dheireadh dh' fhag iad am blar is thug iad suas iad fhein dha na Sasundh' fhag iad aiu una sanai ad sua siad suas iad fhein dha na Sasunnaich. Their iad Sgurr na Spainnteach ris an aite fhathast. Thrus na saighdearan dearga na h-airm aca agus thilg iad ann an eas a tha sin iad. 'Sann air a thaillibh sin a fhuair e an t-ainm "Eas nar Arm." Thatar ag radh gun deach oifigear le Wightman a mharbhadh 's a' chomhstri. Feumaidh gur e Olaindeach a bha ann o' chionns gun canadh iad an t-Oifigear Duitseach ris. Tha an uaigh aige eadar an rathad agus an abhainn ach dar a bha iad a' leudachadh an rathaid an uiridh chaidh iad fairis air agus tha an duine bochd

rainig iad taigh Crisdean Mhic Rath a Malagan. An sinn dh'i iad biadh air an duine seo agus thug Alasdair Domhnallach Fear Ghinn Aladail eeithir tasdain do mhac Chrisdein. Thuig an gillle an uair sin an gu robh sporan an Domhnaláich lan airgid. Bha aca an uair sin ri dhol fairs air aca an tuair sin ri dhol fairs air aca an tuair sin ri dhol fairs air Abhaan Luisee h' fheudard rhaibh a bha an t-uisge b' fheudar dhaibh na feilidhean a chur dhiubh agus dar a bha iad thall 's a 'cuir dar a bha iad thall 's a 'cuir umpa a rithist thuit sporan Fear Ghlinn Aladail gun fhios dha. Cha deach iad uamharaidh fada mus do dh' fhairich e gu robh e air a chall agus an t-airgead 'na bhroinn.

Dh' fhag e am Prionnsa agus ich ann am froig bhig a tha an an do chuir e an sporan. Businatha ich' na laimh agus bha e bagradh gun chrochadh e am brogach leo Dh' innis an gille gun do stob e an sporan anns an dunan agus b' e sin far shouis dunan an dunhea hug am Prionnsa spain bheag airgid do Chrisdean. Co-dhiu tha cuimhne agam air m' athair ag innse dhomh nu thurus a bha a coimhead air seann bhoireannach an Cinn t-Saile. Dar a bha i deaschadh a' bhuird laigh a shuil air spain-uigh a bha air a bha d' a bhord. Dh' innis a' chailleach dha gur i sin a' cheart seann a thug am Prionnsa dha sinnsear Crisdean MacRath a Malagan. Tha an spain sin nist ann am Montreal.

#### **Topical Comment**

The latest attack on one of Britain's most cherished and stable institutions has been unleashed on the family unit. This was institutions has seen thiesance—on the family unit. This was inevitable. I suppose, at a time when "passing the buck," as it were, is "in." But the voice as the uteres, in the suppose of the voice as the uteres, in an authonologist and provost of king's Colleg, Cambridge, who said on the radio the other day that "far from being the basis of the good society the family is the source of our discentent." The basis of his argument stems from his conviction of the insularity and introverted attitude of the family of today.

Maybe this is true in Dr I each's part of the world — although I

part of the world — although I doubt it — but in Scotland family life is life. It would be hard to convince us otherwise and I doubt if Dr Leach would succeed if he tried. But apart from that we hear daily of lack of family life (that is, of a healthy family life) being the cause of most of our

delinquency; the State is always telling us what it is trying to do to ensure that everyone in Britain can have a good family upbring-ing—surely social workers would not work so hard for so little reward if family life caused so nuch of the world's unhappiness? Surely these dedicated people would have found this out long before now.

That family life is isolated and

secretive I just cannot underst

— I would have thought that — I would have thought that the vry opposite were true. As far as I know Communist China is the only modern day nation which does not believe in family life, without it — but they hardly thrive without it. — but they hardly thrive without climb back into your own isolated cocoon and think again. Don't blame family life for roday's troubles: there are

life for today's troubles; there are many other facets of life which can be blamed for these, without implicating the strength and love of the family unit.

R' a leantuinn

#### STUFFING

If you were asked which was the more important the turkey or the stuffing you would righdy answer turkey. Nevertheless it the stuffing you would righdy answer turkey. Nevertheless it would be very wrong to shrug off the stuffing as something of such insignificance that it could be nade in a few seconds and would be nade to the seconds and would be not the second seco not matter anyway.

not matter anyway.

Stuffing serves two main purposes; it enhances the flavour of the poultry, or whatever it is accompanying, and it helps to make the quantity available "stretch." To do either successfully it must be enjoyable to eat, which means of the right consistency and neither so highly flavoured that it masks the taste of the milder ineats nor so inspired that it is lost when served with hare or

Imagination can play an important role when it comes to making stuffing. Given basic ingredients you can experiment and find your own favourite recipes for yourself, which most of you have no doubt done already. Succeeds I bearing meaning the succeeds I bearing meaning as wellcessful basic ingredients are usu-ally either bread, potatoes, apples, ally either ofeau, potatoas appearance, conions, chestnuts, sausagemeat, veal, liver and oatmeal. By tradition, certain types of stuffing have become associated with various meats — veal forcemeat with chicken, sage and onion for deal and googe chestnut stuffing. duck and goose, chestnut stuffing end a sausagemeat stuffing with turkey, and apple stuffing with pork and so on. Chicken is stuffed at the neck end, duck and goose the vent end.

at the vent end.

One of the easiest of all to make is a sausagemeat stuffing using sausagemeat boulent from the butcher. You can improve on this with little effort and earn yourself a reputation as being a "super" cook. Mince a small enion, mix it with a few herbs and the sausagemeat and then moisten it with stock or, even better, with sherry. with sherry

ter, with sherry.

Veal forcemeat can be adapted to suit individual tastes, but an

Veal forcemeat can be adapted to suit individual tastes, but an excellent basic recipe is to choose or mines half poundorn, and mix tegether with one ounce of bread-crumbs and one egg. If you like to elaborate on this, herbs, a little onion, and chopped mush-rooms can be added.

For those who find pork or goose inclined to be very rich, an apple-based stuffing is particularly to the stuffing of the property of the stuffing is particularly to the stuffing of the stuffing is particularly to the stuffing of the stuffing is particularly to the stuffing of the stuffing is provided by the stuffing is provided by the stuffing is provided to the stuffing in the stuffing is stuffing to the stuffing in the stuffing is stuffing in the stuffing in the stuffing in the stuffing is stuffing in the stuffing in the stuffing in the stuffing is stuffing in the stuffing in the stuffing is stuffing in the stuffing in the stuffing in the stuffing is stuffing in the stuf cooked potato. Peel and slice the minors and apples and put into a pan with sufficient writer to cover, add the herbs and seasoning and cook gently. When ready remove the herbs press the mixture through a sieve, add the grated orange rind and sufficient potato to make the mixture firm, if desired, parsley, sage or other herbs can be used instead of thyme or savory.

Perhaps one of the best known of all is sage and onion stuffing and with this you will soon find whether or not you want to

whether or not you want to no dify the ingredients, lessening the quantities of either sage or the quantities of either sage of season; remove from near and onion. Try the following recipe stir in top of the milk. Heat the and this will give you an idea if peas; drain and add to the

you want to alter quantities. Take quarter pound onion, half teaspoon powdered sage, two ounces breadcrumbs, one ounce dairy butter, half an ege (beaten), some ounce, slice the onions and parameters, and the control of the control

Chop the onions and mush-rooms, fry gently in the dripping, mix in the breadcrumbs and pars-ley, season well and bind with the egg. Spoon a little onto bacon rashers, fold over and secure, then grill on both sides until heated

A mushroom-based stuffing is also excellent with fish.

also excellent with fish.

Many recipes use breadcrumbs
as part of the stuffing ingredient.
These can be made from crumbs
taken from a stale loaf and either
grated or sieved, or pulled 'o
pieces with your fingers. Some
housewives prefer to brown the
bread in the over and then crush it to form clumbs. This way a drier, lighter stuffing is made and those who like a sweetish stuffing can mix breadcrumbs with finely crushed plain biscuits.

Whichever kind of stuffing you make, it should not be stodgy, wet, dry or crumbty. Extra fat, crumbs or moisture should at added if there is a danger of any

added if there is a danger of any of thees faults occurring. Finally, although stuffings are made to be eaten there are times when they serve a special purpose in perfecting a dish. They help, in perfecting a dish. They help, for instance, to preserve the moisture of some meats, particularly the flesh of small birds which can the flesh of small brids when cooked, and can take much of the excessive richness out of certain meats. It is possible to put some peeled uncooked sour apples into a goose for this purpose even though the apples are not intended to be

So even though stuffing takes time to make it is always worth the effort, not only for its own sake but for the way it improves the whole meal.

#### \* \* \* MUSHROOM TREAT

4 oz. mushrooms; 1 chicken cube; 2 oz. butter; salt and pepper to taste; 1 tablespoon flour; top of the milk from 1

pint; small tin of garden peas.

Chop the mushrooms into small pieces. Melt the butter in a frying pan and cook the mushrooms for two minutes; add the flour and stir until the butter is all absorbed; then cook for three minutes. Dissolve the stock cube in ½ pint of hot water and add to the pan. Stir and boil for three minutes. Season; remove from heat and stir in top of the milk. Heat the

#### "THE BARD SINGS"

Another BRILLIANT FIRST from GAELDOM'S OUTSTANDING TENOR

#### Norman MacLean

On CROWN INTERNATIONAL'S E.P. CIE 6705

Available from all record stockists

Crown International, 5 Royal Exchange Square, Glasgow

It is delicious with chicken. fried veal or boiled ham and is sufficient for four servings.

#### PARTY TIP

A good use for foil wrapping in the party season, especially if you're having a buffet, is as a table covering As far as being water-proof is concerned it is fool-proof and what better to give a sparkle to the table set-ting. It looks particularly pretty it you decorate the table with two or three of those stubby red candles - the flame will really make the foil sparkle.

you haven't already used foil to make your preparations casier, try it this year: you can make a great many things the night before if you store them wrapped in foil - for example roast chicken, cheese and even sandwiches remain remarkably fresh and moist.

\* \*

#### KIND TO EYES

Eye makeup, ranging from extravagant evening designs to your ordinary everyday makeup must be removed each night, efficiently and safely we all know what a difficult job that can be! Elizabeth Arden has created a new Eye Makeup Remover Cream to solve your problems - it cleans away every trace of stubborn cye-shadow, liper, mascara etc., and even more important it won't make even the most sensitive eyes sting or smart.

You should be able to obtain tubes of the cream now from your Elizabeth Arden stockist. A tube costs 12/6 and should last for a fairly long time. \* \* \*

#### THE LAST WORD

THE LAST WORD

Three new Hoover products, now on the market are designed to mot the the market are designed to mot the the market are designed to mother the market are designed to make a washday in our Scottish Climate begin and end on Monday; the Auto-Jet Dishwasher will take eight place-settings of crockery, glasses and cutlery—but unless you have 93 gms. to spare I guess you'll still be standing at word in luxury—is the Electric Knife. We cannot really imagine that cutting and slicing demands such a great deal of time and energy as to require "automation," but for those of you who would like to sample the advantages of an Electric Knife, 12 gms. will let you experiment.

Keeping Warm in Winter

Keeping Warm in Winter
For those of us who are among
the 55 per cent. of British households who haven't yet succumbed
to the temptations of an electric
blanket, Dreamland's new range
looks like bringing about a conversion even for the hardiest
amongst us. The prices range
from £4 9s 6d, and
have been designed for complete
safety, carrying the approval of
the British Electrical Approvals
Board.

Board.
If your Christmas list isn't al-ready headed with "winter warmth," it should be. Scotland has always been ahead with ideal for warmth—what about Slumber-down, the Scandinavian type quilt produced in Edinburgh (and come to think of it, porridge and kills serve the same purpose, too)?

### woman to woman \_\_\_\_ Review Order

STARR SING-SONG

Will Starr, the famous Scottish accordionist, knows how many shopping days it is to Christmas. He has just made a new E.P. on the Thistle of Scotland label that will be welcomed by the thousands of families preparing for festive-season parties and get-togethers. season parties and get-togethers.
"I know how much Scots and
Scottish exiles love a good sing-song," said will, in his dressing-room at the Palladium Theatre. Łeinburgh. "So I collected the real old favourites, the songs that make a party go with a swing and I respectful them for Thistle on the late of the party of the song the party of the "The Late of the song the party of the party of the "The Late of the party of the party of the party of the "The Late of the party of the par

"The Harry Lauder tunes evergreen. Everybody knows them, and sings them. That's why I've included 'I love a Lassie' and 'Wee Deoch and Doris' on this disc. I've also featured 'Stop Yer Ticklin', Jock.'

And for those who like to be really patriotic at New Year, I've added 'Scotland the Brave'."

added "Scotland the Brave"."
Will issues a challenge to everyone with a record-player, "If these
times don't get your guests singing merrily, please let me know,"
he says. "If they don't then I
don't know what tunes will, especially on the accordion."

#### SWITCH TO SHOW BAND

Fergie MacDonald, the 27-year-old Scottish danceband personality from Acharacle, in West Scotland, makes show-business history by switching the talents of his band from traditional Scots and High-land music — to become, for a new Thistle L.P., a Scottish Show-In demand at concerts

and on television, the all-Scottish band reveal a versatility of talent as they switch to casual dress and offer a half-hour of folk, Gaelic, ballad, beat and Scottish vocals, together with instruments to suit "We felt our fans would like

"We felt our fans would like to see and hear us in this new format," says Fergie, the young Highlander who is now a full-time professional.
"The girl on our album is 18-year-old Catriona Maclean, a function of the professional with the same of th

and an honours graduate of Strathclyde University — plays double bass, bass guitar, Spanish guitar and violin. He's featured in this recording on vocals and the penny-whistle.

"We're out to prove ourselves all-round entertainers, with the kind of show we do on tour, and

ter on Monday nights at the High-

landers' Institute in Glasgow.

"John Hamilton, aged 21, who's an accountant, used to be with a leading beat group. Jimmy Ycaman—his three sons all play a man — his three sons all play a musical instrument, so it must be in the family — switches to alto-saxophone on the record. (He has saxopinine of the fector. (He has a top award for Scots traditional fiddle playing). Callum Kenmuir, aged 21, plays most instruments from the piano to the banjo and clarinet. Ho's a traditional jazz expert too.

From Islay comes Duncan Gil-lespie, a leading accordionist and lespie, a leading accordionist and pianist, in country dance music, He plays the 'Sheiling Lullaby' solo on this record. That leaves Mike Dowds, who's 26, and whom his fans affectionately know as 'The Colonel.' He's a fine drummer and comperes our stage appearances.

#### Do You Know?

How was Thurso founded?

- What historical connection there between Scapa Flow and June 21st, 1919?
- What do the Clan Septs, Bain, MacGhee and Morgan have in common? When was Stornoway Airport opened ?
- 5. Co rinn "Moladh Beinn Dobh-
- 6. De tha ann an t-umaidh ?

#### **ANSWERS**

- Thurso, it is said, was founded in the twelfth century by Scandin-avians and originally called Thors
- Scapa Flow was the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet on that day.
- They are dependents of Clan
- Donnachadh Ban Mac-An-T-Shaor aon de na Baird bu mheasail bha anns a Ghaidgealteach riamh.
- 6. Tha amadan. (A fool).

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### MOTHAN by James E. Scott

In the West Highlands the cattle during the long winter months are fed on hay with no balancing diet with the consequence that they often become "bound" as the crofter terms it. The unfailing remedy when this happens is a bottle of linseed oil poured down the anfima?'s throat.

L. cartharticum has the same virtues as its big brother so the islanders belief in its beneficial effects on their cattle is well founded.

Lightfoot in his Flors saws "a Ever since Alexander Carmichael published his "Carnina Gadelica," there has been controversy, sometimes acrimonious, as to what plant he gave the Gaelic name of mothan. In the course of these arguments many plants were mentioned, the one fuding were mentioned, the one luiding most favour was one which they called the bog violet. This is not the Pinguicula family (P. vulgaris) found in bogs and about west found in bogs and about well and the plant was the plant alled mothan. The controversy can be easily

Lightfoot in his Flora says "a drachm of the dried plant pulverised, or an infusion of a handful of it in whey or water, is a safe purge."

safe purge."

Cameron gives the Gaelic name of the plant as Lion nam na sith, the fairy woman's flax; another name he gives for it is miosach, monthly, from a medisinal virtue it was supposed to possess; mionach, bowels; he also calls it lus caolach, the stender weed. Stuart in Lightfoot's Flora gives these names in a combined form, an caol miosachan, the slender monthly one. Irish, ceolagh; ceol, music.

# and had no difficulty in identifying the plant as Linum cartharticum, one of the commonest of our British plants. It can be found in every meadow from John O' Groats to Land's End. It is a small plant, rarely growing more than six inches in height, very slender and erect, or slight, or combent, and the slight, very slender and erect, or slight, or college, flowers small, pure white, on long slender pedicels; petals five; ovary cells five, It is plentiful enough in the neighbourhood of Inverness in flower from the end of May onwards to July. L. cartharticum is a small brother of L. usitatissimum, better known as flax or lint. Flax is grown on a commercial scale in Northern Ireland for the manufacture of line. From the seeds is expressed the juice known in the seeds in the seeds is expressed the juice known in the seeds in the seeds is expressed the juice known in the seeds in the seeds is expressed to the seeds in the s " Its little bells made fairy music"

Flax or lint has been cultiva-ted from the earliest ages. Joseph's ted from the earliest ages. Joseph's coat was probably made from it, and the prophet declared that "water will not quench smoking flax." One of the names of this plant is still preserved in a great number of the European languages, the forms varying slightly but all derived from the root l'in. This shows that it was cultivated shows that it was cultivated by the western Aryan people since before the time of their separation into the various nationalities of Europe. The investiga-

tions of a German professor have led him to believe that the origi-nal home of cultivated flax was on the shores of the Mediterra-nean 4000 years ago. It has been found in the oldest of the Swiss lake dwellings.

The Celtic tribes who first set foot on our shores, brought the plant and the knowledge of its

cultivation with them. Since that far oil time flax has been regularly cultivated in every strath and glen of the country for the manufacture of the household linen. Its cultivation went out early in the last century, the factories being able to produce lineneasier and cheaper than it could be made at home. During the war the government encouraged farmers to grow flax but as soon as it was over they gave it up.

Its cultivation is not difficult. It is rather a greedy feeder but skill can overcome that. In sumer it bears a pretty blue flower,

skill can overcome that. In summer it bears a pretty blue flower, and later the seed capsule. When this is ripe the flax is pulled out by the root, not cut and tied in bundles. These are afterwards steeped in ponds to separate the fleshy part of the stem from the flores. It is necessary to form a pond for his proposed to the product of the product o ral one is not convenient, a pool in a burn will not do as the process takes some time. A burn which is a placid stream murnuring over its story bed in the evening may be in the morning a certain with the process of the process of

but this idea is an erroneous one, they are of comparative recent inthey are of comparative recent in-troduction. Spinning wheels began to come into use in Lowland Scotland about the middle of the eighteenth century but their adop-tion was slow. Even by the time of Robert Burns they were not common, the distaff and spindle being the method employed. In Occi it was customary to gather into a neighbour's house and hold a spinning evening. These gathera spinning evening. These gatherings were called "rockings," when the spinners spun, gossiped, and, we may presume, had something to eat and drink. Robert Burns was fond of attending these meet-

to eat and drink. Robert Burns was fond of steteding these ineetings.

Be distaff and spindle were carly transportable and a woman could spin upon it as she took her evening stroll.

The distaff and spindle was very simple apparatus and was in use from time immemorial, both wool and lint being spun on it.

The distaff and spindle, being a simple apparatus, could be made by any handy person, but the wheel required the services of a what dear and this probably accounts for its slow progress into general use, its price being beyond the means of many. However this may be by the middle of the nineteenth century its use was universal and the old apparatus went completely out of ise, in the Highlands and elsewhere. It is common knowledge that the

It is common knowledge that the prosperity of Northern Ireland is to a large extent due to its linen manufacture. Flax growing was and is an important part of the and is an important part of the rural economy, the farmers growing the raw material for the factories. Had the same thought and care been taken to encourage and foster the growing of flax in the Highlands the state of the countrysted might have been very different today. Since the beginning of the eighteenth century thousands of acres have gone out

(Continued at foot of next column)

#### New Isles Ferry Service In February

Western Ferries, Ltd., announced last month that their new ferry service between Port Askaig, Islay, and West Loch Tarbert on the mainland, will start in February. They hope to extend the service to the islands of Jura and Gigha by early

The firm have made their announcement before the Sec retary of State for Scotland, Mr William Ross, has announced a decision for or against the overland route to Islay. Mr Ross also has before him proposals from David MacBrayne, Ltd., for an improved inter-is-land ferry service and a spokesman for the Scottish Office said yesterday that a decision was expected soon.

Islay, Jura and Gigha are at present served by the ageing MacBrayne steamer, Locheil, and concern has been expressed about the ship's reliability.

Western Ferries' service will be operated by a new ship at present being built by Ferguson Brothers (Port Glasgow) Ltd. It is due to be launched in the middle of January with delivery at the end of the month.

Expansion Hope

The new ferry will complete two round voyages from Kennacraig, West Loch Tarbert, on week-days and one on Sunday. It is hoped that the service can be expanded by the addition of a second vessel, which would enable three to five trips a day

to be run. The new vessel will carry up to 25 small cars or six 30-foot lorries. Access to the car deck is by means of an adjustable stern ramp, specially designed for the service. The car deck can also be fitted for the carriage of cattle and sheep. Passenger accommodation at the forward end provides for 35 people to be carried during the winter and 75 in the summer.

Service speed of the vessel is just under 11 knots and a bow thrust unit is being fitted to assist in berthing.

Western Ferries Ltd., were formed specially to run this service and Harrisions (Clyde) Ltd., are acting as general agents and technical managers for the company.

of cultivation, some of these were used for growing flax in small quantities. As a crop flax is not so dependent on the weather as creal crops which in the West Highlands are in many seasons a failure due to the incessant rains of autumn. Rain would not do much harm to the harvesting of a flax crop, it has to be steeped anyway.

anyway.

It is now perhaps too late to do anything about restoring the growing of this plant on a commercial scale to supply local linen

Failte Do Lybster

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#### 6. - Longs of the Gael

is expressed the juice known in commerce as linseed oil, after-wards the seeds are pressed into hard corrugated cakes and used for cattle feeding. It is grown on an extensive scale in America for this purpose.

The controversy can be easily settled. The writer obtained some plants of methan from the islands and had no difficulty in identifying the plant as Linum cartharti-



#### Báidín Fheidhlimidh

Traditional-N.W. Coast, Eire Báidín Fheidhlimidh d'imigh go Gabhla Báidín Fheidhlimidh 's Feidhlimidh ann Báidín Fheidhlimidh d'imigh go Torsigh Báidín Fheidhlimidh 's Feidhlimidh ann

Báidín bídeach, Báidín beosach Báidín boidheach, Báidín Feidhlimidh; Báidín díreach, Báidíndeontch, Báidín Fheidhlimidh 's Feidhlimidh ann.

Báidín Fheidhlimidh briseadh a d'Toraigh í Báidín Fheidhlimidh 's Feidhlimidh ann.

Codetta :Báidín Fheidhlimidh Báidín Fheidhlimidh

#### Phelim's Wee Boat

English translation by James N. Healy Phelims boat will go sailing to Gowla 'Tis Phelim's wee boat, and with Phelim we'll sail. Phelim's boat will go sailing to Tory 'Tis Phelim's wee boat, and with Phelim we'll sail.

Boat of neatness; boat of sweetness Neat and sweet the boat of Pheiim is. Tidy, and fine, with a beautiful line, 'Tis Phelim's wee boat, and with Phelim we'll sail. Phelim's we boat was wrecked out on Tory Phelim was steering and no one else there

Codetta: Boat of Phelim . . . Boat of Phelim . . .

From Irish Ballads and Songs of the Sea, edited by I. N. Healy. Mercier Press, Cork. 7/6.

### faisg air an AS NA SGOILTEAN t-sruthan



Elder (Sambucas Nigra) Gaelic - Ruis (wood)

A small tree or shrub with a soft, white pith inside the stems. The leaves usually consist of five almost hairless leaflets, and the creamy-white flowers are in flattopped masses. The black fruits are used to make jelly or Elderberry wine. Water made from the flowers used to be thought good for the complexion. The leaves were used for curing wounds and also as an emetic and purge. The Elder was considered efficacious against witches, and from it a blue dve was made.

#### MO CHEUTAG

Mo Cheutag ghlan ùr dha tug mi mo rùn, Tha d' ghorm shuilean ciùin ro-àillidh Pearsa mar flur gun ghaise no smùir 's an t-samhradh air gnùis an fhàsaich. Tha t' anail leam cùbhr' mar faiteal as-ùr tighinn thairis thar grùnnd nam fàs-ghleánn, Falt sniomhain 's dlùth bàn liomhta gun ghrùid ciabhach nan lùb tha fàinneach.

Gur binne do bheul na cubhag air géig Gur binne do bheul na cubhag air gèig do ghrinneas do réir 's do bhòidhchead dheidheadh spid na mo cheum nan rachad tu fhéin gu faighinn bho 'n chliéir thu 's còir ort. 's tusa mo leug thar gach aon io 'n ghrein thug mise mo spèis giệ ôg dhiut.
's tu thogadh gu leir mi an àird off ne ug 's chuireadh mi an gleus le d' chòmhradh.

'S chuireadh nam bheus binneas gun bhreug Mìre nam chré is suaimhneas mo shiorad gu leum gu furan is séis gu mullach nan teud gu luaidh ort. 'S mise gu seimh le cridhe bhitheadh reidh gaoideas gach ane de luaisgean chuireadh mar an ceudi' mo bhith gu bhi treun subhachas feum is buanachd.

Is e bheir deò na mo chail is ùrachd do m' shlàint' a bheir sùrd na mo ghnàths nach searg dheth ma gheibh mi do lamh 's gu cuir mi ort fallt thu bhi leamsa gu bràth 's gu dearbha. Mo ghaoil dhiut gach là dol na na 's doimhne gun tàmh ni nach traoigh e 's nach traigh 's nach fhalbh dhiom Gu cuir m' uaigh e ni bearn' as mo chuimhn' e gu bas gu buileach gu cnamh 's mi marbh innt'.

Cha chadail mì dian 's m' air' ort a' triall is e m' urnuigh ri Dha nan gràsan gu dean e mo chiall a stiuradh le rian mur faigh mì thu cha mhiann leam áicheadh gu bheil thu mar grian thaobh àilleachd is fiarnh 's feartan tha fior a' fas riut thu loinneil is fial mo roghainn thu riamh a chur mì gu sniomh nan dàn dhiut.

Tha beatha le càs mar a' cheò air an làr Tha beatha le càs mar a' cheo ar an làr th' ann diugh' sam màireach gun sgial oirr' mar an fiar ris a' chàrn greiseag bheag ni e fàs bir an fiar ris a' chàrn greiseag bheag ni e fàs bir an dhurachd a ghraidh gu bi mis 's thus' 's an dàil a e mìg a' chrìoch gu air thadh gu siorriuth gu onna is feàrr ann an rioghandch nan gràs ann an co cheangail gràdh tha neo-chrìochnaicht'.

#### Extracts from Leverburgh School Magazine

#### Harris

A MATTER OF OPINION

- The Third Year Sir Francis Chichester (During his voyage) - He's going to achieve nothing - at least if he's drowned he will achieve nothing. He has got the satisfaction of doing what he wanted to do. He's gone of his own accord, so no-one should make a fuss of him. Perhaps he wants away from his wife.

Harris - We should like to have a metropolis in the centre of Harris with a modern hospital, cinema, super-market etc. We should have an ambulance in every village. We could collect surplus milk from crofters and take it to the central town where we would have a dairy and a creamery making ice-cream. We would like a football pitch in Seilebost with a

ball pitch in Selebost with a caretaker and a small stand.

T.V. Gaelic play "Ceann Cropic" — He was dreaming or something. I like eating it.
"Ceann Cropic" had nothing to do with it. I turned it off. It was a waste of time —well perhaps not if you could understand it.

The woman I marry must be - Good-tempered; blond; not a Harris woman — Japanese perhaps; able to make stock-ings; te bhiodh math anns a' pholl-mhonadh.

Gaelic newspaper SRUTH There should be pictures in it. I cannot read the Gaelic, because some of it is so very complicated like the minister uses in Church.

Gaelic Songs - They are all too old — they were recorded ages ago — maybe even before the gramaphone was invented. The words are too difficult. They should be simple with catchy tunes.

#### SIR FRANCIS

Seòldair rapaidh, gaisgeach

Seòldair rapaidh, gaisgeach cruaidh A' seoladh bàta thar a' chuain Gun eagal air roimh chimhachd nan stuadh No neart na gaoithe. Ainm air bilean miltean shluaigh Is ionhnadh orr' gu robh e

buan A' cathachadh ri muir gun truas

Is e na aonar.

Dh' fhàg e Plymouth air a chùl An Gypsy Moth 'si geal le

siùil Sir Francis fhein, 'se aig an

stiùir Is fiamh a' ghàire air. Thubhairt an sluagh "Tha e gun

tùr
'Smun tig Nollaig no Bhliadhn' Ur,
Theid am bàta chun a' ghrùnnd
Is theid a bhàthadh."

'Nuair chaidh e timchioll air Cape Hòrn Bha eagal oirnn nach biodh

e beò biodh sgiall air crann no seòl No òirleach dhan a bhàta

No òirleach dhan a bhàta Ach 'on rinn e nise a chùis 'Se ar guidhe dha 'sar rùn Gum bi Freasdal dhàsan dlùth Ga stiùreadh dhachaidh sab-hailt'.

MISE - ANN AN 1987

'S e seo a bhliadhna 1987 agus tha mise nam shuidhe ann an seathar a' smaoineachadh air ais air mo bheatha bho dh' fhag mi sgoil. 'Nuair a dh' fhàg mi sgoil chaidh mi gu muir air bàta mór a bha ag obair eadar Eireann agus Sasuinn. Bha mi ag obair air a' bhàta a bha seo airson tri bliadhna — am bu shona a chuir mi seachad nam mo bheatha. 'Nuair a dh fhàg mi am muir chaidh mi a dh' obair air fearann duine uasail a bha a' fuireach faisg air Inbhirnis. An uair a dh' fhàs mi sgith de bhi singilte smaoinich mi gum pòsainn. Aon oidhche bhreagha chaidh mi a mach agus có a thachair rium ach boirionnach a chòrd rium glan. Bha i cho caol agus gun gearadh an druim aice an càise, 'sann mar sin as toil leamsa iad. Cha toil leam na boirionaich mhóra reamhar oir bidh iad cho leisg 's cha dean iad cal. Air latha na bliadhna ùra phòs mi fhein agus Màiri. Latha as deidh na bainnse chaidh mi fhein agus Màiri air ar Honeymoon sios a Shasainn. Thill sinn an ceann tri miosan agus thog sinn tigh agus tha sinn a' fuireach gle dhòigheil le

FEARCHAR MACLEOID

#### AM TROM LAIGHE

Aon oidhche chaidh mi a chadal tràth. An deidh dhomh cadal nach ann a thàinig an trom laighe orm. Chunnaic mi duine mór fiadhaich le coltas an uamhais. Na dhá shiùl a' ruith ugam le maide na laimh. Bha aodach geal is Balaclava air a ceann. Fhuair mi seachad air co dhiubh — ach ciamar chaneil cail a dh' fhios agam. Bha Fuar fhallus a' brùchdadh

romham agus bha mo ghlùinean a' glacadaich ri cheile. Rinn mi a chidsin ach an faighinn greim air sguab no pòcair a dh' fhuachainn air. Thug mi sùil thar mo ghualainn 'snach robh e a' deanamh air ais as mo dheidh is a chraos fosgailte a' magadh orm. Dh' fhiach mi ri eughach ach bha mi air mo thacadh leis an eagal. Leig mi aona leum asam airson faighinn a mach as a shealladh. Dhuisg mi. Bha mi na mochlostar air an làr, am botull teth fo mo cheann na planagaidean nan cnap aig mo chasan agus greim bais agam air cas na leapa.

ANNA S. NIC ILL' IOSA

#### MY VISIT TO A TELEVISION STUDIO

On August 16, 1966, I paid a visit to the B.B.C. Studio in Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow. Television producer, Finlay J. Macdonald, took me there. I went up in a lift, and came down in a lift as it quite high. The play, "This Man Craig," was being made and I met John Cairney who is star of the play. I also met Harris actor Roddy Macmillan, who plays Para Handy in "The Vital Spark." Then Finlay Section 1 showed me how the studios worked. There was a vast number of rooms, offices and studios and into the bargain there are three storeys. There is also a estaurant and a place where the "Radio Times" is made.

The cameramen are some-

times on programmes, televis-Some cameras have five lenses, and some only one lense. The centre transmits a lot of programmes on both B.B.C. TV and Radio

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# "Ie t'aime" le Iain Mac a' Ghobhainn

Thainig Anna bheag dhach- choireigin. Thug e uaireadair aidh na deann-ruith an deidh oir dhi aon uair. a' chiad latha anns an sgoil

"De bha sibh a' deanamh an diugh?" ars a mathair 's i a' cocaireachd.

"IJill." ars Anna. uibhir de sgoilearan ann. Cha robh fhios cait an deidhinn." An e nach do sheall iad

dhuibh cait an . . "Isdibh a mhathair. Bha sinn ann an talla mhor. Tha mi

creidsinn gu robh . . . gu robh miltean ann. "Rinn a mathair gaire, 's i a' cur geir anns a'

phana. "Miltean. Uill, thubhairt iad ruinn gu feumadh sinn ar maighstir-sgoile a do'n rum: 's leugh e mach ar

n-ainmeannan. Bha feusag air,' ars Anna 's i a' cur dhith a brogan ura dubha, a baga ri taobh air a' chathair.

"'S dh'innis e dhuinn cait am biodh sinn a' dol a h-uile latha 'S bha Frangais againn an diugh."

Frangais. De mar a chord e riut?" a' tionndadh nan sasaidean le sgithinn.

"Chan eil mi gu bhith leughadh Gaidhlig tuilleadh, a bheil? A bheil?" ars Anna, a' ruith a null far an robh a mathair.

"Chan urrainn dhut an da chanain a ghabhail," ars a mathair. "S ma tha thu a' dol do'n oilthigh uaireigin," a' sealltainn tarsainn oirre, "feu-maidh tu Frangais." Chuir i sgian a steach do aon de na sasaidean. Shuidh Anna air a chathair a rithist, a casan a' dol a null 's a nall mar phendulum gleoca.

Te t-aime," ars ise. De tha thu 'g radh?" ars a mathair 's a' sgian aice anns an

dara laimh. " Te t'aime, je t'aime," dh'

eigh Anna bheag.
"De tha sin a' ciallachadh?"

Thoisich Anna bheag ri gaireachdainn: "I love you, I love you, I love you," ars' ise.
"Oh," ars a mathair. "Cuir

dhiot an dreasa ghlan sin. bheir a mach do leabhraichean ach am faic mi iad."

(2)

Aig sia wairean thainig an Aig sia tuitean duin' aice dhachaidh. Bha e 'g obair a' stiuireadh lairidh bhiodh e sgith nuair a thigeadh e steach. 'S e duine mor tapaidh a bh' ann le aodann dearg bruideil. Bhiodh e gle thric a gabhail na deoch agus iomadh oidhch' thug e suil dhubh dhi. An athoidhch' a rithist thigeadh e steach le gibht bheag air

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Choinnich iad nuair a bha ise aig seirbhis ann an tighosda mor. Bha e cur eagail oirre ach aig a' cheart am bha i faighinn seorsa de fhaochadh as an eagal. Aon oidhche ruith i mach as an tigh 'na gun oidhche 's e ag eigheach as a deidh

Shuidh e aig a' bhord gun bhruidhinn. Chuir i na sasai-dean air a bheulaibh.

"Ciamar a bha cuisean an diugh?" thubhairt i.

Bu choir dhomh lairidh a cheannach dhomh fhin," thubhairt e, a' cagnadh. Bha e air a bhith ann an grunn oibrichean. Uair, bha e ann am factoraidh 's uair eile bha e aig an iasgach "Na sguireadh tu dh'ol,

thubhairt i le fiamh a ghaire. "Huh. Chan eil na sasai-

uamhasach blath. dean-sa thubhairt e. Dh'ith e seachd dhiubh. An

deidh sin thubhairt e ri Anna, a bha 'na suidhe ris an teine le leabhar. 'De bha thu deanamh an diugh? Trobhad. "Chaidh

null far an robh e, 's thoisich e air a falt ban a shliobadh. "Seadh. 'S de bha thu deanamh?"

"Bha mi 'g ionnsachadh Frangais," ars ise. Sheall e

Je t'aime, je t'aime, je t'aime," thoisich i 'g eigheach.

Chuir e sios air an lar i. "Duin do bheul," dh'eigh e. Duin do bheul."

Dh' fhas an rum samhach 's am meadhon an t-samhachd thubhairt e ri bhean.

'Carson nach eil i 'g ionnsachadh Gaidhlig mar a tha clann eile?

"Ma theid i do'n oilthigh," ars a bhean," feumaidh i . An t-oilthigh, an t-oilthigh.

Carson nach ionnsaich i a ca nain fhein? Innis sin dhomh.'

"Chan eil feum sam bith anns a' Ghaidhlig an diugh," ars a bhean 's i a' suidhe air

De fhios a th'agad-s? De'n oilthigh a bha thusa fritheal-adh? Eh?" Bha aodann a' fas dearg leis an droch-nadur. "Je t'aime, je t'aime, de seorsa canain a tha sin?" thubhairt e le taire.

'S e a tha cur dragh ort-sa nach eil thu 'ga tuigsinn," ars a bhean.

"Chan eil agad an sin ach bhreug," dh' eigh e. "Tuigidh mi na facail ceart gu leor."

"De tha iad a' ciallachadh a reisd?" ars ise, a' sealltainn 'na aodann.

"Oh, duin do bheul. "Shuidh e aig a' bhord a rithist 's dh'

ith e 'n corr de bhiadh.

"Huh," thubhairt e, 's e a'
cur im air lof, "bha Gaidhlig math gu leor dhuinne. Cuimh nich air sin. Faodaidh i Gaidh lig ionnsachadh anns an sgoil mas e toil e. Na bi 'g innse dhomh. Tha mise dol a dh' fhaicinn a' mhaighstir sgoile a chantainn sin ris."

Sheas i. "Cha teid," thubh-

airt i. Bha Anna bheag a' seall- bheir mi leam i. Fosglaidh mi tainn bho thaobh gu taobh gun tigh airson ludgairean"

fhios aice cia air a bha a mach.
"Theid," dh'eigh e. "Frangais."

De feum a ni Frangais dhi?' "Feumaidh iad Frangais airson an oilthigh," fhreagair i. "Cha teid i dh' oilthigh a chaoidh, tha sin cinnteach."

dh' eigh e. Chan eil i ealanta gu leor anns a' chiad aite."

"Tha i ealanta gu leor," ars bhean ach aig a' cheart ann ' smaoineachadh, "chan eil fhios a bheil."

De fhios a th' agad-s' air cail mu oilthigh," thubhairt "Chan eil mise math gu leor air do shon, a bheil?

Chuir e air a sheacaid.

" A mach."

" Ma theid, na tig a steach, thubhairt i. " Fagaidh mi thu 's

#### Gaelic **Broadcasts**

Sunday, 3rd December

3.15 p.m. "Soluis Iuil": Gaelic Meditation by Rev. Donald MacCuish (rec'd.) 4.15 p.m. Gaelic Service from Garrabost, Point, Lewis, conducted by Rev. Wm.

Monday, 4th December 12 noon News in Gaelic. 12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh a Fonn (Verse & Cho

Tuesday, 5th December

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

5.25 p.m. Story and Song: "Collecting Constables" a story by Helen Watt and "The Children's Alphabet," by Katie M. MacGregor, and a song or two

6.35 p.m. Personal Choice: A selrersonal Choice: A selection of favourite Gaelic songs of their own choice from Kath-leen Macdonald and Calum Cameron, with Alastair Macdonald (guitar) (guitar).

Wednesday, 6th December

12 noon News in Gaelic. 6.45 p.m. Piping by Hugh A. Mac-Callum (recorded).

Thursday, 7th December News in Gaelic

12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus 3.30 p.m. Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Rev. Rod.

Smith, Edinburgh "In the Highlands": An magazine sorts comment, into interview

Gaeldom (recorded) Letter from Prince Ed-ward Island, Nova 9.15 p.m. ward Island, Nova Scotia, from Lloyd Le-land (recorded).

Friday, 8th December News in Gaelic. 12 noon Da Cheathramh agus Fonn (Verse & Chorus). 12.05 p.m.

Saturday, 9th December T.V. 'Se Ur Beatha: A Gelic Welcome by The Innis Gaels and The Albanachs with Aedin Nichoilein as guest 10.40 p.m. Nichoilein as guest artist (recorded).

Dean do thoil," thubhairt e. 'S dh' fhalbh e

(3)

Bha e 'na shuidhe leis a uisge-bheatha air ghlaine bheulaibh. Bha e 'ga choimhead fhein anns a' ghlaine. I aodach saighdeir air. 'S seorsa de chafe a bh' ann thainig nighean Frangach steach. Bha e ag ithe rola mhor gheal. Sheas i 'ga choimhead 's shaoil e gu robh a fiaclan a gluasad anns an acdann bheag fo'n bhonaid bhuidhe. Sheall e rithe 's e' a' cagnadh. Shlaod e cathair a mach bho'n bhord 's thainig i null a shuidhe ri thaobh

Chaidh e null chun a' chunn-"Cait a bheil thu dol?" ars tair 's dh'orduich e cofaidh is rola dhi 's glaine bhainne.

Dh'ith i h-uile cail gun smid. "A bheil thu 'g iarraidh a chorr?" dh'fhaighnich e anns a' chanain aice fhein. Chrath i

Dh'ith e bhiadh fhein gu socair. Dh'fhaodadh e bhith cantainn rithe falbh ma bha i 'g iarraidh, ach cha dubhairt e sin. Dh'fhuirich i 's shaoil e gu robh eagal oirre.

Nuair a bha e deiseil dh' eirich e. "Cait a bheil thu fuireach?" dh'fhaighnich e. Dh'fhalbh iad comhla 11 cheile, ise gun smid. Rainig iad tene-'s chaidh iad suas an staidhre. Bha grunn mor chlann a' ruith as an deidh. Cha tug e cail dhaibh. Dh'fhosgail dorus an tenement 's chaidh iad a steach. Bha aon leabaidh anns an rum, dreasair airson aodach, 's cha robh cail tuil-leadh. Thug e mach grunn thrancaichean 's thug e dhi iad.

(4)

Nuair a dhuisge e anns a mhadainn bha i 'na laighe ri Dh'fhairich e aonarathaobh. nach oir bha e ann an duthaich chein, a' cogadh gun sgur airson ceithir bhliadnachan, smaoineachadh air na mairbh 's air an fheadhainn a bha fhathast beo. Bha i 'na cadal is smaoinich e: Nam bithinn airson a marbhadh dh'fhaodainn sin a dheanamh. Cia mheud Gearmailteach a mharbh e? Sheas e aig an uinneig a sgrìobadh a bhroillich 's a smaoineachadh: "De 's coireach gu bheil mi faireachdainn cho salach?" Bha na francaichean 'nan laighe air a' bhord ri thaobh. Thog e iad 's sheall e riutha-san cuideachd.

'Na cadal ann a sud mar vase. Dh'fhaodadh e a briseadh le a lamhan. Dh' fhaodainn a bhith air an rola a thoirt dhi gun chail iarraidh, thubhairt e ris fhein. Carson nach do rinn mi e ? Bha i basachadh leis an acras. Chi theadh duine cuislean a h-aodann cho soilleir 's cho gorm.

Dhuisg e i, 'ga crathadh. Chuir e na francaichean air

Dh'eigh e le amhghair: "Can 'Je t'aime,' " 's e a'

stopadh na francaichean 'na lamhan. "Siuthad, can 'Je lamhan. t'aime.

Bha i sealltainn ris a suilean ciuine goinia. Bha i sealltainn bhuaithe chun nam francaichean 's air ais a rithist. eolas arsaidh gu a suilean

"Je t'aime," ars ise ris. Shad na marchaichean thuice thuit iad tarsainn air a chuibhrig.

Rinn e shlighe sios an rathad 's a' ghrian ag eirigh, 's a' dearrsadh air a dhreasa saighdeir. Grian na Fraing, Grian alainn fhionnar. Choisich e mun cuairt gus an do dh'fhosgail tigh-osda 's dh'fhan e an sin fad an latha 's fad na h-oidhche cuideachd, ag ol.

Mar a bha e 'g ol an drasda. Mar a bha e air a bhith ag ol airson bhliadhnachan. caichean. Oilthigh. Cail ach faighinn air adhart anns an tsaoghal. Dh'eirich e 's choisich e air a shocair eadar na tighean Chunnaic e solus gorm an TV 's na liosan a' coimhead cho grinn 's cho marbh. Bha duine a' tighinn a mach a tigh is cu air thoiseach air. Sheas e am meadhon an rathaid 's dh' eigh e: "An ann a' leantainn a' choin a tha thu?" Sheall an duine ris le uamhas 's chaidh e na leth-ruith sios an rathad. Mu choinneamh chunnaic e gealach anns an adhar mar oraindsear.

Bha a bheul salach. "Bu chaomh leam glaine bhainne,' thubhairt e ris fhein "no rola gheal."

Bha fhios aige nach a thar-raicheadh e. Nuair a rainig e 'n tigh bha an solus thuige. Cha do dh' fhag i a dh' aindeoin cuis. Sgrìobh e air pìos paipeir: "Tha mi fagail" 's chuir e 's chuir p steach am paipear fo'n dorus. An deidh sin chaidh e air lorg a lairidh. Bha fhios aige gun glacadh am polas e ach robh dragh air. Leis an fhirinn innse bha e 'n dochas gun glacadh iad e.

#### CHANGED FACE OF BADENOCH

(By Keith Murdoch)

Bowling alleys have brought people. Hotels have brought prosperity. But the moors are litteredand new jobs are worked

Kingussie is mentioned in the Shell Nature Atlasland-lovers are welcome.

Building has brought a civilised atmosphere similar to any: a grey wart.

Foreigners trace their ancestry to this homeland desperately.

MacPhersons' Museum is more than a 'bus-stop curiosity.

Hotels are run by foreigners.

People still like to trace their ancestry to this land.

Badenoch is not just

#### SCOTLAND'S VOICE IN THE LORDS

#### Lord Bannerman Of Kildonan

Dr John M. Bannerman, he distinguished Gael, is cotland's newest life Peer. He will take the title Lord Bannerman of Kildonan: his orebears hailed from the Strath of Kildonan in Sutherand.

Our reporter asked Lady Bannerman what it feels like o be in the new role of "Lady," but as yet she doesn't feel any different," nd is naturally "just very roud and very happy" for er husband.

In the absence of Lord annerman, who was in condon to arrange for is installation in the louse of Lords, she as-ured us that her husband onsidered his peerage not ny an honour but a job of rork as well, and it was oted in a report last week nat he will remain steadfast his determination to voice



the Scottish point of view. In fact, he has stated that, even although he will naturally support Liberal policies in the House, the foundation of his political interest is Scotland and its people.

The Bannermans have been overwhelmed by messages of congratulation, which have poured in "from as far away as Canada, and from all colours and parties— friends and foes!"—laughed Lady Bannerman.

Lord Bannerman's interest and determination in the cause of Gaelic is well-known, and he is a revered and long-standing member of An Comunn Gaidhealach. He is also joint president of the Scottish Liberal Party, of which he was once chairman, and in his rugby-playing days was capped 37 times by Scotland, Yes, our new Lord Bannerman of Kildonan, at 66, will give a vigour and determination to the Scottish voice which will be hard to match in the House of Lords, and, as we believe it is very much in his mind to do what he can for the Highlands, we send all our good wishes with him to London.

#### -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, Sruth, 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

Get colouring and let's see a bumper entry.

(This picture will also appear in the next issue of SRUTH, but additional copies of this issue may be obtained from The Editor at the above address).



#### NEED FOR FULL INVESTIGATION **Youth Ilostels In The Isles**

Recently, the Gateliff Trust issued a report on hostelling in the state of the stat

Hebrides. In 1946, Mr Herbert Gatcliff paid his first visit to Harris, and discovered that the island could offer something real, though in-tangiblle: a degree of happiness and pleasure-in-living which was in-proportion to its remoteness from "civilisation."

and pleasure-in-living which was in proportion to its remoteness from civilisation.

In Gualiff realised from the first control of the contro

fishing to supplement both diet and finances. To-day the interest in fishing has declined, as has the

population.

There was something about the place, however, which both Gatcliff and Hoskin found almost

place, however, which both Gatciliff and Hoskin found almost
tangible.

In 1961, an old croft-house was
converted into a simple hostel.

Under the Gatcliff Trust it is
maintained for the use of trekkers.

The Scotish Youth Hostel Association
have made an amount of
for running the lostel, though it
is not official.

After Rhenigidale, other places
in the Hebrides were investigated
for suitable sites in which to provide a hostel facility. To-day, there
are hostelling projects at Scarp,
Howmore and other remote areas
in the islands.

The Trust's Report encourages
young people to try Hebridean
hostelling, it says of Scarp: "This
place is difficult to reach, because
the 'bus service is scanty and the
sea crossing is infrequent and
sometimes difficult. Those who
are prepared to sleep out for the
night on the way can find a visit

Of Howmore: "This island is
difficult to reach, but it has its
own uique character and there is

Of Howmore: "This island is difficult to reach, but it has its own uique character and there is fine hill-walking."

The Trust have a small invest-

ment fund called the Hebrides Fund, the investment income from which is about £70 per annum, and provides enough to keep three croft-hostels going on the present simple lines."

keep three crost-nostels going on the present simple lines."
This progress has led the Trust to investigate more sites for crost-hostels: these include Garry and the Loch Resort area as well as the Uig district of Lewis and Scarista, in Harris, which has some of the most magnificient benches of the most magnificient beaches of dazzling white sand in Britain, if

the most magnificient beaches of the most magnificient beaches of the S.Y.H.A. which the Gatchiff Trust has shown proves that there is a need for a full investigation into the existing hostelling facilities in the Western Isles. The authority beaches a support of the existing hostelling facilities in the Western Isles. The authority lighthands and Island Development Board, who should recognise the value of attracting the youth of this country to places which are not only worth visiting, but worth living in for a short time to realise the character of both the land and the people. The proved that an impetus could be given to the hostelling movement if some official recognition were given by the Board, with significant grants and possibly loans. One of the most pressing needs is for a full-scale hostel in Stornoway. At present the product of the product of the local Y.M.C.A. hall have been stretched to their limits for many years now.

As for the local population and youth hostellers. Well, as anyone who has lived in a "remote" place knows, the visitor is always welcome. But there is something else, something which is perhaps an intangible, but could eventually be translated into real terms, brought and the proposed of the proposed glected, often by ignorance, those parts of the United Kingdom which have always had something to offer, so that in an enlightened to one; so that in an enightened future there will no more be "re-mote" areas, but places which re-sound to the sound of the voices of an indigenous population.

#### BAHA'I FAITH

A World Commonwealth A World Commonwealth
The World Order of Baha'u'
Ilah, an Order that shall come
to be regarded as the fairest
fruit of a slowly maturing age,
will legislate through a World
Parliament, International Executive and Supreme Tribuous
a world community in which
the fury of a capricious and
militant nationalism will have
been transmuted into an abid
ing consciousness of world
citizenshio.

citizenship.
Further information: Local
Secretary, 42 Island Bank Rd.,

#### Highland Book Club

Please fill in the following if you are interested:

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

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

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

### over to you:

Letters to the Editor

Sir, - I don't know how much of the Highlands Mr Jeremy Frazer-Tomkinson actually knows and has experienced, apart from being has experienced, apart from being once in Durblane, that is, but I would like to make a few points that may interest him as, according to his letter, we in the High-lands are always complaining about something.

Only limited parts of Scotland can receive V.H.F. and even then interference mays most pion.

interference mars most grammes — we are experts tuning our radios: we have to

grammes—we are explores as the work of the

opens a new station I expect sine will have financed another eight for England. Some of our M.P.s do ask questions in the House, but, unfortunately many of them are as far removed from Scotland's problems as her government is. I agree that the B.B.C. does its best — but not for us. Good luck with your Beef-eating: its probably Aberdeen Angus! Yours ctc. Corpach, JEAN MURRAY

Fort William.

[Ed. Note: Jeremy Frazer Tomkinson's letter was intended to be
humorous and he is a purely fichumorous and he is a purely lic-titious person. However, we were pleased it aroused some reaction and are always delighted to hear your views on any topic].

WILLING TO LEARN

WILLING TO LEARN
Sir, — Having read the Wesrn Isles Constituency Labour
arty's letter about Mrs Ewing's
Lifeal Lought to Gaelic faux-pas, I feel I ought inform them that, despite her Gaelic faux-pas, I teel Tougin.

Inform them that, despite her being a lowlander and a lowlander and a lowlander and a lowlander and the lowlander and the strongly about Gaelic's place is strongly and in the press. She, as do all in the S.N.P. believes that Gaelic should be taught in all Scottish schools and should be encouraged in every way possible. Moreover, when in Hamilton on victory night, the W.P. for Scotland told me, after I had thanked were in support of Gaelic, that she was determined to learn Gaelic one day, because she recognises that it is a very important part of Scotland's heritage, not itst the Highlands!

As for the Lowlander's ancient harter of for Gaelic, the honourable honourable days the form the form of the form o

As for the Lowlander's ancient hatrod for Gaelic, the honoursole members of the W.I.C.L.P. should pay a visit to the Gaelic classes I, and hundreds of other "Gaelic-extirpating" Lowlanders attend!

Le deaph dhurachd,
DUNCAN MACGREGOR

MACLAREN 4c Lusset View Radnor Street Clydebank

Sir. — Although all the copies of SRUTH are enjoyable, the current issue (November 16) is particularly so to me. I live in a bad location for radio reception (TV is impossible) and I complained syear ago to the B.B.C. None of the complained of the complained in the complained syear ago to the B.B.C. None of the complained in the compl cent change in broadcast ar-ngements the position is worse. Like our friend on the unnamed

Like our friend on the unnamed island. I can get splendid reception of continental stations — no fading, no bad microphoning, no surging of power. All these thines were supposed to be due to the North of Scotland power wires which surround me, yet they do not appear to impair the foreign reception

I have written again this week to B.B.C., Glasgow, and to Radio Section of Telephone Department,

There is scope for an amusing article on the Chinese lessons article on the Chinese tessons—which come through very well on Saturday forenoon—I had already written to Glasgow about this saying that the folk in the West Highlands could hardly wait

to get their Chinese lessons:
Scotland is being exploited by
a bunch of English controlled organisations and the sooner she shakes herself free of them the sooner she will improve things for sooner she will improve things for herself. This includes industry, roads and bridges. I am a member of the S.N.P. and am now convinced that England would need Scotland, long before the reverse was the case. At least let us administer our own affairs.

Yours etc.,

JAMES McGREGOR ALEXANDER "Burnside,"

Lochcarron, Wester Ross.

Fhir-deasachaidh, — Nan robh gach Gaidheal (???) a bhruidh-neas gu sgateach mu dheidhinn nan Gall, a deanamh oidhirp air a chanain a chuir an ceann a phaisde, agus a deanamh oidhirp eile buill-parlamaid a thaghadh a ene oulli-pariamaid a thiagnadh a sheasadh gu dainigeann air an taobh, agus air taobh na Gaidhlig, agus air taobh Alba cuideachd, cha bhiodh Gaidhlig no Alba 'san staid bochd mar a tha iad an drasd

De mu dheidhinn na thuirt gum b'fhearrde sinn riag-haltas Lunnainn? Fad 's a tha iad ag imlich brogan am maighstirean. tha Gaidhlig a sior-dhol sios. dh' aindheoin gach Gall olc, b na bu mhotha dhe Gaidhlig

Alba nuair a bha Parlamaid againn na tha againn an diugh.
Innsidh mi dhuibh rudeiginn eile; tha iomadh trusdair a chuirras foileadh uime a' spaidsearachd thall 's a bhos a' cuir diracha thaii sa bhos a cuir di-meas air na Goill, nach aithneac-hadh telegram Gaidhlig na' b' fhurasda na Uinifred Eoghainn. Cia meud am measg na suinn a tha cho dheidheil air Parlamaid Lunnain aig am bheil Gaidhlig, saoill?

Cha mhiann leam tarcuis a chuir air fior-Ghaidheal idir; is e mo bharail gu bheil iad "nam fior-Albannach, gun teagamh. Ach chan urrainn dhomh rudeiginn a chan urrainn dhomh rudeiginn a dheanamh mu luchd-Parlamaid Dhuneideann tri cheud bhliadhna air ais, o nach robh mi beo aig an am. Tha mi seach searbh sgith, cuideachd, eisdeachd ri daoine a dh' fheuchas cho math's is urrainn dhaibh Alba a sgoltadh an da rainn.

bhith dol na 's fhaide, o'n A bhith dol na 's fhaide, o'n a tha na suinn 'ud chu dheidheil air eachdraidh, ma leughas duine ainmean I uchd-Parlamaid na h-Alba, anns na laithean a chaidh seachad, chi iad nach robh iad' nan Goill gu leir: bha na Gaidheal a liomhadh beingean an Duneideann cuideachd. Le meas,

UILLEAM NEILL (S.N.P. is Gall cuideachd) 13 South Gyle Road Edinburgh

WHERE THE BLAME LIES

Sir, — I welcome the idea (ex-pressed in your issue of 16th No-vember) that Gaelic should be-come an All-Party matter, as the future of the language lies in the fact that Gaelic is part of our heritage. Individual Tories may heritage. Individual Tories may give clear proof of their concern for the future of Gaelic, but have the Tories — as a Political Party — any use for the language? The same applies to the Labour Party. evidence ttitude of the Political Parties is

lukewarm. The Anglicisation of Great Britain and Ireland has been the official policy of Westminster ever

G.P.O., Inverness, to find out what since James VI united the Crowns they propose to do. It I have any of Scotland and England in 1603. interesting replies I will pass them Rooting out the native Gaelic land guage and culture was a necessary part of that policy. The Highland nobility were ordered to have nobility were ordered to have their sons educated at the Royal High School in Edinburgh. Their descendants (two-and-a-half cen-turies later) had their children educated at select boarding schools in the South of England. A further step towards the home A further step towards the licisation of the British Isles the colonisation of Ulster by Scots

Presbyterians.

If it was the official policy of the Scottish Government in Edinburgh to repress Gaeiic in education, why should an English Govtion, why should an English Government in London want to preserve the language? During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the social-elite of Europe could hardly be expected to speak Gaelie, but they could be expected to speak Fench, German, Spanish and Italian. Even in London it is hardly Lashionable for the social-elite post Cockney.

It could be agreed that Cock-

to speak Cockney.

It could be argued that Cockney and Lallans or Broad Scots are dialects of the English language. But Gaelic is a language, not a dialect. Scots Gaelic differs not a dialect. Scots Gaelic ditters from Irish Gaelic in the same way as a Scots dialect could differ from a Cornish dialect. Our zim should be a bi-lingue! Scotland in which Gaelic has cumal status with English. But Gaelic must be given cfficial recognition as the lan-guage of the few remaining Gae-lic-speaking areas before the ject can be with as Spanish differs from Italian.

from Italian.

A revival of Gaelic will have to be undertaken ir easy stages, of which the first should be to concentrate on those areas where the language is still spoken. Gae-lic has more to fear from the apathy of Gaelic-speaking parents, apathy of Gaelic-speaking parents, who will not speak Gaelic to their children, than it has from the far greater number of English-speakers who do not know a word of Gaelic.

of Gaelic.
Though a large percentage of Gaelic-speakers can be found in Glasgow and Greenork, there are only five constituencies where the real interest of Gael-speakers could predominate. One could hardly expect Gaelital parties much interest of Gael-can are more contenders for nower. A parliamentary candidata. which are mere contenders for power. A parliamentary candidate will not be elected because of I with not be elected because of his views for or against Gaelic. An M.P. for a Gaelic-speaking con-stituency may fight to have Gaelic accepted as an examination sub-ject for entry to the Civil Service; but he would be pleading in his capacity as an M.P. for a Gaelic-speaking constituency, not because he supports a certain political party whose attitudes towards Gaelic may be complacent and

apathetic. The author of the statement given by the Western Isles I about Party will have to brush up his history if he thinks the Lord of the Isles entered into an alliance with England against the tyrnomic in Edinburgh who cent of Lewis. In the Isles who have the Isles who hav was a grandson of Robert II, claimed the throne of Scotland but he was defeated at Harlaw. If he had succeeded the crown of Scotland might have passed to the House of Donald. In 1493 the Lordship of the Isles was for-feited to the Crown. A century later the Anglicising policy of James VI sent the Fife adventurers

to Lewis.

Many of the Highland problems can be traced to the defeat of Prince Charles Edward Stuart at Culloden, but a change in the Highland way of life was irevitable. The Clan system was already breaking up, and a Stuart Restoration would never have powered it. In was the policy of the to Lewis.

Stuarts to bring Britain into line with Europe through an alliance with the Crowned Heads and by inter-marriage with the royal families of Europe. This policy was resisted by those who had the most to lose from such a policy -the English parliamentarians who had a vested interest in upholding

the Anglo-Saxon supremacy.

The present century has seen the most rapid decline of the Gaethe most rapid decline of the Gae-lic language. But does the blame lie with the authorities or with those Gaelic-speaking parents who have allowed their children to grow up without knowing a word of Gaelic? There is tremendous leeway to make up. Most of the work should be undertaken by the schools, the universities, the Education Authorities and various cultural and intellectual organisations — for example An Comunn Gaidhealach and the Salsations — for example An Comunn Gaidhealach and the Sal-tire Society — concerned with the spiritual, social, cultural and conomic welfare of the High-lands and Islands. Guelic may be lands and Islands. Gaelic may be a minority language clinging to the western fringe of European civilisation, but it is a language which has a right to exist, not only because of its value to Scotland and Ireland, but also because of its sylue for cliumal families with the control of the co

deagh dhurachd,

H. R. BAILLIE 12 Saxe Coburg Place Edinburgh, 3.

CORRECT DIAGNOSIS

Sir,—When a patient undergoes treatment for chronic malnutrition and starvation, nourishing food has to be carefully chosen and therefore small quantities of easily digestible nutrient are given; ask the long-deprived diges system to accept a huge meal too soon might cause the patient in-told agony or even death. The case of the Gaelic patient is told agony or even death. The case of the Gaelic patient is somewhat similar, and your correspondent Mr Bill MacBlane ("Sruth." November 16, p. 6) should reflect on this when he asks for more Gaelic anneuncements etc., at the Mod. We must be realistic over such things and admit that there are many fervent supporters of the Mod and even trieless workers for An Comunn who as yet are not fluent speakers of Gaelic. We all know in what direction movement should be and we hope that we are all traand we hope that we are all tra-velling that way, but our Irish cousins have shown us that overcousins have shown us that over-feeding with Gaelic can sometimes cause indigestion. I vm sure that the public taste for Gaelic is be-ing cultivated and that we are be-ing given more of it as and when we can assimilate it. The late Marie Lloyd spoke a great truth when she same "A Little of What You Faucy Demonster Good of the that word "little." To those called the world emulate the Welsh and have the entire Mod in Gaelic, programme and all, in Gaelic, programme and all, raay we just say "gu sochrach!" It is a pity that Mr MacPlane was unable to attend anything better than two dances and the somewhat uninhibited activities at the Alback Bollkoron. I carterily

the Albert Ballroom; I certainly looked in at the latter place, and found it entertaining enough, but for me it was not to be compared to the concerts at the Concert Hall or the competitions during the day. But let us realise that the idea of a central ceitidh and of a folk-song competition is a new one, that there are bound to be sundry snags to be overcome at first and that we must acknowledge what he a larged to be no achieved. what has already been achieved and be sparing and constructive in our criticisms. The most ob-vious lesson to my way of think-ing is that it is fatal to have the bar and the performers in the same room, no matter how large that room may be; this has been

(Continued on Page Twelve)

#### CIVIC TRUST'S FIRST MEETING

The first meeting of the Inverness Branch of the Civic Trust — the watchdog of town planners - will take place on December 5.

Television personality Maurice Lindsay, a director of the Scottish Civic Trust, heard a packed audience in the Town Hall on Tuesday, unanimously approve the suggestion.

The basic aim of the trust, said Mr Lindsay, was to stimulate interest in a town's environ-ment, but unlike the National Trust for Scotland they were not a 'brick and mortar' owning organisation.

A local society, said Mr Lindsay, could help the aims of the Trust by presenting lectures and film programmes on places of interest and beauty and by recommending certain buildings for conversion.

#### Public Notice

RENFREW COUNTY COUNCIL ATHOLL HOUSE, CHILDREN'S HOME, THORNLIEBANK

Applications are invited for the

#### DEPUTE MATRON

of the home. The post is of particular interest to persons with the C.N.N. or similar qualifications. The salary scale is £655 — £770 less board and lodging £92 10s. Applications to County Children's fficer, P.O. Box 12, Paisley.

#### TIGH-OSDA PHENTLAND

INRHIR-THEORSA

Air leth freagarrach airson teaghlaichean air thurus is iasgairean nan lochan 's nan aibhnichean 's an Taobh-Tuath.

Am biadh as fearr. Gabhar gu maith ruibh

Fear an Tighe 'sa Bhean SEORAS IS FREDA SUTHARLAN

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### A Forester's Contribution Cha Teid E Chaoidh

The Geographical Review, No. LV, 2, of 1965, contained a paper by A. B. Cruickshank on "Water Resource Development in the Campsies." author has been on the staff of the Department of Geography in the University of Glasgow and lecturer in the Adult Education Department of Nottingham, and this study has great significance. Scotland is well endowed with a water resource, though it is not unlimited as some water-hungry English authorities have postulated, and if maximum benefit is to accrue, its development must be well co-ordinated.

The illusion that multi-purpose river-basin development is applicable only to the larger river systems of the world must be replaced by the realism that water management equally necessary in our small industrialised country with its river basins and high population. He conveys the clear implication that our larger Highland catchments will sooner of later be harnessed either for hydro-electric power or national water supply, and so the condition of the plant cover in these will be of importance.

In the Campsies some peat has been removed for fuel and for agricultural improvement, but peat never seems to have been extensive. "Afforestation here is favoured by water authorities as a means of minimising the pollution siltation through the erosion caused by overgrazing of sheep."

For the central industrial belt as a whole, the water available from the Carron was shared by Stirling, Grangemouth, Falkirk, Denny, Kilsyth, Kirkintilloch and the Forth and Clyde Canal Company, but Grangemouth has since gone further afield to Loch Turret, north of Crieff. Glasgow's supply from Loch Katrine was secured early on. Scottish Pulp are using the as the British same water as the British Aluminium Company from the catchments of Laggan, Spean, Ossian and Treig. Under the current recommendations of the Scottish Water Advisory Committee, Loch Lomond is likely to be used for Cumbernauld and Livingston in the central helt

Almost all the potential sources south of this have already been utilised, so Highland sources must inevitably be drawn in. The Lyon and the Upper Earn, and the Tummel-Garry-Rannoch catchments have already been tapped for hydroelectricity, while further north the Mucomir-Moriston-Quoich-Affric-Farrar form a fairly im-

In the north-east the Deveron is likely to be trapped by a dam high on the Cabrach, or used in its lower reaches as a pumped source for the local towns.

Mr Cruickshank rightly points out that the Loch Lomond scheme for transferring its water via the Forth and Clyde Canal eastwards for the use of Livingston makes West Lothian into a "tail-end Charlie" with strict limitations on further develop ment, while Fife and its great potential for development is not being catered for. He also points out that the spill from many water storage dams such as the Carron, continues in amounts far in excess of the requirements for compensation water. This not only wastes water but provides little control over destructive flood stages downstream. "There has been to date no integrated development of a catchment area for water supply and flood control, and stipulations laid down fifty or more years ago concerning both the amount of water compensation and the timing of its discharge have little validity under conditions now prevailing in some river basins." Other countries are paving

far more attention than we are to the role of tree cover in sustaining water as an essential natural and national resource. Alternatives in Water Management," issued by the Uni-States National Academy ted of Sciences and the National Research Council's Committee on Water is a fascinating docu-The committee believes that " the management of water resources has evolved to a stage where planning should centre upon the needs of people rather than upon water per se. This viewpoint implies that a broad range of alternatives must be considered before a decision is made to develop a water re-source," and "recognises that and "recognises that the future development of water resources requires better use of existing knowledge, and that the decision-making process itself must be responsible to advances in science and technology.

In the United States the immensely important social and Deliberate industrial integration of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the 1930s had been fore-shadowed as early as 1907 in the frequent pleas for integrated water development. Despite such single-purpose activities as grazing permits in the western grasslands, soil conservation in agriculture, afforestation, the regulation of hydro-electric power and investments in flood 

sea-level, and so would need to types of water demands and development possibilities.

Momentous social changes in Scotland also include the urbanisation of the whole of our central industrial belt, the motorisation of daily life, the backlash from an overcrowded south-east England which is sending in English and Amencan factories, whose people have leisure to explore the countryside and make more demands upon it. All these factors are causing large increases in the use of water, and are putting pressure on planners to incorporate recreational and aesthetic values for our Scottish lochs and rivers in their formulæ for land use, including the long promised Countryside Commission. But is the public yet educated

up to the fact that it must be prepared to pay for intangibles? Can we afford a Solway scheme. or can we afford to do without it if its function will halt the depredations on our Highland lochs? In terms of pollution prevention our hydro-electric systems carry a statutory minimum flow, but this frequently is quite inadequate, as in the case of the Perthshire Garry. For the more heavily polluted streams, enhanced treatment is probably a better answer than the augmentation of low flow.

Nearly all our lochs already harnessed look frightful when they expose a deep rim of grey mud, as seen recently on Loch Treig. Must we have dams everywhere to utilise the trickle of water that our usually wet climate occasionally produces in a dry spell? The effect of a dam in ponding water is plain, but its effect upon water quality, downstream bank erosion, and the biotic deterioration of the river is less so. What is the effect of our massive afforested blocks on the run-off? We still do not know the answers for Scottish conditions and little effective research is being applied to this. In the end water conservation must be related to man's activities and needs within the practical limits of water manipulation.

(To be continued)

### Lawbreakers

Has the time come for insurers to consider excluding claims made to consider excluding claims made by those who wittingly break the law? Should a policyholder not displaying I, plates and not accompaned by a qualified drev men to be a qualified dreven the plates of the situation and strong action by insurers would not probably on the plates of t

# As Mo Chuimhne

mo bhana charaid agus an duine a' dol do'n Ghreig airson mios na'n deidheadh aice air duine fhaighinn a bheireadh an aire air Mairi bheag agus Iain. Sgrìobh Anna thugamsa. tigeadh as dhomh diultadh. Rainig mi Glaschu an latha a bha iad a' falbh. Bha a' ghriuthach air clann a' bhaile mhoir ud, ach bha Mairi agus Iain air a cur seachad. Nach mi bha fortanach? Abair gu robh a' chlann solt an latha ud. Chanadh duine nach leaghadh an t-im 'nam beul. Ach dh'aithnichinn robh mhath iad. Cha robh an cianalas orra as deidh am parantan idir. Carson? Bha cus rudan eile air an inntir

Thoisich an othail an oidhche ud fhein. An dara duine a' sabaid ris an duine eile. Chaidh an cuir do'n leabaidh ach lean am fuaim. An uair a nochd mise anns an dorus, bha an lar geal le itean - aon de na cluasagan air stracadh.

Bha chuis air a dhol bhuaidhe. Rug mi air Iain — is e a b' fhaisg dhomh—agus ghabh mi dha gu'n robh mi sgith. An ath latha, bha agam ri dhol sios am baile ach gun fhios nach deidheadh Iain agus Mairi bho rian a rithist, dh' fhag mi iad a cluich anns a' gharadh Dol dhachaidh, bha mi di-

reach air eirigh agus mi a' dol a chur stad air a' bhus, an uair a stad e gu cabhagach. fhalbh mi an comhair mo chinn - nach bu ghrannda an sgread a bha sud - agus is e' aitesuidhe an fhir-stiuiridh a chur stad orm, Oich, oich, mo cheann. De bu chiall do dhuine 'sam bith a rud mar sud dheanamh gun fhios carson? Thoisich mi a' togail mo ghnothachbho'n lar. Bha buille an gharbh 'na mo cheann agus cha b'ann cail na b'fhearr a bha an anameinn gha chur. Thog mi mo thruileasan agus sheall mi timchioll. Bha am bus 'na stad, na daoine a' taomadh am mach. Ach gu de bha cearr? Theab mo chridhe stad. Och,

cha b'e bh' ann. Mo chreach 'sa thainig bha duil agam gur e Iain a bha 'na shireadh an cois an rathaid Nach e bha coltach nis. Ach cha robh Iain a riamh cho geal ri sud.

Rinn mi mo shlighe gu slaodach am mach as a' Bhumail mo shuil air Mairi i 'na seasamh le neapaiginn air a stobadh a steach 'na beul agus na deoran a' ruith sios a pluicean. Bha Iain 'na shineadh air cota, sgall mhor dhubh air fhiaclan agus aodann a cheart

fhiaclan agus aouain.
cho geal ri aodan tannaisg.
"Iain a ghraidh, de thachi dh'eigh mi. Shaoil mi gun tug a' chuideachd suil orm. Nach robh mi a' faicinn le mo dha shuil. Iain gun mhothachadh. Cha robh an corr bhuaim.

Thainig carbad. Chan'eil fios agam fhathast de mar a bha luths 'nam chasan a thug a steach ann mi. Rainig sinn an taigh eiridinu. Nach b'iongan-

Cha robh air ach falbh! Bha tach mar a bha iad a' falbh le Iain. Is ann a bha iad coltach ri Mairi a' falbh leis an luid-

Thainig bean-eiridnidh am mach. Bha fichead seorsa paipear ri ainm a chur ris. fhalbh i leam an uair sin a shealltainn air Iain. Bha e 'na laighe gun mhothachadh is bann mor geal air a cheann. Thainig mo stamag nam uchd. Thionndaidh mi air falbh. Nochd a' bhean-eiridnidh rithist.

"A bheil fon agaibh?" ars ise cho ciuin.

"Th-Th-Th-a-a" ars mise. "Ceart," chuala mi i ag radh " math bhitheas atharrachadh 'sam bith ann innsidh mi dhuibh." Dh'fhag i mi. Is ann gu math math tursach

a rinn mise mo shlighe dhachaidh. Agus abair dachaidh. Ann an aite an othail bh' ann an oidhche roimhe, bha nis fois - fois nach robh mi nise ag arraidh am muigh no mach. Nach mi bhitheadh sona na'm bitheadh Iain agus Mairi an drasda a' sabaid. De an difir agus an t-slainte aca. Ach cha 10bh. Gu de bho shealbh a chanainn ri am parantan?

Thug mo chiall orm copan te ol ach cha b' urrainn domh blasad bidh a ghabhail. Nach bochd nach glagadh am fon. Bha an t-samhachd seo gus mo chur as mo chiall. Mu dheireadh thall thainig fios, ach cha b'e am fios a b' fhearr. Bha Iain fhathast gun a thighinn thuige fhein. Bha iad 'gam iarraidh aig an taigh eiridinn aig seachd uairean. Dh'fhalbh mi aig a sia. Carson? Co aig a tha fios.

Nach e na mionaidean a bha a' slaodadh. Chan'eil rian air gur e tri fichead dig a tha ann am mionaid. Dh' fhosgail an dorus.
"A bheil Iain beo?" Cha

b'e an lamh leigh a bh' ann ach fear-turais. Bhuail e seachd. Nochd an lamh leigh a steach 'na chota mor geal.

"A bheil Iain beo?" "An e sibhse a mhathair ?" "Chan e. Tha mi a' toirt an aire air fhads a tha a mhathair

air falbh." "A' toirt an aire air," ars esan. Shaoil leam gun tainig fiamh a' ghaire air aodann. Oh,

mar a ghon e mi.
"De mar a tha Iain?" dh'
eigh mi. Cha b'urrainn domh cumail orm na b' fhaide.
"Oh," ars esan "tha mi dui-

lich" - bha e air caochladh Mo chogais, mo chogais-"ach bha duil agam gu'n robh a' bhean - eiridnidh air innse dhuibh. Tha e air a thighinn mun cuairt agus ag iarraidh bhur faicinn." Bha e beo, bha e dha m' aithneachadh agus ag iarraidh mathanas a thoirt dha Cha b' fhada gus am bitheadh e fhein agus Mairi a' sabaid

a rithist.
"Ghul mi is ghair mi A lanachd mo chridhe."

MAIRI NICLEOID

### Crofters' Building | district Grants

improve houses or steadings on their crofts next year with the aid of grant or loan from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland are advised to make application now.

Building work on crofts is usually carried out during the months when hours of daylight are longer and weather is better and, says the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, crofters too often delay submitting applications until near the date when they hope to start work.

Applicants do not always appreciate how much has to be done in their interests before the actual building work can start. Proposals have to be examined and discussed on the site by officers of the Department. Reports have to be submitted and dealt with at Department Headquarters. Plans usually have to be prepared, either by the Department on the applicant's behalf or under other arrangements made by For most housing proposals, and in some cases for work on steadings, the proposals and plans must be approved by the local authority. Estimates based on the approved pians have to be obtained from contractors, with time allowed for acceptance of these estimates and for the arranging of a suitable starting date.

In view of all these requirements, people who do not submit their applications for grant or loan well ahead of their proposed starting date are likely to be disappointed, and will either have to delay a start or else go ahead on the basis of a provisional approval which carries no guarantee that assistance will be given. In their own interests,

Crofters wishing to build or | therefore, crofters who wish to carry out such work next year, similar owner-occupiers who wish to erect or improve their steading buildings with the aid of grant or loan, should be submitting their applications now The Department cannot say definitely that this will enable approval to be given by the desired date, as circumstances vary considerably from one case to another, but it will greatly increase the chances of this being possible.

Further information and application forms can be obtained from the Department at 20a Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, 3.

#### **NEW JOINT COMMITTEE**

Mr R. P. F. Donald, service director of Macrae and Dick Ltd., Inverness, and an employer mem-ber of the Road Transport Inber of the Road Transport In-dustry Training Board, was last month elected chairman of the new joint committee of Industrial Training Boards for the Highlands

Training Boards for the Highlands and Islands at the inaugural raceting in Inverness. The setting-up of this new committee stems from the representations made by the Scotish Committee of Central Training Committee of Central Training Country of the Area. It is a set of the Area of Central Properties of the Area.

The Scottish Committee were

The Sotitish Committee were particularly concerned that implementation of the Industrial Training Act through Industrial Training Boards each concerned only with its own industry should not result in the needs of the High-lands and Islands being neglected. The Committee felt strongly that an unusual measure of co-operation amongst the Industrial Training Boards would be needed if the special problems of the Highlands and Islands were to be given the

special problems of the Highlands and Islands were to be given the attention they needed.

The new committee executive in nature rather than advisory, will hold their meetings in the Highlands, and will have a link with the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

### news

NEWTONMORE PLANS

On the 6th November the committee of the Newtonmore branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach held a meeting to discuss plans for the winter. It is hoped to be able to arrange a ceilidh early in the new year, followed by a film show, a whist drive and another ceilidh in March. The annual sale of work will be held near Easter. RECORDED GAELIC

As a further extension of Gaelic in Sutherland the education committee has decided to buy An Comunn Gaidhealach's recorded Gaelic courses for use in Durness and Badcall In-

PORRIDGE COURSES

The Crofters' Commission and Sutherland education committee are to co-operate in providing bed and breakfast courses for crofters' wives.

#### PIPING COURSE

It is hoped that a further education course in piping at Stonehaven, attended by 22 people, aged from eight upwards, will provide the nucleus of the town's pipe band in two year's time.

DALCROSS LICENCE

Dalcross Airport, Inverness, is to have a liquor licence, despite the strong opposition put up by the police This was confirmed at a sitting last week of the Inverness County Licensing Appeal Court.

THE LARGS AND DISTRICT JUNIOR GAELIC CHOIR

There was a large attendance of friends at the 4th Annual Concert held in the Dunn Memorial Hall, Largs, on 18th November, when Mr Donald MacLachlan, president of the choir, introduced the chairman, Mr Donald Grant, president of An Comunn Gaidhealach. In his opening remarks, Mr

Grant spoke of the good record the choir had achieved at the National Mod and was pleased to see such a good audience supporting them at this their annual concert. He also expressed the hope that the attendance of the cheir would be continued throughout the session remembering that Gaelic helps their English.

Mr Grant also expressed the happy memories An Comunn Gaidhealach had of the Largs Mods which have been very successful and especially of their success in being the first host town to pay their own way, although many others have now followed in their footsteps.

The strength of the choir has increased by 28 since the last National Mod and now there are both a Junior Gaelic Choir and a Juvenile Choir, for the under 12-year-olds.

Mr Grant presented the individual prize - winners with their National Mod Prizes.

Provisional **Unemployment Figures** 

The number of wholly unem-oyed people (excluding schoolployed people (excluding school-leavers) registered at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Exchanges in Seotland on November 13, 1967, was 82,658 women and 1,470 girls), reports with the second of the secon eavers) registered at Employment

The total number of people registered as unemployed on November 13 was 85,919 (62,632 nien, 2,365 boys, 19,210 women and 1,712 girls) or 3.9 per zent. of the estimated total of employees. On October 9 the percentage was 3.8 and in November 1966 it was 3.5

The percentage rate for Scotland as represented by the total number of people unemployed was 3.9 and for Great Britain 2.3.

Unfilled Vacancies and Placings

Unfilled Vacancies and Placings
On November 8, 1967, there
were 9,617 unfilled vacancies for
adults notified to Employment
Exchanges in Scotland. This was
309 fewer than on October 4,
1967 (compared with a normal
exasonal decrease of 1.100) and
2,309 fewer than at November

On November 8, 1967 there were 4,800 unfilled vacancies for young people notified to Youth Employment Offices. 77 more than on October 4.

The total number of unfilled vacancies on November 8 was 14.417 which was 232 less than at October 4.

In the five weeks from October

4 to November 8, Employment Exchanges placed 12,413 adults and Youth Employment Offices placed 2,849 young people — a total of 15,262

#### BARVAS RESULT

Church supporters in the "dry" parish of Barvas in Lewis, were

parish of Barvas in Lewis, were out in force vesterday to prevent the area becoming wet again for the first time in 100 years.

The voters decided to stay dry' by 1.388 votes to Stay dry' by 1.388 votes to Stay the veto poll was the first to held or consultating majority voted to keep the parish dry.

#### Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme

Due to the present serious epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease, normal progress cannot be made with applications un-der the Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme. This is announced by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Every effort will be made to

continue with the routine testing of herds already accepted into the Scheme. But applicants who have not yet received their letters of acceptance must expect some considerable delay, and applicants who have not yet received their preliminary visit must expect still more delay.

#### Over To You

(Continued from Page 10)

proved over and over again at hotel ceilidhean and was particularly evident in 1966 at Inverness. The shambles at the Albert Ball-room only served to make the point more insistently.

point more insistently.

"Sruth" was on sale at the Crucert Hall and to my knowledge many new readers were introduced to it there. Similarly, there was a stall in the foyer of the Albert Ballroom at which improves the bulletains and souvenirs of the Mod were available; in may not have been quite up to the high standards of its counterpart at Aberdeen in 1964, but in the nigh standards of its counter-part at Aberdeen in 1964, but in view of the inadequacy of space in the premises which were avail-able, the stall did very well. Does the Mod really stand or fall on whether tickets were or were not available at the Albert Ballroom at the time stated on the poster or whether they turned up half an-whether they turned up half anat the time stated on the poster or whether they turned up half anhour late? In any case, if you are a member of An Cemunn or support your local branch, it is possible to purchase tickets in advance. This not only ensures one's own comport it says the value. own comfort, it saves the valuable time and effort of the all-toofew voluntary and spare-time workers who help to make the Mod the wonderful week that it is. It may come as a surprise to certain people to learn just how much of the work of An Comunn is done by part-time unpaid wor-kers. I get very angry when I hear, as I occasionally do, illfounded and even ill-natured criticism of the efforts of these reople. I have found that such carping critics usually grunble if asked to inconvenience themif asked to inconvenience them-selves on behalf of An Comunn or the Mod, they demand that the entire resources of An Comunn shall be placed at their disposal whenever they wish and yet one suspects that they can show little suspects that they can show little for those facilities and resources that are available to all. Mr Mac-Blane may consider this letter unnecessarily harshly directed towards him, but unfortunately his own letter has been used as ammunition by a faction who have not the best interests of An own letter has been used as ammunition by a faction who have rot the best interests of An Comunn at heart. If he henestly feels that there is room for improvement in the Mod or in the organisation that runs it, I would advise him to get in rough with those responsible for the running and the heart of the company of the result of the res were at their wits end trying to creps with the sudden illness of a neighbour. So I offered to distribute publicity pumphlets and acted as chauffer to one or two people, and on the actual day of the Mcd I sold admission tickets for a couple of hours at the door for a couple of hours at the door sorts of people and was sold afterwards that the attendance had ben unusually high. I certainly enjoyed that Mod more than if I had been a mere spectator.

An even better example was

An even better example was given by a family of my acquaintance who conduct a private business about three hours' motering distance from Glasgow. Two younger members of the family younger members of the family have been given every encouragement to become proficient competitors at the Mod, their friend are also encouraged to take part and one of the senior members of the one of the senior members of the family acted as a steward at sundry Mod functions. On the Saturday morning they were away at an unearthly hour in order to catch up with some of the busi-ness lost in the previous week. There just aren't enough people of that calibre. Is meas.

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"EXILED GAEL."