

HIGHLAND NEWS

TWOPENCE

No. 2036

INVERNESS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1922

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

BIRTHS.
At 63 Kenneth Street, Inverness, on the 29th September, to Mr and Mrs Williamson, a son.
At 27 High Street, Avon, on the 28th ult., to Mr and Mrs James Stewart, Macgregor's Buildings, Millburn Road, a son.

MARRIAGES.
At the Commercial Hotel, Inverness, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. D. Macnaughton, Dore, John Shaw, Balchaidh, Dore, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late William Mackintosh, Midtown, Duntelchaig.

DEATHS.
At 11 Lower Kessock Street, Inverness, on the 1st inst., John Matheson, foreman turner, late of Rose Street Foundry, aged 76.
At Broallan, Beauly, on the 1st inst., Alexander Fraser, in his 87th year.
At 13 Midmills Road, Inverness, on the 29th ult., Margaret Munro, widow of William Munro, Bookseller and Stationer, Eastgate, Inverness—Deeply regretted.
At 56 Grant Street, Inverness, on the 2nd inst., Catherine Annie Morrison, beloved wife of the late Sergt. John Miller, 5th Cameron Highlanders.

DONALD MACLEAN,
FUNERAL UNDERTAKER,
41 TOMNAHURICH STREET.
House—Next Door—No. 43

JOHN FRASER,
FUNERAL UNDERTAKER,
ACADEMY STREET, INVERNESS.
House—Fern Bank, Bruce Gardens.
Phone 366, Night Phone 228. Tel. Ad. "J. Fraser, Undertaker, Inverness."

CHISHOLMS',
FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS,
10 GEORGE STREET, INVERNESS
Funerals Conducted Town and Country. Established 1878.

Telegrams—"Prompt, Inverness."
FUNERALS
CONDUCTED.
CREMATIONS
Arranged.
VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE.
KENNETH MACKENZIE,
15 EASTGATE, INVERNESS.
House:
Rowanhill, Denny Street, Inverness.

THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND HERITABLE INVESTMENT CO., LTD.
This Company advances MONEY to enable parties to PURCHASE and IMPROVE DWELLING HOUSES, SHOPS, and other HERITABLE PROPERTY.
Deposits of £5 and upwards are received, for which interest at 4 1/2 per cent. is allowed.
Weekly Payments of 1s for 15 years will enable the Contributor, on expiry of that period, to receive £50 and so on in proportion to the Weekly Contribution.
The Funds of the Company are invested in First-Class Heritable Security.
D. G. BALLINGALL, Manager.

MAKE SURE THEIR FEET ARE RIGHT
BEFORE beginning their winter's work. Your children don't know how important this is, but you do. Attention to this vital matter now may make all the difference between good and indifferent health in the future. Therefore, see that their feet are covered with strong, well-made Footwear before they go to school.
The best way to make sure of this is to bring them to 21 HIGH STREET, where you will get Footwear which is noted for its reliable quality and moderate price.

A. BREMNER,
FOOTWEAR SPECIALIST,
21—HIGH STREET, INVERNESS—21.

MAIL ORDER SPECIALISTS,
LEATHER AND FURNISHINGS.
English Sole Boots from 2s, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s, 3s 3d, 3s 6d per lb. Band Fore Ends, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s. Ironed Belles, Welt, Shoulders, Fly Shoulders and Roundings, rising 4d, 6d and 8d per lb. Rivets, Tackets and Boot Studs from 5d per lb. Rubber Soles and Heels, all makes, Boot Uppers. Prices on application.
J. MOORE AND CO.,
7 PARNIS STREET, GLASGOW CROSS.

HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR OLD ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY (any condition), also ANTIQUE FURNITURE, CRYSTAL, CHINA, Etc.
CHARLES MURDOCH,
44 CASTLE STREET, INVERNESS.

Electric Lighting.
Complete Installations—Prompt Repairs.
First-class Workmanship.
Edmundson's Electricity Corporation, Ltd.,
INVERNESS.
Telegrams—"Electricity Works, Inverness"

TYENTY-SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF
Gramophone and Phonograph Repairing.
Gramophones called for locally. If unable to call, please send postcard. All Orders personally attended to.
USE THE NEW CHROMIC NEEDLE.
Only 1s 3d per Box.
Each Needle Plays Ten Records.
JOHN SHARP
21 KING STREET, INVERNESS.
Needles and Records in Stock. Sound Boxes Repaired.
All Best Quality Springs fitted to Gramophones and to fore-leaving Premises.
SOUND BOXES—3s to 5s 3d.

CENT'S and Youths' Overcoats, latest London cut and finish, easy, warm materials, at John Fraser's, 1 Drummond Street.

HIGHLANDERS' INSTITUTE.
GRAND CONCERT
(In aid of the Institute),
In the ST ANDREW'S HALLS, GLASGOW,
TUESDAY, 10th OCTOBER, 1922.
Doors open at 7 p.m. Concert at 7.45 p.m.
Chairman—
His Grace THE DUKE OF ATHOLL, K.T.
ARTISTES—
Miss PHEMIE MARQUIS, Scottish and Gaelic Prima Donna.
Miss FLORA MACNEILL, Mod Gold Medalist.
Miss ANNE BALLANTINE, winner of Scots Folk Song Diploma, Glasgow Festival, 1922.
Miss FLORENCE MACBRIDE, the Celebrated Violinist.
Mr RODERICK MACLEOD, Celebrated Gaelic Tenor.
Mr CHARLES KEAY, Scottish Leading Tenor.
Mr ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, Scotland's Premier Baritone.
Mr WM. MACCULLOCH, Renowned Entertainer.
Miss ANNIE I. MACMILLAN, Mod Gold Medalist, 1922.
Mr JOHN M. BANNERMAN, Mod Gold Medalist, 1922.
THE DUNLOP TROUPE OF JUVENILE DANCERS.
THE CITY OF GLASGOW PIPE BAND—Champions, 1922.
Mr GILBERT ESPLIN, Accompanist.
Inclusive Prices of Admission—Reserved Seats (limited number), 3s 6d; Unreserved Seats, 2s. Tickets may be had from Mr George Eyre-Todd, 115 Renfield Street, and from members of the Concert Committee, etc. Convener—Mrs J. R. Colquhoun.
Hon. Secy.—Mr R. Bain, 140 Buccleuch Street, Glasgow.

New Theatre Royal.
At Eight—ONCE NIGHTLY—At Eight.
TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), October 4, and during the Week.
MRS CORRINCE'S NECKLACE.
NEXT WEEK—Important and Personal Visit of the Distinguished Actor,
FRANK FORBES-ROBERTSON
(Under the direction of Nelson King).
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, October 9, 10, 11—
THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK.
By Jerome K. Jerome.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY—
THE CALL OF THE ROAD
Prior to the London Production.
Seats may be booked daily at the Theatre from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m., and from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m.
Phone 427. Grams—Theatre, Inverness.
Telegrams—TAYLOR, Slater. Phone 421.
TAYLOR & SON,
SLATERS and SLATE MERCHANTS, Etc.,
Baron Taylor's Street,
INVERNESS.
General Repairs undertaken in Town and Country.
Estimates Given. Inquiries Invited.
LARGE STOCKS OF SLATES, FIRE-CLAY GOODS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL METAL GOODS, FELLS, CEMENTS, Etc.

WHEN IN NEED
I SPECIALISE IN EVERY-DAY USEFULS.
CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE.
ALUMINUM and ENAMELLED HOLLOW-WARE.
BRUSHES of all kinds.
PAINT, DISTEMPER, and VARNISH STAINS, all Shades.
STOVE, FLOOR, BOOT, BRASS and SILVER POLISERS.
And a Hundred and One little Needs used in the Home, all at Keen Prices.
MACKENZIE'S
Home Furnishing Store,
29 EASTGATE, INVERNESS.

PLANT NOW
EARLY CABBAGE FOR EARLY SPRING USE.
FORCING HYACINTHS FOR CHRISTMAS FLOWERING
Abuden's
54 & 56 High Street,
INVERNESS

HEATING STOVES, Oil and Coal Barless Fires, to fit all kinds of Grates, at Fraser and MacColl's, Ironmongers, Eastgate.

LARGE SUPPLIES
OF
VENISON
(STEAK CUTS)
AT
RIGGS & CO.,
EASTGATE & KENNETH STREET

FOR QUALITY
ROYAL CREAM OF BEN WYVIS
WHISKY
Has stood the test of time. To-day it is more favourably known than ever. It stands for all that is best in HIGHLAND WHISKY.
PRICES—30 u.p. ... 12s 6d per bottle
25 u.p. ... 13s 6d per bottle
20 u.p. ... 14s 6d per bottle
Carriage paid on 1 dozen bottles, or sent by post—1 bottle, 1s; 2 bottles, 1s 3d; 3 bottles, 1s 6d extra.

MITCHELL & CRAIG,
BEN WYVIS BUILDINGS, INVERNESS.

THE DE BEAR SCHOOLS
Day, Evening and Special Postal Courses
Strictly individual attention—All Commercial Subjects—New equipment of Latest Model Typewriters—Demonstrations of High Speed Shorthand and Typewriting by world-famous experts.
NEW STUDENTS ARE ENROLLED ANY DATE.
Over 30,000 Positions secured at Home and Abroad.
Full particulars from the Principal.
The De Bear Schools, Ltd.
57 Church Street, Inverness,
(And in all important towns in the Kingdom).

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMERS OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.
JOHN BROWN & SON,
34 Baron Taylor's Street,
Beg to announce they are in a position to undertake ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS AND REPAIRS IN CONFORMITY WITH BOARD OF TRADE AND INSURANCE COMPANY REGULATIONS.
A large and comprehensive range of Electric Fittings suitable for all requirements always in Stock. ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FREE.
Expert Workmanship & Material Guaranteed at Lowest Competitive Prices.
Telegrams—"Brown, Plumber, Inverness." Phone, 185.

BEEF. MUTTON.
E. MACDONALD & SON,
Phone.—101 15 New Market. Phone.—101
The WEE SHOP that's Daily Patronised by THRIFTY HOUSE-WIVES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Big Reduction in Prices of Mutton this Week.
SEE WINDOWS.
OUR MOTTO.....S. - P. - Q. - R.
Small Profits, Quick Returns.
TERMS—CASH.

ACCORDION.—Handsome 10-Guinea Italian model, beautifully polished rosewood, 14-fold bellows, with plated corner protectors, 2 sets reeds, 19 pearl keys, 8 basses, very rich tone. Accept 30s. Approval willingly. A., 48 Maiden Vale, London.

WATER GLASS for Egg Preserving, Fruit Preserving Glass Jars, lowest prices. At Fraser and MacColl's, Eastgate, Inverness.

CHINA Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Glass Ware, Electro-Plate and Cutlery, lowest prices, at Fraser and MacColl's, Eastgate.

CEDAR MOPS and FLOOR POLISHES and all House-Cleaning Requisites, at Fraser and MacColl's, Ironmongers, Eastgate, Inverness.

HALL'S DISTEMPER, Paints and Varnish, all colours, at Fraser and MacColl's, Iron-mongers, Eastgate, Inverness.

WALLPAPERS.—Any quantity, large or small, supplied at TRADE PRICE. Best value in the Kingdom. Write for Patterns, stating class required. Dept. 409, BARNETT WALLPAPER CO. Limited, MANCHESTER.

HOODS and Perambulators Re-covered; Wheels Re-tired and generally renovated, at Moderate Prices. Any Car taken in part exchange for new one, at Mackenzie's Depot, Market Arcade, Inverness.

BABY CARS.—Latest Models just in, at Reduced Prices; deep, large bodies, strong and serviceable, light and handy. Illustrated Price-List post free from Mackenzie's Sewing Machine and Baby Car Depot, Market Arcade, Inverness.

SEWING MACHINES Repaired from 1s by Expert 25 years in trade. Needles, Shuttle, and all kinds of Springs in stock. Old Machines taken in part exchange. Mackenzie's Depot, Market Arcade, Inverness.

HAND SEWING MACHINES reduced to 25 15s; also Jones' Med. O.S. and Cover, 28 15s; Tailor's Manufacturing Machine at 212 12s. Send for Price-Lists. Mackenzie's Baby Car Depot, Market Arcade.

DINNER Sets, Tea Sets, in beautiful English China, Neat and Effective Designs; Toilet and Trinket Sets, fine assortment of Shapes and Patterns. Inspection invited. MACTAVISH'S Warehouse, Inverness.

CEDAR and Komo Mops, "Hex," "Dotty," "Sweeper Vac," and "Daisy" Vacuum Cleaners, Depot for the Famous All-British "Ewbank" Sweepers, best made. Brushes of all kinds. Floor Polishers, etc. MACTAVISH'S, Castle Street

FURNITURE.—Dining-Room and Bedroom Suites, Sideboards, Cabinets, Dining Tables, Hall Stands. MACTAVISH'S Furnishing Warehouse, Inverness.

BEDSTEDS, Iron, Brass, and Wood, Spring selection in town. MACTAVISH'S, Castle Street, Inverness.

PHOTO ENLARGEMENTS. from any photo or group, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s 6d; framed complete, 15s; best quality, 21s. McIntosh, Forgue, Aberdeen-shire.

KNITTING WOOL USERS supplied direct from our Mill. Write for Shade Card and Price-List. Yarrow Spinning Co., Selkirk.

BEST FOOT and HAND THRASHERS and BARN & PANNESEYERS.—2800-Weighted Users. Engine Thrashing Sets from 232. Largest Makers. Shearer Brothers, Turfiff.

HADACHES resulting from Eye-strain relieved and benefited by using proper Glasses. Mackenzie, Specialist in Sight-Testing, 9 Castle Street.

FOR the Hair.—Rexall "93" Hair Tonic has a world-wide reputation. The remedy for Dandruff and Falling Hair. Bots, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, post 9d. Mackenzie, Rexall Chemists, 1 High Street.

CONSERVATION OF VISION. Your eyes may be strained for years before they show the ill effects. Have your eyes tested. Mackenzie, F.O.S., Optician, 9 Castle Street.

WHY suffer from Toothache? Use Placidine, which gives instant relief. Bots, by post, 1s 6d. Mackenzie and Co., High-Class Chemists, Inverness.

GORLESTON-ON-SEA,
GREAT YARMOUTH FISHING SEASON.
BRAMCOTE
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,
CLARENCE ROAD.
Comfortable, Homely Board Residence for Buyers. Liberal Table.

D. Patterson,
LADIES' and GENT'S TAILOR,
23 HIGH STREET, INVERNESS.
Parties' Own Cloth Made Up and Furnished. Keenest Prices. Best Attention.
SUITS and COSTUMES in Latest Styles.

SPECIAL VALUE IN TEAS.
FINEST INDIAN and CEYLON BLEND,
2s 8d per lb.
THERE IS NOTHING MORE PLEASING.
Other Blends—1s 8d, 2s, and 2s 4d per lb.
10 lbs. to 100 lbs., 2d per lb. less, and carriage paid. Cash with Order.
DAVID GAVIN,
GROECR and PROVISION MERCHANT,
FORRES.
NOTICE.
LADIES', Gents', and Children's Cast-off Clothing Wanted; also Carpets, Linoleum, Curtains, Blankets, Bed and Table Linen, Furs, etc. Highest prices given. Old Gold and Silver Bought and Sold. Business strictly private. Large Stock of Second-Hand Furniture for disposal. Cheapest in town. Please note address—
MRS W. H. MACMAHON
(Nee Miss B. JOHNSTON),
4 GRANT STREET, INVERNESS.
Private Address—CROMDALE HOUSE, BROWN ST.

THE BEST BOOT VALUE IN SCOTLAND.

WE have a delivery of MEN'S BOOTS, which we place before you, and guarantee to be the best value in Footwear obtainable anywhere.
HERE THEY ARE—
No. 1 is a MEN'S BOX LEATHER-LINED DERBY. Double Tongues, Leather Lined to the Toes, Stout Soles, Stitched to the Heels, Screwed with Brass Wire, suitable for Heavy Wear. Square Toes and Wide Heels, and the Price 21s 6d Post Paid.
No. 2 is a MEN'S BOX DERBY BOOT, Welted, with Hand-Sewn, Patent Leather Topcap. Wide Welt round Toes, Smart, Neat, and Comfortable, splendid Sunday or Business Boot, and the Price is 21s 6d Post Paid.
All Sizes from 6's to 11's. Ask to see these To-day.

Ross & Sutherland
"The Bootmakers,"
10 INGLIS STREET,
Inverness.

SMITH'S! SMITH'S!
BUY 'EM AT SMITH'S.
NOUGHT CAN ENSURE SUCH A TREAT. CHOCOLATES GALORE AND MANY SWEETS MORE. YOU'LL GET THEM AT SMITH'S, CASTLE STREET.

T. SMITH & SON,
CONFECTIONERS,
69 CASTLE ST., INVERNESS.

ENGLISH COAL.
We have a CARGO of the Finest ENGLISH WALLSEND due Early Next Week. Customers would be well advised to get their Cellars filled now. Special Quotation for Three Ton lots on application.

M'GRUTHER & MARSHAL,
16 Lombard St., Inverness.
Telegrams—"McGruther, Inverness."
Phone—14, Inverness.

FOOTBALLS.
SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICES.
SIZE 5—
18s, 15s, 12s 6d and 10s each.
SIZE 4—
9s each.
SIZE 3—
7s 6d each.
Postage 9d extra.

SHINTY CLUBS.
BEST HICKORY SHINTY CLUBS—Rubber and Leather Grips.
To Clear this Season's Stock.
12s 6d each.
Postage 9d extra.
GRAY & CO.
Gunmakers,
14 UNION STREET, INVERNESS.

Sleep, that knits up the ravel'd sleeve of care, The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath, Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course, Chief nourisher in life's feast. Shakespeare.
Let your sleep be long and sound. Get our Famous
Beds and Bedding.
JAMES L. HORNE,
43 and 45 CASTLE STREET,
INVERNESS.

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NEWSAGENT, ALNESS.
A Quarter of a Century Established.

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Repairs turned out Promptly.
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WHEN YOU VISIT
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P.O. Telephone No. 2.

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COAL, CEMENT, MANURE and POTATO MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.
SHIP OWNERS and SHIP BROKERS.
Branch Depots—
DELNY and FEARN.

HIGHLAND RAILWAY

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE.

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN LONDON, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, DUNDEE & KINGUSSIE, GRANTOWN-ON-SPY, FORRES, ELGIN, NAIRN, INVERNESS, STRATHPEFFER, and the NORTH OF SCOTLAND, via DUNDEE.

From 2nd October until further notice.

From the South

Table with columns: Station, Week Days only, and times for various routes including London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Dundee.

To the South

Table with columns: Station, Week Days only, and times for routes from Dundee, Perth, Glasgow, and Edinburgh to London.

* Mondays excepted.

† On Sunday nights but not on Saturday nights.

b Saturdays only.

c Commences 16th October. Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Through Carriages and Sleeping Saloons King's Cross to Inverness via Inverness.

d Via Inverness.

e Ceases after 14th October. Through Carriages and Sleeping Saloons Inverness to Euston and King's Cross.

f Not after 13th October. Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Through Carriages and Sleeping Saloons King's Cross to Inverness.

g Ceases after 14th October. Leaves fifteen minutes later on Mondays, and runs correspondingly later throughout.

h Not after 13th October. Saturdays excepted. Leaves at 7.40 p.m. on Sundays. Through Carriages and Sleeping Saloons Euston to Inverness.

i Connection from Lybster Saturdays only. 8.1 p.m. on Saturdays.

n Leaves at 12.0 noon on Saturdays.

q Arrives at Waverley Station via Stirling.

r Due 8.20 a.m. on Sundays, 8th and 15th October. Until 14th October arrives 7.40 a.m. on week-days.

s From 16th October Through Carriages and Sleeping Saloons Inverness to Euston and King's Cross. Not to King's Cross on Mondays.

t Stops by signal to take up Passengers for England on timeous notice being given to the Stationmaster.

u During October arrives 7.15 a.m. on Sundays.

v Arrives 12.14 a.m. on Sundays.

x Until 14th October leaves at 4.2 a.m. on Sundays.

y Commences on 15th October. Saturdays excepted; leaves at 7.40 p.m. on Sundays. Through Carriages and Sleeping Saloons Euston to Inverness.

z Arrives 2.30 p.m. on Saturdays.

ROBERT PARK, General Manager.

Inverness, September, 1922.

CHEAP DAY FARES TO INVERNESS.

On Tuesdays and Fridays, until further notice, Third Class Return Tickets at Reduced Fares, available for return by 4.15 p.m. Train (5.30 p.m. Term 4s. 6d.) same day, are issued for Inverness as under:—

From London (10.10 a.m., 4s. 6d.), Tomatin (10.10 a.m., 5s. 10d.), Moy (10.20 a.m., 5s. 3d.).

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE TO AND FROM NAIRN.

Beginning MONDAY, August 7th, the following New Train Service will be given to and from Nairn, viz.:—

London (Euston), depart, 1.30 p.m.; Glasgow (Buchanan Street), depart, 10.0 p.m.; Edinburgh (Princes Street), depart, 9.45 p.m.; Edinburgh (Waverley), depart, 8.20 p.m.; Perth, depart, 1.30 a.m.; Forres, depart, 6.45 a.m.; Nairn, arrive, 7.40 a.m.; Nairn, depart, 7.30 a.m.; Forres, arrive, 7.40 a.m.; Perth, arrive, 11.25 a.m.; Edinburgh (Waverley), arrive, 1.7 p.m.; Glasgow (Buchanan Street), arrive, 1.51 p.m.; London (King's Cross), arrive, 10.0 p.m.; London (Euston), arrive, 10.30 p.m.

* Saturdays excepted. M Mondays excepted.

REDUCED THIRD CLASS FARES TO INVERNESS ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

Third Class Return Tickets are issued on Tuesdays and Fridays at Fortrose, Avonch, Monochy, Allnagrange and Redcastle for Inverness by Train leaving Fortrose at 7.30 a.m. and 12.45 p.m. at a Fare of 3s. 6d. available for return on day of issue.

EXCURSIONS TO ENGLAND.

Cheap EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued every Friday until October 27th inclusive for 14 or 15 days (on 27th October Tickets will be issued for 6 days only) to London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, and York, from Aberdeen, Avonch, Duncraig, Dalry and Stranraer, Nairn, Forres, Fortrose, Grantown-on-Spey, Invergordon, Inverness, Keith, Kingussie, Kyle of Lochalsh, Nairn, Pitlochry, Strathpeffer, Tain, Thurso, Wick.

For full particulars as to Train Times, Fares, etc., see handbill, to be obtained at the Booking Office.

THE FIRST LADY A.G.I.

SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE ON FOOD FADDISTS.

To be the only lady in a company of two hundred and fifty men was the privilege of Miss V. Dean, of Bromley, Kent, at the eighth annual dinner given by Bovril, Ltd., to the members of the Institute of Certificated Grocers. Miss Dean is the first woman to pass the Institute examination and to become an A.G.I., and the cheering was loud and prolonged when she "went up" to receive the certificate.

Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., presented the prizes and certificates. In a racy speech Sir James said that food questions have to-day assumed an importance formerly undreamed of. In the words of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, "in buying food the worker is buying health and energy, the power to be well and to do work." He thought that dietetics should be one of the subjects covered by the Institute curriculum, if only that the grocers might refute the popular fallacies about foods that were always floating about. Food was the happy hunting-ground of the faddist, and there was probably not any kind of food that had not at one time or another been idiotically accused of causing at least half-a-dozen different diseases. Cancer, according to the wisecracks, had been traced to tomatoes, margarine, tobacco, tartaric acid, and potted shrimps, and only the other day an eminent man of "Times" to suggest that it is due to the use of tea and coffee, forgetting that cancer existed in this country long before the introduction of tea or coffee, and that it occurs amongst cats, dogs, and mice, which do not usually partake of these beverages. Such statements appeared to him very mischievous, especially when proceeding from a scientific source.

Sir James ridiculed the latest scare about the evil effects of sugar in promoting dental decay, and quoted statistics to show that the best-developed races eat the most sugar, and the worst-developed the least. Even a smattering of dietetics would enable the grocers to answer a fool according to his folly when he came into the shop and propounded such fatuous nonsense.

Replying to the toast of the Bovril Company, Sir James said he was an optimist, and that great as had been the success of Bovril in the past, he believed it would be still greater in the future. Looking at it from the physician's point of view, he thought the discovery that tuberculosis is spread by germs opened up a new field of research. Disease germs were the seeds that grew into diseases, and we had come to realise that there was something as important as the seeds, and that was the soil in which they were sown. He claimed for Bovril that it so increased the power of resistance of the human organism that the seeds of disease, when sown in it, were likely to wither away.

STEAMER SAILINGS

From 2nd OCTOBER to 30th DECEMBER Inclusive.

The Public are respectfully informed that from 2nd OCTOBER to 30th DECEMBER inclusive the Service will be as follows (weather, etc., permitting):—

The Steamers of DAVID MACBRAYNE, Ltd., will ply as under:—

KYLE OF LOCHALSH, MALLAIG, OUTER ISLANDS, AND HARRIS.

From Kyle of Lochalsh on Mondays at 9.0 a.m., calling at Glenelg, Armaide, Mallaig, Eigg, Rhum, Gairloch, Lochmaddy, and on Wednesdays and Fridays at 6.0 a.m., calling at Scalpay, Tarbert, Stockinish (Tuesdays only), Rodal and Lochmaddy on Tuesdays at 6.0 a.m., calling at Rodal, Tarbert, and Scalpay, arriving Kyle of Lochalsh about 4.30 p.m. on Thursdays.

From Lochmaddy on Tuesdays at 6.0 a.m., calling at Rodal, Tarbert, and Scalpay, arriving Kyle of Lochalsh about 4.30 p.m. on Thursdays.

From Lochmaddy on Wednesdays at 4.30 p.m., calling at Lochboisdale, Castlebay, Canara, Rhum, Eigg, Mallaig, Armaide, and Glenelg, arriving Kyle of Lochalsh about 8 p.m. on Thursdays.

Leave Lochmaddy on Fridays at 4.30 p.m., calling at Dunvegan, Lochboisdale, Mallaig, Armaide, and Glenelg, arriving Kyle of Lochalsh about 8.0 p.m. on Saturdays.

KYLE, PORTREE, AND STORNOWAY MAIL STEAMER.

Until 14th October Mail Steamer leaves Kyle of Lochalsh daily (Sundays excepted) for Applecross and Stornoway at 3.30 p.m.; thereafter daily (Sundays and Mondays excepted). Does not call at Applecross on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Leaves Stornoway for Kyle of Lochalsh daily (Sundays excepted) at 1.30 a.m. until 14th October; thereafter daily (Sundays and Mondays excepted). Does not call at Applecross on Wednesdays and Fridays.

KYLE-KYLEAKIN FERRY.

The Lessee gives notice that Ferry Boats, carrying Passengers, Mail, and Light Traffic, will sail every Week-day (weather and tide permitting) as under:— From Kyle to Kyleakin at 8.45 and 11.15 a.m., and 4.10 and 3.15 p.m.; and from Kyleakin (Old Pier) at 10.0 and 11.0 a.m., and 4.15 and 3.30 p.m.

Fare for the Single Journey 6d. Luggage (other than small parcels) accompanying Passengers, 6d per package. Special Trips during the day may be arranged with Ferryman at the Fare of 4d per person (Minimum Charge for each Trip, 2s. 6d.).

The Day Service between 1st April and 30th September is from 8.0 a.m. to 8.0 p.m.; and between 1st October and 31st March is from 8.0 a.m. to 6.0 p.m. Trips made outside these hours, whether with Passengers or Cargo, are subject to an increased charge.

The Rates for Goods and Live Stock Traffic, including Motor Cars, Carriages, Motor Cycles, etc., can be obtained from the Stationmaster at Kyle of Lochalsh on application. Mr. D. Pollock, carting contractor, Kyle of Lochalsh, conveys Luggage, at a charge of 6d per package, from Kyleakin Ferry Pier to Kyle of Lochalsh at 3.10 p.m., and from Station to Kyleakin Ferry Pier on arrival of Train due at 3.30 p.m.

MOTOR LAUNCH—KYLE OF LOCHALSH AND GLENELG.

(Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays only.) Glenelg, depart, 9.40 a.m.; Kyle of Lochalsh, arrive, 10.15 a.m. *Until 14th October inclusive, leaves Glenelg at 12.45 p.m. and arrives Kyle of Lochalsh at 2.30 p.m.

Kyle of Lochalsh, depart, 11.40 a.m.; Glenelg, arrive, 12.30 p.m. *Until 14th October inclusive, leaves Kyle of Lochalsh at 3.10 p.m. and arrives Glenelg at 4.0 p.m.

MAINLAND AND ORKNEY ISLES—STORNOWAY, SCAPA (for KIRKWALL), AND SCRABSTER.

The North of Scotland and Orkney and Shetland Steam Navigation Company, Limited, intimates that their Royal Mail Steamer, "Sundays," will, weather etc., permitting, ply daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Leave Stornoway at 8.15 a.m., and Soona (for Kirkwall) at 8.30 a.m. for Scrabster (Thurso), returning from Scrabster at 2.30 p.m., and from the Mails are received on board.

INVERGORDON AND GROMARTY.

The Cromarty Steamship Company, Ltd., give notice that their Steamer "Sundays" will ply between Invergordon and Gromarty on Week-days until further notice, as under:—

From Invergordon at 9.30 a.m., and 12.45 and 5.0 p.m. From Gromarty at 7.30 and 11.45 a.m., and 3.30 p.m.

Note 1—It is not guaranteed that time will be kept by the Steamers, and the power to call at intermediate places to suit the requirements of the traffic is reserved.

Note 2—Tickets for the Steamers must be taken out AFTER going on board at Scrabster and Gromarty.

Note 3—Live Stock is conveyed by Steamer solely at Owner's Risk, and must be accompanied by someone in charge when in bags, boxes, crates, or hampers.

Note 4—The right of making alterations in the above arrangements at any time necessary is reserved.

For further particulars as to Freight and Passengers apply to the Traffic Manager or to the Company's Agents.

ROBERT PARK, General Manager.

Inverness, September, 1922.

THE DESCENDANTS OF CHRISTINA DOUGLAS.

(By the Late Rev. GUSTAVUS AIRD, D.D., Creich.)

III. George Edward Darroch (son of Major Darroch), born 22nd April, 1846, married Adelaide Frances Valpy, daughter of Richard Valpy of Champeys, Tring, County Herts. Issue:—

(1) Richard George Sutton Darroch.

(2, 3, 4) Daughters [names not in MS.]

(5) A daughter [name not in MS.], born at Kimbolton Lodge, County Bedford, 12th May, 1892.

IV. Eliza Cotter Darroch (daughter of Major Darroch), [—].

V. Margaret Parker Darroch (daughter of Major Darroch), married James Stewart of Garrocks, by Greenock, N.B.—[the MS. reads Gourock for the latter place-name, but I believe, correctly reads Greenock, which I have inserted in the text.—W.R.]—some time M.P. Mrs Stewart died and left issue:—

(1) Susan Caroline Stewart.

(2) Margaret Parker Darroch. [There are no dates in MS.]

VI. Caroline Anne Darroch married R. Birley Baxendale, but died without issue, 1857.

VII. Susan Louisa Darroch married John Morgan, of Eccles, near Manchester.

VIII. Mary B. Darroch married Duncan Macneil, secretary of the Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh. Less than two daughters, as at fault in this place, I have followed the published genealogical account of the family Douglas of Muldeg (page 39.) Having done so, I feel it obligatory to state the MS. representation, so that the reader can have it and candidly judge whether I have acted rightly or wrongly in this matter. I have rendered it on a rational principle, on observing the divergence of MS. and book in this matter, which is all I could have done, having no other means of testing the accuracy of either, and all I assert is that the MS. has that Susan Louisa Darroch married Duncan Macneil, secretary of the Bank of Scotland, so that the name of John Morgan, of Eccles, is omitted. The name of Mary B. Darroch is not in the MS., and Mr Macneil is there mentioned as married to Susan Louisa Darroch, whereas the book has that she was married to Mary B. Darroch. Thus I have stated with sufficient clearness the representations of MS and book at this place and in the circumstances of writing my judgment accepts the rendering of the book.—W.R.]

IX. Christina Rainy (daughter of Rev. Mr Rainy, Creich), born 13th June, 1776, married Hugh Tennent, of Well Park, Glasgow, and of Errol, Perthshire, born 16th February, 1780. Mrs Tennent died 15th May, 1863. Mr Tennent died 15th July, 1864. Issue as follows:—

(1) Robert Tennent, born March, 1806, married and left issue, viz.:—

(a) Isabella Tennent, married to John Pimlico. Issue—Two sons [names not in MS.].

(2) Christina Tennent, married Sutton John Elliot.

[Book reads Ellicott. Both names exist, and while the name here within brackets probably should be that in the text, it would be unwise hazardous on my part to be positive in the matter, consequently I fully submit it as it presents itself to me. While I am not to be discursive, it may be interesting to recall that the name in the text is variously written in Scotland, England and America, some using the form Elliot, others Elliott, and others Eliott. The former name or surname is also written in the form Ellicott—for example, Dr Ellicott, the celebrated Biblical commentator.—W.R.]

(3) Helen Tennent, unmarried.

II. George Rainy Tennent, born 8th September, 1807, died in childhood.

III. Christina Nelson Tennent, born 15th April, 1809, died in childhood.

IV. Ann Eliza Tennent, born 28th October, 1810, married to her cousin german, the Rev. George Kennedy, minister of Dornoch. Mrs Kennedy died July, 1863, without issue, and was buried in Dornoch.

V. William Middleton Tennent, born 26th May, 1812, married Wilhelmina Simson, daughter of Hector Simson. [This surname is generally written Simpson.] Mrs Simson died 24th December, 1868. Mr Tennent died 1878. Issue:—

(1) Hugh; (2) Hector; (3) William, died 1878; (4) John; (5) John Pattison Tennent; (6) Wilhelmina Simson, born 26th November, 1851; (7) Gilbert Rainy Tennent, born 7th February, 1814, died 2nd August, 1889, married; (8) Hugh Tennent, born 27th February, 1816; (9) Charles Stewart Parker Tennent, born 10th November, 1817. He married in London Miss Arabella Hay, daughter of Captain Hay. Mr Tennent died 14th February, 1864, and was buried in the Necropolis, Glasgow. Issue:—

(a) Archibald Tennent, married, 1891. Miss Wigham.

(b) Anne Tennent.

(c) Hugh Tennent.

(d) Helen Tennent, born 9th November, 1820.

[The MS. and text of the book have the year 1818, but the "Corrigenda" in the latter has the date I have inserted in the text, with which, in the circumstances, I have taken no undue liberty, having observed the correction of the discrepancy. But having done so, it is right to intimate the same.—W.R.]

—Married at Fairlea to Maurice Craigie.

[MS. and text of book have the surname with two "g's", but the latter has a correction of this form.] Esq. of Dumbarnie, Perthshire. Mrs Craigie died 22nd April, 1862. Issue:—

(a) Christina Craigie, born 25th October, 1852.

(b) Maurice Craigie, born 29th August, 1854.

IV. Isabella Rainy (daughter of the Rev. George Rainy, of Creich), born 18th December, 1780, married 16th January, 1806, to the Rev. Angus Kennedy, born in 1768; admitted minister of Lairg in 1802; translated to Dornoch, 1817; died 22nd June, 1855. Mrs Kennedy died 28th January, 1860. Issue:—

(1) Georgina Robertson Kennedy, born 15th April, 1807; married at Dornoch 27th April, 1835, to Rev. John Mackenzie, successively minister of the Free Church, Strathconon and that of Lochgillhead. Mrs Mackenzie died in Edinburgh, 30th November, 1874, having had issue.

[I hope to prepare a few notes in connection with interesting Strathconon as soon as I may be able to take it up. Lochgillhead is a village and "quoad sacra" parish in Argyleshire. The parish was divided from the parish of Glassary and South Knapdale by authority of the Presbytery of the bounds in 1802. According to my authority in this note, the district is about five miles in length and three miles in breadth. Two

villages are mentioned in the parish—that of Lochgillhead, at the northern extremity of Loch Gilp, which accounts for its name, and Ardshraig, at a distance of about two miles. A Baptist congregation was established in the village of Lochgillhead since 1818. The Congregational Union, it is stated, have a mission station there. It is also related that the Parish Church was built in 1828 at the expense of Government, and enlarged in 1834. Eventually the Free Church arose amongst them. Besides all these, the place had its branch of the Glasgow Union Bank, a good school, and its distillery—probably it produced good whisky and plenty of it.—W.R.]

(1) Donald Mackenzie, born 13th August, 1836. He went to Canada in 1851, and married, 28th May, 1864, Mary Macadam, and had besides a son and daughter who died in infancy:—

(a) John Joseph Mackenzie, born 24th March, 1864.

(b) James Mackenzie [—].

(2) Winwood Ann Mackenzie, born 27th July [—], married 19th November, 1866, to Rev. Murdoch Macdonald, D.D., minister successively of the Free Church, Nairn, and now [1893—1895. As already intimated, that is the present tense of the MS. dated as approximately as I can make from internal and an important item of external evidence. As I had not seen the latter until I was considerably advanced in this work, I could not have made the statement. Wherever Dr Aird's "now" occurs in the foregoing may have the above date applied thereto. My statement may be made in its appearance, but, as the proverb has it—"Better late than never."—W.R.]

(3) Margaret Parker Macdonald, born [—], 1867.

(4) Isabella Janet Macdonald, born [—], 1869.

(5) Anna Mackenzie Kennedy Macdonald, born [—], 1871.

(6) Alice Robertson Macdonald, born [—], 1873.

(7) John George Macdonald, born [—], 1875.

(8) Harry Rainy Macdonald, born [—], 1876.

(9) Winwood Theodora Macdonald, died in infancy.

(10) Aeneas Sage Macdonald, born [—], 1880.

(11) Murdoch Mackenzie, died in infancy.

(12) Anne Mackenzie, born [—], 1842.

(13) Margaret Parker Mackenzie, died young.

(14) Isabella Mackenzie, born 20th July, 1846; married 2nd November, 1869, to Rev. William Mackenzie, of Bowerfalls, New South Wales, and has issue, besides two children who died in infancy:—

(1) John Sidney Alexander Mackenzie, born 12th August, 1870.

(2) William Sandeman Turnbull Mackenzie, born 2nd October, 1872.

(3) Hugh Fraser Mackenzie, born 4th July, 1874.

(4) Georgina Ann Mackenzie, born 10th April, 1876.

(5) Aeneas Ernest Mackenzie, born 18th August, 1880.

(6) Alice Mackenzie, born 6th March, 1882.

II. Donald Kennedy (son of Rev. Angus Kennedy), born at Lairg, 8th March, 1811, died at Glasgow, 10th March, 1829.

III. Rev. George Rainy Kennedy (son of Rev. Angus Kennedy), born at Lairg, 3rd November, 1812; inducted minister of Dornoch, November, 1837; joined the Free Church, May, 1843; married his cousin, Ann Eliza Tennent, daughter of Hugh Tennent, of Well Park and Errol. Mrs Kennedy died without issue, July, 1863. Mr Kennedy married, secondly, Mary Macintyre, in August, 1865.

Miracle of Healing.

PERSISTENT SKIN TROUBLE.

MR J. LIGHT OF REDHILL CURED BY GERMOLENE.

The terrible results that may arise from poisoned blood were never more clearly exemplified than in the case described below. The wonderful effects of the application of Germolene, the new aseptic skin dressing, are just as clearly indicated, and the signal triumph which the case displays, is further conclusive evidence of the fact that Germolene has definitely superseded all the old antiseptic ointments and salves.

Mr J. Light, of 12 Lyndale Road, Redhill, Surrey, seventeen years ago, received a scratch on the arm which contracted septic poisoning. A rash broke out on his shoulder, which spread all the way down his wrist. It was exceedingly painful, and the skin broke open in cracks, which in some cases were so deep that a finger could be laid in them. Finally, he could not use the arm at all, and had to carry it in a sling. Everything in the way of ointments and lotions was tried without avail, and the arm itself began to atrophy. His wife persuaded him to try Germolene, and after a few dressings the appearance of the arm was much improved. The final result is that his trouble is cured. The cracks have healed. Mr Light can use his arm again. It is somewhat drawn through being so long in a sling, but even that is improving, and he can use it. "All this," he says, "is due to Germolene and nothing else. It is a miracle of healing."

Germolene, the new aseptic skin dressing, was awarded four gold medals at its first introduction. It is prepared in the most up-to-date laboratory of its kind in the British Empire—the factory of the Venio Drug Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sold at 3s per tin (3s 1d the small size), by all chemists.

FREE NORTH CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL PICNIC.—The children attending the Free North Church Sabbath School had a most enjoyable trip to Bunchurew on Saturday. There was a large turnout of parents and teachers, and altogether a very pleasant outing was spent in games and sports. Much credit is due to Mr Finlay Graham for the excellent way the arrangements were carried out. Mrs Finlay Graham presented the prizes to the children at the close. Votes of thanks were passed to Captain Fraser-Mackenzie for the use of the field, and to the teachers and friends who had assisted in carrying out the arrangements.

LADIES

desiring a perfectly safe and reliable

"HYGIENIC DOUCHE"

should ask their chemist to show

them the MARVEL WHIRLING SPRAY.

If he cannot supply the Marvel, full particulars will be sent by

MARVEL Co (Dept 15), 63 St. John's St. London, E.C.

Advertisement for Steedman's Powder. Text: "If your child is fretful, try a STEEDMAN'S POWDER. It will relieve him. These Powders do not contain poison, nor are they a narcotic, but they act gently on the bowels, thus relieving feverish heat and maintaining a healthy state of the constitution. Steedman's Powders have been in use over One Hundred Years. UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVED."

Advertisement for Dundee Equitable Boot Depot. Text: "THE REAL THING IN REPAIRING BOOTS AND SHOES. Everything about our Repair Work is right—the leather, the handling, the finish, the appearance, the dependability, the time taken, the whole job is right for you. No mass production, but every job studied individually, ensuring the best possible results for every job. Our prices also right for you. Try us now. DUNDEE EQUITABLE BOOT DEPOT. Everything for the Feet. Letter Orders Solicited. 36 High Street and 55 Academy Street, Inverness. Cash must accompany all letter orders."

Advertisement for Alex. Massey & Sons, Limited. Text: "ALEX. MASSEY & SONS, LIMITED. WHOLESALE PROVISION STORES, CLELAND ST, GLASGOW. PROVISIONS. BAMS, 14-18 lbs. each, bone in... 1s 3d. CHEESE, finest Cheddar, old... 11d. SHOULDER, boneless, 9-12 lbs. each, skin on, Whole or Cuts... 1s 2d. SAUSAGES, Cambridge... 10s 2d. BACON, 20-25 lbs. each, skin on... 1s 3d. DRIPPING... 7d. SPECIAL PRICES TO MERCHANTS. TEA. "ROWENA" (Registered), 1s 8d, 2s, and 2s 4d per lb. SPECIAL PRICES TO MERCHANTS. GROCERIES. BAKING SODA... 2s

BRITISH - MADE

Maypole Margarine

—SPECIAL— —PURE—

8D. **8D.**

REDUCED to REDUCED to

6D. **5 1/2 D.**

A LB. A LB.

QUALITY MAINTAINED.

MAYCO MARGARINE 9D. a lb.

Mixed with MAYPOLE BUTTER

MAYPOLE DAIRY CO., LTD. Over 940 Branches.

INVERNESS IN FRANCE.

ADOPTION OF HULLUCH VILLAGE.

PICTURESQUE CEREMONY.

The godmother town is one of the legacies of the Great War. In an unostentatious way it seeks to strengthen the entente between Great Britain and France. And in these contentious days, when indiscreet utterances lead to serious international disturbance, it is of supreme importance that the relations between this country and France should regain their pristine strength and harmony.

The man who thought out the idea of British municipalities rendering financial assistance to devastated areas in France had in view the necessity of developing the entente and making it something more virile than the language of diplomats convey. As a quid pro quo, the municipalities of France "adopt" for all time the districts thus helped, and name them after the towns that have had vividly brought home to them the privations and sufferings of the French population.

Inverness has just earned for itself the title of "Godmother town of Hulluch." Some time ago the Town Council voted a sum of £50 to help the Municipality of Hulluch in the difficult and very expensive task of restoration. Small as the contribution was, this act has evoked from M. Dubois, the patriotic Mayor, a graceful tribute. The document, which is given below, is symbolic of the Frenchman's high appreciation of the Town Council's action, and of his earnest desire that the Municipality of Hulluch may have an opportunity of extending a welcome to an official delegation from the far North of Scotland in the adopted town.

"INVERNESS PLACE, HULLUCH."

Writing to the "Provost and Town Councilors of Inverness, the Godmother town of Hulluch," M. Dubois says:—

"Gentlemen, in the name of the community of Hulluch, I have the honour to report to you that on Sunday, the 25th of June, we dedicated the memorial plaque in remembrance of the Town Council of Inverness erected in the Market Place of Hulluch, which will henceforth bear this name: 'Inverness Place.'"

"Inverness Place was on fête on this day, for it witnessed the march past of the gallant ex-soldiers and wounded of Hulluch, as well as of the English Corps on duty at the official handing over of their flags. The Authorities were represented by the Prefect of the Pas-de-Calais, the Sub-Prefect of Bethune, and the President of the Departmental Federation of ex-soldiers and wounded, supported by various deputations from round about.

The ceremony was most touching, and the attendance at it large and representative.

"BROTHERS-IN-BLOOD."

"Many heartfelt speeches were made thanking Inverness—the Godmother Town of Hulluch—for the timely assistance towards the purchase of the ground on which this Square, on which your first subsidies were wholly spent. It is behind this Square that the Town Hall and the schools are to be re-built, so that Inverness Place will be the very centre of the municipal life of the township of Hulluch. We felt on the day of dedication that we were truly brothers-by-blood.

"One thing only was lacking to have made the ceremony a complete success, and that was the presence of the City Fathers of Inverness. So far, however, we have never ventured to invite you across, because we could not receive you with due honour. But by next year we hope that the restoration of Hulluch village will be complete, and we sincerely hope by then to be able to invite you officially to the celebration in honour of the reconstruction of our town. We cannot hope to offer you all the modern comforts that you are used to in Inverness, but you will receive from us a hearty and cordial welcome. You will understand that the reconstruction of our devastated regions is far from complete, but you will be able to judge for yourselves of the efforts made by our good French lads, who are thoroughly devoted to their birthplace.

"If the reconstruction in general is so slow, it is due to pecuniary difficulties which are terribly hard to overcome. We could well wish to possess a large enough money chest to enable us to rebuild our ruins quickly—ineffaceable traces as they are of the passage of those fire-raising vandals.

Eagerly awaiting for the time when you may be our guests, we meantime beg you, gentlemen, to accept the grateful thanks of your God-daughter, Hulluch."

"BON FRANCAIS."

In his reply to the Mayor, the Provost of Inverness, who, by the way, has traversed a portion of the war zone that was, expresses the Council's gratification at the terms of the letter, and regrets that they have been only able to render comparatively poor assistance towards the scheme of reconstructing Hulluch, but "we sincerely hope we may be in a position to still further assist you, notwithstanding the many calls there are upon the community in consequence of the aftermath of the Great War. We very much appreciate the honour you and your colleagues have done us by naming one of your principal quarters after our town, and I have little doubt 'L' Place d' Inverness' at Hulluch will ever be a place of deep and friendly interest to the natives of this district and Scotland generally."

The Provost sincerely hopes that some member of the Town Council may be able to avail himself of the kind invitation of the Mayor of Hulluch, and to see personally the gratifying results of the efforts made by the bon Francais.

A SPLENDID IDEA.

It is fervently hoped that many similar adopted towns may be dedicated in France, and that the work of reconstruction may benefit thereby. This is practical patriotism, but unfortunately the present state of municipal exchequers prevents anything like a reasonable measure of financial recognition in connection with this noble work of re-building from the ruins at least some of the glories that were their proud possession before the invader came and destroyed all the beauty that was in life, and creating in the minds of the boys and girls of France a hatred that was well deserved.

The letter from M. Dubois has the optimism of a great and courteous people. And yet it is redolent of the cruelties that a gigantic war brings in its train. But it does not speak of revenge; rather, it speaks of the quiet yet dogged heroism of the young lads of France, who are to-day engaged in the long and tedious process of trying to recapture for themselves some of the communal charms and privileges which once were theirs. This is the new war in which Young France is taking a hand—a war of restoration.

Yes, the godmother town is a splendid idea, and should appeal to those who lived through the pulsating days and nights of war in an atmosphere of gilded contentment. Indeed, the idea might well indicate a restful of pleasant interest in order to make good the defections of municipalities which never at any time derive great or small profits from a world tragedy.

U.F. CHURCH PRESBYTERY,

POSITION OF THE CENTRAL FUND.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY CONVENER.

The needs of the Central Fund were emphasised by Rev. Mr Lamont, convener, at Tuesday's meeting of Inverness U.F. Presbytery.

INTRODUCING THE CONVENER.

Rev. John Ross (Queen Street U.F.C.) said that for the time being they might consider themselves as G.H.Q. for Mr Lamont was the Officer in Command of the Central Fund, who had done splendid work in that connection (applause).

REV. MR LAMONT'S APPEAL.

Rev. Mr Lamont said it was a real pleasure to find himself in the fellowship of the U.F. Presbytery of Inverness, and great honour to be permitted to say a word or two upon a subject which was dear to the heart of the Church. He did not forget that he was speaking to some at all events who had at least as wide a knowledge of the subject than he had himself, and to many who had as deep an interest as he had. There is no use pretending (continued the speaker) that the Central Fund had ever been made a popular theme in the ordinary sense of that word. We do not seriously look for a time when the announcement of a meeting in connection with the Fund will involve queues and early doors. But I do submit that it is a worthy and urgent theme for all whose hearts are set on the Christian good of Scotland, and that one who has caught the idea and horizon of it is bound to push it to the mind and conscience of the Church. Our thanksgiving inspires hope. It is the hope that the loyalty which there is among us may not only be sustained, but may grow more widespread till it is universal in the Church. We must cherish this hope, and as we cherish it we must exert ourselves for its fulfilment. It is manifest that if we are to secure the wider interest which we desire, or even to maintain the interest which we presently have, we dare not be silent about the Central Fund. Some people tend to lose patience with us when we recur to this theme. They say: "Haven't we heard enough about the Central Fund?" These good friends forget that there are children growing up among us who will never hear of the Central Fund unless someone tells them of it. "How will they hear without a preacher?" The children are only one illustration of the need for sustained education on this great Fund of the Church. Even if the Fund had reached its goal, which it has not done as yet, there would still be urgent need for continuous instruction as to its meaning and place in the life of the Church. The Church is always the same river, but the water of the river is constantly being renewed. The idea of the Central Fund should therefore be preached, and preached often enough to maintain a high level of understanding with regard to it. The United Free Church for its material support, proceeds upon two principles which are both rooted in the nature of the Gospel: (1) that a congregation should do its utmost towards self-support; (2) that where, through meagreness in numbers of resources, self-support is impossible, help should come from other congregations which are able to do more than support themselves. These are the two principles of self-help and mutual help, which the Central Fund seeks to combine them for the welfare of the whole Church. If we are to think, as we must, in terms of the whole Church, then the mere fact that both population and wealth are unevenly distributed over Scotland makes the idea of the Central Fund essential. The cities for example cannot afford to neglect the villages from which their healthiest stream of life proceeds. Nor can the country districts afford to be indifferent to the needs of the congested areas of our cities. The business of the Central Fund is to bring financial help from stronger congregations to weaker ones, not out of pity for our poorer congregations but out of concern for the good of Scotland (applause). This leads me to say that I am not fond of the appeal ad misericordiam. It is true that many ministers of our Church were below the poverty line not long ago, at a time too when money was flowing through the country. There are many who are not much above the poverty line to-day. But after all, our ministers are educated men, endowed with self-respect, and they will much prefer, even in their poverty, not to be objects of pity in the eyes of their fellow-men. So far as I know them, it is not they who have appealed for pity. If they have asked anything at all, it is that the Church, in its membership, might rise to a comprehension of the facts. If the Church is to work in the Church and desire to do, for the Kingdom of God in Scotland and throughout the world, her ministers require a fair and reasonable maintenance. It is not a question of pitying or not pitying the ministers. It is a question of the Church being willing, or not being willing, to do her proper work. Some people see no more in the Central Fund than just an attempt to provide comfortable salaries for some 800 men whose work happens to be in parts of the country where resources are exigent. Those who take that view may well ask: "Why all this hue and cry about the Central Fund when so many thousands of other people in the land are on the brink of starvation?" The answer is that the pay of 800 men is the least of it. The hinge of this whole matter is the Church's belief in the necessity and power of the gospel, and her eagerness to have that gospel preached and taught throughout the land and the whole world. This is certainly not the time to let the Church languish. Let it be understood by all that we plead on behalf of the Central Fund because we believe in the Church and desire to see her increasingly effective in the life of Scotland (applause). The state of the Fund at the moment is easily understood. We are practically in the same position as that in which we found ourselves a year ago. Which means that if the minimum stipend of £275 and a manse is to be available for 1922 as it was for 1921, we require a liberal response to the appeal which needs to be issued at the close of this year as given to the appeal at the close of last year. The response would need, of course, to be much greater if we are to reach our goal of £300 and a manse (or equivalent). Hard as the times are, we believe that the larger response is well within the power of the Church. I am no more in love with these appeals at the end of the year than you are, but so long as we cannot increase substantially—by some 50 per cent.—our normal givings throughout the year, the special appeal system must continue. When we have done our best in the matter of this year's appeal, let us at once set about attacking the problem of our normal givings. I hope no one thinks it impossible to raise them to a point which will enable us to dispense with eleventh-hour appeals. This ideal could quite be reached next year. The whole question of Church finance is being much canvassed at the moment, and every congregation should be recommended to study the matter carefully for itself. The Weekly Freewill Offering system should be considered by all, for it seems to have no serious rival in bringing about the requisite increase in regular contributions. But whether this system be adopted or not, a

Stepping Over the Edge

It isn't the stepping over the edge of the high building that hurts. It is the bump at the end. And it isn't the paying of a low price for your suit or overcoat that stings. In fact you like that. The trouble is that it may let you down with a bump.

But King-Tailoring never lets you down. The cloths are the first choice from the best mills, and the finished garments are fit for the most fastidious men. They are the people who wear Stewart Clothes.

The King-Tailored Coats of this season will more than maintain our 40-year reputation. Let us show you the goods. Call in and see the actual coats. Let them convince you of their merit.

KING-TAILORED COATS THE NATIONAL CHOICE.

Below we mention three of the wide range of fine coats now awaiting your choice.

ALL-WOOL COATS

As illustrated on left. A smartly-cut 30/- coat of sound durable All-Wool Cloth. A wonderful achievement even for Stewarts. Not just a low-priced coat, but one of astonishing quality. Satisfaction in every stitch.

CALL IN TO-DAY.

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IN TINS. OBSERVE THE NAME "DUX"

determined effort should be made, as from the beginning of 1923, to put the Central Fund on a sound basis in every congregation of the Church (applause).

The Moderator conveyed the thanks of the Presbytery to Rev. Mr Lamont for his address.

Rev. John Ross said that the Convener of the Central Fund had lifted the matter to a high plane. As regards the position in their own Presbytery; the last return showed an increase of £55.

The Presbytery resolved to recommend the appeal for greater liberality to the Central Fund, and the various Deacons Courts were instructed to bring the matter before their congregations.

HOW TO DISSOLVE OUT CORNS AND SOFTEN CALLOUSES.

The thick, hardened skin of which corns and callouses are composed, of course, contains no nerves or blood-vessels. In fact the upper layers are practically dead. In the case of a corn, it is not the top that causes such pain. It is the little pointed part which extends down into the toe and presses on sensitive nerves. Cutting the top off with a razor or burning it off with caustic liquids, pastes, and plasters is wasting time. Also, it is dangerous and may cause blood-poisoning or even tetanus (lock-jaw). Instead of such purely temporary expedients try soaking your feet in the "salted" water, prepared by dissolving a handful of Reudel Bath Saltrates in a gallon of hot water. This will dissolve the oil and sebaceous matter from hardened, calloused, and "corny" skin, leaving it soft so that corns are easily picked out, root and all. As for callouses, they can be scraped right off with the dull edge of a knife. The medicated water can have no effect whatsoever on sound, healthy skin. All chemists keep Reudel Bath Saltrates put up in boxes of convenient sizes and at very moderate prices.

KILTARILTY WEDDING.

A very interesting wedding took place in the Kiltarilty Free Church; the contracting parties being Mr Achibald Stewart, Allarburn, and Miss Annie Chisholm, Camault Muir. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Roderick MacCowan, assisted by the Rev. Archibald Macdonald. A large gathering of relatives and friends were present, and after the ceremony met in the Public Hall, where the marriage feast was set out. After dinner dancing was enjoyed for the remainder of the evening. One of the features of the dance was the fine pipe-playing of the bridegroom and his father and brother. The warmest wishes of all in the parish go with the young couple, who are well known in the district.

LADIES!

WOMEN CHALLENGER REMEDY is guaranteed under the sum of £100 to cure when others fail. Far superior to pills, pellets, or other Continental treatment. Don't waste time or money experimenting with unknown remedies. Price 3s. 5s. Special, 12s. Stamp for pamphlet and particulars. Consultations 10 to 8. Address: MR and MRS E. T. WOOD, LADIES' MEDICAL SPECIALISTS, 30 LOUIS STREET, LEEDS.

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INVERNESS U.F. AND ESTABLISHED PRESBYTERIES TAKE ACTION.

An arrangement has been come to between the Presbyteries of the Established and U.F. Churches of Inverness for the carrying on of a joint temperance campaign towards the end of November.

There was an exchange of views on the subject on Tuesday when Rev. Lewis Sutherland addressed the Established Church Presbytery, and Rev. John Maccechern, a member of that body, afterwards addressed the U.F. Presbytery. Each gentleman was very cordially received.

Rev. Mr Sutherland said it was a great thing to know that the two Churches in Scotland were going forward together to make a grand united effort in this great work of social reform.

Rev. Mr Maccechern stated that in spite of the undoubted differences of opinion that prevailed as to the Temperance (Scotland) Act, and the working thereof, they knew that the one great aim at the back of it was to reform the drunkard and saving others from becoming drunkards.

A committee consisting of Rev. T. W. Armour, Rev. Lewis Sutherland, Mr W. J. Shaw, and Mr John Cook was appointed to advance the arrangements for the campaign, along with a committee on behalf of the Established Church Presbytery.

THE GREAT SKIN CURE.

BUDDEN'S S.R. SKIN OINTMENT.

It will cure itching after any application; destroys every form of Eczema; heals old Wounds and Sores; acts like a charm on Bad Legs; is infallible for Piles; prevents Outing from feasting; will cure Ringworm in a few days; removes the most obstinate eruptions and Scurfy. Boxes, 1s. 3d. post id extra. Agents for Inverness—MacKenzie and Co., Chemists; W. J. Bethune, and Mayors, Chemists. Ready—Mr Lewis Hutchison.

Several important appointments have, it is understood, been made in connection with the Eastern Railway group. Among those appointed to high office are it is said more than one H.R. official.

NEWTONMORE — MOUNTAINEERING ADVENTURE.—The two sons of Sir Murdoch Macdonald, K.C.M.G., M.P. for Inverness-shire, was recently the principals in an exciting mountaineering adventure. It appears that the two young gentlemen undertook to climb the Cor Dear, one of the highest of the Monialadh Hills. They cycled from Newtonmore to the top of Laggan, from where the hill rises, and intimated their intention of being back by 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Their failure to turn up during the night with their adventure, any trace of the party, caused both anxiety and alarm to their parents. The circumstances were made public in the village, and, fearing that they had lost themselves on the hills or come by accident, inquiries were immediately set afoot, and carried out throughout the night with no result. The following morning, when a telegram was received by Sir Murdoch from his boys, intimating their safe arrival at Port-Augustus.

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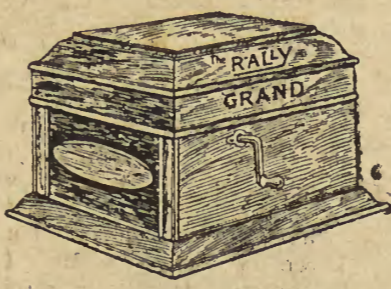
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Highland News.

INVERNESS, Saturday, 7th October, 1922.

OUR KINDRED OVERSEAS.

Lord Long has performed a public service by directing national attention to what is the main thing required in the interests of national prosperity. The Government in co-operation with the Governments of our great self-governing Dominions Overseas are endeavouring to aid and expedite the settlement and development of our Empire lands of promise, but it is doubtful if the ordinary citizen pays to the all important matter of Empire development the attention that in his own interests he ought. Empire development is a broad and better policy that ought to be at the head and front of the programme of any party proposing especially to represent the workers. Lord Long is one of the soundest and most understanding of our great Imperial Statesmen, and he realises as we all should realise, that it is within our power to supply ourselves with every essential thing that we require, to make ourselves practically independent of other countries and even share with others a portion of our good things, through the adequate development and use of our great Imperial resources. Under the title "Why We Should Concentrate on the Empire," Lord Long has contributed a notable article to "The Nineteenth Century and After," and we commend the perusal of his statements in their entirety to all who desire to inform themselves concerning the potentialities of the British Empire. Markets on the Continent which were profitable in pre-war days are not so today, but the British Empire retains the potential power to be largely independent of foreign markets both for sale and supply.

Lord Long experiences no difficulty in demonstrating the happy truth that "the supplies provided by the Empire are almost unlimited," and we consider that he is quite right when he points to the prevalence of a strong and mutual desire that "the advantages possessed by each part should be shared by the whole, and that the Empire should be regarded as a man regards his farm or business, namely, that each commodity should be produced or manufactured in that part of the Empire which is most suitable for the purpose, and that wise arrangements should be made by which the benefit should be shared by the whole, with, of course, due advantage for each producing part." Within the Empire are available in quantities, only limited by our own enterprise, all necessary foods, tobacco, cotton, wool, flax, silk, jute, hemp, metals, coal, drugs, dyes, and chemicals—that is their ingredients—oleaginous products, petroleum, hides, skins, rubber, timber, and it is more than ever true to-day that, as Mr Joseph Chamberlain said at Glasgow on October 6th, 1903, "We have an Empire which with decent organisation and consolidation might be self-supporting. There is no article of your food, no raw material of your trade, no necessity of your lives, no luxury of your existence, that cannot be produced somewhere or other in the British Empire, if the British Empire holds together, and if we who have inherited it are worthy of our opportunities."

At the Guildhall, London, on April 27th, 1917, Mr Lloyd George, the present Prime Minister, spoke sensibly to this essential point when he declared that "we have been taught by the war the real value of the Empire as a world-force, and one of the first duties of statesmanship in the future will be to take all measures which are necessary to aid in the development of the stupendous resources of the Empire. This great Empire has infinite resources in wealth, in minerals, in food products, in timber, and in every commodity useful for man, and it is obviously to the advantage, not merely of the particular countries where these products come from, but of every other part of the Empire, including the United Kingdom, that these commodities should be developed to the utmost. It enriches, it strengthens, and it binds together the Empire as a whole." In 1921, the total value of United Kingdom exports to the countries of the British Empire was £298,770,872, and the average value per head of these exports purchased by the principal Dominions was £9 15s 6d. The per capita value purchases from us in foreign markets ranged from £3 18s 11d in the case of the Netherlands to 5s 10 in Germany, 8s 2d in the U.S.A., and 3d in Russia, and the average value per head in foreign countries was only 19s 1d. The British Empire took in 1921 over 40 per cent of our exports, and the four Dominions, with a combined population of barely 20,000,000, took more from us than all the countries of the Continent (excluding France) with a combined population of 272,000,000. Lord Long advocates "a conference representative of the Empire," and believes "the result would be to make it perfectly clear that we can maintain ourselves, that we ought to do so." In other parts of the world other countries are forging ahead, acting as a united whole, and there seems to be no reason why the British Empire should not do the same, the only distinction in our case being "that the different parts of the Empire are divided by wide tracts of ocean, otherwise they are just as much parts of the whole as is the case of any other Empire divided only by artificial barriers."

GLASGOW NOTES

Glasgow Highlanders who attended the Mod at Fort-William last week returned to the City more than satisfied with the success of this year's great Gaelic carnival. The only fly in the ointment was the non-appearance of the Choir of the late Glasgow Gaelic Musical Association, and the hope was expressed that by next year the peculiar set of circumstances which prevented the Choir's presence on this occasion may be inoperative. The decision to hold next year's Mod in Inverness meets with general approval, there being a strong consensus of opinion that the oftener these annual assemblies are held in centres within the Highland limit, the better will it be for the future prosperity of the Communn.

There is also marked unanimity in the approval of Mr Angus Robertson's election to the presidency of the Communn. The position is one which carries great responsibilities, and in Mr Robertson, having regard to his keen interest in Highland affairs generally, together with his knowledge of Gaelic literature, his gifts of speech, his zeal for the language movement and his tireless energy, it is felt that the right man for the chair has been placed in it. But Mr Robertson, if he has not already done so, will soon discover that the post is by no means a sinecure. Among his predecessors have been strong personalities, men of vision as well as action, and it will tax his energies to the uttermost to maintain the high standard of achievement set by such. In short, the leadership of the Communn is a job for a man not afraid to take his coat off, and if only Mr Robertson tackles the duties in this spirit, as it is believed he will, his great natural gifts should enable him to make his tenure of the office memorable in the history of the Communn. That he will do so is clearly the conviction of his life-long friend, Mr Duncan Macleod of Skeabost, who is to be congratulated on his novel and practical method of marking his approval of the appointment. The proposal to appoint an interim secretary, too, in order to relieve Mr Shaw of much purely routine work and allow him greater freedom for propaganda activities, meets with general support.

As to Mod results, it is satisfactory to note that, apart from the absence of the Gaelic Musical Association Choir, Glasgow competitors did fairly well. For solo-singing, for instance, both gold medals came to Glasgow. Miss Annie I. Macmillan, M.A., who won the blue ribbon of an Communn, though a native of Dervaig, Mull, is a teacher in Broomloan Road School, Govan; and Mr John Bannerman, the winner of the male voice competition for the medal, is the well-known Rugby international player. Mr Bannerman, who is of Highland parentage, was born in Glasgow, and besides the success mentioned he carried off the honours, along with Mrs Coutts, in the dialogue competition. Other Glasgow prize-winners included Mr Angus M. Macdonald, Miss Catherine Clark, Mr Alex. Cameron, Mr John Maclean (the Kaid), and Mr John MacCormick.

A capital syllabus has been arranged for the coming session by the Ross and Cromarty Association. As was to be expected, much of the Society's time in the earlier portion is to be devoted to work connected with the great Institute Bazaar, but after month dances, whist drives, concerts, and musical evenings follow each other at such short intervals as to leave no room for complaint on the part of anyone as regards the opportunities provided for the members meeting together socially. For the grand Gaelic and English concert to be given in the City Hall on Friday, 20th October, under the auspices of the united Associations of Ross and Cromarty, in aid of the Ross and Cromarty Stall, an attractive programme has been arranged, the artistes including such well-known entertainers as Miss Phemie Marquis, Miss Flora Maclean, and Miss Bessie Campbell, and Messrs Alex. Macgregor, G. A. Sutherland, Duncan Lamond, Ike Freedman (Italian and Hebrew entertainer), J. K. Maclean (the Kaid), and members of the Caledonian Strathpey and Reel Society. Mr Maclean and Mr Angus Macdonald will also appear in a Gaelic dialogue, and as both gentlemen are experts in this particular description of entertainment, a real treat may be anticipated with perfect confidence. Sir Thomas Munro, G.B.E., D.L., County Clerk of Lanarkshire, who is a native of Tain, is to preside.

It should interest those readers who are ex-Navalmen, and who are at present awaiting the second distribution of prize-money, to know that the final issue will amount to one and a-half times that which they previously received. Thus, an able seaman who received £12 as a first instalment, will now be paid £18. This, of course, does not apply to Naval men who joined up late in the war, and who only received £1 as a first distribution. The final amount of their share has not yet been divulged.

Announcement is made that the Gaelic Classes have now opened in the High School, Elmbank Street, with Mr Norman Macleod, M.A., as teacher. As Glasgow Highlanders are well aware, Mr Macleod is recognised as being in the forefront among Gaelic scholars, so that the tuition provided through the class may be accepted without question as the very best available. The junior scholars, it may be stated, meet on Mondays and the seniors on Wednesdays. Last year a most encouraging number of pupils were enrolled, and this year it is hoped the Gaelic resident in Glasgow and the neighbourhood will achieve an equally satisfactory enrolment.

This Saturday the two Ceilidhs—the Glasgow High School Gaelic Class Ceilidh and Ceilidh nan Gaidheal hold their opening meetings—the former in the Christian Institute and the latter in the Masonic Hall, West Regent Street. It is confidently expected that there will be large audiences at both meetings.

The Mull and Iona and the Islay Associations, like most other Gaelic organisations in the city, have now completed their arrangements for the session. At a meeting last week of the first-named, the finishing touches were given to the session's programme, while three life members were added to the roll and a satisfactory report was presented regarding the progress made by the Committee in the preparatory work in connection with the Inner Isles Stall. At the Islay Association meeting it was reported that from three concerts held in the Island in aid of the Bazaar Stall the gratifying sum of £48 was collected. It deserves to be noted that in the Mullinary district, one of the most sparsely populated parts of Islay, the sum of £18 was raised.

From all accounts the grand concert, promoted in aid of the Highlanders' Institute Fund, and arranged for Tuesday first, promises to be a huge success. The venue of the function is the St Andrew's Halls, and a factor which will enhance the attract-

iveness of the gathering for not a few is the presence in the chair of the gifted and popular Duke of Atholl. The programme, too, is one of musical excellence, experts such as Mrs John R. Colquhoun, convener of the Concert Committee, and Mr R. Bain, hon. secretary, have arranged an entertainment which may well prove to be the chief musical event in Glasgow's Highland season.

According to a London journalist, Highland dancing is not so well known among London Scots as it ought to be, and so the South-East London Scottish Association is reviving classes this season for instruction in Highland reels. Another hour, it appears, is to be devoted to the practice of Scottish and other ballroom dances, and a class for children is also being formed.

Like Association football shinty affairs are now beginning to obtrude themselves into public notice. To-night (Wednesday) an adjourned meeting of the Southern Shinty League is being held, when final arrangements are to be made for the business of the season, including the compilation of complete fixture lists for both League and Iain Chisholm Cup competitions, and appointment of official referees. The hope is expressed that for the benefit of all concerned the new order of things will include a much better observance of the "throw-up" time! The Council of the Camanachd Association are to take an early opportunity of discussing the question of promoting a junior cup competition for Scotland on lines similar to that of the existing national trophy. The suggestion is said to have the support of several influential gentlemen closely identified with the game, and a practical movement in the direction of the formation of a less well known but more important trophy, the Dura Cup competition for senior Argyllshire clubs close this Saturday, and the draw is to take place at a meeting of representatives of the clubs concerned in the Royal Hotel, Oban, on Monday evening. Entries for the Ballyhugh Cup championship competition of the Argyllshire Junior Camanachd Association also close on the same date.

Mr H. B. Collins, of Craighend, Kilmun, who as a member of the Highland Reconstruction Association, strongly criticised the Board of Agriculture's attitude at the recent meeting at Inverness, to which an official reply has been issued, replies to the same in a communication sent to the press. The whole case, Mr Collins avers, is that the technical advisers of the Government in this matter have lamentably failed, the technical advice has been bad, and to many unfortunate people disastrous. The attack, he contends, is not directed against the Government, which had naturally to follow the advice of their technical department, but directly against that department, whose action is, in the official reply, to take shelter behind Cabinet responsibility and to ask for specific cases of maladministration. The Association's attack, Mr Collins says, is against the general policy, and is in no case a personal one; there is no desire to hunt out for destruction some minor official who has made mistakes, but rather to let the general public know the advice which the Board has given the Government, the action taken thereof, and the results thereof. Any such publication, he adds, is perfectly evident that the Board will burke to the best of its ability. Would it do so were there nothing to hide? In conclusion, Mr Collins observes that the country and its Government had a generous desire to advance land settlement, and it would be to the advantage of both that the light of instructed public opinion should be allowed to play upon the files of the Edinburgh office.

STABBED IN THE BACK.

HOW MANY INVERNESS READERS HAVE HAD THOSE SUDDEN TWINGES?

Have you ever had a "crick" in the back? Does your back ache with a dull, heavy, dragging thro? Is it hard to straighten up after stooping? Hard to rise from a chair or turn? Is the urine dark coloured? Passages irregular? Then your kidneys need attention. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—the remedy that has proved its merit by relieving even advanced stages of kidney complaint, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, and stone in the kidneys or bladder. There is convincing testimony in a Forbes resident's statement.

On 9th July, 1906, Mrs M. Lamond, 4 Fraser's Buildings, Pilmuir, Forbes, said: "I was helpless with backache, and could not sleep for weeks together. I often fell down through dizziness. There was an irregular action of the bladder, the water was gravelly, and my legs swelled with dropsy." "On using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the backache was soon entirely gone, and the bladder trouble was corrected."

On 17th August, 1921, Mrs Lamond said: "Doan's Pills cured me of kidney weakness, and I have had nothing to complain of since. (Signed) M. Lamond."

Same price everywhere, 3s a box. Don't ask for "backache pills," or "kidney pills," as distinctly for DOAN'S Backache Kidney Pills, the same as Mrs Lamond had.

HIDDEN TREASURE.

An amazing story—possibly apocryphal—has just come to our ears. It is to the effect that a quantity of Russian treasure, valued at many thousands of pounds, which in some mysterious way reached this country, is buried or stored away somewhere in the Northern Highlands. This "gold mine," wherever it is, is said to have been the property of a wealthy Russian, who, after making the deposit, unfortunately for himself returned to his native land, and was killed by the Bolsheviks. Some day this wealth—if it exists—may be unearthed.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN ROSS-SHIRE.

There is some flutter in political matters in Ross-shire at present. The newly-formed Independent Liberal Association, still numerically weak, is feeling its way among some of the leading people, and is making great preparations for a big rally in Tain next week-end. A candidate will soon be selected by the Association and brought forward. It is understood that Mr Joseph Macleod, Inverness, is addressing political meetings in the constituency on behalf of the Coalition and Mr Macpherson, County member.

SALTBURN WATER SQUABBLE.

A HINT TO THE EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—If, according to the feu charter granted to the feuars of Saltburn by Mr Thomas Urquhart, Denny, it is stipulated that a pump be provided for the school-house, why don't the Education Authority take this matter up? This body is, as a rule, quite alert where its interests are concerned, and in this particular instance could I think, compel the Saltburn Water Trust to carry out the intention of the Laird of Denny.—I am, Sir, yours, etc., VILLAGER.

HERE AND THERE.

HYDRO-ELECTRICITY—MORE HUSH.

To-night the Town Council of Inverness are to meet for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Tod, of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., who are interested in a modified scheme of hydro-electricity to be generated from the Caledonian Canal, and to the principle of which the Council have already assented.

This is to be a private meeting to discuss a question, not of international complexity and import, but a question of local importance of the most vital character.

It is only a few weeks ago since the Town Council adopted the principle of the Canal scheme, and for all we know a demand may be made at to-night's meeting for a certain measure of financial support from the community to assist the promoters to carry through their scheme.

WHAT THE STANDING ORDERS SAY.

What do the Standing Orders say about it? We quote from this year's official copy, page 21, article 6:— "Meetings to be open to Press.—All meetings of Council, and all meetings of Committees, except the Law Committee, shall be open to representatives of the Press, and notice of the meetings shall be sent to the Inverness newspapers. A Committee shall be entitled to suspend this Order at any particular meeting."

Here, then, are the Town Council of Inverness knowingly and wilfully breaking an important article in their own Standing Orders. These Orders were adopted on 7th November, 1913, and we are quoting from this year's official copy. The Council could meet to-night, or at any time, and hear a motion and amendment at the very outset of the proceedings to test the feeling of the meeting as to whether these should be held in public or in private, or if the mood was favourable, a comprehensive motion could be submitted for the revision of the article we have quoted.

PRESS AND PUBLIC.

Quite the most important subject that will engage the attention of the members of the Education Authority to-morrow will have reference to the rights or wrongs of the Press being admitted to meetings of the Committee. We have conceded the term "wrongs" to please those who may regard the presence of a newspaper representative at such conclaves as are necessary for the spending of large sums of money and general administration as an open violation of the sanctity of public life that they are about the next tomato crop. In resisting the demand for the greatest possible publicity in regard to essentials they have only one object in view, and that is to ride high horses. They have been so long accustomed to having such license that they dread a revision of the status quo. In effect they say "Secrecy in such matters has served us well. Therefore let us continue it in the public interest."

NO UNFAIR ADVANTAGE.

The Press does not desire, directly or indirectly, to take an unfair advantage of the Education Authority, whom the public have put in power to administer the Education Act wisely. It is not on that ground at all that the demand is being made by the Ratepayers' Association for the admission of the Press to Committee meetings at the Authority. Public interest demands that the present method should be abandoned and that the work of the various Committees shall be reported within reasonable limits.

done and that the work of the various Committees shall be reported within reasonable limits. Delicate or intricate questions respecting discipline and the more personal aspect of appointments should not be published, and we are not aware that there is a demand for such a thing. This would be an unwarranted intrusion into a domain which no self-respecting person would ever enter, and we will discourage that viewpoint most strenuously. These delicate and intricate questions would undermine the work of the Authority and render it a futile instrument. But on the larger and more important public question of expenditure and administration the public is entitled to know all the facts. Publicity in this connection will not interfere with discipline in schools, nor will it put difficulties in the way of teachers from other areas applying for situations. The desire on the part of the public for more information as to the various activities of the Education Authority is a genuine and honest one, and it can only be accomplished through the Press. In the days of the old School Board representatives of the Press sat through the proceedings of general and Committee meetings at which delicate questions were discussed with amazing frankness, and never on any single occasion did the Press break faith with the old regime. And if the Press of Inverness had any desire to act discourteously, it had its opportunity at last week's meeting of the School Management Committee. To that meeting a document was read—read, mark you, not submitted, with a remark that it was a report from So-and-so, and that it would be considered in private—the publication of which might undoubtedly have led to adverse comment. And yet there was nothing to prevent that document being published. It is necessary for us to emphasise this and other points in order to disabuse the minds of those who may be disposed to vote against the proposal for the Press being admitted to Committee meetings of the Education Authority on the unwarranted assumption that the Press cannot be trusted. As we pointed out in last week's "Highland News," officialdom and the scholastic profession owe more to the Press than the Press owes to either of these elements in our communal life.

THE LOGIC OF IT.

A woman's fair name may be dragged through the Divorce Court and published to the uttermost ends of the earth, but the people of the Highlands must not know a fraction of what goes on at the Staffing Committee, or the Finance Committee, or the Works Committee, "Where East is East and North is North, And never the twain shall meet!" It is an excellent analogy, for whereas members of the Education Authority desire the fullest possible publicity in other respects, they are the last to admit that the same rule should apply to their own proceedings, except, of course, when the panegyric-mongers arise and hurl sugarcoted adjectives in their dear indiscriminate way. "But," say the Apostles of Hush, "you may go thus far and no further. Who are the Apostles of Hush? Do they carry any weight in the community? Do they speak for the people? In the first place, their own physical weight is the heaviest thing they carry. Their influence is nil. Their self-imposed gentility may be excellent, but it does not fit. Gentility is not wanted for the achievement of public rights, but for meetings of Bible thumpers and the Knitting Circle. "Publicity gives the game away," add the Apostles of Hush, who have everything to offer Inverness except reasoned statements of fact in the public interest. Their great obsession is secret sessions, not for a year but for all time. Truly, they are the Modern Cave Men placarded with War Bond Certificates.

CONCERTS IN ISLANDS.

PROTEST MEETING.

ATTITUDE OF U.F. CHURCH PRESBYTERY.

The permission of Inverness Magistrates respecting the holding of concerts in the Islands by the Silver Band is to be criticised at a meeting of protest to be held in the Town Hall to-morrow (Thursday) night. Ex-Provost A. D. Ross, elder, directed the attention of the U.F. Church Presbytery on Tuesday to this meeting, and remarked that in the opinion of many the decision of the Magistrates was a retrograde step. He suggested that the Presbytery should that day send a notice of approval and sympathy with the promoters of the meeting. He did not know who was responsible for the calling of the meeting, but the fact that the announcement was signed by Mr. Wm. Corner was a criterion that it was all right.

A HANDICAP TO TRADE.

The business community is still very greatly exercised over the question of railway rates and the transport question generally. Despite concessions that were made some time back by the railways, the general feeling is that trade is still severely handicapped by charges for the carriage of goods. The iron and steel industry, which is just beginning to pull itself together after a period of unprecedented disaster, is finding the present rates a good deal too much of a brake on its progress. Farmers, too, have good cause to complain, and, indeed, wherever business men foregather, there you will hear voices uplifted in tribulation on this matter. The contract prices for locomotive coal are now as low as 20s and 19s, which is at variance with the price of coal which is at present progressing pretty well back to pre-war prices, and most people feel, particularly the coal trade, that in view of the fall that has taken place in the cost of fuel the railways should make further reductions in the rates, which are imposing such a severe burden on British industry.

"LEATHERFACE."

It is a very favourite tactical move on the part of theatrical producers nowadays to present a new play for the first time in the provinces, so that they can have some idea of the measure of popular favour the piece would receive if put on the London boards, where, of course, the expenses of production are so very much higher. The romantic drama, "Leatherface," by Baroness Orczy and Mr. Cary Fiennes, which has just been played at Portsmouth, is the latest case in point. Mr. Fiennes, who is the manager of an engineering firm and served in France during the Great War, is a grandson of that sixteenth Lord Save and Sele who was Archdeacon of Hereford. There is still a good demand for plays of historical romance, which is proved by the revival at the Ambassador's of "Charles I." and the Everyman venture with Dribwater's "Mary Stuart."

The late Mr. Wm. Macgillivray, farmer, formerly of Garbole, Inverness-shire, and afterwards of Hill House, Inverness, who died on 14th October, 1921, left estate at home according to inventory lodged in the Sheriff's Office, amounting to £69,887, 5s. 4d.

A LONDON LETTER.

MRS ASQUITH'S NEXT BOOK.

If all that I hear is true—and I have no reason to doubt it—the second volume of Mrs Asquith's autobiography will be in the nature of a bigger bombshell even than the first. It is to be published in book form towards the end of November, and extracts from its pages that are to appear between now and then in the columns of a Sunday newspaper will serve to whet the appetite of the public. The forthcoming volume continues the narrative of the lady's life impressions and opinions down to the end of 1916, when the sceptre of power passed from the hands of her husband into those of Mr. Lloyd George. Readers of Mrs Asquith's first book do not need to be told that she has written about the war and its aftermath in a frank and fearless manner, that amounts to fearlessness. That some of her statements will not soothe and flatter those concerning whom they are made may be taken for granted. It will be interesting, when the time comes, to compare what she says with what Mr. Asquith says and Mr. Lloyd George says. In the meantime it is understood that the lady, encouraged by success as a diarist, is occupied with the desire to write a novel. She ought to be able to give us the social and political novel of the moment. Her summer has been happily spent at The Wharf, her picturesque home on the Thames at Sutton Courtenay, tennis and bridge, and the entertaining of friends, occupying the hours not spent in writing. During the late autumn she will resume those luncheon parties at Bedford Square that gather together some of the most interesting and gifted people in London, and that have drawn Kings and Queens to Bloomsbury.

A PLEA FOR UNRESTRICTED OUTPUT.

In the course of a chat with Sir Alfred Read, the managing director of Coast Lines, Ltd., the other day, I learnt something of the difficulties with which the coastal shipping is confronted at the present time. What struck me most about Sir Alfred was his extreme broad-mindedness on the question of Labour. Though admitting that the present cost of labour was highly detrimental to the revival of the coastal shipping business, the last thing he seemed inclined to do was unnecessarily to depress wages. He was of opinion that the situation could be met with satisfaction to both sides, by a removal of some of the onerous restrictions in the method of working, thus ensuring a higher output. This, whilst reducing the labour charges to the Companies, would at the same time ensure good wages, and by the encouragement to trade would tend to relieve the unemployment question. But the chief essential towards solving the question was, in Sir Alfred's view, improved facilities at the ports. At most of the ports in the United Kingdom, he considered the accommodation for coastal shipping quite inadequate; whilst many ports were spending large sums on huge extensions to provide for deep sea traffic, they were allowing the more central accommodation in the older docks to become obsolete. Generally summing up the situation, modern machinery both afloat and ashore, economy exercised to the fullest degree, no limitation of output, should go a long way to reconstitute not only the coastal shipping but other trades as well.

THE FUTURE WIFE OF THE EX-KAISER.

The young widow who is to have the doubtful felicity of accompanying the ex-Kaiser in his old age has not been used to such happiness that she will find the restricted life at Doorn oppressive in itself. In that way, at least, the exile has chosen wisely. A princess who had been brought up in gay surroundings, who had made a happy first marriage, might rebel against life as she will lead it in Holland as the second wife of the still imperious ex-Kaiser. But Princess Hermine has lived in a hard world. She was brought up by her widowed father, one of many generations of Henrys of Reuss, in an old castle that had none of the comforts and amenities of life. There was a grimness about the Reuss Prince that none but a German father of the old autocratic type possesses, and he fed and clothed his four daughters scantily. In winter they shivered in bare rooms as unheated as those of a castle in the middle ages. Princess Hermine made a marriage to please her father. The others more or less rebelled. The only brother is in a madhouse. What ever of happiness the future wife of the ex-Kaiser might have derived from her first marriage was overshadowed by the chronic ill-health of her husband. She is the soul of a heroine, and she has not, and there seems no reason why anyone should object to her coming marriage when she herself is willing.

Governor General, the infamous Duke of Alva, the portrayal of whose character has been the subject of very careful historical research. Alva's "make-up" and attire are based on the famous contemporary portrait in black and gold armour, now in Brussels. "Leatherface" is a trustworthy agent, who kept William the Silent closely informed of Alva's military plans.

DORSETSHIRE WORTHIES.

I have only just discovered that there are two celebrated Hardys who share the affections of all true Dorsetshire folk. The novelist, who has made his home in the "Wessex" that he has immortalised, and the famous "Kiss me, Hardy," who, with Nelson, shared the honours of Trafalgar. Being in Dorchester recently, I made one of a small band of hero worshippers who walked out to see the unpretentious home that the author of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" has built for himself just outside the old-world market town. Not much more than a de-centised villa, Mr. Thomas Hardy's house has the advantage of a magnificent view of the surrounding country. The outstanding landmark is that built as a memorial to that other famous bearer of the name of Hardy, erected a year or so after the celebrated naval victory. It takes the form of an octagonal-shaped tower some 75 feet high, and is perched on a hill 800 feet above the level of the sea, not far from the little unspoiled village of Portesham—"Possum" to the inhabitants—where Admiral Hardy once lived.

ECONOMICS FOR EMPLOYERS.

I have been reading a good deal lately about some of the laudable efforts that are being made to give workers an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of economics, but during a conference at Glasgow another aspect of the matter was suggested by a remark that it was not only the workers that were in need of such instruction, but the employers as well, the assertion being made that the average Trade Union secretary was better informed than the general run of employer. Be this as it may, I learn that this side of the question has not been lost sight of, and that during the forthcoming winter employers in Birmingham will have facilities for attending classes on economic subjects. These have been arranged for by the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, which has already done so much among these lines in many of the chief industrial centres on behalf of the workers. The basis of the whole scheme is that no pressure of any sort is ever exercised in inducing workers or others to undertake these courses, the whole matter being left to personal inclination. When we thus see employers and workers becoming vitally interested in the same subjects, this in itself tends to the general good of industry, and the example of some of the Birmingham employers is one that might be well followed in some of the other large centres.

THE RECORD OF A STAGE FAVOURITE.

"The Green Cord," a picturesque play that should have enjoyed a longer run, is "off," but Mr. Aubrey Smith, its leading man, is unlikely to have much chance to "rest." He is in steady demand, for the reason that there are parts no other actor can play quite as well as he. Time has dealt lightly with him, his sixtieth birthday being a time when he can make love convincingly still, and has lost little of the looks that made him, as a theatrical book of reference says, "one of our handsomest actors." Mr. C. stands for (Smith) few people know what the C. stands for went to Charterhouse and Cambridge, and at one time had every intention of becoming a doctor. But acting must have been in the blood, for his sister also went on the stage, and became that very excellent actress, the late Miss Beryl Faber, and wife of Mr. Cosmo Hamilton, the novelist and playwright brother of Sir Philip Gibbs. At Cambridge Mr. Aubrey Smith earned a great reputation as an athlete and sportsman, and he was one of the finest cricketers who ever took to acting. His versatility is shown by the fact that he is a sound painter of pastel portraits, and has set some of Kipling's Barrack Room Ballads to music. In these days it is mostly to golf he looks to keep himself fit. He has, I believe, a daughter who has followed in the paternal footsteps in her choice of a career.

AN INVERGORDON CONFLAGRATION.

TWO SHOPS AND A STORE BURNT DOWN.

About 2 o'clock on Monday morning an alarming fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Morgan, in the adjoining shop occupied by Messrs Morranti and Simonelli, confectioners and refreshment caterers, and a store attached to the bakehouse of Mr. D. A. M. Ross. A small thatched building occupied as a fruit shop by Mr. Roderick Graham, jun., also became ignited. The newly formed fire brigade, with their new apparatus, under Firemaster Silk were speedily on the scene, as were Sergeant Campbell and Constable Mackenzie of the Burgh Police, and a number of sailors from the war vessels lying off the harbour, with the result that the flames were prevented from spreading. The three first named premises were however burnt to the ground, while considerable damage by water, etc., was done to Mr. Graham's shop. A strong south-westerly breeze was blowing at the time, and fear was entertained that the adjoining buildings—including Ross's Bakers—would become ignited. The building in which the fire originated was constructed of wood and corrugated iron. The damage amounts to several thousand pounds. It is understood that Messrs Morganti and Simonelli's loss is not covered by insurance.

FOR AT LEAST TWO HOURS WHILE THE FIREMEN WERE AT WORK THREE SEARCHLIGHTS FROM THE FORT PLAYED ON THE SCENE, WHICH WAS, AS MAY BE IMAGINED, A PARTICULARLY WEIRD AND UNUSUAL ONE.

Many of the inhabitants aroused from their slumbers turned out of bed, and altogether there was much excitement. Magnificent service was rendered by the fire brigade, the police, and the naval men. Indeed, were it not for their efforts untold damage might have been done. A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Major Sir Dirby Lawson, Bart., and the Hon. Maud Baillie, only daughter of Colonel Baillie of Dochfour and Baroness Burton.

HIGH COURT.—A case of alleged indecent assault from the Far North will be disposed of by Lord Hunter at a sitting of the High Court of Justice to be held at Inverness on Tuesday next. The proceedings will be conducted en camera.

MOTOR TRIAL.—A very successful trial took place on Monday, the autumn holiday. The weather was very favourable, and the roads were in a fairly good condition. There was a turnout of forty machines, including solos, side-cars, and light cars. The route was round Loch Ness, a total distance of 180 miles. The famous Glendoe accounted for a good many failures, more indeed than had been expected, and the "Corkscrew" was responsible also for many. The riders were checked at Fort-Augustus. Inverness, and Inverness, where the majority arrived well up to time. The prizes will be awarded after the official report has been completed.

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51st (HIGHLAND) DIVISION MEMORIAL

The subscription campaign in connection with the memorial to the fallen of the Highland Division is proceeding apace and funds are coming in satisfactorily. We are asked to remind those of our readers who have not yet contributed, however, that subscriptions are still being collected by the honorary treasurer, Major Lewis Gibson, D.S.O., T.D., Union Bank, Perth. Subscription sheets have been placed on the counters of all banks throughout the Highland area, and will be there until the 14th October; and those who do not wish to send a large donation will find these bank sheets a convenient means of subscribing their mite. It is hoped that all who are interested in the scheme will contribute something, however small, so that the memorial may be worthy of the brave men to whose memory it is being erected.

SEAFORTH'S CALL TO OLD COMRADES.

Support is not being given to the new Seaforth Highlanders' Association Club in Shaftsbury Avenue, London, to the extent the Executive Committee would like. They have accordingly circularised 500 ex-Seaforths in London in the following terms:— Dear Comrade, You are a Seaforth Highlander. During the Great War you proudly shared their dangers and hardships, and assisted them to ultimate success. Why not continue the old associations and resuscitate old friendships? Join your own Regimental Club, the only Club of its kind in existence to-day. Write to or call on the secretary for particulars.—I am, dear Comrade, yours faithfully, T. E. PERKINS.

INVERGORDON LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

SESSION 1922-23.

At a public meeting held in the United Free Church Hall, Invergordon, on Monday, 2nd inst., arrangements were made for the coming session of the Literary and Debating Society. Baillie James Ross presided, and referring to his approaching departure from the town expressed his regret at severing his connection with the Literary and Debating Society, whose interests would always find in him a hearty well-wisher. He was glad the Society was so prosperous, not only in a financial sense, but in its efforts to promote the intellectual and social welfare of the town and district. It was his sincere wish that the coming session might be a pre-eminently successful one. Thereafter, on the motion of Rev. A. Macleod, seconded by Provost Ross, Mr. T. G. Meldrum (late headmaster of Kilmuir Public School) was unanimously and heartily elected president. The other office-bearers were appointed as follows:—Vice-president, Mrs. Macmillan, Academy House; treasurer, Mr. Fraser and Mr. Glow, Commercial Bank; secretary, Mr. A. Macmillan, the Academy; Committee, Miss Macdonald, Sea View; Miss N. Mackenzie, 44 High Street; Miss E. Ross, Cromley; Mrs. J. Rose, Saltburn; Mrs. Ross, Ardnamara; Mrs. Bethune, T. and C. Bank House; Provost Ross, Ardnamara; Mr. A. D. Bethune, T. and C. Bank; Mr. A. W. Ross, Hamewith; Mr. H. George, High Street; ex-Provost Macdonald, Sea View; Mr. J. E. Macdonald, Rockfield.

It was agreed that the opening meeting of the session be held on Monday, 30th October, and that the annual subscription be—Youths, 1s; other members, 2s. Provost Ross, in moving a hearty vote of thanks to Baillie Ross for presiding, expressed in many words the great desire of the Society that Mr. Ross might be able to attend the meetings of the Society from time to time, and so contribute to its success as he had done so often and so well in former years. We understand the syllabus for 1922-23 is nearing completion, and details will be announced later.

SUFFERERS FROM Eczema, Bad Itches, Pimples, Bolls, Eruptions, Red Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Gout, should realise that lotions, ointments, etc., can only give temporary benefit. To be sure of complete and lasting relief you MUST thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous waste matter, the one cause of such troubles. Clarke's Blood Mixture contains ingredients which quickly overcome and expel the impurities; that's why so many lasting recoveries stand to its credit. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

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Let Cuticura Keep Your Skin Fresh and Young. Daily use of the Soap keeps the skin smooth and clear, while touches of the Ointment now and then prevent little skin troubles becoming serious. Cuticura Talcum is ideal for powdering. Soap 1s., Talcum 1s. 3d., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. Write to: NEWBERRY & SON, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C.1.

For Your Health's Sake take ABDINE. THE GOLD MEDAL FRUIT DRINK. The Gold Medal Fruit Drink. Free Gifts now being offered for "Abdine" Wrappers. Full particulars in every Box. Sold everywhere. Packets, 1/1d.

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HEATINGS KILLS. Bugs, Fleas, Flies Beetles, all insects. 2d. 6d. 1/-

"BEDLAM AND COMPANY."

REVELATIONS OF AN INVERNESS JOURNALIST.

STORY OF A FAMOUS INTERVIEW.

Happy indeed is the newspaper that can look back upon an unbroken continuity of ownership! But there are isolated cases where a permanent, or seemingly permanent, tyranny, makes one chary of coming in contact with the men who are the adverse influences behind these things.

"The Growler" had been responsible to one who seldom came to see his own child—by which I mean his property! "The Growler" looked after the child with the solicitude of a lion towards a kitten. The child grew up to boyhood, and it said adieu to the period of adolescence with a reluctance that is one of the great regrets in the adventure of life.

"Ikey"—A PEN PORTRAIT. "Ikey" was physically heavy, and once upon a time he occupied a position of eminence in the country. He would have delighted Israel Zangwill, but only from the external viewpoint. "Ikey" had personality, but it was the personality of a showman; likewise he had the restlessness of those who seek to turn the attention of the world on their personalities.

THE IMPENDING CRASH. Well do I remember the Friday night when "Ikey" and "The Growler" exchanged somewhat heated words in regard to a particular matter. I could not help overhearing the conversation, which was carried on in a loud fashion, because I happened to be waiting in the same room for "Ikey," with whom I was to have an interview regarding the development of the Highlands from the tourist standpoint.

MANY SCRIBES. While in London "Ikey" had conceived the details of an intensive campaign for the salvation of the Highlands, not as a miniature Clyde, but as a miniature Blackpool.

While in London "Ikey" had conceived the details of an intensive campaign for the salvation of the Highlands, not as a miniature Clyde, but as a miniature Blackpool. And the plan was this—he directed his appeal to the chief representatives of the great London dailies and weeklies to come hither and "write up" the attractions of the North.

Not content with remaining on the old premises, "Ikey" took a mad plunge—there is no other word for it—and "The Giant Extension" was the immediate sequel. He took over one of the finest buildings in the locality, and across the frontage was a scroll bearing the words above quoted. It made the town-dwellers talk; they knew not the meaning of the words. Least of all did they realise that it was a tremendous step in

newspaper enterprise. "Ikey" had an editorial department, which, from the point of view of comfort, conjoined up a picture of Beau Brummel's private sanctum. The dominating note was one of effeminacy. As you entered your foot rested on the most expensive carpet procurable. And on his desk were these articles that appeal to women—perfume and other odour producing agencies. The transition was too drastic to survive, but there, overhead, were the striking and puzzling words: "Giant Extension."

A FAMOUS INTERVIEW. On the night on which "Ikey" and "The Growler" had their particular discussion, which was not quite so important to me as the hour on the clock, I prepared myself for the famous interview. "Ikey" interviewed himself—a trick that is very often done nowadays, although the reader of a magazine or newspaper gathers the impression that what he reads is a genuine talk between two persons. As often as not, these interviews are entirely written by the subject of the interview. "Ikey" amped to a seat, and rested, but only for a moment. He was of the volcanic breed, and could do with little sleep. From a capacious pocket he drew forth many packets of "Wild Woodbine" cigarettes. Four packets were placed on my desk, and the remainder—well, I am not quite sure at this moment whether "Ikey" returned them, or not. Certainly he did not smoke them, nor did I. . . . I was getting ready for the famous interview. My part in it was one of mechanical acquiescence; "Ikey" would do the talking; I would record his dictation. But before that interview began, "Ikey" picked up a copy of the Old Testament, and opening it at random, said: "Count the words on that page." I simply gazed at the page of the book in a detached kind of way—never a line did I count—what I was anxious for was the sound of the voice of "Ikey" droning out the first sentence of the famous interview. But that time was not yet.

DIVESTING HIMSELF. "Ikey" was thirsty. At his request I fetched him water, and he drank it greedily from a tin utensil. He had been accustomed to drinking from goblets, but here, assuredly, was the most unholly and unkind deed of all—I had served him from a tin utensil. But he did not see the point of the joke as I had seen it in the innocence of my uneventful youth. From the moment when he had struck a bright and extensive streak, he had always dressed well. He was a Westerner with a Semitic vein. The only Celtic thing about him was his birth certificate. It is a way that some men have with them in these times of human mushrooms. They sprout from obscurity itself. A glib tongue and a certain heaviness of manner carry them beyond the gates of Lazarus. The world is full of such people. Their early upbringing is as a ghost that makes mad antics in the places of their eating, working, and sleeping. Ashamed of the poverty of their germination, they try to kill this ghost as they would kill a fly or extinguish a candle. But always the ghosts of the past come to these men in the meditative hours, staring wildly into their eyes. I have no piece in my admiration for men who blossom to such an extent that they cannot see anybody or anything else for the blossoms, and who go through life with a heavy thud and a truculent contempt for the class from which they spring. "Ikey" had been poor, but, as the old people say, he had "got on." Only in his latter day splendour did I know him. It was no concern that he was eccentric, but it was my concern to see to it that he did not graft the glands of a weasel on to a centenarian in order to make him do the 10 yards in 8 and 4-5 seconds. They were lovely clothes, which seemed to emanate a great material success, which is quite a different thing to material success with a correspondingly affluent success on the part of those who create dividends. Before the famous interview began, "Ikey" divested himself of coat, vest, and finally he thought it prudent to take off his boots. These things did he lay in the place used by the clerks, who at this very moment were either in bed or ought to be. For it was not a respectable hour for any man or woman who had no legitimate business to be in the street. It looked as if "Ikey" was either out to indulge in some physical exercise, or was simply trying to cool himself. At the moment it occurred to me that he had mistaken the place for a bathing booth. But "Ikey" was only suffering from the heat. For he had a certain rotundity of figure which was not conducive to coolness when our Highland summers were more productive of warmth than they are nowadays. Finally "Ikey" got on to a stool and became communicative. I poised my pencil, and the famous interview began.

(To be continued.)

GAS MANTLES AS TARGETS.

INVERNESS BOYS IN COURT.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT.

The extraordinary conduct of our Inverness boys was related at the Police Court on Tuesday when Frank Burton, John Maciver, Louis Macmillan, and John Martin were charged with maliciously and wantonly smashing public lamps in Rangemore Road, Montague Row, and Dochfour Drive on the night of 25th September. They all pleaded guilty. It was stated that the accused were found smashing the lamps with stones a short time after they had been lit, with the result that these lamps were extinguished as soon as they were lighted, and the district left in darkness. Not only were the lamps broken, but the mantles and nozzles were in some cases completely destroyed.

The Chief Constable dwelt on the seriousness of the charge, remarking that the accused were old enough to know better. Bailie Duffy admonished the accused, and warned them not to appear in Court again. The parents were ordered to make good the damage.

JOCK TROUP COMING.—In the recent extraordinary religious revival along the East Coast of Scotland there was no more prominent figure than Jock Troup. A great evangelistic mission is being arranged by the U.F. Church Presbytery of Inverness towards the end of the year, and Rev. Mr. Armour, who is throwing himself into the matter with his accustomed zeal, intimated that Jock Troup would be amongst the evangelists.

RAT PLAGUE. A complete clearance of rats is assured by the use of the Fascinating and Fatal "RODINE" RAT POISON. It makes a clean sweep in a night. It is made in 25c, 50c, and 1.00 packages. From all Chemists, or from S. HENDRY, Chemist, High Street, Inverness.

"BETTER THAN DOLES" POLICY.

GUARDIANS WHO ARE NOT IN DEBT.

By J. L. HARRISON (A Leicester Labour Guardian with over eighteen years' experience of the Poor Law).

Adopted in four days from the time it was first proposed, passed by the Ministry of Health six days afterwards, and resulting in clearing the unemployed off the streets within three weeks of the date when it was mooted—such is the history in brief of the Leicester Guardians' scheme for dealing with the out-of-work question.

The system has now been in operation since the end of September, 1921, and after a year's working it can be claimed to have met every really urgent case of distress due to unemployment by providing the applicant with assistance in return for work of a useful character at a rate of pay only slightly lower than that of the Corporation labourers. The resolution on which the scheme is based runs as follows:

- (1) That application be made to the Ministry of Health for authority to make a grant or grants to the Leicester District Committee of a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate £10,000, on the following conditions:— (2) That such payments shall be expended by the District Committee in wages for work done by men sent by the Guardians. (3) That the rate of pay shall be at a figure to be fixed by the Guardians, but shall be below the current rate of the Corporation labourers. (4) That the rate of pay to able-bodied men employed directly by the Guardians or referred to the District Committee shall be at the rate of 18 4/4d per hour or 43 5/4d for a 48-hour week. (5) That in computing the number of days a man shall be at work, such case shall be dealt with on its merits, but the following scale or as near as possible shall form a basis for arriving at a decision:—

- Man and wife (no children) 24 hours—£1 12s 6d. Man and wife and 1 child, 28 hours—£1 17s 11d. Man and wife and 2 children, 32 hours—£2 3s 4d. Man and wife and 3 children, 36 hours—£2 8s 9d. Man and wife and 4 children, 40 hours—£2 14s 2d. Man and wife and 5 children, 44 hours—£2 19s 7d. Man and wife and 6 children, 48 hours—£3 5s.

half in cash and half in kind. Where a man is a widower one child shall be oned in the place of a wife. (This scale has been reduced from time to time as the Corporation labourers' wages were reduced). (6) The above scale presumes no income whatever. Where there is an income, and consideration of it is not regulated by legislation, it shall be taken into account when computing the amount of work to be given, all the earnings of children under 16 being counted as income, and over 16 years of age two-thirds of the earnings shall be considered as income.

(7) Single men or women with a mother or other dependent (not being an illegitimate child) shall be paid at the same rate as man and wife. Other single persons, under exceptional circumstances, may be helped but the cases must be reported to the Board.

Each applicant for relief under this system is given a printed form to fill up giving name, occupation, etc. He then sees the Committee who decide whether he is to be helped and the number of hours work per week. Every case is reviewed each fortnight. The man is given a card entitling him to so many hours work, which card he takes to the office of the District Committee, where he is told where to start work next day. The man's time is kept by the foreman and payment is made by the City Treasurer's department. An account book is sent weekly to the Guardians for settlement. Over 2000 men were at work at one time last winter, the numbers now on the Guardians' scheme being about 900 at a weekly cost of roughly £1000. Each man receives half in cash and the balance in the shape of an order on practically any tradesman for groceries, meat, etc. The Ministry of Health has sanctioned without demur each application of the Guardians to continue the scheme.

Thus it is that in Leicester no able-bodied man draws pay from the Guardians for doing nothing, everyone giving useful work in return for assistance.

This, briefly, is the history of the Guardians' scheme for dealing with the unemployed problem in Leicester. It was at work within a few days of being drafted, the Guardians sitting almost continuously until every application had been dealt with, as many as 27 special meetings being held each week to deal with them and to revise them. Over 600 meetings have been held in the 12 months; over 5000 separate cases dealt with; and between 30,000 and 40,000 revisions made. The sum of £50,000 has been paid by the Guardians to the City Treasurer in the 12 months, and the Guardians do not owe the bank a penny. The rate for the half-year ending next March is to be 8d in the £, or 10 per cent less than the corresponding period of last year. Provision is made in the current estimates for the sum of £30,000 to meet the payments for unemployment, up to March, 1923.

Leicester does not claim to have solved the unemployed problem, nor do the Guardians say that their scheme is perfect. But it is claimed to be better for the man and the community than the policy of "dole." As for the work done by the men, forty to fifty tennis courts have been made; playing pitches for children laid out; a lake in the park has been drained and cleaned; a splendid ring road 50 feet wide has been made; an amphitheatre for band concerts has been constructed, to say nothing of tree-planting and road making on the City farm, etc.

In addition to the Guardians' scheme, the City Council has also initiated schemes of work approved by the Unemployment Grants Committee, and the District Committee also, out of a fund contributed by those in work, have set a number of men to work on schemes as yet to be arranged by the regulations of the other schemes as to Servicemen, etc. These men work one week on and one week off, drawing the dole (if in benefit) on the week they stand off.

So altogether Leicester has done quite well in the emergency, the main reason for the success being that each authority does its own particular work whilst working with each other, recognising the necessity for co-operation and the utility of working in watertight compartments.

Public opinion is also agreed on this—that the Labour Exchanges and the Unemployment Insurance Act as a remedy or even as a palliative for unemployment are woefully inadequate, and that instead of continuing to give an inadequate dole long after the Insurance funds are exhausted, it would be better to transfer the dole to the Local Authority which provides work for them. In principle this is what happens at

CHIRPINGS

OF A BEAULY GUTTER SPARROW.

Alterations and extensions were being made to one of the Scottish railways. A Glasgow firm of contractors had secured a contract involving the use of a considerable quantity of cement concrete. In the contract it was stipulated that all the Portland cement used must be of one particular brand—"The Red Leopard"—and the contractors at first sent all cement of that brand, but owing to circumstances of the market, they were unable to obtain more cement of the brand quoted in the contract, and sent a consignment of another brand—"The Blue Bird." They explained their predicament to their representative on the job, and instructed him to try to work off the substituted article.

The Inspector of Works was of an easy-going temperament, and after the circumstances were explained to him he allowed the "Blue Bird" variety to be used, knowing that there really little difference in quality between the two articles. But, unfortunately for the contractors, long before the "Blue" edition was used up, this easy-going inspector was promoted to another sphere of influence, and in his place came a man who brooked no infringement of the letter of the law.

The ganger on the job had been warned that the new inspector wouldn't be so easy to get on with as his predecessor was. There was still on hand a few tons of the specified "Red Leopard," and he told his gang to use only the red bags till he would weigh up the new man. Therefore, on the day of the new inspector's arrival on duty only the cement quoted in the contract was used, but there wasn't more of it or hand than would last twenty-four hours. The new inspector watched everything with the eye of a hawk, and he knew his job. Not an extra barrow of "muck" could be tipped into a batch, for he stood by the concrete board all the morning, and nothing less than the specified quantity of cement, the proper quantity of water, and the right number of turnings would be allowed. The ganger saw that the man was "a scorcher," yet he resolved to try him. Tentatively he approached him. He pointed to one of the "Red Leopard" bags, and asked the inspector whether that was better than any other. The inspector answered that he believed that it was. Then the ganger mentioned that there had been a few bags of "Blue Bird" sent in the last consignment of cement, and quite innocently asked whether he had to send them back, or might he use them among the other lot.

The Inspector wasn't to be had. To him it was a quite transparent subterfuge. His answer was in no way equivocal: "It doesn't matter to me whether you send them back or not, but I'll have to throw away the 'Blue Bird' specified for this contract. I'm here to see that no other brand is used, and I intend to carry out my duties."

The ganger replied that it was all right; he didn't care what brand was used. He saw that it was no use trying the new inspector any further, and sent word to the time office that they had better see about it. The time office wired the firm, and next day one of the firm arrived on the job. By that time the "Red Leopard" cement was almost used up. The office man and the ganger went to inspect the cement store. There was tons of cement there—bags piled on bags from floor to ceiling, but all of the wrong kind. If this cement couldn't be used the job would have to be stopped till a consignment of the specified brand would arrive, and all that "Blue Bird" would have to be carted back to the railway station, and that meant loss of time and loss of money. There were two navvies newly arrived at the works off the road. They were waiting in the cement shed till stopping time, as they had arrived too late to start work that day. They were known to the ganger, and when he came into the store he greeted them, and when they asked him: "Any chance o' goin' to work wi' you?" he told them there was plenty work but no material, and explained how the land lay. There were a number of empty bags in the store, all tied up in tens, and ready to be carted to the factory. One of the navvies was sitting on a bag of these empties, and he noticed that they were marked "Red Leopard," the cement that the inspector insisted on. He turned to the ganger, and said: "There's no need of you stopping the job; it'll cost only a few bottles of whisky, and you can have plenty 'Red Leopard'."

"How do you make that out?" asked the ganger. The navy who had spoken said nothing, he left a clew of the length of twist, and looked at the sacks of cement; then he looked at the empty bags. The man from the office was no fool. He turned to the ganger and said: "I won't grudge a few bottles of whisky if the thing can be done," and he walked out of the store.

When the boss was gone, the ganger asked the man what did he mean. "Well," says he, "you have empty bags here, and full bags here; it's the bags that the inspector looks at." The ganger saw what was required. Without any more ado he went to the hut and collected a squad of men. Then they began to get busy. The full bags of "Blue Bird" were untied and emptied into the bags which had contained the "Red Leopard" cement. The men worked till early morning till every empty "Red Leopard" bag was filled with "Blue Bird" cement, and next day the job went on without a hitch. The Inspector saw bags marked "Red Leopard" being used on the concrete board, and little suspecting the trick that had been played on him, he passed the job as being according to plan.

Leicester so far as the Guardians' scheme is concerned, as a man otherwise eligible for the dole continued to draw it even if working on the scheme, the amount of work equal to the dole being deducted. Here is the present scale of pay on the Guardians' scheme:—

- 1 Man and wife, 28 hours—£1 6s 10d. 2 Man and wife, 1 child, 32 hours—£1 10s 8d. 3 Man and wife, 2 children, 36 hours—£1 14s 6d. 4 Man and wife, 3 children, 40 hours—£1 18s 4d. 5 Man and wife, 4 children, 44 hours—£2 2s 2d. 6 Man and wife, 5 children (or more), 48 hours—£2 6s. A. Single men, 16 hours—15s 4d. B. Single men, 20 hours—19s 2d. C. Single men, 24 hours—£1 3s. Single men drawing the dole are not eligible. Disablement pension in excess of 10s only is taken into account. Thus, if pension is 20s per week, 10s is counted as income. Example:— Man, wife, and 4 children, no income, given Scale 5, 44 hours—£2 2 2 Semo man drawing dole of 24s would be given the nearest scale to the balance— 1 2 2 0 Balance— 40 18 2

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