

arm, inclosed in silver, he believed, was with him in the army), that they might be propitious to his victory, suddenly the silver arm, in which the real one was inclosed, appeared open, and in the twinkling of an eye was shut without any person touching or approaching it. This miracle being observed, the priest approached the altar to inspect it, when he saw the real arm within it, and exclaimed that the Divinity was certainly present. He confessed to the King that when he had formerly asked for the arm of St. Fillan he had given him the empty silver case, after taking out the relic, fearing it might be lost in the tumult. The King, therefore, full of hope, spent the remainder of the night in thanksgiving and prayer."

Since the Quigrich has gone home to Scotland it has been opened and found to contain, not the Saint's arm, but a real wooden crosier, which beyond all reasonable doubt was actually in the possession of St. Fillan, one of the pioneer missionaries of Christianity in Britain. According to the Bannockburn legend, the silver case must have been in existence prior to 1314 A.D., so that both it and its still more venerable enclosure constitute together what is undoubtedly the oldest ecclesiastical relic in Scotland. For the sake of those who take an interest in such matters we reproduce from the *Canadian Journal* Dr. Wilson's description of the Quigrich, in so far as its external appearance is concerned. In the number of the *Journal* already mentioned will be found an engraving of it from a drawing by Dr. Wilson himself:—"To St. Fillan's Cabok a special name was given, though it probably represents the most usual form of the ornamental baculus or combutta of the ninth and tenth centuries, and even of a later period. It is literally a beautiful and elaborately-wrought shepherd's crook. . . . The interlaced knot-work and other ornamentation is such as is already well known, especially on some of the beautiful silver and gold-