

Land ever dear, no foemen we fear,  
 United we stand like our fathers of yore.  
 True hearts we'll ne'er lack round the old Union  
 Jack,  
 In defence of our Queen, and the land we adore.

—JOHN GRANT.

## Thoughts on St. Andrew's Day.

BY THE VERY REV. PRINCIPAL GRANT, OF  
 QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON.

Acting on behalf of Rev. G. A. MacDonnell, chaplain to the St. Andrew's Society of Toronto, Principal Grant preached the anniversary sermon to a crowded congregation in St. Andrew's church. He based his observations on four thoughts; 1st, the thought of the past; 2nd, the thought or idea of a nation; 3rd, the thought that the nation was based on a religious foundation; 4th, the thought that the St. Andrew's society was Scottish.

I.—Emerson said that the past was made for slaves. In a certain sense it might be answered "Yes;" but "No," if they breathed its spirit and drank from its pure foundations. Who that had honored sires and was not thankful to God for them; and what was, in this respect, good for an individual was good for the people. One of the best heritages a nation could have was the names of its great men. There was a perpetual inspiration in the names of the heroes of the past.

II.—The nation was a God-ordained fact as much as the family, and it would remain. National sentiments, bounds, history, and religious differences were not to be forgotten. Should they be forgotten, the family would be in danger, and communism would be near. The nations were the divine forms through which humanity developed itself to its higher plans.

III.—The rise and progress of every great nation had been determined by religion, and of no nation was that truer than of the Scottish nation. An irreligious Scotsman betrayed the traditions and history of the country. Briefly put, the lesson from that was to implant that religious character in Canada.

IV.—The concrete fact, Scotland. There was nowhere on earth a more beautiful and a more romantic land than Scotland. They had the glorious traditions and historic memories associated with Scotland, and

they had better even than these, they had the contributions Scotland had made to the cause of man.

The St. Andrew's Society was not a political phalax, there was no such thing as the Scottish vote in Canada; they were one on matters common to Scotsmen; outside of their society, and inside of it too, they were Canadians working for the common good of their adopted country.

## "Britain not England."

BY REV. DAVID MACRAE.

The London *Echo* having made the extraordinary assertion that the term "Britain" does not include Ireland, Rev. David Macrae, of Dundee, has replied as follows:

Anyone who takes the trouble to look at the Treaty of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, will find that the one adjective employed throughout the Treaty to embrace both Ireland and Great Britain is "British"—never English. Every coin we use bears the same testimony. The Queen is "Regina Britanniarum"—Queen of the British Isles. The fact is that more than a thousand years ago, we find Ptolemy distinguishing Ireland as "Brittania Parva" or the small Britain, from Great Britain, "Brittannia Magna"—the larger of the two great islands. The term "Britain" therefore includes, and has always included, both. Ireland, like Scotland, is part of Britain, but not a part of England. Scotland resolutely refused to enter into union with England till England pledged herself to call the grand kingdom not England but Great Britain. This given pledge stands in the forefront of the treaty. With Scotland therefore it is a question of right; with England it is further a question of honor. In proportion, as the English people grow in the sense of honor, they will take care to fulfil their pledge; and in proportion, as they grow in political sagacity and see the importance of removing causes of disgrace and disintegration, in that proportion will the present impolite and insulting misuse of the terms "England" and "English" as substitutes for "Britain" and "British" be discontinued. Scottish people are no more English than English people are Scottish or Irish; but under the terms "Britain" and "British" all the nationalities are united.