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THIRTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,

OF

MONTREAL,

FROM

NOVEMBER 7th, 1873, to NOVEMBER 4th, 1874.

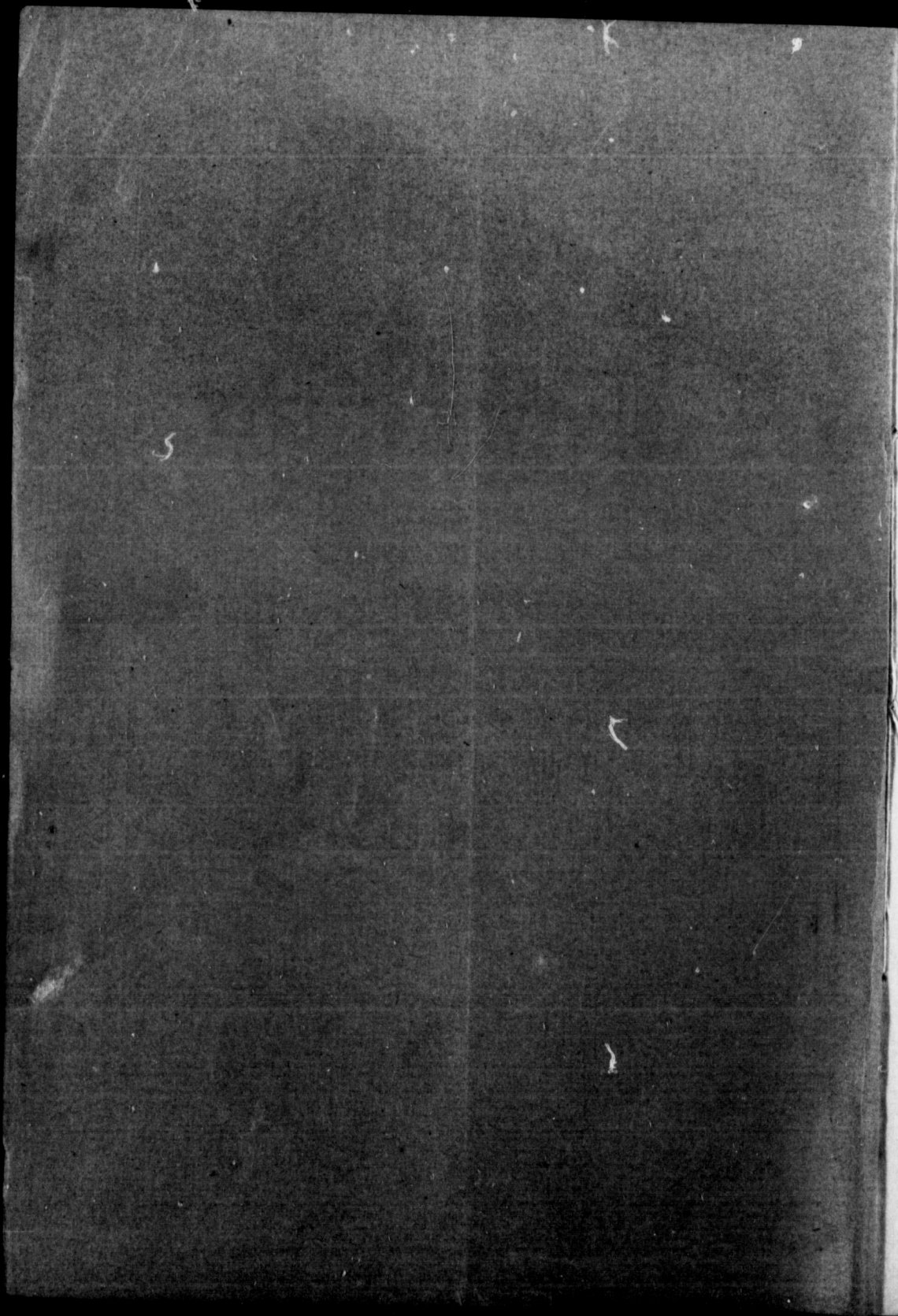


Montreal:

JOHN. C. BECKET, PRINTER, 660 CRAIG STREET.

1875



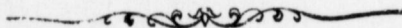


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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,

OF
MONTREAL,

FROM
NOVEMBER 7th, 1872, to NOVEMBER 4th, 1874.



Montreal :
JOHN C. BECKET, PRINTER, 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

1874.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1874-75.

President.—Sir A. T. GALT, K C. M. G.

1st Vice President.—DAVID MCKAY.

2nd Vice President.—EWAN McLENNAN.

Secretary.—P. S. ROSS.

Assistant Sec'y.—D. McMASTER.

Treasurer.—W. M. ANGUS.

Chaplains.

REV. ROBT. CAMPBELL. REV. J. S. BLACK,

Physicians.

DR. WANLESS, DR. BELL, DR. CAMPBELL, DR. FINNIE

Charitable Committee.

D. MORRISON, A. N. SHEWAN, JAS. YUILL.

W. REID, A. B. STEWART.

Committee of Accounts.

HON. JOHN YOUNG, A. McGIBBON, A. WILSON,

A. W. OGILVIE, ANDREW ROBERTSON,

A. A. STEVENSON.

Committee of Enstalment.

W. McGIBBON, D. J. CRAIG.

Representative Governor to House of Refuge.

JOHN C. BECKET.

LADIES' COMMITTEE

Lady Galt.	Mrs. David Brown.	Mrs. James Harte.
Mrs. James Johnston.	“ A. McGibbon.	“ A. N. Shewan.
“ D. McDonald.	“ Jas. Mavor.	“ W. W. Ogilvie.
“ J. C. Becket.	“ Chs. Alexander.	“ P. Learmont.
“ W. McFarlan.	“ R. Forsyth.	“ Robt. Mackay.
“ David McKay.	“ H. Munro.	“ John Ogilvie.
“ (Rev.) Gavin Lang.	“ John Watson.	“ P. S. Ross.
“ “ R. Campbell.	“ Jas. Muir.	“ A. B. Stewart.
“ “ R. F. Burns.	“ John Stirling.	“ W. Grant.
“ “ J. S. Black.	“ A. Robertson.	“ W. Angus.
“ J. Greenshields.	“ A. Milloy.	“ (Dr.) Wanless.
“ Jas. Ferrier.	“ John Foulds.	“ (Prof.) Murray.
“ M. Ramsay.	“ A. W. Ogilvie.	“ D. J. Craig.
“ James Dakers.	“ R. S. Oliver.	“ C. P. Davidson.
“ James Poet.	“ James Stewart.	
“ George Graham.	“ James Riddell.	

FIRST REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING.

ST. ANDREW'S HOME.

Montreal, 5th Feb. 1874.

The Regular quarterly meeting was held this evening, the Vice-President, D. MacKay, Esq., in the chair, when there were,

PRESENT

Messrs. A. A. Stevenson, D. Morrison, J. Knox, J. C. Becket, D. Campbell, J. Wright, J. Yuile, A. Robertson, Geo. Rogers, A. B. Stewart, D. J. Craig, and P. S. Ross, &c.

The Minutes of last meeting and special meeting of Executive were read and sustained.

The Secretary reported having notified W. W. Robertson, Esq., Advocate and Robert Muir, Esq., Merchant as instructed by last minutes also that he had conveyed to the President and Treasurer the wish of the Society as to the Bank Stock.

The Committee on the Procession reported verbally and was continued.

The Charitable Committee's report was read detailing the operations of last quarter.

The Charitable Committee presented the case of the children of a Mr. Henderson, a Scotchman, who died in the Hospital, who was a Protestant in religion and his wife a Catholic, but in the will of the father he desired the children to be brought up in his faith. The mother agreed to give the children into the care of Messrs. Rogers & King, by whom they were placed in the

Home and School of Industry, and who had hitherto paid their board except the baby which was retained by the mother.

Mr. Geo. Rogers desired that this Society should undertake to pay the board of the children say, Twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per quarter.

The proposal was favorably entertained provided the mother relinquish the position of Tutrix conferred by the Court and consent to the appointment of some one else as Tutor. In the meantime pending this negotiation the Society agrees to share the expense of Board or pay it altogether.

The meeting closed.

PHILIP S. ROSS,

Secretary.

ST. ANDREWS HOME.

Montreal, 11th April, 1874.

A special meeting called by order of the President was held this afternoon as above at 3 o'clock. The President in the chair.

PRESENT.

Messrs. D. MacKay, A. Robertson, D. Morrison, A. N. Shewan, W. Reid and P. S. Ross.

The President stated the business of the meeting and read the circular of the German Society with accompanying letter on the subject of Emigration. After consideration it was resolved that this Society will be glad to meet with the German and other Societies on this subject, and that if the said meeting be a meeting of delegates the President, First Vice-President and Secretary, be authorized to appoint such persons as delegates as they may see fit to do.

A letter notifying a Legacy of (\$200) Two hundred

dollars from Mr. Ralph Wilson, of Cumberland to this Society was read. Said letter being from the Clerk of Presbytery of Ottawa, Jas. Carswell Presbytery Clerk, Carleton Place Ont.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Bucher of the German Society of the above resolution.

Meeting closed.

PHILIP S. ROSS,

Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S HOME.

7th May, 1874.

The Regular quarterly meeting of this Society was held in the Home as above, D. MacKay Esq., Vice-President in the chair.

PRESENT.

D. Morrison, A. N. Shewan, J. C. Becket, W. Reid, J. Knox, D. McMaster, Geo. Rogers, P. S. Ross, E. McLennan, J. Yuile, J. Watson, D. Campbell, A. A. Stevenson, and others.

The Minutes of 5th of February was read and sustained.

The Secretary intimated that a communication was received from the German Society complaining of the great want of Emigrants, and had been considered by the Executive at a meeting held on the 11th April, and a Committee composed of Messrs. D. MacKay, A. A. Stevenson, A. Robertson, P. S. Ross, E. McLennan and D. Morrison, appointed to co-operate with that Society. The said circular letter was read.

The matter of Henderson's children being taken up, a bill for board up till 24th March amounting to \$37,50, was laid before the Society. It was resolved that their

board be paid up till May 24th, say about \$52,50, without however making this a precedent for any future payment, and on motion of Mr. McMaster, seconded by Mr. Shewan, it was resolved that a Committee composed of Messrs. Rogers, Morrison and Reid, be appointed to confer with the Tutor and the sub-tutor of the Henderson children as to their circumstances and means of support and to ascertain how far the legal Guardians may be willing to carry out the will of the late Mr. Henderson, said Committee to report to the Committee of Management of the Society, with power to the Committee of Management to afford such aid as may seem proper in their discretion, and to finally dispose of the whole matter as they may deem expedient.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. McMaster, seconded by Mr. Knox, and carried—that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the sum of sixty-five dollars being our proportion of the balance still due on the Belle Investigation case.—Carried.

The report of the Committee of Management for last quarter was read. Mr. Becket moved the thanks of the meeting to said Committee.—Carried.

The Procession Committee reported progress and was continued.

Meeting closed.

PHILIP S. ROSS,

Secretary

ST. ANDREW'S HOME.

Montreal, 6th August, 1874.

There being no quorum no meeting was held.

PHILIP S. ROSS,

Secretary.

IN THE HOME.

Thursday, 5th Nov. 1874.

The Annual Preparatory Meeting of the St. Andrew's Society was held this evening as above, Sir A. T. Galt, in the chair.

PRESENT.

Sir A. T. Galt, David MacKay, A. A. Stevenson, A. W. Ogilvie, A. McGibbon, Dr. Wanless, Wm. Reid, J. C. Becket, A. Murray, D. Cunningham, D. J. Craig, A. B. Stewart, J. Yuille, J. Knox, Professor Murray, A. N. Shewan, Wm. Grant, D. Morrison, C. P. Davidson, Wm. Angus.

The minutes of meetings of 6th Nov. 1873, 5th Feby. 1874, April 11th 1874, May 7th 1874, August 6th 1874, were read and confirmed.

The Report of the Charitable Committee was then read by Mr. A. N. Shewan, upon which it was moved by A. W. Ogilvie, Esq., seconded by A. B. Stewart, Esq. that the report be received adopted, and printed, and that the thanks of the Society be tendered to the members of the Charitable Committee for the zealous performance of their arduous duties, and especially to the Chairman.—carried unanimously.

In the absence of the Treasurer Mr. J. Stewart, the consideration of the financial condition of the Society was postponed, and two of the Auditors, Messrs. A. W. Ogilvie and W. McGibbon, undertook to see Mr. Stewart and have the Treasurer's account audited without delay. Mr. Stewart's letter to the Society was read.

The following new members were duly elected:—Rev. J. S. Black, of Erskine Church; H. J. Johnston, Imperial Insurance Company; Thos. Paton, Jr., Bank of

Montreal; Jas. R. Pollock, 13 Bleury Street; John J. Fulton, St. Francois Xavier Street;

The President Sir A. T. Galt appointed Messrs. Shewan and Grant, as Scrutineers and the Election of Office-bearers was proceeded with. (See page 3.)

The Committee appointed to confer with the Calédonian Society on the subject of abolishing the procession on St. Andrew's day, reported no progress.

It was moved by Mr. D. MacKay, and seconded by Col. A. A. Stevenson, that the usual Procession take place on St. Andrew's day and that the Caledonian Society be kindly requested to join in the same and that Rev. A. Campbell be requested to preach the annual sermon.—Carried unanimously.

Resolved that the General Meeting take place on St. Andrew's day at the Mechanics Hall at 2 o'clock p. m. thence to proceed to St. Gabriel Street Church at 3 p. m. to hear the Sermon, returning to the Hall for the completion of business.

It was moved by Mr. D. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. D. J. Craig—That a Band be provided to march at the head of the Procession on St. Andrew's day.—Carried unanimously.

It was moved by Mr. A. McGibbon, seconded by Mr. D. J. Craig,—That the evening of St. Andrew's day be celebrated by a banquet, to which the Ladies be invited provided a place sufficiently large to accommodate them can be got.—carried, and the following Committee was appointed for the purpose of carrying this out. viz. President. 1st. and 2nd. Vice-Presidents, Messrs. A. McGibbon, C. P. Davidson, and Wm. Angus. Mr. A. McGibbon Convener.—Carried.

The Meeting then adjourned to meet at the Home on Saturday evening the 28th at 8 o'clock.

AT THE HOME.

November, 28th 1874.

The adjourned meeting of the St. Andrew's Society took place this evening:

PRESENT.

Messrs. D. MacKay, W. Angus, J. Dakers, W. Reid, A. McGibbon D. Morrison, E. McLennan, Jas. Knox, J. C. Becket, D. Campbell, P. S. Ross, R. C. Mann, E. Mann, J. A. Robertson, G. Templeton, A. N. Shewan. D. MacKay, Esq., in the chair.

The Charitable Committee reported the collections of money and receipts from Treasurer as two hundred and ninety dollars, and the Expenditure as two hundred and seventy-two dollars twenty-six cents. Balance on hand seventeen dollars seventy-four cents.

A communication from Mr. Angus was read resigning the position of Treasurership. This was left over till Annual Meeting on Monday. As the Treasurer was not present no Statement was had, and this was remitted to the Audit Committee to have it for the Report of the Association.

Mr. McGibbon intimated that the St. Andrew's Society of Selkirk had telegraphed for Heather and he had supplied them by post. He also intimated that Col. Rhodes of Quebec, had sent his gardener with about sixty pots of growing Heather, Thistles and Ferns for use at the Banquet.

The following members were proposed viz:—Wm. J. Darling, Esq., at Messrs. Wm. Darling & Co., proposed by A. W. Ogilvie, Esq., D. E. Cameron Esq., at Bank of Toronto, proposed by A. W. Ogilvie Esq., Ebenezer Muir, Esq., Druggist, City, proposed by W. Reid Esq.,

The meeting closed.

PHILIP S. ROSS.

Secretary.

MECHANICS HALL.

Montreal, 30th Nov. 1874.

The Annual Meeting was this day held as above.

PRESENT.

Sir A. T. Galt, Messrs. D. MacKay, E. McLennan, P. S. Ross, Wm. Angus, Rev. R. Campbell, Dr. Finnie, Col. Stevenson, J. C. Becket, D. Morrison, W. Yuill, A. N. Shewan, A. Wilson, W. Reid, A. McGibbon, Rev. G. Lang, Geo. Ray, W. Burnet, John Watson, A. B. Stewart, John Fulton, J. Aitken, P. McFarlane, J. Dakers, J. Knox, Duncan Campbell, and numerous others.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

The Minutes of last annual meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Angus the Treasurer elect, declining the appointment but he was so unanimously requested to accept that he agreed to accept in the meantime.

The death of the late Wm. Murray was reported, and a Committee composed of Messrs. D. MacKay, Andrew Wilson, D. Morrison, and J. C. Becket, was appointed to draw up a minute of the same for entry upon the records of the Society, which is as follows:—

To the Office-bearers and Members of the St. Andrew's Society.

We, your Committee appointed to draft a Minute recording the death of the late Wm. Murray, Esq., beg to submit the following:—

The St. Andrew's Society of this City has sustained a loss in the death of one of its original members. One who honorably filled the chair of President, and assisted in establishing the "St. Andrew's Home." But, most of all, of one, who by his careful and prudent counsel in the management of its fiscal affairs, (for it was in great measure through his advice that the entrance fees from members and legacies were funded; so that there might be an income, over and above the yearly subscriptions of members.) Has enabled our Society, even in the distant future, to carry into practice our noble motto; "RELIEVE THE DISTRESSED."

And we hereby desire to express our sympathy with the bereaved family in the removal by death of their head and our friend, the late Wm. Murray, Esq., and that the Secretary be instructed to transmit to the Widow and family of our late brother, a Copy of this Minute.

DAVID MACKAY,
ANDREW WILSON,
DAVID MORRISON,
JOHN C. BECKET.

MONTREAL, 30th Nov. 1874.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

In laying before the Society the thirty-ninth Annual Report, the Committee of Management has to regret a rather larger expenditure than usual. This has arisen from various causes.

The winter set in early, and the cold weather continued till a late period of the spring, causing the amount to be expended on out-door relief during the winter months to be greater than usual. The number of families receiving assistance in provisions and fuel, during the six months amounted to 110 representing a total of over 400 individuals. There have also been 13 families, representing say 50 individuals, receiving partial assistance during the Summer. Almost every case has been visited by one or other of the members of Committee—many of the cases on several occasions. Your Committee has reason to be satisfied with the greater number of the applicants for relief, but it has been impossible to avoid being imposed upon in some instances.

One hundred and ninety-four persons have been admitted into the Home since last Preparatory Meeting. Fewer than usual of these were immigrants. There has been no difficulty in obtaining employment for the immigrants, except in the case of book-keepers or clerks.

Your Committee has had the same difficulty as for-

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mer Committees in dealing with the class known as "tramps." Whether from the want of employment in the United States, or whatever cause, the number of applicants of this class, for admission to the Home, has been much greater than usual during the past Summer. In this connection the Committee would deprecate the giving of money by members of the Society to those Scotchmen who come to them with pitiful tales, and would strongly recommend their being sent to the Home to be dealt with according to their deserts by the Committee or by the Superintendent, who, from long experience, is well able to deal with such cases. In consequence of sickness, and other causes, the Committee was compelled to keep several persons in the Home longer than usual.

Thirty-five persons were forwarded to various points Canada and United States at a cost of \$37.96 and 15 to Britain at a cost of \$80.50, some of them contributing towards their passage money; and there have been given in small sums to city poor \$10.00.

There have been expended in the season's operations between out-door relief and the Home, 1 barrel cornmeal; 31 lbs oatmeal; 1 barrel flour; 3,877 loaves bread; 398 lbs tea; 2,093 lbs sugar; 1,393 lbs beef; 28 lbs currants; 28 lbs raisins; 27 pairs boots.

Carting 150 cords firewood from Point St. Charles, \$112.50; Expenses of the Home, \$133.90; City Poor, \$10.00; Passages to Britain, \$80.50; Passages in America, \$37.96; Funerals, \$11.50; Distribution of circulars at Father Point for 1873, \$20.00.

During the operations of the year there have been expended for Groceries, Bread, Boots and Shoes, a considerable amount details of which will be found in the Treasurer's statement.

The thanks of the Committee are due to the following for their valuable donations:—

North versus South per W. Notman,	1 barrel Oatmeal.
Geo. Cross, Ormstown,	1 Cheese 35 lbs.
Miss Rintoul,	1 parcel cast off Clothing.
Mrs. (Bishop,) Oxenden,	1 " " "
Mrs. Cross,	1 " " "
A Friend,	1 " " "
A Friend (Sent per Express,)	1 " " "
Wm. Angus result of a game at billiards	1 barrel Oatmeal.
Angus Logan & Co.,	2000 paper Bags.
Leitch, McLean & Co.	1 Box of sugar 1 Cattie tea.
A Friend per A. N. Shewan,	1 parcel cast off Clothing.
R. Brodie result of a Curling Match between " twa Brodies."	1 barrel Oatmeal.
A Friend,	1 parcel cast off Clothing.
A. Coultrey for Christmas dinner,	1 roast Meat.
Wm. Ryan, butcher, per A. N. Shewan,	50 lbs Meat.
James Drummond, Petite Côte,	10 bags Potatoes.
do do	1 bag Turnips, 1 bag Carrots.
A. & W. Ogilvie (given annually)	2 brs. Oatmeal, 1 Cornmeal, 1 Flour, 1 split Peas.
McGibbon & Baird,	28 lbs Currants, 28 lbs Raisins.
Wm. Henderson,	1 load slabs for Kindling Wood.
Dawes & Co., Lachine,	4 bags Turnips.
Mrs. Greenshields,	6 bags of Potatoes.
M. Hardie, result of a Curling Match,	1 barrel Oatmeal.
McGibbon & Baird,	2 qrs. Venison.
Thos. Irvine, (Logan's Farm,)	6 bags Potatoes.
John Allen, result of a Curling Match,	1 barrel Oatmeal.
John Watson,	Parcel cast off Clothing.
A Friend,	" " " "
R. Nicholson, St. Anne's Market,	Basket of Meat.
per A. N. Shewan.	
Wm. Ryan, " " "	2nd Donation, 60 lbs Meat.
A Friend,	1 parcel cast off Clothing.
Angus, Logan & Co., (2nd Donation.)	1000 Paper bags.
Mrs. Jane Redpath,	1 barrel Apples.
Mat. Hutchison, result of a Curling Match,	1 barrel Oatmeal.
Medal Players of Caledonian Curling Club.	2 barrels Oatmeal.
Leitch, McLean & Co., (2nd Donation.)	10 lbs Tea.
John Anderson,	7 bags Potatoes, 20 loaves Bread.
Mrs. Samuel Campbell,	1 parcel.

Mrs. Croil, 4 copies of Dr. Mathieson's 1 parcel cast off Clothing.

life,				
Mrs. Dow,	1	"	"	"
Joseph MacKay,	1	"	"	"
C. T. Christie,	1	"	"	"

Mr. Logie, who represents the Caledonian Society, was very regular in his attendance at the weekly Meetings during the winter, and made himself very useful in visiting the poor. Your Committee recommends that the Caledonian Society be requested to continue the services of a representative.

The thanks of the Society are due to the Chaplains and Physicians for their unremitting attention. To Messrs. H. & A. Allan, and the G. T. R. for carrying passengers at reduced rates. Mr. J. J. Daly, Dominion Immigrant Agent, has also on several occasions very kindly attended to the requests of your Committee

Messrs. D. Morrice & Co. have as usual given a liberal supply of ice to the Home, and Mr. Hart, Glasgow Drug Hall, has given medicines when required both to the outdoor poor and the inmates of the Home.

Through the kindness of Mr. Hickson, your Committee has obtained from the G. T. R. 150 cords of excellent wood at \$4.75 per cord, and the Shedden Co'y., through Mr. Thos. Symington, kindly carted it from Point St. Charles at 75cts per cord, being a saving to the Society of \$37.50 on last year's cartage account.

With regard to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, the members of Committee can only say that they are

thoroughly satisfied with the manner in which they have discharged their duties, and the tact they have displayed in dealing with the very many difficult cases which have to pass through their hands. Your Committee recommend that the sum of \$150 be paid to them for their services.

In the hope that the efforts of the outgoing Committee will meet with the approbation of the Society, the whole is respectfully submitted.

DAVID MORRISON, *Chairman*,
WM. REID,
JAS. YUILL,
ANDREW SHEWAN.

The Ladies have as usual materially aided your Committee in the carrying out of their duties, and the thanks of the Society are due to them for their kindness and attention.

The following members were proposed and admitted.—
R. C. Mann, Architect, Box 608 P. O. by Secretary; Jas. Middleton, Gardner, Upper Bleury Street, by J. Knox Albert Whyte, by Rev. R. Campbell.

The procession was then formed and proceeded to the St. Gabriel St. Church, where the Annual Sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Campbell, and a collection taken up amounting to Forty-five dollars, thirty nine cents.

The procession having reformed returned to the Mechanics' Hall, where a unanimous vote of thanks was proposed to the Rev. R. Campbell, accompanied by a request that he allow it to be printed along with the Report of the Society for the year 1874.

The President having conveyed the same to the Rev. Mr. Campbell he cheerfully consented to the request.

The Meeting then closed.

PHILIP S. ROSS.
Secretary.

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Report of

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ROSS.
Secretary.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

JAS. STEWART IN ACCOUNT WITH ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

Dr.

To Balance from 1873.....		\$545 83
Cash from Margt. Clarke, former Inmate of Home.....	5 00	
Former inmate per Mrs. C.....	10 00	
	—	15 00
Dividend Bank of Montreal.....	480 00	
do do	480 00	
	—	960 00
Bequests, Estate Murray.....	500 00	
do H. G. Black.....	318 97	
	—	818 97
Donations Sir A. T. Galt.....	25 00	
Do Caledonian Society	100 00	
Do John Rankin.....	10 00	
Do Edward Jenkins.....	50 00	
Do W. F. P. Currie.....	20 00	
Do Hon. R. Jones.	20 00	
Do A. R. Jones.....	5 00	
Do W. Miller, London Eng.....	20 00	
	—	250 00
Collection St. Andrew's Day.....		87 00
Proceeds of Ball per A. M. Gibbon.		66 60
Subscriptions, Jas. McKinnon, Moisie Iron Co'y.....	2 00	
Do Per P. S. Ross.....	480 00	
Do Do Do	100 00	
Do Mr. Fraser, Court House.....	2 00	
	—	584 00
Mr. Paton, per P. S. Ross.....		20 00
		—
		\$3347 40

Examined and found correct.

ALEX. MCGIBBON, }
A. W. OGILVIE, } *Auditors.*

Montreal, 3rd March, 1875.

Cr.

By General Charges:

	" Telegraphing, P. S. Ross.	1 50	
	" Bishop & Co for Seal.....	25 00	
	" Witness for Advertising ...	46 24	
	" Star, "	3 54	
	" Postage to 31st Aug. per P. S. Ross.....	6 25	
	" Insurance in Imperial.....	12 00	
	" Bishop & Co for Membership Cards, &c.....	71 43	
	" Mr. St. George, Stove-pipes &c.....	3 25	
	" Corporation for Water	9 00	
	" J. C. Becket, for Printing.....	103 50	
	" T. & R. White, for Advertising.....	41 61	
	" Graham & Co "	12 86	
	" Penny, Wilson & Co " and Printing.....	31 99	
	" White & Doull, Plastering.....	28 80	
	" Montreal Water Works.....	9 00	
	" T. & R. White, Gazette Advertising.....	12 42	
	" Insurance Company Imperial.....	12 00	
		-----	430 39

Committee of Management:

	D. Morrison, for Distribution.....	15 00	
	" "	15 00	
	" " Patons, Money.....	20 00	
	" " for Passage.....	70 00	
	" " for Distribution.....	20 00	
	" "	30 00	
	" Industrial Rooms.....	10 90	
	" Home and School of Industry.....	52 50	
		-----	233 40

	Fixtures by W. Reid, for Refrigerators.....	16 25	
	" " "	*16 15	
		-----	32 30

SOCIETY.

\$545 83

15 00

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87 00

66 60

584 00

20 00

\$3347 40

itors.

Wood, Grand Trunk Company.....	600 00	
Cartage.....	24 40	
"	26 00	
"	9 60	
Cording Wood... ..	37 50	
	-----	697 50
Supply ac. McCrudden & Co., Boots.....	6 00	
Coultry, for Beef.....	10 00	
Darling, Crockery.....	16 28	
Murray, Oil.....	15 34	
Anderson, for Bread.....	167 80	
Watts, for Boots & Shoes.....	21 95	
Murray, for Oil.....	14 10	
C. Robertson, Funerals.....	10 00	
W. Strachan, Soap.....	13 50	
	-----	274 97
Rent on Ground.....		12 50
	25 00	
Collections paid Commission to Linton.....	5 00	
	-----	30 00
	100 00	
Superintendent, J. A. Campbell.....	50 00	
	-----	150 00
Belle Investigation, N. Mercer.....	50 00	
"	66 67	
	-----	116 67
Investment ac. 5 Shares City Bank.....	521 25	
"	776 00	
	-----	1297 25
Balance to Treasurer.....		72 32

		\$3347 40

*The item \$16.15 charged twice is debited in the account current of 187-45.

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THE ANNUAL SERMON.

PSALM 137. verses 5 and 6.—“If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy”

It may be thought strangely inconsistent that the members of a nationality so intensely Protestant, as the people of Scotland, on the whole, are, should appear to lend themselves to perpetuating traditionary fictions which their sober judgment has abjured, as we do when to day we speak of Saint Andrew as the patron saint of Scotland. But I do not believe that there is the slightest risk of our position's being misunderstood by any person; and, if it is desirable, as I think it is, that we Scotsmen or sons of Scotsmen, in this far-off western land, should, at least one day in the year, join in calling up before our imagination the scenes of childhood and youth, and in recounting the historic distinctions of our fatherland, the legend regarding St. Andrew's guardianship of our country, may innocently serve, as well as any other rallying-cry, for summoning us together. The text describes the longings after their own country, and especially after the peculiar privileges afforded by their capital city, Jerusalem, of the Jewish exiles at Babylon. And truly the contrast between their past and present situation might well make them weep when they remembered Zion. They were now bondsmen in a strange land, despised and oppressed, who had formerly enjoyed not only a high degree of personal and political freedom, but also the proud distinction of being specially in covenant with God, with all the outward symbols of that covenant relationship, in a magnificent temple and an impressive religious service. Now, as captives, they are not only deprived of all the rights of freemen, but had the greater mortification still of hearing their religion contemptuously spoken of and their God's name taken in vain. No wonder that their thoughts fondly turned towards Jerusalem, that they resented the indignity of being asked to make sport for their oppressors by singing some of their Lord's songs, and that they gave expression to the feelings that consumed their hearts in the plaintive words I have quoted. Many of you are exiles to-day from your native land, but in happier circumstances than the unfortunate Babylonian captives. There are none of the aggravations in your lot which made exile to them so intolerable. If your minds fondly turn to your native land, it is not in bitterness or discontent with your present situation. It is as likely that your thoughts will revert to

the dear old land in the hour of joy and comfort and peace as in the moment of sorrow and distress. Yet there is so wide a difference between the state of things we find in this new country and that we left behind us that we can enter in some degree into the passionate utterance of the expatriated Jew. Every Scotsman may be pardoned for being strongly attached to his country, and for feeling proud of his connection with her. If the special grounds of devotion to their country that actuated the exiled Jews are not to be found in the case of Scotsmen, absent from their native land, there still exists many a "band to bind them to her rugged strand." Not the least influential of these is the beauty of her landscapes. The greater part of this continent must appear to the Scottish immigrant at first painfully flat and monotonous. We have indeed mountains, lakes, rivers and brooks, great and small, in this country; but only one thing can be seen at a time—there is no picturesque grouping, such as is to be found nearly everywhere in Scotland, especially in the Highland districts; and the eye that has been accustomed to rest on lofty crags and green glens, a loch here quietly sleeping at the foot of the mountain, brawling burns there running down the hill's side, while at intervals turreted castles raise their battlements above the surrounding trees, must be conscious of a keen sense of want, in even the finest portions of the Dominion, and at the season of the year when outward nature appears in the new world to most advantage. Mount Zion rose up fondly in the imagination of the Jew in his distant banishment; the Swiss exile is consumed with home-sickness, when he leaves his own wild and picturesque land; and need we be surprised that the child of "Caledonia, stern and wild" finds his heart throb with quickened pulsations as the image of the mountain shieling or cottage home, in which he was cradled, rises up to memory's view; for in all those physical features that endear a country to its inhabitants, Scotland is second to none in the world. And then, there is scarcely a mile of the entire territory of Scotland that has not its tale to tell, of Flodden or of some other historic event, which invests it with a charm that is wanting to a new country. Every hill and stream is laden with associations that lend to it a romantic interest. A voicefulness belongs to every scene, so that the people have almost a sensible converse with the past generations, whether of a lover that had poured out his tender fantasies by the "banks and braes of bonnie Doon," of heroes that had bled with Wallace and Bruce, of illustrious outlaws like Rob Roy, who had laid whole districts under tribute, or fearless freebooters, like Scott of Harden, who kept up a continual strife betwixt those lying on opposite sides of the border. Then Scotland, too, at least among the English-speaking portions of the world, is emphatically the land of song. Her inhabitants, as a whole, are tuneful as well as her birds. Her lyric poetry is surpassed by that of no country, and equalled by that of few. And it is the common inheritance of the people. Peasant and noble repeat with equal appreciation and delight the same stanzas, and sing the same tender melodies. Her bards

struck those chords in the human soul to which the universal heart vibrates ; and thus have enshrined her language, her hills, her rivers, her birds and her flowers in the affections of all classes, and, go where they will, they carry this precious inheritance with them. But when they sing these songs in a strange land, their hearts unconsciously stray back to the Scottish fireside, where they first learned to lisp them on a mother's knee. Thus is realized in a sense, beyond even what he hoped for, the youthful aspirations of our national poet :

“ That I, for poor auld Scotland's sake,
Some useful plan or book could make,
Or sing a sang at least.”

Everything that added to the joys and felicities of the homes of their youth becomes a precious reminder of their native land to all those that have left her shores, and amongst these, next to her innocent songs, and her characteristic games, for encouraging which in this new country, where too little time is taken even for healthful amusements from the keen pursuit of gain, we are greatly indebted to the sister Caledonian Societies, must rank her stories. The Scots are not only a reading but also a talking people, although in this latter respect they must yield the palm to their Irish compatriots. I do not mean merely that they delight to recount tales of adventure and deeds of daring by whomsoever performed. Any one who has listened to the news-criers in Edinburgh or Glasgow, and noticed the avidity with which the people buy and devour the latest sensation, whether it be the details of a murder or of a railroad accident, will believe that they possess a strong craving for the marvellous. But, the opinion of Sydney Smith to the contrary notwithstanding, they have also a keen appreciation of humour, as I think even so competent a critic as he would acknowledge, had he lived to peruse such amusing and delightful books as those of Dean Ramsay and Dr. Rogers. In the telling of stories, the encounter of wits, and the indulgence of innocent banter, much of the pleasure of a Scottish home lay in the long dreary winter evenings ; and these things all contributed to the formation of the genius and character of the people, and when our imaginations go back to the days of yore, these elements in the social life of the great bulk of the people to which I have referred, are remembered with peculiar delight. Calling these scenes to remembrance thousands of miles away from Scotland to-day, we can enter into the feelings of one of our poets when he sings :

“ Oh ! why left I my hame ?
Why did I cross the deep ?
Oh ! why left I the land
Where my forefathers sleep ?
I sigh for Scotia's shore,
And I gaze across the sea,
But I canna get a blink
O' my ain countrie.”

Many of these things that I have mentioned, as peculiar to Scotland and as endearing her to her exiled children, however, belong to the past and can never be reproduced in any other country; and we look upon them with something of the kind of interest and wonder that we inspect the antiquities in an archæological museum. The physical features, the history, the poetry and the songs of Scotland are unique, and we shall never see their exact like again. But have we nothing to learn from our experience in that country for our guidance in this the land of our adoption? Do the institutions and history of Scotland yield no lessons of instruction for us, according to which we may help to shape the rising fortunes of this Great Dominion? That is a more important practical consideration for us than the mere dwelling with a sentimental admiration upon the untransferable attributes of our fatherland. But at the outset of this inquiry we are met with the objection, one sometime sees urged, that we are doing an injury to this land of our adoption by importing into it national partialities and customs, inasmuch as we thereby perpetuate those differences as to origin, and the prejudices arising from them, which hinder the homogeneity and consequent progress of society in Canada. Now, it must be confessed that this objection is plausible; but the thought that cannot be repressed in connection with it is, that he who first conceived it must have had good reasons for wishing to forget the country from which he came, just as some persons have conveniently short memories regarding their grandfathers. But all pleasantry aside, the objection assumes that an affectionate remembrance of the land of our birth is inconsistent with hearty zeal and devotion in promoting the interests of the land of our adoption. This assumption scarcely demands serious refutation. Affection is not a thing to be exhausted, as if it were a material substance. On the contrary, the more it gives, the more it grows; and I do not doubt that he whose heart most fondly turns to the remembered scenes of the old world, is he who is most likely to discharge faithfully all the duties of a citizen in the new. No man is less qualified to perform all the functions of a husband and father, because he still loves and cherishes those to whom he owes filial regard. Now the same sentiment which attaches us to the members of our own family applies also to our country. Patriotism is as natural to man as filial affection. Indeed, the same instinct which causes us to cling to life and health and comfort,—because they are ours,—makes also our relatives and our native land dear to us. The intensity of the affection in the narrower circle does not lessen the chances of its being strong in the wider, but on the contrary gives promise, according to the nature of moral sentiments, of great force in all the other relations of life. Away, then, with all the plausibilities that gather around the objection we have been considering. For my part, I have no desire that we should lose the inspiration of the memories of the parent state, any more than that we should cut our formal political connection with it. If the mixed people of

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this country are to be knit together into one homogeneous community, it is not to be brought about by trampling upon the most sacred sentiments of the human heart. Cosmopolitan we are to be—this is one of the imperative demands of Christianity—but neither the teaching nor the example of Jesus and His Apostles, sanctions disregard of country. They submitted even to the authority of a foreign Government, and taught all men to respect it and pray for it. I repeat, then, that an affectionate remembrance of our Fatherland is not only pardonable but highly commendable; and we should endeavour to profit by all the lessons which her history is capable of teaching us. There are many things among her Institutions which it would be foolish in us to attempt to transplant to our virgin soil. These have been shaped by the peculiarities of her circumstances. Our environments are different, and so we must in such matters strike out a new course for ourselves. But there are certain great principles which have been illustrated in the past condition, and course of events in Scotland that it will be well for us to ponder in laying the foundations of a new nationality in this Dominion.

1. The Scots have always evinced a strong love of learning. As a consequence, the country has been well provided with schools and colleges, so that education has been for hundreds of years widely diffused as compared with most other countries, very few of the people being unable to read and write. She may have been outstripped for the last generation or so by Germany and the United States of America, and even by our Province of Ontario, in the perfection of her educational appliances; but such has been the desire for instruction generally among the people that, even with inferior machinery, they have exhibited results on a large scale that have never been surpassed; and it will be well if all the improved methods recently introduced with the view of "making learning easy" will yield as good fruit as the parochial schools and academies and colleges of Scotland have produced in the way of making a whole people an intelligent, a reading and thoughtful people. And applying whatever test you please, you will find that a nation will be great and powerful in proportion as it has read and thought to purpose. I for one do not esteem it the greatest glory of a nation that it is famous in war; but to be efficient soldiers, requires at least great moral endurance, as the result of thoughtful resoluteness, in addition to physical energy, and in both these respects the Scots have never come behind, as the superiority of the Germans to the French in these two essential points was so conspicuously manifest in the late gigantic struggle between the two nations. Now, for the attainment of the thoughtfulness that characterizes the Scotch, they are greatly indebted to the far-seeing Reformers, who planted the Parochial system. At no period during the last two centuries has there existed in Scotland anything like the almost brutal ignorance prevailing in England at the beginning of this century, which John Foster has so graphically portrayed. Instead of the existence of an almost impassable gulf betwixt the

men of learning and the populace, as was the case in England in the days of Milton and Shakspeare, or even in the later age of Addison and Pope, the poets, historians and philosophers of Scotland always found a large and an appreciative audience among their own countrymen.

2. Next to the Parish schools, and scarcely even second to them in the influence which it wielded over the destinies of the country, ranks the Scottish pulpit. Taken as a whole, the Reformed clergy of Scotland have been a most efficient class. The pulpit has been well manned, and the people have been thoroughly indoctrinated, not only into those aspects of the Christian truth that are common to all branches of the Church, but also into the sublimities of Hebrew poetry and story, and the awful mysteries of our holy faith, which have contributed to build up a sturdy religion, these high themes being the iron particles that have entered into their spiritual blood. The Bible and the shorter Catechism are the two books most familiarly known to Scotsmen at home, and I think the fruit is apparent in the cast of the national mind and character.

3. The Scots, too are well known for their love of liberty. Freedom of speech, as well as freedom of action, within the limits of the law and constitution, has always been asserted by our fathers, from the Reformation downwards. It shows how largely the church must have contributed to give the cue to all public questions, that as a rule, until a comparatively recent period, the people of that country occupied themselves more with ecclesiastical than civil politics. But no better school for training them in constitutional principles could be afforded, than their church courts, their ecclesiastical system being essentially democratic. From the time of Knox to the present day the people have insisted upon their right to have a controlling voice in the affairs of the church, and they have ample security that their liberties can not be trampled upon by the representation, equal with the ministry, which they enjoy in the higher courts, and by their having the power in the fundamental court, the Kirk session, almost entirely in their own hands. Indeed, the whole municipal system of America is borrowed from the forms of government which have always obtained in the Reformed Church of Scotland. Hence, the Scottish people are distinguished, wherever they go, by their love of order, and their sturdy attachment to the principles of liberty. Doubtless the wars which were forced upon the people in the days of Wallace and Bruce contributed to foster in them a spirit of independence, that has continued among the latest generations—the whole course of the national history tended in the same direction; but I am satisfied that their ecclesiastical system has done more to school them in their ardent attachment to liberty, than any other cause.

4. The School of Philosophy, called the Scottish, which has been marked by its advocacy of "common sense," as a guide in the search after truth, has doubtless aided to shape the national character, at least during the last hundred years. As early as the sixteenth century, the thoughtful men of that country

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had shown a predilection for philosophical inquiries, and their distinction was that they "did not restrict themselves so much to the propriety of words, as to the knowledge of things." That is to say, they were known by their attachment to *realism* as contrasted with *idealism*. The philosophy taught in the schools and colleges to the ministers tintured the teaching of the pulpit, and thus the whole nation came under its influence, and to this day there is an intense *realism* in the character of the people. Besides, the philosophical training they receive in their churches, quickens the intellectual life of the people. The weavers, tailors, and shoemakers of Scotland have attained a world-wide reputation for their skill in dialectics, and this keenness and subtlety in debate is doubtless greatly owing to the masculine teaching of the pulpit, which as we have seen, was largely under the influence of the peculiar cast of the national school of philosophy. It is true, the humbler ranks of the people are more distinguished for their ability in religious controversy, than in the departments of literature and philosophy, but every impartial investigator has discovered that as soon as you can get religious questions to interest uncultivated minds, their dormant powers soon get awakened to other subjects of thought as well; and this has been, to a very great degree, the case in Scotland.

5. The last of the predominating influences which united to mould the character of the Scottish people, to be noticed, is the smallness and comparative poverty of their country, which made economy and frugality imperatively necessary to enable those who remained at home to maintain themselves, and sent many of her sons to seek their fortunes abroad. The English comic papers are wont to make merry over the saving propensities of the Scot when he goes from home. But this is a quality of which on the whole he has no reason to be ashamed, which he has been taught from his infancy to regard as an important virtue, and has been compelled to practice. Some may call it stinginess or meanness; but it may co-exist, and I think I am justified in saying, does co-exist in the generality of Scotsmen with entire integrity in meeting obligations promptly. With all his so-called closeness, the Scot has a keen sense of justice and fairness between man and man. This being premised, every financier knows that a penny saved is a penny gained, and that fortunes are more frequently accumulated out of small savings than out of great earnings. At all events, this quality is one of the most strongly marked characteristics of our countrymen. They do not lavish their means upon mere sentiment or in following the dictates of fashion; and hence when they go to London or Liverpool or New York, not to speak of Montreal, they generally distance all competitors in the race for wealth. The fact, also, that the contracted resources of their own country compel so many of them to go abroad has not been without its effect upon even those that remain at home. Emigration is not a new feature in the history of Scotland, as it is comparatively in that of England and Ireland. It did not require any special calamity like the famine

of 1848 to force the surplus population from home ; for their need at all times had this effect, as their sagacity directed them how to avail themselves of the opportunities for advancing themselves, offered them by countries more favored by nature than their own. They used to find their way to France, Germany Spain and Russia hundreds of years ago ; and this fostered a spirit of enterprise, the adventurers abroad keeping up an inciting correspondence with their friends at home. Hence, the cynical remark of Dr. Johnson, when called upon to admire a piece of Scottish scenery : "The finest view a Scotchman ever sees, is the high-road to London." Galt's "Sir Andrew Wylie of that Ilk" affords an apt illustration on this point.

These are a few of the suggestive points in the history and character of the Scots that seem to me worthy of the careful consideration of other nations. What? Are the Scotch people faultless then? By no means ; and I should consider I had done you a great mischief if I allowed you to leave this House of God to-day, a place where only the truth, and the whole truth should be spoken, with the conviction that you in virtue of being Scotch are perfect, or even as nearly so as human nature will admit of it. The Scottish people have glaring faults, although I cannot dwell upon them at present. They are a trifle too combative and pertinacious for one thing. They would be none the worse of borrowing from the "Southrons" some share of the respect for authority and sympathy with the amenities of life which characterize them. And they would be vastly improved, if they would exchange something of their abruptness and brusqueness of manner. for the natural suavity and politeness of their Milesian brethren. These, however, are their smaller defects. Their serious shortcomings arise from their at too earnest devotions the shrines of Bacchus and Venus. The great fault even of their literature, notably of their poetry, is that it is too highly spiced with references to wine and love. Pardon me for uttering a frank warning to you on this subject. There can be no doubt that such tendencies are transmitted from father to child ; and let me entreat you, if you have no regard to the effect which drunkenness and the other kindred vices have upon yourselves, to think of the terrible legacy you may be entailing upon posterity by the unrestrained indulgence of gross appetites. In conclusion, let me urge you, while your patriotic emotions kindle at the thought of the dear old land to-day, not to forget the claims of those of your countrymen who have been less fortunate than yourselves, and who may be in want. Care for the poor is of the very essence of Christianity, as it is the only religion that charges itself with their maintenance. Of course, in this respect I regard Judaism and Christianity as one and the same. The Almighty, in legislating for His covenanted people, specially guarded the interests of the needy, and undertook himself to vindicate their cause. Like all other phases of religion, this duty is now enforced by no legislative enactments, but surely any one who loves

Jesus cannot but be influenced to pity and relieve the distressed by the example of Him who, "though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor that we through his poverty might be rich." You may say that, considering the national capacity for getting on in the world, it must be their own fault if any of our countrymen are needy. That is very likely true ; but it is not true that we are only to help the faultless. That is not the principle upon which God Himself acts, and I am quite sure it is not that by which He would have us govern ourselves. Business is likely to be dull, and work consequently scarce this winter in Montreal, and, therefore, the Charitable Committee of the Society will probably have greater demands upon them than ever before. Recognizing this fact, let your benefactions to-day and throughout the season be proportionately liberal. Remember that he who "pitieth the poor, lendeth unto the Lord ; and that which he hath given will He pay him again." Pity their distresses for their own sake, for their country's sake, for Christ's sake.—
Amen.

