

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY



OF TORONTO

FROM

NOVEMBER 30, 1892, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1893

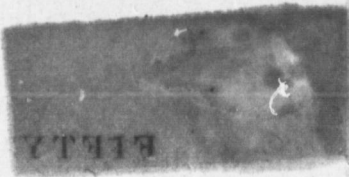
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LISTS OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

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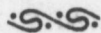
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ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

OFFICERS FOR 1893-94.



President:

ALLAN CASSELS.

Vice-Presidents:

A. M. COSBY, G. R. R. COCKBURN, M.P.

Managers:

MALCOLM GIBBS, JOHN CATTO, JOHN IMRIE.

Chaplains:

REV. D. J. MACDONNELL, REV. G. M. MILLIGAN.

Physicians:

DR. J. H. BURNS, DR. I. H. CAMERON,
DR. J. FERGUSON.

Treasurer:

GEORGE KEITH.

Secretary:

GEORGE KENNEDY.

Standing Committee:

ALEX. NAIRN, W. MORTIMER CLARK.

Committee of Accounts.

B. JENNINGS, JAMES BAIN, JR., J. H. MCKINNON.

Committee of Instalment:

D. R. WILKIE, DR. DANIEL CLARK.

Marshals:

THOMAS MCGAW, CHARLES REID.

Standard Bearers:

CHRIS. M. HENDERSON, ALEX. FRASER,
G. M. MITCHELL, J. F. MICHIE.

Pipers.

CHAS. MUNRO, ROBERT IRELAND, JOHN SHARP.

Pipe Major:

HUGH MILLER.

PATRON.

His Excellency The Earl of Aberdeen

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Argyle, Duke of	Miller, Hugh
Elgin, Earl of	Mount-Stephen, Baron
Fleming, Sandford, C.M.G.	Mowat, Hon. Sir Oliver
Gillespie, Sir Robert	Nairn, Stephen
Gilmor, Isaac C.	Riddell, John
Grant, Alexander	

LIFE MEMBERS.

Burgess, Ralph K.	McGaw, Thomas
Cassels, Allan	McMurrich, W. B.
Christie, William	Ramsay, William
Gilmor, I. R. Angus	Smith, Dr. Andrew
Harvie, John	Walker, David
Miller, Kenneth A.	Wilkie, D. R.
Macdonald, Hugh	

ELECTED 1893.

Bayne, T. M.	McKellar, Lachlan
Bell, George	Mackenzie, R. M.
Blue, Archibald	McLean, Hugh C.
Bowie, W. M.	McLean, W. B.
Browne, J. A.	McPherson, R. U.
Dallas, H.	McTavish, A. F.
Fotheringham, Dr. J. T.	Rae, William
Gray, R. M.	Reid, G. B.
Greig, E. R.	Reid, J. Y., Jr.
Imrie, John	Scott, James, Jr.
Kay, Frank	Scott, Robert F.
Macdonald, Wm. C.	Whyte, W. M.
McEwen, John	Wilson, P. T.

RESIDENT MEMBERS, 1893.

Adams, James	Badenach, William
Adamson, William	Bain, Donald
Alexander, D. W.	Bain, James
Alexander, G. T.	Bain, James, Jr.
Alexander, James	Barclay, D. S.
Allan, A. A.	Barron, Robert
Allan, A. G.	Bayne, T. M.
Allan, Hon. G. W.	Bethune, R. H.
Anderson, B.	Blackley, William
Anderson, C. E.	Blaikie, John L.
Anderson, T. O.	Blain, Hugh
Armstrong, Thomas	Boyd, Alexander

Boyd, George
 Boyle, David
 Bradshaw, A.
 Brimer, John
 Brodie, John
 Brown, Alex.
 Browne, J. A.
 Bryce, J. Fra
 Buchan, Ewi
 Burns, Dr. J.
 Burns, John
 Burnside, J.
 Cameron, Al
 Cameron, D.
 Cameron, Ho
 Cameron, R.
 Cameron, R.
 Cameron, L.
 Cameron, M.
 Campbell, A.
 Campbell, J.
 Campbell, J.
 Campbell, P.
 Campbell W.
 Carlyle, Wi
 Carnegie, C.
 Carrie, Rob
 Cassels, Har
 Cassels, Wa
 Cathron, Ro
 Catto, Char
 Catto, John
 Christie, W.
 Clark, Dr. I.
 Clark, Pete
 Clark, W. M.
 Cochran, R.
 Cockburn,
 Cooper, A.
 Cosby, A. M.
 Coulson, Du
 Creighton,
 Cringan, A.
 Croil, A. W.
 Cromar, Al
 Crombie, A.
 Currie, Ne
 Curry, J. V.
 Darling, H.
 Davidson,
 Davidson.

Boyd, George
 Boyle, David
 Bradshaw, Alexander
 Brimer, John
 Brodie, John L.
 Brown, Alex. J.
 Browne, J. A.
 Bryce, J. Fraser
 Buchan, Ewing
 Burns, Dr. James H.
 Burns, John
 Burnside, J. T. M.
 Cameron, Alfred B.
 Cameron, D. F.
 Cameron, Hector
 Cameron, Dr. I. H.
 Cameron, Rev. John M.
 Cameron, L. K.
 Cameron, M. G.
 Campbell, A. H.
 Campbell, J. H. Mayne
 Campbell, John
 Campbell, Paul
 Campbell William
 Carlyle, William
 Carnegie, Charles
 Carrie, Robert
 Cassels, Hamilton
 Cassels, Walter G. P.
 Cathron, Robert R.
 Catto, Charles J.
 Catto, John
 Christie, William
 Clark, Dr. Daniel
 Clark, Peter M.
 Clark, W. Mortimer
 Cochran, Robert
 Cockburn, G. R. R.
 Cooper, A. W.
 Cosby, A. M.
 Coulson, Duncan
 Creighton, David
 Cringan, A. T.
 Croil, A. W.
 Cromar, Alex.
 Crombie, A. T.
 Currie, Neil
 Curry, J. W.
 Darling, Henry W.
 Davidson, Dr. Alex.
 Davidson, John I.

Denoon, George
 Dick, David B.
 Dick, Norman B.
 Dickson, George
 Dickson, R. Casimir
 Dickson, Matthew C.
 Donald, Richard
 Douglas, John
 Drynan, John
 Edgar, James D.
 Ellingworth, William
 Ferguson, Dr. John
 Fisken, John K.
 Fleming, F. A.
 Fotheringham, Dr. J. T.
 Fraser, Alexander
 Freeland, William
 Galbraith, William
 Galt, John
 Galt, Thomas P.
 Gardner, G. M.
 Gemmell, Alexander
 Gibbs, Malcolm
 Gibson, J. Gray
 Gordon, Colin F.
 Gordon, W. H. L.
 Gowans, John
 Grant, Donald
 Grant, Capt. W. Forsyth
 Gray, Frank M.
 Gray, James W.
 Gray, R. M.
 Green, Robert
 Greig, E. R.
 Greig, George
 Grindlay, William
 Hall, W. M.
 Hart, S. R.
 Harvie, John K.
 Hay, Edward
 Hay, John D.
 Hedley, James
 Henderson, Christopher M.
 Henderson, David
 Henderson, James D.
 Henderson, John B.
 Houston, William
 Howard, A. McLean
 Hyslop, William
 Imrie, John
 Irving, Andrew S.

Irwin, John D.
 Jaffray, Robert
 Jamieson, Philip
 Jardine, Alexander
 Jennings, B.
 Jennings, Wm. T.
 Kay, Frank
 Kay, John Bryce
 Keith, Alexander
 Keith, D. S.
 Keith, George
 Keith, George A.
 Keith, George F.
 Keith, John
 Kennedy, George
 Kennedy, James
 Kinghorn, David W.
 Kirk, James F.
 Knowles, James, Jr.
 Laidlaw, John
 Laidlaw, John D.
 Langmuir, J. W.
 Lauder, S. D.
 Leys, John
 Litster, T. H.
 Little, Simon G.
 Lochore, Alexander
 Lockie, J. S.
 Love, R. W.
 Lowden, John
 Lumsden, H. D.
 Massie, James
 Matheson, Angus
 Michie, John F.
 Milligan, Rev. G. M.
 Mitchell, G. M.
 Mitchell, John K.
 Montgomery, J. D.
 Morison, John
 Morrice, G. S.
 Morrison, James L.
 Mowat, Arthur
 Munro, R. H. R.
 Murray, James
 Murray, Capt. James
 Murray, J. P.
 Murray, W. T.
 McCrae, J. F.
 McCracken, Thomas
 McDonald, C. S.
 Macdonald, J. Bruce

Macdonald, James H.
 Macdonald, J. Gordon
 Macdonald, John K.
 Macdonald, Wm. C.
 Macdonnell, Rev. D. J.
 Macdougall, Alan
 Macdougall, Dougall B.
 Macdougall, Judge Joseph E.
 McEwen, John
 McFarlane, J. M.
 MacGillivray, Rev. A.
 MacGillivray, Dugald
 McGillivray, J. A.
 McIntosh, Duncan
 MacIntosh, John A.
 McIntosh, Thomas
 McIntosh, W. D.
 MacIntyre, D. A.
 MacKay, Donald
 MacKenzie, Alex.
 MacKenzie, Campbell
 MacKenzie Mervyn
 MacKenzie, W. Innes
 McKinnon, J. H.
 McKinnon, S. F.
 McLaren, Hon. Peter
 McLean, Hugh C.
 McLean, John B.
 McLeish, William
 McLennan, Hon. James
 McMillan, John C.
 MacMurchy, Arch.
 McMurrich, George
 Macpherson, Hon. Sir D. L.
 Macpherson, J. B.
 Macpherson, R. U.
 Nairn, Alexander
 Nairn, John
 Park, James
 Park, Wm. W.
 Parker, Thomas.
 Paterson, John A.
 Paton, John
 Pearson, James
 Pender, D. A.
 Playfair, John S.
 Prentice, David
 Primrose, Dr. Alex.
 Proudfoot, Hon. W.
 Rae, G. M.
 Ramsay, J. F.

Ramsay, R. H.
 Reid, Charles
 Reid, John Y.
 Reid, Rev. W.
 Ritchie, George
 Ritchie, John
 Robertson, D.
 Robertson, J. I.
 Robertson, Th.
 Rose, Alex.
 Rose, Daniel
 Rose, G. M.
 Rose, Hugh
 Ross, Alexander
 Ross, Hon. G.
 Ross, Dr. J. F.
 Ross, John
 Ross, William
 Scarth, James
 Scott, James
 Scott, James
 Scott, Walter
 Shaw, Lt.-Col.
 Shearer, Jam.
 Simpson, Rob.
 Simpson, Wil.
 Sims, P. H.
 Sinclair, A. J.
 Smellie, R. S.
 Smith, A. M.

Ramsay, R. H.
 Reid, Charles
 Reid, John Y.
 Reid, Rev. William, D.D.
 Ritchie, George
 Ritchie, John
 Robertson, D. M.
 Robertson, J. Ross
 Robertson, Thomas
 Rose, Alex.
 Rose, Daniel
 Rose, G. M.
 Rose, Hugh
 Ross, Alexander
 Ross, Hon. G. W.
 Ross, Dr. J. F. W.
 Ross, John
 Ross, William
 Scarth, James L.
 Scott, James
 Scott, James, Jr.
 Scott, Walter
 Shaw, Lt.-Col. George A
 Shearer, James H.
 Simpson, Robert
 Simpson, William
 Sims, P. H.
 Sinclair, A. J.
 Smellie, R. S.
 Smith, A. M.

Smith, Robert A.
 Somerville, Andrew J.
 Stephen, Peter
 Stewart, W. Temple
 Swan, Henry
 Swan, Robert
 Tait, Joseph
 Thomson, J. Ironside
 Thomson, William
 Thorburn, Dr. James
 Thorburn, Dr. J. D.
 Turnbull, James
 Urquhart, Donald
 Wallace, Rev. W. G.
 Watson, John
 Wells, Hon. R. M.
 West, Thomas
 Whyte, W. M.
 Wilkie, Alex. C. G.
 Williamson, T. G.
 Williamson, William
 Wilson, James H.
 Wilson, P. T.
 Winchester, John
 Wishart, Dr. D. J. G
 Wood, Hon. S. C.
 Wright, Prof. R. Ramsay
 Wyld, Frederick
 Wylie, Robert J.
 Wylie, Dr. Thomas

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 12, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

Balance October 13, 1892.....	\$89 28	
Members' Fees	554 00	
Members' Certificates.....	2 00	
St. Andrew's Day Collection.....	63 00	
Refund by W. C. Goodwin.....	3 00	
Donations		
G. W. Lewis, Esq.....	20 00	
Sir D. L. MacPherson (Ball Fund)	10 00	
Retail Grocers' Association.....	50 00	
Bank Interest to June 30, 1893.....	5 15	
		<u>\$796 43</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Managers' Orders.....	\$499 63	
Burial Plot, Keeping in Order	8 00	
Printing, Advertising and Post Cards, per Secretary's Orders	70 75	
Balance on hand October 12, 1893	218 05	
		<u>\$796 43</u>
Balance in Dominion Bank, General Account....	\$218 05	
On Deposit in Dominion Bank, Savings Bank Account, including interest to August 11, 1893.....	2,555 64	
		<u>\$2,773 69</u>

Total.....

TORONTO, *October 12, 1893.*

Audited and found correct.

J. H. MCKINNON, }
 JAMES BAIN, JR., } *Committee of Accounts.*
 B. JENNINGS. }

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REPORT OF THE MANAGERS
OF
St. Andrew's Society,
TORONTO,

For the year ending October 12, 1893.

YOUR Managers have again to submit to you the Annual Report of their stewardship.

The history of the past year has been one which has called for a much larger outlay of your benevolence, on account of the general depression amongst the laboring classes, and we have been called upon this year to relieve a much larger number of the resident poor than has been our usual custom,

We are happy to say that in many cases the relief given has been productive of very good results, and that the relief required was only transient, and we have been enabled, through the kindness of members, to obtain employment, and employment is the best kind of charity, for no matter how kindly you may bestow alms, it always lessens the spirit of independence in the heart of the recipient of your bounty. Our motto still continues the same, "Help those who help themselves," and, fortunately for those of Scottish birth or descent, this spirit of independence, or reluctance to receive alms, still remains a national characteristic of our countrymen and countrywomen.

The ordinary "tramp" class, which were at one time so numerous, seem to have passed away, and we think we

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\$796 43

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have only helped those who were really in need, and who were really deserving of your charity.

We again ask your co-operation in assisting us to obtain employment for those seeking work. A list of these will be kept by the Managers at their offices which may be seen by the members at any time.

We have attended to 177 applications, relieving in all about 430 persons, and have expended the sum of \$499.63, being \$92.23 in excess of last year.

And as our Blessed Lord and Master has said, "he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," we feel sure that amongst Scotchmen no better security will be required than the blessing of Him who has given to all of us so much of this life's temporal blessings.

In conclusion, we thank you for your confidence in us as Managers, and your willingness at all times to assist us when called upon in every good work, and we commend our successors to your loyal support.

We remain, yours fraternally,

MALCOLM GIBBS, }
 JOHN CATTO, } *Managers.*
 ROBERT SWAN. }

The Society is to be congratulated on the large increase shown by the Treasurer's Report in the payment of members' fees, the amount being \$48 in excess of the largest sum paid in any preceding year, and that too at no cost to the Society for collection. For this we are greatly indebted to the zeal and energy of the new Treasurer. There are still, however, too many members in arrear, and it may be well to consider whether Article 21 of the Constitution should not be rigidly enforced. Three names have been struck off the roll during the past year for non-

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 Mr. Hugh I
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payment of fees ; twenty-six gentlemen have been elected Resident Members ; and we have lost nine by death, namely, John Kerr, W. J. MacDonell, George Craig, George S. Michie, W. C. Harris, George P. Dickson, Donald C. Ridout, Andrew Crawford and John Bain. Mr. Hugh Miller on attaining his fiftieth year of resident membership, was elected an Honorary Member. The roll now consists of 11 Honorary Members, 13 Life Members and 288 Resident Members. The thanks of the Society are due to the Retail Grocers' Association for a donation of \$50 to the Charitable Fund, also to Mr. G. W. Lewis for his annual gift, and to Mr. John Keith for his liberal supply of coal for distribution by the Managers. Mr. Robert Swan, after fourteen years' faithful service as a manager, has retired from office. His place has been filled by the election of Mr. John Imrie.

The question of erecting a Scottish hall or meeting place for all the Scottish Societies in Toronto, has been again brought forward. A committee was appointed to consider the matter, but nothing definite has yet been reported.

The appointment of a Scotsman to represent Her Majesty in the Dominion, has roused the enthusiasm of Scotsmen all over the country, and when it was announced that His Excellency, the Earl of Aberdeen, was about to make his first official visit to our city, the Scotsmen were not behindhand in determining to give the new Governor-General a warm welcome. At the instance of the Caledonian Society, it was thought best to present one joint address from all the Scottish Societies. Accordingly on October 25th, a large delegation from the St. Andrew's Society, the Caledonian Society, the Gaelic Society, the Caithness Society, and the Orkney and Shetland Society met in the Normal School grounds, and headed by Pipe-Major Ireland and the pipers of the 48th Highlanders, marched in procession to the Pavilion, where President Thorburn read to His Excellency the following address :

May it please your Excellency :

We, the members of the St. Andrew's Society of Toronto, the Caledonian Society, the Gaelic Society, the Caithness Society, and the Orkney and Shetland Society, approach your Excellency on this your Excellency's first official visit to our city, expressing our devoted loyalty to the throne and person of Her Gracious Majesty, who has chosen your Excellency to represent on this western continent the Sovereignty of the United Kingdom, and tendering to your Excellency and to Lady Aberdeen a cordial welcome, on behalf of the Scottish residents of Toronto, to our city. Twice before we have had the honor and satisfaction of receiving noblemen of our own nation as Governors-General of Canada, in the persons of your Excellency's illustrious predecessors, the Earl of Elgin and the Marquis of Lorne, and it is with peculiar satisfaction that we recognize in your Excellency a worthy successor to those eminent men, not only as a scion of a house honorably distinguished in the history of Scotland and of the Empire, but as one who has already in another sphere exhibited capacity in the administration of affairs, and who has added to intellectual ability, the higher moral qualities of large-hearted benevolence and charity, and we look forward to a happy and successful administration of the Government of this country under your Excellency's charge. Your Excellency has visited this city before, and it is unnecessary for us on the present occasion to point out to your Excellency the evidences of material progress which are manifest on every side. Permit us merely to say of ourselves, that the St. Andrew's Society is a purely charitable organization, whose design is to give needed help to poor immigrants from the land of the heather, and to persons in distress from whatever cause of our own people; that the Caledonian Society has for object the cultivation of the games, and sports, and poetry, and song of our Mother Land; the Gaelic Society devotes itself more particularly to the literature of the Highlands;

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Mr. President

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and the Caithness Society and the Orkney and Shetland Society try to promote social feeling and good-fellowship among the folk of the far north. Collectively and individually we welcome your Excellency and Lady Aberdeen to our midst. We trust your Excellencies will find your stay amongst us, however short, a pleasant one, and we hope our city will have many opportunities in the future of seeing your Excellencies when the exigencies of State may permit of your Excellency's absence from the capital.

Lord Aberdeen replied substantially as follows :

Mr. President and Gentlemen :

I gratefully accept this address, and am delighted with the token which has once more been afforded of your loyalty and attachment to the Queen. I appreciate, as you may well believe, those kindly personal allusions which you add in the course of your address with reference to Lady Aberdeen and myself. It is, perhaps, not surprising that Scotchmen should speak kindly of a fellow-countryman. You have alluded in kindly terms to your expectations regarding the manner in which you hope, and even expect, that I shall perform the duties of the high office with which I have been entrusted. Well, gentlemen, time will alone show whether your favorable predictions will be realized, but at any rate you have done your part in promoting the realization of those expectations, because you have given me, if anything is needed, the stimulus and encouragement of your expectations in that direction. I can sincerely re-echo the hope that my stay here will be a pleasant one, and I have no doubt that it will be the case, especially in view of what I have already had the advantage of knowing of Canada and the Canadians, and also of knowing the feelings of all my predecessors during considerable periods of time now, who with one voice declare that never had they

had a more interesting or happy time than while they were in the office of Governor-General of Canada.

May I take this opportunity of observing that we must have noticed as Scotchmen, with special appreciation, the use by the Mayor and aldermen on this occasion of a Scottish decoration in the form of a Gordon tartan badge and sprig of heather, a compliment to my clan, and it goes to the heart of a Scotchman when he sees his own nationality recognized. I trust all Scotchmen will be able to do their part in the promotion of the great interests of this great country the Dominion of Canada, which we love so well. Hitherto they claim to have had some part in this building up and prosperity, and as you justly observe, some eminent Governors-General have been Scotchmen. For instance there was the Marquis of Lorne, and let me say in reference to him, that no long time passes in England without some instance being given of his desire to help Canada, and his affection for it.

With regard to Lord Elgin, his son is about to be placed in the position of Viceroy of India, and I venture to predict that no Scotchman, or any British subject, will ever have reason to think that Her Majesty has been otherwise than well advised in appointing Lord Elgin to that position.

Again I thank you for this most handsome address, representing the kind feelings and especially the loyalty of these various Scottish societies combined on this occasion, as they are very properly, with this beautiful souvenir. I recognize the excellent charitable purposes of the St. Andrew's Society, and the useful purpose of the Caledonian Society in developing Scottish athletics and keeping up Scottish sentiment, and the other Societies that are here represented. This will be a lasting token of value from those whose opinion we so highly estimate.

His Excellency has since kindly given his consent to be elected Patron of the Society.

The President
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Elgin, one of
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*To His Excellency
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The President having at the Preparatory Meeting drawn the attention of the Society to the fact that the Earl of Elgin, one of our Honorary Members, had been appointed Viceroy of India, it was determined to send him a congratulatory address. This was done in the following terms :

To His Excellency Victor Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Lord Bruce of Kinloss and Lord Bruce of Torry, in the Peerage of Scotland, and Baron Elgin in that of the United Kingdom, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Fife, Governor-General and Viceroy of India.

May it please your Excellency :

Permit us, the members of the St. Andrew's Society of Toronto, to tender to your Excellency our sincere congratulations upon the signal mark of honor recently conferred by Her Most Gracious Majesty, in appointing your Excellency to the high and responsible position of Governor-General and Viceroy of India. As Scotsmen we consider ourselves honored whenever any Scotsman has attained merited distinction, but when we remember that your Excellency is Canadian born, an Honorary Member and the son of a former member of our own Society, we feel that these are special reasons why we should congratulate ourselves upon the fact of a fellow-member having been deemed worthy of one of the most splendid positions in the gift of the Sovereign, a position once filled for all too short a time by your Excellency's late illustrious father, after he had, with the highest honor to himself and extreme advantage to the people of this country, been Governor-General of Canada. Your Excellency was elected an Honorary Member of our Society, on the 9th August, 1849. The late Earl in acknowledging the election used these words : " I thank you for admitting my son as an Honorary Member of your Society. I shall preserve carefully for him the handsomely framed diploma

which you have intrusted to me in order that when he comes to maturer years he may know how close is the fellowship subsisting between him and the Scotsmen of Toronto." The portrait of the late Earl presented by himself to the Society, has ever since remained in the custody of the president for the time being, and decorates the hall of the Society on all festive and public occasions. Under these circumstances we trust no apology is needed for our approaching your Excellency on the present occasion to express our gratification at the honor bestowed, and our conviction that should life and health be spared (which we devoutly pray) your Excellency will discharge the duties of the office of Governor-General and Viceroy of India with entire satisfaction to the Sovereign and to the nation, and that your Excellency's name will occupy a distinguished place on the long roll of eminent men who have represented the sovereignty of the British Empire in that ancient land.

Dated at Toronto this 27th day of November, 1893.

The Day was celebrated by a dinner at the Queen's Hotel. The chair was occupied by the newly installed president, Mr. Allan Cassels, and the vice-chairs by the vice-presidents, Messrs. Cosby and Cockburn. Before the toast list was proceeded with, the following telegraphic message from the Governor-General was read amid tumultuous applause :

"The Governor-General desires to send cordial greetings to Scottish Torontonians on Scotland's festival day."

The following message was sent to the kindred societies in the places named :

"It's guid to support Caledonia's cause
And bide by the buff and the blue."

Halifax
Quebec
Montreal
Alexandria

Guelph
Brantford
London
Winnipeg

Cornw
Ottaw
Kings
Bellev
Cobou
Peterb
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St. LOUIS—
Burns'

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Detroit, Mich.
Chicago, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Boston, Mass.

The following greetings were received :

BOSTON—The day and a' wha honor it. St. Andrew and Scotland forever.

DETROIT—Brither Scots o' Detroit wish ye weel, and may ye hae a gran' nicht, mixed wi' praise for the Auld Mither.

ST. LOUIS—Responding to yours just received, we give you Burns'

“Some hae meat but canna eat,
And some hae nane that want it,
But we hae meat and we can eat,
And sae the Lord be thankit.”

HAMILTON—And on his bonnet grand was plain the sacred posy libertie.

GUELPH—How then can it fade when sic chiels, and sic cheer, and sae mony brave sprouts o' the thistle are here?

MONTREAL—May ye aye hae rowth o' beef an' greens, an' bannocks o' barley meal. Here's tae oor Auld Mither.

HALIFAX—Sons of the heather in Halifax celebrating their one hundred and twenty-fifth national festival reciprocate your fraternal greetings. “We're brithers a' an' aye.”

BUFFALO—It thundered thro'the charge an' cheer, we'll hae nane but Hielan bonnets here.

OTTAWA—Ottawa Scots wish you a' weel for the days o' auld lang syne.

QUEBEC—The brothers in Quebec extend you hearty greetings in remembering auld Scotia this night.

WINNIPEG—Oor buff is flyin' the day in honor o' auld Scotia, the memories o' which will be keepit green the nicht in a' Scottish hearts here. The same ta ye a'.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Hope the curlin's guid, and the beef an' greens as tender an' warm as ye'er love for bonnie Scotland.

ALEXANDRIA—May ye a' be as blyth as we wish ye this nicht o' oor ain.

TRENTON—Oor greeting. When freens meet hearts warm wi' tippenny, we fear nae evil, the rest ye ken yersell.

KINGSTON—As brithers in a common cause we greet you shuther to shuther.

MITCHELL—May the haggis be gude and muckle may ye enjoy the nicht.

INGERSOLL—We're a' weel, but we're daeing naething the nicht.

PORT ROWAN—Sare I canna be with you; but may ye a' be happy.

BRANTFORD—Dinna forget to be eyes to the blind, feet to the lame and fill mony a needy one's wame.

LONDON—"For we're a' sae weel i' the noo, dye see, a' things gae richt that we try."

WINDSOR—Mony returns o' the day. The canny Scots o' Windsor toon are singing Scotland's praises wi' Harry Blight and his guid wife, and, losh, but they are daisies.

PETERBOROUGH—We're a' thegither the nicht wi' hale breeks, saxpence and a bannock.

BELLEVILLE—We stand by old Scotia and old Scotia's sons, sae will we yet.

CORNWALL—May peace and plenty be the lot o' ilka kindly brither Scot.

COBOURG—We are supporting auld Caledonia's cause, and standing by the buff and the blue.

The speech of the evening was that delivered by Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, in response to the toast, "The day an' a' wha honor it." The sentiment was received with Highland honors. Mr. Ross said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—

You have done me a great honor in asking me to be here as the guest of St. Andrew's Society, and you have done me a greater honor in asking me to respond to this, one of the most important toasts on the list before us to-night. Not only have you done me more honor, Mr. President, than perhaps I can bear, but you have imposed upon me a tremendous responsibility. "The day an' a' wha honor it." If I were preaching from that text, I would put the emphasis on the word "the"—not any ordinary day, not Thanksgiving Day, nor New Year's Day, nor the Queen's Birthday, nor the First of July, nor yet the Fourth of July, but "the" day, the day of days, not even the Sabbath Day, nor any other day, the

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day we delight to honor; the day that Scotchmen all over the world delight to honor, not only because it is Scotland's day, but because it is the day that reminds us of the glorious traditions of that land across the sea, the land that all nations delight to honor. There are some people who say that Canadians should not have these holidays. I am glad to see Colonel Denison here tonight. He generally gives us the tip in all matters that are loyal. I feel that I am quite within the rules of loyalty when I am at any gathering at which Colonel Denison is present. Now it may be asked why should Canadians honor national holidays which have no connection with their own history? What have we to do with St. George and the dragon, or St. Andrew and St. Patrick? To spend an evening in celebrating the praises of these ancient saints, or the countries which they represent, is it not to divert attention from our country and to suppress those aspirations for a Canadian nationality which should dominate our interest in, and sympathy for all other saints and nationalities? In a certain sense such a remonstrance is not out of place, and yet I think it can be shown that the feelings aroused by such an occasion as the present or similar gatherings on the part of other sister societies, instead of suppressing a Canadian sentiment, are really the vestal fires by which a Canadian sentiment can best be purged and quickened.

What is a national sentiment? Is it indigenous to any country, like the trees and flowers that grow without either husbandry or tillage, or is it some latent force within the mind which requires some external quickening influence for its development? There appears to be in every race a feeling of attachment to the land of its birth.

"The shuddering tenant of the frigid zone
Boldly proclaims that happiest spot his own."

But is there not beyond this abstract patriotism, as you might call it, a loftier type of patriotism, the joint result

of heredity and education? The patriotism which repels the invader simply may represent very little more than the brute force with which one animal resists another. But the patriotism that would say

“Wha for Scotland’s King and law,
Freedom’s sword will strongly draw,
Freeman stand or freeman fa’
Let him on wi’ me!”

is not physical but historical, educational and sublime, and may be cultivated by studying the history of any country that has loyally defended itself against the invader or has distinguished itself by its achievements in the arts of peace.

Supposing, as an old teacher, I was entrusted with a class of young men for the purpose of giving them such instruction as would fill them with the greatest possible enthusiasm for Canada. How would I proceed? My first duty would be to impress upon them that no nation, no matter how strong, has the right to deprive another nation, no matter how weak, of its liberty or national independence; and, having pressed upon them this fundamental principle of national ethics, I would bring them say to Marathon, where a few hundred Greeks set at defiance the whole force of the Persian empire, or to Bannockburn, where, amidst the most glorious surroundings on which the human eye ever rested, the charter of Scottish liberty was wrung from the tyrannical hand of the Saxon invader. I might bring them to Waterloo, and show them how the haughty Napoleon, who had threatened to trample under foot the liberties of Europe, was foiled in his attempt by the courage of a Wellington and the undaunted steadiness of the British forces (Scotchmen included) under his command. I might bring them to Queenston Heights, and Lundy’s Lane, and Chrysler’s farm, and show them how the people of two provinces, with a population of 300,000, resisted successfully the

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invading forces of eight millions of people. I would point out to them the political, national and moral results which followed these different victories, and with these lessons impressed upon their minds what do you think I would accomplish for my young pupils? Unconsciously to themselves they would have caught the inspiration of a Miltiades or of a Wellington, or of a Bruce, or of a Sir Isaac Brock, and, should their own country be invaded every one of them would say, as did the Greeks under the fiery eloquence of Demosthenes, "Let us fight against Philip; let us conquer or die."

But the full measure of a nation's liberties is not to be obtained amid the shock of arms alone. Tyranny may be overthrown by the bayonet and the cannon, but liberty can only prosper "when the war drum throbs no longer and the battle flag is furled." The education of my class, is therefore, still incomplete. What am I to do? Do I want them to appreciate the blessings of civil and religious liberty, without which they could neither enjoy a high degree of national intelligence nor political prosperity, such as a free people should enjoy? Then to school with them again, and to the best school in the world at once—to Scotland. We might give them a preliminary course of training in the history of ancient Greece and Rome, but all that Greece and Rome did for civil or religious liberty in the grandest periods of their history can be exhausted in a very few lessons. We might pause on our way through France and Germany, but France and Germany still impose civil and religious disabilities which we would not desire to imitate. England, too, still worships aristocratic idols, and exacts tribute from her subjects for a creed to which many of them cannot subscribe. To Scotland therefore we must go if we are to learn how the battles of civil and religious liberty were fought, and the tremendous price that was paid for it. Centuries ago she taught her sons that to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, was a right of which no

man should be deprived, and centuries ago she proved her devotion to that principle by resisting to the death the headstrong folly of her own rulers in refusing it.

The fearless eloquence of John Knox, the ecclesiastical statesmanship of Andrew Melville, the practical orthodoxy of Jennie Geddes, the fidelity even unto death of the Covenanters, the impetuous onset of the Scottish clansmen at Naseby and Dunbar, are a few of the many incidents which make up the glorious record of Scotland's achievements on behalf of civil liberty and the supremacy of conscience in matters of religious doctrine; and to show that the spirit of those ancient days had not deteriorated, I would ask my pupils to stand in front of old St. Giles, and look at that procession of over four hundred ministers, with Dr. Chalmers at their head, marching through the streets of Edinburgh to Tanfield Hall to protest against all interference with liberty of conscience, though they knew such a protest would cost them both stipend and manse. I would show my pupils the effect which these great events had upon the history of the world, how that great movement of the democracy, which, under Cromwell, overturned the ancient house of Stuart, was strengthened by what Scotland had achieved, and how, from that day to the present hour, liberty in its struggles with oppression draws its highest inspiration from the example of our Scottish forefathers.

With this historical prospective, I would then say to my Canadian pupils, If need be, let history repeat itself. The spirit by which Scotland's destinies were directed through centuries of turmoil and in conflicts which have crowned her with immortal glory, is worthy of imitation. If her sons deemed no sacrifice too great in defence of truth, if, even, in the darkest hour of her history, when their hands were weary, their hearts were still undaunted, should not we who have entered into possession of that heritage of freedom, which was purchased at such a sacri-

fice, consecrate the Dominion of the Dominion of Independence and perpetuate, but

But I am not a teacher of my pupils. Simple as I am, I learn all that I can from the history of the world. Do not let me be a special biographer of an educator, at a time when such a vital part of our country has been lost. Its greatness is not to be while I might have seen great men who have done to the various parts of the world would consider unless they had the multitude which they have on soil, have added to their fame.

As soldiers of our clime—on the Soudan? Has the empire when questioned? The most expone of the constitution to precedent British Empire the highest time would be rhetoric and boast of republics may be

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fice, consecrate all our powers to the maintenance within the Dominion of Canada of that high standard of independence and loyalty to conscience which will not only perpetuate, but expand, the privileges we have inherited?

But I am not yet through with the education of my pupils. Simply to read the history of Scotland is not to learn all that she can teach. Somebody has said that the history of the nation is the biography of her great men. Do not let me be understood as imparting to my class a partial biography of human greatness. No true Scottish educator, at all events, would circumscribe instruction on such a vital point as this to any single nationality. Every country has its mountain peaks. The quality of true greatness is not the monopoly of any race or creed, and, while I might ask my pupils to study the lives of those great men who "in arms, in art and song," added lustre to the various nationalities to which they belonged, I would consider their education was very much neglected unless they had studied also the lives of "that great multitude which no man can number," who, born on Scottish soil, have added imperishable lustre to her name and fame.

As soldiers, have they not shown their valor in every clime—on the burning plains of India, at Balaklava, in the Soudan? Have they not been the strong arm of the empire wherever her honor was assailed, or her power questioned? As statesmen have they not been the foremost exponents of those political principles by which our constitution has been "broadened down from precedent to precedent," and by which the many millions of the British Empire have been made to feel that they were in the highest sense free men rather than subjects? But time would fail to give particulars. Literature and poetry, rhetoric and metaphysics, adventure and discovery, all boast of representatives whose reputation and achievements may not soon be forgotten.

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But I must dismiss my class. To us, to-night, Scotland is the special object of our devotion, and although we are not Scotchmen in the sense of those who still occupy her sacred soil, yet I trust we are all Scotchmen in our desire to perpetuate in Canada all those qualities which have made Scotland great. It may be that an all-wise Providence selected that little portion of His universe in which to work out to a successful issue for the benefit of other nations great political and national problems. It may be that it was necessary in working out His wonderful purposes to lift before their gaze those rugged hills as emblematic of the firmness of His eternal purposes. It may be that he spread before them those beautiful lochs that they might see reflected there the serenity of the sky which was yet to bend above them when His purposes toward them were determined. It may be that He called upon His waves to lash their shores with Titanic fury, that they might learn how safe they were at all times in the hollow of His hand. It may be that He trained their souls to bear patiently the insolence, or to resist manfully the vengeance of their enemies that they might become patient in trouble and courageous in resistance; and it may be that, after having thus trained them, He scattered them to the very ends of the earth, that they might transplant in other climes the many virtues which under His hand they had developed at home. As Canadians, we rejoice in what Scotland has done for us, and, whatever our future may be, we trust that our sons may adorn the history of Canada with those qualities of heart and life which have made the history of Scotland such a brilliant record of achievement in every department of activity, by which the human race can honor itself or glorify its Creator.

The annual sermon was preached on Sunday evening Dec. 4th, in St. Andrew's Church by Rev. D. J. Macdonnell. There was a large congregation apart from the

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members of the Society, who occupied the seats in the centre of the building. The sermon was appropriate to the occasion and characteristically eloquent. He chose two texts from which to elaborate the subject of his discourse. They were Lev. xxv., 35 : "And if thy brother be waxen poor, and his hand fail with thee, then thou shalt uphold him ; as a stranger and a sojourner shall he live with thee." And James i, 27 : "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

The preacher then spoke to the following effect :—
The St. Andrew's Society sets before itself mainly two objects, first, to cherish amongst Scotsmen and their sons affection for the mother country, interest in her history and reverence for the great men who have made her what she is; and secondly, to assist in various ways fellow-countrymen who have been over-taken by misfortune and who stand in need of temporary help.

The love of the land in which we or our fathers were born or nurtured is something to be warmly cherished. It is good that there should be special occasions on which, by speech, or song, or story, we revive old memories and traditions and add fuel to the flame of patriotism. St. Andrew's Day has once more furnished such an occasion to the men of Scottish birth or descent in all parts of the world. Not only in every corner of the empire, but in other lands as well, groups of men who look to that sterner northern portion of the "tight little island" as their old home, have been gathered, and heart has warmed to heart as the treasures of "the storied past" have been brought forth. If in such gatherings there is nothing inconsistent with allegiance even to a foreign flag—if Scotsmen in New York, or St. Louis, or Berlin or Paris may meet for the purpose of expressing and deepening their reverential affection for the old land without in the

slightest degree impairing their devotion to the interests of the country under whose laws they are living—how much less can objection be taken amongst ourselves to the cherishing of the memory of a land whose history is part of the heritage of this young country, and whose influence has been felt in many ways in the moulding of our character and institutions! It is surely a good thing to remember the devoted, heroic, self-forgetful lives, and the stirring deeds or tragic sufferings which were the fruit of a genuine faith in God and an unconquerable courage and perseverance.

It is to the second object of the Society—the relief of needy fellow-countrymen—that I wish this evening to call special attention, not by itself merely, but as part of the larger question of the relief of the poverty which has assumed such proportions in our city. The text which I have read from the Book of Leviticus contains a statement of the duty of the Israelite to his “brother” who had “waxen poor.” “Thou shalt uphold him; as a stranger and a sojourner shall he live with thee. Take thou no usury of him, or increase, but fear thy God.” The past history of the nation is appealed to as one ground on which this kindness is to be shown. “I am the Lord your God, which brought you forth out of the land of Egypt, to give you the land of Canaan, to be your God.” By parity of reasoning, a similar plea may be made for the succoring of those who are bound to us by the ties of common nationality. How must the heart of the newly-arrived immigrant who finds himself in straits among strangers be gladdened by words of kindly cheer from the lips of a fellow-countryman, and by the much-needed assistance until work can be obtained! Both in the way of giving help in such cases, and in caring for some aged pensioners who receive a monthly allowance from the charitable fund, the Society, I am informed, has had more to do than usual during the past year, on

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account of the scarcity of work in many quarters. I have had personal knowledge of not a few cases in which help has been well bestowed.

The text read from the New Testament contains a statement of the broad principle that the giving of loving help and sympathy to those in need or in trouble, is a very important part of our service of God. "Pure religion—to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction"—the fatherless and widows being selected as types of all afflicted ones. The wise helping of the poor is simply one department of the service of love which Christian men are to be constantly rendering in the spirit of the help of Him who came "not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for many." I believe that the problem of the wise relief of poverty is worthy of far more attention on the part of our most intelligent citizens than is actually given to it. Two things are needed in order that good results may be secured :—

- (1) Thorough investigation of the case of every applicant for relief, in order that money may not be wasted, and that the needy may be effectually helped. This object is to some extent secured through the work of the visitors for the House of Industry, the Ladies' Relief Society, and the St Vincent de Paul Society, as well as through the churches and the national societies. Yet, owing to the existence of so many separate organizations for the administration of relief, there is much overlapping and much waste. It would be an immense boon if the resources, both in money and personal effort, of the several organizations could be combined in one society that would more effectively deal with the whole situation.

- (2) The second thing needed is personal contact between the givers and the receivers of help, between the rich and the poor. To "visit" is the word in the text. Not simply to give, even liberally, of money, but to show personal interest in the needs and trials of the poor. Much

of the help now given falls short of the best results because it is given in a sort of official way. An ounce of sympathy is worth a pound of lecturing. If you go to a poor man's dwelling and sit down beside him as a brother and listen to his story with unaffected interest, you do his heart good by your words and looks, as well as by your gifts. The unsympathetic visitor wounds even while bestowing valuable help. In Mrs. Oliphant's "Life of Edward Irving" there is some account given of the way that great man went about the task of helping the poor in London, and how the good ladies who had sought his aid were confounded. "They had honestly intended to benefit the poor, very, very distantly related to them by way of Adam and the forgotten patriarchs, but the cheerful brotherhood of the man who had blessed the bread of the starving Glasgow weavers, was as strange to them as if he had spoken Hebrew instead of English." Let us treat the poor as our brothers, putting ourselves as nearly as possible in their place, trying to realize what are their hardships and their hindrances, and then we shall be all the better able to help them wisely.