

ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

MANAGING COMMITTEE

—OF THE—

St. Andrew's Society

OF OTTAWA.

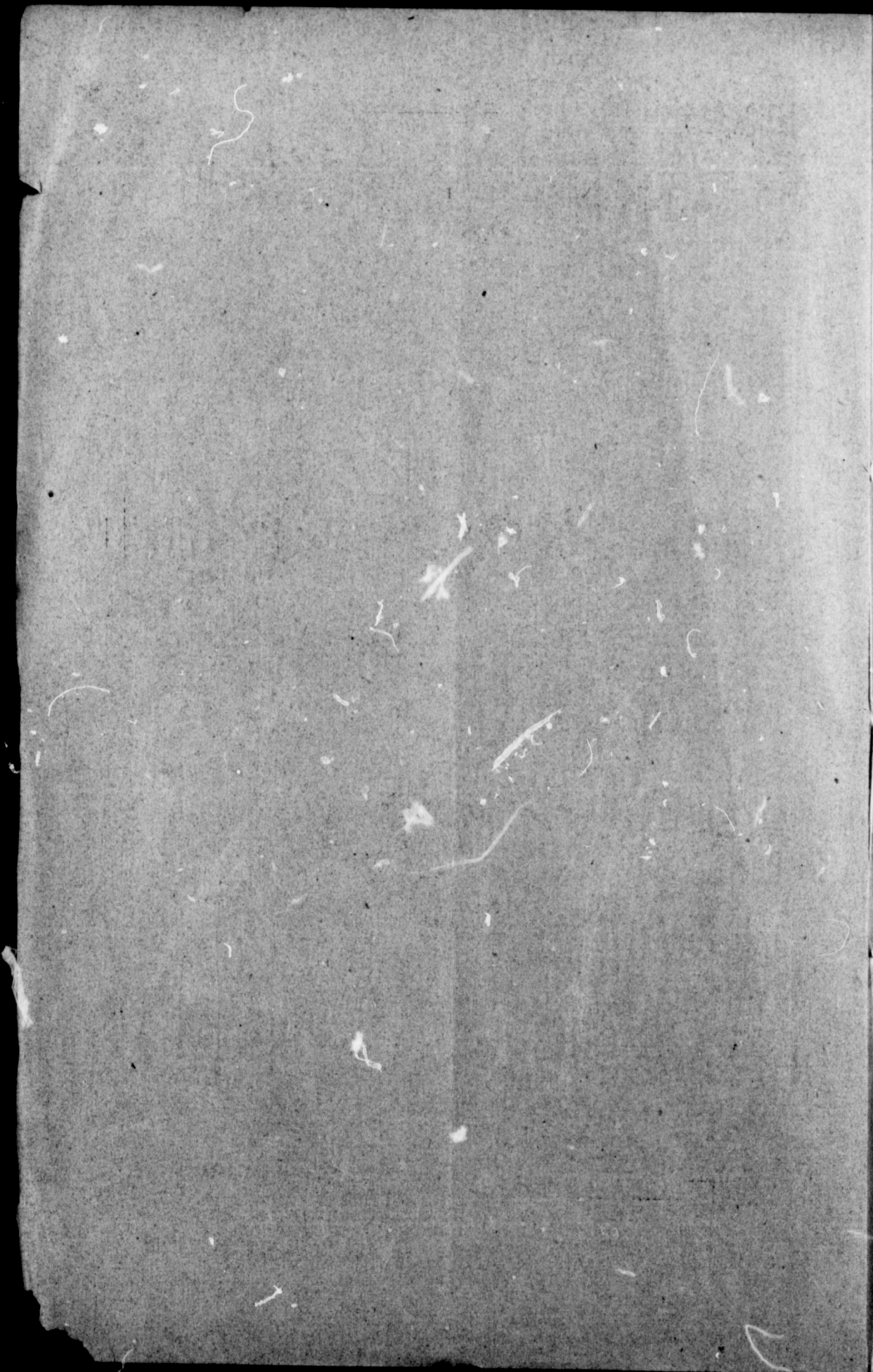


OTTAWA :

FREE PRESS STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, POST OFFICE BLOCK, ELGIN STREET.

1872.

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OFFICERS AND MANAGERS

—OF THE—

St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa,

A. D. 1872-73.

DR. J. A. GRANT, M. P., F. R. C. S., PRESIDENT.

J. P. ROBERTSON, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT.

DR. A. HENDERSON, 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT.

ANDREW MANN, TREASURER.

JAMES ADAM, RECORDING SECRETARY.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

MCLEOD STEWART, SOLICITOR.

REV. DANIEL M. GORDON, B. D., CHAPLAIN.

DR. D. MCGILLIVRAY, }
DR. P. A. MCDUGALL, } PHYSICIANS.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

JAMES M. TAYLOR, CONVENER.

JOHN PEACOCK, DANIEL MOWAT, JAS. W. RUSSELL,

A. H. TAYLOR, - - WM. M. SOMERVILLE,

JOHN SMITH, - HUGH STALKER,

ANGUS MORRISON.

AUDITORS.

J. PEACOCK, - A. H. TAYLOR, - W. JOHNSTON.

PIPER.

DUNCAN ROBERTSON.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGING COMMITTEE
OF THE
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

To the President and Members of the St. Andrew's Society:

GENTLEMEN,—The Committee of Management of the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa, would embrace this opportunity of rendering, at the expiry of their term of office, an account of their stewardship to those who a year ago entrusted to their care and confidence, the interests of one of the oldest Benevolent Institutions of the City. The report this year may not be altogether so satisfactory as that of last year, but circumstances over which your Committee had no control, have necessitated the expenditure of a considerable amount of money that may not have to be done again in a century. As all are aware, the Society determined upon having an appropriate banner, in order that some inducement might be held out to Scotchmen to enrol themselves in one great National phalanx, under the folds of an emblem which bears "St. Andrew," the Patron Saint of Scotland; your committee, therefore, in accordance with those instructions, executed the work assigned them, but at a considerable sacrifice of the funds of the Society.

Your Committee, in their endeavors to realize funds from the usual sources of "A Concert," on the evening of St. Andrew's Day, and "The National Games" in summer, have signally failed in adding much to the Revenue of the Society, this, however, is not owing to any laxity on the

part of your Committee, but owing, in a great measure, to lack of enthusiasm upon the part of members of the Society, and Scotch people generally, to second the efforts of the Managers.

In regard to the Anniversary Concert, it may be said that the night was unfavorable, and the attendance, owing to this fact, was not what it might have been had there been more clement weather. On the other hand, it may be argued that the Committee were not justified in incurring such large expenses in procuring musical talent from a distance when there was sufficient talent at home ; but if such talent had not been obtained, it is questionable but what turned out to be a small surplus might have become a deficit.

The following is a Statement of Receipts and Expenditure :

Receipts :

Sale of Tickets at door,...	\$102 75
“ “ Outside,....	105 25
Sundries,...	2 75
	<hr/>
Total,...	\$210 55

Expenditure :

Mrs. Sanderson,...	\$77 00
Gold and Silver Medals (Violin Competition),..	25 00
Printing,....	16 00
Rent of Music Hall,...	20 00
Sutherland's Band,....	23 50
Sundries,....	44 79
	<hr/>
Total,...	\$206 29

The Anniversary Dinner last year was a total failure, a loss having been sustained, whereas by the Concert we realized a small surplus, \$4.46. The "Lorne" Concert of the previous year, however, made up for the loss by the Dinner, as its Receipts were \$265.36, and the Expenditure \$155.00, leaving a Surplus of \$110.36.

With regard to the celebration of St. Andrew's Day, it was duly observed, in fact their seemed to be more enthusiasm during the day than at night. This was no doubt due, in a great measure, to the excitement anent the new Banner, it having been used for the first time in the proces-

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sion on that day. Your Committee would also advert to the fact of many Scotchmen taking part in the procession who are not members, and would suggest that in future members exercise more energy in the increase of the Roll of Membership.

The procession was undoubtedly the largest and best that has ever taken place under the auspices of the Society since its inception. The number in the procession, its respectability, the Music, Flags and Banners, were all subjects of comment, and there seemed to be nothing wanting to ensure perfection except the absence of proper Regalia for the Office-Bearers. Your Committee would therefore recommend that a Committee on Regalia be appointed to procure without delay suitable Regalia for the approaching Anniversary. The Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. D., Chaplain of the Society, addressed the Society and their friends in St. Andrew's Church, in a very eloquent discourse from Proverbs xiv, 34 verse,

" RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION,"

which was published at the request of the Society in pamphlet form, and distributed gratis among the members.

The usual Annual Gathering was a great success, especially in the management of the "Sports," which were well contested by athletes from many parts of the Dominion, as well as from the United States. It, however, in point of success, bears no comparison to that of the previous year, but the disadvantages were against this year as compared with last. Last year was a Centenary Celebration of the birth of an illustrious Scot, and as such all nationalities of the Empire joined, as it were, to do honor to one of the many brilliant stars that shine in the Literary Constellation of British History. The City honored the occasion by giving a Public Holiday for the ostensible purpose of assisting our Society in the commemoration of a celebrated event in the history of one of Scotia's most eminent scholars. It could not be expected, therefore, that your Committee would realize the same success; but with a view to ensure attraction to the games, your Committee asked the celebrated Scottish Athletes, Dinnie and Fleming, to visit the City to exhibit their wonderful physical powers, which in other cities throughout Canada and the neighboring Republic had been the centre of such attraction. This entailed considerable expense, but the question again arises, whether in the absence of such inducement the Annual

Gathering would prove a success ; and hence the large expenditure of your Committee.

The following is a summary of the Receipts and Expenditure :

Receipts:

Sale of Tickets at Ground,	\$359 05
“ “ Outside.. .. .	29 75
Refreshment Booths Sale,	80 00
Subscriptions in aid of Games.	206 00
Sundries, (Entries and Advertisements) ..	57 50
Total,.. .. .	\$732 30

Expenditure :

Paid Prizes,	\$219 00
Paid for Medals,.. .. .	98 00
Paid Dinnie and Fleming	100 00
Printing,.. .. .	101 00
Bands of Music.. .. .	30 00
Sundries	137 15
Total,.. .. .	\$705 15

Net Gain Surplus,.. .. . \$27 15

Last year the Receipts were \$1499.52, and the Expenditure \$857.85, leaving a Surplus of \$641.67.

Your Committee beg leave to report the amount expended in charity during the past year. The claims upon our funds have been much heavier than for some years past, amounting to \$349.80, which has been paid to the following parties, viz. :

Received from Treasurer,	\$346 80
Paid Mrs. McMullan,	\$82 90
“ J. Robertson,.. .. .	83 00
“ A. Campbell,	57 00
“ Mrs. Toms,	27 00
“ Mrs. McCuaig,	48 50
Carried over... .. .	\$298 40

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Brought Forward,	\$298 40
Paid D. Campbell,	12 50
“ J. Fraser,	6 70
“ Mrs. Atkinson,	6 00
“ E. Lawson,.. .. .	3 00
“ Hill Wilson,	3 00
“ Mrs. Tierney,	2 50
“ A. McKenzie,.. .. .	2 00
“ George Stewart,.. .. .	4 00
“ Mrs. Berry,	2 00
“ Mrs. Rinnie,	1 50
“ J. Smith,... .. .	1 50
“ J. Clark,	1 50
“ J. McKay,	3 00
“ J. Forsyth,... .. .	2 00
	—————\$349 80

Your Committee in contemplating the Convener's Statement cannot help expressing regret at the laxity of the Civic Corporation, in providing as the law directs, suitable houses for the poverty-stricken in our midst, such as are provided in other Municipalities. Until this is done, our Society must, of necessity, contribute its share towards allaying the destitution that must prevail in a city of such size, although digressing somewhat from the constitutional object of our Association. It is far better that the masses should contribute towards the charitable support of the many indigent in the community, by the erection of suitable houses for that purpose; and then Societies, of such a character as ours, could pursue their legitimate object, of caring for the immigrant, when he lands in a destitute condition from foreign soil, and betimes, if necessity should arise, they could act as auxiliaries to the larger and more wealthy corporations.

Your Committee further think that the time has come when the St. Andrew's Society, of Ottawa, should take steps towards securing a site suitable for a hall. Your Committee have had much inconvenience during the past year, in securing a place to hold meetings in, and often after making arrangements for one, were disappointed in getting it when the hour arrived. A hall could doubtless be erected that could be made a source of revenue to the Society. Your Committee would therefore suggest the pro-

priety of at once taking immediate steps towards the construction in some central locality of a good Public Hall. An energetic Committee could, by local as well as outside assistance, soon have a structure that would prove an ornament to the city and redound with credit to the St. Andrew's Society, of Ottawa.

Your Committee would note the fact that the Society was organized in 1847, but its prosperity may be said to date from the reorganization in 1859 after the due celebration of the Centenary of Robert Burns, by the Scotchmen of Ottawa. It was incorporated in 1870, which seems to have given the Society a fresh impetus towards attaining strength. Its sources of revenue are few, being from the small fee yearly paid by its members, the profits arising from whatever entertainments are given of a public character and interests accruing from whatever investments of money happens to be at our disposal. Although by the energy and care of the managers in the past, a certain fund has been realized, it is no criterion that this state of things will continue. The city is rapidly growing, and with it privation and want grow, and consequently a greater demand is likely to be made upon the funds of the Society in future. Poverbially our countrymen are noted for their industry and frugality, yet they are liable to the vicissitudes of life, and frequently, from want of employment, sickness or death, many of them are reduced to penury, and need the sympathy and aid of their fellow-countrymen. The Society has nobly adhered to its motto: "*Relieve the Distressed,*" and no aspersion can be cast upon its managers, where cases of destitution were actually within their reach. The Society seeks employment for, and gives money and advice to the stranger; transportation is furnished to the indigent wayfarer wishing to go to his friends; it gives food, fuel, clothing or money to the destitute widow or orphan; a physician and medicine to the sick; and if death comes, as it sometimes does, to the poor or stranger, the funeral and other incidental expenses are paid. Your Committee would therefore recommend the members to renew their exertions in the interests of the Society, and would suggest the propriety of again soliciting, by Committees formed for the purpose, donations of money, food, fuel and clothing, as it would prevent in a measure the heavy drain now being made on the available funds. We also suggest the necessity of instituting Social Gatherings or Readings of a National character, as they would bring together people of our Nationality to converse, recite

and sing from the Drama and Poetry, with which the Literary History of Scotland is so replete. We would also call upon all to assist in enrolling new members to assist in furthering the charitable objects of the Society.

“ Can ony thing mair pleasant be,
When every ane in heart agree
To set the poor from misery free,
An' lend a han'
To drive awa the grief an' wae
That fills the lan' ? ”

Your Committee also beg leave to report that at the commencement of the year there were 203 members on the roll, but owing to the delinquencies of many members and several deaths during the year the roll of membership has been diminished to 167. We have, however, great pleasure in stating that during the year, 26 new names have been added, making a Membership roll now of 193 in good standing. The names of those who died are as follows: Capt. James Forsyth, Andrew C. Wilson, W. B. Lindsay, A. R. McDougal, Donald McKerchar, and Dr. Macnab. In every instance addresses of condolence were forwarded to their respective bereaved families. We with regret advert to the death of the old and much esteemed piper of the Society Mr. Donald McKerchar, to whose widow, in connection with the address of condolence, we bequeathed the sum of \$20 as a gratuity and token of remembrance of him, who for many years added much to the pleasure of the Society's festive gatherings.

Your Committee would also report that during the year, they held, for the transaction of business, twenty meetings; and the Society during the same time held the usual five Regular Meetings.

Your Committee would also take this opportunity of reminding members of the handsome donation of \$50, received at the beginning of the year from His Excellency, Lord Lisgar, in aid of the Charitable Funds of the Society; and that in accordance with the request of the members, a suitable acknowledgement of the same was made by the Corresponding Secretary.

Your Committee would next advert to the fact of having presented an Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen upon the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his very severe illness in

the early part of the year. A copy of the address together with the reply is hereby subjoined :—

*Unto Her Most Excellent Majesty Victoria, By the Grace of God,
of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the
Colonies and Dependencies thereof throughout the world:*

Queen, defender of the Faith.

The Humble Address of the St. Andrew's Society of the City of
Ottawa, Metropolis of the Dominion of Canada.

May it please Your Majesty :—

We, the members of the St. Andrew's Society, of the Capital of Your Majesty's Chief Colony in America, (composed of Scotchmen from Your Majesty's Ancient Kingdom of Scotland and their Descendants), in view of the recent severe and serious illness with which the Heir apparent to the British Crown, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales was attacked, beg respectfully to offer our most cordial congratulations on the recovery of His Royal Highness and his restoration to health under the guidance of Divine Providence.

We, in common with all others of Your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects throughout the empire, were deeply impressed with the most profound sympathy for your Majesty, the Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family, during the trying period when His Royal Highness lay prostrate on a bed of sickness, and almost beyond the hope of recovery, and although an ocean rolled between us and the scene, yet, we at all times, with the most intense anxiety watched for each electric message as it came in the hope that our despondency might be turned into joy, by some announcement of the convalescence of the Royal patient.

Since it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of Nations, in answer to the prayers of Your Majesty's Subjects and those of other sympathising nations, to spare His Royal Highness and thus avert what would have been a most calamitous event in the History of the British Empire: we feel satisfied that you will regard the present as a most befitting time for expressing our heartfelt gratitude to God for having restored to health Your beloved Son, and also to convey to Your Majesty our sense of feeling and loyalty to your Crown and throne.

We also trust that through the instrumentality of Divine Providence Your Majesty may be long spared to wield the Sceptre of the British Crown, and to reign in the hearts and affections of a loyal, loving and devoted people.

Signed and sealed on behalf of the Society by

E. MCGILLIVRAY, President.

D. CLYDE ROBERTSON, Secretary.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL.

DOWING STREET, 21st March, 1872.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 40, of the 27th February, enclosing an address from the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa, expressing their sympathy with Her Majesty and with Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales on the occasion of the late dangerous illness of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, and congratulating Her Majesty on the recovery of His Royal Highness.

I am commanded to instruct you to convey to the President and Members of the Society the thanks of the Queen for their kind expressions of sympathy, and to assure them that Her Majesty warmly appreciates the spirit of loyalty and attachment to the Throne and person of the Sovereign which is displayed in their address.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Governor General The Rt. Hon.

Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Your Committee would also remind the members that in accordance with the wishes of the Society an address of Welcome was presented to Earl Dufferin upon his arrival at Ottawa, to assume the office of Viceroy of the Dominion; a copy of which, together with the reply, is hereby appended.

To His Excellency, the Right Honorable Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, &c.

The humble Address of the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa, the Metropolis of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, the officers and members of the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa, beg most respectfully to tender to Your Excellency our congratulations and most cordial welcome upon your arrival to assume the responsibility of the representative of Her Majesty, in ruling one of the largest and most flourishing colonies of the British Empire. We assure Your Excellency as the representative of Our Most Illustrious Sovereign, that we, as Scotchmen from Her Majesty's Ancient Kingdom of Scotland, and descendants of Scotchmen, entertain the greatest affection for and loyalty towards the throne and person of Our Beloved Queen ; and trust that the relations now existing between us may be of long duration and that nothing may ever arise that will be the means of alienating us from the British Crown. It must be a source of satisfaction to the people of this colony that Her Majesty has selected as her representative one so conversant with the political economy of the Empire, and occupying so distinguished a position in the sphere of literature. We hope that your stay in the Metropolis of this vast Dominion may prove one of unalloyed happiness and pleasure, and that when you have left our shores—which we trust may be many years hence—you may have a lasting and favorable impression of our institutions and our people. We further beg Your Excellency to convey to Lady Dufferin the expression of our best wishes; and trust that under the guidance of Divine Providence you may be spared to enjoy health and happiness while discharging those onerous and responsible duties devolving upon you by virtue of your office in this Dominion.

E. MCGILLIVRAY,
President.

D. CLYDE ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

LORD DUFFERIN'S REPLY.

The President and Members of the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa.

GENTLEMEN,—In conveying to you my sincere thanks for the expression of welcome contained in your address, I cannot refrain from alluding

to the marked influence which Scotchmen have exercised on the character and prospects of the people of this Dominion. Trained as they are to contend against a severe climate and a frequently rugged soil, they are well fitted to encounter the difficulties which await the settler in a new country, whilst their persistence of purpose, together with their clear and sound common sense, give a stability to the institutions of any country in which they have acquired power and influence.

I have received with much pleasure your expressions of loyalty to the throne and person of our most gracious Queen, expressions which history shows have been no mere words with Scotchmen. I can assure you that I look forward with much pleasure to a residence in Canada, and if my present impression of her institutions and people prove correct, shall always carry with me a lasting memory of their excellence.

Lady Dufferin desires me to thank you for your kind welcome, which joined to those she has received from other sources has afforded her much gratification.

Ottawa, June 29th, 1872.

In conclusion, your Committee would leave in the hands of the Society the result of their labors for the past year, and hope that their successors may be in a position to better advance the interests of the Society than were their predecessors. Your Committee would furthermore exhort members particularly, and Scotchmen generally, to avoid connecting themselves with other institutions which have for their object the supplanting of our own, and the alienating of those warm feelings of attachment and devotion which nestle in the bosoms of our Countrymen, throughout the length and breadth of this Dominion, towards the land of our fore-fathers—a land of which Scott is pleased to chant the following strains:

“O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child;
Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,
Land of my sires! what mortal hand
Can e'er untie the filial band,
That knits me to thy rugged strand.”

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. M. JAYLOR, CONVENOR.
DANIEL MOWAT,
GEO. D. SADDLER,
JOHN PEACOCK,

W. M. SOMERVILLE,
HENRY INGLIS,
GEORGE STOCKAND,
HUGH STAEKER,

G. M. HOLBROOK.

Ottawa, Nov. 7th, 1872.

SERMON.

“Blessed is he that considereth the poor.”—PSALM XLI : 1.

One of the chief objects of the St. Andrew's Society, as indeed of all kindred societies, is the relief of such poor as have a fair claim upon its kindness; and, though Scotchmen, at least in this country, seldom call for charity, there must ever be some who, through misfortune or, what is still worse, through vice, require our assistance. It may, therefore, be not unfitting on the present occasion if I offer some plain thoughts on the administration of poor relief, suggested by the words before us.

And I remark, 1st Charity (I use the word in its narrow sense, as equivalent to poor relief) should be *discriminating*. The blessing of Scripture is promised not to him who merely pities, nor yet to him who simply assists, but to him who considers the poor. There are few who are not sometimes moved by the sight and story of suffering, few who do not sometimes assist in relieving a brother's misery, but if our aid be given whenever, or only when, our feelings are thrilled, much of our highest duty to the poor must be neglected. Charity should not be a mere matter of feeling and of impulse, the simple outflow of our emotions when we meet with misery. When anything like what it should be, it is administered with careful consideration, and, instead of resting only upon feeling, it ripens into principle. The need of discrimination in charity may be seen on the slightest reflection. Those who are most familiar with poor relief know that some are the poor of Providence and some the poor of improvidence; some are God's poor, others might not unjustly be called the Devil's poor; some are poor through misfortunes, which no foresight of their own could prevent or provide against, others are poor through their own folly and vice which, having dragged them down, prevents their rising. Now it would, in many ways, be gross injustice to confound these two classes, and to extend indiscriminate charity alike to all. When one who has made himself poor, for instance, through drunkenness, succeeds by some false yet affect-

ing story in deceiving the kind-hearted and so securing alms, the gift becomes to the man himself a premium on deceit, and, supplying the means of self-indulgence, plunges him deeper in misery. Such giving does not enrich the receiver; it only increases his wretchedness, feeding the vice that degrades him. And not only so; but this deceit and abuse of charity harden and freeze the heart of the giver; he is injured instead of blessed by his gift, and his ear and hand will be more likely to be afterwards closed against the cry of the needy. Nor does the evil end there; it makes the deserving poor suffer by cutting down their share of charity, and by making men unwilling to believe and assist them. To throw away our means on the unworthy is thus to defraud the deserving. Those who deceive us into giving, and then abuse our gifts, are not merely robbing us, but are heartlessly plundering the worthy poor, depriving the helpless innocent of the share that should fall to them. In some respects, indeed, none are greater objects of compassion than those who have grown poor through folly and vice. It is sad to see those who once were bright with the sunny look of childhood now wearing the bleared and bloated aspect or suspicious scowl of guilt; sad to see those who once lived in comfort now hung in rags and drifting through life like wrecks of humanity. They have got to the bitter dregs of their cup; they cannot look back on the past, for it reproaches them with the recollections of early innocence and of a happy home, and of parents whose grey hairs were brought in sorrow to the grave; nor can they look forward with any peace or hope to the future. In one sense, these claim our deepest and holiest compassion, for they most sadly need assistance. It would be unchristian and cowardly to leave them unaided in their misery. Still, our compassion should never take the shape of a premium on idleness and vice; and just because money, or anything that can be converted into money, may be readily abused by such a man, just because the gift most easily bestowed by us may prove most ruinous to him, we must consider his true interests, and, in our attempts to assist him, must bestow our charity with discrimination and care. It is in dealing with such cases where you wish, perhaps, to relieve a suffering family, yet are afraid of fostering the vice of the drunken father, where you desire to touch that father's self-respect, and, if possible, to affect his reformation, where you are anxious not merely to indulge your own kindly feeling and to answer the calls of your conscience, but to do most real and enduring good

to the object of your charity ; it is there that charity becomes most laborious, and requires the calmest judgment and most watchful care.

And even in seeking to assist the deserving poor—those whom their misfortunes rather than their faults have cast on our compassion, our charity should be discriminating, and the merits of each case should be examined. We may ascertain, for instance, whether money or shelter, food or fuel, clothing or medicine, may be most required; whether we might not be able to spend money in such relief much more economically and to greater advantage than those whom we assist; whether we could not aid them by our experience, forethought, knowledge, as well as by other and more material means; whether we might not secure for them such work as they can perform, and so most effectually help them by enabling them to help themselves. These and many other considerations may be required on our part, if we would truly benefit the needy; this is poor relief in its plain, substantial reality. It may make demands on our time, our business ability, our knowledge of human nature, our firmness and judgment; it may lack much of the poetry and enthusiasm which men sometimes expect to enjoy when indulging their charitable emotions; but, prosaic though it be, it is a kind of well doing which God will bless, and which Christ will accept and acknowledge.

It is one of the claims which a society such as yours has on public support, that it takes upon itself the work of examining the merits of the needy, of discerning between the worthy and the unworthy, of ascertaining not only their wants, but the best way of relieving them; and in so doing, it does a public service, and provides for the charitable a secure way of assisting the deserving poor. There are many who feel that, from different causes, they are unable in person to make such inquiries as they know should be made regarding the claims of the poor; they may live at some distance from them, may have little experience in such matters and be easily deceived, may be constantly occupied with other cares, and yet may be willing and even anxious to do something to assist the needy. It is well for these to have such a society, watchful and prudent in its poor relief, to whose funds they can contribute, whose labors they can aid, feeling sure that in rendering such assistance, they are aiding and sharing that charity that "*considereth the poor.*"

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2nd. Another feature of true charity is that it should be *sympathetic*. There is a cold way of doing a kind act which weakens the force of the kindness; the gift that is not accompanied by some token of sympathy will seldom call forth much gratitude, for, while it may relieve the bodily wants, it does not move the heart of the receiver. Sympathy is often a costlier gift than money; it is far easier for us, out of our abundance, to relieve the wants of the poor than to share their sorrows and sufferings by true sympathy. But if costlier for us it is more precious to the poor; the kindly fellow-feeling that lets a needy sufferer know that your heart beats pulse for pulse with his, that you have a deep interest in his well being, that you desire not merely to dole out to him your charity but to comfort and brighten his life, this is often more precious than any mere money relief; it will revive the drooping heart, and not seldom by the sympathy of human friends the thoughts of the destitute are led up to the limitless sympathy of the Saviour. It is from the want of this that public charity often fails to call forth gratitude; the pauper has little thanks for a poor law board, for he feels that his relief makes no drain upon their sympathy; their little outlay of feeling yields little return of feeling on his part. For the same reason, many in bestowing private charity are surprised at the slight gratitude which their gifts call forth, the truth being that their gift costs them little expenditure of feeling, may be given perhaps to relieve them from annoyance, and the poor recipient, well able to detect when kindness goes with the gift, will not reward mere money relief with the gratitude due only to sympathy. As has been well said,—

“Sweet is the tear that from some Howard’s eye,
Drops on the cheek of one he lifts from earth,
But he that works me good with unmoved face,
Does it but half; he chills me while he aids,
My benefactor, not my brother man.”

This sympathy, that should characterize true charity, will be increased and intensified by personal visitation of the poor. It is well, indeed, for those who cannot or will not visit in person the poor, to strengthen the hands of those who do, to send their gifts by another or to swell the funds of some charitable society, but it is better for ourselves as well as for those whom we assist, that we should distribute our gifts with our own hands. Charity has been well compared to a delicate perfume, which, by being poured from one vessel to another, may lose the finest part of its aroma.

There is more freshness and life in the gift when it comes first-hand to its receiver, and personal contact with suffering and poverty, is of as great advantage to those who give as to those who get, for it softens, if it does not sanctify, the hearts of both. There are some who are blessed, or rather cursed, with much wealth, whose riches are great but whose hearts are niggardly, the weight of whose gold seems to draw more and more tightly the purse strings, who have never known the blessedness of relieving distress; could these, even the most hard hearted, be induced to visit the homes of sorrow, could they see the poor laborer laid on a sick bed while his children cry for bread, could they hear the wail of the orphan and the stifled sob of the widow as the coffin lid closes over the form of the father, could they enter those homes where grief is made all the greater by the presence of poverty, their hearts would soon be opened, and they would leave the scene of such distress sadder, kinder, richer than they entered. To visit in person the abode of the needy, patiently to hear their tales of suffering, "the short and simple annals of the poor," to show by look, or tone, or grasp, that we are truly pained at their sorrow and sympathize with them in their sufferings—this makes our silver shine with new brightness and imparts new sweetness to the bread we give. After such visits the poor man's chamber as well as his heart seems filled with music and sunshine. It is of this kind of charity that the words hold true :

"It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven,
 "Upon the place beneath. It is twice blessed ;
 "It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

Some say they have not time to seek out such distress. In a very few cases this may possibly be true, but most of those who say this have time enough for much that is less pleasing to God and less profitable to themselves. They may have time enough for gay assemblies, where feet tread the midnight dance that never trod upon a poor man's floor, time enough to visit the rich, passing many an hour in the common courtesies of society, but not to visit those who need them far more : time enough for the pursuit of pleasure, but none for the relief of pain ; time enough to enjoy sweet music, but not to listen to the wail of the widow or to the orphan's cry for bread. Can we not fancy that those who plead such an excuse may be among that number to whom Christ shall say in sorrowful condemnation, "I was an hungered and ye gave Me no meat ; I was thirsty and ye

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gave Me no drink; I was a stranger and ye took Me not in; I was sick and in prison and ye visited Me not; for inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these My brethern, ye did it not unto Me?" No! the poorest can find means, and the busiest can find time for such missions of mercy as our religion demands.

3rd. Another feature of true charity, one which, like those we have glanced at, is implied in rightly considering the poor, is that it should be *enduring*. It should not be destroyed by ingratitude or disappointment. There are some who feel keenly for the poor, and would gladly relieve their wants, but they have found their charity abused; they have learned that those whom they have assisted are unworthy, and, embittered by such deceit, they are unwilling again to risk their gifts. Now, it is true that charity does sometimes thus fail in its object. It is true that even against watchful care deceit may succeed, and the gift that was meant for the relief of misery may only help to increase it. But, it may be asked, is not charity in this respect like all the other labors of man? Partial failure belongs to all human projects, and is seen in every line and work of life, yet that does not cause men to cease from such labors. The labors of the husbandman partially fail, for much of the seed which he sows never springs, and much of that which springs never comes to maturity. Yet he would not, on that account, cease from his work; enough for him to gather the golden sheaves yielded by the seed which has ripened. The labors of the physician often fail; some diseases baffle his skill, and he sees his patient slowly sinking to the grave; but it would be ill for the world if he would, therefore, abandon all attempts to heal the sick. The labors of the ministry often fail; the Gospel is preached to many on whom it makes no more impression than the stream makes on the stones over which it flows, yet the Church of Christ feels that such partial failure is not sufficient cause why she should abandon the preaching of the word. Education often fails; it is only a small proportion of pupils that become ripe scholars, and some abuse their training by growing skilful in vice, but we could not on that account dream of closing our schools. In the same way the labor of the merchant and the mechanic, the artist and the soldier, the student and the statesman, in short all human labor meets with more or less failure, and he is not always the wisest or most successful man that makes the fewest mistakes, but he who from his mistakes gather wisdom, and

turns his failures to account that they may help him on to fame or fortune. Charity, therefore, only shares the common lot of all human labor when, in some cases, it fails in its object, when it is abused by being undeserved, when those who receive it only gain thereby the means of indulging sin that sinks them deeper in their wretchedness. Yet in this, as in every other line of human action, partial failure should not drive us away from duty; rather, it should make us more anxious and earnest in wisely considering the poor and thus help us, with prudence gained from new experience, to dispense our future charities with greater caution and success. And further, it is far better for us even to suffer the pain of being deceived than to fail in our duty. We are right, indeed, in taking every precaution to guard against deceit, but even though our charity be abused it should not be discontinued, for we are answerable for our duty, but not for the results of it. Having done all we can to relieve the distressed and to secure the right use of the relief we give, we can leave the results to God and go on with the duty that He appoints for us. Moreover, we might strengthen our hearts and give greater firmness and endurance to the fibre of our charity by thinking of God's own long-suffering and enduring mercy. Often abused, His love is never withdrawn from us; mercies that we have used for self-indulgence and for sin, like swords which traitors wield not for, but against, the king, have been still continued to us. Indeed, the very gifts which we bestow upon the poor are God's gifts to them through us; and, if He calls us to be patient and enduring in our charity, it is only because our feeble charity is but a channel through which there flows a stream from the ocean of His own infinite, long-suffering love.

Charity, such as I have thus faintly sketched, that considerereth the poor, and in so doing is discriminating, sympathetic and enduring, will be ever finding new problems presented to it, and ever seeking to solve them as they rise. In the large cities of Britain, and to some extent in those of the United States, many questions arise connected with the relief of the poor, and difficulties are felt in the control of pauperism, of which we, in this country, have happily as yet but little experience. We have, however, our own problems to solve, our own peculiar duty to do, in the doing of which we may learn much from lands of riper experience. Now, over and above the ordinary calls for relief which are made on the funds of our national societies,—such, for instance, as aid required for some immigrants, or for

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the sick and destitute, who have a certain right to look to us for help,—one work merits more attention than it has received, I mean the supply of suitable dwellings for the poor. Anyone who is familiar with the abodes of the poor knows that the worse the house the higher, in proportion to its value, is the rent; that, therefore, the poorer a man is, the larger the proportion of his means is paid for house rent. Nor is it merely that the rent is often exorbitant, but, as we are usually more or less affected by the brightness or the gloom of our homes, the spirits and energy of the poor are steadily crushed down, as well as their means diminished, by dwelling in such wretched abodes. If houses, suitable for the means of the very poor, were erected and let simply at a fair paying rate,—constructed, of course, with all possible regard to comfort and cleanliness, it might confidently be expected that not only would the city be improved, but the small amount of destitution among us would be diminished, and the homes and hearts of the poor made happier. This is one of the lessons we can learn from the gigantic efforts now made for the relief of the poor in the cities of Britain, one which being learned and practised in time could not fail to prevent much of the increase of pauperism that must be looked for with our city's future growth. And this is a kind of work in which, since private persons seem unwilling to undertake it, national and charitable societies might surely well engage. Looking at the present position and wants of our city, and indeed of other Canadian cities also, this is a labor worthy of that charity that wisely "considereth the poor." But whatever be the shape which our charity assumes, whatever be the work it undertakes, we may be upheld in it by the assurance that we shall be blessed by God. Seeking to walk after the example of His dear Son, who did good to all as He had opportunity, and gave Himself up for us all, we shall enjoy the blessedness of growing Christlike, shall come into closer spiritual union with Him who has said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." "Be not ye therefore weary in well doing, for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not."

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STATEMENT of the affairs of the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa, for the Year ending the 7th November, 1872.

ANDREW MANN, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE SOCIETY.

1871.				
Nov.	2	To Balance on hand,.....		\$793 06
	30	" Cash for Members' subscriptions,.....	76 00	
Dec.	30	" " " "	3 00	
1872.				
Feb.	9	" " " "	3 00	
March		" " " "	1 00	
May	4	" " " "	7 00	
Sept.	19	" " " "	11 00	
Nov.	1	" " " "	42 00	
	4	" " " "	5 00	
			148 00	
1871.				
Nov.	30	" " Donation from Lord Lisgar,.....	50 00	
"		" " Collection in St. Andrew's Church,...	17 65	
"		" " Proceeds of Concert,.....	4 46	
1872.				
Aug.	30	" " " Pic-Nic,.....	27 15	
			99 26	
Apr.	29	" " Interest from Hamilton Bros.,.....	34 92	
Nov.	4	" " " on Cash in hand,.....	6 00	
			40 92	288 18
Apr.	29	" " Refunded by Hamilton Bros.,.....	582 00	
"		" " Less amount deposited in Quebec Savings Bank,.....	550 00	32 00
				\$1113 24

AMOUNT PAID FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.				
1871.	Nov.	9	By Cash paid James M. Taylor, Convenor,...	30 00
	Dec.	4	" " " " " "	40 00
1872.				
Jan.	29	" " " " " "	40 00	
Feb.	7	" " " " " "	30 00	
Apr.	1	" " " " " "	60 00	
June	10	" " " " " "	25 00	
Aug.	1	" " " " " "	40 00	
Sept.	2	" " " " " "	25 00	
Nov.	4	" " " " " "	45 80	
	"	6	" " " " " "	14 00
				349 80
Feb.	7	" " Donation to Mrs. McKerracher,.....	20 00	
		" " Mrs. Fallis and orders per President...	9 21	29 21 379 01
NEW BANNER.				
1872.				
Nov.	7	" paid Russell & Watson for Silk,.....	19 30	
"		" " Stokand, Blythe & Kerr, and Howe for spear-heads, polls and painting.....	11 77	
"		" " E. McGillivray for trimmings.....	43 85	
"		" " Sisters of Charity for making Banner.....	300 00	
				374 92
"		" " E. McGillivray for Union Jack,....	11 25	
"		" " S. & H. Borbridge for belts.....	3 00	
"		" " Allan, McKinnons & McMorran for officers' rosettes.....	3 20	
				17 45
PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.				
Dec.	4	" " I. B. Taylor.....	15 00	
"		" " Ottawa Times.....	10 00	
"		" " A. Wilson & Son.....	5 00	
"		" " Bell & Woodburn.....	2 50	
"		" " Mitchell & Carrier.....	7 50	
Apr.	1	" " " "	10 00	
"		" " I. B. Taylor.....	10 00	
May	27	" " Mitchell & Carrier.....	3 50	
Nov.	4	" " Bell & Woodburn.....	3 50	
"		" " Mitchell & Carrier.....	13 20	
				80 20
"		" " Rent of Hall.....	17 50	
				97 70 771 38
			Carried over.....	

TREASURER'S REPORT, (Continued.)

1872.	Forward	\$1113 24
		\$1113 24

	Brought Forward.....			97 70	771 38
1871.					
Nov. 30	“ “ Incidental Expenses.....	4 35			
“	“ “ Pipers.....	12 00			
“	“ “ O. B. G. Band.....	23 50			
“	“ “ Bill Poster.....	1 50			
1872.					
June 10	“ “ Allan, McKinnons & McMorran for Badges	6 25		47 50	
STATIONARY, POSTAGE AND COMMISSIONS.					
1872.					
Apr. 1	“ “ D. C. Robertson, Secretary.....	5 05			
May 29	“ “ “ “	1 58			
Nov. 4	“ “ “ “	5 11			
“	“ “ “ “ Com- mission on \$64 00.....	6 40		18 14	163 44
1871.					
Nov. 4	“ “ William Howe account 1871.....			5 00	
				939 82	
Nov. 7	By Balance.....			173 42	
				\$1113 24	

ASSETS.

1872.		
Nov. 7	To Cash in hands of Treasurer.....	173 42
“	“ “ Quebec Savings Bank.....	550 00
“	“ Interest accrued on do.....	13 75
		563 75
“	Amount due by members.....	197 00
		\$934 17

We, the Committee appointed by St. Andrew's Society to audit the Books of the Treasurer, beg leave to report that we have found them correct and in accordance with the above Statement.

JOHN PEACOCK.
ALEX. TAYLOR.

OTTAWA, November 30th, 1872.