

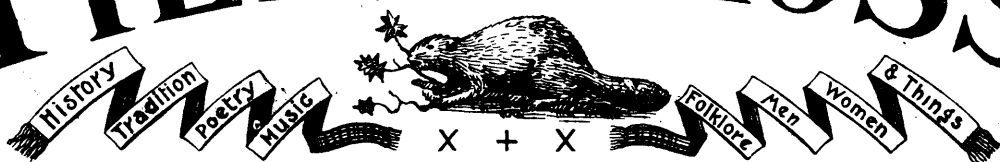
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# THE FIERY CROSS



A Magazine for Scottish-Canadians, Illustrated

CONTENTS :

	<i>Page.</i>
THE LATE VERY REV. AENEAS MACDONELL DAWSON, V.G., L.L.D., (with portrait). - - - - -	1
HIS LAST POEM—By R. L. Stevenson. - - - - -	2
CA' THE EWES TO THE KNOWES, (song and music). - - - - -	2
BARDS AND LAYS OF CALEDONIA, Part I, (Illustrated). - - - - -	2
THE CANADIAN FLAG. - - - - -	4
THE CLANS AND THEIR ARMS, CRESTS AND BADGES, (Illustrated). - - - - -	5
HEATHER FROM SCOTLAND. - - - - -	5
THE MARQUIS OF LORNE'S OPERA - - - - -	5
SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN. - - - - -	5
OUR OBJECTS. - - - - -	6
THE "FIERY CROSS," (Illustrated). - - - - -	7
MEN, WOMEN AND THINGS. - - - - -	8
AN T-EILEAN MUILEACH, (Gaelic song and music). - - - - -	10
THE WIT AND WISDOM OF THE GAEL. - - - - -	10
THE DEVIL IN GAELIC FOLKLORE. - - - - -	10
THE NATIVE TARTAN DYES OF THE HIGHLANDS. - - - - -	11
THE TOMATO. - - - - -	12
TOILET HINTS. - - - - -	12
NEWS OF THE SOCIETIES. - - - - -	16

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# THE FIERY CROSS.

*A Monthly Magazine for Scottish Canadians.*

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VOL. I.

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EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

**T. D. MACDONALD,**

At 769 Craig Street, Montreal.

**1895-96.**

## CONTENTS :

	Page.		
About the Tomato.....	12	V. Sir Walter Scott.....	9
A Little Sermon, by John Ruskin.....	17	VI. George Hay, Ottawa.....	20
A Relic of Culloiden.....	21	VII. Ottawa Caledonian Pipe Band and the Central Canada Exhibition....	20
A L'Orient [Poetry], by William MacCor- mack.....	54	VIII. Lord Archibald Campbell's Inva- sion of Glencoe.....	20
A Song of Canada, by Robert Reid.....	61	Major-General Cascoigne.....	19
A Boy's Contempt of Court.....	61	Montreal Ball.....	30
Bards and Lays of Caledonia, [Illustrated]. 2, 14, 27		My Boy Tammy, by Hector MacNeill.....	38
Britain not England, by Rev. David Mac- Rae.....	49	Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal.	66
Bagpipe Music, by W. L. Calderwood.....	58	Ourselves as others see us.....	18
Boat Song of the Glengarry Highlanders..	80	Place Names of Fife and Kinross.....	62
Caledonian Society of Ottawa.....	18, 30	Periods of Gaelic Literature.....	80
Caledonian Society of Montreal.....	30, 59, 74	Robert Burns.....	45
Caledonian Society of Toronto.....	31	Samuel MacLeod.....	18
Camp Argyle, S.O.S., Ottawa.....	30	St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa.....	19, 30
Camp Glengarry, S.O.S., Williamstown, Ont.....	31	St. Andrew's Society of Toronto.....	74
Camp St. Mungo, S.O.S., Martintown, Ont.....	31	St. Andrew's Day, by Evan MacColl.....	19
Canadian Civil Service Exams.....	33	St. Andrew's Day, Editorial.....	44
Cape Breton.....	40	Sir William Wedderburn.....	5
Canadian Novelists.....	55	Stand Fast Craigellachie.....	30
Croft-an-Righ, Holy Rood Palace.....	69	Strathalbyn's Jubilee.....	32
Clan MacLennan Society, Montreal.....	78	Sons of Scotland meetings.....	45, 46
Death of Alexander MacLachlan, the poet.	73	Scottish music and song in Montreal.....	60
Death of Prince Henry of Battenberg.....	42	Sprigs of Heather and Maple Leaves.....	73
Gaelic Society of Toronto.....	31	The Canadian Flag.....	4
Gaelic Society of New York.....	46	The Fiery Cross [Illustrated].....	7
His Last Poem, by R. L. Stevenson.....	2	The Devil in Gaelic Folklore.....	10
Heather from Scotland.....	5	The Native Tartan Dyes of the Highlands.	10
Hurrah for the Dominion, by Alexander MacLachlan.....	14	Toilets Hints.....	12
Hallowe'en.....	19	True Happiness [Burns].....	14
Hags and Goblins in Gaelic Folklore.....	36	The Canadian Beaver.....	16, 28
Highland Society of Montreal.....	61, 78	The Clan MacDiarmid in Glengarry.....	19
Here and there, Editorial.....	72	The MacDonalds of Glenalladale, by Rev. A. MacLean Sinclair.....	24, 34
Hamilton Notes.....	78	The Prince of Wales' Fort—Ruins of a Canadian Stronghold.....	28
Ian Lom's Poems.....	46	The S.O.S. in Manitoba.....	31
Jameson's Ride, by Alfred Austin.....	55	The Evening Cloud.....	38
James Begg, a Glengarry Pioneer.....	54	The last of the Murphys.....	42
Lines on the Myrtle and Heather, by Alais- dair.....	59	The Cradle of the Cameron Clan [Illus- trated].....	47
Marquis of Lorce's Opera.....	5	The Land of the Maple and the Beaver, by Ian Grant.....	48
Men, Women and Things :—		To Capt. Ritchie, Lines, by John Mac- Donald.....	37
I. Scottish Canadian Pioneers.....	8	To our Readers.....	45
II. The Earldom of Monteith.....	8	Thoughts on St. Andrew's Day, by Very Rev. Principal Grant.....	49
III. The Order of St. Andrew.....	8	Where the Duke of Argyre is unknown.....	42
IV. The Dukes of Hamilton as heirs to the Scottish throne.....	9		

*Contents, Volume I.—Continued.*

White Heather, by Whilelmina Bain.....	60	IV. The MacNeills of Gigha.....	43
Watch your opportunity.....	80	V. The Campbells of Breadalbane.....	56
PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES.			
The late Very Rev. Æneas MacDonell Dawson, V.G., LL.D.....	1	VI. The MacNeills of Barra.....	56
Alexander MacLachlan, "the Burns of Canada".....	13	VII. The Stewarts of Appin.....	60
Miss Mabel Munro, Scottish Contralto and Entertainer.....	22	AULD SCOTCH SANGS—WORDS AND MUSIC.	
Sir James Grant, M.D., M.P., K.C.M.G..	25	Ca' the ewes tae the knowes.....	2
Miss Maggie Falkner, Scottish Vocalist....	36	Bonnie Dundee.....	14
Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., C.B., G.C.M.G.	37	For the Sake o' Somebody.....	34
David MacKeen, ex-M.P.....	38	A Guid New Year tae ane an' a'.....	48
Hector F. MacDougall, J.P., M.P.....	39	Flora MacDonald's Lament, with Gaelic translation by "Fionn".....	63
Evan MacColl, the Bard of Lochfyme.....	53	GAELIC DEPARTMENT.	
McLeod Stewart, Ottawa.....	65	An t-Eilean Muileach [Song and Music]..	10
The Earl of Aberdeen.....	70	The Wit and Wisdom of the Gael—Gaelic Proverbs, with English translations..	10, 36, 54, 61
The Countess of Aberdeen.....	71	Gaelic Translation of Professor Aytoun's "Burial March of Dundee," by M MacRae.....	23, 35
S. S. Bain, President Caledonian Society of Montreal.....	74	Comhradh eadar an "Crann Tara" agus Eachuinn F. Dughallach, M. P.....	39
ORIGIN OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS, WITH THEIR ARMS AND CRESTS ILLUSTRATED.			
I. The Buchanans.....	5	Cronan nam Ban-Sith.....	52
II. The Camerons.....	17	Aisling am Fogarrach, by Neil MacDonald.	79
III. The Campbells of Argyle.....	29	Sop as gach Seid.....	79



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# THE FIERY CROSS

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Conducted by T. D. MacDonald, Ottawa, Ont.

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OCTOBER, 1895.

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## OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

I.

THE LATE VERY REV. ÆNEAS MACDONELL  
DAWSON, V. G., L. L. D.

LITTLE more than a week before the death, last December, of this typical, large-hearted, broad-minded Scot—or, Scottish-Canadian, as he probably would have preferred to be called—the present writer met him for the first and the last time. Personal acquaintance, however, is not always the surest gauge of a man's worth. "I am a gentleman," says the Gaelic proverb, "but don't ask for any part of my store." Dr. Dawson was a gentleman who voluntarily gave of his store—of his unbounded energy, his intellectual and moral forces and example for the welfare of his less fortunate fellow-men; and also for the instruction and entertainment of his social compeers. The numerous obituary notices of him that appeared in the Ottawa and other Canadian papers unmistakably testified to his popularity, and to the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. One of these notices, that which appeared in "The Owl," written by Mr. Henry J. Morgan of this city, (Ottawa) has since then been republished in an "In Memoriam" pamphlet, and to its pages we would recommend such of our readers as may wish to know more about the subject of our sketch than it is possible for us to give in the space at our disposal.



Born at Redhavern, Banffshire, Scotland, on July 30, 1810, it will be seen that he was well beyond the allotted span at the time of his death. The record of his career in his holy office shows it to have been marked with ability, with zeal, and with toleration, to a degree that made him specially adapted to the community of mixed creeds among which he moved; and that procured for him popularity and respect among all classes. No better illustration could be had of Father Dawson's breadth of mind in this respect than there is found in the fact of his having preached side by side with the Rev. Mr. Herridge, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, this city, when they acted in their joint capacities as chaplains to the St. Andrews Society.

But it is as a Scottish-Canadian we wish to write of him. In his young days a Page of Honour to King Charles X. of France; in his old age, Chaplain to the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa; learned and patriotic to an eminent degree, he was a perfect store of history and tradition; of reminiscence, redolent of an active and well-spent life. His historical and antiquarian researches were happily fruitful in the discovery of the "Quigerich," or Crozier of St. Filan, which he transferred to the Society of Antiquarians of Scotland; and in the discovery of the famous Cromarty Bowl, which passed into the possession of his family by right of inheritance from the ancient Earls of Cromarty.

An earnest student of Ecclesiastical History, he was the author of several important works on the subject. His "Roman Catholics of Scotland," "Caractacus, the British hero," "Malcolm and Margaret, King and Queen of Scotland," etc., go to show how well-versed he must have been in the early history of the land of his birth, while he was equally learned and patriotic in all that appertained to the land of his adoption. A Scottish-Canadian in every true sense of the word, such as his are the lives we would wish to chronicle, and such as his is the spirit we would like to see emulated by our fellow-countrymen, when making Canada their home.

A word about his people. His father, Mr. John Dawson, was a worthy citizen of Redhaven, of good Scottish lineage; his mother was a daughter of Colonel MacDonell, of Morar, Invernesshire, Scotland, who was for a long time heir, presumptive to the ancient House of Glengarry; he was, himself, one of nine sons. One of his brothers, Mr. Simon Dawson, ex-M. P. for Algoma, the well-known founder of the Dawson Root, is another of our Scottish-Canadians. Mrs. W. H. Fuller, of Ottawa, is a niece of our subject. Of a good stock, having a good name, what more belongs to fame.

---

### HIS LAST POEM.

---

In the highlands, in the country places,  
Where the old plain men have rosy faces,  
And the young fair maidens  
Quiet eyes;  
Where essential silence cheers and blesses,  
And forever in the hill recesses  
Her more lovely music  
Broods and dies.

O to mount again where erst I haunted;  
Where the old red hills are bird enchanted,  
And the low green meadows  
Bright with sward:  
And when evening dies, the million tinted,  
And the night has come, and planets glinted,  
Lamp-bestarred!

O to dream, O to awake and wander  
There, and with delight to take and render,  
Through the trance of silence,  
Quiet breath;  
Lo! for there, among the flowers and grasses,  
Only the mightier movement sounds and passes;  
Only winds and rivers,  
Life and death.

—R. L. Stevenson, in the Pall Mall Gazette,

## The Auld Scotch Sangs.

No. 1.

### CA' THE EWES TO THE KNOWES.

*Slowly, with great expression.*

Ca' the ewes to the knowes, Ca' them whaur the heath - er grows, Ca' them  
whaur the burn - ie flows, My bon - nie dear - ie. 'Twas in the bon - nie  
month o' June, When the woods a - bout us hung; When a' the  
saw'rs were in their bloom, The night - in - gale sang clear - ly.

Will ye gang doon the water side,  
An' see the waves sae sweetly glide;  
Beneath the hazels spreading wide,  
The moon it shines sae clearly.  
Ca' the ewes, etc.

While waters wimple to the sea;  
While days blink in the lit sae hie;  
Till clay-cauld death shall blind my e'e,  
Ye shall be my dearie. •  
Ca' the ewes, etc.

---

## The Bards and Lays of Caledonia.

"Such a glorious roll of names,  
Bards ranking down from Royal James  
To Scotia's poor for-fochen ploughman."

### PART I.—JOHN BARBOUR.

Scotland cannot boast a Shakespeare; England cannot boast a Burns. The latter country has had more than one poet of the first magnitude; stars whose fame is world-wide, and whose names eclipse into insignificance all the the lesser lights of their own country in their own particular field. It is not so in Scotland. It is true we have Ossian as our Scottish Homer, and Burns as our King of Song; the former representing a too old-world mysticism to court imitators now-a-days; and the latter unexcelled by any other half-dozen of Scotland's unequalled band of lyric poets. Take these two as epoch-markers, and for the rest the Scottish muse is defused with a lavish richness over the length and breadth of the land. In it are portrayed "the loves, the joys, the rural scenes, and rural pleasures" of the native soil; ay, and the martial spirit and manly independence of a hardy, freedom-loving people. "Give

me," said the Scottish patriot, Fletcher of Salton, "the making of a nation's songs, and I care not who may make its laws." And so, to-day, more than six hundred years after the event, the air to which Bruce's army marched to the Field of Bannockburn, together with the words so appropriately wedded to it by our national bard, fires the Scotsman's blood with the old martial spirit; just as

"When he hears the bagpipe sound  
His heart will bound like steed for battle."

Scottish music is not "music without words; the airs and the words connected with them are inseparably interwoven and in this fact lies one of its special charms.

But Scotland has two literatures, the one clothed in the old garb of the Gael, which may and may not have been the language spoken in the Garden of Eden; the other in the more modern dress shared by her in common with the rest of the great English-speaking world. We hope in the course of these articles to present our readers with selections from both; but with the latter, which is the larger, and, therefore, the more important, we propose to deal first, although the other may be equally interesting. Portraits of our subjects, and also views of scenes familiar to their works, will appear from time to time. Many of the founders of the Scottish Muse are practically unknown to the generality of our countrymen to-day; many of them have been coolly appropriated by the compilers of such works as "English Men of Letters," "The English Poets," and such like. Thus, not only are we supposed to succumb to

our country's identity being gradually lost in the term "England" when the larger and more comprehensive term "Britain" is really meant, but we are supposed to allow our best men to be picked from amongst us and individually labelled "Englishmen." Some who will object to the term *Scottish-Canadian* as not being Canadian enough, can see nothing *un-British* in writing or speaking of the "*English*," instead of the *British* Parliament; the *English* instead of the *British* Government, or the *English* instead of the *British* Army. No wonder they appropriate our great men! But "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

What is supposed to be the oldest fragment of Scottish poetry, written in the Scoto-Saxon dialect, is a narration of the events in the national history immediately following the death of Alexander III, events well-calculated to inspire the national muse of a freeborn people. The author is not known; the piece itself was preserved by Andrew Wyntoun, who lived in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and to whom we shall have occasion to refer later on. The fragment is not lacking in some of the true characteristics of Scottish poetry, pathos and simplicity.

Quhen Alysander oure Kyng was dede  
That Scotland led in luwe and lé;  
Away was sons of ale and brede,  
Of wyne and wax, of gamyn and gle;  
Our gold was changed into lede,  
Cryste borne into virgynyte,  
Succor Scotland and remede,  
That stad is in perplexyte.

But the first unbroken series of writers in the Scottish vernacular begins with John Barbour, who held the office of Archdeacon of Aberdeen in the year 1357. It is on record that he was chosen by the Bishop of Aberdeen as his commissioner at Edinburgh, when the ransom of David II. was being debated. "Barbour's Life of Bruce," his only existing work, will no doubt be known to not a few of our readers. The present writer well-remembers it as being, along with Blind Harry's "Life of Sir William Wallace," his first loves in book-lore; and many a Sabbath hour was stolen from the study of his Bible and his shorter Catechism lessons, in order to literally devour the contents of "Barbour" and "Blind Harry." The following apostrophe to freedom, from Barbour's Life of Bruce, will serve to illustrate his animated style :



ABERDEEN CATHEDRAL.

"A! fredome is a nobill thing!  
 Fredome mayse man to haiff liking!  
 Fredome all solace to man giffis:  
 He lives at ese that frely livegss!  
 A noble heart may haiff nane ese,  
 Na ellys nocht that may him please,  
 Gyff fredome faillythe: for fre liking  
 Is yearnyt our all othir thing  
 Na he, that ay hase levvyt fre,  
 May nocht know weill the propyrte,  
 The angyr, na the wrechyt dome,  
 That is complyt to foule thyrdome.  
 But gyff he had assayit it,  
 Than all perquer he suld it wyt;  
 And suld think fredome mar to pryse  
 Than all the gold in world that is."

The author is said to have received by the king's commands, the sum of ten pounds, as a first reward for the poem. This was in the year 1378, and the gift was followed after the interval of a few months, by a grant from the king of a perpetual annuity of twenty shillings. As stated in the *Rotuli Seaccarii*, after Barbour's death, this reward was expressly granted "for compiling the Book of the Acts of the most illustrious prince, King Robert Bruce." Another pension, dated 5th of September, 1388, the grant of which was discovered by Mr. Robertson, the Scottish Historian, allows the poet ten pounds a year as a reward for a poem written by him, entitled *The Stewart*. This poem is now lost. The pension was payable to him in two moities—the one at Whitsuntide, the other at Martimas. The last payment to him is dated Whitsunday, 1394, hence the reason Chambers concludes that he must have died between that date and Whitsuntide,



A CALÉDONIAN BARD.

1395. Chambers fixes the date of his death as March 13th of that year, because the poet's anniversary continued to be celebrated on that date in the Cathedral church of St. Machar, at Aberdeen, until the Reformation—"the expense of the service being defrayed from the perpetual annuity granted to the father of Scottish poetry by the first of the Stewart Kings, in 1378." "The Life of Bruce" is in octosyllabic lines, forming rhymed couplets, of which there are seven thousand.

(*To be continued.*)

### The Canadian Flag.

At present, when so much interest is being taken in the design for a National Flag for Canada, it is something to know that the Dominion Government has just taken steps which will probably effectually prevent a repetition of the indignities to which the Canadian flag was subjected last winter at Hamilton in Bermuda, where the Canadian ensign on board the Nova Scotia schooner 'Emma S.' was confiscated by order of the colonial authorities, and not even the Imperial officer at the port was in a position to safeguard Dominion interests. The attention of the British Government was drawn to the incident at the time and complaint was made. The naval authorities at Hamilton were not sufficiently acquainted with the Admiralty regulation to be aware that vessels of the Dominion were entitled to fly the Canadian flag in foreign ports. In reply the suggestion was made by the Colonial Office that copies of the Admiralty warrant of Feb. 12, 1892, which gives this authority, should be placed on board all Canadian vessels trading abroad. Accordingly, an order-in-council has been passed intimating to the British Government that this suggestion has been adopted by the Minister of Marine, and that instructions have been issued to have copies of this Admiralty warrant furnished to the master of every Canadian vessel clearing for a foreign port. This action, it is hoped, will prevent the recurrence of such indignities as befel the flag of the Dominion in Bermuda.

Krupp has made over twenty thousand guns of large calibre for the armies of Europe.

## The Clans and Their Arms, Crests and Badges.

An esteemed correspondent, who believes that "nothing would be more acceptable to Scottish-Canadians than an amount in each month's *Fiery Cross* of one or other of the Scottish Clans, around whom circles such a halo of romance and story," asks us to inaugurate our first appearance before the public with the commencement of such a series. We readily agree. Our account of each clan must necessarily be short, and we propose to simply give their accepted origin; location of territory, crest, badge, and other armoial-bearings; warcry, or slogan, tartans, etc., respectively, so far as can be ascertained.



BADGE—BILBERRY, OR OAK

I.

THE BUCHANAN'S—NA CANNANAICH.

First in alphabetical order come the Buchanans. The name is a territorial one, and is now that of a parish in Stirlingshire, which was anciently called Inchchailach, (Gaelic for "old woman's island,") from an island of that name in Loch Lomond. In earlier ages there was a nunnery on this island, and subsequently the parish church, for a century after the Reformation. In 1621 a detached part of the parish of Luss, which comprehends the lands of Buchanan, was included, and the Chapel of Buchanan being used for the only place of worship, it gave its name to the whole parish. There is a legend that the founder of the family of Buchanan was one Auselan, son of O'Kyan, King of Ulster, in Ireland, who is said to have been compelled to leave his native country by the incursions of the Danes. He landed, with some attendants,

on the coast of Argyleshire, near the Lennox, about the year 1016, and having, according to the family tradition, lent his assistance to King Malcolm the Second in repelling his old enemies, the Danes, he received from the king a grant of land in the north of Scotland.

At a later period several important families sprung from this stock, and among the territorial lords of Dumbartonshire Buchanan was a name to conjure with. The Clan *Arms, Crest, Motto and Badge* are as shown in our illustration. Their *Slogan* is "*Clar Innis*," (the name of a small island in Loch Lomond.) *Tartan*— $\frac{1}{2}$  azure, 8 green,  $\frac{1}{2}$  black, 2 yellow,  $\frac{1}{2}$  black, 1 azure,  $\frac{1}{2}$  black, 8 red, 1 white. The MacAuslans are a branch of the Buchanans.

The Clan Cameron will be our subject under this heading next month.

## Heather from Scotland.

During the past few weeks a large number of consignments of the genuine article in Scotch heather have passed through the parcels post branch of the customs department. Heather plucked during the month of August, if handled with reasonable care, keeps in bloom for several months, hence the arrival of so many parcels. Formerly duty was charged, but in the past two summers it has entered free, unless in instances where florists and others import it for sale as flowers.

The Marquis of Lorne's opera is to be exploited by the "The National Celtic Opera Syndicate," with a capital of one thousand five hundred pounds.

Sir William Wedderburn, the Liberal member for Banffshire, is the head of one of the oldest houses in Scotland, tracing his descent in an unbroken line to the year 1296. He spent a considerable portion of his life in India, where his elder brother, wife, and child were massacred during the Indian Munity of 1857.

As a rule, a man's hair turns grey five years sooner than a woman's.

Artificial indiarubber from cotton-seed oil is one of the latest industrial products.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications, on literary and business matters, should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. T. D. MacDonald, 51 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ont.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—THE FIERY CROSS will be sent for one year to any part of Canada and the United States for \$1.00 paid in advance. Postage extra to other Countries.

All cheques and money-orders to be made payable to T. D. MacDonald.

## THE FIERY CROSS.

OCTOBER, 1895.

## Our Object.

It cannot be denied that there is room for an organ, such as it will be our endeavour to make the *Fiery Cross*, to represent *Scottish-Canadian* sentiment in the Dominion. That sentiment finds expression, in almost every centre in Canada, in the form of societies having for their objects the preservation of all that is noble in the history and tradition of the "Old Country," the cultivation of a desire to emulate the spirit of that nobleness, the desire to assist one another in the battle of life, and for the promotion of social good-fellowship.

There is nothing antagonistic or detrimental to the Spirit of a truly Canadian sentiment in such objects; the man who is proud of the land of his birth, and who, therefore, wishes to be a credit to it—if he cannot add to its laurels, he can at least leave them untarnished—that man can only succeed in his object by being true to the land of his adoption. This, at any rate, is a maxim of ours.

It will be our endeavour to form a connecting link between *Scottish-Canadian* societies in their different centres; a medium through which they can become better-known to one another; and through which they will be able to ventilate their ideas as to the best ways and means of furthering their objects.

We repeat that there is nothing detrimental to a true Canadian sentiment in objects such as these. In the words of a patriotic *Scottish-Canadian*, the Very Rev. Principal Grant, "we want no *Scottish barnacles*." Fossils are of interest only to the naturalist. Canada is a nation as yet in the process of building, albeit not as

yet without a history. But a written history of Canada must necessarily begin with the history of the *Canadian Peoples*—we say *Peoples* advisedly. Canada is absorbing many races in the making, and those races must be willingly absorbed if the Confederation of *British North America* is to be a success. Nevertheless, future generations of *Canadians* will want to know from whom and whence they came. They will feel that they have a part in the histories of the different peoples who combined in the making of Canada. With the histories of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland, will always begin the history of the English-speaking world. The *Scots* are admittedly entitled to a share, neither inconsiderable or unimportant, in the building of our "glorious Dominion." We believe there are many historical facts and relics relating to the early *Scottish-Canadian* pioneers that would be well-worth collecting, that would be of interest, not only to their own immediate descendants, but to *Canadians* in general. We hope to do something in this way; and with our cousins from "*Merie England*" and from the *Emerald Isle* doing their parts, a particularly interesting whole ought to be the result. Sectional histories are always interesting and valuable.

Another feature, for which we expect a welcome, is our musical column. The words and the music of one or other of the "*Auld Scotch Sangs*" will appear in each number.

We would also draw attention to the first of a series of articles on the *Clan Armory-bearings*; and to our *Portrait Gallery*.

In conclusion, we are glad to learn from the numerous promises of support we have already received, that the want we wish to supply is so generally recognised. Let these promises be fulfilled, and we will faithfully endeavour to do our part.

OUR NEXT ISSUE.—In our next issue, in addition to PART II of "*Bards and Lays of Caledonia*," and "*The Clans, their Crests, Badges, etc.*" there will appear the first instalment of an interesting historical paper read by the Hon. A. B. Mackenzie on the occasion of the Jubilee Celebration of *Strathalbyn, P. E. I.*; a contribution on the "*MacDonalds of Glenalladale in Lower Canada*," by the Rev. A. MacLean Sinclair; "*A Relic of Culloden*," by the kind permission of *Lieut.-Col. J. MacPherson* of *Ottawa*, and several other interesting articles.

Subscribers wishing to have the first volume complete, should order the magazine at once, as the first number may soon be out of print. Each subscriber will be presented with a handsome cover in which to bind the numbers, at the end of the year.

## "The Fiery Cross."



"SPEED, MALISE, SPEED."

As some of our readers may be at a loss to know, and therefore may not appreciate the meaning of the title chosen by us for the magazine, an explanatory note will not be out of place. It was the means by which the Scottish Clansmen were summoned to arms of old, and similar in purpose to the beacon lights on the hilltops by which, alike Scots and English used to herald the news of war—the sign to rally. Prof. Ayton, in his *Edinburgh after Flodden*, says:

"All last night we watched the beacons  
Blazing on the hills afar,  
Each one bearing, as it kindled,  
Message of the opened war."

Sir Walter Scott, in his *Lady of the Lake*, gives a fuller description of the "Fiery Cross." His delightfully descriptive pen portrays to a nicety the procedure by which Roderick Dubh rallied C'an Alpine's warriors, before they appeared, as it risen from their "mother earth," to the brave Fitzjames's astonished gaze. The cross, made from yew twigs, was dipped in the life-blood of a goat, by Brian, Cian Alpine's mysterious seer and priest; he blessed it, and imprecated curses on every son of Alpine who failed to respond to its summons, and then handed it to his chief, who passed it on to his henchman, Malise.

"Speed, Malise, speed!" he said, and gave  
The crosslet to his henchman brave.  
'The muster place be Lanrick mead—  
Instant the time, Speed, Malise, Speed.'

Sir Walter describes Malise's headlong

career until, arriving at Duncraggan, he places the Cross in other hands. Duncan, the old Lord of Duncraggen, was

"Gone on the mountain,  
And lost to the forest."

Malise found the mourners gathered to pay their last respects to his memory; the funeral cortegé was about to proceed when Roderick Dubh's messenger arrived with the Cross of Fire.

"All stand aghast; unheeding all,  
The henchman bursts into the hall;  
Before the dead man's bier he stood;  
Held forth the Cross besmeared with blood:  
'The muster place is Lanrick mead;  
Speed forth the Signal! Clansman, Speed!'"

"Angus, the heir of Duncan's line,  
Sprung forth and seized the fatal sign.  
In haste the stripling to his side  
His father's dirk and broadsword tied;  
But when he saw his mother's eye  
Watch him in speechless agony,  
Back to her opened arms he flew,  
Pressed on her lips a fond adieu—  
'Alas,' she sobbed, 'and yet begone,  
And speed the forth like Duncan's son?  
'One look he cast upon the bier,  
Dashed from his eye the gathering tear,  
Breathed deep to clear his labouring breast,  
And tossed aloft his bonnet crest,  
Then, like the high-bred colt, when, freed,  
First he essays his fire and speed,  
He vanished and o'er moor and moss  
Sped forward with the Fiery Cross."

And so  
"Benledi saw the Cross of Fire,  
It glanced like lightening up Strath-Ire."

Until, on reaching Armandave, the Fiery Cross is again passed on to another messenger of war.

It was the wedding morn of young Norman, of Armandave; but, as in the case of Angus of Duncraggan, who had to leave his father's bier in order to follow his chief's commands, so Norman had to tear himself away from his newly wedded bride for a like purpose.

"The muster place is Lanrick mead,  
Speed forth the Signal! Norman Speed!"

Past Lock Lubnau, Lock Voil, and Loch Doine; by Balvaig and Strath Gartney, onward he sped,

"Till rose in arms each man might claim  
A portion in Clan Alpine's name."

Ours is not a call to arms. The days when such calls were necessary are happily no more. But just as the early missionaries utilised many heathenish rites by substituting for them Christian festivals on corresponding dates, so we can recall events, and utilise emblems commemorative of the stirring days of yore, for purposes appropriate to, although not necessarily in strict accordance with their original uses.



## Men, Women and Things.

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Twelve months from to-day we hope to increase the size of the *Fiery Cross*. Our readers can enable us to do this. Let each one of them procure another subscriber, and in this way increase its opportunities and its usefulness, and make the *Fiery Cross* worthy of its objects.

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A feature to which we hope to pay special attention is our Portrait Gallery. Each month we will present our readers with the portrait, accompanied by a short biographical sketch, of one or other of the many Scottish-Canadians, past and present, who have been a credit to their race. The subject of this month's sketch was one of Ottawa's most popular citizens. Shortly before his death I was introduced to him by a fellow-Scottish-Canadian, brimful of Celtic enthusiasm, Lieut. Col. D. A. MacDonald. Father Dawson and myself made an appointment in order to have a chat on men and things, on subjects of which we had a common knowledge and in which we had a common interest. But another meeting was fated not to be. Father Dawson was called home. The loss was mine, and I shall always regret it,

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Among the Scottish-Canadian pioneers were not a few in whose veins ran the best of blue-blood. In Toronto lives Mr. James Graham, who claims to be entitled to the dormant Earldom of Menteith; in Glengarry county, Ontario, lives at present a claimant to the chiefship of the Clan Chisholm; representatives of the ancient Lords of Lochaber are supposed to be in Cape Breton; and in Ottawa, our M. P., Sir James Grant, is the present-day representative of the Corrimony Cadet of his Clan.

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There were, doubtless, many interesting relics and heirlooms among the effects of those early pioneers. Mr. James Thompson, Seaforth, Ontario, has a legal document, dated "Perth, February 1st, 1369," endorsed "Charter by Allan de Erskine, Lord of Inchmartine, to Patrick de Blair and the heirs of his body."

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Mention of this musty document recalls to mind the many varied and worn mo-

mentos exhibited with such affectionate and pardonable pride at the centenary celebration of the Glenelg settlement in Glengarry county, held at Kirkhill about twelve months ago. It is scarcely possible that any of the fathers of the settlement were then alive, but the fact would only make the interest displayed by their sons and daughters all the more commendable. I observed in this connection that the celebrators were a little astray as to the geographical position of "Green Glenelg." It is not, as they supposed, in Ross-shire, but in the County Palatine of Inverness, where the shores of its pretty bay are washed by Kylerhea's currents, which rush between them and Skye — on the opposite side, at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

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Miss Margaret MacIntyre, whose popularity as a singer in the "Old Country" is unexcelled at the present time, is the daughter of General MacIntyre, Fortrose, Inverness. Her recent impersonation of the part of Leonora, in "Il Trovatore," performed before the Queen at Windsor Castle, was much appreciated. She received from her Majesty a gift in the form of a winged figure sculptured in gold and set with diamonds, and also the following telegram through Lord Edward Pelham Clinton:—"I am commanded by the Queen to inquire particularly as to whether Miss MacIntyre reached home without taking cold and none the worse for singing here."

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Regarding the decoration which was conferred upon Lord Rosebery, on his retirement from office last July, the following may be read with interest:—"The Order of the Thistle is the highest in Scottish chivalry. The origin has not been clearly told, remaining, like Jeanes de la Pluche's birth, "wrop in mistry." The collar of the order dates to Robert II. It consists of sprigs of rue in green enamel, the symbol of the Picts and Scots. The badge, with the figure of St. Andrew, has a dark green riband. A star is also worn composed of a St. Andrew cross. It is asserted that the Order of the Thistle fell entirely into abeyance in the reign of William and Mary, but was revived by Queen Anne. The other holders of the distinction at present are the veteran Lord Mansfield, who is now in his eighty-ninth year; the Duke of Argyle; the Duke of Fife; the Duke of Beccleuch;

the Duke of Athol; and the Marquis of Bute. Lord Rosebery's grandfather, whom he succeeded in the Earldom, and his great-grandfather, the third Earl, were both Knights of the Thistle. The distinction is limited to the Sovereign and sixteen Knights, and is therefore the rarest Order. The ex-Primer of Great Britain now shares with the Duke of Argyle, the very rare distinction of being both a K. G., and a K. T. The only other man, not of Royal blood, who held both dignities, was the fourth Duke of Hamilton, who figures in Thackeray's "Esmond." What more can his Lordships want? He married the richest heiress in England, he was prime minister of Great Britain, (for how long is not material,) he has twice won the Derby; and he is a K. T. and a K. G. Yet if rumour be true he is now ambitious to marry a Princess.

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Appropos to the comments occasioned by the death of the late Duke of Hamilton, who, it must be said, was no credit to his ancient lineage, is the tradition that has always lingered in Scotland that the holder of this title is the nearest heir to the throne. The tradition is founded, but does not rest on fact, the connection with the Royal Family being now of the remotest kind.

The first Lord Hamilton married a daughter of James the Second, and his descendant, the Earl of Arran, was expressly declared by Act of the Scottish Parliament to be the heir to the throne in case Queen Mary died without issue. That eventuality never occurred, and the whole of the numerous descendants of Mary's son now stand between the Hamiltons and whatever claim to the throne they ever had. The Duke of Hamilton, however, can claim one distinction—he is the Premier Duke of Scotland

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Although they have no order of nobility in the United States, they have some of high birth. The highest born of these, so far as is known, is a child born, on May 12, to a family living on Pike's Peak, Colorado, at an altitude of twelve thousand feet above sea-level. The father is the foreman of the mountain cog-railway.

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In *Blackwood's Magazine* for July, there is an article by F. M. F. Skene, which is brimful of personal reminiscences of van-

ished celebrities, from Sir Walter Scott to Canon Liddon. Those who study the lives of literary heroes will remember the pathetic dignity and nobility with which the gifted author of "Waverley" accepted the ruin which reached him, through no fault of his own, after years of literary toil; and how the aged author, broken in health and enfeebled in imagination, bravely set himself to retrieve as far as possible his scattered fortune. It was at this period in his career that the sympathetic writer in *Blackwood's* first saw Sir Walter Scott, and one of her earliest recollections was one dull, depressing day under Scottish skies, when she shared the easy chair in which her father's dearest friend reposed, with his kind arm thrown round the little girl who nestled by his side—an elderly man, with grey hair falling over his prominent forehead, thick bushy eyebrows, almost hiding the eyes that were at that moment dim and sad, but capable of gleaming with fiery enthusiasm on subjects immortalised by his genius. "His countenance then wore a sombre expression; for it was a marked and mournful day in the life of Sir Walter Scott—almost the darkest he had ever known—since the blow which had struck him the evening before, when he returned home from a gay dinner party in our house, announced the total wreck of his fortunes, the loss of many years of arduous labour, and the necessity of recommencing yet more strenuous and painful toil if he was to save any portion of the lands at Abbotsford that were so dear to his heart. Sir Walter, addressing me with the gentle 'dearie' he was wont to apply to little children, told me that he did not wish to speak himself at all, but he would be glad to listen to some fairy stories if I had any to tell him. Nothing was easier to me, as fairies and hobgoblins were the constant companions of my thoughts at that period of my existence, and I plunged at once into a wild invention, to all of which he listened patiently for a long time, and often laughed out heartily in spite of his overhanging gloom."

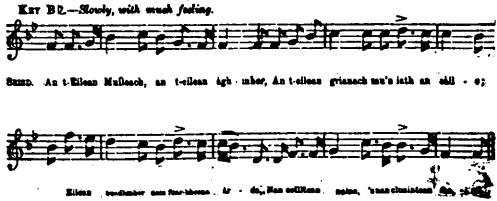
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#### MARRIAGE AND CRIME.

Crime is more common in single life than in married. In the former thirty-three in every one hundred thousand are guilty, while only eleven married men of the same number have gravely broken the laws.

## Our Gaelic Page.

## —AN T-EILEAN MHILEACH—



Air Lusa chaisleach nan stachd's nan cuartag,  
Bhiodh bradain tharr-gheal nam meanbh-bhall  
ruadh-bhreac,

Gu beo-bhrisg, siubhlach, le surd ri luth-chleas  
'N a cuislibh dun-ghorm gun ghruid, gun ruadhan.

Bu chulaidh-shugraidh do dh-og-fhir uallach,  
Le gathan tri-mheurach, rinneach, cruaidh-ghlan,  
Air caol-chroinn dhireach, gun ghiamh, gun  
chnuachd-mheoir,  
'Bhi toirt nan lan-bhreac gu traigh mu 'bruachan.

'B e 'n solas-inntinn leam a bhi 'g eiseeachd  
Ri coisr bhinn-ghuthach, ghrinn a' Cheitein  
A' seinn gu sunndach an dluth's nan geugan—  
A' choill' fo liètn-dhealt', 's a' ghrian ag eirigh !

Chlaon gach solas dhiu sud mar bhruadar,  
'S mar bhristeadh builgein air bharr nan stuadh-  
thonn :

Ach soraidh slan leis gach loinn 's buaidh,  
A bh' air eilean aghmhor nan ard-bheann fuara.

## The Wit and Wisdom of the Gael.

Is geal gach nodha, gu ruig snodhach  
an fhèarna.

Everything new is white, even to the  
sap of the alder.

Is lag greim fear an neo-shùinnt.  
Weak is the grasp of the downcast.

Chan-'eil treun ris nach cuirear.  
The brave will be tried.

Fear nach reic, us nach ceannaich a choir.  
A man who will neither sell or buy the  
right,

Chi dithis barrachd air àon fhear.  
Two see more than one.

Is fearr duine na daoine,  
A man is better than men.

## The Devil in Gaelic Folklore.

Satan, who is familiar to us under the various names of *An Diabhal*, *An Droch Spiorad*, *An Droch Rud*, *An Namhad*, *An Riabhach*—that is, The Devil, The Evil Spirit, The Evil Thing, The Adversary, The Speckled One—occupies the first place in our local system of demonology. In impious imitation of the Godhead, he consists of three persons—the Black Devil, the Speckled, and the White, the latter being the most dangerous, not only on account of his excessive share of evil, but also because of his hypocrisy and the difficulty of distinguishing him from an angel of light. The Devil's appearances have been without number, but he has been specially troublesome to the Men.\* Early in the present century an elder was urgently called upon, on a dark night, to visit a dying man who had not led the most exemplary of lives. The elder hastened to the sufferer's house, but his progress was soon interrupted by the cries of a child. Making for the spot from which they came, he found an infant lying under a bush, and apparently in great distress. To wrap it in his plaid and take it on his back was but the work of a moment, and he again pressed forward to administer the consolations of religion to the suffering sinner. By-and-by, however, as he ascended a steep hill, his burden became so heavy that he was forced to sit down on a bank and rest. When he tried to resume his journey he found it impossible to rise, and he then looked behind and saw, to his amazement, not the child, but a great hideous monster which glared upon him with flaming eyes, and clutched him with thorny fingers about the throat until he was well-nigh strangled. The good man at once realised that this was the Evil One endeavouring to keep him away from the death-bed, and he invoked the aid and protection of the Trinity—whereupon the enemy disappeared in a flash of light, and interfered with him no more. Hurrying on, he soon reached the dying man, and was the means of bringing peace to his soul before he closed his eyes forever.

A somewhat similar story relates how one of the Men, journeying at night, came

\*MEN—The term applied to the Free Church elders in the Highlands, more habitually in Ross-shire.

to the old ford at the mouth of the river Enerick, with the intention of crossing. On reaching the bank he found the stream high, and a boy making ineffectual efforts to wade across. Placing the boy on his back he entered the water. When in mid-channel, however, his load became unbearably heavy, and on looking back he found that he was carrying an Evil Thing of great size, which was trying hard to place him under the water. In his distress he called upon the Trinity, and instantly the fiend vanished into the dark.

A man of well-known piety and grace, who was an ornament in the church, married a woman of equally good disposition and temper, and much blessing was expected to result from the union. How disappointed and scandalized, therefore, were all good people when it became known that the couple had given themselves up to discord and strife, and that their fireside was the most unhappy in the parish! Means taken to get them to agree had no effect—each declaring that the other was a fiend and roused feelings of a most fiendish nature. At last one of the Men called in sorrow and shame, with the view of pleading with them to put an end to the scandal. On approaching the house he was distressed to hear high sounds of anger and wrath. Going to the window he saw the husband and wife in the height of a terrible quarrel. He also saw that they were not alone. Between them moved continually a repulsive-looking thing which did its best to keep them going. When the husband gave up the Evil Thing appeared to scratch and bite him; and he instantly started afresh. When the woman's tongue slackened speed, she was attacked in the same way, and on she went with renewed energy. Rightly concluding that the mysterious being was the Tempter himself, the man boldly entered the house, and, severely reprimanding the couple, asked them whether they knew in whose company they were. They, however, had seen nothing, but on his suggestion they agreed to join in prayer—with the result that the fiend flew up the chimney, and that peace ever afterwards reigned in the house.

—"Ulquhart and Glenmoriston," by Wm. MacKay.

One of the most curious trades extant is that of a man in Berlin, who exists by breeding rats for vivisection purposes.

## The Native Tartan Dyes of the Highlands.

There is, perhaps, nothing that helps so much to convince us of the native artistic taste, resource, and ingenuity of the Highlanders, in their wild, warlike times, as their sense of the beautiful as shown in the artistic designs of their various clan tartans. The following is a list of the native dyes they made use of:—

- Brown (light) Crottle Lichen (*parmel' a saxatilas*).
- Brown—Common Yellow Wall Lichen (*parmelia parietina*).
- Brown—Dark Crottle (*parmelia ceratophylla*).
- Brown—Dulse, a Seaweed or Duilisg (the leaf of the water).
- Brown—(dark)—Blackberry with Nut Galls.
- Brown—Currant (common burning bush) with alum.
- Black—Shellister (iris) root.
- Black (finest)—Root of common dock.
- Crimson—Crottle Cortair (*lecanora tartareu*).
- Green (dark)—Heather and alum.
- Green—Whin bark (*furze*).
- Green—Privet ripe berries wite salt.
- Green (light)—Broom, common.
- Green—Wild mignonette.
- Grey—Shellister (iris), root.
- Magenta—Dandelion.
- Orange (dark)—Brambles.
- Purple (sandow)—(*droscia rotundifolia*).
- Purple (sct.)—*enonymus* (Spindle tree burning bush).
- Purple (red)—Blackberry with alumn galls.
- Red—Roch lichen (*ramalina scopulorum*).
- Red—White Crottle (*lecanora pallescus*).
- Red—Rue or Ladies' Bedstraw (*galium nernac*).
- Red—Tormentil (capital for tanning).
- Scarlet—Crottle Crotair.
- Scarlet—Limestone (*urccolaria calcarca*).
- Scarlet (red)—Privet ripe berries with salt.
- Violet—Wild Cress.
- Violet (dark) Carmeal (Broom, Fratch).
- Yellow (—)—Soot (peat).
- Yellow—Apple tree, ash and blackthorn.
- Yellow—Poplar and elm.
- Yellow—Roid, or bogmyrtle.
- Yellow (finest)—Root of ash tree.
- Yellow (rich)—St. Johnswort.
- Yellow (mid)—Bracken root.
- Yellow (bright)—Sundew, with ammonia.

## About the Tomato.

The tomato is one of the most popular of all vegetables, or rather fruits. Botanically, of course, it is a fruit, but, from the gardener's standpoint, neither one nor the other. It is prized greatly in the kitchen; and of recent years has been presented at dessert, even in little punnets with other fruits at the great railway stations. The taste for a raw tomato is, in a large measure, acquired; but once the palate has got accustomed to its peculiar flavour, few fruits are more pleasant.

### MILDEW-DISEASED TOMATOES.

The tomato is more apt to get diseased than any other fruit, and "mildew" is as common as any of the plagues that infest it. It is a virulent fungoid onslaught, distinguished in some books as *Cladosporium fulvum*. The scientific name of the pest is given as a guide to my readers. The disease spreads with great rapidity, and, if checked, death ensues. Brown patches on the undersides of the leaves are the first signs, and then dust liberally with flower of sulphur. But find out also the cause, which is generally a very close atmosphere and too much moisture. Damp and want of air are certain to promote this insidious enemy. Go over affected plants carefully, dust with sulphur as advised, and remove all decaying leaves. Never propagate from infested tomatoes, even by seed, as one is never certain that the disease will not reveal itself in the offspring.

### A DISEASE LIKE THAT ATTACKING POTATOES.

The tomato is also subject to a disease like that injuring potatoes. It makes itself known by brown blotches and streaks on the foliage. Radical measures must be adopted at once. Destroy infested plants, burning them to prevent the disease spreading, and re-plant, or, if such destruction is too painful an undertaking, syringe with Bouillie Bordelaise, a preparation of sulphate of copper and lime. If the plants are in a house this disease is sometimes engendered by leaky roots.

### THE DROOPS.

This is a rather common disease of the tomato, and unfortunately works quick destruction, sweeping away acres of plants in a very short time. The first sign of its

presence is wilting of the leaves, hence one hears the disease called the "droops" A writer in *Gardening Illustrated*, and one of the best authorities on the tomato, says of this disease: As a rule there is no other disease or appearance of any kind to account for the failure, the roots being generally plentiful and healthy; but usually there is a tendency to emit air roots just above the surface of the soil, often some distance up the stem. If these can be induced to push into some fresh, sweet, sandy soil placed for the purpose, the plant may sometimes be saved if the mischief has not gone too far.

## Toilet Hints.

Bathing the eyes several times a day in cold water makes them bright.

Beeswax dissolved in sweet oil will cure chapped hands and lips.

Wash the hair once a month in warm water and castile soap, rinsing it for the last time in cold water.

To obtain a sweet breath, rinse the mouth every morning in water, having a little borax, myrrh, or camphor in it.

Clean stains from the fingers with salt and lemon-juice, rubbed on the spots until they disappear, and then wash with clean water.

Rub vaseline on thin eyebrows every night smoothing them in the shape of an arch from the nose upwards.

A good dentifrice is made of half an ounce of camphor and 8 ounces of precipitated chalk.

A good tonic for thickening the hair is composed of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  drachm of tincture of cantharides, 20 drops of tincture of capsicum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of glycerine, and 5 ounces of Cologne water.

Three-quarters of an ounce each of glycerine and borax, and 12 ounces of rose water will whiten and soften the face.

Half an ounce of cantharides to one quart of bay rum makes an excellent hair tonic.

For removing dandruff try 2 drachms of borax,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  drachm of glycerine, and 8 ounces of soft water, rubbing in the scalp daily for a month after giving the hair a good brushing.

NANCY COIR.

## DIRECTORY OF SCOTTISH-CANADIAN SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad of the co-operation of the Societies in completing this List. Secretaries of Societies whose names are not included are invited to send us the necessary information.

- St. Andrew's Society of Toronto.—President, Allan Cassels; Secretary, Geo. Kennedy, L.L.D.
- St. Andrew's Society of Montreal—President, Secretary, Geo. W. Cameron.
- St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa—President, Dr. Hutchison; Secretary, Wm. Grant, 24 Sparks street.
- Caledonian Society of Toronto—President, Capt. D. M. Robertson; Secretary, W. Adamson.
- Caledonian Society of Montreal—President Jas. Wright; Secretary, W. Mitchell.
- Caledonian Society of Ottawa—President, T. D. MacDonald; Secretary, M. MacRae, 174 George street.
- Gaelic Society of Toronto—President, Alex Fraser, M.A.; Secretary, Neil MacKinnon.

### Sons of Scotland.

#### Head Office, Toronto.

Grand Chief, Col. Donald Campbell, Milton.  
Grand Secretary, Capt. D. M. Robertson, B.A.,  
Canada Life Building, Toronto.

#### BRANCH CAMPS.

- Aberarder, Ont.—“Sinclair” No. 157; meets Monday on or before full moon, S.O.S. Hall; Chief, D. H. Sinclair; Secretary, Arch. Watson.
- Acton, Ont.—“Ivanhoe” No. 31; meets alternate Mondays, Mathews' Hall; Chief, A. MacNab; Secretary, H. Swackhammer, Jr.
- Agincourt, Ont.—“Bonar” No. 121; meets on the Thursday on or before the full moon; Chief, Jas. Stewart; Secretary, J. C. Clark.
- Arnprior, Ont.—“Thistle” No. 35; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Workman's Hall; Chief, R. S. Drysdale; Secretary, R. O. MacDonald.
- Alexandria, Ont.—“Alpin” No. 163; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Council Chambers; Chief, A. D. MacPhee; Secretary, D. H. Hamilton.
- Almonte, Ont.—“Blue Ball” No. 32; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Simpson's Hall; Chief, R. MacKenzie; Secretary, W. C. Young.
- Annan, Ont.—“Islay” No. 120; meets every other Tuesday Grange Hall; Chief, D. Gilchrist; Secretary, W. MacHeill.
- Alton, Ont.—“Langside” No. 141; meets 1st Wednesday, Mechanics' Hall; Chief, Robert Algic; Secretary, J. M. Dodds.
- Argyle, Ont.—“Bonny Mary of Argyle” No. 144; meets 3rd Friday, Mitchell's Hall; Chief, D.A. MacIntyre; Secretary, S. J. Kirkland.
- Arthur, Ont.—“Dundonald” No. 143; Chief, E. A. Allen, M.D.; Secretary, J. Bright.
- Atwood, Ont.—“Melrose” No. 74; 2nd Saturday, A. O. F. Hall; Chief, J. Cowan; Secretary, A. Simpson.
- Alvinston, Ont.—“Tanahill” No. 63; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Irving's Hall; Chief, Geo. Gray; Secretary, N. Patterson.
- Barric, Ont.—“Balmoral” No. 10; meets 4th Tuesday, I.O.O.F. Hall; Chief, D. H. MacLaren; Secretary, J. A. MacKintosh.
- Belleville, Ont.—“Rob Roy” No. 43; meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, S.O.E. Hall; Chief, A. Matheson; Secretary, A. Milne.
- Bowmanville, Ont.—“Clyde” No. 42; meets 1st Tuesday, Ontario Masonic Hall; Chief, C. Keith; Secretary, Thos. Todd.
- Brussels, Ont.—“Ben Lomond” No. 81; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, I. O. O. F. Hall; Chief, J. MacAlpine; Secretary, A. Strachan.
- Burnstown, Ont.—“Burnstown” No. 105; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Temperance Hall; Chief, Jas. MacNee; Secretary, D. Fisher.
- Bracebridge, Ont.—“Alloway Kirk” No. 108; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Herald Hall; Chief, Wm. Fraser; Secretary, P. Hutchison.
- Brantford, Ont.—“Scotia” No. 33; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Worcester Hall; Chief, G. B. Salmond; Secretary, J. E. Millar, drawer 31.
- Belwood, Ont.—“Roxborough Castle” No. 112; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Town Hall; Chief, Alex Currie; Secretary, A. Murdoch.
- Bellsfountain, Ont.—“MacDonald” No. 132; meets 2nd and 3rd Fridays, Chosen Friends Hall; Chief, D. Smith; Secretary, Angus Blair.
- Brockville, Ont.—“Helen's Isle” No. 160; meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, A.O.U.W. Hall; Chief, Chas. Rose; Secretary, W. C. MacLaren.
- Calumet, Mich.—“Bannockburn” No. 16; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Oddfellows' Hall; Chief, Arch. MacDonald; Secretary, J. MacKenzie.
- Cannington, Ont.—“Tam O'Shanter” No. 73; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Forester's Hall; Chief, Adam Dobson; Secretary, A. C. MacFarlane.
- Campbellford, Ont.—“Gordon” No. 116; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Workman's Hall; Chief, R. Riddell; Secretary, G. W. A. Waters.
- Caledon, East.—“Roseberry” No. 136; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Society Hall; Chief, H. Swinton; Secretary, J. T. Watson.
- Collingwood, Ont.—“Stuart” No. 9; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Locherbie's Hall; Chief, J. H. Duncan; Secretary, W. C. Millar.
- Clinton, Ont.—“Murray” No. 53; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Forester's Hall; Chief, Wm. Weir; Secretary, W. Coats.
- Chatham, Ont.—“Carlyle” No. 82; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Workman's Hall; Chief, W. Young; Secretary, W. Anderson.
- Cornwall, Ont.—“Aberdeen” No. 127; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, S.O.S. Hall; Chief, Arch. Denny; Secretary, J. Connolly.
- Cheltenham, Ont.—“Breadalbane” No. 129; meets 2nd and 3rd Mondays, Beaver Hall; Chief, D. MacArthur; Secretary, A. H. Frame.
- Chesley, Ont.—“R. S. Stevenson” No. 165.
- Cobourg, Ont.—“Abbotsford” No. 37; meets 1st Tuesday, A.O.U.W. Hall; Chief, A. Pratt; Secretary, D. B. Millar.
- Durham, Ont.—“Ben Nevis” No. 45; meets 2nd Friday, A. O. U. W. Hall; Chief, Geo Binnie; Secretary, G. Russell.
- Dutton, Ont.—“Kintyre” No. 89; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, I.O.O.F. Hall; Chief, A. C. Gordon; Secretary, D. S. Skinner.
- Duntroon, Ont.—“Duntroon” No. 107; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Town Hall; Chief, N. Veitch; Secretary, R. Campbell.
- Deseronto, Ont.—“Scotland Yet” No. 124; meets 2nd Thursday, Mechanics' Institute; Chief, W. D. MacRae; Secretary, R. Massie.

- Elora, Ont.—“Bonnie Doon” No. 47; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Gillis’ Hall; Chief, J. A. MacGregor; Secretary, J. R. Wissler.
- Erin, Ont.—“LochLomond” No. 102; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Chief, Jas. Justice; Secretary, W. Justice.
- Elmvale, Ont.—“Dumfries” No. 110; meets 3rd Monday, A. O. U. W. Hall; Chief, W. A. Sneath; Secretary, H. W. Andrew.
- Fergus, Ont.—“Bon Accord” No. 46; meets 2nd Tuesday I. O. O. F. Hall; Chief, Jas. Dick; Secretary, Jas. Thomson.
- Forest, Ont.—“Logierait” No. 92; meets 3rd Tuesday, Oddfellows’ Hall; Chief, D. Whyte; Secretary, J. M. MacKenzie.
- Fenelon Falls, Ont.—“Teviotdale” No. 138; meets 2nd Monday, Teviotdale Hall; Chief, Jas. Dickson; Secretary, A. Sutherland.
- Gravenhurst, Ont.—“Stirling” No. 12; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Victoria Hall; Chief, J. A. Cockburn; Secretary, J. MacLean.
- Guelph, Ont.—“Holy Rood” No. 18; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Knights of Labor Hall; Chief, R. Howie; Secretary, T. H. Middleton.
- Galt, Ont.—“Sir Walter Scott” No. 22; meets alternate Mondays, I. O. O. F. Hall; Chief, W. S. Marshall; Secretary, Thos Smith.
- Georgtown, Ont.—“Blackwatch” No. 28; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Barclay’s Hall; Chief, E. Finlay; Secretary, L. Grant.
- Goderich, Ont.—“Inverness” No. 54; meets 4th Friday, Oddfellows’ Hall; Chief, A. Straiton; Secretary, J. Mitchel.
- Glencoe, Ont.—“Glencoe” No. 61; meets 1st and 2nd Wednesdays, Campbell’s Hall; Chief, W. W. Gordon; Secretary, H. D. Cameron.
- Grand Valley, Ont.—“MacIntyre” No. 113; meets 1st Tuesday on or before full moon, Forester’s Hall; Chief, G. R. Muir; Secretary, Wm. MacIntyre.
- Glenora, Ont.—“Lochaber” No. 137; meets 1st Thursday, Orange Hall; Chief, J. Gilchrist; Secretary, A. Galloway.
- Gamebridge, Ont.—“Sweet Afton” No. 146; Chief, D. Graham; Secretary, W. H. MacPhec. (Brechin).
- Gananoque, Ont.—“Aberfeldy” No. 159; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Forester’s Hall; Chief, Geo. Gilles; Secretary, Jas. A. Thompson.
- Hamilton, Ont.—“Hamilton” No. 21; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, St. Andrew’s Hall; Chief, H. M. L. Henderson; Secretary, R. A. Lyall, 28 Clyde Street.
- Harriston, Ont.—“Stirling Brig” No. 38; meets 1st Tuesday, Micklejohn’s Hall; Chief, D. Campbell; Secretary, J. Saunders.
- Huntsville, Ont.—“Dunfermline;” 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Matthews’ Hall; Chief, H. Proudfoot; Secretary, W. D. Airth.
- Havelock, Ont.—“Scone Palace” No. 123; meets 4th Tuesday, Matheron’s Hall; Chief, Wm. Matheson; Secretary, J. Watson.
- Hillsburg, Ont.—“Cheviot” No. 135; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Torrie’s Hall; Chief, A. MacMurchy; Secretary, J. D. Torrie.
- Hespeler, Ont.—“Galla Water” No. 153; 2nd Monday, Orange Hall; Chief, Thos. Shaw; Secretary, J. E. R. Thomson.
- Inglewood, Ont.—“Glengyle” No. 130; meets 4th Tuesday, Town Hall; Chief, J. R. MacGregor; Secretary, R. G. MacCraw.
- Kincardine, Ont.—“MacPherson” No. 48; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Oddfellows’ Hall; Chief, A. Scott; Secretary, G. MacKay.
- Kirkfield, Ont.—“Ossian” No. 142; Chief, G. MacEachern; Secretary, Neil Campbell.
- Kingston, Ont.—“Sir William Wallace” No. 13; 1st and 3rd Mondays, I. O. O. F. Hall; Chief, D. G. Scott; Secretary, J. R. Massie.
- Lindsay, Ont.—“Grampian” No. 40; meets 4th Tuesday, Association Hall; Chief, J. MacSweyn; Secretary, J. Keith.
- Lucknow, Ont.—“Albyn” No. 86; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Oddfellows’ Hall; Chief, P. H. MacKenzie; Secretary, P. A. Malcolmson.
- Lanark, Ont.—“Elderslie” No. 91; meets 4th Friday, Oddfellows’ Hall; Chief, W. J. Scott, M. D.; Secretary, A. D. MacLaughlin.
- Longford Mills, Ont.—“Louden Hill” No. 148; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Longford Hall; Chief, Maxwell Hall; Secretary, A. Murray.
- Lakefield, Ont.—“Munro” No. 150; meets 2nd Thursday, Orange Hall; Chief, J. A. Richardson; Secretary, G. A. Bappte.
- Lochalsh, Ont.—“Highland Lassie” No. 158; Chief, Alex MacDonald; Secretary, A. R. Finlayson.
- Milton, Ont.—“Campbell” No. 29; meets 2nd Friday, Royal Templars’ Hall; Chief, J. A. MacCallum; Secretary, John Head.
- Moncton, N.B.—“Cameron” No. 66; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Masonic Hall; Chief, O. Cameron; Secretary, J. J. MacKenzie.
- Markham, Ont.—“Lord Clyde,” meets in Orange Hall; Chief, G. Campbell; Secretary, A. Campbell, Jr.
- Mount Forest, Ont.—“Claymore” No. 74; meets 3rd Wednesday, Oddfellows’ Hall; Chief, G. M. Ross; Secretary, M. O. MacGregor.
- Midland, Ont.—“Knox” No. 111; meets 3rd Monday, Midland Hall; Chief, Wm. Hope; Secretary, E. B. Tully.
- MacDonald’s Corners, Ont.—“Dalhousie” No. 118; meets 2nd last Monday, Agricultural Hall; Chief, Wm. Dunlop; Secretary, J. H. Green.
- Morrison, Ont.—“Lochbuie” No. 132; meets 2nd Saturday, I. O. F. Hall; Chief, Wm. Nicoll; Secretary, J. E. Kennedy.
- Meaford, Ont.—“Iona” No. 156; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Oddfellows’ Hall; Chief, A. H. Stephen; Secretary, Alex Skinner.
- Martintown, Ont.—“St. Mungo” No. 164; Chief, H. A. Cameron; Secretary, W. B. MacEwen.
- Niagara Falls, Ont.—“Lochiel” No. 52; meets 2nd Friday, Oddfellows’ Hall; Chief, A. Gray; Secretary, D. Middleton.
- Newton, Ont.—“Gladstone” No. 122; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Mitchell’s Hall; Chief, J. Baird; Secretary, R. Ross.
- Napanee, Ont.—“St. Bride’s” No. 125; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, A. F. of L. Hall; Chief, A. MacDonald; Secretary, J. D. Bissonette.
- Owen Sound, Ont.—“Torthorwald” No. 11; meets alternate Mondays, Oddfellows’ Hall; Chief, D. MacKenzie; Secretary, R. R. Cameron, 117 Hill street.
- Orillia, Ont.—“Elgin” No. 25; meets 1st Thursday, I. O. O. F. Hall; Chief, J. MacLean, M. D.; Secretary, H. D. Grant.
- Ottawa, Ont.—“Argyle” No. 26; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Workman’s Hall; Chief, W. E. Brown; Secretary, Duncan Bell, 415 MacLeod street.
- Oshawa, Ont.—“Lorne” No. 39; meets 1st Friday, Phoenix Hall; Chief, C. F. Nicholson; Secretary, D. Keith.

- Orangeville, Ont.—“Heather” No. 65; meets 3rd Friday, Workman’s Hall; Chief, J. MacLaren; Secretary, D. MacPherson.
- Peterborough, Ont.—“Clan Alpine” No. 36; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, S. O. E. Hall; Chief, W. Hamilton; Secretary, A. Morton.
- Palmerston, Ont.—“Yarrow Braes” No. 50; meets 4th Wednesday, Workman’s Hall; Chief, John Cooper; Secretary, R. Morice.
- Petrolia, Ont.—“Prince Charlie” No. 57; meets 2nd Wednesday, I. O. O. F. Hall; Chief, Sam. Stockes; Secretary, R. S. MacAlpine, M.D.
- Perth, Ont.—“Gowrie” No. 72; meets 2nd Thursday, Orange Hall; Chief, J. MacTuroy; Secretary, A. C. Walker.
- Port Dover, Ont.—“St. Magnus” No. 77; meets 1st Wednesday, A. O. U. W. Hall; Chief, R. E. Miller; Secretary, R. Austin.
- Picton, Ont.—“Highland” No. 117; meets 3rd Tuesday, Workman’s Hall; Chief, J. A. Jamieson; Secretary, W. T. Ross.
- Paris, Ont.—“Cairngorm” No. 134; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Scott’s Hall; Chief, Jas. Craw; Secretary, D. Chalmers.
- Renfrew, Ont.—“Greenlaw” No. 68; Chief, Jas. Craig; Secretary, Alex Fraser.
- Rockwood, Ont.—“Scotland” No. 152; meets 1st Monday, Gladstone’s Hall; Chief, J. Strachan; Secretary, C. E. Shaw.
- Ripley, Ont.—“Bonnie Jean” No. 84; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, A. O. F. Hall; Chief, J. MacRitchie; Secretary, M. A. Martyn.
- St. Mary’s, Ont.—“Highland Mary” No. 32; meets 2nd Thursday, R. I. of R. Hall; Chief, W. Johnston; Secretary, D. G. Craig.
- Southampton—“Annie Laurie” No. 41; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Workman’s Hall; Chief, W. Coutts; Secretary, J. T. Scott.
- Stratford, Ont.—“Fair Maid of Perth” No. 51; meets alternate Thursdays, Shakespear’s Hall; Chief, D. MacLennan; Secretary, W. P. Fraser.
- Scaforth, Ont.—“Lady Nairne” No. 55; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Forester’s Hall; Chief, J. G. Wilson; Secretary, R. Rankin.
- Strathroy, Ont.—“Blair Athole” No. 56; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Robertson’s Hall; Chief, Wm. Dawson; Secretary, Jas. Noble.
- St. Thomas, Ont.—“Stirling Castle” No. 59; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, A.O. U. W. Hall; Chief, J. MacCrone; Secretary, W. Ogilvie.
- Sarnia, Ont.—“Cawdor” No. 75; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, I.O.O.F. Hall; Chief, John Gray; Secretary, P. Symington.
- Simcoe, Ont.—“Melrose Abbey” No. 79; meets 1st Monday, Oddfellows’ Hall; Chief, T. Haddon; Secretary, R. L. Innes.
- Smith’s Falls, Ont.—“MacBeth” No. 85; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, A.O.U.W. Hall; Chief, D. MacGregor; Secretary, Hugh Clark.
- Stayner, Ont.—“MacKenzie” No. 104; meets 3rd Tuesday, Band Hall; Chief, D. MacLeod; Secretary, D. B. Craig.
- St. Catharines, Ont.—“MacGregor” No. 131; meets 3rd Thursdays, Home Circle Hall; Chief, G. B. MacIntyre; Secretary, C. G. MacGhee.
- Sonya, Ont.—“Glencairn” No. 139; meets alternate Tuesdays, S.O.S. Hall; Chief, Jas. Murray; Secretary, S. W. MacClung.
- Sebright, Ont.—“Dunkeld” No. 149; meets 4th Monday, MacNat’s Hall; Chief, A. Montgomery; Secretary, R. Montgomery.
- Spencerville, Ont.—“Hazledean” No. 161; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Chief, P. MacGregor; Secretary, Andrew Miller.
- Toronto—“Robert Burns” No. 1; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Temperance Hall; Chief, R. Fraser; Secretary, G. Thompson, 94 Seaton street.
- Toronto—“Robert de Bruce” No. 2; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Occident Hall, Chief, F. S. Mearns; Secretary, I. E. Smeall, 497 King street W.
- Toronto “St. Andrew’s” No. 3; meets alternate Fridays, Victoria Hall; Chief, A. M. Wilson; Secretary, M. Warnock, 56 Spruce street.
- Toronto—“Dunedin” No. 5; meets 2nd Thursday, MacMath’s Hall; Chief, J. B. MacLachlan; Secretary, R. Cameron, 13 Sorauren Avenue.
- Toronto—“Cameron” No. 15; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Thomas’ Hall; Chief, Wm. Duncan; Secretary, D. C. Hutchison, 108 Scollard street.
- Toronto—“Strathclyde” No. 17; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, MacBean’s Hall; Chief, J. Rutherford; Secretary, J. Blair, 166 Claremont street.
- Toronto—“Waverly” No. 19; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Dingman’s Hall; Chief, J. W. Marr; Secretary, A. J. Borthwick, 123 Oak street.
- Toronto Junction—“Lord Aberdeen” No. 20; meets 4th Tuesday, Campbell Hall; Chief, Jas. Gibson; Secretary, Robert Walker.
- Toronto East—“Drumlog” No. 24; meets 2nd Thursday, Fire Hall; Chief, G. Trench; Secretary, A. Gilchrist.
- Trenton—“Gleniffer” No. 44; meets 2nd Friday, A.O.U.W. Hall; Chief, G. W. Ostrom; Secretary, MacLellan.
- Tiverton—“Roslyn” No. 83; meets 3rd Monday, Society Hall; Chief, J. A. MacKenzie; Secretary, M. L. MacKinnon.
- Toronto—“Edina” No. 93; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, 56 Elm Street; Chief, E. A. MacLaurin; Secretary, J. J. MacLennan, Canada Life Bldg.
- Teeswater—“Allandale” No. 140; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, C. O. F. Hall; Chief, A. G. Stewart; Secretary, G. S. Fowler.
- Thornbury—“Dunrobin” No. 155; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Keast’s Hall; Chief, T. MacMurchy; Secretary, Wm. Stewart.
- Utterson—“Auld Reekie, No. 14; meets Thursday, on or before full moon, Town Hall; Chief, J. Chalmers; Secretary, W. D. Forest.
- Uybridge—“Livingstone” No. 71; meets 1st Thursday, Temperance Hall; Chief, E. C. Campbell; Secretary, D. C. Smith.
- Underwood—“Macrimmon” No. 101; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Workman’s Hall; Chief, A. MacLean; Secretary, J. G. MacKay.
- Uptergrove—“Dumberton” No. 147; meets 1st Friday, Uptergrove Hall; Chief, F. J. Gillespie; Secretary, C. J. Thompson.
- Walkerton—“Lochnagar” No. 34; meets 3rd Tuesday, I.O.O.F. Hall; Chief, A. Weir; Secretary, J. A. MacGill.
- Whitby—“Roderick Dubh” No. 58; meets 1st Friday, S.O.S. Hall; Chief, John Burns; Secretary, E. Wilson.
- West Lorne—“Inverary” No. 90; meets last Thursday, Forester’s Hall; Chief, P. Stalker; Secretary, J. A. Cameron.
- Woodstock—“Edinburgh” No. 95; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Workman’s Hall; Chief, W. Murry; Secretary, R. Hamilton



Woodbridge—"MacLean" No. 98; Chief, H. Creighton; Secretary, D. MacKenzie.  
 Woodville—"Killiecrankie" No. 114; meets 3rd Thursday, Smith's Hall; Chief, A. J. Smith; Secretary, P. MacIntyre.  
 Workworth—"Bannockburn" No. 119; meets 3rd Friday, Forester's Hall; Chief, J. B. Ewing; Secretary, J. D. Greive.  
 Winnipeg, Man.—"Melrose" No. 126; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Trades' Hall; Chief, W. Kirkland; Secretary, J. K. Wilson.

Winnipeg, Man.—"Aberdeen" No. 151; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Trade's Hall, Chief, Wm. Bell; Secretary, J. R. Cameron, 206 MacDermot street.

Windsor—"Borderer" No. 154; meets 3rd Tuesday, Lang's Hall; Chief, Alexander Moir; Secretary, T. D. Niven, box 447.

Williamstown—"Glengarry" No. 162; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Temperance Hall; Chief, E. Dingwall; Secretary, H. S. Fraser.

## News of the Societies.

**DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.**—Scottish-Canadianism was well to the fore at the Dominion Rifle association's meeting in Ottawa this year.

The Nova Scotian team, of fifty good men and true, was under the command of Lieut.-Col. C. N. MacDonald.

Capt. Mitchell, who commanded the Manitoban contingent, was deputed by his men to present, on their behalf, to Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacDonald, a handsome gold-headed cane, in recognition of that popular officer's untiring and energetic zeal as their representative on the executive.

The highest aggregate score was made by Staff-Sergeant Harp, of the "48th Highlanders," Toronto. The 48th men were under the popular command of Major W. C. MacDonald. They were regaled with music during their stay in the capital by the pipers of the Caledonian society of Ottawa.

Staff-Sergeant Ogg, who won the Governor-General's prize, is a native of His Excellency's home parish, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.



**CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.**—The Caledonian society started in Ottawa, only a month or two ago, is increasing in membership at a most encouraging rate. It is also making promising headway in the promotion of its objects, which are, (1.) The preservation and cultivation of the History, Tradition, Music, Poetry, and Literature of the Ancient Caledonians; (2),

To encourage the wearing of the Highland Dress, and the practising of the National Games of Scotland; and (3), To promote friendly intercourse among its members.

Simultaneous and in connection with the formation of the society, there is a pipe band also taking shape. Already there are three pipers qualified to appear on review, Messrs, Richardson, MacLaren, and Dunlop. The first mentioned carried off a silver medal from the Amateur pipers competition at the Caledonian Games, Montreal, in August last. A most creditable performance after less than three month's practice. They expect to have their number increased by two before long, and there are also two drummers in practice.

Highland costumes are getting quite numerous, there is a Scottish choir in course of formation, and the Literary committee are busy preparing a syllabus of lectures and addresses for the winter months.

**ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.**—This society had its annual outing on the 5th ult.; members and friends making a delightful trip to New York by the C. A. R. The society has recently sustained a great loss by the death of an old and valued member, Mr. Stalker, architect.

**CAMP "ARGYLE," S. O. S., OTTAWA.**—The members of the flourishing camp are busy making arrangements for their annual Hallowe'en gathering.

In this connection it is pleasing to note the friendly Spirit that exists between the Camp Argyle men and the "Caledonians." Mutual help and co-operation is the rule, which is as it should be.

**CLAN STEWART, WINNIPEG.**—The Winnipeg Scots held their annual gathering last month, under the auspices of the Clan Stewart association. There was a large turnout, and an excellent programme of sports was gone through to the entire satisfaction of members and visitors.

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