

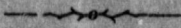
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FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

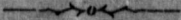
OF THE

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

OF MONTREAL.



NOVEMBER, 1882, TO NOVEMBER, 1883.



**Montreal:**

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

1884.

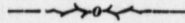
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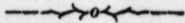
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1884.



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# OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1883-84.

## PRESIDENT.

WM: W. OGILVIE.

**FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.**  
HUGH McLENNAN.

**SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.**  
THOMAS ROBIN.

**SECRETARY.**  
R. M. ESDAILE.

**ASSISTANT SECRETARY.**  
GEORGE KAY.

**TREASURER.**  
PETER FULTON.

**CHAPLAINS.**  
REV. D. H. MACVICAR, L.L.D., and REV. W. R. CRUIKSHANK, B.A.

**PHYSICIANS.**  
DR. WANLESS. | DR. BLACKADDER.  
DR. G. W. ROSS.

**CHARITABLE COMMITTEE.**  
DONALD CAMPBELL. | WILLIAM REID  
D. MORRISON. | JOHN ALLAN.  
ANDREW BAILLIE.

**COMMITTEE OF ACCOUNTS.**  
ANDREW ROBERTSON. | HON. A. W. OGILVIE.  
ALEX. MCGIBBON. | JAMES STEWART.  
GEORGE MACRAE.

**COMMITTEE OF INSTALMENT.**  
JAMES WRIGHT and ANGUS GRANT.

**REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNOR TO THE PROTESTANT HOUSE OF REFUGE.**  
EWAN McLENNAN.

## LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Lady Galt.  
Mrs. James Johnston.  
" D. McDonald.  
" W. McFarlan.  
" David Mackay.  
" Rev. R. Campbell.  
" J. Greenshields.  
" James Ferrier.  
" M. Ramsay.  
" James Dakers.  
" James Poet.  
" George Graham.  
" William Reid.  
" Andrew Wilson.

Mrs. David Brown.  
" A. McGibbon.  
" James Mavor.  
" Chas. Alexander.  
" H. Munro.  
" A. Robertson.  
" A. W. Ogilvie.  
" R. S. Oliver.  
" James Stewart.  
" Jno. C. Watson.  
" C. J. Baird.  
" James Harte.  
" W. W. Ogilvie.  
" R. Dalgleish.

Mrs. Robert Mackay.  
" John Ogilvie.  
" P. S. Ross.  
" A. B. Stewart.  
" W. Angus.  
" Dr. Wanless.  
" Prof. Murray.  
" C. P. Davidson.  
" Rev. A. B. Mackay.  
" W. S. Walker.  
" Peter Fulton.  
" Peter Nicholson.



# ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

## FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

### MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

The Regular Quarterly Meetings were called by Advertisement in the Daily Papers for the 1st February, 1883, 3rd May and 2nd August, but owing to the want of a quorum no *Meetings* were held.

At a Special Meeting called by Advertisement in the English Dailies held in the Windsor Hotel, on Thursday, 27th September, 1883, at 8 P.M., there appeared Messrs. Geo. Macrae, J. M. Kirk, D. L. Lockerby, D. Morrison, D. McGavin, W. B. Smith, D. MacMaster, R. D. McGibbon, Alex. Stewart, Col. Oswald and Peter Fulton.

The number not being a quorum the President remarked, he would like nevertheless the mind of those present as to the object for which the Meeting had been called, viz :—The presenting of an Address to His Excellency the Governor General.

After some conversation, in which all agreed as to the desirability of getting such an Address presented, it was resolved to appoint a Committee to draft the Address, and take steps to have it prepared and presented, the Committee to consist of Messrs. George Macrae, Hugh McLennan, George Drummond, Thos. Robin, Jas. Stewart, Ewan McLennan, and R. M. Esdale, Secretary.

The President, also, presented copy of letter from Mr. Hickson, of the Grand Trunk Railway, stating that they could not supply cordwood this year as the Railway was not bringing it into Montreal. The matter was remitted to the Treasurer to co-operate with the charitable Committee to find a suitable supply.

R. M. ESDAILE,

Secretary.

The Annual Preparatory Meeting of the Society called by Advertisement in the *Herald, Gazette, Witness and Star*, was held in the Windsor Hotel, on Thursday, 1st November, 1883. There were present Messrs. Geo. Macrae, Thos. Robin, John Allan, Alex. McGibbon, Jas. Wright, Dr.

Wanless, D. Wilson, W. Smith, Alex. Macpherson, D. Campbell, D. Morrison, D. McGavin, Peter Fulton. Alex. Stewart, E. McLennan, John MacDonald, C. T. Christie, Wm. Reid, Jas. Stewart, R. M. Esdaile.

The President, Geo. Macrae, Esq., Q.C., in the chair.

The Minutes of the Last Meetings were confirmed.

Mr. Logie, the Chairman of the Charitable Committee, handed in his report and retired.

Owing to the report not having been submitted to the members of the Committee by the Chairman, it could not be received by the Society. Explanations were given by the members of the Committee, showing that they had not been called together by their Chairman since March last, and that he had carried on the business without consulting them. After considerable discussion it was moved by Mr. Peter Fulton; Seconded by Dr. Wanless, and resolved—"That the report handed in by the Chairman of the Charitable Committee, not having been submitted to the members thereof, be remitted back to the said Committee for examination, that the President call a Meeting of the Committee for that purpose, and that Meeting adjourns for a week to receive the same."

R. M. ESDAILE,

*Secretary.*

ST. ANDREW'S HOME,

9th November, 1883.

The adjourned Preparatory meeting was held in the Home this evening, there were present, Geo. Macrae, Esq., Q.C., President in the chair; Messrs. Jas. Stewart, Thos. Robin, D. McGavin, Dr. Wanless, D. Morrison, John Allan, D. Campbell, Jas. Wright, J. C. Watson, Peter Fulton, A. Macpherson, Rev. J. Clark Murray, Andrew Baillie, Ewan MacLennan, Alex. McGibbon, J. Harper, Geo. Kay. Mr. Kay was requested to act as Secretary.

The following report of the Charitable Committee was then read:—

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHARITABLE COMMITTEE, FROM 1ST NOVEMBER, 1882, TO 1ST NOVEMBER, 1883.

Your Charitable Committee has much pleasure in presenting its Forty-eighth Annual Report, which shows a decrease in the number of Emigrants and local persons receiving relief from your bounty at ST. ANDREW'S HOME, as per comparative statement annexed:—

1883—Out-door Relief.....	80 Families, equal to	320 persons.
1882— " " .....	75 " "	300 "
1883—Emigrants admitted to the Home .....		115 "
1882— " " " .....		114 "
1883—Local persons admitted to the Home .....		16 "
1882— " " " .....		33 "
1883—Sent to their Friends.....		42 "
1882— " " .....		62 "
<hr/>		
Relieved and sent away in 1882.....		511 "
" " " 1883.....		496 "
<hr/>		
Total Decrease.....		15 "



The attendance of your Committee at the Weekly Meetings will be found appended to this Report, and your Committee desires to express their obligations and to tender their sincere thanks to the several Lady Members whose names are to be found there, not only for their attendance, but also for various kindnesses in visiting our Scottish poor, and administering to their personal wants.

The thanks of the Society are specially due to the following persons, for courteous attention:—

CHAPLAIN.

Reverend J. S. Black, M.A.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Wanless, Dr. Blackadder, Dr. Geo. W. Ross, and to the Reverend James Patterson for his kindness and courtesy in aiding our Committee, his services being much appreciated.

To Messrs. H. & A. Allan for reduction on Passages to parties sent home by your Society; To the Grand Trunk Railway, and Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, for reduction in rates, and courtesy extended to them on several occasions; To J. A. Harte, Esq., Glasgow Drug Hall, for his very liberal supply of medicines when required by the out-door poor and inmates of the Home.

Your Committee regret that the Grand Trunk Railway had ceased to use wood for steam purposes (as in former years). Your Society is much indebted to J. Hickson, Esq., General Manager, for previous supplies of firewood obtained at a moderate price for several years past.

Your Committee has secured one hundred and fifty cords of firewood, for the ensuing winter, from Mr. Cameron, at the rate of \$4.90 per cord, delivered on the Wharf, which after repeated enquiries, we found that this was the best could be done under the circumstances.

During the past year the Society has lost the following members by death, and we have deeply to record their decease—

SIR HUGH ALLAN.
EDWARD MACKAY.
D. J. GREENSHIELDS.
T. R. MARSHALL.

Your Committee were informed by Mr. Jones, Coroner for this District, on the 25th September last, of the death by suicide of Mr. David Smillie Jack, at Mrs. Desjardin's Boarding House, on Notre Dame Street; a search was made on his person for some papers, which enabled your Committee to ascertain where he originally came from, and we found the names of some parties in Glasgow. Your Committee immediately placed themselves in communication with the Chief of Police, Glasgow, giving him an extract cut from the *Herald* Newspaper, and a copy of the other documents secured from Mr. Jones, in order that his friends could be found, and the sad intelligence communicated to them; replies from the Chief of Police, Glasgow, and Mr. George D. Jack (brother of deceased), are appended to this report; the amount of \$5.75 was found by Mr. Jones, Coroner, on the person of the late Mr. David S. Jack, which was applied by him to Burial expenses in Mount Royal Cemetery.

Your Committee beg to tender their thanks to your Superintendent and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Maclaren, for the courteous attention extended to them on all occasions, and for their management of the Home.

The special thanks of the Committee, are due to the following parties (as per annexed list), for their generous donations.

In conclusion your Committee desire to express their sincere thanks to the rest of the Office-bearers of the Society for their hearty co-operation whenever called upon, and especially to Mr. Peter Fulton, Treasurer, for his kind and courteous attention to our requirements. It is only those who take an active interest in the Society that can tell the amount of good it is doing, and the amount of misery that it has to encounter, and your Committee would warn their successors that the prospects for the ensuing Winter are anything but cheering.

The whole respectfully submitted.

F. J. LOGIE, *Chairman.*

DAVID MORRISON.

D. CAMPBELL.

WM. REID.

JOHN ALLAN.

Montreal, 1st November, 1883.

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ATTENDANCE OF COMMITTEE AT THE WEEKLY MEETINGS, FROM 1ST NOVEMBER,  
1882, TO 1ST NOVEMBER, 1883.

F. J. Logie, Chairman, 17 weeks ; William Reid, 22 weeks ; David Morrison, 19 weeks ; Donald Campbell, 22 weeks, John Allan, 8 weeks.

LADIES COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Donald Campbell, 17 weeks ; Mrs. William Reid, 10 weeks ; Mrs. Peter Fulton, 15 weeks ; Mrs. James Mavor, 2 weeks.

VISITORS TO COMMITTEE.

George Macrae, Q.C., President, 8 weeks ; Reverend James Patterson, 14 weeks ; Mr. McLeod, Missionary of Stanley Street Church, 1 week.

MEMORANDUM OF FAMILIES RELIEVED, &c., FROM 1ST NOVEMBER, 1882, TO 1ST  
NOVEMBER, 1883.

80 families relieved from St. Andrew's Home, allowing 4 persons to each, 320 persons ; 115 emigrants admitted into the Home ; 16 local persons admitted into the Home ; 3 persons buried at expense of Society ; 42 persons sent to their friends. Total, 496 persons.

DISTRIBUTED TO THE OUT-DOOR POOR AT ST. ANDREW'S HOME, FROM 1ST NOVEMBER,  
1882, TO 1ST NOVEMBER, 1883.

2605 loaves of bread.  
207 pounds tea.  
1348 " sugar.  
200 " finnan haddies.  
220 " meat.  
3 barrels apples.  
6 geese.  
14 turkeys.  
2 Hams.  
24 barrels of oatmeal.

3 barrels of flour.  
17 bags of potatoes.  
34 gallons of syrup.  
2 barrels of soap.  
100 pounds of barley.  
20 " rice.  
20 pairs of boots.  
150 cords of firewood.  
(\$200) new and second-hand clothing.

SENT TO THEIR FRIENDS, PARTLY AT THE EXPENSE OR THROUGH THE INFLUENCE  
OF THE SOCIETY.

To Liverpool, 8 persons ; to Prescott, 2 persons ; to Glasgow, 12 persons ; to Toronto, 4 persons ; to New York, U.S., 1 person ; to Hamilton, 1 person ; to St. Louis, Mo., 1 person ; to Lachute, 3 persons ; to Brockville, 2 persons ; to Three Rivers, 1 person ; to Cornwall, 2 persons ; to Quebec, 4 persons ; to Bedford, 1 person. Total, 42 persons.

## STATEMENT OF DONATIONS RECEIVED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER, 1882, TO 1ST NOVEMBER, 1883.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Mrs. John Greenshields.....	One barrel of apples.
The Canada Paper Company.....	Supply of paper bags.
Mr. Robert Forsyth.....	One parcel of clothing.
Miss Murray, Cote St. Antoine.....	" "
Mrs. Andrew Robertson.....	Two parcels of cast-off clothing.
Mrs. William Angus.....	One roast of beef, one goose.
Mrs. Joseph Hickson.....	One turkey, one goose.
Mrs. George Macrae.....	{ One parcel of new clothing, purchased at Industrial Rooms.
Messrs. Gaff, Fleishman & Co.....	Supply of buns.
Mr. William Masterman.....	One ham and sausages.
Mrs. Dow.....	Two turkeys.
Messrs. Lightbound, Ralston & Co.....	One half chest of japan tea.
Mrs. David Morrice.....	Two turkeys.
Mr. Wm. Geo. Idler.....	One ham.
Mrs. W. R. Oswald.....	Two turkeys.
Mrs. John Hope.....	{ One roast of beef, one turkey, one goose and cast-off clothing.
Mrs. John Porteous.....	One turkey, one chicken, supply of apples.
Mr. George Macrae, Q.C.....	Two turkeys.
Mr. James Thompson.....	Two geese.
Messrs. Brodie & Harvie.....	One bag of oatmeal.
Mrs. William Reid.....	One turkey.
The Thomas McEwan Company, Portland.....	{ One case of finnan haddies, per Mr. A. McGibbon.
Miss Allan, Ravenscrag.....	One parcel cast-off boots.
Mr. John Robertson.....	" " clothing.
Mrs. Speid, Cote St. Antoine.....	One parcel of new clothing.
Mr. John Porteous.....	One small barrel of flour.
Mrs. James Johnston.....	{ Three bags of potatoes, one bag of onions, one bag cabbage.
Mrs. Eaman.....	One bag of turnips, one bag of carrots.
Mrs. John Greenshields.....	Six bags of potatoes.
Mrs. Dow.....	One piece of cheese.
From a Friend.....	One parcel of stockings.
Mr. David Morrice.....	One parcel new clothing.
Messrs. A. W. Ogilvie & Co.....	Ten bags of oatmeal.
Mr. Alexander Tait, St. Laurent.....	{ Two bags of turnips, one bag of carrots and beets.
Mr. John Anderson.....	One bag of flour.
Miss Gordon, Kildonan.....	Two bundles of cast-off clothing.
Mrs. J. Hickson.....	Seven cast-off hats.
Mrs. Currie.....	One small parcel cast-off clothing.
Mrs. John Hope.....	One parcel cast-off clothing.
Messrs. Major & Gibb.....	One mattress and old clothing.
Mr. W. G. Kinlock.....	One parcel cast off clothing.
Miss Robertson, Elm Bank.....	" "
Mr. Alexander Bremner.....	" "
Mr. David Morrice.....	One barrel coal oil.
A Friend.....	Generous and liberal supply of Ice for season 1883.
Miss Allan, Ravenscrag.....	One parcel old books.
A Friend.....	One parcel cast-off clothing.
	One barrel of apples.

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On the motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Alex. Macpherson, the report was adopted.

The Treasurer read his report, which, on motion of Mr. Macpherson, seconded by Mr. Ewan MacLennan, was carried and referred to the Committee of Accounts.

Mr. Ewan MacLennan reported progress in reference to the Society's burial lot, in the Mount Royal Cemetery. The matter was left in the Committees' hands previously appointed, full powers being granted them—meantime the sum of \$400 was on motion of Jas. Stewart, seconded by Thos. Robin, voted to the Committee towards the erection of a monument on the lot in Mount Royal Cemetery.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The election of Office-bearers was then proceeded with, resulting as follows :

Wm. W. Ogilvie, President ; Hugh MacLennan, first Vice-President ; Thos. Robin, second Vice-President ; R. M. Esdaile, Secretary ; Geo. Kay, Assistant Secretary ; Peter Fulton, Treasurer.

Charitable Committee—Messrs. Donald Campbell, D. Morrison, Wm. Reid, John Allan, And. Baillie.

Committee of Accounts—Messrs. Andrew Robertson, Alex. McGibbon, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Jas. Stewart, Geo. Macrae.

Committee of Instalment—Messrs. James Wright, Angus Grant.

Representative House of Refuge—Ewan MacLennan.

Chaplains—Rev. D. H. MacVicar, L.L.D., Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, B.A.

Doctors—Drs. Wanless, Blackadder, G. W. Ross.

It was moved by Mr. Peter Fulton, seconded by Dr. Wanless, that Professor MacVicar be asked to preach the Sermon on Sunday the 25th inst., and that Mr. Robin and Mr. Fulton wait upon Prof. MacVicar towards this end.

Rev. Dr. Murray, seconded by Mr. McGibbon, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Macrae, the retiring President, for the efficient manner in which he had filled the position during the past year, and the great interest he had always taken in the welfare of the Society.

Carried unanimously.

Dr. Wanless, seconded by Mr. McGavin, proposed a vote of thanks to the Charitable Committee, and to the ladies who had interested themselves during the year in the welfare of the Home, also to those who had given donations during the year.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Ewan MacLennan, seconded by Mr. Campbell, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. F. J. Logie, the retiring Chairman of the Charitable Committee, which was carried unanimously. Resolved, that Mr. Thos. Robin and Dr. Wanless draft a minute on those members who have died during the year.

Dr. Wanless moved, seconded by Mr. Jas. Wright, that St. Andrew's Day be celebrated by a dinner, and that the price of the tickets be exclusive of wines.

Carried unanimously.

The instalation of officers was then proceeded with. The only elected officers present being Thos. Robin, who was duly installed second Vice-President; Geo. Kay, Assistant Secretary, and Peter Fulton, Treasurer.

The following new members were proposed by D. Campbell, seconded by Jas. Stewart:—

Messrs. Jas. Simpson, Jr., D. W. Campbell, David Campbell, Jas. Johnston, E. B. Greenshields, Sam. Greenshields, Alex. Watt, Peter Lyle.

Proposed by A. Macpherson, seconded by D. McGavin—Rev. Jas. Barclay.

Proposed by A. McGibbon,

“ D. McGavin,

“ Jas. Stewart,

“ Col. Stevenson,

Fraser and John S. Shearer.

“ ————Rev. Jas. Edgar Hill.

“ Peter Fulton—Mr. Robt. Shaw.

“ ————Mr. Jas. Hannay.

“ Jas. Stewart—Messrs. John

The meeting then adjourned.

(Signed),

GEO. KAY,

*Acting Secretary.*

The annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society was held in the St. Lawrence Hall, on Friday, 30th November, at one o'clock p.m.

The President, Mr. W. W. Ogilvie in the chair.

There were present Messrs. Thos. Robin, A. A. Stevenson, J. C. Watson, Wm. Reid, D. Morrison, And. Robertson, R. M. Esdaile, Alex. Stewart, John Beattie, Peter Fulton, A. McGibbon, John Fraser, David Robertson, John Allan, Dr. Wanless, R. B. Murray, Jas. Thomson, W. S. Watson, Chas. Cassils, Jas. Stewart, Adam Darling, R. P. McLea, Walter Wilson, Jas. Wright, Colin McArthur, Jas. Hannay, D. Guthrie, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, J. M. Kirk, Jas. Harper, Geo. Kay, Hugh McLennan, Jas. Reid, Wm. Cassils, D. Campbell, James Johnston, John Robertson, G. M. Kinghorn, W. Sumner, Jas. Knox, Angus Grant, A. Hamilton, A. Baillie, J. Reid Wilson, W. S. McFarlane, Alex. Walker, J. C. McLaren, W. McLaren, Alex. Currie.

The minutes of the Preparatory meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Robin, of the special Committee, submitted a resolution on the death of some prominent members of the Society, as follows:—

Resolved—“That it is with sincere regret that this Society has to chronicle the removal by death, (since the last annual meeting) of three of its members, viz. :—David J. Greenshields, Edward McKay, and Sir Hugh Allan, members, whose names are eminently worthy of honourable record in the annals of the Society; they were men, who, in divers ways, by active service, or by gifts of benevolence and charity, sought to advance the best interests of the Society, increase the usefulness, and promote its prosperity.”

“Mr. McKay, for some time acted as Vice-President, and was offered the Presidency, but declined.”

"Whilst Sir Hugh Allan, many years ago, officiated as one of the most active and faithful Secretaries the Society ever had, and it may be some consolation to their bereaved relatives as it is of grateful remembrance to their fellow-members, that all of them in their various spheres of usefulness, reflected honour on the St. Andrew's Society."

The following new members were elected, Messrs, Hugh Graham, W. J. Jarvis, A. R. Brown, Arch. McIntyre, Jas. Slessor, J. H. Hutchinson, Jas. A. Cantlie.

A deputation of the Caledonian Society, consisting of the President Mr. John Robertson, the Treasurer, and two or three members, was then received and they presented the St. Andrew's Society with a cheque for one hundred dollars, \$100.

The President, Mr. Ogilvie, cordially thanked the Caledonian Society for their gift.

Mr. McGibbon stated that next year was the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Society, and he thought they should celebrate their Jubilee on that occasion. After remarks from some of the members, the President said the Committee would attend to it, and call a special meeting and make due preparations for the celebration.

Mr. McGibbon then brought up the question of inviting guests to the dinner, and he moved, seconded by Mr. Thos. Robin, "That this Society regrets that the "Dinner Committee" has departed from the usual custom of including in the list of invited guests to its annual festival the names of the Consul General of the United States, and his Worship the Mayor of Montreal.

Mr. McArthur thought that a great injury had been done by the publication of the proceedings of the Committee, they were private, and he thought the member who had made them public should be censured.

Mr. Stewart defended the action of the Committee in very strong terms.

Col. Stevenson thought the Committee were wrong, and had no right to depart from the usual custom.

Mr. Robertson defended the action of the Committee.

Several other members took part in the discussion.

The President believed the Committee had worked well, and he thought the members of the Society should endeavour to smooth the matter over. The resolution was then put and lost, 9 voting for it, and 33 against it.

Mr. Robertson reported that the Committee of Accounts, had examined the Treasurer's Statements, and found everything correct. See page 29.

It was then moved and carried that the sum of \$100.00 be given to M. McLaren, the Superintendent of the Home.

The meeting then adjourned.

(Signed),

R. M. ESDAILE,

Secretary.

## THE SERMON.

On the afternoon of Sunday, the 25th of November, at Crescent Street Church there was a large attendance, the majority being Scotchmen and their descendants, the occasion being the annual sermon to the members of St. Andrew's Society, of whom there was a large gathering. Rev. Principal MacVicar, of the Presbyterian College, officiated, and after the usual devotional exercises proceeded to deliver

### THE ANNUAL SERMON.

The rev. gentleman announced as his subject "The Word—an instrument of intellectual, moral and spiritual culture," and took as his text—

Acts xvii., 11—"These were more noble than those of Thessalonica in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily whether these things were so."

He said:—The propriety and wisdom of organizing and sustaining such societies as that under whose auspices we are now assembled is often called in question. It is said that they serve only to perpetuate sectional feelings and distinctions which should be unknown in this country. We should all be one people and known only as Canadians. We sorely need a patriotism of our own to mould the life and institutions of this great country. Now, we fully assent to all this as true, but hold at the same time that there should be discrimination as to the societies to which we take exception. We yield to none in our wish to promote unity and a strong national spirit which will inspire self-respect and energy in all parts of our young Dominion and lead to the full development of its intellectual and material resources. But it is surely no part of the aim of this Society to stand in the way of the attainment of this desirable end; no part of its purpose to promote feuds or divisions, but only to contribute what it can by benevolent deeds to the weal of our common country. Like all other human institutions it is doubtless fallible; yet we think that even those who are not identified with its history will allow that its work has been chiefly one of kindly beneficence through the instrumentality of its well conducted Home and the personal efforts of its members. "By their fruits ye shall know them." It is only so far as societies of any sort are found to work the work of God and to advance the best interests of humanity in the highest sense of that term that we are prepared to endorse them.

If it be said that gatherings of this sort are occasionally taken advantage of to say something in commendation of Scotland and Scottish institutions, and to define the honorable position which she holds in the great family of nations there can be no more harm in this, when honestly and truthfully done, than in speaking justly of any other people. Surely we inflict no injury upon others by accurately estimating our own worth. We do no injustice to Englishmen, Irishmen and Frenchmen by frankly professing to be what we are and extending sympathy and aid to one another as needed. At any rate history cannot be annihilated. What is past has made sure of existence; and when it is true, and noble and grand, he is narrow and sectional who would wish to have it destroyed or forgotten, come from what source it may. Let men of all nationalities and creeds bring the things that are true and honest, and just and pure, and lovely and of good report, and mingle them in the life and activity of our young country and let them not be blamed for doing so. They cannot be rendered more loyal and true to the institutions and interests of the new land by being taught to ignore their origin and history in the old. The man who is weak enough to seek deliberately to forget or deny the land of his birth cannot be a strong citizen

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of any country. Perish, by all means, everything in our secular and religious history which was superstitious, tyrannical, unmanly, ungodly. But we venture to think that after being thus severely purged, there will still remain much that deserves to be cherished and judiciously infused into the life of other nations—enough on the page of that glorious record to justify our enthusiasm over it.

The very physical features of our native land are fitted to inspire patriotism and admiration. Who is not stirred by the sight or even the thought of its glorious majestic hills and mountains, emblems of strength and eternal stability—fit birth-place and abode of artist and poet—every spot invested with undying historic interest, the scene of classic song and story or some deed of heroic daring. And who can ignore our wealth of Celtic and English literature in poetry and prose, so rich and varied, so tender and true, so full of pathos, simplicity and grandeur. Our philosophy, so profound and critical, and yet so progressive and reverent in its spirit, has commanded the respect and added to the intellectual wealth of thoughtful minds in all parts of the world. We do not require to go back to ancient Greece, to Socrates and Plato, or to pass over to modern Germany for a searching analysis of the human mind. Our own Dougal Stuart, and Reid, and Hamilton, and many others, take rank in this respect with the deepest thinkers of any age. And need I remind you of the lasting contributions to science in all departments made by sons of Scotland. As discoverers, travellers, missionaries, physicians, jurists, poets, historians, warriors, statesmen in Britain and all her vast colonies, as merchants, bankers and theologians have they not made their mark in the history of their own country and in nearly all parts of the world? And long before national systems of education were constructed as they are to-day in other countries, Scotland had her grand old system of parochial schools and colleges, which spread their enlightening and refining influence to all ranks and classes.

But without further extending this line of remark let me ask, what is the real secret of all this and much more of the same nature so deserving of remembrance and commendation? Do we trace it to superiority of race, or climate, or soil, or environment? No. With respect to some of these we have undeniably suffered disadvantage. I see the spring of all that we can fairly claim of national greatness in the application of our text to the Scottish people. Since the era of the glorious Reformation, which was the beginning of true intellectual, spiritual and material progress, since the days of John Knox, the Liberator, not only of Scotland but of England too, in a most important sense, the people have been distinguished above all things for this, "that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily whether these things were so." They are known and noted, peasants and nobles alike, as Bible readers. Long may they be so in the dear old land of our birth and in every clime under heaven where their lot is cast. This is at once the source and evidence of their true nobility. Let me in what is to follow press it upon your attention. If you desire to excel in nobility, to rise to higher things, to become far more noble than you are now, if you are determined to maintain untarnished the heritage of glory which has come down to you from your fathers, then receive with all readiness of mind the word of God and search it daily—

#### I.—FOR PURPOSES OF INTELLECTUAL CULTURE.

In this respect we hold that it stands supreme—it is the highest and the best instrument. In saying this we do not undervalue or despise the works of man. It is a grand thing to have fellowship through their books with the poets, philosophers, and scientists of ancient and modern times. This is elevating and enobling—but grander far to have fellowship with God

through His book. It contains the largest and deepest thoughts, because they are the thoughts of God. It touches upon the widest range of subjects, and gives rise to the deepest and most difficult problems with which the mind of man can grapple, and at the same time exhibits with the utmost clearness and simplicity the profoundest mysteries of the soul and of eternity, so that they are revealed unto babes.

It contains the foundations of all history, and meets the imperative demand of the human intellect in revealing a great sufficient First Cause of all things. The mind of man naturally struggles after the knowledge of such a cause, and is not content without it. Even in childhood we question and inquire into the beginnings of things and the great doctrine of cause and effect, and to be dogmatically told that God created all things out of nothing is not to set our inquiring spirits at rest. This seems a contradiction in terms. Nor is it any relief, but an increase of perplexity and contradiction to be told in terms of the philosophy of evolution that there are force and matter and law in the universe, and that these account for the origin of all things. But what meets the case fully and feeds the soul with wholesome knowledge is to learn from the Bible that God is Almighty, the self-existent and self-moved One, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable in His being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth; and that out of the infinite possibilities of His own divine nature He created or produced all things—this is satisfactory to the human mind and sets at rest one great problem. We can also turn to the book confidently for the highest models of logical argument, philosophical penetration, and rhetorical and literary finish in poetry and prose. It touches upon theories into which the angels desire to look, and thus furnishes matter of investigation and thought for the aspiring intellects, and it would not be difficult to select from its pages monosyllabic reading lessons for the pupils of our primary schools containing infinitely more sense and wisdom than the drivelling compositions which they are often compelled to read. And why should it be excluded from our schools? It cannot be on the ground of incompetency, of lack of skill and wisdom in its author. Surely God knows better than our schoolmasters, politicians and churches, for that matter, what is good for our children—for their intellectual and spiritual training—and did not so blunder in framing a book designed to give light far beyond what is seen in nature that it only creates confusion and darkness. Do we exclude it from households and schoolrooms because its contents are too holy, too sacred, to be intermingled with the secularities of Life? We venture to think that the religion and religious lessons which are only fit for Sunday use and never touch and mould pure secularities are very nearly good for nothing, and the world is rapidly moving on the highway towards discarding religious lessons that cannot bear the light of reason, and that do not come down to the struggles and conflicts of every day life.

Do we exclude the book because it breeds sectarian strifes and bitterness? Then let us be consistent and shut out what is now studied and taught everywhere—the History of England, say the history of Henry VIII., or Mary, or Charles I., or Charles II., which is far more fitted to foment such strifes than all the writings of the Old and New Testaments besides, a little keen sifting of what is true and what is false, a little careful discrimination between the two, even when it involves some solid argumentation is not the worst thing that can happen to men for their intellectual development and culture. One of the grand peculiarities of the Book as an instrument for this purpose is that it challenges and provokes discussion. The old Apostolic rule was—"first pure, then peaceable," and unless we have read history to no purpose, you will find that the men who have taken rank as great reformers were not those whose creed was "peace at any price," much less were they men who believed in receiving the truth of God and dealing it out to others in homeopathic quantities.

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They firmly held, as we should hold, that the Saviour spoke the truest science and the highest philosophy of education—vastly higher than that of some modern writers—when He declared that “Man cannot live by bread alone but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God;” and, therefore, as they sought to emancipate the men of their age, and to save themselves and others from mental paupersim and ruin, they laid hold upon and constantly used the word of the living God as the highest instrument of intellectual training. Let this much suffice upon our first point. We should receive the Word with all readiness of mind and search it daily;

#### II—AS AN INSTRUMENT OF MORAL CULTURE,

the very best and highest for this purpose. To establish this we do not require to disparage ethical systems produced by heathen philosophers and others as containing no truth. Some of them contained a great deal of truth. They were immortal examples of splendid efforts by unaided reason to reach ultimate moral truth, and at the same time proofs of human failure. In spite of all the penetration and skill which they manifested it was still true that “the world by wisdom knew not God.” Looking over these systems from the days of Aristotle and Plato to the time of the latest pagan writer this may be safely said of them all—that they lacked the great fundamental principle which is the back bone of Christian ethics, viz.: An infallible standard by which to judge of right and wrong. This was their cardinal defect—the great blemish attaching to them all. And even modern writers of the Christian school have erred in this respect. They have in vain looked for the standard of right in self-interest, in utility, in feelings of benevolence, pleasurable emotions, or the dicta of conscience, while in truth all these are shifting and uncertain. But the Bible reveals an infallible standard. The ultimate rule of right is God’s nature. God is always right, but how can we know Him? His nature is revealed in His works and His word. Hence we are bound to regard the laws of the physical universe as manifestations of God. But He is much more clearly and fully revealed in His word. It speaks out distinctly and authoritatively regarding many things upon which nature is silent, and, therefore, the word is practically our standard of right. And notice how admirably it is adapted to this purpose. First of all, it contains a great body of moral precepts in the abstract. During some two thousand years extending over the antediluvian period we have no formal code of ethics, but brief and broken notes of what God did under certain circumstances while men were left free to infer principles and rules of life from observing these transactions. By and by we reach the Mosaic era, and here we have that marvellous Decalogue which gathers up into itself all previous legislation, those ten commandments which embrace such generalization of all human duty as the unaided mind of man could never have produced. This abstract code continued through many centuries to be enforced and illustrated by the voice of inspired prophets and living teachers and in the wonder-laden history of the chosen people. Then after a period of silence of four hundred years, from Malachi to John the Baptist, during which there was no open vision and no prophet speaking to Israel, God’s Son appeared in human flesh and spake as never man spake. He taught with a simplicity, reality, and power such as men never before or since witnessed. His theme was the Law of God in all its length and breadth of spiritual significance, together with his own glorious redemptive mission. By his fervid words and spotless life He illustrated the meaning and force of that law. It is no longer presented to men in abstract form—they see it in the concrete. The Christ of God is the living embodiment of that law. They not only hear in his words but see in his life what it means. The standard of right has become a living

practical reality. The Word is incarnate. What a superlative system of moral instruction we have thus unfolded in the word of God. By general principles and specific precepts, by a comprehensive summary in the ten commandments, by the whole history of the chosen people, by the incomparable lessons of the Lord Jesus Christ and His holy life, as well as the ethical teachings of his inspired apostles, the whole duty of man is enforced. How wise it is, therefore, to receive with readiness of mind the whole truth of God for instruction in righteousness, and what transparent folly to ignore this great manual of moral culture or to place it second, as is sometimes done, to the productions of men in this department.

When will men sufficiently learn the great and undeniable lesson of all history, viz., that where the word is not, as for example in all heathen lands, the people perish for lack of knowledge? They are not characterized by intellectual development, by progress and purity, by lofty elevation of thought and conduct, but they sink into immeasurable depths of immorality and degradation. But in every instance in which they have received the word in its purity and fulness, and have sought the saving grace which it reveals, they have been lifted up out of the reeking slums of barbarism and grossest forms of vice into the light of God's countenance, and to sit with Christ in heavenly places—which brings me to my last remark. We should receive the word with all readiness of mind.

### III.—AS AN INSTRUMENT OF SALVATION.

This is the grand culmination of all. It is not enough to have the intellects of men keen, clear, sharp, fully trained and furnished with all sorts of information and truth. Not enough to have the moral feelings purified, the conscience enlightened and the true standard of right clearly held up to view. This is all well and most useful as far as it goes. But man has consciously deeper wants which need to be met. We need pardon, and spiritual life, and purification, and spiritual power to overcome the evil in our own hearts, and the evil in the world as well as the last enemy that shall be destroyed. And to reveal all these, to put us in reach of all these, is the aim of the Bible. He has read the word to comparatively little purpose who sees in it only an instrument for sharpening his intellect, and guiding his conduct. This is to limit its use and benefits to time—to the few years we spend this side of the grave. Whereas it is specially designed to open up to us eternity. For Christ "hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel." The great theme of the Bible from first to last, is God's redeeming love. And the specific commendation of the Bereans in the text, is not they had educated and refined their intellectual and moral powers to a high degree by investigating the principles and doctrines of God's word, however useful that might be. No, but they searched the Scriptures daily whether these things were so. What things? The things which formed the burden of Apostolic preaching, and the preaching of the Fathers of the Reformation—the things which you may see mentioned in the beginning of the chapter from which the text is taken, where it is stated that Paul entered into the Synagogue of the Jews, and for "three Sabbath days reasoned with them out of the Scriptures; opening, and alleging that Christ must needs have suffered, and risen again from the dead; and that this Jesus whom I preach unto you is Christ." They are declared to be more noble than those of Thessalonica, because they looked again and again through the Hebrew Scriptures to find in them the Lord Jesus Christ, their Saviour—to make sure for themselves of the great central facts of redemption, the incarnation of the Son of God, His atoning sacrifice and death, and His resurrection from the dead. These were matters of supreme moment to them,

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and are sent to us still ; for "he that hath the Son hath life, and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life."

Here is the foundation of all things. Without this life in the soul imparted by the Spirit of Christ, we cannot have Christian morality and the highest of intellectual and national greatness

What avails it that you enthusiastically celebrate the memory of St. Andrew as it has been linked with the history and traditions of Scotland, unless you are yourself a saint.

What advantage will it be to you throughout eternity that you glory now in the grand and stirring memories of your nation if, when the things which are seen have passed away, you are not a fellow-citizen with the saints and the household of faith ?

The pressing duty, therefore, with all who know not God is with humble and earnest prayer to search the Scriptures that Christ may be formed in the hope of glory, and in the case of those who are already His to become more devoted and pure in life, more energetic and self-sacrificing in advancing the interests of His kingdom, and in seeking that our wide and great Dominion may speedily and truly become Emmanuels land. Amen.

## THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The members of the Society celebrated the day of their patron saint by a grand Dinner at the St. Lawrence Hall, to which about one hundred and fifty persons sat down. The subscribers to the dinner were as follows.

James Stewart,  
H. E. Murray,  
W. G. Murray,  
R. D. McGibbon,  
J. G. Sidey,  
David D. Sidey,  
Adam Darling,  
Louis Sutherland,  
W. R. Oswald,  
R. P. McLea,  
Walter Wilson,  
J. Reid Wilson,  
Duncan McDougall,  
Andrew P. Cassils,  
H. L. Joseph,  
Charles Cassils,  
Andrew Robertson,  
John Rankin,  
George Cameron,  
F. Robertson,  
S. H. Ewing,  
William Angus,  
Ewan McLennan,  
David Robertson,  
John Tough,  
James Wardlow,  
John Allan,  
Dr. Wanless,  
Geo. Ahern,  
Chas. Drummond,  
J. B. Abbott,  
David Sinclair,  
John J. Daley,  
F. B. McNamee,  
W. W. Ogilvie,  
Alex. McPherson,  
Robert Shaw,  
Wm. Euard,  
Dr. Guerin,  
Alfred Perry,  
S. B. Foote,  
T. J. Potter,

J. R. Wilson,  
D. McIntyre,  
Hon. Henry Starnes,  
Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele,  
F. N. R. Brwn,  
R. G. Watson,  
James Simpson,  
Rollo Simpson,  
Robert Gardner,  
A. G. Isaacson,  
Alexander Walker,  
Jonathan Hodgson,  
John C. Watson,  
M. S. Foley,  
H. G. Macdougall,  
Geo. F. Hartt,  
Anthony Force,  
R. B. Angus,  
H. Beaugrand,  
H. L. Macdougall,  
James Harper,  
D. R. Stoddart,  
Robert Cowans,  
John McDougall,  
Hector Mackenzie,  
Hugh Paton,  
Wm. O'Brien,  
John J. Curran,  
James Thomson,  
James Brown,  
John Macdougall,  
W. S. Walker,  
William Stephen,  
Frank Stephen,  
W. S. Macfarlane,  
L. S. Benjamin,  
Peter Fulton,  
Thomas Robin,  
Arch. Nicoll,  
John Baird,  
John Fraser,  
J. M. Browning,

Gilbert Scott,  
John Lithgow,  
Robert Reid,  
M. P. Ryan,  
James Johnston,  
James Ralston,  
J. R. Brown,  
P. A. Crosby,  
J. Usherwood,  
Alex. McGibbon, jr.  
R. McD. Patterson,  
R. M. Esdaile,  
Alex. Stewart,  
R. Findlay,  
George Kay,  
Hugh McLennan,  
Alex. McGibbon,  
John Ogilvie,  
James Hannay,  
James McShane, jr.  
George M. Sadlier,  
C. O. Perrault,  
Wm. Kinloch,  
John Duncan,  
Capt. Herriman,  
Wm. M. Ramsay,  
Wm. Cassils,  
James Wright,  
George Macrae,  
Mr. Bain,  
S. Waddell,  
Chris. Messiah,  
Colin McArthur,  
A. B. Chaffee,  
Alex. Gilmour,  
D. Morrison,  
Hon. P. Mitchell,  
A. A. Stevenson,  
Wm. McNaughton,  
M. Schowb,  
M. Cloran.

At 7.45 the President, Vice-Presidents and office bearers and members of the Society, accompanied by their guests, the Presidents of other National Societies, with their badges of office, marched to the dining-room, preceded by the piper, who played a stirring martial air.

The tables, three in number, were ranged lengthwise of the room, with a fourth table across the upper end. They looked exceedingly well, and were admirably set out with good things and decorated with flowers.

The President occupied the chair, having on his right Ald. Stroud, Vice-president of St. George's Society; Ald. J. C. Wilson, President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society; Ald. Jas. McShane, M.P.P., Mr. H. Beaugrand and Mr. James Stewart, and on his left Mr. H. F. Bellew, President of St. Patrick's Society, and Mr. John Robertson, President of the Caledonian Society, Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. C. O. Perrault Vice Consul of France.

The vice chairs were occupied by Messrs. Peter Fulton, Thos. Robin and Hugh McLennan.

Grace was said by Rev. J. Edgar Hill, of St. Andrew's Church.

The following was the

#### MENU.

Oysters on the half Shell.

#### SOUP.

Green Turtle.

Cock a Leekie.

#### FISH.

Boiled Maskinonge, Oyster Sauce.

Fillet of Plaice, Tartar Sauce.

Croquettes de Pomme de Terre.

#### RELEVES.

Haunch of Venison, with Gooseberry Jelly.

#### ENTREES.

Petit Bouche aux Huitres a la Marquis of Lorne.

Coteletes de Mouton, Pane aux Espinard.

Haggis.

Supreme de Volailles, Pique au Truffles.

Plain Boiled Potatoes.

#### ROAST.

Fillet of Beef, Larded, with Horse Radish.

Stuffed Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.

Round of Beef, with Scotch Kail.

#### SORBET.

Dalwatic.

#### GAME.

Mallard Duck, with Currant Jelly.

Plover, Glace on Toast.

#### SALADS.

Chicken.

Lettuce.

Celery.

Lobster.

#### VEGETABLES.

Cauliflowers.

Green Peas.

Scotch Kail.

#### ENTREMETS.

Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce.

Charlotte Russe a la Vanilla.

Apple Merangue Pie.

Champagne Jelly.

Strawberry Tarts.

Ladies Fingers.

Glace a la Napolitaine.

Dessert.

Cafe.

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At its proper place in the menu the haggis, or rather a dozen of them, were borne triumphantly on the shoulders of four brawny members of the Sixth Fusiliers, the piper leading. The procession marched round the table to the stirring music of the pipes and all rose to welcome the

"Great-Chieftain, O! the puddin' race,"

and gave a hearty cheer.

Whilst the dinner was being discussed the Band of the 6th Fusiliers, which was stationed in the gallery, played the following selection of airs :—

#### PROGRAMME OF MUSIC.

1. QUICKSTEP—Auld Scotia.....
2. OVERTURE—Rip Van Winkle..... *Brookes.*
3. GRAND SELECTION—Song of Scotland..... *Watson.*
4. WALTZ—Autumn Leaves..... *Keller.*
5. GRAND SELECTION—Popular Airs..... *Beyer.*
6. WALTZ—Songs of Heaven..... *Faust.*
7. SERENADE—Trumpet Calls..... *Keller.*
8. GALOP—Clarinda..... *Webb.*

#### THE TOASTS.

The President now called the tables to order and said :—"I take this opportunity of thanking the St. Andrew's Society for having elected me president. Had I been at the meeting, I think my native modesty would have compelled me to induce you to elect one better fitted to fill the position, and I have had barely time to wash off the war paint when I am asked to preside at your annual banquet. It is now my privilege to ask you to give expression to your loyalty by drinking to the best of Queen's, our Sovereign the Queen, and no where is this toast more heartily received than in this Canada of ours." The toast was drank with great enthusiasm, the band playing God Save the Queen.

Mr. William Cassils then lead off with his fine tenor voice, all the company joining in the National Anthem.

The President then gave the toast of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal family. He said :—

"It is gratifying to all Britons to know that the most popular man of the day is the Prince of Wales, and especially to we Canadians, that he and the Princess take so great an interest in our country." The recent visit of Prince George and the naming of his ship the Canada added another compliment to our country." The toast was drank with great enthusiasm, the band playing "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

The President gave "The President of the United States," remarking :—"President Arthur has shown himself to be a wise, able and good man, judging from the manner in which he has presided over the United States, considering the very painful and trying circumstances under which he took office. The harmony existing between our neighbors and ourselves must be gratifying, our only strife being for commercial supremacy."

The toast was heartily drank, the band playing "Hail Columbia."

Mr. S. S. Bain, being called on for a song, gave :—

"O a' the airts the wind can blaw,  
I dearly lo'e the West.

in a very effective manner. He was very much applauded and most deservedly so.

The President then gave the next toast, "The Governor General of Canada." He said - "Through the wisdom of the Imperial Government we have been singularly favored by the appointments of Governors of the Dominion. We had Lord Dufferin who can never be forgotten; and Lord Lorne who took such an interest in our country that, although now in England, he appears to be a thorough Canadian, and we are again favored by the appointment of Lord Lansdowne as our Governor General, who bids fair to rival his two illustrious predecessors in popularity.

The toast was enthusiastically received, the band playing "Garry Owen."

Mr. Angus remarked. "It is the first time I have drank his health, I hope he'll turn out well."

Mr. William Cassils then sang, "Hurrah for the Highlands," in a manner which evoked great enthusiasm.

The President gave the next toast, the Army, Navy and Volunteers, remarking :-

"Gentlemen, during the past year our army and navy have given us another proof of what they can do, by the great success of the Egyptian campaign, and under command of a general whom we may almost claim as a Canadian, Lord Wolseley. And it must have been gratifying to Scotchmen to find the Highland brigade, as usual, in the front rank, and as we have good reason to believe, the brigade that took Tel El Kebir. As for the volunteers, my long connection with that force has given many proofs that it contains the elements of an excellent home army. I have but to refer to the Trent affair and the Fenian raids."

The toast was heartily drunk, the band playing the "British Grenadiers."

Mr. Charles Cassils sang "The Silver Tassie."

The President said he feared they would think he was very hard on the Cassils family, but they were the best of real good fellows. Mr. Cassils' song was very heartily applauded and an encore demanded, to which Mr. Cassils responded by repeating the first verse.

Col. Oswald responded to the toast. He felt assured that if ever an emergency came Canada would send out thousands of her sons to defend the Empire and to uphold the throne of the Queen, whom we all love so well. (Applause.)

The President then gave the next toast,

"The day and a' who honor it." He said :- "In no city is St. Andrew's Day better observed by Scotch Canadians and Scotchmen than in our own. You will excuse me for putting Scotch Canadians first, but it reminds me of a conversation I overheard some years ago. I was walking in one of the streets of Malta with a young Scotchman; he met a Maltese whose acquaintance he had made on a previous visit. He asked my friend who I was. This rather puzzled the Maltese, so my friend explained to him that a Scotchman was a superior kind of an Englishman. [Applause.] So I think that Scotch Canadians have an impression that they are a superior kind of Scotchmen, and I think it is well if they do, for they will never forget the land of their forefathers, and the day and a' who honor it."

Mr. James Stewart then sang in very fine voice "The March of the Cameron Men."

Mr. Stewart was enthusiastically applauded. The piper here had another march round.



## GREETINGS TO SISTER SOCIETIES.

Vice-President Robin then read the following greetings from the Montreal Society to a number of sister societies in other cities, and the replies :—

MONTREAL, 30th NOV.

To President St. Andrew's Society, Ottawa :

Here's health to all, we wish you weel,  
Each aged sire or sturdy chiel,  
Or lady fair where e'er you're from,  
If still you love our old Scotch home.

W. W. OGILVIE,

President St. Andrew's Society, Montreal.

OTTAWA, NOV. 30th, 1883.

President of St. Andrew's Society, Montreal :

The St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa greet with warmest feeling their brethern of St. Andrew's Society of Montreal on St. Andrew's Day.

A. H. TAYLOR, President.

To the President St. Andrew's Society, New York :

Whether its haggis you've eaten  
Or Taliskar guid you're seekin'  
Or Barley brae.  
We send you hearty greeting—  
Great success to your meeting  
What e'er it be.

NEW YORK, NOV. 30.

To St. Andrew's Society :

Here's a han' my trusty freen, Scotland for ever.

WALTER WATSON.

To President St. Andrew's Society, Kingston :

Your auld sister returns you greeting wi' richt guid will ; health and happiness tae a' John Tamson's Bairs.

KINGSTON, NOV. 30.

To President St. Andrew's Society, Montreal :

Auld sister we greet ye the nicht. We are a John Tamson's Bairs.

A. R. MILNE,

President of St. Andrew's Society.

To President St. Andrew's Society, Guelph :

Let's health tae brither Scots gang roun'  
Frae Montreal to Guelph's fair town,  
A blythesome nicht we hope ye'll hae  
So let all drive dull care away.

GUELPH, Ont., NOV. 30th, 1883.

To W. W. Ogilvie, President St. Andrew's Society :

A merry ni'cht wi' song and glee,  
Wi' brither Scots we're sure to hae ;  
We pledge a cup wi' richt good cheer,  
To Montreal frae brithers here.

H. K. MAITLAND, President.

To President St. Andrew's Society, Toronto :

We're feasting the nicht on sheep's head, kail and a rousin' big haggis good for a prince, but we dinna forget the tear in poor tith's e'ee, nor the mitherless bairn. Success to the sons of St. Andrew in the Queen City.

TORONTO, NOV. 30th, 1883.

To the President of St. Andrew's Society, Montreal :

May joy be with you, look back upon the past, look forward to the future and pride and hope with true patriotism will make us all worthy of the dear old land.

JOHN GRAHAM, President St. Andrew's Society.

To President St. Andrew's Society, Hamilton :

We're weel an' thank you for your speerin',  
An' ere the nicht has gone far wearin'  
We'll up in esqueba' or wine,  
An' drink your health for Auld Lang Syne.

HAMILTON, Ont., 27th Nov.

To the President St. Andrew's Society, Montreal :

Hoo are ye in Montreal,  
Up here we're gettin' on gey fine,  
We pledge ye in a Willie Waught  
For Scotland sake and Auld Lang Syne.

JOHN MCMASTER,  
President St. Andrew's Society.

To President St. Andrew's Society, Quebec :

As Quebec with her grand fortress holds the key of Canada, may its St. Andrew's Society ever hold the key to human hearts, in charity and love to all wayfarers from the land of our sires.

QUEBEC, 30th Nov.

To St. Andrew's Society, Montreal :

Quebec town sends ilk call an' greeting, may every joy that Scotsmen ken grace a your lives as time gangs fleeting and mak ye leal St. Andrew's men.

W. RAE,  
President St. Andrew's Society, Quebec.

To President of Scots Charitable Society of Boston :

All hail to Brither Scots a' the Hub. May your every spoke in your wheel stretch out to an ever widening circle of human sympathy and love.

SPEECH AND SONG RESUMED.

Vice-President, Mr. Hugh McLennan, then proposed the next toast, "The Land O' Cakes," in an excellent speech, in which he referred to the manner in which Montreal had sent its sons to every end of the earth to take the lead in every great enterprise.

Mr. S. Bain then sang "I'll Drink a Cup to Scotland Yet" with much expression and sweetness, and was very heartily applauded.

REV. PROF. MURRAY, L.L.D.,

said that he wanted to make a personal explanation to the effect that he was called on only to fill a gap, and, therefore, if he did not do the subject justice they must excuse him. He had been called upon at the eleventh hour to fill the place of the junior Chaplain, who had just entered the room. They all congratulated him heartily on his appointment to a fine position in Toronto, and their best wishes went with him. The note that was sent to him requested him to reply to "The Land O' Cakes the world o'er." If this had come from his friend, Mr. McNamee, he would not have been surprised, as it sounded like a bit of Irish humor. However, there was no doubt the people of the "Land O' Cakes" were pretty well scattered the world over. Mr. Robert Chambers, in his ballad poetry of Scotland, had told a story of the "wee bannock," how an old woman was making bannocks for her good man, when one of the bannocks got frightened, jumped off the griddle and ran away. He thought this was a pretty good illustration of the way Scotchmen did who had left their native country. The position that Scotchmen had taken in other lands was the best proof of the energy of the national character. Scotia need not be ashamed of her sons. But he must not praise the Scotch too much, for there were features that they might very well copy from their English, Irish or French neighbours. But there were features in the national character which made them successful and influential for good. He saw great good in these national meetings. The influence and success of Scotchmen were largely owing to that hearty association which they showed in their national societies. Thomas Hughes, in his biography of Mr. MacMillan, the publisher, say:—"It is no wonder that Scotchmen succeed wherever they settle, when we find them so ready to help one another wherever they meet." This Society is founded on the principle of Scotchmen helping one another. We do not ask to exercise any undue political influence or any influence that is not proper and right. He hoped, therefore, that their meeting from year to year would have the effect of fostering that spirit to which Mr. Hughes refers, and he trusted that the St. Andrew's Society would always exert the healthy influence it had exercised in the past. He thought Scotchmen might be pardoned for being proud of their country and its sons, and their aim should be to imitate their great example. Our Burns, who has been the spokesman of all the finest feelings of the Scottish character, had given expression to the sentiment in the following lines:—

It was a wish—  
I mind its power—  
A wish that to my latest hour  
Shall strongly move my breast,  
That I, for puir auld Scotland's sake,  
Some usefu' plan or book micht make.

(Great applause.)

Rev. Mr. Cruikshanks, who was called on, thanked the Society for the honor they had conferred upon him by electing him Chaplain of the Society. He also thanked Dr. Murray for the good wishes which he had expressed. He thought the Scotchman was the product of three great influences, first, the language of his country; second, the sacred memories of the country; and third, the aspect of the country itself. All these things were elements which formed the Scottish character. He dwelt particularly upon the last as being very important in moulding the character of this nation. The features of the country were reflected in the character and dispositions of its people. He enlarged on this point in an ingenious manner, and described how the men of Aberdeen, Midlothian, the West Coast and the Highlands, all took their characteristics from the natural features of the portions of Scotland in which they lived. He thought the thistle also well expressed the character of Scotchmen in its self-preserving and self-propagating power. (Applause.)

The 2d Vice-President, Mr. Robin, then in an appropriate speech gave the toast of "The poets and poetry of Scotland."

Rev. J. Edgar Hill, being called upon to respond, said that upon such an occasion as this, in the presence of so fine an audience, he esteemed it a very great compliment and a high honor to respond to such a toast as that just proposed. He could not but feel, however, very much as the gentlemen had who preceeded him—that this is an undertaking far too large to be dealt with in an after-dinner speech, even in a sketchy way. The poetry of Scotland is the history of Scotland. There never was a time when Scotland had not its poetry, but he had not been able to discover that the improved Scotchmen in Canada, of whom Mr. Ogilvie spoke, had given the world much poetry. The poet is the superior man of any age; he fires the souls of the men of his day and of those countrymen of his who are to come after him. We have had poets in Scotland from the earliest ages; men who have been great powers in their time. They had power and energy that carried them over almost surperhuman difficulties. He instanced the man who had composed the Border ballads and the rude strength which their lines expressed. In the poets of the sixteenth century they had the best expression of the natural religion and life. In the eighteenth century they had the expression of loyalty to the ancient house of Stuart. If he had lived in "the forty-five," he would have been a Jacobite. Then they came down to Burns, who had hardly been equalled by any of the superior kind of Scotchmen whom Mr. Ogilvie mentioned. (Laughter.) He has left us a precious legacy that we prize more and more, and which Scotchmen everywhere will ever continue to prize. Coming down to modern times, we have many meritorious modern Scotch poets, such men as Alexander Smith, Walter Smith and others—men who speak to us and encourage us, not merely to glorify ourselves, but to respect the country we owe so much. He trusted that we should never grow weary of our Scottish poets, whose spirit was that of light, liberty and truth. (Applause.)

Mr. William Cassils then sang that fine old song—

"Ta pherson swore a fued  
Against the Clan Mactavish,"

in his own inimitable style.

The President said:—It must be gratifying to notice the harmony that exists between the charitable national societies of this city, and how well they work together to relieve the distressed. Although we have most excellent city charitable institutions, many cases of distress could not be reached except through these charitable national societies. It has been stated that our national societies do not tend to increase our national feeling as Canadians; this I think is a mistake, for the man that could forget the land of his birth or the land of his forefathers, would be of little use to any country. Gentlemen, I give you "Our Sister Societies." [Applause.]

The toast was heartily drank, and the band played Rule Britannia. St. Patrick's Day, The Marseillaise, Vive La Canadienne, and the Watch on the Rhine, amid enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Beaugrand was called on for a song, and although he declared that he was unable to sing, he gave several verses of "Allouette" in good style, the whole company joining in the chorus.

The Vice-President of the St. George's Society, Alderman Stroud, responded, thanking the company heartily for their good wishes, and expressing his pleasure at meeting so many Scotchmen here. He had a Scotch wife, a McKay, a family that had a pedigree as long as Adam. He justified national societies on charitable grounds, and as involving an excellent system of relief to the poor. What can we do better than give our poor countrymen a

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helping hand? Some men in this city who were millionaires came here poor, and many who came here poor in these days might be millionaires yet. Let us, therefore, give our poor a helping hand; let us aid those that are poorer than ourselves as long as they are worthy and decent people. [Applause.]

The President of the St. Patrick's Society, Mr. Bellew, next responded. He said he was the representative of a warm-hearted race and the guest of another warm-hearted race, who were once one people and who in this Dominion would, he hoped, again become one people. The Scotch had done more to develop the resources of this Dominion than any other nationality, and he was glad to acknowledge it. The English were a mixed people built out of Saxons, Angles, Normans and others, and this Dominion he hoped would like the English become one people, although we might not live to see it. If this greater Scotland had not produced great poets it had produced men who covered the ocean with steamships, and built railways which spanned the continent. The realization of his dream would be to see the great Canadian nation when "man to man shall brother be" without any limitation. [Applause.]

Ald. Wilson, President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, after thanking the company for the compliment paid him, proceeded to say that unfortunately being an Irish Protestant he could not claim a patron saint. [Laughter.] No doubt the Scotchmen could claim this as the 134th annual celebration of St. Andrew's Day in Canada, for it was first celebrated on the 30th November, 1760. It was love of Scotland that gave the first impulse to the St. Andrew's Society in Canada, and benevolence afterwards became one of the objects of the Society, when the poverty of many of those who were coming to Canada demanded assistance. He regretted that Irish protestants and Irish Catholics were not able to walk together upon St. Patrick's Day, and he hoped to live long enough to see the day when all sectarian differences would be forgotten among Irishmen, and they could celebrate St. Patrick's Day together. [Applause.] He said that when a Scotchman came to a new community he was bound to get to the top, and generally succeeded. But if the Scotchmen spanned the continent with railways, it was the Irishmen who built them. [Laughter.] He hoped all present would long be spared to celebrate the anniversary of their patron saint. [Applause.]

Mr. H. Beaugrand, of St. Jean Baptiste Society, next responded. He made an eloquent justification of national societies. Who could blame the Scotchman for remembering Ossian, Scott and Burns? Who could blame the French for remembering their ancient glories? It does one good to remember the great deeds of his ancestors. He believed that no country in the world was peopled by nobler races than the English, Scotch, Irish and French, whose descendants had settled in Canada. On such an occasion as this it is good to remember the countries of old, and he rejoiced to see so many Scotchmen here whom he could join around the festive board on St. Andrew's Day. [Applause.]

Mr. John Robertson, of the Caledonian Society, also responded briefly, and thanked the St. Andrew's Society for the kind invitation extended to be present.

Mr. James McShane, M.P.P., being called on for a song, said he never sung but would try on the present occasion, and Mr. O'Brien must help him. He then sang "Erin is My Home," in a manner which showed that only Mr. McShane's modesty prevents him from becoming a leading tenor.

Mr. Fulton, the Treasurer, proposed the next toast "The Ladies." The band played "Here's a health to all good lasses," and Mr. Bain sang "Nae body kens ye," in a very happy manner.

Mr. Robert Esdaille, responded on behalf of the ladies. The members of the St. Andrew's Society owed a great debt to the ladies, and he gladly acknowledged the fact. On behalf of the ladies he thanked them for the kind manner in which their health had been drank.

Mr. Beaugrand said that as the list of regular toasts was drawing to a close, he begged leave to propose a volunteer toast, that of the worthy Chairman, Mr. Ogilvie, who had filled the position so admirably. [Applause.]

Mr. Ogilvie responded in a capital speech. He expressed his pleasure at seeing so many Scotchmen around him, and was proud to be one of them. He was glad to be able to tell them how many Scotch had gone into the North-West this year, where they were building up a Manitoba, a Minnesota, and a Colorado, all in one. There was but one St. Andrew's Society in the North-West, that of Winnipeg, and there was a great necessity for the establishment of such societies in the other towns in the North-West. The St. Andrew's societies had it in their power to do a great deal to assist and encourage the emigrant, and the same was true of all the national societies. He wished to impress on the national societies here the fact that great as was the work that they had already done, there was a still greater work for them to do as immigration to this country increased. Before sitting down he wished to give another toast, the health of the two members of Parliament who had been present this evening, Hon. Peter Mitchell and Mr. Curran, the member for Montreal centre.

Mr. Curran responded. He expressed his regret that the distinguished statesman whose name had been coupled with his had retired, as he was a man whose name would go down to all time as one of the founders of Confederation. [Applause.] He felt highly complimented by the honour that had been done him, and said that his relations with members of St. Andrew's Society in this city had always been harmonious and pleasant. He would not inflict a speech upon them, however, but would sing them a song, and accordingly sang that fine old Scotch piece, "Annie Laurie," which was received with great enthusiasm.

Ex-President McGibbon proposed the next toast, "The Press," in a neat speech. He thought the people of Canada had reason to be proud of their press, and that it would compare favorably with that of any other country. He took the occasion to congratulate Mr. Ogilvie on his occupation of the chair to-night. He was glad to recognize in him a fellow-townsmen.

The toast was responded to by Mr. Provencher, of *La Minerve*, Mr. Cloran, of the *Post*, Mr. Stewart, of *THE HERALD*, and Mr. Beaugrand, of *La Patrie*.

Mr. James McShane, M.P.P., proposed the health of the officers and members of the General Committee, to which the President replied.

At the close of the banquet the President expressed the great satisfaction which it afforded him to propose the health of host Hogan, which he did in the most complimentary terms. He referred particularly to the satisfactory manner in which he had catered for the Society, and he knew he was expressing the sentiments of all present when he said so. Mr. Ogilvie spoke of the esteem in which Mr. Hogan was held as a host throughout Canada.

Mr. Hogan replied in a happy style, expressing his satisfaction with the fact that his labors were appreciated.

The assembly broke up amid much enthusiasm, Col. Stevenson singing "Auld Lang Syne," in French and English.

**Dr. PETER FULTON, Treasurer, in account with the St. Andrew's Society, Montreal. Cr.**

To Balance from last year .....	\$2,180 21	By Joseph Mackay bequest, 4 shares Merchants Bank Stock. \$	508 00
" Donations from separate list .....	187 00	" " 2 " " " "	254 00
" Subscriptions .....	748 00	" D. J. Greenshields " 8 " " " "	986 00
" Collection Anniversary Service in Erskine Church .....	100 50	" Insurance .....	12 00
" Dividends—Bank of Montreal .....	640 00	" Protestant House of Industry and Refuge .....	25 00
" " —Merchants' Bank .....	42 00	" Vote to Superintendent .....	100 00
" Bequest of D. J. Greenshields .....	1,000 00	" Commission on Collection .....	37 50
" Interest on Bank account .....	42 16	" Advertising .....	95 00
		" Charges .....	19 47
		" Fuel, per Grand Trunk Railway .....	562 50
		" " Cartage .....	59 50
		" Charitable Committee .....	375 00
		" Burials .....	19 00
		" Water Rates .....	9 50
		" Groceries .....	255 35
		" Flour and Meal .....	58 45
		" Bread .....	210 00
		" Soap .....	6 00
		" Printing Report, &c. .....	107 55
		" Balance .....	1,240 05
			<hr/>
			\$4,939 87

MONTREAL, 20th November, 1883. We have compared the above with the vouchers and found same correct, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of One Thousand Two Hundred and Forty Dollars and Five Cents, carried to next year.

(Signed,)

ANDREW ROBERTSON, {  
J. STEWART, } Auditors.

## DONATIONS RECEIVED DURING YEAR.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.....	\$100 00	MR. JOHN AITKEN .....	\$ 10 00
TEES, COSTIGAN & WILSON....	20 00	JUDGE MACKAY .....	10 00
HENRY SPEID.....	10 00	GEORGE CARSLAKE .....	5 00
E. B. GREENSHIELDS .....	10 00	JAMES ROSS.....	2 00
K. A. RAMSAY.....	10 00		
ROBERT ANDERSON.....	10 00		
		TOTAL.....	\$187 00

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS HAVE PAID SUBSCRIPTION  
FOR 1883.

ALEXANDER, CHARLES.	DAVIS, MOSES.	LAING, MURDOCH.
ANDERSON, J. D.	DOUGLAS, J. M.	LEGGAT, JAMES.
ANDERSON, JOHN.	DRUMMOND, G. A.	LESLIE, A. C.
ANGUS, WILLIAM.	DRYSDALE, W.	LOCKERBY, A. L.
AULD, JOHN.	ESDAILE, R. M.	LOCKERBY, D. L.
BAILLIE, ANDREW.	EWING, ARCHIBALD.	LOGIE, F. J.
BAILLIE CHARLES.	EWING WILLIAM.	MILLER, DAVID.
BAIRD JOHN.	FERRIER, HON. JAMES.	MILLOY, ALEXANDER.
BAXTER, M. S.	FERRIER, JAMES, JR.	MITCHELL, ROBERT.
BEATTIE, JOHN.	FORSYTH, ROBERT.	MORGAN, HENRY.
BECKETT R. A.	FRENCH, ROBERT.	MORGAN, JAMES.
BENNETT, JOHN.	FULTON, JOHN.	MORRICE, DAVID.
BENNING, JAMES.	FULTON, PETER.	MORRIS, J. L.
BENNY, ROBERT.	GARDNER, ROBERT.	MURRAY, ALEXANDER.
BLACK, C. R.	GARDNER, ROBERT, JR.	MURRAY, REV. PROFESSOR.
BLACK, REV. J. S.	GARDNER, W., M.D.	MCCARTHUR, ALEXANDER.
BROWN, DAVID.	GILL, WILLIAM.	MCCARTHUR, COLIN.
BROWN JAMES.	GILLESPIE, J. A.	MCCARTHUR, JAMES.
BROWNING, JAMES.	GIRDWOOD, DR. G. W.	MCCARTHUR, JOHN.
BUNTIN, ALEXANDER.	GRAHAM, GEORGE.	MACAULAY, R.
CAMERON, G. A.	GRANT, ANGUS.	MCCBEAN, A. G.
CAMPBELL, D.	GREENSHIELDS, J. N.	MCCULEOCH, A.
CAMPBELL, D. W.	GREENSHIELDS, E. B.	MACCULLOCH, FERD.
CAMPBELL, DONALD.	GREENSHIELDS, S.	MACDONALD, HON. D. A.
CAMPBELL, REV. R. C.	HALDANE, JAMES.	MACDOUGALL, ALEX.
CASSILS, A. M.	HAMILTON, ALEXANDER.	MACDOUGALL, D. LORN.
CASSILS, CHARLES.	HARPER, JAMRS.	MCDUGALL, JOHN.
CASSILS, JOHN.	HARTE, JAS. A.	MCEACHRAN, D.
CASSILS, WILLIAM.	HARVIE, ROBERT.	MACFARLANE, JAMES.
CHRISTIE, C. T.	HENDERSON, JOHN.	MACFARLANE, W. S.
CLARK, A. C.	HODGSON, JONATHAN.	MCGAVIN, D. M.
COWAN, JOHN.	HOPE, JOHN.	MCGIBBON, ALEXANDER.
COWIE, WILLIAM.	HUTCHESON, A. C.	MCGIBBON, R. D.
CRAIK, DR. ROBERT.	INGLIS, JAMES.	MCGOUN, ARCHIBALD.
CUNNINGHAM, DAVID.	JAMIESON, R. C.	MCINTOSH, JOHN.
CURRIE, ALEXANDER.	JOHNSTON, H. J.	MCINTYRE, DUNCAN.
CURRIE, F. P.	JOHNSTON, JAMES.	MACKAY, REV. A. B.
CURRIE, WILLIAM.	KAY, GEORGE.	MACKAY, HUGH.
DAKERS, JAMES.	KERR, CAPTAIN.	MACKAY, ROBERT.
DARLING, ADAM.	KING, WARDEN.	MCKENZIE, M.
DARLING, JAMES.	KINGHORN, G. M.	McLACHLAN, W.
DARLING, WILLIAM.	KINLOCH, W.	McLAREN, J. C.
DAVIDSON, THOMAS.	KIRK, J. M.	McLEA, R. P.

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MCLEAN, JOHN.	RIDDELL, A. F.	STEPHEN, GEORGE.
MCLENNAN, A.	RINTOUL, W. H.	STEWART, ALEX.
MCLENNAN, EWAN.	RITCHIE, HON. T. K.	STEWART, JAMES.
MCLENNAN, HUGH.	ROACH, WALTER.	STIRTING, JOHN.
MCLENNAN, JOHN.	ROBERTSON, DAVID.	THOM, JAMES.
MACMASTER, DONALD.	ROBERTSON, JAMES.	THOMSON, JAMES.
MACPHERSON, ALEXANDER.	ROBERTSON, JOHN.	TOUGH, JOHN.
MACPHERSON, D. B.	ROBIN, THOMAS.	URQUHART, JAMES.
MACRAE, GEORGE.	RODGER, W. P.	WALKER, ALEXANDER.
MCTAGGART, DUNCAN.	ROSS, DR. G. W.	WALKER, W. S.
OGILVY, JOHN.	ROSS, P. S.	WANLES, DR. JOHN.
OSWALD, W. R.	ROUGH, ANDREW.	WATSON, JOHN, JR.
PATERSON, A. T.	SIDEY, D. D.	WATSON, J. C.
PATERSON, JOHN.	SIDEY, J. G.	WATSON, R. G.
PATON, HUGH.	SHEARER, JAMES.	WATSON, W. WALLACE.
PATON, LAIRD.	SHEWAN, A. N.	WATT, D. A. P.
PATTERSON, W. J.	SIMPSON, ROLLO C.	WATT, ALEX.
PATTON, WM.	SMITH, ALEX.	WELSH, JAS. H.
PRINGLE, THOMAS.	SMITH, J. MURRAY.	WHITE, W. C.
RAMSAY, R. A.	SMITH, W. B.	WILLIAMSON, JAS.
RAMSAY, W. M.	SOMERVILLE, D.	WILLIAMSON, J. B.
RANKIN, JOHN.	SPIERS, W.	WILSON, JAS. REID.
REID, ROBERT.	SPENCE, ALEX.	WILSON, WALTER W.
REID, WILLIAM.	STARKE, GEORGE.	WRIGHT, JAMES.

