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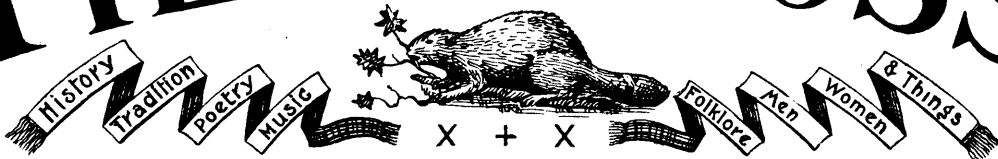
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(Continued on page 25.)

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### II.

ALEXANDER MACLACHLAN.

"The Burns of Canada" is what the subject of our sketch this month has been aptly called, and no one better deserves so proud a title. Born at Johnston, in the County of Renfrew, Scotland, Alexander MacLachlan came to Canada in early life, settling first in Caledon, where he was married to the daughter of Daniel MacLachlan, one of the pioneers of the settlement and a kinsman of his own. Like the rest of his countrymen who have made Canada their home, he at once adapted himself to his new abode, and showed by word and deed that, while not forgetting, or in the least abating in his love for the old country and all its old endearing associations, the land of his adoption had first claim upon him. Of Canada, and for Canada he "sang a song at least," and he sang it with all the ardor of a Canadian born. Writing of him some ten years ago a Canadian contemporary said "the name of Alexander MacLachlan is a household word in Canada, and it is known and



respected beyond its borders amongst the true lovers of poetry." He was a poet of the people, having broad sympathies with humanity and faith in its achievements, and now that he has passed the allotted span, for he is in his 76th year, he has the satisfaction of seeing in his own works a monument that will secure for him admirers so long as there are Canadians who take pride in the early struggles and hardships of the brave pioneers who laid the foundation of our Dominion. He was the poet of their labor. Of love, of course, he also sang, or he would not have sung at all, and his "Mary White" is a love lyric exquisite in its expression. MacLachlan lived with nature, read, and gave expression to its inmost whisperings; to him:—

"Peace ave nestled in ilka nook  
O' the bonnie gowany glen,  
It was always Sabbath among the flowers.  
Awa' frae the haunts o'men."

This was written of his early haunts, around which clung his earliest recollections; but nevertheless, he added:—

"I winna gae back to my youthfu' haunts,  
For they are nae langer fair,  
The spoiler has been in the glades sae green,  
And sad are the changes there."

And he does not intend to go back; the maple tree, not the heather, will mark his resting place. We would recommend our readers to procure his works, and through them become acquainted with the man. He lives now in Amaranth, Ont., on a homestead presented to him by Canadian admirers.

### True Happiness.

Its no in titles nor in rank;  
 Its no in wealth like Lon'on bank,  
 To purchase peace and rest;  
 Its no in making muckle mair;  
 Its no in books, its no lear;  
 To make us truly blest;  
 If happiness hae no her seat  
 And centre in the breast,  
 We may be wise, or rich, or great,  
 But never can be blest;  
 Nor treasures, nor pleasures,  
 Could make us happy lang;  
 The heart's aye the part aye,  
 That makes us right or wrang.  
 Then let us cheerfu' acquissce;  
 Nor make our scanty pleasures less,  
 By pining at our state;  
 And even should misfortune come,  
 I, here wha sit, hae met we some,  
 An's thankfu' for them yet.  
 They gie the wit of age to youth;  
 They let us ken oursel;  
 They make us see the naked truth,  
 The real guid an' ill.

BURNS.

### Hurrah for the Dominion.

Let others raise the song, in praise  
 Of lands renown'd in story;  
 The land for me, of the maple tree,  
 And the pine in all its glory.  
 Hurrah! for the grand old forest land,  
 Where Freedom spreads her pinion;  
 Hurrah! with me, for the maple tree,  
 Hurrah for the New Dominion!  
 Be her's the light, and her's the might,  
 Which Liberty engenders?  
 Sons of the free, come join with me —  
 Hurrah! for her defenders.  
 And be their fame in loud acclaim —  
 In grateful songs ascending;  
 The fame of those who met her foes,  
 And died, her soil defending.  
 Hurrah! for the grand old forest land,  
 Where freedom spreads her pinion;  
 Hurrah! with me, for the maple tree,  
 Hurrah! for the New Dominion!

—Alexander MacLachlan.

### The Auld Scotch Songs.

No. 2.

#### BONNIE DUNDEE.

To the Lords of Coover-ton, 'twas Claver-homes spoke, Ere the King's Crown ga  
 down there are crowns to be broke. Then each ca - va - lier that loves  
 bon - our and me, Let him fol - low the bon-nets of Bon - nie Dun-  
 dee. Come fill up my cup, come fill up my can, Come sad - die my  
 bor - sea, and call out my men; Un-hook the west port, and let us gas  
 tee, For it's up wi' the bon - nets of Bon - nie Dun - dee.

'There's land beyond Pentland, and hills beyond  
 Forth,  
 If there's lords in the South-land, there's chiefs in  
 the North,  
 And brave Dinnie-wassels, three thousand times'  
 three,  
 Will cry heigh! for the bonnets o' Bonnie Dundee?'  
 "Come fill up my cup, etc."

"Away to the hills, to the woods, to the rocks,  
 Ere I own an usurper I'll crouch with the fox;  
 So, tremble, false whigs, though triumphant you be,  
 For ye've no' seen the last o' my bonnets and me."  
 "Come fill up my cup, etc."

### The Bards and Lays of Caledonia.

BY CONA.

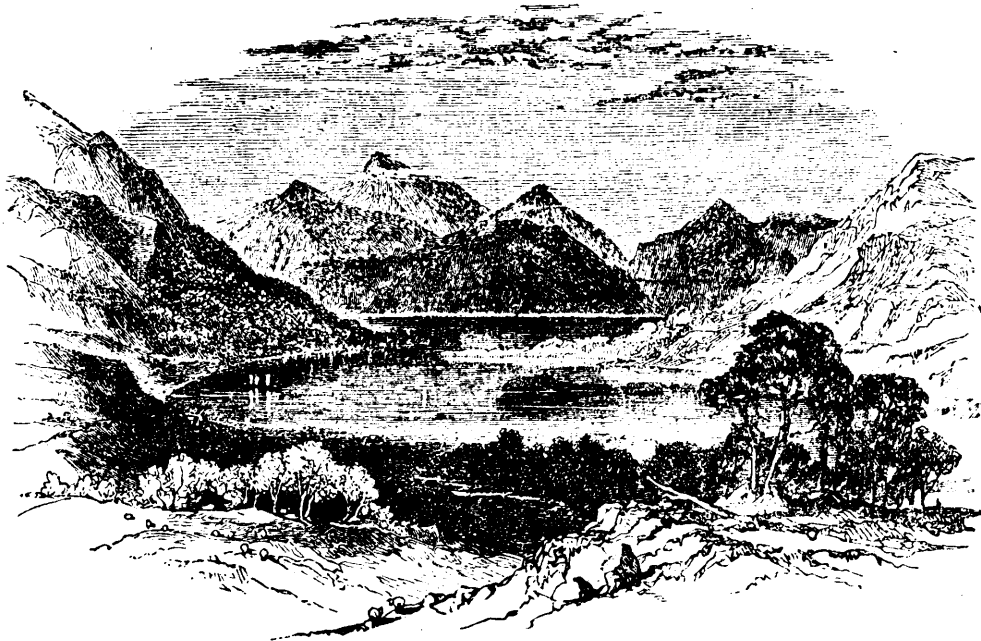
PART II.—ANDREW WYNTOUN, BLIND HARRY,  
 AND SIR WILLIAM WALLACE.

Andrew Wyntoun, to whom reference is made in last month's issue, was Prior of St. Serf's Monastery, Lochleven, Kinross. In 1420 he completed, in eight syllabled metre, an *Arygynale Cronykill of Scotland*, a rhymed Chronicle of a class very much in vogue during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In this work the author essays to narrate the history of Scotland from the earliest up to his own time. "His Chronicle is valuable as a picture of ancient manners, as a repository of historical anecdotes, and as a specimen of the literary attainments of our ancestors." His would-be history is, however, far from reliable; while much of it is made up of mere legends, useful only in illustrating the superstition and credulity of the age. A specimen of this latter is seen in his story of *St. Serf's Ram*:

“This holy man had a ram,  
That he had fed up of a lam,  
And oysit him him til follow ay,  
Quhervir he passit in his way.  
A theyf this scheppe in Achren stal,  
And et him up in pacis smalle.  
Quhen Sanct Serf his ram had myst,  
Quha that it stal was few that wist.  
On presumpcion nevirthles  
He that it stal arestytht was;  
And til Sanct Serf syne was he brought  
That schieppe he said that he stal noucht,  
And therefore for to swer an athe.  
He said that he wald nocht be laythe.  
But some he worthit rede for schayme;  
The schieppe thar bletyt in his wayme  
Swa was he taynectyt schamfully,  
And at Sanct Serf askyt mercy.”

St. Serf, to whom is here attributed the

poem, and made his living by reciting it, or parts of it, before company, is all that is known of this author.” The popular version of his poem is a paraphrase of it in modern Scots by William Hamilton of Gilbertfield. To the study of this book is attributed the kindling of the genius of Robert Burns. It is far ahead of Wynthoun’s works, both in elevated sentiment and poetical effect. The occasion of the following is supposed to be when Wallace was living in hiding with his uncle, Sir Ranald Wallace of Riccarton, near Kilmarnock. To amuse himself, he goes to fish in the river Irvine, and the following adventure takes place:—



LOCH LEVEN.

power of making the stolen lamb bleat in the thief’s “wayme,” lived in the sixth century, and was the founder of the monastery of which Wynthoun was Prior. Another poem by the same author was written in celebration of the return of David II. from captivity. This poem is still extant.

There were several other lesser lights of the Muse in Wynthoun’s day, but little else than the titles of some of their works have been handed down to us.

Next in prominence comes “Blind Harry,” the author of the popular “Life of Sir William Wallace.” “That he was blind from infancy; that he wrote this

“So on a time he desired to play  
In Aperil the three-and-twenty day,  
Till Irvine water fish to tak he went,  
Si: fantasy fell in his intent.  
To lead his net a child furth with him yed!  
But he, or’ noon, was a fellow dread.  
His sword he left, so did he never again;  
It did him gude, suppose he suffered pain.  
Of that labour as than he was not slie,  
Happy he was, took fish abundantly.

Or of the day ten hours o’er couth pass,  
Ridand there came near by where Wallace was,  
The Lord Percy was captain then of Ayr:  
Frae then’ he turned, and couth to Glasgow fare.  
Part of the court had Wallace’ labour seen,  
Till him rade five clad in garland green,  
And said soon; ‘Scot, Martin’s fish we wald have!  
Wallace meekly again answer him gave



'It were reason, methink, ye should have part  
 Waith should be dealt, in all place with free heart'.  
 He bade his child 'Give them of our waithing.'  
 The Southron said; 'As now of thy dealing  
 We will not tak; thou wad give us o'er small'.  
 He lighted down and frae the child took all.  
 Wallace said then; 'Gentlemen gif ye be.  
 Let us some part, we pray for charity.  
 Ane aged knight serves our lady to-day;  
 Gude friend, leave part, and tak not all away.'  
 'Thou shall have leave to fish and tak thee nae  
 All this forsooth shall be our fitting gae  
 We serve a lord, this fish shall till him gang!  
 Wallace answered, said; 'Thou art in the wrang.'  
 'Wham thou, Scot? in faith thou serves a  
 blaw.'

Till him he ran, and out a swerd did draw.  
 Wallace was wae he had nae wappins there  
 But the pontstaff, the whilk in hand he bare  
 Wallace with it fast on the cheek him took,  
 The swerd flew frae him a far-breid on the land.  
 Wallace was glad, and hint soon in hand,  
 And with the swerd awkward he him gave  
 Under the hat, his craig in sunder drave.  
 By that the lave lighted about Wallace,  
 He had no help, only but God's grace.  
 On either side full fast on him they dang,  
 Great peril was gif they had last lang.  
 Upon the head in great ire he struck anc;  
 The shearand swerd glade to the collar-bane.  
 Ane other on the arm he hit so hardily,  
 While hand and swerd baith in the did lie.  
 The tother twa fled to their horse again;  
 He stickit him was last upon the plain.  
 Three he slew there, twa fled with all their might  
 After their lord; but he was out of sight,  
 Takand the mair, or he and the couth twine.  
 Till him they rade anon, or they would blin,  
 And cysit; 'lord, abide; your men are martyred  
 down

Right cruelly in this false region.  
 Five of our court here at the water bade,  
 Fish for to bring for it nae profit made.  
 We are 'scaped, but in field slain are three'  
 The lord speirit; 'How mony might they be?'  
 'We saw but ane that has discernist us all.'  
 Then lugh he loud, and said; foul not you fail!  
 Sin' ane you all has past to confusion.  
 Wha meins it maist the——him drowa!  
 This day for me, in faith, he beks not sought.  
 When Wallace thus this worthy work had  
 wrought

Their horse he took, and gear that left was there  
 Gave o'er that craft, he yeds to fish nae mair  
 Went till his eme, and tald him of his deed,  
 And he for woe well near worthit to weid."  
 And said; 'Son, thir tidings sits me sore,  
 And, be it known, thou may tak scaith therefore.'  
 'Uncle,' he said 'I will no langer bide,  
 Thir Southland horse lets see gif I can ride.'  
 Then but a child him service for to mak  
 His eme's sons he 'wald not with him tak.'  
 This gude knight said; 'Dear Cousin,' pray I thee  
 When thou wants 'gude, come fetch eneuch frae  
 me.'

Silver and gold he gert on him give,  
 Wallace inclines and gudely took his leave.'

Blind Harry thus narrates Wallace's adventures, his ultimate betrayal by the base Sir John Menteith, his imprisonment and execution in the Tower of London.

Many of the acts attributed by the

blind minstrel to Wallace, and which were at one time supposed to be fictitious, have been confirmed since then by the discovery of authentic evidence; and although the heroic deeds attributed to Wallace are perhaps exaggerated, with the exception of one or two instances where history is undoubtedly misrepresented, the exaggeration is no more than is licensed to the halo of romance and poetry.

## THE CANADIAN BEAVER.

The first occasion on which, according to Mr. Ernest Gagnon, the beaver was used as an emblem of Canada, was in connection with the medal struck in commemoration of the defence of Quebec against the attack of Sir W. Phipps. This medal bore the following inscription:—*Francia in Novo Orbe Victrix, Kebeca Liberata, A.D. MDCXC.* In a paper "Historic Medals of Canada" read before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec on the 9th of April, 1873, and published in the transactions for that year, Mr. Alfred Sandham, after a brief summary of the event that it commemorates, thus describes the medal in question: "Such is a brief account of the circumstances which are commemorated by the medal, known to numismatics at the 'Kebeca Liberata,' and which was prepared by order of Louis XIV. immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the defeat of the English. The medal bears on the obverse the head of Louis, with the inscription: 'Ludovicus Rex Christianissimus.' On the reverse France is seen seated on a ledge of rocks (typifying Quebec), and surrounded by banners and armor; by her side is a beaver, and in the background a number of pine trees, while at the base of the rock is seated a male figure, intending to represent the River St. Lawrence. The inscription 'Francia in novo orbe victrix,' surrounds the upper portion of the medal, while the exergue completes the significance of the design and inscription, by bearing the words, 'Kebeca Liberata, MDCXC.'" Save a very beautiful private medal of Monsieur de Levis, who was nominated viceroy of Canada in 1644, but never set foot in the country, the "Kebeca Liberata" is, Mr. Sandham says, the earliest Canadian medal of historic interest.

## The Clans, Their Arms, Crests, &amp;c.

NO II.—THE CAMERON'S; IN GAELIC—NA CAM-  
SHRONAICH.

It has never been satisfactorily decided whether or not the Camerons are originally of the same stock as the clan Chattan, which numbers, independent of them, another sixteen septs viz:—The MacPhersons, MacKintoshes, MacGillivrays, Shaws, Farquharsons, MacBeans, MacPhails, Gows (many of whom now call themselves Smith, for which word "Gow"



is the Gaelic,) Clarks, MacQueens, Gillespies, the clan Ay, and the clan Farril. Many of these have sub-branches under various designations. Of these further mention will be made in their proper places.

As early as the reign of Robert Second, one Allan, Sur-named MacOchtry, or the son of Uchtred, is mentioned as being chief of the Camerons. At the same period the clan Cameron and the clan Chattan are mentioned as the two hostile tribes between whose champions, thirty against thirty, was fought the celebrated combat at the North Inch, Perth, in the year 1396, before King Robert III. with his nobility and court. Among the Camerons themselves there is an old tradition that they were originally descended from a younger son of the royal family of Denmark, who assisted at the restoration of King Fergus II. of Scotland, in the year 404, and that their progenitor got his name from the shape of

his nasal organ, *Camshron* being the Gaelic for "Crooked nose," and that the name was afterwards adopted by his descendants. As far back as can be distinctly traced, the clan Cameron had its seat in Lochaber, where they at one time held their land of MacDonald, Lord of the Isles. On the forfeiture of the island hardship, in 1493, they became one of the most noted and aggressive of the war-like clans, and song and story have shed a halo of romance around more than one "Lochiel," the territorial name by which their chiefs are known to fame. To this Sir Walter Scott refers in his "Battle of Waterloo," when he says that "Evan's Donald's fame, rang in each clansman's ears," as

"Loud and high the Cameron's gathering  
rose,  
The warnote of Lochiel, which Albyn's  
hills  
Have heard, so have heard their Saxon foes."

The arms, &c, are as shown in our illustration. The *Motto*, in Gaelic, is "Air son ar Duthaich 'us ar Righ." *Badge*—an oak twig; *Tartan*— $\frac{1}{2}$  yellow, 4 blue,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  red 8 blue,  $\frac{1}{2}$  red, 8 black, 8 green,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  red,  $\frac{1}{2}$  green,  $\frac{1}{2}$  red, 4 green,  $\frac{1}{2}$  red,  $\frac{1}{2}$  green,  $\frac{1}{2}$  red, 8 green, 8 black,  $\frac{1}{2}$  red, 8 blue,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  red, 4 blue, 1 yellow. The clan pibrochs are:—*Gathering*, "Ceann na drochaid mhoire," *Salute*—"Failte Shir Eoghan Lochiall." Gaelic patronymic of the chief, "MacDhomhnuill Duibh." *Military Strength* in 1745—about 800.

The subject of our contribution next month will be the clan Campbell.

## A Little Sermon.

Happy is the man who has no craven fear, no undue suspicion, no covetous disposition, no morbid curiosity, no cankering care, and no cold indifference.

In the exact proportion in which men are bred capable of warm affection, common-sense, and self-command, and are educated to love, to think, and to endure, they become noble, live happily, die calmly, are remembered with perpetual honor by their race, and for the perpetual good of it.—RUSKIN.

The first instalment of the Hon. A. B. MacKenzie's historical paper on Strathalbyn's Jubilee, has been held over until next month.

## 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 post free to any address in Canada or the United States for

TWELVE MONTHS	\$1 00
SIX MONTHS	50
THREE MONTHS	30

If not paid in advance the price will be \$2.00 per annum.

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

## PRESS OPINIONS.

"It is well and neatly printed and contains a good selection. There ought certainly to be a field for it, as there are a large number of patriotic Scotsmen in Canada. The Scotsman who loves the land of his nativity will for it make none the less zealous a lover of the land of his adoption."—Ottawa Post.

"It is well edited and well arranged, and ought to succeed."—The Glengarrarian.

"A neat and well-edited paper . . . is published primarily for Scotsmen, but much of the matter will be of general interest. An attractive feature will be the musical column. . . . At present the Fiery Cross is a monthly, but with due encouragement it should soon issue a weekly, as it has no competitor in Canada."—Windsor Evening Record.

"The initial number is a very interesting one, and is well got up. We believe there is room in Canada for such a magazine, and we wish it success."—Almonte Gazette.

## THE FIERY CROSS.

NOVEMBER, 1895.

## Ourselves as Others see Us.

We are highly gratified with the responses made to the *Fiery Cross* signal so far. The clansmen are rallying from far and near. The distances between the different centres where our signal has been taken up are of good augury. Here are a few extracts from letters we have received:—

"I am very glad you are going to raise the *Fiery Cross*. You are not the first MacDonald who has sent it flying over hills and dales. I trust that yours will make rapid progress, and draw to it loyal supporters from all parts of Canada, and from other countries. A magazine such as you propose to establish is really needed"—Rev. A. MacLean Sinclair, P. E. I.

"I am very happy to be informed that you have in contemplation to begin a monthly magazine for Scottish Canadians. There is a magnificent constituency for it \* \* \* \* \* Have the assurance

that any assistance I can render to you will be cheerfully given by me, with best wishes for success."—Rev. Dr. MacNish, Cornwall.

Among others who have sent their good wishes (with other good evidence of their hearty support) are Mr. Alex. Fraser, president of the Gaelic Society of Toronto; Evan MacColl, "The Bard of Lochfyne;" Hon. A. B. Mackenzie, P. E. I.; Alex. MacLachlan, the "Canadian Burns," whose portrait appears in this issue, Capt. D. M. Robertson, Grand Secretary, Sons of Scotland; D. J. Campbell, Hamilton; the Very Rev. Principal Grant, Queen's University, Kingston, Sir James Grant, M. P., Major R. R. MacLennan, M. P., etc., etc.

OUR NEXT ISSUE—Next month the subject of our "Portrait Gallery," and biography will be Sir James Grant, M. P., of Ottawa. We are sure that his many friends will be interested in knowing this. There will also be continued instalments of "The Bard and lays of Caledonia," "The clans and their arms, Crests, etc.," Mr. MacRae's translation of the "Burial March of Dundee," and several other interesting articles.

We are also arranging to extend the music appearing in the "*Fiery Cross*" to the full breadth of the page, an improvement our readers will appreciate.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS—We would draw attention to the fact that the *Credit Price* of the *Fiery Cross* is \$2.00 per. ann. Friends who have given their names as subscribers, and who have not remitted the amount of their subscriptions, will please note. We prefer them to escape paying the extra dollar, and shall be glad to receive their subscriptions in advance, at the rate of \$1.00 per. ann.

We wish intending subscribers to know that the first number will soon be out of print, and those who would like to have the numbers complete at the end of the year should begin by sending in their subscriptions at once.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF OTTAWA—At the regular general meeting of this society, which was held at Burgess Hall, on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 15th, all the retiring office-bearers and members of council were re-elected unanimously. Twelve new members who were nominated at the previous meeting were elected, and fifteen others were nominated for election at the next meeting.

ALEXANDRIA, ONT.—The "*Fiery Cross*" has got a good footing in Alexandria, and its Gaelic and musical pages are particularly appreciated, as is also the articles on the "Clans and their Crests, arms, etc." Its appearance is expected to put new life into "Camp Appin," of the Sons of Scotland, which has of late been in a very lethargic condition.

SAMUEL MACLEOD—Known as the tallest man in the three counties of Glengarry, Stormont and Dundas, died at Glenevis, on the 13th Oct. He measured 6 ft 9 in.

THE LATE DR. DAWSON—Another tribute has been paid to the memory of this gifted scholar and patriot, since we wrote of him in our "Portrait Gallery" last month, in the shape of a tablet erected to his memory in St. Patrick's church, Ottawa.

"by his admirers of all denominations." The tablet itself does credit to the hearts of those who erected it and the workmanship does equal credit to the engravers, Messrs. Pritchard & Andrews, of Sparks street.

ST. ANDREWS SOCIETY OF OTTAWA—The following are the words of a tastefully got-up address presented to Mr. Jas. E. Walsh, of the C. A. R.—"To James E. Walsh, on behalf of 'St Andrews Society of Ottawa. We desire to express our deep appreciation of the extremely satisfactory manner in which you arranged the society's recent excursion to New York. We recognise the fact that the unparalleled success of the excursion was entirely due to your indomitable energy, your uniform courtesy, and your assiduous consideration for the excursionists. We trust you will be pleased to accept the accompanying scarf-pin, as a souvenir of the most successful and pleasant trip that has ever been made to New York from our city, and as an indication of the hearty good wishes of all the members of our society for your welfare—(signed) Geo. Hutchison, L. D. S., President." The head of the scarf-pin is a beautifully worked gold thistle, the cup being composed of a sparkling cairngorm.

MAJOR-GEN. GASCOIGNE—The new Commander of the Forces in Canada was for several years, and until his departure from England, the popular inspecting officer of the London Scottish Rifle volunteers, the crack corps of the Imperial Metropolis.

THE CLAN MACDAIRMID—Duncan MacDiarmid was born in Perthshire, Scot., in the year 1757. He fought under the flag of King George in the American war of Independence. After the war he went back to the "Old Country" with his companions in arms, but shortly afterwards returned to the United States, bringing with him a wife from his native Highlands. From there he came to Glengarry county, Ont., where he settled, and died at the ripe old age of 90, having been for a number of years an elder of the church he attended, and much respected by the community at large. A few weeks ago, his descendants, to the number of 150, gathered together and did homage to his memory. Among them was his son, Finlay, who is 84 years of age; and altogether, between children, grand-children and great-grand-children, there were no less than 242 souls accounted for as being alive and well. He was a good settler.

THE CROPS IN GLENGARRY—Farmers all over this county express themselves as highly delighted with the abundance and good quality of their crops this year. Dugald MacMaster, Laggan, had the gratifying result of 60 bushels of wheat off 2 bushels sown.

## Correspondence.

A correspondent writes and asks us to inform him "why CAMP ARGYLE, S. O. S., has ignored the existence of the local Pipe Band when filling up the programme for its annual Hallowe'en gathering, and why it has engaged the services of a travelling piper instead." We are unable to enlighten him.

## Hallowe'en.

Wi' merry sangs, and friendly cracks,  
I wat we will na weary;  
An' unco tales, an' funnie jokes,  
Our sports are cheap an' cheery;

Wi' buttered so'ns, and fragrant brunt,  
We'll set oor gabs a-stecrin',  
Syne wi' a social glass o' strunt,  
We'll a' go aff careerin',  
Fu' blithe the nicht.

—Burns.

## St. Andrew's Day.

BY EVAN MACCOLL, THE "BARD OF LOCHFENE."

(The following lyric appeared originally among the "bard's" quota of rhyme, contributed over a series of years to the St. Andrew's Night festivities customary with the Kingstonian Scots.)

What though we Scotsmen may agree  
To differ somewhat now and then,—  
Each in his own opinion free  
Unfinching as a Graupian Ben,—  
No Kirks or creeds divide us here;—  
Alike Conservative and Grit  
As one rejoice to toast and cheer  
"The Day an' a' wha honour it!"

"The Day an' a' wha honour it"—  
What magic in that simple phrase!  
It fires my blood to fever heat,  
It minds me of far broomy braes;  
Fair Scotia's Forths and Clydes and Speys  
Seem gliding at my very feet;  
A patriot-ring exultant has  
"The Day an' a' wha honour it!"

It wafts me back to days long gone  
When grasped the Bruce his Carrick spear,  
And deeds eclipsing Marathon  
Made him to fame and freedom dear;  
I see the flash of broadswords bare,  
And Scotland's foes in full retreat;—  
Hurrah then for our slogan rare,  
"The Day an' a' wha honour it!"

St. Patrick—terror of the snakes—  
Old Erin's sons may well hold dear;  
They got him from the Land of Cakes,  
And thus *ææ* too his name revere;  
St. George loved less the Cross than Spear,—  
Why *sainted*, puzzles quite my wit;  
Here's to St. Andrew's memory dear,  
"The day an' a' wha honour it!"

Let niggard bodies count our joy  
A pleasure bought at too much cost,—  
The patriot flame to fan, say I,  
Is never love or labour lost.  
Then of our Day let's make the most;—  
Time never travels half so fleet  
And when together Scotsmen toast  
"The Day an' a' wha honour it!"

## MEN, WOMEN AND THINGS.

Ottawans have last month paid a graceful compliment to a deserving fellow-citizen. I refer to the presentation of his portrait and an address, made by his fellow-directors of the Protesant Home for the Aged, to Mr. Geo. Hay. Long may he yet be spared to labor for good in the land of his adoption, and to be a credit to the land that bore him.

The Central Canada Exhibition was held in Ottawa last month, and, let me say in the start, was a decided success. There was Queen's weather and a good fair. Chief among the attractions was a grand panorama of the taking of Sebastopol, the scene being enlivened with the mimic warfare of real live soldiers. Of course there was a kilted corp; Sebastopol could not be taken without them. But then fancy a kilted corp storming a fort without the inspiring strains of the bag-pipes. Yet this is what was attempted in Ottawa for three successive nights. On the fourth night Scottish blood could stand it no longer. There were two pipers of the Ottawa Pipe Band available at a moment's notice, they volunteered their services, they were accepted, and for the following two nights applause from the multitude greeted the skirl of the bag-pipes, and the sham fight seemed more real.

Never before in Ottawa was there heard so much bag-pipe music as was listened to by an enthusiastically appreciative audience in Harmony Hall, on the evening of the 3rd ultimo. It was the occasion of a benefit concert for the Ottawa Caledonian Pipe Band, got up under the auspices of the Caledonian Society, and musically and financially it was a decided success. The "Highland Fling," danced by Miss Annie Grant, and the foursome reel, danced by four stalwarts in full Highland costume, were particularly popular. In this connection it is pleasing to note that the concert "brought out" two new aspirants for public favor in the role of singers of Scottish music, Mademoiselle Duhamel and Mrs. de Formel. Singularly enough, neither of these two ladies can boast of Scottish blood in their veins, being respectively, by descent, from sunny France and the land of the Shamrock. But both did well. Mademoiselle Duhamel's rendering of "We'll hae nane but Hielan' bonnets here,"

and Mrs. de Formel's "Annie Laurie," were rapturously received. Mr. Miller, who also sang, is not new, but always popular. The concert was presided over by Ottawa's genial M.P., Sir James Grant.

A great deal of nonsense has been written in the British and Colonial press over Lord Archibald Campbell's recent "invasion" of Glencoe, with the Inverary,—that is, his father the Duke of Argyle's—Pipe Band. Lord Archibald has been represented as causing the Inverary Pipe Band to break the stillness of the midnight hour in dark Glencoe, the scene of the famous massacre, by playing laments to the beat of muffled drums. This, it has been said, so roused the ire of the MacDonalds, that a third "Battle of Inverlochy" was likely to be the ultimate result of what was termed Lord Archibald's too daring and indiscreet conduct. Why this should be so I cannot imagine. If the whole Clan Campbell were to assemble on the scene of the massacre, play dirges, and march to the beat of muffled drums, what better evidence could they give of their wish to make amends. They would simply be doing penance at the scene of Glenlyon's misdeeds. As a matter of fact, however, Lord Archibald simply took the Glencoe route on his way back to Inverary, from attending the annual meeting (The Mod) of the Comunn Gaidhealach, at Oban, with the set purpose of paying a special visit to the new Laird of the Glen, our own Sir Donald A. Smith. The Inverary Pipe Band had been performing at the Oban meeting, and it accompanied Lord Archibald on his visit. Music was given, but no laments; and there was no beating of muffled drums. Sir Donald had the Glencoe Gaelic Choir in readiness, and it returned the compliment to Lord Archibald by rendering a few of the delightful Gaelic melodies, a compliment he would doubtless appreciate, he being an enthusiast on Gaelic affairs. It would thus seem that Sir Donald has entered thoroughly into the role of a Highland Chief; and no wonder, when in possession of historic Glencoe, the country of Fingalian heroes and of Ossianic romance.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie says that the present political position of Canada is incompatible with a friendly relation with the United States; therefore, he argues, Canada should be coerced to join the great

Republican Union. But there is always more than one remedy for an evil. Mr. Carnegie's has often been *attempted*, but it has never come up to the mark. Suppose we try another plan now, and advocate the inclusion of the United States in the Dominion Federation, all under the British flag. This would be a return to the *status quo*; it would ensure friendly relations, etc., and it would overcome all the difficulties over the *pros* and *cons* of reciprocity treaties. The United States could make no more fitting acknowledgment of their indebtedness to the mother country, to whom they owe all their greatness, than by returning to the fold, in which there is room enough still, even for the Stars and Stripes.

### A Relic of Culloden.

Lieut.-Col. J. MacPherson, Ottawa, a worthy member of the Cluny Clan, has in his possession one of the bagpipes played at the battle of Culloden, April 16th, 1746. The following is the plain and simple story, as it was given in writing to Col. MacPherson, along with the pipes, some years ago:—

"The pipes are a relic of the battle of Culloden, otherwise known as Drummosie, celebrated as being the scene where the fate of the house of Stewart was decided in the year 1746, April 16th, and they were the cause of the soldiers return after having began to desert the field of battle, because Lord Murray commanded them to fight on the left side, they being used to fight on the right. MacDonald composed and played the tune ('Health to MacDonald's Return') and the soldiers, on hearing the pipes, realized and understood better than words of command the tune the piper was playing, returned and fought.

"A friend of MacDonald, by the name of James Brown, of Williamstown, Glengarry, Canada, was the recipient of the pipes, and from him I got them in the year of 1816, and I had them in my possession up to the time I presented them to Lieut.-Col. MacPherson, being 72 years in all.

"I am a native of Argyleshire, the Isle of Tyree, and was born in the year 1798, and often times, both on land and water, I played 'Health to MacDonald's Return,' as was played at the battle of Culloden.

"Yours truly,  
[Signed] "JOHN BROWN."

From the above narrative it would appear that the "MacDonald who composed and played the tune" was MacDonell of Keppoch's piper. The behaviour of the MacDonald regiments at the battle of Culloden is a sore point in Highland history. Briefly, the story is as follows, according to the historians:—"In return for the signal services rendered to King Robert Bruce by the Lord of the Isles,

during the struggle for Scottish independence, he was rewarded by the king by having bestowed upon himself and his clan the honor of serving on the right of the Scottish army ever afterwards. This honor remained undisputed until the day of Culloden, when, as is said, to gratify some personal pique of Sullivan, the prince's Irish marshal, the MacDonalds were placed on the left wing of the Highland army. This was an insult that their Highland spirit would not brook, and notwithstanding that the Duke of Perth went the length of promising to renounce his own name (Drummond) and from thenceforward adopt the name MacDonald, if they would only fight on the left that day, they left the battlefield with banners flying and bagpipes playing, and without striking a blow. This account also adds that MacDonald of Keppoch, after vainly endeavoring to bring his men to the charge, exclaimed:—"My God, have my own children forsaken me," and rushing forward alone, was shot dead before he came near the enemy's lines. The piper's story is a contradiction of this one, as according to him they did not leave the field altogether, but returned, after starting to leave, upon hearing the bagpipes skirl. But the fact is that both accounts are partly true. To begin with, it was only the MacDonald regiments of Glengarry and Keppoch that were on the battlefield. As is well known, Sir Alexander MacDonald and his Islesmen did not espouse the prince's cause; Clan Ranald was on his way with 600 of his men, but was not in time to take part in the battle; the Glengarrymen were without a proper head; Glengarry himself was a prisoner in the hands of the government all throughout the campaign, and his brother, who commanded the regiment at Prestonpans, was accidentally killed at the drawn battle of Falkirk, when the prince's army was on its northward journey. Advantage was probably taken of this unfortunate position of theirs when they were placed for the first time on the left wing, and, as a consequence, they did leave the field with "their banners flying and their bagpipes playing." But not so the Lochaber men, who were lead by their rightful head—the brave Alexander, sixteenth chief of Keppoch. Like their kinsmen of Glengarry, they also protested against the indignity of being deprived of their legitimate place on the right wing, but seeing their chief rushing forward, and hearing their piper's war-notes, they followed as was their

wont, and fell like their chief.

“With their feet to the foe and  
Their backs to the plain,  
Looking proudly to heaven from  
Their last field of fame”—

When Alexander of Keppoch received his first shot, some of his faithful clansmen endeavoured to persuade him to turn and fly while there was some hope of his valuable life being spared to them, but seeing that the day and the cause were lost he did not wish to survive them, and so met his fate. His brother Donald was also among the slain. His son, Angus Ban, taking with him such valuables as were on the person of his chief, managed to escape from the field of battle, but being hotly pursued he had to throw away the fire-lock in order that he might increase his speed. Notwithstanding that he had marked well the spot where he had thrown it, after many subsequent searches for its recovery, made by himself and his kinsmen, they failed to find it. But a few years ago the *piece* was accidentally discovered by some workmen who were making excavations in connection with the present mansion of Inverlochy, and handed by them to the present Mrs. MacDonell of Keppoch, a most estimable old lady, in whose possession I have had the pleasure of seeing it, at her residence in London, Eng. Mrs. MacDonell is herself a granddaughter of a daughter of Alexander, the Keppoch chief who fell at Culloden, and her late husband was a grandson of the Angus Ban already referred to. Another grandson emigrated to Prince Edward Island about the end of the last century, and subsequently removed from there to Upper Canada, where he died, leaving a son, a lieutenant in the army, who was killed in Spain (Mention is made of this family in Mr. J. A. MacDonell, of Greensfield's, "Sketches of Glengarry in Canada.") It was possibly in his train that the relic in question came to Canada. Thus are formed the links that bind us to the past, and that bind also the old country to the new. One hundred and fifty years ago Keppoch's Fiery Cross summoned the Lochaber Clansmen to follow their "Bonnie Prince Charlie," marching to the strains of the self-same bagpipes that is now in the possession of Lieut.-Col. MacPherson, Ottawa. The "Fiery Cross" of Canada has already been the means of having it *air a gleusadh as uir*.

### Miss Mabel Munro.

This month we have pleasure in presenting our readers as a supplement to the FIERY CROSS, a life-like representation of this famous Scottish contralto and entertainer. Miss Munro's birthplace and home is in Nairn, a fashionable and popular resort on the Moray Firth, in the vicinity of Cawdor Castle and the famous Moor of Culloden, Scotland. When a child she was placed under the care of Dr. John Kirby, one of the most eminent vocalists of Scotland. She then attended the Aberdeen College of Music, under the direction of Mrs. Webster, where the powers of her deep, pure contralto voice were fully developed and understood. She then became a pupil of Madam Swiatlowski, Russia's most celebrated contralto. Mr. David Kennedy, the representative Scottish singer and entertainer, made a strong impression upon the young Highland singer, who determined to adopt this field as her own. She visited the Highland fishing hamlets, the isolated people of the interior, gathered their songs and stories, caught the music of the former and the spirit of the latter, and thus collected a rare fund of material, full of native flavor of the Highlands. She made her *debut* in Dublin at the great St. Andrew's day concerts. Here she appeared under the direct patronage of the Prince and Princess of Saxe Wiemar. Her success was instantaneous and brilliant. As a member of the great Aberdeen Choral Union or Madrigal Choir she has sung before nearly all the royal family. Appearances at St James' Hall, the People's Palace, Morley Hall, etc., sustained and increased her reputation. She then made a tour of the leading cities of the United Kingdom, and in October, 1892, she came to America with the Royal Edinburgh Concert Company. Miss Munro was at once engaged by Scottish societies to appear as their representative national singer at the World's Columbian Exposition. During this engagement she not only sang at all the distinctively Scottish celebrations, but also at the reception given to Lady Henry Somerset, twice at the Assembly Hall and at the Colorado, Texas, and other state buildings. At the Robert Burns celebration, in the Auditorium, she won fresh laurels and received high praise from Mme Patti.



**MABEL MUNRO'S**  
RECITAL OF SONG AND STORY.





Bonnie Dundee.

"It is very much to be regretted that no competent person has as yet undertaken the task of compiling a full and authentic biography of Viscount Dundee. His memory has consequently been left at the mercy of writers, who have espoused the opposite political creed; and the pen of romance has been freely employed to portray as a bloody assassin, one of the most accomplished men and gallant soldiers of his age." \* \* \* \* \*

—WILLIAM EDMONDSTOUNE AYTOUN, D. C. L.,  
Prof. of Rhetoric and English Literature in the  
University of Edinburgh.

The following is Dundee's epitaph, as written in Latin by Dr. Pitcairn, with Gaelic and English translations.

BY M. MACRAE, OTTAWA.

Ultime Scotorum ! potuit, quo sospite solo,  
Libertas patria salva fuisse tuae ;  
Te moriente, novos accepit Scotia cives,  
Accipitque novos, te moriente, deos.  
Illa nequit superesse tibi, tu non potis illi,  
Ergo, Caledonia nomen inane, vale !  
Tuque vale, gentis priscae fortissime ductor,  
Ultime Scotorum, ac Ultime Græmæ, Vale !"

GAELIC.

Be 'n Gaidheal mu dheireadh, le threuntas fhein,  
Ghleidh tearuinte dh' Albainn a saors';  
'Nuair thuit e, gu'n d'eirich na coigrich, 's na goill,  
Le'n aoradh, le'n cis agus daors.  
Dhuilt Albainn bhi marruin 'nuar chaochal a sonn,  
'S cha'n fhainneadh e beo 's i dol bas,

'Neil tuilidh an "Albainn" ach ainm  
tha'gun seadh—  
Deagh shoraith leat "Albainn," gu  
brath !  
Deagh shoraith, 'le durachd, do  
chuimhne an laoidh,  
'S do chuimhne gach Gaidheal, 's  
gach buaidh ;  
Tha'n Gaidheal 's an Greumach ma  
dheireadh bha saor,  
A nis air a chaireadh 'san uaigh.

ENGLISH.

Thou last of Scotsmen by whose hand  
The land you lov'd was free ;  
The aliens and their altars came—  
When Scotland died with thee ;  
Thy country could not thee survive,  
Nor thou survive her knell,  
Now, Caledonia—empty name—  
Forever ! fare thee well !  
Farewell unto the gallant Chief—  
The ancient race, the brave—  
Farewell to Graham, the last of Scots !  
Asleep in freeman's grave.

### Gaelic Translation of Prof. Aytoun's "Burial March of Dundee."

BY M. MACRAE, OTTAWA.

PART I.

Seid am feadan, 's glaothan sluaghan,  
'S le ceol phìob bitheadh soirbheas tiugh—  
Ceol tha alla, buadh-mhor, bughail—  
'R sgath a ghiulan thig an diugh.  
Eisdeadh beanntan aosda Alba  
Ris a cheol is binne fonn,  
Seideadh troimh nan gleann 's nan lagun,  
'Shiubhlas finnachun nan sonn !  
Riamh ! bho'n phaisg an Dubhghlas calma,  
Cridhe Brus 'na bhroilleach caoin,  
Chum a ghiulan' dh'ionnsaidh 'n tìr sin—  
Tìr Fear-Saoraidh clann-nan-daoin—  
Riamh ! bho sliabh na raonem na comhraig,  
Na bho chumasg chruaidh a bhais,  
Cha d' thainig suaicheantas is uaisle,  
Na bheir sinne dhachaidh 'n drasd ;  
Feuch ! tha sinne giulan curaidh—  
'N Greumach buadh-mhor anns na blair,  
Air a chrunadh mar bu dual dha,  
Leis gach cliu a fhuair na sair ;  
Thathast blath ! 'us fhuil a sileadh,  
Bho na chath 'san deach a leon,  
Measg deatach theth nan urchairean ;  
Measg stararaich feachd nan seoid.  
Togaibh caitheam aobhneach their mi,  
Aig an torradh togaibh i,  
'Bheil neach sam bith a dhuirtheadh,  
'Bhi a caoidh mar thuit Dundi !  
Caoineadh bantraichean fir-brathaidh,  
Gus a neulaich deoir an suil,

Tha ar brons, airson ar duthcha,  
 Tabhairt urrainn d'ar ceann-iul.  
 Seall ! mu chuairt dha, air an deile,  
 'Bratach rioghal, mar bu choir;  
 'S faic fhuil uallach dhearc na stiallan  
 Toirt a fiamh do'n bhratach oir.  
 Seall ! a ghnuis cho seimh 's cho aillidh  
 'S e mar ghaisgeach air a sgiath,  
 Feitheamh gus am bris an fhaire,  
 Maduinn catha, air an t-sliabh !  
 Seallaibh ! ach gu brath cha'n fhaic sibh  
 Suil na faire—that i marbh—  
 'N t-suil a lasadh ann an clisgeadh,  
 Uair na tuasaid ghuineach gharbh.  
 Ah ! cha chluinnear linne tuillidh,  
 Mar an trompaid, guth an laoich,  
 'Gaitheadh buaidh da Rìgh 's doh d' Albainn  
 Buaidh !—na tuiteam air an fhraoch.  
 Ri leantan.

### The MacDonalds of Glenaladale.

BY THE REV. A. MACLEAN SINCLAIR.

John MacDonald, of Moydart, captain of the Clan Ranald, was born about the year 1500. He married a daughter of MacDonald of Ardnamurchan, by whom he had five sons, Allan, his successor; John Og, Roderick, Angus, and Donald Gorm. He died in 1584. John Og, second son of John of Moydart, was the progenitor of the MacDonalds of Glenaladale. He had one son, Alexander. Alexander, 2nd of Glenaladale, had two sons, Roderick and Alexander. Roderick, 3rd of Glenaladale, had three sons, Angus, John and Alexander. Angus, 4th of Glenaladale, was a priest. He was succeeded by his brother John. John, 5th of Glenaladale, had seven sons, John, Angus of Borrodale, Ranald, Alexander, Allan, James, and Donald. John, 6th of Glenaladale, married a daughter of Allan Roy, 7th of Morar, by his wife, Marjory, daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel. He had three sons, Alexander, John and Allan. Alexander, 7th of Glenaladale, was one of the most devoted followers of Prince Charles. He had three sons, John, his successor, Austin, a priest, and Donald.

Young Clanranald raised about three hundred men to fight for Prince Charles. His own rank as commander of this body of men was that of Lieutenant-Colonel. Alexander of Glenaladale was their major,

whilst his brother, John, was one of their captains.

John, 8th of Glenaladale, sold his estates, which consisted of Glenaladale and Glenfinnan, to his relative, Alexander MacDonald, Alasdair an Oir, in 1771. In the same year he purchased an estate of 40,000 acres in Prince Edward Island, and sent his brother, Donald, with an overseer and laborers, to make preparations for himself and those whom he intended to bring with him. He came to the Island in the ship *Alexander*, in May, 1772, accompanied by a number of his Scottish tenants—about two hundred and ten persons in all. He settled at the place which is now known as Glenaladale.

In 1775 the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment was raised by Lieutenant Colonel Allan MacLean and Captain John Small. MacLean was Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the first battalion, and Small, Major-Commandant of the second battalion. Each battalion contained about 750 men. John, of Glenaladale, raised a body of men for the second battalion and was appointed captain of it. Colonel MacLean was born at Torloisk, in the island of Mull. He defeated Generals Arnold and Montgomery at Quebec, December 31st, 1776, and thus saved Lower Canada from falling into the hands of the Americans. Colonel MacLean died in London, a brigadier-general, in 1795. Major Small was a native of Strathardale in Athole. He died in Guernsey, a major-general, in 1796.

Captain John, of Glenaladale, had four sons—Donald, William, John and Roderick. He died in 1811. Roderick, his youngest son, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Castle Tioram Highlanders, and paymaster of the 30th Regiment. He published, in 1843, a small work entitled "Sketches of Highlanders, with an account of their early arrival in North America." He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander MacDonell, 15th of Glengarry, by whom he had three children—John, Emma, and Elizabeth. He died in the Ionian Islands.

Donald, ninth representative of the Glenaladale family, married a Miss Brecken, by whom he had John-Archibald and Augustin; and William, the wealthy and generous tobacco merchant of Montreal. John-Archibald is the tenth and present representative of the MacDonalds of Glenaladale.

(To be Continued.)

DIRECTORY OF SCOTTISH-CANADIAN SOCIETIES.—Continued.

- Erin, Ont.—"Loch Lomond," No. 102; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays; Chief, Jas. Justice; Sec., W. Justice.
- Elmvale, Ont.—"Dumfries," No. 110; meets 3rd Monday, A. O. U. W. Hall; Chief, W. A. Sneath; Sec., H. W. Andrew.
- Fergus, Ont.—"Bon Accord," No. 46; meets 2nd Tuesday, I. O. O. F. Hall; Chief, Jas. Dick; Sec., Jas. Thomson.
- Forest, Ont.—"Logierait," No. 92; meets 3rd Tuesday, Oddfellows' Hall; Chief, D. Whyte; Sec., J. M. MacKenzie.
- Fenelon Falls, Ont.—"Tevlotsdale," No. 138; meets 2nd Monday, Tevlotsdale Hall; Chief, Jas. Dickson; Sec., A. Sutherland.
- Gravenhurst, Ont.—"Stirling," No. 12; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Victoria Hall; Chief, J. A. Cockburn; Sec., J. MacLean.
- Guelph, Ont.—"Holy Rood," No. 18; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Knights of Labor Hall; Chief, R. Howie; Sec., T. H. Middleton.
- Galt, Ont.—"Sir Walter Scott," No. 22; meets alternate Mondays, I. O. O. F. Hall; Chief, W. S. Marshall; Sec., Thos. Smith.
- Georgetown, Ont.—"Blackwatch," No. 28; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Barclay's Hall; Chief, E. Finlay; Sec., L. Grant.
- Godrich, Ont.—"Iverness," No. 54; meets 4th Friday, Oddfellows' Hall; Chief, A. Stratton; Sec., J. Mitchell.
- Glencoe, Ont.—"Glencoe," No. 61; meets 1st and 2nd Wednesdays, Campbell's Hall; Chief, W. W. Gordon; Sec., H. D. Cameron.
- Grand Valley, Ont.—"MacIntyre," No. 113; meets 1st Tuesday, on or before full moon, Forester's Hall; Chief, G. R. Muir; Sec., Wm. MacIntyre.
- Glenora, Ont.—"Lochater," No. 127; meets 1st Thursday, Orange Hall; Chief, J. Gilchrist; Sec., A. Galloway.
- Gambridge, Ont.—"Sweet Afton," No. 146; Chief, D. Graham; Sec., W. H. MacPhee. (Brechin).
- Gananoque, Ont.—"Aterfeldy," No. 159; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Forester's Hall; Chief, Geo. Gilles; Sec., Jas. A. Thompson.
- Hamilton, Ont.—"Hamilton," No. 21; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, St. Andrew's Hall; Chief, H. M. L. Henderson; Sec., R. A. Lyall, 28 Clyde street.
- Harrison, Ont.—"Stirling Brig," No. 38; meets 1st Tuesday, Micklejohn's Hall; Chief, D. Campbell; Sec., J. Saunders.
- Huntsville, Ont.—"Dunfermline," 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Matthews' Hall; Chief, H. Proudfoot; Sec., W. D. Airth.
- Havelock, Ont.—"Scone Palace," No. 123; meets 4th Tuesday, Matheson's Hall; Chief, Wm. Matheson; Sec., J. Watson.
- Hillburg, Ont.—"Chevot," No. 135; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Torrie's Hall; Chief, A. MacMurchy; Sec., J. D. Torrie.
- Hespler, Ont.—"Galla Water," No. 153; 2nd Monday, Orange Hall; Chief, Thos. Shaw; Sec., J. E. R. Thomson.
- Hershel, Ont.—"Dunturgh Castle," No. 169; Chief, R. Bonthron; Sec., W. MacKay.
- Inglewood, Ont.—"Glengyle," No. 130; meets 4th Tuesday, Town Hall; Chief, J. R. MacGregor; Sec., R. G. MacCraw.
- Kincardine, Ont.—"MacPherson," No. 48; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Oddfellows' Hall; Chief, A. Scott; Sec., G. MacKay.
- Kirkfield, Ont.—"Ossian," No. 142; Chief, G. MacEachern; Sec., Nell Campbell.
- Kingston, Ont.—"Sir William Wallace," No. 13; 1st and 3rd Mondays, I. O. O. F. Hall; Chief, D. G. Scott; Sec., J. R. Massie.
- London—"Flower of Dumfries," Chief, W. MacPherson; Sec., J. Milne.
- Lindsay, Ont.—"Grampian," No. 40; meets 4th Tuesday, Association Hall; Chief, J. MacSweyn; Sec., J. Keith.
- Lucknow, Ont.—"Allyn," No. 36; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Oddfellows' Hall; Chief, P. H. MacKenzie; Sec., P. A. Malcolmson.
- Lanark, Ont.—"Ellerslie," No. 91; meets 4th Friday, Oddfellows' Hall; Chief, W. J. Scott, M. D.; Sec., A. D. MacLaughlin.
- Longford Mills, Ont.—"Louden Hill," No. 148; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Longford Hall; Chief, Maxwell Hall; Sec., A. Murray.
- Lakefield, Ont.—"Munro," No. 150; meets 2nd Thursday, Orange Hall; Chief, J. A. Richardson; Sec., G. A. Baptie.
- Lochalsh, Ont.—"Highland Lassie," No. 158; Chief, Alex. MacDonald; Sec., A. R. Finlayson.
- Milton, Ont.—"Campbell," No. 29; meets 2nd Friday, Royal Templars' Hall; Chief, J. A. MacCallum; Sec., John Head.
- Moncton, N. B.—"Cameron," No. 66; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Masonic Hall; Chief, O. Cameron; Sec., J. J. MacKenzie.
- Markham, Ont.—"Lord Clyde," meets in Orange Hall; Chief, G. Campbell; Sec., A. Campbell, Jr.
- Mount Forest, Ont.—"Claymore," No. 74; meets 3rd Wednesday, Oddfellows' Hall; Chief, G. M. Ross; Sec., M. O. Gregor.
- Midland, Ont.—"Knox," No. 111; meets 3rd Monday, Midland Hall; Chief, Wm. Hope; Sec., E. B. Tully.
- MacDonald's Corners, Ont.—"Dalhousie," No. 118; meets 2nd last Monday, Agricultural Hall; Chief, Wm. Dunlop; Sec., J. H. Green.
- Morrison, Ont.—"Lochbuie," No. 133; meets 2nd Saturday, I. O. F. Hall; Chief, Wm. Nicoll; Sec., J. E. Kennedy.
- Meaford, Ont.—"Iona," No. 156; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Oddfellows' Hall; Chief, A. H. Stephen; Sec., Alex. Skinner.
- Martintown, Ont.—"St. Mungo," No. 164; Chief, H. A. Cameron; Sec., W. B. MacEwen.
- Niagara Falls, Ont.—"Lochiel," No. 52; meets 2nd Friday, Oddfellows' Hall; Chief, A. Gray; Sec., D. Middleton.
- Newton, Ont.—"Gladstone," No. 122; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Mitchell's Hall; Chief, J. Baird; Sec., R. Ross.
- Napanee, Ont.—"St. Bride's," No. 125; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, A. F. of L. Hall; Chief, A. MacDonald; Sec., J. D. Bissonette.
- Owen Sound, Ont.—"Torthorwald," No. 11; meets alternate Mondays, Oddfellows' Hall; Chief, D. MacKenzie; Sec., R. R. Cameron, 117 Hill street.
- Orilla, Ont.—"Elgin," No. 25; meets 1st Thursday, I. O. O. F. Hall; Chief, J. MacLean, M. D.; Sec., H. D. Grant.
- Ottawa, Ont.—"Argyle," No. 26; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Workman's Hall; Chief, W. E. Brown; Sec., Duncan Bell, 415 MacLeod street.
- Oshawa, Ont.—"Lorne," No. 99; meets 1st Friday, Phoenix Hall; Chief, C. F. Nicholson; Sec., D. Keith.
- Orangeville, Ont.—"Heather," No. 65; meets 3rd Friday, Workman's Hall; Chief, J. MacLaren; Sec., D. MacPherson.
- Peterborough, Ont.—"Clan Alpine," No. 36; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, S. O. E. Hall; Chief, W. Hamilton; Sec., A. Morton.
- Palmerston, Ont.—"Yarrow Braes," No. 50; meets 4th Wednesday, Workman's Hall; Chief, John Cooper; Sec., R. Morice.

SPACE TO LET

SPACE TO LET

DIRECTORY OF SCOTTISH-CANADIAN SOCIETIES.—Continued.

SPACE TO LET

Petrolia, Ont.—"Prince Charlie," No. 57; meets 2nd Wednesday, I. O. O. F. Hall; Chief, Sam. Stockes; Sec., R. S. MacAlpine, M. D.

Perth, Ont.—"Gowrie," No. 72; meets 2nd Thursday, Orange Hall; Chief, J. MacTuroy; Sec., A. C. Walker.

Port Dover, Ont.—"St. Magnus," No. 77; meets 1st Wednesday, A. O. U. W. Hall; Chief, R. E. Miller; Sec., R. Austin.

Pictou, Ont.—"Highland," No. 117; meets 3rd Tuesday, Workman's Hall; Chief, J. A. Jamieson; Sec., W. T. Ross.

Paris, Ont.—"Callngorm," No. 134; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Scott's Hall; Chief, Jas. Crow; Sec., D. Chalmers.

Renfrew, Ont.—"Greenlaw," No. 68; Chief, Jas. Craig; Sec., Alex. Fraser.

Rockwood, Ont.—"Scotland," No. 152; meets 1st Monday, Gladstone's Hall; Chief, J. Strachan; Sec., C. E. Shaw.

Ripley, Ont.—"Bonnie Jean," No. 84; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, A. O. U. W. Hall; Chief, J. MacRitchie; Sec., M. A. Martyn.

St. Mary's, Ont.—"Highland Mary," No. 32; meets 2nd Thursday, R. I. of R. Hall; Chief, W. Johnston; Sec., D. G. Craig.

Southampton—"Annie Laurie," No. 41; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Workman's Hall; Chief, W. Coutts; Sec., J. T. Scott.

Stratford, Ont.—"Fair Maid of Perth," No. 51; meets alternate Thursdays, Shakespear's Hall; Chief, D. MacLennan; Sec., W. P. Fraser.

Seaforth, Ont.—"Lady Nairne," No. 55; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Foresters' Hall; Chief, J. G. Wilson; Sec., R. Rankin.

Strathroy, Ont.—"Blair Athole," No. 56; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Robertson's Hall; Chief, Wm. Dawson; Sec., Jas. Nottle.

St. Thomas, Ont.—"Stirling Castle," No. 59; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, A. O. U. W. Hall; Chief, J. MacCrone; Sec., W. Ogilvie.

Sarnia, Ont.—"Cawdor," No. 75; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Oddfellows' Hall; Chief, John Gray; Sec., P. Symington.

Simco, Ont.—"Melrose Abbey," No. 79; meets 1st Monday, Oddfellows' Hall; Chief, T. Haddon; Sec., R. L. Innes.

Smith's Falls, Ont.—"MacBeth," No. 85; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, A. O. U. W. Hall; Chief, D. MacGregor; Sec., Hugh Clark.

Stayne, Ont.—"MacKenzie," No. 104; meets 3rd Tuesday, Band Hall; Chief, D. MacLeod; Sec., D. B. Craig.

St. Catharines, Ont.—"MacGregor," No. 131; meets 3rd Thursdays, Home Circle Hall; Chief, G. B. MacIntyre; Sec., C. G. MacGhee.

Sonya, Ont.—"Glencairn," No. 139; meets alternate Tuesdays, S. O. S. Hall; Chief, Jas. Murray; Sec., C. G. MacClung.

Setright, Ont.—"Dunkeld," No. 149; meets 4th Monday, MacNat's Hall; Chief, A. Montgomery; Sec., R. Montgomery.

Spencerville, Ont.—"Hazeldean," No. 161; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Chief, P. MacGregor; Sec., Andrew Miller.

Toronto—"Robert Burns," No. 1; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Temperance Hall; Chief, R. Fraser; Sec., G. Thomson, 94 Seaton street.

Toronto—"Robert de Bruce," No. 2; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Occident Hall; Chief, F. S. Means; Sec., I. E. Smeal, 497 King street west.

Toronto—"St. Andrew's," No. 3; meets alternate Fridays, Victoria Hall; Chief, A. M. Wilson; Sec., M. Warnock, 56 Spruce street.

Toronto—"Dunedin," No. 5; meets 2nd Thursday, MacMath's Hall; Chief, J. B. MacLachlan; Sec., R. Cameron, 13

Sorauren avenue.

Toronto—"Cameron," No. 15; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Thomas' Hall; Chief, Wm. Duncan; Sec., D. C. Hutchison, 108 Scollard street.

Toronto—"Strathclyde," No. 17; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, MacBean's Hall; Chief, J. Rutherford; Sec., J. Blair, 166 Claremont street.

Toronto—"Waverly," No. 19; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Dingman's Hall; Chief, J. W. Marr; Sec., A. J. Borthwick, 123 Oak street.

Toronto Junction—"Lord Aterdeen," No. 20; meets 4th Tuesday, Campbell Hall; Chief, Jas. Gilson; Sec., Robert Walker.

Toronto East—"Drumclog," No. 24; meets 2nd Thursday, Fire Hall; Chief, G. Trench; Sec., A. Gilchrist.

Trenton—"Gleniffer," No. 44; meets 2nd Friday, A. O. U. W. Hall; Chief, G. W. Ostrom; Sec., MacLellan.

Tiverton—"Roslyn," No. 83; meets 3rd Monday, Society Hall; Chief, J. A. MacKenzie; Sec., M. I. MacKinnon.

Toronto—"Edina," No. 93; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, 56 Elm street; Chief, E. A. MacLaurin; Sec., J. J. MacLennan, Canada Life Building.

Teeswater—"Allandale," No. 140; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, C. O. F. Hall; Chief, A. G. Stewart; Sec., G. S. Fowler.

Thorntury—"Dunrobin," No. 155; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Keast's Hall; Chief, T. MacMurchy; Sec., Wm. Stewart.

Utterson—"Auld Reekie," No. 14; meets Thursday on or before the full moon, Town Hall; Chief, J. Chalmers; Sec., W. D. Forest.

Uxbridge—"Livingstone," No. 71; meets 1st Thursday, Temperance Hall; Chief, E. C. Campbell; Sec., D. C. Smith.

Underwood—"MacCrimmon," No. 101; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Workman's Hall; Chief, A. MacLean; Sec., J. G. MacKay.

Uptergrove—"Dumfries," No. 147; meets 1st Friday, Uptergrove Hall; Chief, F. J. Gillespie; Sec., C. J. Thompson.

Vancouver—"Royal Scot," No. 172; Chief, R. Clark; Sec., J. B. Smith.

Walkerton—"Lochnagar," No. 34; meets 3rd Tuesday, I. O. O. F. Hall; Chief, A. Weir; Sec., J. A. MacGill.

Whitby—"Roderick Dubh," No. 58; meets 1st Friday, S. O. S. Hall; Chief, John Burns; Sec., E. Wilson.

West Lorne—"Inverary," No. 90; meets last Thursday, Foresters' Hall; Chief, P. Stalker; Sec., J. A. Cameron.

Woodstock—"Edinburgh," No. 95; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Workman's Hall; Chief, W. Murry; Sec., R. Hamilton.

Wroster—"Hawick," No. 171; Chief, O. Smith; Sec., J. D. Forsyth.

Woodridge—"MacLean," No. 98; Chief, H. Creighton; Sec., D. MacKenzie.

Woodville—"Killiecrankie," No. 114; meets 3rd Thursday, Smith's Hall; Chief, A. J. Smith; Sec., P. MacIntyre.

Workworth—"Bannockburn," No. 119; meets 3rd Friday, Foresters' Hall; Chief, J. B. Ewing; Sec., J. D. Greive.

Winnipeg, Man.—"Melrose," No. 126; 2nd and 4th Fridays, Trades' Hall; Chief, W. Kirkland; Sec., J. K. Wilson.

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