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PREFACE.

We congratulate the Federation on the *Chronicle* having reached its 33rd issue; and fervently hope that the necessary arrangements for its continuance will be carried through in the ensuing year, and its permanence secured as the only serial of the kind in the Empire.

We cordially thank all who have assisted us in compiling the present volume.

D. M'NAUGHT, *Editor.*

*Benrig, Kilmaurs,*

*1st January, 1924.*
THE BURNS FEDERATION.

THE retirement of Dr M'Naught from the Presidency of the Burns Federation after record and incomparable service, together with the election of Sir Robert Bruce, LL.D., editor of The Glasgow Herald, as his successor, marks the 1923 Annual Meeting at Ayr as one of the most notable in its history.

Instituted at Kilmarnock in 1885, the men who founded the Federation largely directed and controlled its destinies until this year of grace. Its first President, ex-Provost Sturrock, of Kilmarnock, continued in office for eight years (1892-1899). He was succeeded by Provost Mackay, also of Kilmarnock, who died in office in 1907. In succession thereafter Mr David Murray, M.A., Kilmarnock, Mr William Wallace, LL.D., editor of The Glasgow Herald, and Capt. David Sneddon, Kilmarnock, each held office for one year. Then came Mr Duncan M'Naught, LL.D. (1911-1923), who, at the Ayr meeting in September, while retiring from office as President, obligingly agreed to remain locum tenens Editor of The Chronicle, a position which he has occupied unbrokenly since 1893. Except Mr Murray and Dr Wallace, these gentlemen were also founders of the Federation, and of them all, Dr M'Naught alone remains.

Than those named, there has been no greater group of Burns enthusiasts in the Burns world; and that they not only laid broad and deep foundations, but even built thereon better than they knew, is now evidenced, for the Burns Federation is to-day a powerful bond of union, uniting in the brotherhood of Burns men and clubs in fraternal communion in and beyond the English speaking world.

Full of years, and with an established record of notable work, the apex stone of Dr M'Naught's Burns structure is his Truth About Burns, published little more than two years ago; and no book upon Burns is more authoritative,
and none more modestly and concisely written. During the thirty-one years of his editorship of The Chronicle he has maintained it at a uniformly high standard, himself contributing many of the most valuable articles; and while, during its long period of unpaid contributions, there are a few efforts that might well have been omitted, by far the greater number are of real and permanent value. The several volumes now form one of the most authentic and reliable records extant alike of documents, tradition, and fact, as these from time to time have been brought to light; inasmuch as they have all been carefully examined and edited. Noteworthy also is it that many fictions have perished, and that many spurious charges upon the good name of Burns have passed into nothingness before the lamp of Truth. It can safely be said, that during the inception and development alike of the Federation and The Chronicle, Dr M'Naught was at once their strong and enthusiastic mentor and guide; and none held Burns interests more closely next the heart, nor did any exercise a greater impress and influence upon them.

And now, when the last of the Old Guard is beginning to lay aside his weapons and armour, and has himself joined in the cry "Le Roi est mort; Vive le Roi," surely in thus partially passing from him we may well consider, and in like spirit, the future of the Federation, and its possibilities. Loyalty to the Federation, in the days to come as in the past, must ever be the one dominating note; and our efforts must be toward the exaltation of the parent body, rather than the emergence of any of its individual units. Those who best know the Burns Federation, and The Burns Chronicle, will be the first to acknowledge how finely, unselfishly, and ungrudgingly the Old Guard laboured and builted, and how deep and sure were the foundations they so well and truly laid; envisaging therein their hope of the structure which we to-day, and those who follow, may yet raise, fitly realising the value of the example and materials left by our predecessors for our building.

Hitherto the Federation has been regarded by not a
few of its members as something of a home body; and
its efforts in part have followed, possibly unavoidably,
on these lines. Now, however, with the gradual bind-
ing together of the British Home and Overseas Peoples,
and the fast-increasing elimination of physical distances,
the time may have come for a broader outlook, and for
one more in accordance with the spirit of the brotherhood
of the human race inculcated by Robert Burns. Burns
is the supreme singer of the human heart, and under the
\textit{aegis} of his name, and impelled by his spirit, the Federation,
wisely and truly guided, may yet become an established
factor in the brotherhood of the nations; of a brotherhood
based upon an enduring union of heart, rather than upon
a union of passing interests, be they economic, industrial
or commercial, great and potent as these interests are and
must ever be. These others, however, seem to be more
the province and platform of the League of Nations; and,
governed of necessity by the changing kaleidoscope of
national, political, and party affairs, they are and must
inevitably be futile without that brotherhood of the heart,
which is the only enduring bond of power. This may
presently be indeed but a dream, yet a dream touching
reality; and without vision the peoples perish.

Consider, then, what possibilities lie before us. The
heart of the Mother Country and the heart of the Overseas
Dominions are held together not because of self-interest,
or even of interdependence, but because of the blood call
of an heredity and sentiment founded upon an ineradicable
spirit of liberty, vitalised by a great and impressive history
and achievement, a history and achievement in which
all have had their share. Because, too, of a sane demo-
cratic conviction, and an unquenchable independence
of spirit rising into a faith, voiced by Burns in

\begin{quote}
' The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that.'
\end{quote}

That this brotherhood of sentiment and faith alone will
hold the Empire together in time of stress and trial has
been abundantly evidenced in the Great War. Throughout it all the spirit of Burns and his songs of liberty held a greater place than we to-day perhaps realise; for Robert Burns was the far-seeing and wise High Priest of democratic loyalty to Brotherhood, to the Throne, and to King; and, therefore, to all the British peoples.

In the Republic of the United States of America Burns is also acclaimed, and who may say that in the Burns Federation, broadly conceived, humanly inspired, and wisely guided, there may not be found the germ of a world brotherhood far above the more sordid realms of statecraft, politics, or gold. True it is that it may be to-day but a dream, yet a dream founded upon and inspired by the spirit of a man in whom many of diverse ideals of liberty have not found only a common ground, but a common faith, and a common shrine.

Within measurable time the Annual Meeting of the Federation may be held in one of the Overseas Dominions, or in the United States of America; and meantime Overseas delegates from whatever country may be increasingly induced to attend, and be warmly welcomed at our Annual Meeting in the Home Land, which is, after all, the birth land of the English speaking peoples. But until a Federation Annual Meeting is held Overseas, we shall never know or realise the true depth of feeling awakened, the greatness of the power of Robert Burns, the enthusiasm his name evokes, nor the hospitality there to be offered in his name.

These things, however, require fostering care as well as vision, and it is upon such expansive and even world-wide lines that the future of the Federation would seem to lie. The foundations for this have already been laid, but the superstructure, good or ill, must be of our own and our children's building.

In our new President we have a man of letters, a man of broad views, wide experience of life, and of recognised position, not only in the Burns world, but in the life of many communities. As the editor of a great Scottish newspaper,
and in close touch with the press of the world, he holds not only a uniquely fitting position as President of the Federation, but one full also of responsibilities and opportunities. Moreover, for a president to hold the reins for a year and then demit to a successor, is no sure basis for world organisation and realm; neither has it been the custom of the Federation. Overseas or at home the president must be strong and able, a man also of vision, remaining long in office, if the Federation is to become a Burns factor and power in the world's life. The aim of the Federation must be world union, and not the segregation of cities or local interests, however great the claim. To have a yearly succession of presidents would indeed let the "honours go round," but would it be good for the Federation to remove a man from the saddle before he is well set in the seat? If the Federation is to achieve its full promise, such a course would be impossible.

Much free speaking was indulged in at the last Annual Meeting, and the little friendly blood-letting doubtless helped the body corporate. It is a good and healthy thing to find divergence of views when the heart is sound; and a mental "spring-cleaning" is no undesirable procedure. One defect to which attention was called, and which is likely to be rectified, is the appointment of the vice-presidents. These, for some time back, have not been elected on the lines of the Constitution; and the area from which they have been drawn has been too restricted. Of the twenty-one vice-presidents, nine are from Glasgow and District, three from London, two from Kilmarnock, and one each from Edinburgh, Portobello, Dunfermline, Sunderland, Galashiels, Mauchline, and the U.S.A. There are no representatives from Alloway, Ayr, or Dumfries; none from the North of Scotland, and none from the great midland cities of England, or the Overseas Dominions. A territorial basis of representation, as proposed at the Ayr meeting, would surely, therefore, be more desirable. Moreover, it is not necessarily imperative that all the quarterly meetings of the Federation Executive should be
held in one place: rather, in the interests of the Federation, they might be held in alternating centres of general convenience, and so broaden and stimulate the general interest.

The Federation, although originating in Kilmarnock, now touches a wider realm, and at the Ayr meeting a motion was made to carry the Headquarters elsewhere. If any change is considered either desirable or wise, the only universally acclaimed centre of the Burns world is Alloway, at once the Birthplace and the Mecca of the Burns pilgrims and world. There situated, the Headquarters would create no feeling of rivalry regarding right of place, such as might possibly arise between great cities. London can never take the place of Stratford-on-Avon for Shakespeare; nor Edinburgh of Alloway for Burns; yet these two Capital cities gave to both Shakespeare and Burns their first great recognition and encouragement. The hope awakens inevitably that in days to come there may be held at Alloway an Annual Burns Festival of Song, even as there is the Annual Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon.

Properly envisaged and handled, there is a great future for Alloway; a future national rather than parochial, with the Cottage and Kirk, the Monument and Gardens, Doonbrae, and the south bank of the river, all under one progressive and enlightened control. Who may tell, when the Federation has shown itself equal to the responsibility and worthy of it, but that some wealthy devotee and worshipper of Burns may yet gift to the Federation and endow fitting Headquarters at Alloway. It may even some day become the centre of a Burns literature, and be in possession of a press of its own.

Let that, however, be as it may, the Burns Clubs, and the Burns world, are quickly passing beyond the days which Lord Rosebery once happily phrased as those of "these recitations, and orations, and libations"; for the better clubs and the wiser are now realising for themselves a wider horizon.

If the Burns Federation is ever to attain its great
potential future, it must be upon other lines than merely eating and drinking. True hospitality and good-fellowship can never degenerate into anything approaching orgy, and the loftiness of Burns’s letters, the inspiration of his poetry, and the nobility and sweet beauty of his incomparable songs, provide a limpid and refreshing stream from which to drink; and it is from waters such as these that the Burns Federation must find its highest inspiration and strength, even as Constantine saw his vision of the Cross in the sky, and minted those inspired words, “Hoc signo vincum.”

For twenty centuries no voice has more powerfully touched the human heart than that of Burns, nor has any other so fully voiced its noblest, as also its tenderest aspirations. It is recorded of a great Italian Liberator that, as he lay dying, he asked that a treasured print of the head of Burns should be brought from another room, and placed upon a chair by his bedside, in order that, as he passed away, he might look, as he said, “Upon the face of a Man”! Among the English speaking peoples of the British race no two birthdays are so universally celebrated as those of the King and Robert Burns. It is a notable fact, if it be only apprehended, that no statesman, and no soldier; no other man of letters, not even Shakespeare; no priest, or minister of any religion (and herein is a mystery over which to marvel); no thinker, or explorer or industrialist, no man of affairs, is ever so remembered.

Burns is above all, the poet of humanity; and the most matchless singer—save King David—of the human heart; hence the amazing wideness of his realm, the depth of his influence, and the range of his power. It is this heritage, this great beneficence which the Federation may, if it will, in all humility, with reverence and with singleness of heart and eye, seek itself to understand, to foster, and to spread abroad among men.

JAMES A. MORRIS.
WAS THE RAEBURN-NASMYTH PORTRAIT EVER ENGRAVED?

IN the Burns Chronicle, Nos. VII. and VIII. (1908-1909), appeared two articles on the missing Raeburn portrait of Burns, from which emerge the following ascertained facts:—

1st. Messrs Oadell & Davies, publishers, London, through their agent in Edinburgh (Thomas Manners, W.S.), expressed a desire to possess "a copy of the original Nasmyth portrait by a competent artist," and Mr Manners replied, recommending Raeburn.

2nd. On 14th November, 1803, Raeburn informed Oadell & Davies by letter that the copy of the original Nasmyth as ordered was completed, and that he had shown it to Mr Cunningham (the friend and correspondent of Burns), who thought it "very like Burns."

3rd. On 1st December, 1803, Raeburn advised Oadell & Davies by letter that he would despatch the portrait by packet from Leith, and fixes the price at 20 guineas.

4th. On 30th November, 1803, the shipping agents granted a receipt for the case containing the portrait, which had been delivered to them.

5th. On 7th January, 1804, Cadell & Davies forwarded a bill or draft for £21 to Raeburn in payment of the work.

6th. On 22nd February, 1804, Raeburn wrote Cadell & Davies, expressing his gratification that the portrait had met with their approval, describing it as "the copy I made for you of Robert Burns."

As Nasmyth painted two replicas of the original for which the Poet gave him sittings, it is of the utmost importance for the investigator to know from which of the Nasmyths Raeburn made his copy. Fortunately, we
have unassailable documentary evidence on the point. On 29th June, 1802, the Mr Manners, mentioned above, wrote to Cadell & Davies in the following terms:—"In a late conversation with Mr Cunningham, he bid me say that if you are still desirous of having a copy of the Bard's original picture in his possession, it would afford him pleasure to accommodate you, and with that view he will put it into the hands of our first artist here, Raeburn, who will do it every justice." On August 23rd of the same year he again writes:—"I took an early opportunity of delivering your commands to Mr Cunningham respecting Burns's picture, when he requested me to acquaint you . . . . that the charge for such copy will be 20 guineas, which Mr Cunningham says you could dispose of for 40 guineas at any time. If you do not think Mr Raeburn's charge too high, Mr Cunningham will be happy in furnishing him with the original, and transmit you the copy when finished."

It is therefore clear that Raeburn, who had not then fully come into his own, painted a copy of the original Nasmyth, which was then in the possession of Alexander Cunningham; that it was shipped to London; that it arrived safely; and that Cadell & Davies were apparently satisfied with it. It is when we come to consider its subsequent history, in the light of the paucity of evidence available, that we enter the domain of uncertainty and doubt. No immediate use was made of it by the publishers; no mention is made of it till twenty years after its delivery; and we know positively nothing concerning what ultimately became of it. In the first four editions of Currie's *Burns* (1800 to 1803), published by Cadell & Davies, the engraved portrait is lettered as the Nasmyth engraved by J. Neagle. In 1804 (3 vols.) it is the Nasmyth, engraved by R. H. Cromek; in 1806 (4 vols.) it is a return to the Nasmyth, by Neagle, which continues in the 1809 and 1813 editions. In the 1814 (5 vols.) the portrait is from a drawing by J. Stothard, engraved by R. H. Cromek; and in the 1820 (ninth edition) it is the Nasmyth, engraved by W. T.
Fry, as vouched by this lettering on the plate:—"A. Nasmyth pinxt., W. T. Fry sculpt., published March 1st, 1820, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand." Three years afterwards, viz., in 1823, an advertisement appeared in a 3-vol. edition published by T. Cadell, which runs, "Lately published by T. Cadell, Strand, London, the Works of Robert Burns—elegantly bound in 4 vols. 8vo., with the portrait of the author from an original picture by Raeburn." This 3-vol. edition of 1823 is a reprint of the 1804 which contained the Cromek engraving. What are we to understand by "Lately published" in this advertisement? The general belief is that it refers to the 1820 edition, which was edited by Gilbert Burns and proved a financial failure. There would therefore be a large remainder in stock, which this advertisement was doubtless intended to work off, an extra inducement being the engraving from the "original picture" by Raeburn, that artist being then at the height of his fame. But there is no mention of Raeburn in the lettering of the plate of the 1820 edition which we have literally quoted above. There is no reference to a Raeburn portrait in the correspondence which passed between the publishers and Gilbert Burns, as is proved by the "Earnock Manuscripts," published in No. VIII. of the Burns Chronicle. Nor is there any reference to it in the contemporary newspaper advertisements announcing its publication beyond an intimation that "a new portrait" would appear. Raeburn died in July, 1823. It certainly appears strange that Raeburn's name was ignored by "T. Cadell and W. Davies" in 1820, and printed in large type by "T. Cadell, jun." (Davies had apparently died in the interim), in 1823. Coming to the engraving itself, the writer, who makes no pretension whatever to any technical knowledge of art, always considered it a very poor presentation of the Poet, conveying more the impression of a "chuffy vintner" or a smug village shopkeeper in a good way of business. Recently a newspaper cutting was sent to the writer, from an article which appeared in the Scotsman (circa 1890) on the portraits of Burns, by the
late Mr J. M. Gray, Curator of the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, from which he was pleased to see that his opinion was shared by such a high authority. Mr Gray, as will be seen from the reprint we append, condemns the portrait utterly as the work of Raeburn, whose name, he says, has been connected with it by mistake or printer's error. A reproduction of this portrait, or one very like it, (which proves nothing), appeared in the Aldyne edition of 1830, engraved by H. Robinson, again without any mention of Raeburn's name—surely a doubly strange omission after a seven years' run of T. Cadell's public announcement that it was engraved "from an original picture by Raeburn."

If the Aldyne plate was engraved from Cadell's "original picture," the inference is that the latter had parted with it; and we must therefore look to the records of the Aldyne, and not those of the Cadell publishing firm, for information regarding its subsequent history; but inferences are not facts.

It may be interesting to quote here the references to the original Nasmyth in the "Earnock Manuscripts," which were published in the Burns Chronicle (No. VIII., pp. 48 to 56). On 2nd October, 1816, Mrs Burns informed George Thomson that a Mr George Watson, Edinburgh, "at the instigation of a meeting of gentlemen," had requested a loan of the original Nasmyth (then in her possession) "as a model to Mr Nasmyth to form a bust by," but it was impossible for her to send it, as it was in London on loan to Turnerelli, the sculptor, for the figure in the Mausoleum. On 19th November, 1817, Mrs Burns informed George Thomson that the original Nasmyth was in Edinburgh "in good hands," but expressed a desire to have it returned "at the first safe opportunity." On 16th July, 1818, she acknowledges its safe return "very elegantly framed," the cost of said frame being apparently defrayed by Mr Thomson. On the same date Gilbert Burns wrote Mr Thomson informing him that the picture had been returned with a new frame. On 24th September, 1821, Gilbert Burns, in a letter to Thomson, writes:—
"I am to write to Mrs Burns in a day or two, and will request her to send Nasmyth's picture to you, as she will be readier to trust it in your care than to a person unknown."

On 8th October, 1821, Mrs Burns wrote to Mr Thomson:—"The box that encloses the picture is the same in which it came last from Edinburgh. Should you think it necessary you can send it to London in a stronger one, and have it made large enough to admit the profile (silhouette), which is in a small box."

From these extracts we learn that the original Nasmyth while in Mrs Burns's possession, was on loan three several times—to Turnerelli; to Mr George Watson, Edinburgh, for the painting of a replica; and to some nameless person in London for some purpose unspecified. If a replica was painted by Nasmyth in 1816, there are good grounds for believing that it was the Thomson-Nasmyth now in the National Gallery, London, for the only other known replica is the Auchendrane, now in the possession of Lord Rosebery. The purpose for which it was despatched to London we can only guess at, but probably it was in connection with the 6-vol. edition of Thomson's Collection, published in London in 1822, which contains a portrait by Nasmyth, engraved by P. Thomson. Raeburn's 1803 copy of the original Nasmyth has, as we have already said, disappeared and left no trace behind, so far as yet known. Since its disappearance, claimants for the honour in the shape of "copies" of all sorts and sizes have been log-rolled into notice, few of which are deserving of much consideration. Though we have seen a good many of these, only one of them appeared to us worthy of "expert" opinion, which, when obtained from four competent judges, resolved itself into a high appreciation of the canvas as a work of art evidently belonging to the beginning of the 19th century, yet not convincing enough in its technique to be pronounced a Raeburn. The "square touch" of Raeburn is no doubt a sure and safe guide to the initiated, but it seems to us that due allowance ought to be made for the methods adopted by an artist painting from the
life and the same artist literally *copying* the work of another for reproduction by an engraver. There is not the slightest evidence to show that Raeburn ever saw Burns, hence whatever ideas he had of his personal appearance must have been derived from others.

Why Cadell & Davies did not make immediate use of the Raeburn portrait and preserved such a long silence regarding it are questions more easily asked than answered. We ventured, however, to put them to a valued correspondent and connoisseur—Mr J. Brownlee Hunter, Duddingston—who replied in the following terms:

"It appears to me quite incomprehensible why Cadell & Davies put themselves to the trouble and expense of employing Raeburn to copy the original Nasmyth portrait for engraving purposes, and then put it aside as a thing of little or no value for the end they had in view. Is there not a possibility that it may have been accidentally destroyed or injured while in their possession? Or is it not more likely that the art critics of the time may have persuaded them not to use it, because it did not meet with their approval? One thing I am absolutely certain about, and that is, that the English critics of the period were hopelessly blind to the great qualities of the mighty Scottish painters' art. As proof of this, Samuel Redgrave, in his *Dictionary of Artists of the English School*, published by George Bell & Sons (London, 1878), under the heading Sir Henry Raeburn, Knt., R.A., portrait painter—says 'His portraits were distinguished by their breadth, and marked by great individuality of character and truthful expression; they were true as portraits, and possess some interest as works of art.' This writer on art, who was private secretary to several English statesmen, is a representative example of absolute incapacity to deal with great art, as the passage I have *italicised* proves to the hilt, and this opinion, advanced 55 years after Raeburn's death, is but a faint echo of the contemporary English criticism evoked by his revolt from the art conventionalities of his time."

Whether Mr Gray or Mr Hunter comes nearest the truth we need not stay to enquire. As for the question which heads this article, the case for the affirmative rests solely on the post-dated advertisement of 1823, which, be it observed, leads to nothing positive. On the negative side, the skilled opinion of such a reliable authority as Mr Gray is a weighty counterpoise to the isolated assertion
of "T. Cadell, jun.,” whose title to reliability suffers from the fact that he styled the 1820 edition of Currie the "eighth" instead of the "ninth," which had proceeded from his own press. Taking the evidence at its minimum value against the uncorroborated statement of a single witness, the unprejudiced verdict in the present state of our knowledge is bound to be a unanimous one of "Not Proven," by a very broad margin indeed. When the Raeburn-Nasmyth is recovered, but not till then, the problem will solve itself.

EDITOR.

THE THREE VERSIONS OF THE NASMYTH BUST PORTRAITS.*

From the Taylor portrait we pass to a far more important work, the cabinet-sized "bust-portrait" of Burns, painted by Alexander Nasmyth. This, also, owes its existence to the early part of the Poet's first residence in Edinburgh. The new edition of his poems, for the publication of which Burns had arranged soon after his arrival in the Scottish metropolis, was to be issued in a far more seemly material form than that in which the Kilmarnock octavo of 1786 had been presented to the world ; and Creech, the publisher, wished that a "portrait of the author" should front the title-page. Nasmyth, a young painter, who had returned from Italy some two years before, undertook to execute, gratuitously, the portrait of the famous Ayrshire ploughman. The work seems to have been completed—so far as it ever was completed—and in the engraver's hand by the 24th of February, 1787; for on that date Burns wrote to John Ballantyne, Ayr:—"'I am getting my phiz done by an eminent engraver; and if it can be ready in time, I will appear in my book, looking like other fools, to my title-page." The circumstances of the execution of the portrait are recorded in the letter of 27th April, 1851, by William Hall, to which I have already referred, as related to him twenty-two years before that date by the painter. I quote from this letter, as printed in the Burns Chronicle for 1893:—"Nasmyth told us he felt unwilling to undertake the task, he not being a portrait but a landscape painter. There being at that time no good hand at that in Edinburgh, on Mr Creech

* Many years ago we had the privilege of conversing with Mr Gray on the Burns portraits, and the impression made upon us by that cautious, soft-spoken, modest, and courteous gentleman is as fresh to-day as when we left him. He died circa 1892.—Ed.]
pressing him earnestly, he consented, and with a view to becoming acquainted with the phiz of the Bard, as he expressed it, the two were engaged to meet next morning at Creech's to breakfast. They then set out on a pilgrimage to the Pentlands, and down the Esk to Roslin, Hawthornden, and Lasswade, and returned with the publisher to supper. Having progressed thus far, next morning the artist commenced his work, which, by the way, as he informed us, never was entirely finished; for having got so far in the sketching of the picture, and being himself (Mr N.) so much pleased with it, he was afraid to proceed any further, lest he should spoil it, and nothing more was done to it.

The above statement that Nasmyth was a landscape and not a portrait painter is to be accepted with qualifications; for—especially in the earlier part of his art career—he executed many portraits. In the Edinburgh Directory for 1786-88 he is entered as “limner,” and in that of 1788-90 as “portrait and landscape painter.”

James Nasmyth, the artist’s son, at page 33 of his interesting Autobiography, refers to the painting of Burns’s portrait by his father, mentioning that “it was done in the course of a few hours,” an expression which conveys a somewhat different impression from that indicated by the phrase used by Burns himself in his letter to George Thomson of “May, 1795,” where he says he “sat to him (Nasmyth) half-a-dozen times.” There is also a curious difference of statement as to where exactly the portrait was executed, the artist’s son stating that his father then resided in St. James Square; a well-informed writer in the Glasgow Herald of 26th July, 1890, stating (without giving his authority) that Nasmyth then lived in Wardrop’s Court; while the Edinburgh Directory for June, 1786, to June, 1788, gives the painter’s address as “Writer’s Close,” and in the same publication for June, 1788, to June, 1790, it appears as “Register Street, house St. James Square.”

In the Nasmyth bust-portrait the coat is of a very dark yellowish-brown tone; the vest of a low-toned greyish-yellow, striped with a darker low-toned green. The eyes are of a rich full brown; the hair very dark, all but black. The leafage to the right is of a yellowish colour; a warm, ruddy light is thrown over the building that appears to the left, and the sky above is very thinly painted and seems unfinished.

The picture is said to have been presented to the Poet’s wife—Burns married Jean Armour in October, 1788—by the painter. Allan Cunningham, indeed, in his Life of the Poet, states that it “passed into the hands of Mrs Burns after the death of Alexander Cunningham, Burns’s Edinburgh friend and correspondent; but this would appear to be incorrect, as a grandson of the last-named gentleman informs me that there is no record or tradition of the portrait having
ever belonged to a member of his family.* It was bequeathed by Colonel William Burns, son of the Poet and his wife, to the Board of Manufacturers, Edinburgh; and has now found a place in the National Gallery of Scotland. On the back of the portrait is a signed inscription by Robert Burns, eldest son of the Poet, authenticating it as the original picture, and a further inscription by the artist—"Painted from Mr Robert Burns by his friend, Alexander Nasmyth, Edinburgh, 1787."

Of this bust-portrait its painter executed two replicas. One was painted for Burns's correspondent, George Thomson, and must, therefore, have been executed after September, 1792, when Thomson and the Poet, hitherto unknown to each other, first began to correspond. It passed to William Thomson, son of the original owner, and he, about 1851, disposed of it, through John Scott (of P. and D. Colnaghi), to John Dillon, who in 1858 presented it to the National Portrait Gallery, London. The picture is inscribed on the back "Sir Hy. Raeburn and A. Nasmyth, Pinxt.," the letters "A" and "N" and the word "Pinxt." being painted in with a brush by Nasmyth himself, and the rest added, with pen and ink, by a different hand. In a letter to the donor, dated 23rd July, 1851, William Thomson stated that "Mr Nasmyth painted the likeness with great care, and at my father's suggestion he consented to its being touched upon and finished by Sir Henry Raeburn." It consequently appeared in the catalogue of the National Portrait Gallery as the joint work of the two painters till about 1872, when James Nasmyth claimed the picture as the work of his father alone, and the Trustees accordingly directed Raeburn's name to be deleted. Mr Scharf, the Director of the Gallery, in Notes and Queries, 21st December, 1889, has minutely noted the slight differences which this picture presents when compared with its original in Edinburgh. The vest, for instance, striped in the Edinburgh picture, and of a low-toned greyish-yellow colour, is here plain, and of a reddish-grey colour; and less of this vest is shown than in the Edinburgh version. The London picture has been repainted in several places, the background and figure being extended so as to encroach on the oval border painted to represent stone-work; but in the face the differences are so slight that here the pictures are "practically the same." Mr Scharf is of opinion that, if Raeburn had any part in the production of this London version of the bust-portrait, he could only have executed the additions to the background and figure. In connection with this association of Raeburn with the portraits of Burns, I may note that in the Scotsman of 1st October, 1889, there was published a letter by that artist, stated to have been discovered among documents connected with the publication of

* He was misinformed—see supra.
Messrs Cadell & Davies, London, of Dr Currie's various editions of Burns. It is dated 1st December, 1803, and encloses a receipt by the Union Shipping Company, Leith, for "Burns's portrait," which Raeburn had forwarded to London, and for which he was to draw against his correspondents to the extent of 20 guineas. In the same newspaper, on the 22nd of the same month, Mr W. C. Angus unearthed and reprinted an advertisement in Cadell & Davies' three-volume 12mo. Burns of 1823 in which that firm's "lately published" eighth edition (ninth) of Currie's Burns in four volumes, is stated to contain "a portrait of the author from an original painting by Raeburn"; and Mr Angus expresses his belief that this is the work engraved by W. T. Fry in Cadell's 1820 edition of Currie's Burns. This plate is simply marked as after Nasmyth; and it shows no convincing trace of Raeburn's style. The hard, mechanical expression of the figure and shoulders is as unlike his work as need be; and I feel convinced that whatever was the fate of the "Burns portrait" sent to Cadell & Davies in 1803 this is not a reproduction of it, but an adaptation, probably by the engraver himself, of the well-known Nasmyth picture; the artist's name given in the advertisement being an error.

The third version of the Nasmyth bust-portrait is that now in the possession of the Misses Cathcart of Auchendrane. Curiously enough, James Nasmyth stoutly refused to recognise this version as his father's work, as may be seen in his letters of 28th September and 2nd October, 1883, published in the Glasgow Herald of 6th September, 1890. His statement, however, cannot be regarded as conclusive; for he left Scotland in early life, and the elder Nasmyth must have painted much of which he knew nothing. There are various palpable inaccuracies in his two letters to which I have referred. He is wrong in his quite positive statement that the Nasmyth Burns, now in Edinburgh, "was painted" at a single hasty sitting, for Burns himself, in his letter to George Thomson, of "May, 1795," assures us that he sat for this portrait "half-a-dozen times"; he is inaccurate in stating that the London version ever belonged to "John Richardson, a great friend of Sir W. Scott's"; he is again incorrect in asserting that the small full-length of Burns by Nasmyth (to be afterwards referred to) at present deposited in the National Gallery of Scotland, shows "Alloway Kirk in the background." The ruin does not appear in the painting, though Miller has introduced it into his engraving from the picture. Fortunately the history of the Auchendrane version of Nasmyth's bust-portrait of Burns is perfectly well known, from the time that it left the artist's studio, when it was purchased by Mr Elias Cathcart of Auchendrane (father of its present owner), whose wife, Janet Dunlop, had studied painting under Alexander Nasmyth. It
may be mentioned that about the time of the purchase of the picture, 1824, Nasmyth was engaged in laying-out the grounds and planning the avenue at Auchendrane, for he was no less celebrated as a landscape gardener than as a painter.

The artist has authenticated the work by affixing his seal and the inscription—"Robert Burns, painted by Alexander Nasmyth, being one of the three pictures painted by him. The original picture, painted in Edinburgh in 1787, is now in the possession of Mrs Burns, Dumfries; the second is in the possession of Mr George Thomson, Edinburgh, 1824; and this picture is in the possession of E. Cathcart, Esquire.—Edinburgh, A. N., 1824."

It is to be regretted that there is no record of the exact date when Nasmyth executed this second replica of his portrait of Burns, but it was certainly some considerable time before the year of its purchase. Judging from a photograph, for which I am indebted to the Misses Cathcart, there are in this replica certain marked and curious divergences from the original in Edinburgh and the other replica in London. The whole face seems rounder in the present version, and there is a considerable difference of expression, though this may be partly accounted for on the supposition that some of the modelling has been lost in the photographic transcript. No such explanation, however, can hold with regard to the very obvious variations in the shape of the head, which is here much less lofty in its front parts above the forehead, and much fuller in the back portions above the ear; as may be seen on comparing the outlines of the head against the sky with those that appear in the Edinburgh and London versions. The vest is striped as in the Edinburgh version, not plain as in the London picture; there is a curious triangular cut in the lapel of the coat on each side, which appears only in this version; and the shoulders are narrower, both here and in the London picture, than in the original version preserved in Edinburgh.

(Signed) J. M. Gray.
THE PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE
NATIONAL POET.

(By an old Lady, from personal reminiscences—Edinburgh, December, 1786, and January, 1787.)

ROBERT BURNS, the one poet whom the whole world had taken to its heart, has few delineators of his personal appearance. We remember with gratitude the pen portrait by Sir Walter Scott. Still, it is a notable fact that the Scotsman whose head, eyes, features, and figure must have called attention, paced the streets of Edinburgh without his personal appearance being described except by a precocious and brilliant boy of 15. To judge from existing portraits, Burns conformed to the rule (to which there are few exceptions) that a remarkable mind is seldom masked by an unremarkable face. This proposition was one of the many subjects on which the late Rev. John Temple Robb, parish minister of Forgandenny, Perthshire, loved to speak . . . . I only once attempted to Boswellize J. Temple Robb, for an essential shrewd alertness and almost fierce suspicion of any kind of praise generally precluded a listener recording in his presence his most pregnant sayings, his realistic if unsparing descriptions, his piercing criticisms . . . .

It was a lovely day in June, at Forgandenny Manse, a few miles from Perth, when we (Rev. J. Temple Robb and Rev. Mr Landreth) were speaking about the portraits of David Hume, Professor Wilson (Christopher North), Byron, Keats, Shelley, Scott, Goethe, Coleridge, and Burns, that Mr Robb abruptly said:—“I believe Burns had one of the most perfect and absolutely beautiful of faces, for you have united in him masculine strength and feminine delicacy, his lips curved like a Cupid’s bow, the radiant vigour of a superlative man, with the winsome grace,
the intuitive vision, and fine susceptibility of a splendid woman. My old respected relative (Mr Robb's aunt), who in her sanguine youth ocularly saw Burns, has frequently told me not one of the portraits did him even half justice. He apparently did not resemble either Scott's 'douce gudeman' or W. Ernest Henley's 'amazing peasant,' but had an air of distinction, without an atom of bashfulness or vulgarity. She saw Burns in December, 1786, and in January, 1787, at Edinburgh. What she related was simply that Burns was a handsome man considerably above middle height, a strapping, well-made fellow, who carried himself with ease. She did not remember any stoop, his legs were strong and straight; neither 'bandy' nor 'knock-kneed.' His hands were large, with long and shapely fingers. When he laughed his white and perfect teeth were shown. The head was thickly covered by a mat of glossy black hair. The skin of his face was clear but not ruddy, the features firm in outline as if cut in marble, the nose and upper lip short. The eyebrows arched over dazzling eyes. She never saw such eyes in anyone but Burns blazing with light. She noticed he was careful about his personal appearance and dress. Always cleanly shaved and well washed and well brushed, he was never untidy. Burns, in short, she affirmed, did not resemble a yokel or rustic Scotsman, for he had the air, manners, and composure of a man of the world both in entering and moving about a room in which people were assembled. His voice was low-pitched and musical. You never missed a word, for though he talked quickly he spoke distinctly. He spoke English with an Ayrshire 'lilt,' but not broad Scotch. When interested in what he said or heard, his expression changed swiftly. Women (old, middle aged, and young) were fascinated by his looks, talk, and manner. Animals appeared to love him, and he had a word and a touch for dogs and cats. He spoke to animals as friends who understood what he said. A cat persisted in sitting on Burns's shoulders, purring.
Mr Landreth then proceeds:—"I neither imagine nor pretend J. Temple Robb was entirely able to guard against his venerable and venerated relative's impression of Burns being coloured in passing through what he, in his grand style, called 'the precious Alembic of a complex memory,' but I have no doubt whatever as to their substantial accuracy. One of the anecdotes, and I venture to think a shining one, authenticates itself. Professor Dugald Stewart eulogised 'Holy Willie's Prayer' as the solvent of Calvinism, when Burns quietly said—'Preachers like Black Russel made elders like Holy Willie.'"

Rev. P. R. LANDRETH.
WHASAYS THAT BURNS IS DEID?

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WHAsays that Burns is deid? Gae wa'!
Ye haena read yer book ava,
Or else ye've waled a portion sma'
(A random screed);
Ilk thing in Nature tells ye a'
"Burns isna deid."

'Though i' the mools his clay's lang been,
Gae walk abroad wi' open een;
The modest daisy on the green
Lifts up its heid
Tae 'mind us—though he be na seen—
"Burns isna deid."

The wee mouse keeks frae oot its biel,
The wounded hare limps ow'r the fiel',
The bird that socht his bosom's shiel'
Fgae sportsman's leed—
He that could read their mute appeal
Can ne'er be deid.

Noo linger by yon birken bush,
Hear! in the mellow sang o' thrush,
Whaur wimplin' burnie jouks the rush
Or bends the reed,
Or hear the spate's wild torrents gush—
"Burns isna deid."

Whaure'er a kindly bosom heaves,
Whaure hairt for hairt maist truly grieves,
Whaure man his brither man relieves,
An shares his breid—
Dear Burns! While mortal mem'ry leevess,
Ye'll ne'er be deid!

ALLAN M'NEILAGE,
Bard to the Ballarat and District Caledonian Society.

Mr M'Neilage was born at Blytheswood Holm, Glasgow, in 1850, and learnt his trade as an engineer with Messrs Munro & Co., at Anderston.
A GREY-NECK STILL.

This phrase, which occurs in "The Twa Herds," and is applied to George Smith, minister of Galston, and ancestor of Robert Louis Stevenson, is perhaps the hardest nut to crack in Burns. The words are given above as Burns wrote them (British Museum MS.). Stewart, of Glasgow, however, who first issued the poem (1796), printed the phrase as "a grey nick quill," and ever since editors have copied from him: Henley and Henderson excepted, who print "a grey-neck still" in their text and adopt "a grey nick quill" in their notes.

Smith was a wobbler. The poem before us presents him as formerly a new licht and now of the auld licht party:—

"Forby turn-coats amang oursel:
There's Smith for ane—
I doubt he's but a grey-neck still,
An' that ye'll fin'!"

In the "Holy Fair" he figures as a new licht:—

"Smith opens out his cauld harangues
On practice and on morals."

"What signifies his barren shine
Of moral pow'rs an' reason?"

Four years later, in "The Kirk's Alarm," he is drubbed as an auld licht:—

"Irvine-side! Irvine-side!
Wi' your turkey-cock pride,
Of manhood but sma' is your share:
Ye've the figure, 't is true,
Even your faes will allow,
And your friends daurna say ye hae mair."

The prophecy of "The Twa Herds" had come true; he was a grey neck still. Whether, then, it was weakness and lack of manly character, or cynical indifference and want
of principle, or a certain perversity, that caused his wobbling—to some such effect it is at least that we must interpret the phrase.

Whether Stewart was merely guessing, or whether he had any authority for his emendation, we are not told. This much, however, is clear, that if Smith was to be compared to a quill, it must have been to some definite kind of quill. In other words, unless the meaning of grey was known, there was absolutely no justification for comparing him to a quill at all.

Having had their first guess then, and made "nick quill" of it, the editors have found themselves let in for a second. What are they to make of grey? Scott Douglas says "soft." Wallace says "soft quill unfit to be used as a pen." Andrew Lang and W. A. Craigie say, cheerfully (but discreetly), "worthless." All which explains absolutely nothing. Henley and Henderson declare themselves thus: "Grey—a coin (for tossing) with two heads or two tails; Gray coat parson=lay improprietor of tithes; A gray neck=a person of indeterminate principles who is neither black nor white." Whether Burns knew of "grays" no man knoweth. Kirk-Session records are, I fancy, silent on such abominations. And whether the Ayrshire peasantry of those days had so much as heard of lay improprietors of tithes I "hae ma doots." Dr M’Naught aptly suggests "soople."

I venture to put forward two possible solutions. Both, of course, are speculative, and both cannot be right. But both have at least some suggestion of a historical basis about them, and do appear to offer something relevant and concrete.

There appears in Jamieson’s *Scottish Dictionary* the following:—Geenoch=a covetous, insatiable person; expl. as nearly allied in signification to gluttonous (Ayrs.). Geenyoch=gluttonous, greedy of money (Upper Lanarks.).

Note the Ayrshire. Take the R for a slip of Burns’s pen, and we have geyneck to set beside geenoch. Smith would then come before us as a person with a single eye
to that "carnal weed," the stipend, and given to wobbling from a settled policy of safety first. Perhaps this presentation might not be an adequate penetration of Smith's motives; but, again, our concern is with what Burns actually did write.

Again, in Jamieson we find as follows:—Geik-neck=a wry neck (Mearns.); Geck-neckit=wry-necked (Aberd.). In MacBain's *Gaelic Dictionary* we have:—Geoc, geoic=a wry neck. *cf.* Goic=a tossing of the head in disdain; *cf.* (Scots) Gekk=grimace; *cf.* (Eng.) Cock, as in cock-eyed. Professor Wright's *Dictionary of Dialect* gives Geck=mock, deride, deceive, trifle with, wag the head in scorn—("They that gaed by misca'd him, geckin' their heads"). Dr A. H. Millar informs me that geik-neck is still used in rural districts of Angus and the Mearns.

Now, who does not know that William Burnes, the Poet's father, came to Ayrshire from these parts? Assume then the R again for a slip, and allow that the first K could disappear by the law of elision, which the more easily it could do in an unwritten word and in one not in common circulation, and we have geineck over against geyneck. It takes a bit more of accommodation, of course, in this case. Yet from among the various connotations of the word emerges quite a good picture of Smith, either merely as a simple "twister," or as one who stuck his head on one side, put his tongue in his cheek, and laughed at auld licht and new licht alike.

JAMES THOMSON, B.D.
THE PATTISONS.

At page 244 of the Fourth Volume of the Wallace-Chambers Life and Works it is narrated how there visited Burns, at Dumfries, in 1795, "an old acquaintance, Mr Pattison of Kelvingrove, brother of a friend who had helped him in connection with the First Edinburgh Edition of the Poems, accompanied by his son, who was then a boy. Mr Pattison passed through Dumfries on his way to visit his brother, a clergyman residing in that county." The narrative, as recorded in Wallace-Chambers, is an extract from a letter that appeared in the Glasgow Citizen in 1848. This letter was written by the "boy" aforesaid, and the newspaper file containing it has since perished by a fire. Who were these Pattisons?

John Pattison (1750-1807) was a muslin manufacturer in George Square, and owner of Kelvingrove estate. He was also one of the first to introduce cotton spinning by machinery. In Robert Reid's (Senex's) Old Glasgow there is recorded a certain incident, from the details of which it is that one gleans the fact that Pattison manufactured muslin. The incident is worth repeating for its own sake. It befell when the wars of the French Republic were affecting Glasgow trade. Be it premised that a number of years before, one Mortier, of Cambrai, a French client of Provost Monteith, had visited Glasgow and left his boy behind to learn the language and the business. It happened then that Patrick Falconer, partner to the Provost's son, had set off to enter Germany by the Rhine, there to seek for orders. Soon he found himself in French hands and up before a divisional commander as a spy. To test his claim to be a Glasgow business man the General proceeded thus:

"Connaissiez-vous des gens qui sont des fabricants des mousselines les plus considérables et les plus renommés à Glasgow?"
"Oui."

"Nommez-les, s'il vous plait."

It is here that we get our information, for among half-a-dozen Glasgow manufacturers of muslin named appears M. Jean Pattison.

"But, ma frien'," said the French General, breaking into a grin, "do ye no ken auld James Monteith o' Anderston?"

This was that very boy, Mortier, now a General, later to rise to be one of Napoleon's Marshals, and subsequently to become Minister of War under Louis Philippe, and to meet a horrible fate that morning when Fieschi's bomb missed the king but scattered death among his staff.

Kelvingrove estate was acquired by Pattison in 1792, and held till 1806. To it there was added by him that portion which lies between Park Terrace and the Kelvin, some twelve acres, known as Woodside Hill. One would like to think that Burns did "haste to Kelvingrove," but dates preclude it.

For further information we turn to Glasgow Necropolis. The Pattisons seem to have had a certain taste for sepulchral splendours, and the visitor to their burying ground will find something unique. Lying as it does to the right of the entrance bridge, it can be seen from Castle Street, whence it can hardly be missed, for the eye is arrested by the military figure of Lieut.-Col. Pattison towering some twenty-five feet upon his pedestal. A walled frontage of forty-five feet binds in the side of the hill where it runs down to the path, and is bisected by a gate. This gate is faced at a couple of paces by the built-up vault, and to right and left of the latter ascend flights of eighteen steps conducting to the grassy roof above. On the latter terrace a crescent of no less than ten monuments confronts us, Kelvingrove in the centre; while, like some officer leading his men, there stands out before these and nearer to the spectator the cross of John, his son, the boy visitor of Burns.

The inscription on the monument to John Pattison and his wife, Hope Margaret Moncrieff, continues:—"To
fulfil his dying wish that they should be laid together in one grave, three of his sons, John, Matthew Moncrieff, and Frederick, on the 9th September, 1833, removed their father's ashes from St. David's Churchyard and deposited them with their mother's in the vault beneath." The register of burials at Ramshorn shows that he had been interred in the ground of the Scott Moncrieffs.

Of the sons, Matthew Moncrieff's stone is beside his father's. Frederick died at Mount Blow, Dalmuir, and is not recorded here. He had been an officer at Waterloo, of which battle he wrote and printed for his grandchildren an account that may still be read. To yet another brother, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Hope Pattison, commanding in the Bahamas, rises the military statue on the right. This statue bears that it was erected by the citizens of Glasgow, and that ground was specially granted by the Merchants' House. Around the plinth are engraved the names of twelve of Wellington's Peninsular fights, including Salamanca, Massena's Retreat, Fuentes D'Onoro, Badajos—names that thrill in the memory. What his special feats were we know not—Glasgow at least was proud of him. He died at 48. On the great monumental mass to the left, John, the "boy" of our narrative, commemorates in eloquent and touching words his young officer son, Alexander. His own cross, as already mentioned, occupies the front centre of the terrace.

John (1784-1867) we know only as a Burns man. To the work of his boyhood's pocket-knife a beech tree near the Park Grove entrance to Kelvingrove testified till some few years ago, when the name and date (1799) ceased to be realisable save by those who knew what to read into the marks. Fifty-three years were to elapse from the time of his Dumfries visit ere he wrote his account for the Glasgow Citizen. Yet, eleven years later, he was to take the chair at the centenary dinner (1859) at Largs. Of the seven hundred proposers of the "Immortal Memory" that night, I wonder whether any single other could make such a claim as could he? Turn up the Largs celebration
in Ballantine’s Collection, and there you have the veteran’s speech, a proud echo of his former message to the press.

What of the clergyman brother? He turns out to have been James Pattison, Anti-Burgher minister from 1778 to 1805, of the joint congregations of Thornhill ("alias Closeburn") and Moniaive ("alias Glencairn"). When the congregations were disjoined in 1805 he chose Thornhill. His colleague at Moniaive was James France, whose son became minister of that very Anti-Burgher kirk in Paisley within whose grounds stands the stone erected by Alexander Pattison. He died in 1816. What time he was ministering austerely to the folks of Closeburn, Robert Burns was attending the tryst at Dalgarnock, celebrating Polly Stewart at Closeburn Tower, and hailing the "puir, but honest sodger," at Bacon’s Inn. It doesn’t look as if the two ever met. James was probably a pear off a different tree from his brothers of Kelvingrove and Paisley. It is recorded that he was called originally to his "native congregation" of Colmonell—"behind yon hills where Stinchar flows." So these Pattisons were Ayrshire men. Alongside of this however it must be noted, that he matriculates at Glasgow University as the son of John Pattison, merchant in the town of Paisley. This last fact has material weight in establishing that Alexander Pattison of Paisley was another brother. This Alexander of Paisley occupies the largest place of them all in Burns history, while yet personal information about him is scanty. There flourished in the town contemporaneously with him John Patison, a manufacturer in Causeyside, one of the magistrates who authorised the removal of the Martyrs’ bones from the Gallowgreen to Woodside Cemetery in 1789, a man of means, and owner of considerable property by Townhead and towards Wellmeadow. It is a tradition among his descendants that Alexander was this man’s brother. Present investigation, however, contradicts this and connects him with Kelvingrove.

None other of the name is known to have helped Burns in connection with the First Edinburgh Edition. Pattison
not merely subscribed for twelve copies himself, but was agent for the purchase of the ninety copies ordered for Paisley by the sixty-three Paisley subscribers. Hence the reason why Burns in writing to him (the letter was written from near Dunse on the Border tour) jestingly addresses the Paisley merchant as "Bookseller."

Then again, as far back as 1871, Mr David Semple, the Paisley antiquarian and editor of Tannahill, himself related by blood to the wife of John Patison, of Paisley (she was a Semple), says:—"Some of his (Alexander's) relations became merchants in Glasgow, and the Pattisons of that city were a well-known and influential family."

Further, while John of Paisley was Auld Kirk, Alexander and the Glasgow brothers were Anti-Burghers.

As already stated, not much is known of Alexander. He was the Poet's host on the occasion of both his visits to Paisley. Then there is the tombstone erected by him in Oakshaw East kirkyard, whereon his knowledge of and pride in letters is shown by the latinity of the inscription:— "Saxum hoc, Pro familia and Seipso, Posuit Alexr. Pattison, 1785." On the obverse: "Ob. Janet Smyton, uxor carissima, 20 Ap., 1784, æt. 34. Ob. Jac. Pattison, 10 Mar., 1785, æt. 1." Was his wife by any chance a daughter of "Old Father Smyton, the Whig Minister at Kilmaurs?" Paisley Club are presently restoring this stone. Again, there is the somewhat scandalous letter to Clarinda (February, 1788) wherein the gay widower is represented as finding his Anti-Burgher principles rather a strain. "What a despicable character!" says the outraged Clarinda in reply, and so on.

In the "Bookseller" letter above-mentioned says Burns: "According to your motions I see that you will have left Scotland before this reaches you." The point of which utterance is made clear by the positive statement of Semple: "He emigrated to America." It hardly looks like the step a man would take who was worth £7000 and had a family growing up (letter to Clarinda); but
then, that whole epistle has a certain tone of fuddled hilarity, and looks as if written to dazzle and shock the lady.

The historian of the Saint Andrew’s Society of New York writes that one Andrew Pattison, of Paisley, became an honorary member in 1789, honorary members being either visitors subscribing to the Society’s charities or members who were leaving the city in good standing with the Society. Nothing else is known of this Andrew. Secretaries in those days, however, were not invariably accurate about Christian names, and probably we meet Burns’s “Bookseller” for the last time here. So he disappears into the west, bearing with him his beloved Edinburgh Edition, a literary Bohemian, shall we say, and something of a rolling stone in that douce family of prosperous merchants and Anti-Burghers.

JAMES THOMSON, B.D.
THE HUMOUR OF BURNS.

The humour of Burns has frequently been referred to incidentally, but I am not aware that it has been dealt with as a separate and distinct phase of his genius, in the sense that Professor Dowden has dealt with the humour of Shakespeare. Without attempting to treat the humour of Burns in the elaborate and scholarly way which Dowden has dealt with his subject, something may be said of Burns's humour in a particular, though less pretentious, way. A clerical relative of mine has a theory that the Great Architect of the Universe has a keen sense of humour, and salvation is not withheld from a person who has that sense, and can judiciously apply it.

In Dowden's article he says: "A man whose visage holds one stern intent from day to day, and whose joy becomes at times almost a supernatural rapture, may descend from circles of hell to the narrowest and the lowest; he may mount from sphere to sphere of Paradise until he stands within the light of the Divine Majesty, but he will hardly succeed in presenting us with an adequate image of life as it is on this earth of ours in its oceanic amplitude and variety. A few men of genius there have been with vision penetrative as lightning, have gazed, as it were, through life at some eternal significances of which life is the symbol. Intent upon its sacred meaning, they have had no eye to note the forms of the grotesque hieroglyph of human existence. Such men are not framed for laughter." Similar views were held by Heinrich Heine, but he does not omit to tarnish the other side of the picture by that bitter irony of which he was so consummate a master. Writing from his mattress bed, he thinks that in his case the jest was too long-drawn-out by the Great Aristophanes of the Universe. If such importance as that which is indicated can be read into a sense of humour, the case of Burns is
full of hope, and his apologists who have spent so much breath and heaved so many sighs for his prospects in a future state may compose their troubled souls and become more steadfast in their contemplation of the Poet’s marvellous genius apart from his character as a man. In this aspect of the case it will just be as well for society and the world at large if Burns's apologists would now enter into a conclave of eternal silence on the subject. It should long ago have been recognised that the trifling indiscretions of the Poet are far outweighed by the quality of his work, and now it is only his work that matters. Robert Heron, his first biographer, described his wit as wicked wit, indicating that it outraged all the canons of good taste and moral propriety. Alas! poor Heron, with all his scholastic attainments, was no match for Burns in satire and repartee; innuendo and declamation were the only weapons he could employ in his own defence.

On a subject such as this a clear distinction should be made between wit and humour, for there is no species of the genus homo that is apt to become so tiresome to the reflective mind as the man who believes he is a wit, and persists in posing as such in season, and out of season.

Humour is of a different quality as it is exercised by a master mind like that of Burns, for it never pall’s upon the reader, because it is born of nature. Moreover, the excellency of Burns's humour consists in the ingenious vein of kindliness running through it. The effectual manner in which the Poet could sustain this feature while handling the most trivial incidents of life, places it beyond the reach of negative criticism. Let us take as a first illustration the tale of the "Twa Dogs." Lockhart observes that this poem owed its existence to the first dawn of patronage with which Burns's fortunes were brightened, as it was in the interval between the proposal to publish his works and their being sent to press. The two dogs are named respectively Cæsar and Luath, and are humourously introduced according to their social status. The one is a ploughman's collie, the other
“Was nane o’ Scotland’s dogs,
But whalpet some place far abroad,
Where sailors gang to fish for Cod.”

Luath was the name of a favourite dog of the Poet’s, whom he treated like a friend and fellow mortal, and was named after the dog of Cuchullin, one of the heroes of Ossian’s poems, which were much in vogue in Burns’s day. The bitterness of the unfortunate collie’s death was intensified by the fact that he was killed by the wanton cruelty of some boor. Cesar was an animal of the Poet’s own creation, and we gather that he had no bias to that class distinction which characterised his owner, for—

“The fient a pride, nae pride had he,
But wad hae spent an hour caressin,
Ev’n wi’ a tinkler-gipsy’s messan:
At kirk or market, mill or smiddie,
Nae tawted tyke, tho’ e’er sae duddie,
But he wad stan’t, as glad to see him,
An’ stroant on stanes an’ hillocks wi’ him.”

Although this is verging on the indelicate, it is a vivid picture, and so true to the life that it must provoke a ripple of laughter in the most sedate, while the humour is of the richest setting, and it is as free from vulgarity as the situation would admit.

Such a situation in the hands of Rabelais, for example, would have been beaten out to its most vulgar point. In the days of Rabelais no doubt his coarseness was the chief recommendation to his writings, but one is astonished how people at the present day can suffer much that he wrote. Not so Burns, for most of his humourous writings are not for a generation but for all time, and we can still laugh and enjoy his humour without disgust, for “it’s aye done kindly.”

The dog Luath, in giving his plea for the pleasures associated with the humbler phases of life in contrast to the associations of the aristocratic Cesar, is made to draw a homely picture of the New Year as it is observed among
the poor, which is also humourous and fascinating, yet equally true to life:—

"They bar the door on frosty win's;
The nappy reeks wi' mantling ream,
An' sheds a heart-inspiring steam;
The luntin pipe, an' sneeshin' mill,
Are handed round wi' right guid will;
The cantie auld folks crackin' crouse,
The young anes ranting thro' the house—
My heart has been sae fain to see them,
That I for joy hae barket wi' them."

By an ingenius adaptation of circumstances Burns emphasises the affinity between man and animal in an apparently sub-conscious manner, which is far more striking than the inductive routine of the professed naturalist—the happy device of making the interlocutors represent different social grades, the one aristocratic and the other democratic, if you will, in which the advantages and the disadvantages are humorously defined. It is all so effectually done that one feels that the pleasure is too short-lived. Like the accomplished writer of fiction, the Poet just leaves off when one wishes the dialogue had been further extended:—

"When up they gat, and shook their lugs,
Rejoic'd they were na men, but dogs;
An' each took aff his several way,
Resolv'd to meet some ither day."

At this juncture it may not be out of place to briefly refer to "Scotch Drink" and the "Address to a Haggis." No annual banquet in honour of the Poet is complete without the haggis "wi' its honest, sonsie face," and "the reekin' toddy in cog or bicker," which of course has received the condemnation of the temperance advocate. Yet nothing Burns has said in praise of the flowing bowl is so direct a plea for drunkenness as is contained in the Wisdom of Solomon when he says, "Let a man drink and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more," which appears to have been given in solemn seriousness and
kingly authority, without being relieved by that playful humour the Poet has introduced when he portrays the rustic ploughman under the inspiring influence of "John Barleycorn"—

"Nae mercy, then, for airm or steel;  
The brawnie, bainie, ploughman chiel,  
Brings hard owrehip, wi' sturdy wheel,  
The strong forehammer,  
Till block and studdie ring an' reel,  
Wi' dinsome clamour."

A similar claim is made for the inspiring influence of the haggis, for which one spirited verse may be given as an illustration:—

"But mark the Rustic, haggis-fed,  
The trembling earth resounds his tread;  
Clap in his walie nieve a blade,  
He'1l mak' it whissle;  
An' legs, an' arms, an' heads will sned  
Like taps o' thrissle."

The fact remains, however, that "its honest, sonsie face" has not yet made a wide appeal to our friends South the Tweed, except, perhaps, in the Metropolis; but provincials regard it with suspicion. In spite of this, however, at an anniversary Burns dinner at Wolverhampton some years ago the writer had occasion to propose the "Immortal Memory of the Poet." A local Knight and Member of Parliament occupied the chair. In the course of the toast the above verse was quoted, and the chairman was so fascinated with the vivacity and humour of the lines that he requested that they should be written down for him. Although not acquainted with the Scottish vernacular, he felt its pungency and grasped its point.

In now passing to the "Holy Fair," the opening verse is much more significant than Burns has yet got credit for, and should be taken as a key to the subsequent construction of the satire just because it is the very antithesis of it in letter and spirit:—
"Upon a simmer Sunday morn,
When Nature's face is fair,
I walked forth to view the corn,
An' snuff the caller air.
The rising sun ovre Galston muirs
Wi' glorious light was glintin';
The hares were hirplin' down the furrs,
The lav'rocks they were chantin'
Fu' sweet that day."

The scenes of Nature such as the Poet here describes cannot fail to inspire the reflective man with feelings of reverence and admiration who can look "from Nature up to Nature's God." By implication, this verse shows the attitude of Burns's own mind as contrasted with the religious hypocrisy he correctly observes and so faithfully portrays. He justly observes, too, that some of the divine expositors do not in their heart of hearts believe in the doctrines they so glibly enforce from their pulpits; while the lads and lasses estimate the whole business at its true valuation, and are not so intent on listening as they are in "forming assignations to meet some ither day." After which he proceeds from the lively to the severe with that rapid transition he managed so well to handle:

"But now the Lord's ain trumpet touts,
Till a' the hills are rairin',
An' echoes back-return the shouts;
Black Russel is na spairin':
His piercing words, like Highlan' swords,
Divide the joints an' marrow;
His talk o' Hell, whare devils dwell,
Our vera ' sauls does harrow '
Wi' fright that day.

A vast, unbottom'd, boundless pit,
Fill'd fu' o' lowin' brunstane,
Wha's raging flame, an' scorching heat,
Wad melt the hardest whun-stane!
The half-asleep start up wi' fear,
An' think they hear it roarin',
When presently it does appear
'Twas but some neebor snorin'
Asleep that day."
The original intention of the Holy Fair was probably a laudable one, and a commendable way of inducing people to assemble together for religious observance who were distributed over a wide area; but it had now become the occasion for rank hypocrisy and self-righteousness, and was more like a burlesque than a faith. For this reason it was in the interest of true religion that it should have been made to behold its scornful image so clearly reflected by the subtle humour and pointed satire of this poem.

It may not be thought invidious to recall a verse from the Poet's "Epistle to a Young Friend" as a set-off to the "Holy Fair":—

"When rantin' round in Pleasure's ring,
Religion may be blinded;
Or if she gie a random sting,
It may be little minded;
But when on Life we're tempest-driv'n,
A Conscience but a canker—
A correspondence fix'd wi' Heav'n,
Is sure a noble anchor!"

Although the "Holy Fair" is rather the criticism of a system than a personality, yet personality is not wholly absent, for we have Moodie and "Black Russel," as he was called, who were obviously representative types of the orthodox cleric of that day.

In "Death and Doctor Hornbook" it is not so, for it was a lampoon on a single individual, who is said to have been a grocer by trade and a schoolmaster by profession, to which he added that of apothecary. This was evidently well adapted for the poetical construction of the satire, and there are few, if any, satires in the English language, not to mention the Scots vernacular, more truly poetical in character and setting. It must be acknowledged, however, that in this poem Burns is sarcastic and severe, yet he shows how well he can steer clear of bitterness and unjust resentment when exercising the dangerous expedient of personal satire. The keynote he strikes in the opening scene saves the
situation by light and playful humour, which has its climax in the third and the two following verses:

"The clachan yill had made me canty,
I was na fou, but just had plenty;
I stach'er'd whyles, but yet took tent ay
To free the ditches;
An' hillocks, stanes, an' bushes, kenn'd ay
Frae ghaists an' witches.

The rising moon began to glow'r
The distant Cumnock hills out-owre:
To count her horns wi' a' my pow'r
I set mysel;
But whether she had three or four,
I cou'd na tell.

I was come round about the hill,
And todlin' down on Willie's mill,
Setting my staff, wi' a' my skill,
To keep me sicke!"

Tho' leeward whyles, against my will,
I took a bicker."

At this stage the apparition is introduced, and the description is a clever blending of satire and humour, as rich as it is rare, and must rank high in constructive art. Although the death-knell of the unfortunate quack doctor was not finally struck as was the case with the religious observance of the "Holy Fair," but in that quarter, like Othello, his occupation was gone:

"For where the Doctor, lang had sittin',
Noo, saft'ly was nae langer fittin';
An', faith! he had tae tak' his fittin'
Fu' sad that day:
The satire had sae keenly smittin',
So critics say."

"Holy Willie's Prayer" may be taken in conjunction with "Death and Doctor Hornbook," as it is a personal satire. At the same time it is something more, for it embraces in its uncompromising sweep an attack on the theological sentiments of the time in which it was writ.
Yet the *odium theologicum* it incurred was obviously on account of passages contained in the ultra-orthodox creed, and preached from the church pulpits from Sabbath to Sabbath. Thus it was the theologians themselves who forged the weapon with which Burns scourged their backs so unspARINGLY, and its logical and practical application by a master mind was too dexterously used to be silently borne. Indeed, Fore-ordination and Election were believed and preached in the churches long after Burns's day. The writer can recall when a boy, more than sixty years ago, the hours he has listened to discussions in farm and cottage on Fore-ordination and Election.

Broadly speaking, it was held that from the foundation of the world it was fore-ordained who were to be saved and who were to be damned, and that free-will was quite out of man's reach. All of which are forcibly outlined in the first verse of "Holy Willie's Prayer" with an intrepid daring which approaches the heroic:

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O Thou wha in the Heavens dost dwell !
Wha, as it pleases best Thysel',
Sends a'ne to Heaven and ten to Hell,
A' for Thy glory ;
And no' for ony guid or ill
They've done afore Thee !
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Take, again, the grim and sarcastic humour with which the Poet aims at the self-righteousness and blatant hypocrisy which was so frequently the outcome of those doctrines in the closing verse of this poem:

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But, Lord, remember me and mine
Wi' mercies temp'ral and divine ;
That I for gear and grace may shine,
Excell'd by nane !
An' a' the glory shall be Thine,
Amen ! Amen !—
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Doctrines which, when compared with the ethical teaching of the Pagan world, not to mention a Plato, an Epicurus, or a Marcus Aurelius, it is enough to make one blush for
shame. When one remembers, too, how vividly Burns could see the various aspects of a subject, and the deductions he could extract therefrom, one is not surprised to find that at the back of his mind he was filled with a kind of *sæva indignatio* when the wide discrepancies became apparent to him between things as they seem and things as they are. Viewed in this light, "Holy Willie’s Prayer," for pungency and force of diction, is equal to anything he ever wrote.

The "Address to the Deil" gave Burns ample scope for the exercise of his sense of humour, and there is little need to emphasise the success he achieved; the whole poem speaks for itself.

The personality of the Devil had been sufficiently well established by the professed teachers of theology, which seemed to be as essential to their profession as *Formes of Procedure* is to the profession of the Law, in the absence of codification. Few of Burns’s poems are more provocative of laughter than this one, and from beginning to end it manifests no acrimonious spirit. The Poet rises superior to the vulgar and primitive superstitions on which it was based, not only by the pawky humour with which they are presented, but still more by the refinement of sentiment which is so subtle that it is difficult to express in words. Another feature is the closeness with which he adheres to the accepted orthodox belief:—

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"Lang syne, in Eden's bonie yaird,
When youthfu' lovers first were pair'd,
An' all the soul of love they shar'd,
The raptur'd hour—
Sweet on the fragrant flow'ry swa'ird,
In shady bow'r;
Then you, ye auld, snick-drawin' dog!
Ye cam to Paradise incog,
An' play'd on man a cursed brogue,
(Black be your fa' !)
An' gied the infant warld a shog,
'Maist ruin'd a',"
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* * * * *
An' now, auld ' Cloots,' I ken ye're thinkin',
A certain Bardie's rantin', drinkin',
Some luckless hour will send him linkin',
To your black pit;
But, faith! he'll turn a corner jinkin',
An' cheat you yet."

It is said that Gustave Doré, after studying *Paradise Lost*, with a view of illustrating it, declared that Milton had made the Devil a wonderfully clever fellow, though not with studious intent. But perhaps enough has now been said of Burns’s Deil to establish his claim as the most interesting and amusing *advocatus diabola* of all time.

Upon the whole, however, the excellency of Burns’s treatment of most of his subjects is so varied and widely distributed that selection becomes so increasingly difficult that one scarcely knows where to leave off, but the “Jolly Beggars” and “Tam o’ Shanter” cannot well be left out in an estimate of his humour. The “Jolly Beggars” has been rightly deemed his masterpiece. It was written at Mossgiel during the winter of 1785-86, at the time his genius was at its highest and best, when he wrote “The Ordination,” “Hallowe’en,” “The Cottar’s Saturday Night,” “The Vision,” “To a Mouse,” “The Twa Dogs,” “Address to the Deil,” and others, any one of which would have immortalised his name. One cannot conceive how the psychology of the vagrant train could have been so faithfully delineated had it not been the result of a penetrative intellect combined with keen personal observation.

Coarse and realistic it certainly is, and under the treatment of a less gifted writer, like many of the realistic schools both in France and England, it would never have achieved immortality. By the exquisite treatment of Burns it has been made to overflow with laughter, even to the most fastidious and refined taste. The construction is ingeniously executed, and none of the characters are overdrawn. They are not detached units, but rather integral parts of a whole, yet they all fit into their right
places without being divested of their personality. The soldier, with his lusty kisses till—

"Ilk smack still, did crack still,
Just like a cadger's whup."

Mark the patriotism of this swaggering blade, too, when he is made to say:—

"I lastly was with Curtis, among the floating batt'ries,
And there I left for witness an arm and a limb;
Yet let my country need me, with Elliot to head me,
I'd clatter on my stumps at the sound of a drum."

Then we have his heroine, whose vestal state had long passed into the realms of ancient history; but she could still pledge a bumper from the smoking bowl to "her hero, her sodger laddie." Again, the tinker, the fiddler, and the bard are all blended together in a happy chorus:—

"A fig for those by law protected!
Liberty's a glorious feast!
Courts for cowards were erected,
Churches built to please the priest.

What is title? what is treasure?
What is reputation's care?
If we lead a life of pleasure,
'Tis no matter, how or where!
A fig, &c.

* * * * *

Life is all a variorum,
We regard not how it goes;
Let them cant about decorum
Who have characters to lose.
A fig, &c.

Here's to budgets, bags, and wallets!
Here's to all the wandering train!
Here's our ragged brats and callets!
One and all cry out—'Amen!'
A fig, &c."

The climax of the cantata is as appropriate and humorous as the opening lines are true to nature, and
though different in spirit and execution, they are made to harmonise with the subsequent revelry which appears at first sight to be a risky expedient. Yet the most fastidious critic of poetical construction cannot deny that the Poet has managed it with the most dexterous skill.

While there are many critics, whose authority cannot be disregarded, who maintain that the "Jolly Beggars" is the highest achievement of Burns's genius, it was not first favourite with the Poet himself. He looked upon "Tam o' Shanter" as his standard production, and "it was an attempt in a walk of the Muses entirely new to him." Moreover, at the time it was published the "Jolly Beggars" must have been lying neglected in his portfolio.

"Tam o' Shanter" was first published in Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland* under circumstances so well known that they need not be reproduced here. It was in reference to this poem that Sir Walter Scott said: "No poet, with the exception of Shakespeare, ever possessed the power of exciting the most varied and discordant emotions with such rapid transitions."

It is certain that in few of his other productions has the Poet attained so lofty an altitude in the manipulation of the Scots vernacular, which he has transformed into a classic with a directness and power imperfectly manifested by the dynasty of Scottish poets who preceded him. One is amazed that this witch story could have been handled with so much elevation of fancy on the one hand, and of the horrible and awfu' on the other. While the first fifty lines are on a plane of thought which are warranted by the theme, there is a line of demarcation arbitrarily drawn between them and such lines as these:—

"But pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flow'r, its bloom is shed;
Or like the snow falls in the river,
A moment white, then melts for ever."

Yet the division is no violation of the best canons of poetical art as it is handled by the Poet, making their
humour and point unmistakable, especially when taken
with the context:—

"Kings may be blest, but Tam was glorious,
O'er a' the ills o' life victorious!"

Again, the description of the storm is given with a power
and vivacity which baffles all attempts at a prose
rendering:—

"The wind blew as 'twad blaw its last;
The rattling show'rs rose on the blast;
The speedy gleams the darkness swallow'd;
Loud, deep, and lang the thunder bellow'd:
That night a child might understand
The Deil had business on his hand."

Here the situation had a marked effect on Tam's guilty
conscience, and his belief that the witches dare not cross
a running stream left him the only alternative to win the
keystone of the brig to escape their devilish clutches:—

"Tam skelpit on thro' dub and mire,
Despising wind, and rain, and fire;
While holding fast his guid blue bonnet;
While crooning o'er some auld Scots sonnet;
While glow'ring round wi' prudent cares
Lest bogies catch him unawares."

The original text of "Tam o' Shanter," as it is given
in Grose's *Antiquities*, betrays a slight spirit of vindictive-
ness which is skilfully avoided in the "Jolly Beggars."

Acting on sound advice, he omitted the reference to
lawyers and priests, parts which removed a distinct blemish
from that famous production. If we take the witches,
again we have a marvellous impressionist picture. What
could be more graphic, more full of pith? and how well
the action is suited to the word, and the word to the action.
His old mare, Maggie, had to be urged forward with whip
and spur before she would pass the infernal revelry which
was soon to be disclosed to the view of her rider:—

"And, wow! Tam saw an unco sight!
Warlocks and witches in a dance;"
Nae cotillion brent-new frae France,
But hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys, and reels,
Put life and mettle in their heels."

* * * * *

"The piper loud and louder blew,
The dancers quick and quicker flew:
They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit,
Till ilka carlin swat and reekit."

If any criticism of "Tam o' Shanter" is at all permissible it is in the concluding stanza, where there is some falling away from the level of the rest of the poem, but the preceding portion of the poem is pitched so high that a uniform level was too stupendous a task to be sustained to the end.

Humour of the most pre-eminent quality plays so conspicuous a part in most of Burns's poems that the fringe of the subject can only be touched in one article, not to speak of his songs.

In this connection "The Cottar's Saturday Night" only requires a passing reference. Upon the whole, it is rather an unequal production. Its importance consists in the portrayal of the humble and devout cottage life in Scotland at the time it was written, and it may be regarded as a set-off to the "Holy Fair," which incurred so much acrimonious criticism among theologians and the "unco guid." All the same, it is a valuable human document, though it does not contribute to the humorous side of Burns's character in the same degree as the other poems which have been dealt with.

Enough has been said, we hope, to show that, no matter what theme Burns took in hand, one has no need to chase the substance by the circuitous route of the shadow in the uncertain hope of finally grasping it; he is so vivid that the thing in itself is there full-fledged before our eyes. The aphorism Matthew Arnold applied to the poet Shelley, when he described him as "an ineffectual angel beating in the void his luminous wings in vain," can in no sense
apply to Burns. By his humour and satire he swept away
the debris which had been a formidable obstacle in the
path of intellectual progress, and that spiritual freedom
which is the legitimate heritage of mankind. Moreover,
it must be admitted that under the reforming hand of the
Poet the Scots vernacular has been transformed from its
ruder elements into a more suitable vehicle for the expression
of lyrical poetry than the more stately English speech.
Indeed, it may be also claimed for it that it has been made
a more flexible and congenial medium for the expression
of poetical humour.

WM. M'ILWRAITH.
Robert Burns is so often associated, geographically, with Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire that it may surprise even those who claim to be fairly familiar with the details of his life to learn that there are few counties in Scotland on which he did not set foot, and it is not improbable that Orkney and Shetland is the only county on which he did not set his eyes. Burns was one of the most noted travellers of his day. He made tours in (1) The Border; (2) The West Highlands; (3) The North, with a diversion to the Devon Valley; and (4) Galloway, and in addition to these he paid several visits to Glasgow and Edinburgh. In carrying through these tours and visits he passed through every one of the Scottish counties except Wigtown, Bute, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney and Shetland. It is doubtful if he was ever within the confines of Wigtownshire, though it is contiguous to his native Ayrshire. In an article in The Glasgow Herald on 4th August, 1923, descriptive of a tramp to the Mull of Galloway, Mr T. C. F. Brotchie, quoting the lines from the poem on "The Late Captain Grose's Peregrinations Thro' Scotland,"

"Hear land o' cakes and brither Scots,
Frae Maidenkirk to John o' Groats,"
says that "we see the moorlands and the great cliffs to-day as Burns and his friend, the genial English antiquary, might have seen them." The suggestion here is that the Poet and "the fine, fat, flogel wight" were actually in Kirkmaiden. It is a suggestion and nothing more—there is no proof that Burns was ever in that part of Galloway. But that he saw the shores of Wigtown Bay cannot be questioned. The statement is made on the authority of John Syme, of Ryedale, who accompanied Burns on the Galloway tour. "From Gatehouse," wrote Syme, "we went to Kirkeudbright through a fine country. But
here I must tell you that Burns had got a pair of jemmy boots for the journey, which had been thoroughly wet, and which had been dried in such a manner that it was not possible to get them on again. The brawny Poet tried force, and tore them to shreds. A whiffing vexation of this sort is more trying to the temper than a serious calamity. We were going to St. Mary’s Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, and the forlorn Burns was discomfited at the thought of his ruined boots. A sick stomach and a headache lent their aid, and the man of verse was quite accablé. I attempted to reason with him. Mercy on us, how he did fume and rage! Nothing could reinstate him in temper. I tried various expedients, and at last hit on one that succeeded. I showed him the house of Garlieston across the Bay of Wigtown. Against the Earl of Galloway, with whom he was offended, he expectorated his spleen and regained a most agreeable temper.”

There is no evidence that Burns was ever in Bute, though for a considerable part of his life he saw the mountains of Arran (about which he does not utter one word) every day. In his Highland tour he could not fail to see from the shores of the Moray Firth the heights of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland, and the hills of southern Caithness may also have come within the range of vision. Orkney and Shetland is, therefore, the only Scottish county which, it may be said with certainty, Burns never saw.

In this article I propose to deal with the visits of Burns to East Lothian, and the associations of his family with the county. In the course of his Border tour Burns was twice in East Lothian, which, it is to be noted, he calls by its proper name, and not Haddingtonshire. Burns travelled, in round figures, 40 miles in East Lothian, and about eight of these miles, from Skateraw to Dunbar and back, were over the same road. For much of the information regarding the visits of Burns to this county one has to rely on the fragment of a diary which he kept of the Border tour. That excursion, which made him familiar also with parts of the English counties of Northumber-
land and Cumberland, was begun at Edinburgh on 5th May, 1787. In many of the entries in the diaries of his Border and Northern tours Burns is aggravatingly brief, and he is frequently silent on matters on which one would like specific information. He has not a single line about the first part of his journey to the Border. The opening sentence of the diary reads: "Lammermuir Hills miserably dreary, but at times very picturesque." By what route did he reach the Lammermuirs? Scott Douglas says that Burns and Robert Ainslie, the young apprentice lawyer who was his fellow-traveller for a great part of the way, went by Haddington and Gifford. If that is correct, Burns must have seen the "Lamp of Lothian," as the Church of Haddington is called. The abbeys of Jedburgh, Melrose, Dryburgh, and Coldingham get a word or two in the diary, but the fine old abbey of the county town does not seem to have attracted his attention. Between Tranent and Haddington the travellers would pass
Gladsmuir, the parish minister of which was ere long to cross swords with Burns in a poetical way. The incident, familiar though it be, may be recalled here. In the Northern tour Burns and his companion, William Nicol, of the High School, Edinburgh, had their Jacobitical feelings roused by the ruinous state of the ancient Parliament hall at Stirling Castle, and Burns, who was even then thinking of an appointment in the Excise, was indiscreet enough to scratch the following lines with his diamond on the window of the room of the Golden Lion in which they slept:

``
Here Stewarts once in glory reigned,
And laws for Scotland's weal ordained;
But now unroofed their palace stands,
Their sceptre's swayed by other hands;
Fallen indeed, and to the earth
Whence grovelling reptiles take their birth,
The injured Stewart line is gone,
A race outlandish fills their throne;
An idiot race, to honour lost;
Who know them best despise them most.''
``

The Rev. George Hamilton, minister of Gladsmuir, saw the verses a short time after Burns had penned them, and he composed the following lines, which are notable for the unfulfilled prophecy which they contain:

``
Thus wretches rail whom sordid gain
Drags in Faction's gilded chain:
But can a mind which Fame inspires,
Where Genius lights her brightest fires—
Can Burns, disdaining truth and law,
Faction's venomed dagger draw;
And, skulking with a villain's aim,
Basely stab his monarch's fame?
Yes, Burns, 'tis o'er. thy race is run,
And shades receive thy setting sun:
With pain thy wayward fate I see,
And mourn the lot that's doomed for thee;
These few rash lines will damn thy name,
And blast thy hopes of future fame.''
``

With the passing of his passion Burns realised that he had been foolish, and years afterwards, in the Glenriddel
MSS., he made the following note:—“My imprudent lines were answered, very petulantly, by somebody, I believe a Rev. Mr Hamilton. In a MS. where I met the answer I wrote below:—

"With Æsop's lion, Burns says, sore I feel
Each other blow, but damn that ass's heel."

Burns, after traversing the valley of the Tweed for a fortnight, and, meeting at a dinner of the Dunse Farmers' Club Mr Andrew Meikle, Houston Mill, Preston Kirk, "a celebrated mechanic, and inventor of the threshing mill," re-entered East Lothian at Dunglass. He had come from Berwick-on-Tweed, and passed Eyemouth and "the famous abbey of Coldingham and Pease Bridge," which crosses one of the deepest and most beautifully wooded ravines on the east coast. Whether the trees were there in the latter part of the eighteenth century I do not know. Burns says nothing about them, nor of the awe-inspiring view which is obtained from the parapets. In the diary one reads, "Call at Mr Sheriff's, where A. and I dine. Mr S...... talkative and conceited." There was nothing in the conversation of this gentleman to interest Burns, who, writing from Newcastle to Ainslie, who did not accompany him in the English part of the tour, observed:—"Mr Sheriff tired me to death." But it is comforting to know that Burns had not to endure the company of his host all the time he was in his house. "I talk of love to Nancy the whole evening," he notes, "while her brother escorts home some companions like himself." Here the record becomes confusing and contradictory. While Burns writes in the diary that Ainslie and he dined in the house of Mr Sheriff, and that he himself spent the night there, the letter from Newcastle conveys the impression that Ainslie was not there at all. After writing "Mr Sheriff tired me to death," he adds, "but as my good star directed, Sir James Hall detained him on some business, as he is Sir James's tenant, till near eleven at night, which time I spent with Miss ......... till I was, in the language of the
No. 75, of Freemasons; but I am not aware that a serious attempt has been made to obtain proof. He probably slept in the house of Provost Fall, who was not only the big man of the place, but was one of the merchant princes of Scotland, with control of the fishing and shipping over a great part of the east coast. Burns dined with the Provost, whom he refers to as "an eminent merchant and most respectable character, but undescribable, as he exhibits no marked traits. Mrs Fall, a genius in painting; fully more clever in the fine arts and sciences than my friend Lady Wauchope, without her consummate assurance of her own abilities." Provost Fall at one time lived at the Custom House, which, in the design of its windows and doors, shows the hand of Adams, the architect. Before the visit of Burns he had removed to the stately mansion built by the Falls, and afterwards the home of the Earl of Lauderdale. Though purchased in 1859 by the Government, and converted into barracks, it is still known as
Sir James Hall, Bart., the owner of Dunglass, was the son of Sir John Hall, and he was born at Dunglass on January, 1761, so that he was two years the junior of Burns. His wife, whom he had married a year before the visit of the Poet, was the Lady Helen Douglas, second daughter of Dunbar, Earl of Selkirk. Sir James was eminent both as a chemist and geologist, and wrote several papers to support and illustrate "the theory of Dr Hutton, who maintained the earth to be the production of heat, and all its geographical formations the natural consequences of fusion, and his experiments," according to the *Scottish Biographical Dictionary* of Robert Chambers, "may be said to be special evidence collected for the support of this cause." Sir James and Lady Hall had a numerous family, and their second son was Captain Basil Hall, well known as a naval officer, traveller, and friend of Sir Walter Scott.

Burns was invited to dine at Dunglass, but "he would not stay dinner," and returned to Mr Sheriff's for his mare—the famous Jenny Geddes—to ride to Dunbar. The Poet was done with the young lady, with whom he had had such a nauseating dose of love on the previous evening. But she was not done with him. What followed is briefly described in the diary, and more fully in the letter from Newcastle. To quote from the latter:—"I found Miss ............. ready equipp'd to escort me to Dunbar, with the view of making a parade of me as a Sweetheart among her relations by the way and at Dunbar. She was *bien poudre, bien frise* in her fine cream-colored riding clothes, mounted on an old dun cart-horse that had once been fat; a broken, old side saddle without crupper, stirrup or girth; a bridle that in former times had had buckles; and a crooked, meand'ring hazel stick which might have borne a place with credit in a scrubbing besom. In the words of the Highlandman when he saw the Deil on Shanter-hill in the shape of five swine—'My hair stood . . . and I swat and trembled.' Nothing could prevail with her; no distant insinuation, no broad hint would make her give over her
purpose. At last, vexed, disgusted, enraged to a high degree, I pretended a fire-haste, and rode so hard that she was almost shaken to pieces on old Jolly, and, to my great joy, found it convenient to stop at an uncle's house by the way. I refused to call with her, and so we quarrelled and parted."

Once this pertinacious lady had been disposed of—the visit to East Lothian would have been remarkable if for nothing else than the scorning by Burns of one of the fair sex—the remainder of the short ride to Dunbar was accomplished in peace. With a farmer's eye Burns enjoyed the rich crops for which all the Lothians are famed. "Past through the most glorious corn country I ever saw," is the entry in the diary. But not a syllable about the battle of Dunbar, in which Burns, with his sympathy for the Covenants, should surely have been interested. The omission is the more remarkable when one considers that Burns was at that moment fulfilling one of the ambitions of his life. "I have no dearer aim," he had written to Mrs Dunlop only a few months previously, "than to have it in my power, unplagued with the routine of business, for which heaven knows I am unfit enough, to make leisurely pilgrimages through Caledonia; to sit on the fields of her battles; to wander on the romantic banks of her rivers; and to muse by the stately towers or venerable ruins once the honoured abode of her heroes." Had Burns forgotten the object with which he set out? On the first day of the tour he passed "Pinkie's field of sorrowful renown." With regard to it he was also silent. And Flodden? A few days after leaving Dunbar he crossed the Tweed at Coldstream on his way to Alnwick, and was close to, if not within sight, of the scene of that great conflict. The diary gives not a hint that he was in the neighbourhood. Perhaps he did not care to express what he thought of the fate of his countrymen on those three fields of carnage.

In Dunbar, which got the compliment of "a neat little town," Burns spent one night. There is a tradition in the old burgh that he visited the Dunbar Castle Lodge,
No. 75, of Freemasons; but I am not aware that a serious attempt has been made to obtain proof. He probably slept in the house of Provost Fall, who was not only the big man of the place, but was one of the merchant princes of Scotland, with control of the fishing and shipping over a great part of the east coast. Burns dined with the Provost, whom he refers to as "an eminent merchant and most respectable character, but undescribable, as he exhibits no marked traits. Mrs Fall, a genius in painting; fully more clever in the fine arts and sciences than my friend Lady Wauchope, without her consummate assurance of her own abilities." Provost Fall at one time lived at the Custom House, which, in the design of its windows and doors, shows the hand of Adams, the architect. Before the visit of Burns he had removed to the stately mansion built by the Falls, and afterwards the home of the Earl of Lauderdale. Though purchased in 1859 by the Government, and converted into barracks, it is still known as
Lauderdale House, and is one of the sights of the place. The Falls, who were believed to be of gipsy origin, have passed away. One writer observes that the notice of Burns is about the last we have of the Falls of Dunbar, where, in 1835, "there was not even a stone to tell where they lie."

Burns did not remain long abed at Dunbar. Next morning, in company with "a Mr Robinson, brewer at Ednam," who had joined the party at Eyemouth, he made an early call "on Miss Clarke, a maiden, in the Scotch phrase, 'Guid enough, but no' brent new'; a clever woman with tolerable pretensions to remark and wit; while time had blown the blushing bud of bashful modesty into the flower of easy confidence. She wanted to see what a raree show an author was; and to let him know that though Dunbar was but a little town yet it was not destitute of people of parts." Mr Robinson was also immortalised. Burns found him to be "a worthy, much respected man, very modest; warm, social heart, which with less good sense than his would be, perhaps, with the children of prim precision and pride, rather inimical to that respect which is man's due from man."

Those were the days when people thought that a little exercise was beneficial before the first meal of the day. So Burns and his friends mounted their horses and rode back several miles over the way they had come, to breakfast with Mr Lee, "a farmer of great note," at Skateraw. The Poet found him "an excellent, hospitable, social fellow, rather oldish; warm-witted and chatty—a most judicial, sensible farmer." Mr Lee felt honoured at having Scotland's Bard for a guest. He invited a number of friends to meet him, and persuaded him to stay overnight. This is how Burns describes the company at dinner:—"My Rev. acquaintance, Dr Bowmaker"—every reader of Burns will remember the incident in Dunse Kirk—"a reverend rattling old fellow. Two sea lieutenants; a cousin of the landlord's, a fellow whose looks are of that kind which deceived me in a fellow at Kelso, and has often deceived me; a goodly handsome
figure and face, which incline one to give them credit for parts which they have not. Mr Clarke, a much cleverer fellow, but whose looks a little cloudy, and his appearance rather ungainly, with an every-day observer may prejudice the opinion against him. Dr Brown, a medical young gentleman from Dunbar, a fellow whose face and manners are engaging." Doubtless the party spent a royal night, and is there any marvel if the grammar of Burns was a little faulty when he made the entry in his diary? If all stories which have come down to us of the dinner parties of those days are true, it was an unusual thing for a guest at a function of that kind to be able to make use of any grammar when he went to bed.

Next morning Burns left Skateraw for Dunse, "along with Collector............., a lad of slender abilities, and bashfully diffident to an extreme." He took the road over the Lammermuir Hills, which he found "very wild," and he never set foot in East Lothian again.
While the personal associations of Burns with the county thus came to an end, something must be said of the connection of other members of the family with East Lothian. That connection was most intimate. Gilbert Burns, who, after leaving Mossgiel, had farmed at Dinning, in Nithsdale, was appointed in 1800 manager of the farm of Morham Mains West, now Morham Muir, three miles east of Haddington, for Captain John Dunlop, son and heir of Mrs Dunlop of Dunlop. He held that office until 1803, when the farm changed hands, and he became factor on the East Lothian estates of Lady Blantyre, with his home at Grants Braes, a mile to the west of the county town. His mother lived with him until her death, and she and Gilbert and his sister Annabella and a number of his children are buried in Bolton Churchyard, two miles from Haddington. Their tomb is marked by a plain stone, enclosed with an iron railing, on the south side of the church. A plate on the railing bears the words:

"Robert Burns. Burial Place of His Mother, Brother and Sister."

The following is the inscription on the stone:

"Erected By Gilbert Burns, factor at Grants Braes, In memory of his children: Isabella, who died 3rd July, 1815, In the 7th year of her age; Agnes, who died 14th Sept., 1815, In the 15th year of her age; Janet, who died 30th Oct., 1816, In the 18th year of her age; And of his mother, Agnes Brown, who died 14th Jan., 1820 In the 88th year of her age. Whose mortal remains all lie buried here."
Also of other two of his children, viz.: Jean, who died on the 4th of Jan'y., 1827, in the 20th year of her age, and John, who died on the 26th Feb'y., 1827, in the 25th year of his age. Gilbert Burns, their father, died on the 8th of April, 1827, in the 67th year of his age.

Also buried here, Annabella, sister of Gilbert Burns, who died March 2nd, 1832, aged 67.

Bolton churchyard is a shrine worthy to be visited by all who revere the name of Robert Burns.

ANDREW M'CALLUM
GABRIEL RICHARDSON AND HIS FAMILY.

GABRIEL RICHARDSON, Provost of Dumfries, and the friend of Robert Burns, was born at Kellobank, in Upper Annandale, in the same year as the Bard, 1759. Kellobank is in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta (so called to distinguish it from the other three parishes bearing the name Kirkpatrick in the South of Scotland). Kellobank had been the property of the Richardson family, but they had parted with it years before Gabriel was born, though they still remained as tenants. From the Kirk-Session Records of the Parish we learn that as early as 1736 "Thomas Richardson of Kellobank" was an elder there, and the preposition "of," rather than "in," suggests that he was then the proprietor. He was probably the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, and his name and that of a Mr James Richardson appear in the records at intervals down to 1766. Kellobank was well known in later days to Burns, for the old road from Dumfries to Moffat ran through the property. Apparently at the time of Gabriel's advent the family were not too well off, and the lad had to turn his hand early to hard work. While still quite a youth he made his way to Dumfries, where the rest of his life was to be spent. The name Richardson was, in the 17th and 18th centuries, quite a common one in Dumfries, and probably the future Provost found some one of his own kindred to take an interest in him. He, to quote the inscription on his tombstone, "was early inured to toil, but, discharging with great industry and the utmost probity the duties of various situations in life, he gradually, by the blessing of God on his honest endeavours, acquired the means and liberally exercised the power of assisting others."

He entered the brewing industry about 1780, and in process of time became the principal brewer in the
"Queen of the South." His brewery was situated in Nith Place, not far from his residence. He took a lively interest in the affairs of the old town, and in due course—in 1798—he was chosen as a member of the Town Council, and after four years' service was called to the Provost's Chair. He ceased to hold the Provostship on 29th September, 1804, and retired from the Council a year later. He filled the chair with great success, and was in his day one of the most popular citizens with both rich and poor. His son's biographer writes: "Mr Richardson lived to a good old age, universally respected for the rectitude of his public and private life, and beloved for his benevolence and kindly cheerfulness of disposition"; while an old servant, who was still alive in 1868, gives her master the following "character": "The Provost was a good friend to the poor, and was never known to speak unkindly of anyone." It is difficult to say precisely when Gabriel became acquainted with Burns. It is possible, nay probable, that the two may have met in June, 1787, when Burns was admitted a Freeman of the Burgh. Dr Mundell, a brother-in-law of the future Provost's, was on terms of intimacy with the Poet after he had taken up house at Ellisland, and it may have been in this way that the two became friendly. At any rate, after Burns had removed to Dumfries in 1791, he was a frequent visitor at Richardson's house at Nith Place. His visits were often paid on a Sabbath evening, when the children were engaged learning the psalms and paraphrases, as was customary then and for a long time afterwards in Scotland. Indeed, the custom has not entirely died out even yet. The eldest son of the house, afterwards Sir John Richardson, has left on record that the Bard pointed out to him some of the paraphrases which he most admired. Naturally the boy did not trouble to note what these were, though he did remember that one of them was the 66th, that fine hymn of Watts and Cameron, which begins:—

"How bright these glorious spirits shine,
Whence all their white array?"
Another link between the two families was forged when the Poet and the brewer took their eldest sons to the Grammar School on the same day. "Richardson never forgot," says his biographer, "Burns's bright smile and flashing eyes when he said to his father, 'I wonder which of them will be the greater man.'" History has left no doubt on the matter. Both boys were very fond of ballad, poetry, Robert Burns the second excelling in narrative and recitation. Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, borrowed from the Poet by John Richardson, was a special favourite. All Burns lovers know the story of how on one occasion at Gabriel's table the talk turned on the transitory nature of all earthly things, when the Bard said that he would keep his host's memory green by writing his epitaph. Taking his diamond pen from his pocket, he wrote on one of the tumblers the well-known lines:

"Here Brewer Gabriel's fire's extinct,
And empty all his barrels:
He's blest—if as he brew'd he drink—
In upright, virtuous morals."

The tumbler passed to Mrs Wallace, Castlebank, who gave it to her brother, Sir John Richardson, and at his death it came to his widow, by whom it was exhibited at Dumfries in 1881.

We have another reference to his friend from the pen of the Poet in a letter which the latter sent to Provost Staig in 1795. This letter shows that Burns took a keen interest in the affairs of his adopted town. He had been giving his attention to a branch of the burgh's revenue, viz., the "twa pennies" tax on ale. This was a tax which the town council were entitled to levy on all ale consumed in the burgh. In the course of the letter Burns points out that while all the brewers within the jurisdiction paid accurately, those outside the burgh, including three in Bridgend (now Maxwelltown) and one in Annan, paid nothing. It was a case of taxation of a somewhat peculiar kind; the home product paid, the "foreign" product went free. In the letter Burns refers to his friend...
thus:—"Your brewers here, the Richardsons, one of whom, Gabriel, I survey, pay annually in 'twa pennies' about thirty pounds, and they complain with great justice of the unfair balance against them in their competition with the Bridgend, Annan, and English traders. As they are respectable characters, both as citizens and men of business, I am sure they will meet with every encouragement from the Magistracy of Dumfries. For their sakes partly I have interested myself in this business, but still much more on account of many obligations which I feel myself to lie under to Mr Staig's civility and goodness." Apparently Burns was successful, for in the draft of another letter, now in the British Museum, he refers to his labours in increasing the revenue of the town from the "two pennies exigible from foreign ale vended within your limits."
After he settled in Dumfries, Burns gave the "Treatise on Agriculture," which he had received from Robert Riddell, to his friend Richardson, from whom in turn it descended to his son Peter. (This book was sold at Sotheby's in March, 1922, and realised £38.)

Gabriel Richardson married Anne Mundell, whose father, Peter Mundell, hailed from Mouswald, in the churchyard of which he lies buried. Her mother, Anne Little, was a woman of strong character, who resided at Rosebank, Dumfries, and her grand-children owed much to her.

Gabriel and his wife had a family of twelve, including four sons—John, James, Peter, and William. Two of their sons, James and William, are buried in the family burial ground in St. Michael's. Three at least of the daughters are also buried in the Auld Kirkyard—Josephine, the youngest daughter, who was the wife of Alexander Hannay, agent of the National Bank at Dumfries; and Mary Anne, who was the wife of John Burnet, and who died as the result of an accident; a third daughter was the wife of Robert Wallace, Castledykes. Gabriel Richardson died 26th January, 1820, at the age of 61. His wife survived him for fully a quarter of a century, dying on the 8th October, 1847, at the age of 80.

After the Provost's death his widow carried on the Brewery for a few years, parting with it to her son William in 1823. In an advertisement in the Dumfries Journal of April 8th, 1823, she thanks the public "for the liberal encouragement with which they have honoured the Brewery for upwards of forty years." In the same paragraph she solicits for her son William "that support which they so liberally bestowed upon his late father for such a long series of years." In M'Diarmid's Picture of Dumfries mention is made of the Brewery in connection with one of the most stirring incidents ever witnessed in Dumfries. After the Burke and Hare atrocities in Edinburgh the authorities sent Hare to England by way of Dumfries. (The writer's grandfather, then a young lad, travelled part of the way on the same coach.)
reached Dumfries the news of Hare's presence in the town leaked out, and in a few minutes the "King's Arms," where the coach put up, was besieged by a howling mob. The authorities had Hare smuggled out by the "Back Entry," now Shakespeare Street, where a chaise awaited him. "To pass Mr Rankine's," says the writer, "and round the corner at Mrs Richardson's Brewery was the work of a few minutes, and here the turn was taken so sharply that the chaise ran for some time on two wheels and was very nearly overturned." Hare was eventually lodged in the Jail, which was considered the safest place in the town.

The Brewery premises were demolished in the winter of 1910-1911, but the house occupied by Provost Richardson is still standing.

John Richardson, the eldest son, was born at Nith Place, Dumfries, on 5th November, 1787. He was an apt scholar, and was able to read when he was four years old. He entered Dumfries Grammar School (then under Rector Gray) when he was eight years of age, and made
rapid progress in his studies. As a boy he was rather given to sport, and in his later days he used to say that he rarely felt fatigue, and this he attributed to the amount of exercise he had taken in his youth. Burns, in one of his letters to Mrs Riddell, mentions "Mundell's ox" as being the exact prototype of a certain class of sleek, contented, stupid individuals. This ox was used to drive a small cotton mill which had been started by Dr Mundell, the friend of the Bard and the brother-in-law of the Provost, after his retirial from the post of surgeon in the Royal Navy. MacDowall, in his *Burns in Dumfriesshire*, states that he had often heard Sir John Richardson humourously stating that the first notable expedition he had ever made was on the back of this quadruped. He was in the habit of spending his summer holidays with a maternal uncle at Kirkbean, the minister of which was Mr Edward Neilson, whom Burns called "a very particular acquaintance of mine." In 1800 he was apprenticed to his uncle, Dr James Mundell, who as an ex-naval surgeon had probably directed his nephew's thoughts towards that service. Dr Mundell died the following year, and his practice seems to have been taken over by another Dumfries surgeon, Dr Samuel Shortridge, with whom young Richardson completed his apprenticeship. Shortridge's surgery was in High Street at what was called the "Plainstanes," and the door bearing the incised names of a number of his apprentices (including that of the subject of our sketch) could be seen up to comparatively recently. In 1804, when he was only about seventeen years of age, he was appointed house surgeon at the Dumfries and Galloway Infirmary. He afterwards took his diploma as a Licentiate of the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh. In 1807 he went to London in order to take up an appointment under the Admiralty. While there he resided with his old school-fellow, Robert Burns, son of the Poet, who was then in a Government office in the Metropolis. His first appointment was as assistant surgeon of the *Nymphe*, and thereafter he served the *Hibernia, Hercule, Blossom, and Cruiser*. 
After the Battle of Waterloo he returned to civilian practice, getting the degree of M.D. from Edinburgh University for a thesis on yellow fever. In 1819 he was appointed surgeon and naturalist to the Franklin Polar expedition, and on its return its leader was loud in praise of the work of his Scottish surgeon. In 1825 the call of the Arctic came again, and he went north a second time with Franklin, doing very good work in the extreme northern parts of Canada. In 1838 he was appointed physician to the Royal Hospital at Haslar. Here he was responsible for many improvements, especially with regard to the treatment of the insane. He was successful in getting the Haslar Museum set going, and in connection with it he had as a pupil one whose fame as a naturalist was to be greater than his master's. This was Thomas H. Huxley, who was most grateful for the help given him by the Dumfries physician. "I owe," he wrote in later years, "what I have to show in the way of scientific work or repute to the start in life given me by Richardson." In 1847 he was chosen to command the expedition which was sent to search for Sir John Franklin, whose expedition had been lost in an attempt to discover the North-West Passage. On his return home Sir John (he had been Knighted in 1846) retired to Lanerigg, Grasmere. There he devoted himself largely to literary work, and was responsible for reading Burns's Works, Blind Harry's Wallace, and Gawain Douglas's Virgil for the Philological Society's Dictionary. When in 1859 the centenary of our National Bard's birth was celebrated throughout the country, he took a prominent part in the celebrations at Edinburgh, "delighting to recount his early reminiscences of the Poet." During his lifetime many honours were conferred upon him. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1825. He also received the Gold Medal of the Society. He was made a Commander of the Bath in 1850, and received the LL.D. of Dublin seven years later. He was thrice married, his second wife being a niece of Sir John Franklin. His third wife, who survived him, was Mary Fletcher. She
was a daughter of Archibald Fletcher, Advocate, Edinburgh, who was termed the "Father of Burgh Reform" because of his efforts in that line. In 1793 he acted without fee as counsel for Joseph Gerrard and other "friends of the people" charged with sedition. He was one of the thirty-eight advocates who voted against the deposition of Henry Erskine, and so is entitled to his share of the congratulations of the Poet:

"In your heretic sins may ye live and die,
  Ye heretic eight-and-thirty;
But accept ye, sublime majority,
  My congratulations hearty!
With your honours, as with a certain king,
  In your servants this is striking;
The more incapacity they bring,
  The more they're to your liking."

Sir John Richardson died in 1865, and was buried in Grasmere Churchyard.

Gabriel Richardson was one of a large family, and a sister, Jean, married William Dinwoodie, who, it may be mentioned, was an elder in the Kirk of the famous Wattie Dunlop. Their daughter, Jean Dinwoodie, married Peter Taylor, who was the son of Mrs Burns's next door neighbour in the Mill Hole, Dumfries. Of this couple the writer of this sketch is the great-grandson.

Rev. W. M'Millan, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.).
ALEXANDER FINDLATER.

THE FRIEND AND CHAMPION OF ROBERT BURNS.

THE name of Alexander Findlater, Supervisor of Excise at Dumfries, and superior officer to Robert Burns, is held in reverence by all Scotsmen who appreciate what he did to clear the reputation of the Poet from the aspersions of the "unco guid."

Facts about the supervisor have recently come to light, which had a fitting sequel in the erection over Findlater's forgotten grave in the Anderston burying-ground, North Street, Glasgow, of a worthy memorial in grey granite, bearing the inscription:—

To the memory of
ALEXANDER FINDLATER,
Supervisor of Excise at Dumfries, afterwards Collector of
Excise at Glasgow.
Born 1754: Died 1839.
The friend of Robert Burns in life,
His vindicator after death.
Erected by the Sandyford Burns Club, 1923.

How the recognition by the Sandyford Burns Club came to be made is a romantic story by itself. In the autumn of 1921 Colonel Daniel Findlater, of South Australia, a wealthy farmer, came to the old country on a visit. He was then seventy, and had never been in Scotland since he left it with his parents as a child of five. One of his objects was to trace his relatives, with whom he had never been in touch. During his tour he discovered a Findlater family tree or chart.

An article in the Glasgow Herald pointed out that this tree (prepared long years ago by Mr Alexander Findlater, a prosperous wine merchant of Dublin and London, and carefully preserved and brought up to date by Mr William Findlater, of Dublin) corrected a mistake in Dr Wallace's
revised edition of Chambers's *Life and Works of Burns*. Therein Alexander Findlater, supervisor of Excise, was described as a son of Rev. Thomas Findlater, second son of the Rev. Alexander Findlater, first minister of Hamilton, after the Revolution Settlement. As a matter of fact the "tree" showed, quite correctly, that the supervisor was the fourth son of James Findlater, the youngest child of the minister of Hamilton. The Alexander who was son of the Rev. Thomas died in 1756, in his thirteenth year.

It was in this way that attention was redirected to Alexander Findlater, supervisor. The Sandyford Burns Club found the grave neglected and the inscription on the original headstone almost illegible, and did the needful.

It is not inappropriate to recall that Findlater derived from some of the finest and staunchest of Scottish stock. His grandfather, the Hamilton minister, was a son of Alexander Findlater of Dyke, Morayshire, who married Christina Brodie, sister of Sir Alexander Brodie of Brodie, Lord of Session, and one of the Commissioners who negotiated with Charles II. for his restoration to country and throne. The supervisor's grandmother, Jane Kirkaldy, wife of the Rev. Alexander, was the grandniece of Sir William Kirkaldy of Grange, brother of that great soldier, Sir James Kirkaldy, whose defence of Edinburgh Castle in the cause of Mary Queen of Scots is one of the most heroic episodes in Scottish annals. William, it will be remembered, shared the cruel doom decreed for the Castle's gallant defender by the Regent Morton after the surrender.

What manner of man was Burns's gauger champion? A little incident narrated in *Burnsiana* may be somewhat illuminative:—

A poor woman, Kate Watson, had taken up the publican's trade for the day of the Thornhill fair, and had of course no licence. There was a certain barrel, with a black "greybeard" not far off, containing certain contra-
band articles. Burns, about his duties as gauger, appeared at the door, and with a finger raised brought Kate hurrying to him. Then the Poet was heard to say: "Kate, are you mad? Don't you know that the Supervisor and I will be upon you in forty minutes? Goodbye to ye at present." In thus going behind the back of his supervisor Burns doubtless saved Kate several pounds, while the revenue would only sustain the loss of a few shillings.

In no way does such an incident detract from Findlater's testimony to Burns as a diligent and active officer who "was exemplary in his attention. . . . and ever jealous of the least imputation on his vigilance." We know that the Poet, in a letter to Mr Graham of Fintray (chairman of the Excise Board), referred to Findlater as "not only one of the first, if not the very first of Excisemen in your service, but also one of the worthiest fellows in the universe." If the Kate incident is to be credited he was an inflexible official, and this makes his championship of Burns, in life and after his death, all the more notable and valuable. In the register of censures kept by the Board of Excise Burns's name was conspicuous by its absence; while of others it is noted—"A muddling officer who likes a glass," or "He was a good officer, but now tipples," or "A lazy supervisor much given to the bottle." The register of official characters which, after Burns had been three years in the service, recorded that "the Poet does pretty well," was much less complimentary in references to other officers. I mention these facts just to show that a keen and able supervisor such as Findlater was would not be deterred by any consideration from the honest discharge of his duty, even in the matter of passing an opinion on those employed under him.

Findlater's career in the Excise may be set out as follows:—

1774 (about).—Admitted.
1778.—Stationed at Coupar Angus.
1786.—Recommended for Examiner and Supervisor.
1790.—Appointed Examiner.
1788-91.—Acting Supervisor for John Lewars and John Rankine at Dumfries (it was in 1789 that Burns was engaged).
1791.—Supervisor at Dumfries.
1797.—General Superintendent at Edinburgh.
1806.—Collector at Haddington.
1811.—Collector at Glasgow.
1825.—Retired, continuing to live in Glasgow.
1839.—Died (December 4); buried in Anderston ground.

We know from Findlater’s own account of the relations between Burns and himself that they saw much of one another, not only in business hours but out of them. “Few people, I believe,” wrote Findlater, “were more frequently in his house, particularly after he came to reside in Dumfries, and in the latter days of his life. On the night, indeed, immediately preceding his decease I sat by his bedside and administered the last morsel he ever swallowed, not in the form of medicine or of the cordial of romance, but what was better fitted to allay his thirst and cool his parched and burning tongue.”

How he came to the rescue of the Poet’s good name when there was an investigation into Burns’s political activities, is told in the records. It was largely due to Collector Mitchell and Supervisor Findlater that Burns was acquitted of alleged misconduct, and that his chances of promotion were unaffected. As a matter of fact he acted as supervisor during Findlater’s absence through illness in the winter of 1794-95, and had he lived he would have been an Examiner in January, 1797, Supervisor in the following August, and possibly Collector in 1798.

After the Poet’s death exaggerated stories, imputing drunkenness and dissoluteness, were spread concerning him, and were credited by many people who might have known better. These tales were inspired by what Findlater described as Burns’s “convivial habits, his wit and humour, his social talents, and his independent spirit.” One does not need to read between the lines to realise that these very traits of Burns’s character were what endeared him
to a broad-minded, intelligent man such as Findlater undoubtedly was.

Dr Currie, the official biographer of the National Bard, accepted as true much of the current gossip about the Poet's habits and character. When, fourteen years later, Alexander Peterkin was engaged in writing a more just appreciation of Burns, he had been made aware that Findlater was a witness of truth who resented the false imputations on the memory of his friend and colleague. At any rate Peterkin invited Findlater to commit to paper his testimony, for inclusion in the forthcoming work. That testimony has stood the test, and has killed for all time the scandalous suggestion of a besotted gauger as the Hyde counterpart of the Dr Jekyll of Scotland's beloved Poet.

"It cannot be impertinent to mention," wrote Peterkin in reference to Findlater's letter, "that this gentleman stands so high in the confidence of the Board of Excise as to hold the highest office which it is in their power to bestow. . . . . Mr Findlater's testimony is, without any exception, the very best that exists with respect to the general tenor of Burns's conduct during the whole time he was officer of Excise."

Alexander Findlater was twice married. While stationed at Coupar Angus he wedded, in 1778, Susan (or Susannah) Forrester, daughter of John Forrester, writer, Falkirk. She died not long before her husband's appointment to Glasgow, and is buried in Greyfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh. The tombstone there had the following inscription, which suggests that a grandson emigrated to New Zealand:

The burial ground of Alexander Findlater, Otago, New Zealand, 1858.
Under this stone lie the remains of Susan Forrester, wife of Alexander Findlater, Collector of Excise. Born 31st December, 1749; died 10th March, 1810.
Also Alexander Napier Findlater, her third son; Born 19th October, 1785; died 2nd November, 1849.
There were five children of the Collector by his first marriage. James, the eldest, died in Greenock in 1826. John, the second son, died in Glasgow in 1856, aged 75, and is buried in the North Street ground. Helen, the only daughter, married someone of the name of Wilkes. John's death was registered by his nephew, Alexander F. (?Findlater) Wilkes, and on the Greyfriars' tombstone already mentioned is a reference to the remains of Susanna Worthington Wilkes, who died in 1807 at the age of two—apparently a granddaughter of Alexander Findlater.

In the Findlater burying ground at North Street lie the remains of three sisters of the Collector—Miss Helen Findlater, Miss Grace Findlater, and Mrs Janet Stewart, widow of Duncan Stewart. They all died, at an advanced age, in their brother's house.

Findlater's second marriage was to Catherine Anderson, but the place and date of the wedding cannot be traced. There were three children of this union—Charles, Caroline, and Jane. Caroline was married, in 1841, to James Eddington, a Glasgow merchant. She perished at sea less than two years later while on board the Pegasus, off Holy Island. Her husband died less than a year afterwards.

It was at No. 7 North Wellington Place, the old name for that portion of the south side of Sauchiehall Street between Hope Street and Wellington Street, that Findlater resided during the greater portion of his thirty years' sojourn in Glasgow. His house stood about where "La Scala" now is. After his death his furniture and personal effects were auctioned, and much interest was evidenced in one of the items of furniture, the "identical organ made for St. Andrew's Church, Glasgow." This instrument, "a large chamber finger organ, with six stops and a swell," was bought or hired from a Glasgow music seller for the church, but was only played once, so great was the popular wrath at the innovation. It was four years afterwards, apparently, that Findlater acquired it from the music seller. One cannot but conjure up a vision of this venerable man, who had known in his prime the grandest singer of
the Auld Scots Sangs, living again in spirit the days at Dumfries as he played, or heard played, the familiar airs on this kirk organ in his Glasgow home. The exiled music, the slandered memory of the great Poet! That Scotland has emerged triumphant from the peculiar ideas of goodness that inspired such deeds is due to the great soul of Robert Burns and the sympathy, understanding, and invincible devotion of such men as his friend and champion, Alexander Findlater.

THOMAS BAIN.
THE MEMORIAL TO ALEXANDER FINDLATER.

Unveiling Ceremony.

The ceremony of unveiling and dedicating the memorial referred to by Mr Bain took place on the afternoon of Saturday, 10th March, 1923. The handsome stone erected by Sandyford Burns Club takes the place of one which was erected by Findlater himself to record the interment of three of his sisters, and upon which the record of his own burial was afterwards cut. It is in the form of a boulder of silver-grey Creetown granite, and a kerb of the same material surrounds the lair; both were executed by Messrs Gray & Company, Glasgow. The cost of the stone was borne by Sandyford Burns Club—the cemetery is situated in the Sandyford Ward of Glasgow—and the kerb was provided by two of Supervisor Findlater's great-grandnephews—Dr Alexander Findlater, Edgeware, Middlesex, and Mr William Findlater, Dublin. Fine turf to cover the grave was provided by the Parks Committee of the Corporation of Glasgow.

The large company assembled in the burying-ground included Lieut.-Col. J. G. Roberton, T.D., President; Mr Peter Ferguson, Vice-President; and Mr William E. Guest, Hon. Secretary, Sandyford Burns Club; Mr D. McNaught, LL.D., President of the Burns Federation; Rev. John Braash, Blythswood United Free Church; and Bailies Hugh M'Culloch and Edward Guest. Several apologies for absence were intimated.

Colonel Roberton, in calling upon Dr McNaught to unveil the memorial, said that they were met that afternoon in no spirit of mourning, but rather in one of rejoicing. Glasgow had been rather unfortunate in that Burns, the Poet, did not come much in touch either with the city or with the people, and secondly, that there
were very few links with Burns in Glasgow. It was unique that that day they should be met there to celebrate the unveiling of a memorial which gave Glasgow a link with the great Poet. Alexander Findlater had done a great deal to vindicate the character of the Poet, and, probably more than any other man, had made Burns's life-story a pleasure to all lovers of the Poet. In that connection they were pleased to be there to do honour to the memory of Alexander Findlater. It was a great pleasure for the Sandyford Burns Club to be able to put that memorial before the citizens of Glasgow, in the name of the Club and of the other Burns Clubs in Glasgow. They would never have known of Findlater's burial-place had it not been for the good offices of their friend, Mr J. C. Ewing, who had brought the matter to their notice, and so enabled them to place that enduring stone to the memory of Alexander Findlater.

The memorial was then dedicated by the Rev. Mr Brash, following upon which Dr M'Naught delivered an appropriate address:—

The fervour of feeling for Robert Burns and everything connected with him was, he said, a national characteristic that their southern friends did not seem to understand. There were also some on this side of the Tweed of whom the same might be said. Surely they had had time enough to solve the problem, for it was not a thing of yesterday. He spoke within bounds when he said that during the nineteenth century—going back to the year 1801—not a single January had been allowed to pass without dozens, scores, and latterly hundreds of celebrations of the natal day of the Poet. The national sentiment at first expressed itself in the form of statues and monuments; then, as it acquired volume, it broadened and strengthened, and they had manifestations of a sincere and very keen desire to preserve and conserve the landmarks, as it were, of his earthly career; now they had another outcome in the desire to give posthumous honours to his intimate friends and acquaintances; and it was that manifestation of the national sentiment that had brought them there that day. He had often thought that a list or catalogue of Burns's friends in the order of their merit would be a very interesting document. By the order of merit he meant those who were most helpful to him—those who were most single-hearted in their admiration of his qualities. It would be difficult perhaps to put every man into his proper place, but in almost every locality there were names that stood out before all the rest. For instance, in the early period—the Cottage and Mount Oliphant period—the name of John Murdoch, the schoolmaster, obtruded itself. Then in Ayr were the names of John Ballantine and Robert Aiken, who
helped to bring him into fame. When they came to the Mauchline period they had less difficulty. There was a name that stood out there plainly before all the others, namely, that of Gavin Hamilton, his earliest, his best, and his most faithful friend. If he (Dr M'Naught) were making up that list or catalogue he was perfectly certain that he would put Gavin Hamilton first, and follow it with the name of that most excellent woman, Mrs Dunlop of Dunlop. Then in Kilmarnock they had Tam Samson; Gowdie, "terror o' the Whigs"; Parker of Assloss, and others; but here again, to his mind—and he was only giving his personal predilections—there was another name that stood out conspicuously, namely, that of Robert Muir, wine merchant. He formed his opinion on the letters that the Poet wrote to Muir. He took him to be—and rightly so—a man after his own heart. Then in Edinburgh, what a host of names they had! They could not forget the Earl of Glencairn, Dr Blacklock, and Alexander Cunningham, the lawyer. Those of them who had read Burns's letters would have seen that the Poet adopted the same attitude towards Cunningham as he had done towards Muir. When they came to Dumfries—that battle ground of Burns's fame, that cockpit of Burns criticism—what a host of names they found there also!—Robert Riddell of Glenriddell; John Syme, of Ryedale; Lewars, his fellow-exciseman; Rector Gray, of the Academy; and last, but not least, Alexander Findlater. Out of the whole crowd in Dumfries he would have no hesitation whatever in selecting for first place Alexander Findlater. The letters that passed between him and Burns were very few, but they were very suggestive, and showed that there were very close relationships not only between Burns and his superior officer, but also between Findlater and the Burns family. But his preference for Findlater did not rest on that alone. They could all fancy with what indignation Findlater and Gray read the account of Burns's life in Dumfries as depicted in Dr Currie's volumes in 1800. None of them cared for the limelight. But their opportunity came when Alexander Peterkin was chosen editor of the edition of Currie which appeared in 1815. No doubt reports of the indignation in Dumfries had reached Peterkin's ears, because the first thing he did was what Currie neglected to do, and that was to write to two of Burns's most intimate friends to get at the truth of what had happened in Dumfries. Both Rector Gray and Alexander Findlater replied without delay. It would be invidious on his part to draw any distinction between the two documents, but as a hypercriticism he would say that Gray's criticism lost a little by reason of its length. In the case of Findlater it was brief, lucid, terse, and to the point. Every word, every phrase, glowed with repressed indignation and also scintillated with conscientiousness and
truth. Lest he might misquote he had brought Lockhart’s *Life of Burns* with him, which had run to many editions, but there was only one edition that should be in the hands of every inquiring Burnsian, and that was the volume of 1882, containing the notes and emendations of Scott Douglas, that painstaking and accurate editor. The value of that edition was that Scott Douglas had corrected many of the errors into which Lockhart had fallen. He would read them only two sentences from Findlater’s letter to Peterkin:

“My connection with Robert Burns commenced immediately after his admission into the Excise, and continued to the hour of his death. In all that time the superintendence of his behaviour as an officer of the Revenue was a branch of my especial province, and it may be supposed I would not be an inattentive observer of the general conduct of a Man and a Poet so celebrated by his countrymen. In the former capacity, so far from its being ‘impossible for him to discharge the duties of his office with that regularity which is almost indispensable,’ as is palpably assumed by one of his biographers, and insinuated not very obscurely by Dr Currie, he was exemplary in his attention as an Excise officer, and was ever jealous of the least imputation on his vigilance.

“Permit me to add I have seen Burns in all his various phases, in his convivial moments, in his sober moods, and in the bosom of his family—indeed, I believe I saw more of him than any other individual had occasion to see, and I never beheld anything like the gross enormities with which he is now charged. That when set down in an evening with a few friends whom he liked, he was apt to prolong the social hour beyond the bounds which prudence would dictate is unquestionable; but in his family, I will venture to say, he was never seen otherwise than attentive and affectionate to a high degree.”

In his *Life* (continued Dr M’Naught) Lockhart said “these statements were entitled to every consideration. They came from a man altogether incapable, for any purpose, of wilfully stating that which he knew to be untrue.” “A friend of Robert Burns in life; his vindicator after death”: that is the inscription upon the tombstone, and right loyally did Findlater carry out that to the very day of his death. In Glasgow, when four score years of age, he wrote a series of letters to the *Courier* in defence of Burns. He (Dr M’Naught) had seen extracts from those letters—merely snippets—but now that they knew where they could be easily got at, he thought it would be the duty of the Federation to preserve them in the pages of the *Burns Chronicle*. In thinking over what he might say to them that day he had occasion to refer to the more recent accepted editions, and he was surprised to see how little could
be found there about Findlater. As Mr Ewing had pointed out in an article in the *Evening Times*, his grandfather was a minister in Hamilton at the date of the Revolution. Findlater was born in 1754. He joined the Excise service in 1774, before he had attained his majority. He thought that that was proof sufficient that the profession of a gauger in those days was not such an undesirable one as some people would have them believe. His promotion was very rapid. In 1789 he became Supervisor at Dumfries, where he was thrown into close contact with Burns. He afterwards received the blue ribbon of the Scottish service in being appointed Supervisor in Glasgow. Findlater died in 1839, and was buried in that churchyard. As to his private character, he (Dr M'Naught) was sorry he could not pose as an authority on that; but he might mention that for a long time before his death he was honoured with the friendship of Mr R. W. M'Fadzean, an Excise officer who was for a long time stationed in the town of Ayr, and they used to have frequent conversations on many matters relating to Burns's life. Mr M'Fadzean had a good knowledge of his own, but he had a great deal more that was borrowed from his father, Mr James M'Fadzean, who also was an exciseman, and who, as a successor of Mr Findlater, was also rewarded with the blue ribbon in being appointed to the Supervisorship in Glasgow. It was this James M'Fadzean who, when a young man in Somerset House, searched among the records and recovered those which had been in use at Dumfries when Burns was there, and by this means exploded all those piteous and pitiable tales about the Poet's poverty in Dumfries. He proved that although Burns's salary was only £75 a year, yet he earned more than his salary by his fines and seizures. He (Dr M'Naught) remembered Mr M'Fadzean telling him that his father never mentioned Mr Findlater's name except with the highest respect and admiration. He was one of the best officers that had ever served the Scottish Board, and the impression left on his mind after repeated conversations was that if Burns had survived Mr Findlater he would have written of him as he did of Captain Matthew Henderson: "He held the patents of his nobility direct from Almighty God." In closing, he (Dr M'Naught) wished to say a word or two about the Corporation of Glasgow. He could not stand there without expressing the high respect and regard that he had for the Corporation. When he crossed the Border and found himself amongst aliens he always tried to leave the impression that the Corporation of Glasgow was the principal member of the Burns Federation. He did not do this by little white fibs, but by a statement of substantial fact, that the Corporation of Glasgow had raised the grandest and most expensive monument to Burns that ever was erected, and that was the foundation of the Chair of Scottish
History and Literature in the University of Glasgow. The idea emanated from the Burns Federation, and with its origin the name of the late Mr William Freeland, of the *Evening Times*, would ever be associated, because it was he who first mooted the project. Difficulties came in the way—the Boer War and other things—and the matter was postponed for a considerable time, but at length it was taken up by Dr William Wallace, editor of the *Glasgow Herald*, who happened at the same time to be the President of the Burns Federation, and through his advocacy in the *Herald* and his herculean work they managed to scrape together a sum of £5000. That was sufficient for a Lectureship, but not sufficient for a Chair; but some kind friend whispered in the ear of the Corporation of Glasgow that as this was a national movement—and a West of Scotland one at that—it behoved the great city of Glasgow to take a hand in it, and right royally they answered the appeal by voting £15,000 from the funds of the great Scottish National Exhibition. He could not conclude without congratulating the Sandyford Burns Club on inaugurating this scheme in memory of Findlater and bringing it to such a successful issue. This kind of work was the best kind of reply to that musty taunt that was thrown at Burns Clubs about haggis and whisky. If there were members of other Glasgow Burns clubs present that day he would suggest to them that this work so well begun was not finished. He hoped that the good work begun there would be continued till they were alongside of the Edinburgh people. They all knew what Edinburgh had done for "Clarinda" and "Chloris."

Dr M'Naught then unveiled the memorial amid loud applause; and Mrs Roberton placed a laurel wreath at the base of the stone.

Mr Ferguson, in moving a vote of thanks to Dr M'Naught, said that the members of the Sandyford Burns Club were deeply indebted to the esteemed President of the Federation for coming there that day and giving them such an able and instructive address. Dr M'Naught was the outstanding figure in the Burnsian world. He was the Grand Old Man of the Federation, and it said a great deal for him that he came there that day to perform the unveiling ceremony, which he had done in a manner that could not have been excelled.

Colonel Roberton then formally handed over the custody of the tombstone to the Corporation of Glasgow,
and in the unavoidable absence of the Lord Provost a suitable reply was made by Bailie M'Culloch, Convener of the Parks Committee. The proceedings terminated with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Mr Brash.

After the ceremony a company numbering about fifty were entertained to dinner in the Grand Hotel by the Sandyford Burns Club. Colonel Roberton presided, and in a brief speech expressed the thanks of his Club to other Clubs and to the Federation for the support they had given the Sandyford Club. He also acknowledged the Club's indebtedness to Mr James R. Anderson and Mr J. C. Ewing for having called their attention to Findlater's grave. Short speeches were also given by others, and the proceedings then terminated.
My dear friend!—Our Correspondence has been so long suspended that if I were to write you a letter it would swell to a Volume, yet if you do me the honor to acknowledge this billet I will try to condense some little account of my "life and conversations"—since the period when you were last my Confessor—into a moderate compass. I send you a little volume which will afford you twenty minutes' amusement, perhaps. Tho' the selection is not exclusively mine (for you know friends will dictate, and women will be dictated to, if they like their advisers), yet on the whole I approve it, or I would not have taken all the trouble I have done to complete it in the little form you see. There are a few things of mine, with and without a name, and if you will like these for the writer's sake, she assures you that she had rather know that than that anyone should like the writer for the sake of the verses. I shall owe them this obligation, that I shall by their means be recalled to your recollection, and probably be further indebted for the gratification which has been so long denied me—that of hearing of the health and welfare of a friend I shall ever value and regard, and consider with that respect which his talents and, still more, the purposes to which he has applied those talents, entitle him to, from all who know Him. Davies requested me lately to ask you to consider over a third Edition of Burns, which will soon be called for; if it is to meet the public in the same form, or be condensed in any manner so as to render it more à la parté of those who may wish for it as a vade mecum rather than as a Classic—stationary in their libraries. So much for His message —And here have I been travelling, and journeying, and hearing, and listening to all manner of persons and in all corners of the Island south of the Mersey, and not one dissenting voice have
I yet caught as to the value of your Memorials of that extraordinary Genius, or the taste and judgment of his Patron and Editor: but you have heard enough of this from other quarters. I do not know if it is vanity to notice to you, or that it would be ingratitude to suppress the gratifying acquaintances and incidents I have frequently, and still continue to be, indebted to you for; I cannot enter into particulars on paper. If I had ever such a truant inclination to forget you and all the little flatteries bestowed on the "silken snood," etc., there are officious persons that I find in all parts of the town and country who take care to remind me of you and them. There are, for instance, two women (I was listening to their chit chatterie an evening or two ago) that talk all sorts of rhapsodies about you—Miss Baillie and Mrs Barbauld. I have said all I can to moderate their enthusiasm, but I cannot succeed. You had the first word, and now the people will believe nothing I can say to your prejudice! Adieu. Remember me to Mrs C., and believe me Yours faithfully, 

MARIA R.

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No. XXXII.

Hampton-Court Palace, 
13th May, 1804.

My Dear Currie,—(This familiarity at a distance: I shall call you Dr. when we meet.) I know not how to express my pleasure and satisfaction at the prospect of seeing you so soon... Let me hear of you immediately on your arrival in London, just a line to say "here I am" and your address. I shall perhaps meet you there. You will pass a day—or two; what you can spare, in short, at the Palace... God bless you! 

MARIA R.

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No. XXXIII.

Palace, Hampton Court, 
4th August, 1804.

Indeed your letter did excite something like surprize, you had so long consigned me to oblivion; but that emotion was stifled under the more predominating ones of pleasure and delight, and a complete relief from the weight of, I confess, a long and severe anxiety about your health. Distance, in objects of this nature, magnifies the evils that we consider. I cannot readily forgive you my disappointment, when I had cheared myself with the prospect of receiving you here... What maladie de pays, what "dulce reminiscitur Argas" turned your steps northward? Was that bleak hill of Moffat a place for an invalid? And what could you
mean by travelling 600 miles in 22 days?... I think Syme did right, and has mended His *peccada* in the best possible way. I fancy the Lady never had beauty to allure, but merely, as Falstaff said, "Rebellion came in his way, and he found it." You do not mention Dr. Maxwell, which confirms the report I was sorry to hear, that he and Syme were no longer friends. There is more stuff, I suspect, in Syme's heart than Maxwell's, tho' the latter is the pleasanter man. I dare swear it has originated with the marriage, for M. was always notoriously strait-laced and not given to offend in that way, as I have heard. Bryce M. M. was always pleasing; I am glad to learn his character now corresponds with his appearance and manners. Tho' Halleaths was not my most favourite residence in Scotland, I felt a cloud come over my eyes as they glanced over "the dear waters and waving woods" your pen retraced to me. The first of September next, my Elève fulfils her 13th year; when the 15th comes, we set off to Scotland. That is as much fixed as any thing can be two years in prospect. She will have more command of money than I have, and I think, after all, she will lay a marble over Burns. She has a mind and a taste (it is not modest in me to say a cultivated one) to appreciate and honor that mighty Man of Verse, tho' a great deal too much cold good sense to rhapsodize about him as I do! I had a letter from Jean lately. I was sorry Keith's offer was not accepted by Willy; I could have seen to him there. —Let me now tell you that a week ago I had a long visit from Mr. Addington, who I knew very slightly (having dined with him at Bankes's five years ago, when he stood sponsor for an infant of theirs). He talked to me of Burns and of you, by the hour. He asked me to Richmond Park (where I shall go and pay my respects to Mrs A. to-morrow), and seemed much pleased with what I said to him of young Robert, his protégé. He told me the securing him an office in the Treasury was the last step before he left his Office. I said, it was lucky you did, Sir, for, as Mr. Dundas, who is a Scotsman, came in after you, Burns's family had no chance! This systematic neglect of national glory in the field of literature is a real blot in Dundas's character, but it is one that, like the spots in the sun, is absolutely absorbed in the predominating mass. Addington, tho' not a great Minister, is a good and a very agreeable and worthy man. I was pleased with this visit, and I mention it to you because I saw his wish to form an acquaintance with me originated solely in a desire to enquire about you and your works; he spoke of them and of yourself with respect and with interest. I like to hear of an English alderman's zeal for the honor of a Scottish Poet; it is singular!—The reason that the old plan of the Monument was dropped was that a parcel of Dumfries mechanics wanted to dictate to me, so I deserted them, and it too; but I will at any time do what you may direct concerning it.—Now to reply to the rest of
your catechism! I am as well as I ever expect to be, for I am a tempest-beaten wight and the wreck of what I once was. My Girl is the pride of all her race, and comfort of all that belongs to her. She is generally beloved by all my society, from which she is never excluded, yet has no womanish airs and has at least as much simplicity of manner as information and accomplishment. Many of my sins are forgiven me (I suppose) on her account, in this world and the other. I relinquished London the last Spring, because poor Alexr. R. had no friend or relative so fit to nurse him as I felt myself to be. I attended him eleven weeks constantly, so of course I have lost my usual proportion of society, etc., for one year. I should have done wrong and unkindly had I done otherwise by a very affectionate brother-in-law and a most deserving, tho' unfortunate, ill-starred young man! His worthless Wife deserted him and broke his heart: and for a time sullied his character most unjustly, of which I have glaring and unequivocal proofs under her hand. What is become of Miss Kennedy? My daughter succeeds by will, and as heir at law, to her Uncle. Her fortune will altogether be handsome. She is perfectly dependent on me, however, during my life time, but I shall not either touch her Scots, or distress her West Indian, property... For mine ain gude pleas-aunce I take Walter Scott's Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, with which I am bewitched; and see my candles burn down into their sockets nightly, ere I can quit it... The society here is very good: select on the score of birth and character, and as pleasant as the total exclusion of the Creature Man can admit of... Now we have a Woman to whose Genius I bow with peculiar admiration, Mrs Wilmot... No body ever admired Burns more fervently than Mrs Wilmot. I must tell you, en passant, that she and Mathias have persuaded themselves that my reading, or reciting, if you please, of "Tam o' Shanter" is the best in the world, because they have never heard it read before, except by English people, who made fritters of the Scottish dialect. Well! this prodigious applause has turned my mind more than ever of late to the study of that spirited composition, and the result of my turning it over and over, and pointing out its excellencies to these Southrons, is that it places Burns on a par with Shakspear and Cervantes; and I try in vain call to mind a fourth Bard who has had boldness and genius to ally in one composition the extremes of sublimity and grandeur, and of comic humour and broad farce; not blending the serious and the frolic one into another with faint and hesitating strokes, but laid at once before the eye in all their glaring, bizarre contrast!... Then comes Burns with his "Tam o' Shanter"; the poem is short, it is true, but, if we may believe Gilbert, it was one grasp of Genius, one estro that produced it. It sprung like Pallas from the head of Jove, perfect in limb and feature, as in conception; and the
reader is alternately thrilled with horror and convulsed with laughter. After the tavern scene—certainly equalled only by "East Cheap"—though the peculiar humour that the Scots dialect and manners bestow make these "drouthy, drunken cronies" stand in a manner as originals on their own ground; the hero is ushered into a storm painted with the pencil of Dante, which I could illustrate by a dozen passages, at this moment present to my mind, but that you can do better than I. The "Inferno" itself can offer nothing more striking than the altar of Alloa-Kirk decorated with instruments of incantation and sorcery, and when the mind is arrested prisoner and fixt in dismay and suspense at the sequel of this horrid banquet and wassalage, you are dismissed with a tail-less grey mare and a—Cutty Sark! "With mony an eldritch shout and hollow" away you go, hanging your ears, ashamed of a poor minstrel having touched every key of your soul—"sounded you from your lowest note to the top of your compass," and laughed at you when he took his leave...

Remember me kindly to Mrs Currie and your family. Most happy I should be to see them all, and you. Do not talk of "resentment"; mine is a most "inveterate" regard, not to be eradicated as long as soul and frame keep together with

MARIA R.

No. XXXIV.

Kingston Hall, Wimborne, Dorset,
17th August, 1805.

It is a twelvemonth past, now, since I have had the satisfaction of receiving a line in your handwriting. So far from its seeming strange to me that a person who never saw me half a dozen times in the course of my life should recollect me at all, it does seem most strange to me that you should be so near me (comparatively speaking to what you was at Liverpool) and yet that we should never meet. Will nothing bring you to London?... Will you gratify me with a few lines? A letter might be a task, but a simple indication of your steps and proceedings, and most particularly of the progress of your health, would give me the greatest pleasure!... God bless you. Write, I pray you, though it be but a line—

And continue to believe me

Your affectionate and faithful friend,

MARIA RIDDELL.

Note.—This letter was addressed to Dr Currie at Bath, whither Mrs Riddell understood he had gone. It was re-directed to him at
Sidmouth. On the page containing the superscription is a note (in pencil) by W. W. Currie: "22nd August; received when my Father was so ill he could not enjoy it. He died the 31st August."

The following letter should have been printed between the letters numbered XVIII. and XIX. in the Chronicle, vol. 30, 1921, p. 105:—

Kew-road, Richmond,
23rd February [1799].

My dear Sir!—I have only two lines to trouble you with. Mr Dundas (at Richmond) requests you will add his name to the subscription for Burns's book... Have you heard any thing of a plan for erecting a Monument to Burns? Syme never puts pen to paper for me now, but I got last week a letter from a Mr Simon McKenzie, whom I do not know, enclosing a printed proposal for a subscription, which I was requested to circulate, promote, and make the most of, in short. I wrote in answer that my state of health (which is fact) not admitting of my being as much répondue dans la société as I used to be, just at present, and that I should not be in London this season, I was likely to be of very little use in the business; nor could I decently make myself active and conspicuous in setting on foot another subscription (especially of the nature of that in question) before that you and Syme embarked me in was actually closed, and for which I have not yet relinquished the office of persecution. I concluded with hinting that I really thought a local Tribute to the Memory of a National Poet should for the honor of the Nation be planned and put into effect by itself alone. The relief of a widow and her little ones, or the publication of a literary work, is a different affair; these are objects of universal interest, but what the inhabitants living within sound of Bowbells can have to do with a Monument that is to stand in the Church Yard of Dumfries, I doubt it will be difficult to make them aware of. If the Scots do not carry this plan into execution—and handsomely, too—their own, they deserve to be—----- Do you not agree with me? At the same time I readily contributed my slender offering to the intended Shrine, and will go and worship it with all the enthusiasm of poetical devotion when it is completed... Adieu! You see how I have kept to my intention of writing you "two lines."

Very sincerely Yours,

MARIA RIDDELL.

[END.]
BURNS AND HIS DUMFRIES BURGESS TICKET.

In reopening the Auld Brig o' Ayr Lord Rosebery recalled the fact that Burns was a burgess of Dumfries, but not of Ayr. It is well known that no record appears in the minutes of the Dumfries Town Council of their granting to Burns an honorary burgess-ship in 1787. But the cause is apparent when it is known that many years previous to that date an enactment was made by the Council that no "gratis" burgesses were to be entered in the Council books. The reason for that is not clear, but it may have been for the purpose of keeping quite distinct the names of those who paid burgess "composition" with the intention of exercising the trading privileges thus obtained.

For purposes of accounting with the Council, however, a list was kept of all the honorary burgesses, the Town Clerks for many a day having a special fee—at this time 2s gilt, Is plain—for all tickets granted. While working among the town's papers I turned up such a list for Burns's period. It is a small quarto volume, headed "List of Honorary Burgess Tickets furnished by Archd. Malcolm and John Aitken, Town Clerks of Dumfries, by order of the Magistrates to the persons following." The first entry is dated December 9, 1777, and the last July 9, 1795.

With reference to Burns the following entry appears:

Mr Robert Burns, Ayrshire—These 2 by the Prov. and B. Lawson and Wilson [the Provost and Bailies Lawson and Wilson.]

G. [Granted or Given.] G.

The Mode of the Day.

As to the method of conferring an honorary burgess-ship at this time interesting material is furnished by some
loose slips of paper on which are written such instructions as:—"Dumfries, May 22, 1794. Sir,—You will be so good as make out a Gratis Ticket for Joseph Maitland, shoemaker.—David Staig (Provost).” “Mr Aitken will please make out an honorary Burgess Ticket for Duncan Fraser, Esq., late of Jamaica, and send it to Bailie Jackson any time this evening before seven o'clock, Saturday, November 29, 1794.” The right of the Provost and bailies thus to confer tickets was granted by the Council on August 20, 1683, when they were “allowed by the Council to call for what tickets they have occasion for from the Clerk and draw precept therefor on the Threasr” (Treasurer).

There is no evidence to show, as has been supposed, that Burns was invited to Dumfries by the magistrates to receive a “gratis ticket.” His natural course “gif the beast be to the fore and the branks bide hale” from Annan to Dalswinton, where he was to visit Patrick Miller, was through Dumfries. Being a visitor of some note, the magistrates honoured and entertained him without much ceremony, as they did all the most considerable—and many inconsiderable—travellers, though, as the vouchers for the period have not yet turned up, I am unable to say how much their “spendings” on that occasion ran to.

The above entry by its date supplies additional evidence of the authenticity of the Burgess Ticket now in the possession of Mr James Thomson, of Dumfries, the well-known Burns collector. That doubt had been cast upon it, although it is exactly similar to other Dumfries Burgess Tickets of the period, is clear from the attestation to John Aitken’s signature by James Broom, the Town Clerk in 1841, and John M‘Diarmid’s attestation, in turn, of Broom’s handwriting. The ticket, it may be noted, was exhibited at the Music-Hall Banquet in Edinburgh in 1859. It was sold at Sotheby’s in 1904 for £55, and was subsequently, but in the same year, acquired by Mr Thomson.

The magistrates in these days were not so chary in granting freedoms as at present, although it then con-
ferred real benefits. No one could trade in the burgh who was not a burgess, nor send his children to the Grammar School—which latter privilege Burns claimed and received in 1793—and the actual price of these privileges during Burns's time was, to the sons and sons-in-law of burgesses 10 marks Scots, and to all others £80 Scots, or £6 13s 4d.

Burns One of 38.

Burns was only one of 38 to be made honorary freemen in 1787, and other years show as many as double that number. Regiments quartered in or passing through the burgh were honoured by the granting of “gratis tickets” to their officers, and in October of each year a number of nobles and gentlemen came to the town to the races, then very popular, and the magistrates always honoured the greater among them in this way. Not infrequently also the privileges were extended to the servants of gentlemen—an indirect compliment, it would seem—and, as the considerable series of enactments bears witness, not always respected by the recipients. Frequent cases of impersonation are recorded, and on one occasion the Council instructs the magistrates to confer the tickets “as cautiously as possible, so as the burgh be not hurt.”

An example of this proceeding, which is more than usually quaint, is that of the servants of the Duke of Queensberry in 1784, which with some others of the more interesting entries I append:

1778—April 7—Mr James Wait, Master of the Grammar School, Dumfries [predecessor of Mr James Gray].
    Sepr. 28—Mr Thos. Brydson, silversmith in Glasgow.
1779—May 17—Harry Erskin, Esq., Advocat.
    Sr. Hary M'Dougall, Bart.
    May 26—The Revd. Mr Wm. Babington, of Dumfries.
    Mr John Buchannan, mert. in Glasgow.
    Sept.—His Grace Wm. Duke of Queensberry.
    Oct. 13—The revd. Mr John Kemp, one of the minrs. of Edr.
    Oct. 18—His Grace Alex. Duke of Gordon.
    Oct. 26—Alex. Robertson, Esq., one of the principal Clerks of Session.
1779—Nov. 8—The right Honble. Will. Earl of Hillsborough.
    The right honble. Thomas Lord Lyttelton.
    both by the whole Magts.
Nov. 11—The revd. Mr Thomas Scotbone of the minrs. of Leith.

1780—June 21—The revd. Mr William Burnside [of Dumfries].
    Sept. 18—James Lord Maitland.
    Robt. Dunlop of Arniston.

1781—May 8—Sr John Nisbet of Dean, Bart.
    Sept. 19—Wm. Wilson, Esq., of Glasgow, mercht.
    Octr. 30—Marmaduke Maxwell Constable, Esq., younger of Nithsdale.
    Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Baronet.

1782—July 15—Professor John Robison, of the University of Edr.
    Professor Dugald Stewart, of Do.
    These two by order of the Council.

1783—July 17—The revd. Sir Harry Moncrieff of Tulziebole.
    July 24—Patrick Miller, Esq., of the City of Edinr., Banker.
    Patrick Miller, Junr., of Edinr.
    both for the Prov.

1784—April 10—The right honourable Archibald Earl of Eglintoun.
    April 16—Governour George Johnston.
    Robert Maxwell, Esq., Secretary to Governor Johnston.
    April 24—William Mitchel, Steward to his Grace Wm. Duke of Queensberry.
    L. du Bois, Valet de Chambre to Do.
    August Oubert, Clerk of the Kitchen to Do.
    Nicolastibus Leventibus, Cook to Do.
    F. Hateneough, Confectioner to Do. at Drumlanrig.
    Mark Jackson, Footman to Do.
    Isaac Chambers, Do. to Do.
    John Rich, Groom to Do.
    James Kid, Servt. to Sir Robert Laurie.
    Wm. M'Donald, Servant to Craigdarroch.
    Decemb. 3—Sir James Graham of Netherby, Bart.

1785—April 13—Dundas M'Queen, Esq., John M'Queen, Esq. (sons of Lord Braxfield).

1786—August—Doctor Rodgerson, 1st Physician to the Empress of Germany.
    Sept. 13—Wm. Herries, Esq., Junior, of Spotts.
    Sept. 27—James Maxwell, Esq. of Kirkconnel.


1788—Mar. 1—William Kirkpatrick, Esq. of Malaga.
    Apr. 30—Adam de Cardonnel, Esq. of Edinbr.
    Dr Robt. Clapperton, Physician, Lochmaben.
1788—Aug. 21—Robt. Fergusson, Esq., Yonr. of Craigdarroch.
   Oct. 23—His Grace the Duke of Hamilton.
   The R. Honble. John Earl of Breadalbane.
   The Honble. Charles Lennox.
   And. M'Dowall of Logan.
1789—May 22—Alex. Osborn, Esq., Inspector-Genl. of his Majesty's
   Customs.
   Sept. 4—Doctor Thomas Beddoes, of the University of
   Oxford.
1790—May 15—The Right Honourable Thomas Elder, Provost of
   the City of Edinburgh.
1792—April 28—Mr James Burnside, Mr James Milligan (merchants
   in Glasgow).
   Sept. 19—Wm. Smellie, Esq., Edinr. [? the Printer].
   Oct. 26—George Marquis of Tweed-dale.
   The Earl of Hyndford.
   Sir Charles Ross.
   Sir James Baird.
   The Honble. Charles Hope.
   Michael Maxwell, Esq., younger of Springkell.
   (Being the race week.)
1793—Apr. 17—The Right Honble. A. Abercrombie, Lord Aber-
   crombie.

   G. W. SHIRLEY.
DEATH OF MR A. J. CRAIG.

The death occurred suddenly on 4th July, at his residence at Fixby, Corstorphine, Edinburgh, of Mr A. J. Craig, who for many years was prominently associated with the town and trade of Galashiels. Mr Craig was connected with the wool-dyeing branch of the woollen industry, being for many years a partner in the firm of Kemp, Blair & Co., Gala Dyeworks. He took an active interest in the public affairs of the town, and being an enthusiastic educationist, he served for many years on the Galashiels Burgh School Board, and for a considerable period held the office of chairman of the School Board. In national politics he also took a very active part, and, being a keen debater, he entered into local political elections with great enthusiasm. On the question of Tariff Reform he took up a strong side as a Tariff Reformer, and appeared on the public platform in several debates on the question, which aroused great interest and were largely attended. He was also a talented writer, and contributed many letters and articles to the Scotsman and local newspapers on this and other questions of public interest.

In the realm of Border sport there was no more familiar name than that of "Archie" Craig, and he did much in his day to promote the interests of every form of outdoor sport. Football, cricket, tennis, golf, and angling all occupied a place in his interests. In his younger days he played Rugby
football for Gala and Walkerburn. At the Gala Football Club Bazaar, held in 1913, to provide funds for the new ground at Netherdale, he was one of the moving spirits, and his literary abilities were displayed in the production of the bazaar oracle, “The Mossileer.” In connection with Border cricket he also worked hard in the interests of the game, and was responsible for promoting a number of very interesting matches in Selkirk and Galashiels, in which several English professionals took part, including the well-known Yorkshire players, Rhodes, Hirst, and Haigh, who played in the Jubilee cricket match at Philiphaugh.

Mr Craig, as readers of the *Chronicle* are aware, contributed many articles of great Burnsian interest to that periodical. He was a Burns enthusiast of the first order. An accomplished gentleman and scholar, he wielded a trenchant pen in almost every department of Scottish literature, as well as on the leading social and political questions of the day. For many years we were honoured with his personal friendship, and we feel his untimely death acutely as a great personal loss. Of a kindly, genial nature, Mr Craig was held in high esteem by a very wide circle of friends, his cheery smile and unfailing good-humour endearing him to all who knew him. For some years he has not been in the best of health, and it was mainly on this account that he removed from his residence at Old Gala House to reside in Edinburgh. His death came suddenly, and much sympathy is felt for his widow in her bereavement.
THE ARMOUR FAMILY.

The following has been forwarded by Mr Killin, Cambuslang.

2 West Claremont Street, Edinburgh,
9th January, 1923.

Dear Mr Killin,—I regret I did not write you sooner, but my correspondence lately has been rather a heavy one, and I thought it possible you might see the announcement in one of the south papers.

My father was born in Dumfries in 1839 (May 4th). He was in his 84th year when he died, 16th Decr., 1922.

He came to Edinburgh about 1860, where he was in business (stationer) until a few years before his death,
16th Decr., 1922. He always took a keen interest in anything connected with the Great Poet. He was President of the Ninety Burns Club in Edinburgh some years ago; he also held the same office in the Burns Club at Corstorphine, where he resided for a number of years.

He was a son of William Patton Irving, a bootmaker in Dumfries. His mother was Jessie Lee's, a niece of Burns's Bonnie Jean. His grandmother was Jenny, young sister of Jean Armour. My father had eight children—three sons and five daughters.

Two sons are in Canada (Ottawa). The youngest was killed in the Great European War. He was a fine boy, a clever and promising musician, and my dear father felt the loss very keenly. Two of the daughters are married—one in Dumfries, the other now in Durban.

I am sorry this is the only small photograph of my father, but it is a speaking likeness, and if you can make use of it you are welcome to it.

I hope I have given you all the information you desire, and with kind regards I am, yours sincerely,

MARGARET M. IRVING.

DEAR DR,—I got a silhouette of Jean Armour, executed by a French prisoner of war in Dumfries, from Mr Irving. Mr Brotchie bought it for 10 guineas. He has it framed, and exhibited in the Art Gallery, Glasgow, alongside of the silhouettes of Burns and Clarinda.—T. KILLIN.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently had placed in my hands several copies of the *Burns Chronicle*, and in perusing the same I have been most deeply interested.

These were given to me by Mr Jas. Thomson, of the Robert Burns Club of London.

I am enclosing a copy of all the descendants of the Poet and Jean Armour, which has taken me a long time and no little trouble to collect, and I do not think it has ever been published in its entirety up to now.

I thought maybe you might think it worthy of a place in the next issue of the *Chronicle*.

I was assisted in my researches by Mr Robt. Burns Hutchinson, the Poet's great-grandson, of Langley, British Columbia, who kindly filled in the dates of his children's births, besides other dates and information lacking.

I wanted this primarily to aid me in an address I gave to the Toronto Burns Literary Society some years ago, and, needless to say, gave the members great pleasure.

I enclose also a copy of his letter to me when returning the rough Chart I had drawn out.

Now there is a point I would like your assistance in elucidating for me, and it is this:

The first entry in my Family Bible reads thus—

"Thomas Burnes was born Feb. 2nd, 1728, at Glenbervie, near Montrose, in the N. of Scotland."

I am under the impression that this is Thomas, the son of James of Hawkhill, who is recorded as having been born in 1729, learned to be a gardener, went into England, but returned to Scotland, where he died. He, the said Thomas, was cousin to the Poet's father.

My grandfather, who died in 1869 at a very great age, and who was the grandson of the Thomas recorded in my Bible, always maintained that he was a gardener settled at Harlington, County of Middlesex, raised a family there, and returned to Scotland on a visit and died there.

The discrepancy in the dates, 1728 and 1729, is the point I want to clear up.

I went to Canada in 1905 with my family, but came over in 1914, on the outbreak of war, with my regiment (the 48th Highlanders
of Toronto); was wounded; returned to England in the winter of 1915; and have since done duty in the C.A.P.C.

As I shall be returning in about three weeks to Canada I should be greatly obliged if I could get a word from you ere I return; failing that, a line to my address, 35 Hillcrest Park, Toronto, Canada, would find me.

I expect that at the end of next week I shall be in Scotland visiting my brother in Aberdeen, and also a distant relative (Provost Mowall, of Drumlithie, Kincardineshire), who also may be able to help me clear up the matter I refer to.

Mr Jas. Thomson is an old friend of mine and Brother of the same Masonic Lodge, and through him I am indebted greatly to the Robert Burns Society of London for many pleasant entertainments.

Trusting I am not worrying you too much with this screed.—I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

C. STUART BURNESS, S.-Sgt.
REVIEWS.


To his painstaking and scholarly work on the vernacular spoken in the Lower Strathearn district of Perthshire, Sir James Wilson has added another volume with the above title. Both works are executed on the same general plan, this new volume, as the title indicates, being specially devoted to the poetry of Burns, the local dialect in which he wrote, and the degree in which that dialect still survives in Ayrshire, or rather that part of it in which the greater part of his short life was spent. In pursuing his investigations, the author sojourned for some time in Tarbolton, where he put himself in close touch with the older inhabitants in order to familiarise himself, not with words alone but also with their Ayrshire pronunciation. Glossaries serve a useful purpose in making the meaning of words and phrases more or less clear to the "foreigner," but nothing grates so harshly on the Scottish ear as listening to a recitation of his mother tongue rendered as if it were an inferior brand of "pidgin" English. With works so easy of access as Grant and Dixon's Manual of Modern Scots, and volumes such as the one under review, no one can excuse himself on the grounds that he is confronted with an unknown tongue in the works of Burns, or indeed, any other Scots author. In the present volume the author has been meticulously careful in indicating correctness of pronunciation, which he accomplishes by a few phonetic symbols which can be mastered in a few minutes. Burns's spelling is no sure guide to pronunciation, though in the heading of his Kilmarnock Glossary he lays down rules anent participles and the elision of certain letters, to which, however, he did not consistently adhere himself. Following his predecessors, he based his spelling on the corresponding English word, relying on his readers giving it the proper pronunciation. For instance, the numeral "one" is always pronounced "yin" in Ayrshire, "once" is pronounced "yince," and "ae" (the adjective), "yae"; yet he spells these words "ane," "ance," and "ae"—the last often a stumbling-block to singers of "Ae fond kiss." Perhaps the most valuable chapters of the volume in this connection are those which deal with "Proverbs and Sayings," "Idiomatic Expressions," and "Specimen Verses of Burns," in all of which the examples are spelt phonetically alongside their English equivalents. In his quotations from Burns, so anxious is the author to make everything plain to the "foreigner," that he gives, firstly, the Burns text as it appeared in the first Kilmarnock edition (1786), secondly, the same in phonetic spelling, and, thirdly, an English translation of the text, fortunately
without any attempt at rhyme or even rhythm, his good taste warning him that such a course would prove, as in all former instances, a headlong dive from the sublime to the ridiculous. We are also of opinion that such pieces as "Ae fond Kiss" (which, but for three or four words, is in the English tongue) are better left as Burns wrote them. "Sikhs un grainz," "likhta," and "binikhta" are certainly good Ayrshire Scots, but we are inclined to think Burns would not have so pronounced them in a composition of the kind. Were it desirable, "To Mary in Heaven" could be treated in the same way. Some fifty pages of a Dictionary of words still in use in Ayrshire give both their meaning and phonetic spelling, those used by Burns being printed in larger type with their spelling unchanged. The rhyme-words, as Professor Craigie remarks in the Foreword, are often the key to pronunciation; displace them by substitution or paraphrase and the whole structure falls to pieces. An interesting chapter is devoted to a comparison between the dialects of Ayrshire and Perthshire, from which one may deduce that it is principally the vowel sounds which account for the local variations of pronunciation and accent all over Scotland. But the vowels fall far short of accounting for them all. We are convinced that the wider divergencies are traceable to slovenly or imperfect enunciation—a vice from which no language is exempt. The tendency of humanity everywhere is to speak with the minimum of effort or strain upon the lingual machinery as it were, the results of which in the isolated communities of the past became, like the Northumbrian "birr," stereotyped and localised by imitation. When the barriers of provincialism were broken down by the march of progress, this tendency, more especially in limited areas, almost ceased to operate, and dialects consequently now show unmistakable signs of decay, and are rapidly being merged in the language of the majority. The formation of dialects from this tendency of human speech to travel by the easiest and shortest paths would form a curious and interesting contribution to philology.

Our space forbids more than mention of the carefully compiled Scots' Grammar, in which the parts of speech are dealt with separately, not in the usual dry-as-dust form, but in a plain conversational way which compels the general reader's attention. But the outstanding feature of the work is, that it revivifies the native speech of the National Poet by reproducing, in what may be termed a typographical gramophone, the tones and accents of his voice when he read or recited his own compositions. It is, so far as we know, the first time such a task has been attempted, and Sir James is to be cordially congratulated on its exceptionally successful accomplishment. Burns students and every one interested in the national tongue should have a copy in their library.
NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE FLAXMAN STATUE OF BURNS.

The statue of Robert Burns might yet to-day be one of the attractions of Edinburgh University—as it was for the space of fifteen years—and might have adorned the quadrangle as a sign of the democratic spirit of its ideas.

Let us see how Edinburgh University lost a treasure which it formerly possessed.

In the Journals of Lord Henry Cockburn (Vol. 2, p. 138) there is the following very interesting statement:—"Dining yesterday at Macvey Napier's, I heard three things curious. The third of these is as follows:—'3rd. That the Right Reverend Father in God, Dr John Lee, Principal of the College of Edinburgh, after succeeding in getting University tests continued last session, is now objecting to let a marble statue by Flaxman of Burns be placed in our College Library, because Burns had not a college education.' This occurred on 21st December, 1843."

Flaxman the sculptor had been commissioned to prepare a statue of Burns, for which he was to receive £1400. This statue he never lived to complete, and it was finished by his son-in-law, Mr Denman. Over £3300 had been raised in subscriptions, and with the surplus the design to shelter the statue was erected on Regent Road, Edinburgh, where it was placed in 1831, and remained there until 1846. However, it was found that it was in too confined a space, and the question was put before the Magistrates—where could it be placed so as to be seen by the people? And here the rift betwixt the University and the Magistrates began. The latter moved in the matter by declaring that the Library Hall should be open to visitors free of charge.

From the minutes of the Town Council we learn that such a course was opposed by Principal Lee on the ground that it would lead to extra attendants being obtained so as to watch the hall, and to see that the extra dust raised should be properly taken away. And more than this, exception was taken to the step which the Magistrates had adopted with regard to the Library Hall, as it was considered not to be within their jurisdiction in making such a regulation. Then came the offer to the University of the Burns statue, and the opinion of Professor Lee has been quoted, that Burns had not a "college education." However, in 1846, the statue of Robert Burns had the great honour of appearing
among the busts of those individuals who had received a "college education," and there it remained until the year 1861.

In that year more correspondence ensued, and the Town Clerk, Mr Marwick, was asked to take it away from the University, which was done, and few of the public are aware of the situation of the beautiful statue, and where it is to be seen.

The statue was removed to the National Gallery of Scotland, and it found, let us hope, a temporary resting place in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Queen Street, in July, 1889. But the Portrait Gallery has been closed for several years to the public, and will, I understand, be so for some time longer.

—The Scotsman, December 24th, 1921.

[The "Flaxman" is certainly a "beautiful statue," and above all others faithfully reproduces the features of the Naismith portrait.—Ed.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE "GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE" FOR 1796, VOL. LXVI., RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF BURNS.

August, pp. 703-4, in the Deaths column:—

July 21st.—At Dumfries, after a lingering illness, Robert Burns, who excited so much interest by the peculiarity of the circumstances under which he came forward to public notice, and the genius discovered in his poetical compositions. Burns was literally a ploughman, but neither in that state of servile dependence or degrading ignorance which the situation might bespeak in this country. He had the common education of a Scotch peasant, perhaps something more, and that spirit of independence, which in that country is sometimes to be found, in a high degree, in the humblest classes in society. He had genius, starting beyond the obstacles of poverty, and which would have distinguished itself in any situation. His early days were occupied in procuring bread by the labour of his own hands, in the honourable task of cultivating the earth; but his nights were devoted to books and the Muse, except when they were wasted in those haunts of village festivity, and the indulgences of the social bowl. He wrote, not with a view to encounter the public eye, or in the hope to procure fame by his productions, but to give vent to the feeling of his own genius—to indulge the impulse of an ardent and poetical mind. Burns, from that restless activity which is the peculiar characteristic of his countrymen, proposed to emigrate to Jamaica, in order to seek his fortune by the exertion of those talents of which
he felt himself possessed. It was upon this occasion that one of his friends suggested to him the idea of publishing his poems, in order to raise a few pounds to defray the expenses of his passage. The idea was eagerly embraced. A cheap edition of his poems was first published at Kilmarnock. They were soon noticed by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Proofs of such uncommon genius in a situation so humble made the acquaintance of the author eagerly sought after.

His poems found their way to Edinburgh; some extracts, and an account of the author, were inserted in a periodical paper, The Lounger, which was at that time in the course of publication. The voyage of the author was delayed in the hope that a suitable provision would be made for him by the generosity of the public. A subscription was set on foot for a new edition of his works, and was forwarded by the exertions of some of the first characters in Scotland. The subscription list contains a greater number of respectable names than almost have ever appeared to any similar production; but as the book was at a low price, the return to the author was incon siderable. Burns was brought to Edinburgh for a few months, everywhere invited and caressed; and at last one of his patrons procured him the situation of an Exciseman, and an income of somewhat less than 50l a year. We know not whether any steps were taken to better this humble income. Probably he was not qualified to fill a superior situation to that which was assigned him. We know that his manners refused to partake the polish of genteel society, and that his private circumstances were embittered by pecuniary distress. Such, we believe, is the candid account of a man, who, in his compositions, has discovered the force of native humour, the warmth and tenderness of passion, the glowing touches of a descriptive pencil—a man who was the pupil of nature, the poet of inspiration, and who possessed, in an extraordinary degree, the powers and failings of genius.

Of the former, his works will remain a lasting monument; of the latter, we are afraid that his conduct and his fate afford but too melancholy proofs. Like his predecessor Fergusson, though he died at an early age, his mind was previously exhausted; and the apprehensions of a distempered imagination concurred with indigence and fickleness to embitter the last moments of his life. He has left behind a wife, with five infant children, and in the hourly expectation of a sixth, without any resource but what she may hope from public sympathy, and the regard due to the memory of her husband. Need we say anything more to awaken the feelings of benevolence? Burns, who himself erected a monument to the memory of his unfortunate poetical predecessor Fergusson, has left in his distressed and helpless family an opportunity to his admirers and the publick, at once to pay a tribute of respect to
the genius of the poet, and to erect a substantial monument of their own beneficence. Actuated by the regard which is due to the shade of such a genius, his remains were interred on Monday, the 25th, with military honours, and every suitable respect. The corpse, having been previously conveyed to the Town Hall, remained there till the following ceremony took place:—The military at Dumfries, consisting of the Cinque Port Cavalry and the Angus-shire Fencibles, having handsomely tendered their services, lined the streets on both sides to the burial ground. The Royal Dumfries Volunteers, of which he was a member, in uniform, with crapes on their left arms, supported the bier. A party of that corps, appointed to perform the military obsequies, moving in slow solemn time to the Dead March in Saul, which was played by the military band, preceded in mournful array with arms reversed. The principal part of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, with a number of the particular friends of the bard from remote parts, followed in procession; the great bells of the churches tolling at intervals. Arrived at the churchyard gate, the funeral party, according to the rules of that exercise, formed two lines, and leaned their heads on their fire-locks, pointed to the ground. Through this space the corpse was carried, and borne forward to the grave. The party then drew up alongside of it, and fired three volleys over the coffin, when deposited in the earth. The whole ceremony presented a solemn, grand, and affecting spectacle; and accorded with the general sorrow and regret for the loss of a man whose like we scarce can see again.

THOMAS JOHNSTONE, Kilmarnock.

September, p. 775:—

EPITAPH ON ROBERT BURNS.

While, with unmelting bosom, Flatt'ry pays
At Grandeur's gilded urn a venal praise,
With warm Affection's feelings, Genius turns
To keep his vigils at the tomb of Burns.

Sweet Bard, farewell! whose Attic wit had pow'r
To raise to rapture's heights the social hour;
When, on the breast of Friendship, sweetly stole
The softening magic of thy op'ning soul.

Sweet Bard, farewell! who, true to Nature, brought
Each rural grace to an immortal draught,
In which the hamlet's artless manners live
Amidst the laurels which the Muses give.

CRITO.
AYR AULD BRIG—ABANDONMENT OF RECLAMATION SCHEME OF 1922.

It will be remembered that the Ayr Town Council's proposal to reclaim a part of the river bed between the new and old bridges met with strong opposition from the Burns Federation, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Ancient Monuments Board (Scotland), the Marquis of Ailsa, and other influential Ayrshire gentlemen, who lodged protests with the Town Clerk, pointing out the consequent danger to the foundations of the Auld Brig if the scheme were persisted in. In reply to the communication of the Burns Federation, the following reply was received:

Town Clerk’s Office, Ayr,
12th February, 1923.

D. M’Naught, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

Ayr Auld Brig—Work at River Street, Ayr.

With reference to your communication received some time ago, I think it right to mention that the Town Council, at their meeting to-day, resolved to abandon the scheme.—Yours faithfully,

P. A. THOMSON, Town Clerk.

[ED.]

COLONEL JAMES GLENCAIRN BURNS AND SUNDERLAND.

For many years I have been searching for the association of Burns with Sunderland. I had established the fact that Colonel James Glencairn Burns came to Sunderland and married a wife. How this came about I find in an old history (Green's). Between 1843 and 1868 the Rev. Richard Skipsey, B.A., Vicar of St. Thomas’ Church, married Mrs Arabella Best, the widow of an Indian officer, and daughter of James Robinson, postmaster, of Sunderland. The Post Office was then situated in Bridge Street, on the east side, and the place is now occupied by Mr Rhodes (barber). It is perfectly obvious that Mrs Best’s husband and Col. James Glencairn Burns would be brother officers in the Indian Army, and this then explains the connection between the Colonel and this Sunderland family. A sister of Mrs Skipsey married Col. James Glencairn Burns, the eldest son of the immortal Robert Burns, and on many occasions the Colonel visited Sunderland. This then clears up what to me has been a problem for many years.

W. H. TURNER.
We noticed the following vigorous poem "in the Scottish dialect" printed anonymously, not long ago, in an Ayrshire weekly journal, which prompted us to give honour where honour is due. We offer no apology for printing it in the *Burns Chronicle* as a representative specimen of the Kilmarnock vernacular worth preserving. We remember when it first appeared in the *Kilmarnock Standard* more years ago than we care to confess, but cannot recall whether it was signed or not. On enquiry, we learned, on the editor's authority, that the author was the late John Newlands, watchmaker and jeweller, Portland Street, Kilmarnock—a man of such shrinking modesty that only a few of his contemporaries were aware of his exceptional talents as a humorous writer of prose and verse.

Burns only mentioned "the grozet" once, though no doubt he fully appreciated the "plump and grey" grape of Scotland.—[Ed.]

**LAY OF THE GROZET**

O' a' the fruits that bless the yaird,  
An' thrifty folk are keen to guard,  
  Fraw flee, or worm, or pest;  
O' a' that grow on creepin' plant,  
Or bus, or tree, wad temp' a saunt.  
The grozet is the best.  
Nae cherry or berry,  
In forest, field, or plot,  
For sweetness, completeness,  
  Can get the better o't.  

When but a callan' at the schule,  
Fain, like the lave, to hae my fill  
  O' a' thing that was guid,  
Though I had learnt o' Adam's fall,  
I think I wad hae risked my saul  
  On guseberries to feed.  
I sought them, I bought them,  
I wan them at the Fair,  
Aye feastin', digestin',  
  But hungry aye for mair.  

The apple may be fu' o' jice,  
The pear be sappy, cool, an' nice,  
The strawberry divine;  
The ploom, the peach, the apricot,  
The rasp, the curran', an' what not  
  May please the palate fine.
But charmin', nane harmin',
Nor gi'ein them the staw,
Sae dainty, sae plenty,
The grozet beats them a'.

It's no' when young an' green as grass,
Crisp, soor, an' bitin' to the hass,
An' seggin' to the teeth;
It's no' when in the inward parts
It mak's its way wi' sudden darts,
An' hauds ye like grim death.—
But yellow an' mellow
An' burstin' fu' of wealth,
It soothes ye and smoothes ye,
An' gars ye shine wi' health.

In cover't tairts the grozet's gran',
In jams frae skilly housewife's han'
It kitchens the dry bread.
But aince aneath the berry bus,
Wi' pastry, pies, or ither fuss
I winna fash my head;
But booin' an' pu'in'
As thrang as I ken hoo,
I'll chirt them, an' spurt them
Like hinney in my mou'.

The Frenchman splores aboot his grapes;
Ower oranges the Spaniard gapes;
The nigger likes his yams;
The melon an' the pine-apple,
An' ither tit-bits he kens weel,
Are guid for Uncle Sam.
Nae hot land is Scotland,
But though o' sun bereft,
Deil seize me, she'll please me
While she's her grozet left.

THE MONUMENT ON BANKS O' DOON.

It is just a hundred years ago this first week of July since the
Burns Monument on the banks of the Doon was formally completed
by the placing of the tripod on its summit. To do honour to the
Bard, and to the occasion, the Freemasons gathered in strongly
from many points. From the Barrack Square, where they were marshalled in the order of their seniority, they marched "with music, banners, and other insignia of their order" to the house of Mr H. D. Boswell, in the Sandgate, "where the tripod, borne upon an elegant car drawn by four horses, the whole tastefully decorated with flowers and shrubs, was placed in front of the procession." The cavalcade then marched round Wellington Square, returned to the Sandgate, and proceeded up the High Street towards the monument. At a short distance from the town the first regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry were drawn up and fell into the line of procession. On reaching the monument the company encircled it. The president for the occasion was William Fullarton, Esq., of Skeldon. Without any loss of time the tackling was attached to the tripod; there was a sustained flourish of trumpets from the Yeomanry band; up went the tripod to its place; and after that Mr Fullarton delivered an eloquent address, to enthusiastic cheers and acclamations that culminated at its close in an outburst "which even the very echo did applaud." In the evening a dinner, again presided over by Mr Fullarton, was given to the architect, Mr Thomas Hamilton, jun., and his health, and that of Mr Connel, the contractor, were received with the greatest applause. And the evening passed off "with the utmost harmony and conviviality."

For these facts and for what follows, I am indebted to a friend who has resurrected them from the columns of an old newspaper. The remainder I subjoin intact. It incorporates facts regarding the character of the architecture that cannot fail to be read with interest. It is the writer of a century ago who speaks:—"The monument which has thus been erected to perpetuate the memory of Robert Burns merits a few separate remarks. In form it may be described as a replication of the Athenian monument of Lysicrates, which we believe the architect selected as his model. It bears a considerable resemblance also to the beautiful temple attached to the church San Pietro in Montorio at Rome. The edifice consists of a triangular basement (representative of the three great divisions of Ayrshire, Kyle, Carrick, and Cunningham), upon which rises a circular peristyle supporting a cupola. The pillars, which are nine in number and entablature, are of the Corinthian order. They are, designed, we believe, from the three remaining columns of the Comitium (sometimes erroneously called the temple of Jupiter Stator), in the Forum at Rome, and executed in the chastest manner; certain ornaments of truly Grecian elegance surmount the cupola and serve as a pedestal to the tripod. We felt apprehension before the completion of the edifice of these ornaments and the tripod exceeding in height what justness of proportion demanded. But no sooner did we behold the tripod placed than our fears in this
respect were removed. The interior of the basement of the monument gives a circular chamber sixteen feet in height and of a corresponding diameter. From this chamber, which is of the Doric Order, a flight of stairs conducts to the gallery above. The whole edifice is conceived and executed in a style purely classical, and we believe we may venture to assert that Scotland affords not its equal. And what enhances the merit of the work is the fact of its being executed by Ayrshire men.

"The following is the inscription placed on the tripod:

THE FIRST STONE OF THIS MONUMENT
ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION,
IN HONOUR OF THE GENIUS OF
ROBERT BURNS,
was laid by
the late Sir Alexander Boswell, of Auchinleck, Bart. (under whose exertions principally the Subscription was commenced and carried through),
on the 25th day of January, 1820;
and
on the 4th of July, 1823,
the structure being wholly completed,
this tripod was fixed upon its summit,
in the presence of a numerous assemblage
of Freemasons and Subscribers (Headed and addressed on the occasion by William Fullarton, Esq., of Skeldon).
Thomas Hamilton, Junior, Architect.
John Connel, Junior, Builder and Contractor.

"The situation of the building we consider is well chosen. It is in the centre of those scenes which the Poet has so often described, and if formerly the spot itself excited recollections of the most pleasing kind in the minds of the Bard’s admirers, how much more interesting —how much more intense—must be the local associations of feelings now called up when, in addition to that classic ground, we now contemplate the proud pile which has been raised to perpetuate the memory of Robert Burns. As there is a deficiency of funds to enclose the monument a subscription has been raised for that purpose, which it is hoped will be supported by liberal contributions, in order to preserve an edifice which has been so tastefully executed, and which will be an ornament to the county. The necessity of preserving the building, which is at present exposed and unprotected, from being injured by the thoughtless or evil-disposed, must be so obvious that it is presumed to be quite unnecessary to hold out any other inducement to the public to come forward liberally in aid of completing that fund. The same evening," adds the writer,
"the new County Hall was opened by one of the Ayr subscription assemblies, when there were nearly three hundred persons present."

"CARRICK," in the Kilmarnock Standard.

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LORD CRAIG'S POEMS.

Fixby, Corstorphine, 20th December, 1922.

Dear Dr M'Naught,—I have once again gone over Lord Craig's MS. poems. These are prefaced by the following notes:—

"These poems from the pen of Lord Craig, better known as contributor to the Miner and Lounger than as a lawyer, have never been printed."

"Lord Craig was Cousin of Burns's Clarinda, and these MSS. were given to her son (Andrew Maclehose, W.S.) by him. To this gentleman Lord Craig left a considerable sum of money and his library, on his decease. The Library was sold—I rather think by auction—shortly before the death of the beneficiare, who had become impoverished."

On the first page there is also printed the notice of the death of a Mrs Craig:

"18. At Glasgow, Mrs Craig, wife of Dr Craig, one of the ministers of Glasgow, and daughter of the late Gilbert Kennedy, Esq., of Aughterfardle. Nov.—1781."

I think it must be the mother of Lord Craig.

Lord Craig's contributions to the Lounger are of the "Man of Feeling" order, and a moral tale might quite possibly be written under camouflaged names about the treatment of his cousin, Clarinda, to whom he was the adviser in money matters.

Amongst these MS. poems, in the style of his contributions to the Lounger, I find the undernoted verses in a poem entitled, "The Progress of November, written in 1784":—

"Then flies abroad the ghastly fiend
    Fell Suicide (whom Frenzy bore),
    His brow with wreathing serpents twin'd,
    His mantle steep'd in human gore;
    The livid flames around his eyeballs play,
    Him horror stalks before, and death pursues his way.
Hark! is not that the Tyrant stroke?
   See where the bleeding victim lies!
The bands of social feeling broke,
   Dismay'd the frantic spirit flies,
Creation starts, and shrinking Nature views
   Appal'd, the deadly blow her dearest rights subdues.
Accumulating Woes combin'd
   Yon Woman has the power to scorn,
Her infant race to shame confin'd
   A name disgraced, a Fortune torn
She meets resolved, and combating despair,
   Supports alone the ills a Coward durst not share."

Note.—Mr M'Lehose availed himself of Scotch Law, that the father has control over his infants. M'Lehose left in 1782 for London, where, after a course of dissipation, he went to Jamaica in 1784. Burns met Clarinda in 1787.—Yours truly,

A. J. Craig.

I do not think the reference is conclusive, though his camouflaged style makes it possible.

JEAN ARMOUR'S FAMILY.

Chasely, Hamilton,
29th January, 1922.

D. M'Naught, Esq., J.P., LL.D., Kilmaurs.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to thank you for having written your book, The Truth about Burns.

It may be of a little interest to you to know that the writer is a great-grandson of Fanny Burns and Jean Armour's brother, referred to at page 161.

My mother got the wedding dress presented by Burns to "Fanny," but thought little of it in those days, and gave it all away except a very small piece. She also got the best teapot (Burns's) from Bonnie Jean's sister, Jenny, known as "Aunty Jenny," although she was really her grand-aunt. The teapot and the remnant of the dress I have here. Can you tell me who the "Arnot" was, referred to at page 80?

I do not suppose he is any relative of mine, although the same name. You may be too busy to take notice of the numerous letters of this description you receive, but if you have time I will be delighted to hear from you.—Yours faithfully,

Thos. Arnot.
Chasely, Hamilton,
1st February, 1922.

DEAR SIR,—Many thanks for your prompt reply to my letter. I am sorry I cannot give much information.

My great-grandfather (Bonnie Jean’s brother), the husband of Fanny Burns, I thought was named Adam, but probably I am wrong—but it was either Adam or James.

If you have a catalogue of the exhibition of Burns’s relics displayed in Glasgow a good many years ago you will get the information, because an oil painting of my great-grandfather was shewn there, and as it was lent by my mother the name will be correct.

My sister has this portrait. It was painted in Edinburgh when George III. visited that city—by whom we do not know (there is no artist’s name). I understood he followed his father in the building trade—the portrait shews him holding a plan. He was certainly the husband of Fanny Burns.

“Aunty Jenny” was Bonnie Jean’s younger sister, and therefore my mother’s grand aunt.

It was she who said, “oor Jean wisna bonny; I was a far bra’er lass masel’.”

The same lady got the loan of my grandmother’s umbrella when going to Kilmarnock. When she returned it she said: “Noo, Jean, there is your umbrella. I’ve got ane o’ ma ain noo, and I’ll tak’ braw guid care naebody gets the lend o’t.”

When she gave the teapot to my grandmother she said: “There’s the teapot, Jean, and see that nane o’ your son’s get it, for the wives ‘ill no tak’ care o’t.” This instruction has not been carried out now, as I have it; but my wife takes good care of it.

I cannot, I think, be connected with Arnot of Dalquhatswood. My father was from Galston (Stoneyhall).

I may call and see Mrs Wilson in Sanquhar, but cannot undertake the “family tree.”

My mother never saw Bonnie Jean, but her eldest son, Robert, lived in my grandmother’s house in Mauchline for quite a time. I don’t think they considered it the honour it would be thought to-day.

I am ashamed of the scantiness of my knowledge of the subject, but it is too late to get the information from the reliable source I once had, my mother! Kind regards.—Yours faithfully,

THOS. ARNOT.

P.S.—Mr Amos knows my wife (she was Elizabeth Burns, Haddington).
ADDITIONS TO DESCENDANTS OF "DEAR BOUGHT BESS."

[We deem it best to give Mr White's further contribution \textit{verb. et lit.} as he wrote it.—Ed.]

James Pender married Burns's grand-daughter; of the marriage 4 children, as they were born—Bessie, John, Maggie, Mary respectively. The Penders came from a place called Ferriedews, near to Leven Seat (Fauldhouse), awa' in a lanely neuk, which is now a ruin. One named John lived at a little croft which was a school once, afterwards converted into a dwelling, a byre, and a stable for a horse—a farmer in an unco sma' wey. The name of the place was Durie, in the Parish of Bunkle, Lanarkshire, near Newmains. I have it from one who has been there; in a heavy snow just the riggin' an' lum taps were seen. When James and William came to Whitburn I cannot give any date, but they came. James was the oldest of the two brothers, both tall men. Here is a sketch of him:

A tall, big-boned man, of a hardy type, deep-set chin a little forward, short beard neatly trimmed, rather quiet, a little sly, more inclined to listen than to talk, was not T.T., could tak a wee bit moothfu', but nae muckle, wore aye a D.B. vest, full fauld trousers, and a broon coat. He was head forester. The two brothers were mostly seen together, stay'd nex' door to each other at Cultsykezit all the time. Both died in the employment of Sir William Beullie, Polkemmet. The last of the Penders died a few years ago. His name was James Pender, Town Clerk, Whitburn; he left a son and daughter. There are no Penders in Whitburn now.

Well, Sir, I made a mistake in giving you Mary Pender as John Bishop's second wife. I have been writing a lot of late, and at times I get confused; it ought to have been Mary Miller, daughter of Danny Miller, Dumback, Polkemmet, so you can make this right.

John Bishop's folks stayed at a place called Roadheid, near Shotts, a small croft I suppose; from there they came to a place called Rumiliesyke, now a ruin, a few miles from Whitburn, on the way to Peden's Stone, in a muir. A nephew of his named George Bishop died at Whitburn; a daughter of his married a man called Peter Russel, she was a tall woman. The Bishops were mostly tall. Two sons of Mrs Russel, John and George Russel, are living in Whitburn still. The Bishops and Penders are buried in Whitburn Auld Kirk Yaird, rest and bless them! There the winter and summer winds sigh over their graves. They were all linked up with Burns in life, they were all beloved in death, they are not forgotten.—Faithfully yours,

JOHN WHITE.
Forbes Street, Onchunga, New Zealand,
10th July, 1923.

DEAR MR M'NAUGHT,—I meant to write to you ere this and acknowledge the receipt of your very friendly letter which you wrote on Hogmanay last.

We have a branch of the Workers' Educational Association here in Onchunga, and Professor Dettman has given us this winter a course of lectures on the "Poets from Cowper to Keats." His lecture on Burns was a special night, and many outsiders came to hear him. A young man brought two framed manuscripts connected with Burns to show to the Professor and the class. His father (Mr Jeffs) bought them from a Scotchman in Wellington about fifty years ago. One is a copy of "Bannockburn" (supposed to be in the Poet's own writing). At the bottom is written: "To Mrs G. Burns from her brother, the Author. 'Bannockburn'—Tune, Lewis Gordon."

The other document is a list of the names of the Poet's father and mother and all the names and dates of birth of the children. William Burns was born 11th November, 1721. Agnes Brown was born 17th March, 1732.

It is not in Burns's handwriting, but it might be Gilbert's. The following was written in a different hand: "Agnes Brown departed this life on Friday, 14th January, 1820, aged 87 years and 10 months, and was interred in the Churchyard of the Parish of Bolton, East Lothian."

Mr Jeffs, who has had them in his possession for fifty years, thinks they are authentic documents.

If you can tell us anything about them, you will oblige by letting me know. I think Mr Jeffs would sell them if he got an offer.

HUGH MURDOCH.
CLUB NOTES.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE BURNS CLUB OF LONDON.

VERNACULAR CIRCLE.

Annual Report by the Vernacular Circle of the Burns Club of London to the Annual Meeting of the Club, held Tuesday, 15th May, 1923.

LECTURES OF THE SESSION.

Since its inception, the Vernacular Circle has been more than fortunate in its lecturers, and the gentlemen who contributed to our programme in 1922-23 were happy in their subjects, in their matter, and in the gatherings that listened eagerly to their discourses. It is not out of place to note here that the attention of Scots in all parts of the world has been arrested by the reports of the lectures delivered to us; and probably it has occurred to members that only men and women who have something interesting or important to say will receive from the press any notice whatever. The reports of the Circle lectures in the press, therefore, are an indication of their importance; and the importance of keeping these lectures on the high plane already reached need not be emphasised.

LORD ABERDEEN ON THE VERNACULAR.

The first of the lectures for session 1922-23 was delivered by the Most Hon. the Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair, who on 28th November, in the Scots Corporation Hall, discussed in the presence of a large company whether the preservation and study of the Scottish Vernacular would conduce to the strengthening and enrichment of Scottish character and of the National Life. Lord Aberdeen had no difficulty in answering the question in the affirmative. Dr J. M. Bulloch, Chairman of the Circle, presided, and introduced Lord Aberdeen as a statesman, as a travelled Scot who had been all over the world and had returned more Scottish than ever, as the head of one of the great branches of the Gordons, and as a humorist and raconteur.

Lord Aberdeen, who illustrated his various points by telling apt stories in the Doric, introduced his subject by suggesting that the more seriously we cultivated the Scottish Vernacular the more would its value to Scotsmen be discussed. Those present were agreed as to its value, but it might be as well if they were clear in their own minds regarding the faith that was in them. He would say that the Scottish Vernacular was valuable in the first place on
account of its suitability as a vehicle for conveying certain con­
densed expressions of thought and especially of humour. Not only
was the Doric a valuable medium for conveying the humour of the
Scot, but it was no less the vehicle for expressing the pathos of our
people. In support of this there were many examples in Scottish
poetry. Leaving out of account altogether the poetry of Burns,
which of course held many examples, there were in the work of
Dr Charles Murray and the late Rev. George Abel of Udny (to mention
two northern bards) many examples of how well the mother tongue
lent itself to tenderness and emotional expression. Mr Abel’s
Doric in no ordinary degree struck the note of sympathy and under­
standing. He found himself drawing instinctively from the North­
East of Scotland, but he would not apologise, for if, as Sydney Smith
said, Scotland was the knuckle end of England, the North-East was
the knuckle end of Scotland, and the choicest meat was on the knuckle
end of the joint.

The Doric, said Lord Aberdeen, gave terseness and pungency
to the Scottish folk-tale, by which we frequently received valuable
information regarding the habits and thoughts of our forefathers.
His lordship produced a copy of Mair Swatches of Hamespun (to which
reference will be made later), which he described as real treasure trove.

The lecturer discussed Dr Bulloch’s comparison between
Scottish and English humour, namely, that Scottish humour had as
an essential element imagination which was largely lacking in
English humour. Dr Bulloch had also brought out the important
point that notwithstanding the feudal theory, the system of caste
never took root in Scotland. Evidence of this, said his lordship,
was to be found in the Scottish handshake, which was the universal
greeting between high and low, rich and poor.

Lord Aberdeen concluded his lecture by saying that if it could
be shown that the cult of old Scottish tradition, usages, dialect, and
anecdote contributed to geniality, and if it furnished an interesting
subject of historic study, and if it formed a source of stimulus towards
the acquirement of the robust qualities of their ancestors, surely all
this would show that the aims of such a society as the Burns Club
and its Vernacular Circle were not dilettante, but deserved all
commendation and encouragement.

[Lord Aberdeen’s lecture was reproduced as an article in the
January number of the Nineteenth Century, and in a leading article
on the subject The Glasgow Herald in two sentences summed up the
present situation: “The perpetuation of the fine Scottish philosophy
of life—virile yet tender; concretely direct yet subtly acute—
depends in great measure on the preservation of the Doric. And
the efforts which the Vernacular Circle of the Burns Club of London,
as well as other bodies in Scotland, are putting forth in this direction
will redound to the enrichment not only of the Scottish mentality but of the vocabulary of English Literature."

PROFESSOR CRAIGIE ON OUR GREAT HERITAGE.

Following Lord Aberdeen, on 11th December, in Anderton's Hotel, came our old friend and most consistent supporter, Professor W. A. Craigie, of Oxford, who gave us a scholarly address on "The Heritage of our Tongue." Dr Bulloch presided over a large audience, and introduced Dr Craigie as one who needed no introduction.

The lecturer stated that among the things that our ancestors had handed down to us, one of the most precious was our national tongue. Dr Craigie felt that it was hardly worth discussing whether Scots was a language or a dialect: it was our very own, and that gave it a claim upon us. We were responsible for it, for we had accepted it from our forefathers, and (if we did our duty by it) we would hand it on to those who came after us. It was formed neither to-day nor yesterday; it was part of our heritage from the past. Our tongue to-day was essentially the tongue of Burns and of Ferguson, four or five generations back; and of Sempill of Beltrees, 250 years ago. Before Sempill lay the period which was fatal to the continuity of the written Scottish tongue; and, without some study, we were largely cut off from all previous literature. But the strangeness of the older tongue was mainly on the surface, and disappeared on closer investigation. The Scot of 1580 did not speak so very differently from the Scot of 1680, or even 1780, but he had a very different standard of spelling. He still wrote "ane ball" when he said "a baw"; "haif" or "have" when he said "ha'e"; "clathis" when he said "claes," and so on. The men and women of 350 years ago spoke much as we speak to-day. Professor Craigie quoted from various poems to show the similarity of the speech then with that of to-day. Not merely poetry, but also prose, of the early writers had much that was modern about it, or rather would be modern had we not abandoned it for something less natural. Quoting an enactment of James I., Professor Craigie showed that, with the exception of three words, every word written 500 years ago was much more our own tongue than the modern legal equivalent would be.

Many of the most vital elements of the Scottish tongue, as we knew it, came into the country five or six centuries before the written record with Barbour, more than five centuries ago. "They were brought in by the very first bands of Angles who penetrated into the region between Tweed and Forth in the fifth or sixth centuries. So far back we could claim them as Scottish, although their earlier history lay elsewhere. From that day to this they had been handed down from one generation to another in unbroken
succession; they were the most original and most abiding portion of our linguistic heritage, however much may have been added to them at later periods, and however much may have been lost in the long course of centuries. Call it a dialect or call it a language, the Scottish tongue was not a thing of to-day or yesterday; it had a history that entitled it to respect and gave it a claim to be cherished by those to whom it naturally belonged."

Professor Craigie then discussed how our heritage was to be protected.

1. We must do our best to keep a knowledge of the tongue, as now spoken and written, alive among the coming generation.

2. We must revive, as far as possible, a knowledge of the earlier forms of the language and some acquaintance with the best of the older writers.

The lecturer showed how the works of the older writers could be made intelligible and why they should be. The older literature would supply a ready store for the enrichment of the modern dialect. Professor Craigie then dealt with the necessity for a new Scottish Dictionary, or rather two dictionaries; the first period—from the middle of the twelfth to the close of the seventeenth century—and the second period from the latter time forward, should be dealt with separately. In the earlier period it was important to exhibit the history of the word from its first appearance to show clearly the growth of the language; for the modern period such historical treatment was rarely essential or even possible. It was for the older Scottish tongue that Professor Craigie wished to provide. The Dictionary which he had set himself to compile was one that would interest every Scot who cared for the past of his own people. He had already made considerable progress with the work.

In conclusion, the lecturer said the heritage of our tongue imposed upon us all certain obligations if we were to be loyal to the place of our birth and to the people from whom we had sprung. It was not what the lawyers called a damnosa hereditas except to those who wished to deny their country and their kin. What those obligations were he had tried to indicate. Let them not seek to avoid the obligations, but rather follow in the steps of those who had faithfully fulfilled them in the past.

A KEEN CRITIC OF THE CIRCLE'S WORK.

"Unexpressed Elements of Scottish Life" was the title of the third lecture of the course, delivered by Mr C. M. Grieve, of Montrose, Editor of Northern Numbers, The Scottish Chap Book, and the Scottish Nation. Mr Grieve's lecture, which was delivered to a large audience in Anderton's Hotel on February 13th, was
anticipated with lively interest, mainly because of his heterodox views on the work of our Circle, but also because of the interest in his many Scottish literary associations. Dr Bulloch presided.

Mr Grieve said that all literature to-day was suffering from a collapse of criticism, and from an absence of definite purpose. In declaring that the decay of the Vernacular was not so much a literary problem as one of national psychology, Mr Grieve said the decay of the Doric and the failure of Doric drama and prose was due to various political and religious agencies, internal and external—to a "specific aboulia" caused by the suppression imposed by the rigours of Puritanism and accentuated by Anglicisation. Further, the development of the Scottish Vernacular had been arrested because, generally, it had been at variance with the civilisation of Western Europe. Had that civilisation been different, the barriers would have been absent and the inherent genius of the Vernacular magnificently liberated.

Mr Grieve spoke of the difference between Scottish and English instinct. Sandy was a shy, subtle, disgruntled, idiosyncratic individual, a different being altogether from John Bull. Burns himself did not desire any further human self-satisfaction. It was deeply significant that Burns wrote—

"O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oorsel's as ither see us,"

not—

"O gie the gift to ither folk to see us as we see oorsel's."

In what was practically a survey of modern thought, Mr Grieve said he had been discouraged by the Scottish Vernacular movement because the seal of its approval had been set on the conventional, and if all it was to achieve was to retain the braid Scots in a kailyard sense it did not appeal to him, because the rooms of thought were already too much choked with rubbish. He would look differently at the movement if an effort were really made to revive the Vernacular so that we might pass all our knowledge through its sieve.

The past and the present of the Doric were known, but he was doubtful if it had a future which would enable it to compete along specialised lines with other languages. They should look forward and not back: on what it might be rather than on what it had been. No literature could rest on its laurels, and they lived too much under the thrall of dead things.

Mr Grieve in conclusion pleaded for an effort to realise the great possibilities of the Doric, without consideration of moral consequences and Anglicised preconceptions of the functions of literature. He based his belief on the possibility of a great Scottish literary renaissance, deriving its strength from the resources that lay latent and almost unsuspected in the Vernacular, upon the
fact that the genius of the Scots mentality and tongue enabled them to secure with comparative ease the very effects and swift transitions demanded of contemporary literature by the recent great advances in mental science, while other literatures had painfully to endeavour to cultivate them in languages that had a very different and for such purposes inferior bias.

Dr Bulloch, in moving the thanks of the meeting to Mr Grieve, combated certain statements made by the lecturer, and discussed contradictory views advanced. The lecture provoked greater criticism than any other lecture delivered to the Circle.

"The Spelling of Scots."

Mr Thomas Nicoll Hepburn, better known to readers of Scottish books as "Gabriel Setoun, the author of 'Robert Burns' in the Famous Scots series, in Anderton's Hotel on Monday, 12th March, gave the last of the lectures of the session. Mr Hepburn (introduced by Dr Bulloch, who presided over a large company) discussed learnedly an important subject in the Vernacular revival, namely, How Scots should be spelt. He decried the phonetic spelling of Scots, and called for a standard spelling, which would make the Doric intelligible to people of other nations. He gave examples of the difficulty of knowing what many writers meant because of the way in which much of the Scots literature was written. One example was two words in Barrie: "I sepad," which to very many Scots, and certainly to all "foreigners," were unintelligible. "I'se uphaud" was what Barrie should have written. Mr Hepburn admitted the difficulties in the way of standardisation, but claimed that, unless it were done, Scottish Vernacular Literature would not make the progress that it otherwise would. The lecturer's contention was that phonetic spelling, quite permissible in a vulgarism, or (when used sparingly) in the delineation of a communal characteristic or of a personal idiosyncrasy of speech, became a national insult when it was employed for the purpose of caricaturing the conversation of a people. Whatever a writer's theories might be anent phonetic spelling, it was no business of his to make story or poem the vehicle of philological propaganda, or the medium of expressing a personal prejudice or predilection. The duty of the novelist was to tell a story; and to that end, phonetic spelling would be a hindrance rather than a help; while it had to be clearly appreciated that it was not in individual words, but in the sentiments which sentences enshrined, that characters visualised themselves to a reader, and were evolved, as it were, from phrases stamped with their own individuality.

A brisk discussion followed, in which it was pointed out that the difference between the dialects of, say, the North-East and the
South made it almost impossible to reduce them to a common literary vehicle without destroying the strength of each.

**Addresses by Circle Members.**

During the past year several officials of the Club have accepted invitations to spread the Vernacular gospel.

The London Aberdeen Banff and Kincardine Association on the 8th February last held a most successful Doric Nicht. Sir James Cantlie was in the chair, and supporting him were Lord and Lady Haddo, Sir James Reid, Sir Edward Troup, and Dr and Mrs J. M. Bulloch. The hall was filled with an audience that rapturously applauded the programme of songs and recitations, all in the Doric. Dr Bulloch, who was invited to speak, gave an inspiring address under the heading, "They say. Quhat say they? Lat yame say;" the defiant motto of the Keith family.

Dr Bulloch expressed the conviction that not only can the Doric be preserved from extinction, but that in the case of the written word it can, under sympathetic encouragement, be more than maintained by selective cultivation. The inspiration of such a body as the Vernacular Circle would lead to a finer standard of taste on the part both of writers and readers.

Under the sentiment, "Dinna lat the Doric dee," your Hon. Secretary also contributed to the programme, and read an original poem in the Doric by Mr John Mitchell, dedicated to Sir James Cantlie.

Other Scottish societies in London might well follow the excellent example of the Aberdeen Banff and Kincardine Association, which, acting on the suggestion of our member, Mr Henderson, included in its toast list at the annual dinner (Lord Haddo presiding) the toast, "The Auld Scots Tongue." Your Hon. Secretary was honoured by being asked to propose the toast, and the burden of his remarks was that the Vernacular Circle of the Burns Club of London does not plead for a conservation of Scots words if the customs and mentality of the Scottish people have so changed that those words had become archaic. We believed that a language, to be a real, living, vital thing, must express the character, the mentality of a people—in a word, that it is the best vehicle by which a people's soul can find expression. If the Scots language failed to do this, if it failed to adapt itself to the changing mentality of the people, it must decay, and no power on earth could save it from death.

But the language of Lowland Scotland must have fair play and opportunities for development; and fair play and those opportunities are what we demanded and all that we demanded. We refused
to allow our language to be squeezed to death by superior social humbugs who preferred bastard English to pure Scots, and we refused to allow our tongue to be road-rollered out of existence by a soulless commercialism. We demanded that the Scottish children should not at school be deprived of the Doric literature of native writers; and we suggested that purse-proud and social-climbing parents should not prevent the use of Scots by their bairns.

Sir James Cantlie, one of our greatest bulwarks against the submersion of Scots, made a happy reply in the Doric.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AT EASTBOURNE.

Later in the year the Eastbourne Scottish Society invited our President and Vice-President—Mr P. N. M'Farlane and Mr John Douglas—to enlighten the Scots of Eastbourne on the work of the Circle, and on Friday, 20th April, the Rev. James Reid presiding, these two gentlemen addressed a large gathering at the Saffrons Hall, which enthusiastically hailed the references to the work of the Club and Circle.

Mr Douglas spoke of the past and present positions of the Scottish Tongue; and, in the course of a learned survey of the position of the rich Vernacular language of Lowland Scotland, noted the causes which led to the disuse of the Doric in literature and in conversation, such as the English courtiers at the Court of Queen Margaret of Scotland, the French influence of Queen Mary and her Court, the Union of the Crowns, even the Reformation, down to present apish affectation of English speech and manners by certain classes. The correctives, Mr Douglas said, were the literature—particularly the song and poetry or of the Scottish men of letters from Dunbar to Burns and Scott, and from Burns and Scott to Mrs Violet Jacob and Dr Charles Murray. Mr Douglas made a claim for the Scottish Vernacular, which he illustrated with many humorous anecdotes and quotations from authors whom he mentioned.

Mr M'Farlane appealed for the interest of Eastbourne Scots in the movement for the preservation of the Vernacular, and asked his hearers to believe that the work of the Club and the Circle was to be wide and deep and purposeful and permanent. From reports in the local press and from the Secretary, we note that the meeting was one of the most successful held by the Eastbourne and District Scottish Association, and must have done an enormous amount of good to our cause.

"To Oor Ain Folk."

One of our most recent missionaries of the Doric is Professor Newlands of New College, Edinburgh, and Westminster College,
Cambridge, who, on the eve of his departure for a lecturing tour in Canada and the States, offered to carry a message to Scots abroad. A message signed by the President (Mr M'Farlane), the Chairman (Dr Bulloch), and the Secretary of the Circle, was sent to Professor Newlands, and from the Montreal newspapers it appears that our good wishes had an enthusiastic welcome. At Montreal Rev. Dr George Duncan, of St. Andrew and St. Paul Church, who presided, read the message to an audience of 1300 Scots.

A VALUABLE ADJUNCT.

In his lecture, Lord Aberdeen drew attention to the work in rural Aberdeenshire, initiated by our member, Mr R. L. Cassie, who, through the New Byth Horticultural Association, offered prizes for the best stories, dialogue, and verse in the Doric. The response in number of competitors and quality of work done was surprisingly good, and for a second year the best of the work was published under the title, *Mair Swatches o' Hamespun*, and under the auspices of the Vernacular Circle. The Rev. T. M'William acted as adjudicator, and Mr W. Cumming, the Schoolhouse, ably edited the book and gave a critical survey of the work. Your Hon. Secretary accepted an invitation to write an introduction to the book. When in the rural districts of Scotland we find the parish minister and the parish schoolmaster leading the people in the Doric revival, we may well take courage, and contemplate with satisfaction the future of our movement.

THE SCOTTISH DRAMA.

It is not out of place here to say that the Club has taken intense interest in the work of the Scottish National Players, and that to show their sympathy with that work some 300 members attended a performance of a Scottish playlet performed by Mr Andrew Wilson and his colleagues at the Coliseum. The work of the National Players is closely allied to the efforts this Circle is making; and the preservation of the Doric must be effected very largely by National and Rural players, such as those which are giving performances in Glasgow and in the rural districts of the North-East of Scotland. The projected revival of “Bunty” in London by Mr Graham Moffat will give the Circle further opportunities of patronising healthy and invigorating dramatic performances.

THE CIRCLE’S TRANSACTIONS.

This report must not end without record being made of the far-sightedness of the Council of the Club in deciding to print the most appropriate of the lectures delivered to the Circle, for which the
sum of £100 has been earmarked. The consent to publication has been received from Lord Aberdeen; Dr Giles, Master of Emmanuel, Cambridge; Professor Craigie of Oxford University; Colonel John Buchan; Dr Bulloch—and from the lectures of these observers a volume will be produced that will show the world the nature of the work in which we are engaged. While generous men have given freely for the furtherance of our work, the Council feels that the Club itself must be identified intimately with the work of actual seed-sowing, the fruit of which may not be reaped until long after the sowers have passed away. For we are mainly working not for the present moment or even the immediate future, but for the generations yet unborn. The Burns Club of London is blessed with men of vision, and the members of the Circle put on record their appreciation of the foresight of the Council, and of the great assistance which their fiduciary resolution will give to the movement.

The Council of the Club realises that it has set its hand to a great work. There is fortunately an absence of pettifogging or narrow-minded criticism or contention; and the Council knows that, as was said of the champion of another movement, the Burns Club of London has fired a shot that has already echoed round the world.


Sep. 29. Opening Social at Caxton Hall, Westminster.
Oct. 31. Annual Grand Hallowe’en Concert at Queen’s Hall, Langham Place.
Nov. 24. Whist Party at Slater’s Restaurant, 192 Oxford Street, W. 1., at 7 p.m.
Dec. 2. Annual Scottish Festival Service at St. Columba’s, Pont Street, S.W., at 3 p.m.

1924.

Jan. 25. Birthday Festival Dinner at King’s Hall, Holborn Restaurant.
Feb. 2. Cinderella Dance at the Hotel Russell, Russell Square, W.C. 1.
Mar. 1. Whist Party at Slater’s Restaurant, 192 Oxford Street, W. 1., at 7 p.m.
Mar. 11. Vernacular Circle. Open Night. Songs in the Doric by Mr Robert Burnett, Scottish Baritone, accompanied by Mr David Steven, Musical Director of the Carnegie Trust, Dunfermline.

June 14. Annual Summer Gathering at Royal Caledonian Schools, Bushey.

W. LAMBIE TEMPLETON, Hon. Secretary.

SCOTTISH BURNS CLUB.

In which are incorporated "Glasgow Waverley" and "Western" (1859) and "Ye Saints" (1884).

(Edinburgh Section Founded 1920.)

Motto: "The heart aye's the part aye."

The membership of the Club continues to increase; fortunately the accommodation in "Cranston's" is ample. The average attendance last season was over 200. For a Club that meets monthly this is probably a record amongst Burns Clubs. The only reason attributable for this success must be the high quality of the entertainment and the comfort of the premises. The lectures maintained the high standard of previous years. The session was opened on October 2nd by Mr John Muir with a Burns subject entitled "Burns's Natal Song." Treated by a past-master of the cult, the lecture was most interesting and instructive.

On October 23rd, when ladies were invited, a musical evening was provided under the direction of Mr J. G. MacKerracher. It is only necessary to say that Mr MacKerracher maintained his reputation—the best musical talent in the city sustained the programme, and delighted an audience of over 300. On 27th November the Club was fortunate to have J. T. T. Brown, Esq., LL.D., on his favourite topic, "Boswell." The Doctor treated the great biographer as "Essayist" in his well-known high-class literary style. The Club syllabus would not be complete without Dr James Devon, who has annually lectured to the Club without a break for the past fifteen years. He returned to gladden the hearts of his old clubmates on 18th
December, his theme being "Scots Love." The Doctor was in his happiest vein, and the many new members who were present and heard the Doctor for the first time understood why Dr Devon always appears on the syllabus of the Club. The Doctor, who is President of the Edinburgh Section of the Club, was accompanied by a deputation from the Branch, who expressed themselves delighted to be "in the bosom of their parent."

On 15th January our valuable and talented active member, Mr Ninian MacWhannell, F.R.I.B.A., I.A., favoured us with his popular lecture, "Scots Vernacular Poets." It is safe to say Mr MacWhannell lectures oftener than any other literary lecturer in Scotland. He is unsurpassed in the vernacular, and his brilliance
in illustrating his own lectures allows him to stand on a pedestal by himself.

The Club held its 19th Annual Anniversary Dinner on 22nd January, about 400 being present. "The Immortal Memory" was proposed by the Rev. Arthur Hill, D.D., of Elgin Place Congregational Church, Glasgow, one of the best known and most popular divines in Scotland. Dr Hill is an Englishman. In a forty-five minutes' eloquent speech, without a single note, he kept a Scottish audience enthralled.

"And still they gaz'd, and still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew."

On 26th February Mr R. W. Brown repeated his former triumph with a lecture on "Emerson." The subject lent itself to Mr Brown's brilliant elocutionary talent, and it is safe to say his power of delivery is unsurpassed in broad Scotland. The session was brought to a close on 26th March, when the ladies were again given an opportunity of being amongst us, the number present exceeding the previous occasion. Mr MacKerracher again had the highest class musical talent "on tap," and the season closed full of enthusiasm and appreciation.

Glasgow is not famous for "Burns Shrines."

John Wilson, immortalised by Burns as "Doctor Hornbook," is interred in Old Gorbals burying ground, of which there was no
visible record. The Club discovered the grave, and had his name inscribed on the tombstone. The unveiling ceremony was performed by Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart., LL.D., who delivered an oration on the occasion.

An historic bust of the Poet, by Wm. Brodie, R.S.A., stands in the Club’s headquarters in “Cranston’s” in Renfield Street. It was bought from the sculptor by Messrs Jas. Ballantyne & Co.,

**ROBERT BURNS LODGED HERE WHEN THIS BUILDING WAS THE BLACK BULL INN.**

**HE VISITED GLASGOW JUNE 1787 - FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1788**

**SCOTTISH BURNS CLUB TABLET.**

Edinburgh, and stood in the hall of their premises along with the original hand printing presses from which the *Waverley Novels* were first printed.

A capital etching of the Poet, presented to the Club by the artist (Mr Wilfred C. Appleby), also hangs in the room.

Last season the Club went one better and erected a memorial tablet on the building at corner of Argyle and Virginia Streets, occupied by Messrs Mann, Byars & Co., Limited. The tablet is designed by Mr Ninian MacWhannell, and bears the above inscription.
The membership of the Club, which was increased to 300 last season, is again full, and a large waiting list confronts the committee. Unless the Club is content to "remain still," the limit will again require to be increased, in which case the Club will become the largest active literary and musical Burns Club in the world. This is a laudable ambition, but the responsibility it will entail may cause the members to pause and ponder.

1923.  
SYLLABUS, 1923-24.

†Dec. 17. "Glasgow Characteristics"—Dr James Devon.

1924.
†Jan. 21—"The Immortal Memory"—Rev. Robert Primrose, V.D.
Jan. 28. "Burns: The Poet and the Man"
—Rev. Dugald Clark, B.D., J.P.
Mar. 24. Annual General Meeting at 6.15 p.m.
Musical Evening (Ladies' Night) at 7.15 p.m.—Mr J. G. MacKerracher.

* First Monday in October. † Third Monday of month.

Our Edinburgh Section report was included in last season's résumé, but the Branch has taken root, and is now firmly grounded in the Metropolis. It has now become a member of the Federation, and its record appears in this issue.

J. KEVIN M'DOWALL, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

WALKER BURNS CLUB.

1923.  
SYLLABUS, 1923-24.

Oct. 2. Paper, "Highland Mary"—Mr S. Bryden.
Nov. 13. Mr Welsh's Quartette Party.
Nov. 27. Paper (Selected)—Mr Langford.
Dec. 6. Visit to Gateshead Burns Club, Royal Hotel, Gateshead.
Dec. 11. Visit from Wallsend Burns Club.

1924.
Jan. 22. Address (Selected)—Dr Hutchison.
Jan. 25. Burns's Anniversary.
Feb. 5. Visit from Gateshead Burns Club.
Feb. 19. Medical Address—Dr Herbertson.
Feb. 27 Visit to Wallsend Burns Club—Jolly Sailors.
Mar. 4. Paper, "Religion of Burns"—Mr S. Bryden.
Mar. 18. Members' Night.
Apr. 1. Paper, "Battle of Pinkie"—Mr W. Brydon.
Apr. 15. Members' Night.
Apr. 29. Election of Officers.

Note.—Musical Evenings at all Meetings.

Mr Davidson, Hon. Secretary.

NOTTINGHAM SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION.

The Council have pleasure in presenting the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Association. Although this Association was only instituted in 1902, previous Scottish Societies have been in existence in Nottingham since 1875, and from a perusal of the files of the local press, facts have been elicited showing that "Burns Soirees," &c., were held in 1867, and even prior to that date. Scots in this district have every reason to be satisfied with the activities of their predecessors in the various societies for fostering a love of country, a natural characteristic appertaining in a peculiar manner to the people from ayont the Tweed.

The season commenced with a membership of 163, and during the session 48 new members have been elected. Owing to removals by death and other causes the membership at the close of the year stood at 191.

Unfortunately the Council have to record the passing of no less than six members during the year. Mr David Massey, one of the earliest members, passed away early in the year; and quite recently Mr W. H. Lane, who rendered faithful service as a member of the council for a number of years, was laid to rest in Kirkcudbright, where he had gone to reside. The following also passed from our ken during the past twelve months:—Mrs W. J. Merson, Mrs A. M'Culloch, Mr Hector Crother, and Dr J. Reid Foulds. The last named was one of our country members, and for fifteen years rendered yeoman service on the Loughborough Board of Guardians, and through his demise at an early age the poor of his district have lost a great friend, and the Association is the poorer by his passage across the Great Divide.

In September, 1922, the Association was represented at the Burns Federation at Birmingham by Messrs Campbell, Ferguson,
and the Secretary. It was a matter of gratification to all present that the veteran President of the Federation, Dr M'Naught, was able to be present and take part in the deliberations of the Federation. The Birmingham Club carried out their duties as hosts in a splendid manner, and the arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates included a banquet in the Grand Hotel, at which nearly 250 guests sat down; a motor excursion to Stratford-on-Avon, with a visit to the Church where Shakespeare is entombed; and a tea, at which Miss Marie Corelli and the Mayor of Stratford were also guests. Each delegate received in addition, as a personal gift from the President of the Birmingham Club, a magnificent signed etching of the Nasmyth portrait of Burns by Petitjean. The whole of the proceedings impressed the delegates with the feeling that Scotsmen in the Birmingham area are indeed "live wires."

The ordinary meetings have been held as usual in the Mikado Café, Long Row, and the attendances have been very good indeed at all the events. The thanks of the Council and the members are due to the management of the Mikado for the courteous manner in which all arrangements have been carried out.

"Hallowe'en" was celebrated as a children's event, and a big gathering of the children of members assembled to participate in an evening's fun and frolic, for the arrangements of which the President was again responsible.

Mention should be made of a particularly enjoyable musical evening held on the 16th November, when a programme of excerpts from the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas was submitted by the principals of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution Operatic Society.

The Council purposed holding a Banquet on St. Andrew's Day on national lines, but the regrettable illness of the President accounted for the cancellation of the proposed venture.

The New Year Dance in Boots Café was not quite as well attended as could have been desired, but the event proved very enjoyable to all present.

The Burns Dinner was held for the first time since 1914, and for the event a change was inaugurated, ladies being invited to join in the celebration of our National Bard. An enthusiastic company to the number of 128 foregathered in the Victoria Station Hotel. The toast of the "Immortal Memory" was submitted by one of our own members, Rev. Professor J. G. M'Kenzie, M.A., B.D., of the Paton Congregational College, and all present acclaimed his speech one of the best orations delivered in connection with the Association. The City and Corporation of Nottingham were represented by the Mayor (Alderman E. L. Manning, J.P.) and the Chief Constable (Lieut.-Colonel F. Brook, D.S.O., M.C.). The haggis
was brought in in the orthodox Scottish fashion by Pipe-Major Ellis, in full kilt and with skirt o’ pipes, Piper Keith M’Kenzie also being in attendance. After the dinner a most enjoyable programme of Scottish music and Burns’s songs was rendered by Miss Crawford, Miss Scott, and Messrs Angus Michie, Scott, Smith, and Pindar; with pipe selections by Pipe-Major Ellis; and Mr James Cuthbert fairly “brought down the house” with his violin selections. Fraternal greetings from kindred societies were received to the number of 36.

The season concluded with a Social and Dance held in the Mikado Ballroom, and over 140 members and friends participated in one of the best gatherings of the whole season.

The Council take this opportunity of placing on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Association during the session by the various artistes, our own members as well as friends, who contributed so much to the success of the gatherings.

1923.

SYLLABUS, 1923-24.
Nov. 13. Progressive Whist.

1924.
Jan. 11. Dance—Boots Café, High Street.
Dinner—Victoria Station Hotel.
Mar. 11. Arrangements to be announced later.
Mar. ... Annual Meeting.
Apr. ... Annual Meeting.
The Ordinary Meetings are held in the Mikado Café, Long Row, at 7.45.

The above programme is subject to alteration.

JOHN CURRIE, Hon. Secretary.

THE NINETY BURNS CLUB, EDINBURGH.

The Committee have pleasure in again issuing a Year-Book to the members, there having been none issued since 1915.

It is gratifying to report that the Club has made consistent and steady progress since its inauguration in 1890 as regards the
main objects which the Founders had in view, viz., The perpetuation and extension of the Burns cult and the promotion of social intercourse amongst the Poet’s admirers. The intentions of the Founders have been kept well in view by the Executive, and, looking back on the workings of the Club, the Committee consider that members have every reason to be satisfied with its successful progress. So far as membership is concerned the Club is in an exceedingly healthy state. The Ordinary Membership was originally limited to 90—in keeping with the name—but before many years had elapsed it was found necessary to extend the limit. The membership now stands at nearly 200, consisting of 32 Honorary Members, 15 Life Members, and 152 Ordinary Members.

**ANNUAL DINNERS.**

The Annual Dinners, which had been discontinued since 1914, were resumed on 25th January, 1920, when the “Immortal Memory of Robert Burns” was proposed by the Rev. R. H. Fisher, D.D., Minister of St. Cuthbert’s Parish Church, Edinburgh, the chair being occupied by Lord Provost Chesser.

The Hon. Lord Sands proposed “The Immortal Memory” on 25th January, 1921, when the chair was occupied by Mr J. Augustus Beddie, President of the Club.

The Rev. W. Macintosh, Ph.D., Kinross (formerly British Chaplain in Germany, and Lecturer on English Literature at the University of Jena), proposed “The Immortal Memory” on 25th January, 1922, and gave an exposition of the influence of the Poet in Germany and how he is studied there. The chair was occupied by Sir Thomas Hutchison, Bart., Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

A. G. Hales, Esq., the eminent Australian War Correspondent and Novelist, proposed “The Immortal Memory” on 25th January, 1923, when the chair was occupied by the Earl of Stair, D.S.O. In the course of an eloquent oration Mr Hales stated that: “Burns was the greatest poet that ever touched the human heart in this or any other country since the morning stars first sang together, and he stood out as one of the greatest forces the British nation had ever produced. If we could only come to Burns’s ideal of manhood’s brotherhood the world would be greater and grander in every respect. Byron never forgot that he was a great gentleman. Burns knew that he was a great gentleman, and never brought it to the front.”

**MONTHLY MEETINGS.**

In session 1920-21 Monthly Meetings were instituted, and proved exceedingly successful. The members of the Club are to be congratulated upon the success of these meetings, which go a
long way towards placing the continued and increasing prosperity of the Club on a sound and assured basis.

While the monthly meetings of last year were exceedingly successful, it is to be hoped that their success will be surpassed in future, and that members will find it convenient to be present in larger numbers, so that the success and prosperity of the Club may, if possible, increase.

With a view to cultivating and furthering the study of the Poet's Works amongst the younger members of the community, the Club decided to give a prize under the auspices of the Edinburgh Musical Festival Association. The prize took the form of a Scholarship for Further Training in Elocution, and was gained by Miss Moira M'Kenzie, 25 Cranworth Street, Hillhead, Glasgow, on 1st March, 1923, at the competition held in Edinburgh.

EXCURSION.

The Club selected Ayr for the Annual Excursion on Victoria Day, 22nd May. After dining in the Hotel Dalblair, the company of about 30 visited the Twa Brigs o' Doon, the Monument, Alloway Kirkyard, and Burns's Cottage. On returning to Ayr the party visited the Twa Brigs o' Ayr and other places of interest in the town, and thereafter had tea in the hotel. The weather conditions were entirely favourable, and the railway journey by saloon carriage was most comfortable and enjoyable. The excursion was unanimously declared to be a great success.

OBITUARY.

The Committee regret to record that during the past few years the Club has lost through death a number of its members, including the Rev. George Murray, B.D., Sauchie, who, at his death in 1920, had been Chaplain of the Club for many years; Mr William Riddell, President of the Club from 1915 to 1919, who virtually died in office; Mr John M'Diarmid, who was a Member of Committee when he died in 1921; and Mr A. F. B. Lawrence, S.S.C., who had been a member for upwards of 17 years at his death in 1923.

The commendable action of the Club in restoring the memorials of "Chloris" and "Clarinda" was duly reported in the Burns Chronicle.

1923.

SYLLABUS, 1923-24.

Oct. 31. Hallowe'en Nicht. "Burns in Dumfries"—Dr Joseph Hunter, Dumfries. 7 p.m.

Nov. 7. "Burns' and Scottish Nationality"—Sheriff J. Gordon Jameson. 7 p.m.

Dec. 19. Councillor C. J. Morris Mancor. 7 p.m.
ROSEBERY BURNS CLUB.

During the Session we have been actively engaged. There have been 11 Meetings of Executive, 4 of Ladies' Committee, and 11 Regular Meetings of the Club. In addition there was one Special Meeting.

For the first time in the history of the Club the ladies had a representation on the Executive, and I have no doubt that from what these representatives have seen of the fine fellows who ruled the destinies of the Rosebery along with them, they will be more determined than ever to seek re-election to that august body.

The first function of the Session was the Annual Outing. On this occasion we motored to Lugton and spent a most enjoyable afternoon, not the least entertaining part of the proceedings being the impromptu test of the athletic skill of the members and friends present.

The Special Meeting which I referred to took place in the Burns House Club, Ltd. Our good friend and Past President (Mr Jas. D. Sloan) and his good lady were entertained by the Club, and received tangible tokens of the esteem in which they are held by all.

In December the ladies held a Whist Drive and High Tea, at which over 120 were present.

In March the second Ladies' Night was held, on this occasion the entertainment taking the form of a High Tea and Musical Evening.

The Anniversary Dinner was well attended, about 110 being present to hear Sir John S. Samuel propound the "Toast of the Evening." This year's toast list provided a new feature in Burns Club toast lists, "The Imperial Forces" being superseded by "Glasgow Art and Artists." The President of the Glasgow Art Club was present, and replied to this toast.

In January also the Grove Street School Competition was held
in St. Matthew's Parish Church, and a large number of friends were present to hear the splendid efforts of the children. As a result of the sale of tickets the East Park Home for Infirm Children benefited to the extent of £12.

In addition to the aforementioned functions, Lectures of a varied and pleasing nature were delivered by the following gentlemen:— Mr F. Beaumont, B.A., "Robert Fergusson"; Dr Wm. Merry, "James Galt"; Mr T. M. Walker, "Gleanings from my Poetic Diary"; Rev. T. F. Harkness Graham, "James Hogg"; Rev. Thos. Cassels, "Delights of Verse-making"; Rev. Wm. Brownlie, "Burns and the History of his Time." At all these lectures there was a gratifying attendance, and the speakers' efforts were greatly appreciated.

The ladies, ever ready to prove themselves worthy pioneers, brought forward a motion, fathered (or should I say mothered) by Mrs Craig. This motion was to the effect that the Club should present gold badges to their Past Presidents. The Ladies' Committee agreed to provide the necessary funds for this. Mrs Craig, in pursuance of this objective, organised a Whist Drive, and Mrs J. R. Colquhoun a Bohemian Concert, both of which were attended with very pleasing results. Mrs Dunlop and Mrs Barrie have also promised their active assistance in raising the money.

Unfortunately we have lost a few of our members through death, amongst others Past President Allan, Mr Tom Scott, and Mrs Cairns Maclachlan. Mrs Maclachlan took a great interest in all things Scottish, and we of the Rosebery had the privilege of hearing her lecture on "Scottish History" last session. We, in common with many others, regret her loss very much.

As far as the clerical duties of my office have been concerned, I might quote a line I seem to have heard somewhere or other, about "ways of pleasantness and paths of peace," and I can truly say that of the trail of the Rosebery Clerk.

In no small measure this is due to the capable leadership of our very able and deservedly popular President. It has indeed been a pleasure and an honour to have such a skilful pilot steering the barque we love, and to him, along with Chief Officer Kennedy, the members of the Executive, the Ladies' Committee, and the members of the Club, I tender my thanks for the courtesy and assistance I have received, thus enabling me to fill the role of scribe to what I consider is the finest literary and social circle—the nulli secundus—either in or out the City of Glasgow.

J. M. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
BURNS HOWFF CLUB, DUMFRIES.

We have had a most successful year in every way, whilst the greatest enthusiasm prevailed amongst the members. Our membership has increased with leaps and bounds since 1919, until our numbers are now up to the limitation—120. The result of this has necessitated the opening of a waiting list. During the past year our monthly meetings of lecture and song were well attended, which inspired the Committee to issue the following syllabus:

1923.
Oct. 3. Annual General Meeting.
Nov. 1. Hallowe'en Supper.

1924.
Feb. 28. "Charles Dickens"—Dr Glover.
Mar. 27. Ladies' Night. Whist Drive and Social.

ALBANY BURNS CLUB.

This Club has, since the last issue of the *Chronicle*, in common with kindred associations, felt the blighting effects of the chaotic state of affairs in Europe and the prevailing trade depression, by somewhat diminished attendances at the Monthly Meetings. Nevertheless the standard of excellence provided has been maintained throughout, and the Directors have to be congratulated in again issuing a splendid syllabus for Session 1923-24.

An encouraging feature, however, is the new members of the right type who have joined since the opening of the Session.

The Albany Club has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Director W. H. Macdonald in October last. He held the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and his fame as a storyteller went far beyond the confines of Glasgow. His cheery presence will be missed at many a social gathering. Truly he was "a gentleman in word and deed."
The Anniversary Dinner will again be held in the Grand Hotel, on 25th January, when Professor Robt. S. Rait will be the guest of the evening and propose “The Immortal Memory.”

1923.

SYLLABUS, 1923-24.

Oct. 3. “Recent Discoveries in the Land of the Pharaohs”—John Main, Esq.
Nov. 7. “Some Varieties of Humour” (Illustrated by rapid sketches)—James Brown, Esq.
Dec. 5. “Edinburgh in 1826”—Rev. Wm. Brownlie, M.A.
Dec. 15. Children’s Concert and Competition—Provanside Public School, at 3.30 p.m.

1924.

Jan. 9. “Some Poems of Burns”—Alex. Haddow, M.A.
Jan. 25. Anniversary Dinner—Grand Hotel, at 6.30 p.m.
*Mar. 5. Selected—James Lothian, Esq.

* Annual Business Meeting at 7 p.m.

GLASGOW AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUBS ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1922-23.

The Association has now completed its 16th year. The Executive has met nine times during the session, and all the meetings were largely attended. The various functions of the Association have been carried on successfully, and many lecturers have been sent to Societies and assistance rendered in other forms. As usual the Statue in George Square was beautifully decorated, and individual wreaths were sent by the Rosebery, Sandyford, and Tam o’ Shanter Clubs, and by this Association.

The 7th Anniversary Sermon was preached on 28th January, 1923, by the Rev. John Brash, M.A., in Blythswood U.F. Church. His subject was “The Poet as Maker,” and was splendidly treated. Mr Killin read the lessons, and the Choir’s singing of old Scottish Psalm Tunes was much admired. There was a crowded congregation. A collection was taken on behalf of the Mauchline Homes, amounting to £11 9s 6d.

Kilsyth Masonic and Dumbarton Masonic Clubs were admitted to membership. The payment of subscriptions has been very satisfactory.
The Directors regret to report the death of Mr C. R. Cowie, a former President of the Association. A wreath was sent to the funeral by the Association, which was represented by Messrs Ewing, Pollock, and others. The large attendance was ample proof of the respect in which Mr Cowie was held. Mr Cowie bequeathed £200 to the funds of the Association, and his family agreed to complete the purchase and renovation of Nance Tinnock's House at Mauchline, which will probably be ready for occupancy by the end of the year. Mr J. C. Ewing presented a Chair to the Mauchline Museum. Silver Breech Buckles were presented by Miss M'Lennan, sister of Dr Quintin M'Lennan. There were other minor gifts, and a handsome enlarged portrait of Mr Cowie has been hung on the walls.

During the session the Association considered helping with the proposed Burns Opera by Messrs Fairbairn and J. Sterling Mavor, but by a majority of one the Opera Committee agreed not to proceed.

It was agreed to hold the Annual Outing on the third Saturday of September, but this was postponed, and it was proposed to arrange the Outing for the date of the opening of Nance Tinnock's House early next year.

The Museum at Mauchline has, during the past summer, been visited by a large number of people from all parts of the world. Indeed, in spite of the unprecedented stagnation of trade and the almost total absence of genial weather, 1923 season has been a record one, and handsome amounts have been received for admission money and for the price of catalogues and post cards. A new catalogue has been carefully and adequately prepared by Mr J. C. Ewing, and a large stock of appropriate photos have been disposed of.

The Carlton Club are attending to the Mauchline Tombstone, where Burns's infant children were buried.

The Association was represented at the Burns Federation Meeting at Ayr by Messrs Cockburn, James Craig, and Chalmers.

The arrangements for the Annual Sermon in 1924 have been made by Mr Killin. The Sermon will be preached in Lansdowne U.F. Church by the Rev. Dr Boyd Scott, and special musical arrangements will be made.

The operations on Nance Tinnock's House are progressing rapidly under the direction of Mr Ninian MacWhannell, architect, and Messrs Findlay, builders, Mauchline. It is expected that accommodation will be found for three or four more female beneficiaries.

The Annual Meeting was held on 25th October, when there was a large attendance, and very satisfactory reports were submitted. Mr Thomas Killin, J.P., the honoured Secretary of the Glasgow Mauchline Society, was appointed the President; Vice-Presidents,
Messrs T. P. Thomson, headmaster, Cowlairs Public School, and Ninian MacWhannel, architect; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr J. Jeffrey Hunter. A large Committee, representing nineteen different Clubs, was elected. Gifts of books were acknowledged from Sir James Wilson; Messrs Paterson, Sons & Co., musicsellers; Old Glasgow Club, and others. Further gifts to the Mauchline Museum were acknowledged by Mr John S. Clark, Govan, and others. It was arranged that the present tablets on the Burns House, Mauchline, erected by the Rosebery Club and by the Association, be re-erected inside the building, and that a Memorial Tablet to Mr C. R. Cowie be placed at the junction of the Burns House and the Dr Mackenzie House.

The coming session generally, judging by the syllabuses sent in, is to be a busy and brilliant one.

There are now 45 Clubs on the Roll.

It was unanimously agreed that Mr Alex. Pollock should attend at the Ayr Federation Meeting and make a strong statement on the subject of the advisability, indeed the necessity, of Clubs organising School Competitions. Mr Pollock did this.

J. Jeffrey Hunter, Secretary.

The M'LENNAN CUP.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Competition for the splendid silver cup presented by the late Bailie M'Lennan took place on Tuesday, 7th August. Forty Clubs qualified, and entered 146 rinks. On the cards being examined, a rink of Mossgiel Burns Club was found to be the winners with a majority of 33 shots. The players were:—John A. Ross, James M'Millan, James W. Ballantyne, and Ninian G. Macluskie (skip). The second highest up was a rink from Partick Western, with a majority of 27. Players:—Alex. Grant, Arthur M'Intyre, David Anderson, and James Kyle (skip). Mossgiel has entered rinks every year since the competition began. This is its first win, though on four occasions it has been second. Last year Partick Western were also second prize winners.

At a social gathering in the Bank Restaurant, on 17th August, the cup was formally presented by Mr R. M. Milholm, the President of the Association, to Mr William Brownlee, President of Mossgiel. The members of the winning rink received gold badges, and a second set were given to the runners-up.

Until the eve of the competition next year the cup will be in the reading-room of the National Burns Club, 21 India Street.

Ro bt. Parker, Secretary.
GLASGOW PRIMROSE BURNS CLUB.

It is with great pleasure we report on a most successful session just concluded. The average attendance at our meetings continued high throughout the session.

A most enjoyable Outing was held on Monday, 24th June, the objective being Ayr. The journey was made by chars-a-banc, and whilst the weather looked none too favourable at the outset, it cleared up ere we were long on our journey and remained on its best behaviour throughout the remainder of the day.

The usual number of meetings took place, including two Ladies' Nights and one Whist Drive, all of which were in every way very successful.

The Annual Dinner, which was held in the Grand Hotel on the 25th January, was largely attended. The Rev. E. Sherwood Gunson, who proposed the "Immortal Memory," delighted his audience with a masterly exposition of the Bard as "The Only World Poet." A collection on behalf of the Mauchline Home realised the pleasing sum of £5 5s.

The Schools Competition was held as usual in Petershill Road School, when a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon was spent along with the kiddies. Mrs Duncan presented the prizes, after which tea was served by the lady members of the School Staff.

A word might be said about our last meeting of the session, which took the form of an outing to Campbeltown. It was a new venture, and while from a financial aspect it was not exactly pleasing, due no doubt to a public holiday happening on the same day, it was easily the most enjoyable meeting of the session.

In connection with our Musical Evenings, we have to record our whole-hearted thanks to the kind and talented friends who stood by us throughout the session.


1924.

| Feb. | 22. Whist Drive. 7.30. |
| Mar. | 27. Smoking Concert. 7.30. |
| April.—Schools Competition. |
| May.—Annual General Meeting. |
June.—Club Outing.

*August.—M'Lennan Cup Bowling Competition.

* Members desirous of taking part in this Competition should notify the Club Secretary early.

Kindred Clubs are welcome.

N. J. D.

TAM O' SHANTER BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW).

The session opened with the Annual Dinner on 31st October, 1922. There was a large attendance. A Musical Evening took place on 28th November (for St. Andrew's Night), when Mr J. Jeffrey Hunter, the Secretary of the Club, gave an address on "Scottish Festivals, Old and New." The Annual Dinner took place on 24th January, in the Burns House Club, when the Rev. Dr A. C. Hill proposed the "Immortal Memory" in a masterly manner, and the speech was well reported in the press. A collection was taken on behalf of the Mauchline Homes, which amounted to £4. The harmony part of the meeting was very successful. On 28th March Mr J. Blair Smith lectured on "Burns and Modern Life."

A very successful School Competition took place on Saturday, 3rd March, under the auspices of Mr Edward Patience, in the Annette Street School, Glasgow. There was a large attendance of members, and of school children and their parents. Mr George Henry Martin adjudicated on the singing and Mr Alex. Pollock on the elocution, and prizes to the successful competitors were handed over by Mr A. B. Macfie, member of Glasgow Education Authority. Interesting speeches were made by him, Mr J. Jeffrey Hunter, Mr T. P. Thomson, and Mr Patience. A special vote of thanks was voted to Mr M. D. Comrie, Vice-President, for his munificence in connection with the prizes.

The Club was duly represented at the Burns Federation at Ayr by Messrs Ballantine and Thomson. The attendance at the meeting was large, and lavish hospitality was offered by Ayr, Alloway, and Newton Burns Clubs, and also by the Corporation of Ayr.

The M'Lennan Cup Competition took place on 6th August, and the Club was duly represented by Mr Alex. Izat.

There was no Summer Outing this year, but it is hoped that the Club may join with the Burns Clubs Association in attending the re-opening of Nance Tinnock's House at Mauchline.

Mr Lyon, on behalf of the Tam o' Shanter Burns Club members and other Burns friends, presented to Mr J. Jeffrey Hunter, the Secretary, his portrait (an enlarged photograph by Messrs Lafayette)
and a handsomely filled wallet of Treasury notes. Mr Hunter cordially thanked the members, and interesting remarks were made by Bailie Shaw Maxwell, Mr Thomas Killin, J.P., Mr Blair Smith, and others.

The membership stands at 122. The Directors regret to report the death of a very old and respected member—Mr Hugh Adam—and a vote of sympathy was passed.

The Annual Meeting on 31st October, 1923, was largely attended. The annual business report was approved as very satisfactory, but the financial statement was much less satisfactory than formerly, and arrangements were made to wipe off the deficit. Captain Archibald Campbell was appointed President; Deacon William Forbes, Vice-President; Mr J. Jeffrey Hunter, Secretary and Treasurer. A large committee was also appointed. Thereafter Mr R. F. Morrison, journalist, gave an excellent lecture on "Burns in New Phases," and there was an excellent musical programme.

The arrangements for the coming session include lectures by Mr J. Blair Smith, journalist, on "Ben Jonson"; Mr James Lucas, M.A., on "Robert Ferguson"; and Mr H. Stuart Girvan, solicitor, on "Robert Burns and the Ladies."

The Annual Dinner will take place on 25th January, in the Trades House Restaurant.

J. JEFFREY HUNTER, Secretary.

GOVAN FAIRFIELD BURNS CLUB.

The above Club had a very successful year under Mr George Wardrope's presidency. We held eight Meetings, and the Annual Supper in January, also a Whist Drive in the Club-rooms, and a Summer Outing to Helensburgh in June. The meetings were well attended, and we had splendid addresses from the following gentlemen:—Messrs T. M. Walker, A. B. Donald, T. C. F. Brotchie, W. Douglas, J. Jeffrey Hunter, J. Taylor Gibb, Jas. Lucas, and Councillor Jas. M'Farlane. Delegates to Burns Federation—John Melvin, Joseph M'Cartney, and Thomas Fullarton.


Sep. 5. "Burns from my point of view"—Mr Wm. Craig.
Oct. 3. "Old Govan"—Mr A. Brown.
Nov. 7. (Ladies' Night.) "The Genius of Burns; from whence comes it?"—Dr D. M'C. Dewar.
Dec. 5. Selected—Mr J. Taylor Gibb, M.A.
1924.

Jan. 5. Open Night.
Mar. 5. Open Night.
Apr. 2. Members' Night.

JOHN GORDON, Hon. Secretary.

"YE CRONIES" BURNS CLUB (GOVAN).

SECRETARY'S REPORT, 1922-1923.

I am very pleased to report that the session just closed has been—considering the great industrial crisis, from which a large number of our members suffered—a most enjoyable and prosperous one.

At the October Monthly Meeting Mr David Thomson gave our members a very interesting address, his subject being "Incidents in the life of Robert Burns, our National Poet," the address being illustrated by songs and readings of the Poet by several of the members. It was delivered in Mr Thomson's usual pawky and humorous style, and at the close Mr Thomson was highly complimented on his excellent address by the members. Mr Parker (President), Mr E. J. Tait (Past-President), and Mr A. Munro briefly reported re attending the Annual Meeting of the Glasgow and District Burns Clubs Association, going into detail of the various items of business brought before said meeting.

At the Monthly Meeting in November ex-Bailie Neilson addressed the members, his subject being "Robert Tannahill." The Bailie dealt briefly with the various songs and poems of Tannahill, also the various stages of the poet's life from his birth to his death, his address being illustrated by several songs of the poet, which were sung by the members, and at the close the Bailie was accorded a heart vote of thanks. We were favoured with a deputation from the Hamilton Junior Burns Club, who were greatly pleased with the address.

At the Monthly Meeting in December ex-Bailie Neilson stated that it was just a year ago since the Club War Memorial was unveiled by him, and in a brief but very impressive address stated that he thought it was very fitting that this annual reference to our fallen heroes should be kept in mind, as it was our bounden duty to do so, and he was sure we all felt it a sacred duty to honour the memory of our glorious dead, who so nobly upheld the cause of freedom.
and humanity. Past-President Mr E. J. Tait then placed a laurel wreath on the Memorial, after which Mr T. M. Walker, M.A., Club Bard, recited his poem, "To the Immortal Memory of our Fallen Heroes," which finished a most solemn and impressive service. Also at the December Meeting Mr C. B. Moodie gave the members a very interesting address, his subject being "Sir Walter Scott." Mr Moodie showed the members very quickly that he had a thorough grasp of his subject, and went into the different phases of the poet's life, and illustrated some of his poems. He thought that Sir Walter Scott's works were not read enough by the Scotch people, and he could assure them they would be well repaid by a closer study of Scott's works. Mr Moodie was accorded a unanimous vote of thanks for his excellent lecture.

At the Monthly Meeting in January Mr A. B. Donald gave the members a very interesting address, his subject being "Rudyard Kipling, Poet and Story-teller." In the first part he took the poems of Kipling, and was not long in letting the members know that he knew his subject thoroughly, illustrating a number of his poems which were quite new to the most of our members. In the second part he illustrated some of the stories of Kipling, which were an intellectual treat to listen to, and at the close was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

The Annual Supper was held on Saturday, 27th January, 1923, in the Club-room, it having been decided, owing to the great number of our members who had been unemployed for a long time, to run the Supper on more economic lines than formerly, and restrict same to members and a few friends of the Club, and which I am pleased to record was voted a great success. Mr Lang, President of the Westland Burns Club, proposed the toast of "The Immortal Memory" in a very eloquent address, paying great tribute to the memory of our National Bard. We were favoured with a deputation from the Westland, Hamilton Junior, and Uddingston Masonic Burns Clubs, and Govan Rob Roy Four-in-Hand Club. Also we were greatly indebted to Mr Clarke, of the Lyceum Theatre, for his great kindness in placing at our disposal the services of three of the star artistes from the Lyceum, which greatly delighted each and every one present. Greetings cards were exchanged with a large number of Federated Clubs. Deputations from our Club attended the Hamilton Junior and Uddingston Masonic Burns Clubs' Suppers, and were very hospitably entertained by the members of the above Clubs.

At the February Monthly Meeting Mr R. Swan gave the members a brief but very interesting address, his subject being "The Cotter's Saturday Night." His address, though brief, was delivered in his own pawky and humorous style, the members being
greatly interested in the address, and at the close Mr Swan was accorded a vote of thanks.

At the March Monthly Meeting Mr T. M. Walker, M.A., Club Bard, gave the members a very interesting address, his subject being "The Phenomenal Popularity of Robert Burns." Mr Walker was not long in getting into his subject, going through several of the Poet's works, which included such pieces as the "Jolly Beggars," in a manner that proved him to be a past-master on Burns. His oration will long be remembered by the members present by the very skilful way in which he handled his subject, and on the call of the President Mr Walker was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

The Annual Meeting was held on the 8th June, 1923, when all the reports submitted showed the Club to be still in a very creditable position, all things considered. Mr Parker was re-elected for another term.

In the M'Lennan Bowling Competition the Club entered five rinks, but none were successful in winning, although three rinks were well up.

Messrs W. Parker, J. Rellie, M. Stirling, and ex-Bailie Neilson attended the Annual Meeting of the Burns Federation in Ayr on Saturday, 1st September, 1923, and reported at the September Monthly Meeting re the various functions in connection with same, and the great kindness and hospitality extended to them by the members of the Ayr, Newton-on-Ayr, and Alloway Burns Clubs. All the arrangements were perfect, and reflects great credit on the committee who had charge of the arrangements.

At the September Meeting Mr J. Hutchison, Past-President of the Club, was presented with a Past-President's Badge, as he was leaving for America on the 20th September. The President, in handing the badge to Mr Hutchison, wished him God-speed and the best of luck in the land of his adoption. Mr Hutchison briefly replied, and thanked the members for their kindness, and said he would always remember the happy nights he had spent with "Ye Cronies."

**IN MEMORIAM.**

It is with sincere regret I have to record during this session the death of two of our most esteemed members. Our Club will be much the poorer by their passing, and their presence will be greatly missed at our Club meetings. I refer to Bro. George Dinning, who died on the 13th January, 1923, after a serious illness; and Bro. Hugh Russell, who died suddenly on the 7th July, 1923. Deputations of the members attended the funerals of the deceased Brothers, and floral wreaths were sent on behalf of the members of the Club, also letters of condolence to the relatives of the deceased.
The session 1922-1923 may be recorded as a fairly successful year, considering the great industrial crisis, from which so many of our members suffered; but we hope that the coming session will bring better trade and work for all, and I am sure our President (Mr Parker) may look forward to having a very prosperous session, and that every member will do his utmost to maintain, if not surpass, the past history of the Club.

JAMES REILIE, Secretary.

KINGSTON BURNS CLUB.

Our Club still ensures that no neglect in this district tarnishes the city's slogan: "Let Glasgow flourish."

A résumé of past session made at our General Meeting in April showed that we are prospering, both in regard to our aims and resources. The monthly lectures had, as hitherto, been the chief interest, and continued to attract the attention generally to the love of our native songs and traditions, the lectures being, as usual, well interspersed with suitably selected songs rendered by our own members and friends.

In the session now embarked upon the following syllabus speaks for itself and the Club is naturally grateful for the valuable time and talents therein placed at their disposal:—

1923.

**Session, 1923-24.**


1924.


Jan. 29. "The Immortal Memory"—H. Stuart Girvan, Esq., B.L.


Apr. 15. The Annual General Meeting.

At time of this report the first of these meetings has taken place, and been duly commented upon in the district press as follows:—
MR NINIAN MACWHANNEIL ON SCOTTISH MINOR POETS.

"Ye lisp'd it at yer mither's knee.
It stood for love an' hame.
Then shairly never maun it dee
As lang's oor bluid's the same."

At the opening meeting for the winter session of the Kingston Burns Club, held in the Wheat Sheaf Rooms, 263 Paisley Road, there was a large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen present to greet the above-mentioned lecturer.

Hugh A. Begg, Esq., President, was in the chair, and supporting him were no fewer than six past presidents of the Club in Messrs Paul,Brittain,Macindoe,Maclaren,Gray,and Logan.

Mr MacWhannell opened his lecture in retrospective mood, recalling to his hearers that they first heard their native tongue in its purity at their mither's side, and whatever may have been their lot in the interval, they will find in the Doric ready opportunity to recapture the joys of early days and a sheet-anchor for the sons of auld Scotland at any time.

Without touching at all on the greater Scottish writers who have left us such a heritage in wealth of language, he took us over the less-noticed contributors of real Scots merit from the middle of last century up to the living day, and quoted in large measure from their storehouse of gems in story and song.

George Outram, Walter Wingate, Gilbert Rae, George Abel, Cairncross, Reid, Dr David Rorie, Hamish Hendry, &c., were all drawn from, and to hear the genial lecturer declaim: "The Beadle's Lament," "The Braw Lass," "The Last o' the Tinkler," "The Dominie's Happy Lot," "The Problem," "The Cynic," or "The Lawyer," &c., was a treat all lovers of the hame tongue could ill afford to miss.

In fact, his rendering of "The Annuity" reached such a high pitch of pawky wit that we seemed to feel we were already having a worthy forerunner of "the humorous side of things."

Murray's "Whistle" was also dexterously "tootled" on. Responding to the lecturer's promptings, his talented party of entertainers at intervals rendered choice examples of native song in magnificent style, their "Ilka Blade of Grass," "The Nameless Lassie," "Love's Aye the Same," "O Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast," &c., being delightful to all ears, whilst of special notice was a North-East country favourite in "Mormond's Brass" (culled by Supt. John Ord, F.S.A.(Scot.), which was also well received.

Seldom has such a really national programme been presented in this grand style, and the enthusiasm created proves that the love of our ain language is surmounting the questionable idiom which has too long been permitted to usurp its place in our common usage,
and that the loving lilts of the mitherland are quite able to maintain the position challenged so feebly by the useless garbles now "getting out" and "getting under."

When our young folks are more fully encouraged to familiarise themselves with their ain native strains and traditions—a work which Mr Alex. Pollock and brother Burnsites are fostering among the Clubs—the home will regain the atmosphere it has in some cases allowed to depart, and will automatically solve the "temperate" question, since a happy fireside clime will of itself induce any moderation desired.

ARCHIBALD S. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

THE SANDYFORD BURNS CLUB

The Annual General Meeting of the above Club was held in the Burns House Club on Tuesday, 20th March, 1923. Colonel Roberton presided over a large attendance of members.

The Secretary, in submitting his Annual Report, stated that during the year 41 life members had been admitted, this being a record since the formation of the Club in 1893.

Two Whist Drives held during the year proved most successful, both from a social and financial point of view.

An interesting Lecture on "Burns," by Mr Robertson, was greatly enjoyed by the members and lady friends on 14th November.

The Club is also indebted to our Past Presidents for a most enjoyable Musical Evening on 12th December, 1922.

The 30th Annual Dinner and Dance was held in the Grand Hotel on the 25th of January, Colonel Roberton, T.D., in the chair. Professor Glaister proposed the "Immortal Memory," and in doing so paid a high tribute to the genius of Burns. A collection was taken during the dinner, which enabled the Club to forward the handsome sum of £9 to that deserving cause—the Mauchline Homes.

On the 10th of March the Club’s Memorial to Alexander Findlater was unveiled by Dr M’Naught, the President, presiding over a large gathering of representatives from the Federation and kindred Clubs. On the whole, the Club has had a most prosperous year, the membership now being the largest since its inauguration. A great measure of this success is due to the untiring energy with which the President has worked during his term of office, both in securing new members and in the interest both he and Mrs Roberton has taken in the various social functions.
The President for the ensuing year is Mr Peter Ferguson; Vice-President, Mr Alex. Beaton—both old and valued members of the Sandyford—and under their reign the Club should continue to prosper in the future as it has done in the past.

WM. E. GUEST, Hon. Secretary.

MAUCHLINE BURNS CLUB.

At long last the wonder may cease—there is a Burns Club in Mauchline, a branch of the cult having been formed in the month of May, and auspiciously inaugurated by Dr Duncan M'Naught and Mr Thomas Amos, men both well known in the Federation. That is really just as it should be, for Mauchline teems with memories of Burns, its immediate district being indeed replete with scenes of kindred interest. Nay, was it not in the Back-causeway of that "auld warl' toon" that he began housekeeping with his "bonnie Jean"? and moreover, is it not, as one has aptly said, "the centre of the orbit of the Land of Burns"? Most befitting, then, a Burns Club in Mauchline. As yet, no printed syllabus has been issued for the season, but the Club is holding regular meetings, and there are lectures (open to the public) by Mr Ninian MacWhannell and Mr T. C. F. Brotchie, both gentlemen most capable in the world of entertainment. By another year the intention of the Club is to continue these lectures, and perhaps extend their interest by visiting places in the vicinity connected with the Poet, and also by the way of school children's competitions in Scottish poetry and song, and an exhibition of wild flowers (especially those mentioned in Burns's Works). An ambitious venture—but it surely becometh the admirers of Burns in Mauchline, a town made famous "the wide world over" from its connection with Scotland's Greatest Poet.

JAMES M'INTYRE, Hon. Secy. and Treas.

DUNDEE BURNS CLUB.

I have great pleasure in submitting the Secretary's Annual Report for the year 1922-23, the 64th session of the Dundee Burns Club, which report, I trust, will be found acceptable.

I have to congratulate the members on the healthy condition
of the membership, and the general improvement in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Club.

The session started with the Annual General Meeting, which was held in our Club-rooms on 4th October, 1922, the President (Mr W. F. Mitchell) in the chair. Secretary and Treasurer's report being adopted, the office-bearers were appointed and J. Martin White, Esq., of Belruddery, again elected Honorary President.

We started the year with 33 members on the roll, one of whom, I regret to say, has joined the Great Majority. I refer to our old and much respected member, Mr David Don, who passed away early in February last. His death was a great loss to our Club. A number of the members attended the funeral, and a wreath was sent as a last token of respect, and a letter of condolence to Mrs Don.

In January we presented our Honorary President with a silver key (bust of Burns) for the Club, and he graciously acknowledged receipt of same, thanking the members for their unique and delightful gift.

Two members represented our Club at the Arbroath Burns Club celebrations. Our own annual celebration was held in the Club-rooms on Friday, 26th January. Mr P. G. Speed (President) occupied the chair, and submitted the toast, "The Immortal Memory," in a very neat speech. Over 150 greetings were sent out to kindred Clubs, and a similar number received.

On 3rd April a Smoking Concert was held, and a presentation made to Mr James Sharp, one of our oldest members, who has taken up residence in Auchtermuchty, Fife, but who, I am glad to state, still retains his membership, and whose interest in the Club is still as whole-hearted as ever.

On 19th April Mr Alexander Low, J.P., submitted his paper on "Burns," which was greatly appreciated; his fine rendering of the song, "John Anderson, my jo," cannot easily be forgotten.

A feature of the past year has been the Bowling Matches played against Longforgan Bowling Club and members of the Broughty Ferry Bowling Clubs, our teams having been only defeated once, by the small margin of 4 shots.

The Domino Championship was won by Captain J. Lamond, Mr R. Phillips being runner-up.

On Saturday, 17th June, we held our Annual Picnic, 28 members and one friend being present. We left Dundee per char-a-banc at 8.20 a.m. via Brechin, Edzell, &c., to Stonehaven, where we had high tea, leaving at 5.50 p.m. for Dundee via the coast, arriving home at 10 p.m. after a most enjoyable day's outing.
Messrs J. Purvis, D. Brown, and R. Phillips had the honour of representing the Club at the Federation Meeting held at Ayr, and each reported fully on the proceedings thereat.

A syllabus for the winter months has been arranged. I take this opportunity of thanking those gentlemen who so willingly and kindly gave me their assistance, and who are each responsible for a date on the syllabus.

An important piece of business comes before you in due course. I refer to the alterations of and additions to rules. I hope that the discussions will be carried out in an intelligent and quiet manner, and that full and careful consideration be given to the proposed alterations, so that the best results will be attained by your Rule Book being brought up to date and as near perfection as possible.

In closing, I would ask the President, Vice-President, and Members of Committee to accept my thanks for the courtesy and kindness extended to me during my term as Secretary. I also congratulated the members on the great feeling of brotherhood which exists, and which I trust will grow and extend till

"Man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brethren be for a' that."

1923.

SYLLABUS, 1923-24.

Sep. 5. Monthly Meeting.
Sep. 19. Mr Peter Duncan's Concert Party.
Oct. 3. Annual General Meeting.
Nov. 7. Monthly Meeting.
Nov. 21. Mr Robt. B. Laing's Concert Party.
Nov. 28. Lecture—Mr John Mair.

1924.

Jan. 25. Annual Celebration. 7.30 p.m.
Feb. 20. Mr Clarence Stewart's Concert Party.
Mar. 5. Monthly Meeting.
Apr. 9. Monthly Meeting.

H. R. PATON, Hon. Secretary.
STIRLING BURNS CLUB.

Stirling Burns Club, in conjunction with Falkirk Burns Club, presented during the year a very handsome trophy in the form of a Scottish Quaich to the Stirlingshire Musical Festival (Competition) Association. The trophy is to be competed for yearly, by males and females over eighteen years of age, for the singing of Burns's songs. At the Festival held in Stirling last May there were 19 competitors. The quality of the singing was not so good as could have been wished, but it is hoped there will be improvement next year, and that the object the Clubs have in view will be attained.

SINCLAIRTOWN BURNS CLUB.

During the past year we had 12 regular and a great number of emergency meetings in connection with our Schools Competition. We also held a very successful Ladies' Night, which commenced the winter syllabus. A donation of £2 2s was received from Mr Jas. Roberts (Hon. President). The School Children's Competition took place in March in Pathhead Hall, and proved an inspiring success. Twenty-five competitors faced the adjudicator (Mr Allan Beveridge, of Edinburgh), and the groups and test pieces were as follows:—Group 1 (ages 5 to 7)—"Wee Davy Daylicht"; Group 2 (7 to 10)—Recitation, "A man's a man," and song, "John Anderson, my jo"; Group 3 (10 to 12)—Recitation, "To a Mouse," and song, "Afton Water" (old setting); Group 4 (over 12)—Selection from "A Winter's Night," and song, "Mary Morison." Seven gold medals were awarded among the various groups, and book prizes were given to the remainder of the entrants, the prizes being presented by Mrs Roberts, wife of our Hon. President. We had also the co-operation of the Third Ward Teachers and Fife Education Authority, and our scheme cost over £30. The Annual Dinner took place on 27th January, when the Burgh Treasurer (Mr Geo. Reekie) proposed "The Immortal Memory." On 9th June the Annual Drive took place to Dollar, and in August the Chairman and Secretary attended the Federation Conference at Ayr. A Musical Evening concluded the year's activities, the Secretary reading a paper on "Scottish Poets." At the Annual Meeting in October the following officials were elected:—Hon. President, Mr Jas. Roberts; Hon. Vice-President, Mr Henry W. Hogarth; Hon. Members—Col. Oswald of Dunnikier, Dr T. Galloway, and Treasurer Geo. Reekie; President, Mr Wm. Crombie; Vice-President, Mr Wm. Mackie; Treasurer, Mr David Grierson, Lady Nairne Avenue;
Secretary, Thomas Hunter, Dryburgh House, 181 St. Clair Street. Committee—Messrs R. Moyes, R. Blyth, R. Haig, D. Brown, R. Page, Frank Taylor, and Councillor J. D. MacCormick. Our syllabus for the year is as follows:


Feb. 22. Paper by Mr R. Moyes.

Mar. 22. Paper by Mr Frank Taylor.

June ... Club Drive.

In addition to Burns, we are encouraging a study of Scottish poetry in general, and a fine literary flavour is given to our gatherings.

THOMAS HUNTER, Secretary.

THE GREENOCK VICTORIA BURNS CLUB.

SYLLABUS, 1923-24.


1924.

Jan. 3. Quarterly Meeting (Open).

Jan. 20. Burns Sermon in Cartsburn Church—Hon. Chaplain, Rev. J. B. Francis. Collection on behalf of Mauchline Homes. Members meet in Church Hall, 6 p.m.


Feb. 11. Children's Competition. Co-operative Hall.


Mar. ... Annual Concert. Crawfordsburn Hall.

Apr. 3. Quarterly Meeting. Lecture—Mr John Donald.

July ... Quarterly Meeting.


Sep. ... Autumn Holiday. Pilgrimage.

Oct. 2. Annual Meeting, 7.30 p.m.

M. W. LINN, Hon. Secretary.
KILBOWIE JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB.

COMMITTEE:


Sitting—Messrs J. Chamberlain, J. Walker (Treasurer), D. Clark (Vice-President), J. Deans (President), A. M’Donald, and R. Patrick (Secretary).

1923.

SYLLABUS, 1923-24.

Oct. 3. Lecture—Mr J. M’Donald.
Nov. 28. Lecture—Mr J. B. M’Intyre.

1924.

Jan. 25. Anniversary—“Immortal Memory” by John Gibb, Esq.
Feb. 6. Harmony—Mr D. Clark.
Feb. 20. Lecture—Mr R. Patrick.

ROBERT PATRICK, Hon, Secretary.
GOUROCK JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB.


1924.

Mar. 19. Lecture, "The Rose Tribe" (Illustrated by about 40 beautiful Slides)—E. Mortimer Brodie, Esq., Port-Glasgow. In addition, an interesting exhibit of mounted specimens of Wild Flowers (kindly lent by Mr Brodie) will be shown.
Apr. 16. Club Whist Drive and Dance for Jolly Beggars and Friends.

PARTICK WESTERN BURNS CLUB.


Nov. 16. Lecture and Concert, "The Character of Burns"—Fraser Duncan, Esq.

1924.

Annual Outing. WILLIAM LAUDERDALE, Secy. and Treasurer.

SUNDERLAND BURNS CLUB.

In presenting to you the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of our Sunderland Burns Club it is indeed a pleasure to be able to report continued progress. The past year has been a busy one in our Club
life, and in spite of the industrial depression which has affected the country generally, and this town in particular, we have reason to congratulate ourselves in having maintained and strengthened our position. At the outset a word of praise is due to our President, Mr Donald Gordon, for the work he has done in furthering the interests of the Club, supported by a strong and willing Committee, always ready to advise and carry out the wishes of the members.

The Twenty-Fifth.

The Twenty-seventh Anniversary Gathering of the Club was held on Thursday, 25th January, 1923. The event was marked by the placing of wreaths on the Burns Bust in the Museum and also the War Memorial. A representative company of the members assembled at the Museum at 10.30 a.m., and in the unavoidable absence of the President of the Club, the Vice-President, Dr Robert Blair, placed the wreath in the Museum, "Wear thou this she solemn said." At the War Memorial the Hon. President, Mr A. R. Calvert, placed the wreath in memory of the Scots who gave their lives in the war.

In the evening a company of eighty-six gentlemen sat down to an excellent repast in the Palatine Hotel, served in first-class style by Mr J. W. Hugall, in conjunction with Mr Geo. Bell, who has attended all our gatherings with one exception since our inception. At one time it was hoped the veteran President of the Federation, Duncan M'Naught, J.P., LL.D., would be able to come and propose the "Immortal Memory," but on medical grounds that was impossible. The members very wisely decided to honour one of our own members, and in doing so did honour to one who has done yeoman service in the interest of the Club. Mr A. W. Semple, in proposing the "Immortal Memory," sustained the reputation of the Club in the long list of eminent men who have preceded him in submitting this most important toast. He paid a worthy tribute to the Bard, and gave many extracts from his works. The other speeches were of an excellent standard, while the musical portion was up to our usual standard of excellence. The Club Pipers and Mr D. Gordon with his Highland dances lent variety to the proceedings.

Picnic.

The Annual Picnic of the Club was held on Wednesday, 28th June, 1922, to the beautiful grounds of Lambton Park. The party, numbering 117 ladies and gentlemen, left the headquarters of the Club at 1.30 p.m. in four well-appointed char-a-bancs supplied by the Northern and General Transport Co. The journey, although short, was enjoyable, and the party were privileged to visit
the Garden and Castle Grounds before tea, which was served in a field near the Brewery Cottages, where ample justice was done to the good things provided by Messrs Emmerson, under the personal supervision of our good friend, Mr A. R. Calvert, and a staff of assistants.

A programme of sports was carried through under the guidance of Messrs Cameron, Gordon, and Ritchie. Perhaps the most exciting event was the tug-of-war, Members versus Visitors, which ended in a victory for the members. The prizes were gracefully handed over by Mrs D. Gordon, the wife of the President, who was accorded a hearty vote of thanks on the motion of Mr A. W. Semple. Mr A. R. Calvert, Hon. President, proposed a vote of thanks to the visitors, which was acknowledged in a humorous speech by the Rev. W. G. Thornal Baker. On the motion of Mr R. C. Lyness, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Earl of Durham for his kindness in granting permission to hold our picnic in such beautiful surroundings. Dancing was indulged in, and thereafter a start was made for home, which was safely reached about 10 p.m., all having thoroughly enjoyed a pleasant afternoon's outing.

"CHRONICLE."

The Burns Chronicle, No. 32, was issued during the year, and is quite abreast of its predecessors in the variety and quality of its contents. Its veteran Editor, Dr M'Naught, has rendered yeoman service in the advancement of the Burns cause. During this long period the Annual has been enriched by many valuable contributions from his able pen. May we again appeal for a more extended support within the membership of our own Club.

IN MEMORIAM.

We have to record the loss of three members by death during the year. The death of Mr Tom Fisher took place on 18th August, 1922, after a short illness. He occupied the President's chair during the preceding year, retiring at the Annual Meeting in May. He was greatly interested in all our work, and did much to further the interests of the Club during his year of office. Of a kindly disposition, with a gift of pawky humour, he was much in evidence at our gatherings. On 4th December, 1922, there passed away a much older member of the Club in Mr James Fairbairn Crooks. He occupied the President's chair in 1904, and took a keen interest in the Club's affairs. Of late years he had not attended our meetings, but retained his membership to the last. On 14th April, 1923, there passed away one of the youngest members, Mr Charles W. Tait, who had not been privileged to attend any of our meetings owing to illness. We know that he was a great admirer of the
Poet, and was keenly interested in our work. Truly we are the poorer by the “passing” of these members. The sympathy of the Club was conveyed to the sorrowing relatives in suitable form.

1922.

SYLLABUS, 1922-23.

June 28. Picnic to Lambton Park.
Sep. 11. Business Meeting.
Oct. 9. President’s Address—Mr Donald Gordon
Nov. 29. St. Andrew’s Celebration (Alexandra Hall).

1923.

Apr. 9. “Ferndonald”—Mr M. MacLennan.
Apr. 23. Song and Story—Members.

ST. ANDREW’S CELEBRATION.

The St. Andrew’s Celebration was held in the Alexandra Hall, on Wednesday, 29th November, 1922. The company was not quite so large as in previous years, but was most enjoyable. A splendid musical programme was provided by Misses Young and Crawford, and Messrs Allison, Semple, Morton, Wight, and Baty. Supper was served about 10 p.m., the catering being entrusted to Messrs Birchall, which gave entire satisfaction. The “Grand March” was led by the Club Pipers, Messrs Campbell and Mitchell, and dancing was kept up with great gusto under the supervision of Messrs Cameron, Gordon, and Findlater, till 2 a.m., to the music of Messrs Ford’s band.

MEMBERSHIP.

We started the year with eighty-nine members, adding nineteen. We have lost by removal three, by resignation three, and by death three, leaving us with ninety-nine at the close of the year.

The Annual Meeting of the Burns Federation was held at Birmingham on 1st and 2nd September, 1922, when this Club was represented by Dr A. Stevenson, Messrs W. H. Turner and A. W. Semple. The proceedings throughout were of a very interesting
character, and the Birmingham Burns Club is to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements made for the comfort and entertainment of the delegates, which included a visit to the shrine of Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon. Our delegates duly presented a glowing account of the business transacted at the meetings, and of their visit to Birmingham.

A prize to the value of two guineas was presented to the Bede Collegiate Boys' School for the three best essays written on the "Life and Works of Robert Burns." Fourteen essays were sent in by the boys in Forms Upper VI., Lower VI., and Upper V. The Headmaster and his Staff were the judges, and the three winning papers were duly sent in to the Club, and were as follows:-1st Prize (24s), Geoffrey Horan Saunders; 2nd Prize (12s), Francis John Hawkins; 3rd Prize (6s), Alfred Godfrey Flintoff. We are indebted to Mr G. T. Ferguson, B.Sc., for making it possible to carry through this work, and thereby promote the study and appreciation of the Works of the Poet among the rising generation.

We have to acknowledge the generosity of Mr F. H. Crosby for the painting in oils and presenting to the Club an excellent portrait of the Bard, taken from the painting by Nasmyth. The event took place at the meeting on 26th March, 1923, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. It was the wish of the donor that Mr R. C. Lyness should unveil the picture, and in doing so he spoke very feelingly of the work of Burns, quoting largely from "Tam o' Shanter," "The Cottar's Saturday Nichte," "Holy Willie," "A Mountain Daisy," &c., and gave a fine estimate of the high talents of the Poet.

The President, Mr D. Gordon, congratulated Mr Crosby on reproducing such a striking likeness of the Immortal Bard.

In replying to the thanks of the Club, Mr Crosby mentioned that although he was only a young member of the Club he had felt being unable in other ways to recompense the Club for the many pleasant evenings and entertainments that had been given, and this was the only way that appealed to him of making a special effort to return their very kind hospitality. Light refreshments were served during the evening and an excellent musical programme provided.

We have also to note the additions made to our Library—Burns and Folk-Song, by purchase, and Hugh Miller's First Impressions of England, presented by the worthy Librarian (Mr George Mackay), also the gift of a small Bust of the Bard to adorn the table at our gatherings, from a member who wishes to remain anonymous. To these we tender our thanks for their kindness.

It had been felt for some time that our President should have
some suitable badge to wear and thereby add to the dignity of the position; accordingly steps were taken to have something suitable procured, with the result that a silver-gilt badge in enamel, with the bust of Burns entwined by the thistle and daisy, was the result. At the meeting on 23rd October, 1922, the Hon. President, Mr A. R. Calvert, invested the President with his insignia of office and wished him a very successful term. The work was carried through by the local firm of Messrs W. H. Turner, Ltd., Sunderland.

We have had a very fine series of papers during the session, while the musical side of the work has been much improved by the energies of our Director of Music, Mr A. Wight, and our lady accompanist, Miss Mackay. To these we tender our thanks, and to all who have in any way promoted the work during the year. We must not forget those who have attended to our comforts and done much to secure the best service for all our wants. May we all go forward in the expectation and hope of doing even greater things together in the interests of our Club.

M. Neilson, Hon. Secretary.

THE CATHCART BURNS CLUB.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Session of 1922-23 has been, if possible, more successful than its predecessors, both with members and papers. The syllabus gave every satisfaction, and the Annual Supper was very successful, over 60 gentlemen sitting down to a first-class purvey. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts "The Immortal Memory" was given by the President, Mr Wm. Scott, and drunk in silence, after which a most enjoyable evening was spent in song and sentiment.

The Club entered two rinks for the M'Lennan Cup, but were not fortunate—better luck next time! They also had two rink games, one on green of the Cathcart Bowling Club, the other on Weir's Recreation Ground. Handsome prizes were given by the President.

The Ladies' Night was a great success, and was fully taken advantage of by the fair sex, who were entertained to tea by the members.

The various speakers who delivered papers were much appreciated, notably the Rev. J. A. C. MacKellar (Parish Minister, Cathcart), and Mr Tom Killin, J.P. Altogether the Club has good reason to congratulate itself on its position in filling a gap in the social community of Cathcart.
1923. **Syllabus, 1923-24.**

Sep. 27. "A Trip Round the World"—J. Hislop, Esq.
Oct. 25. Ladies' Night.
Nov. 29. "Scottish Song in the Vernacular"—Ninian MacWhannell, Esq.

1924.
Mar. 27. "Burns's * Chloris "—J. Young, Esq.

* D. B. Wilson, Secretary.

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**Scottish Burns Club.**

**Edinburgh Section.**

1923

Oct. 18. "Men of Fife"—Mr J. Kermack, M.A.
†Nov. 2. Open Meeting in Protestant Institute, George IV. Bridge.
Lantern Lecture, "A Trip to the Levant"—Mr R. Gaddie.
Nov. 15. "Influential Characters in Scottish History"—Mr Fred J. Belford, M.A., L.C.P.

1924.
†Mar. 7. Open Meeting in Protestant Institute, George IV. Bridge.
"Scottish Wit and Humour"—Rev. George Wyllie Howie, M.A.
Mar. 20. "The Lesser Known Songs of Burns"—Mr J. M'Vie.

* Second Thursday in December.  † Fridays.

J. M. Beaton, Secretary.
COLWYN BAY, LLANDUDNO AND DISTRICT SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION.


Nov. 7. Lecture.

1924.
Mar. 5. Lecture.

Capt. J. Woods Thomson, Hon. Secy. and Treas.

KINNING PARK BURNS CLUB.


1924.

Thomas Deans, Secretary and Treasurer.
OLD KILPATRICK BURNS CLUB.

SYLLABUS, 1923-24.

Nov. 27. "Robert Burns"—A. Crawford, Esq.

1924.

GAVIN IRVING, Secretary and Treasurer.

BIRMINGHAM BURNS CLUB.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL — DEDICATION OF THE BURNS CLUB COT.

The Birmingham Burns Club's record of philanthropy, already an enviable one, was advanced when a Robert Burns cot was declared open at the Children's Hospital, Ladywood Road. The endowment of £1000 has been provided by the Club, whose benevolences during the past nine years total upwards of £3000.

Sir Robert Bruce, who was to have taken a prominent part in the function, was prevented from attending by the political crisis. The cot was accordingly presented by Mr T. N. Veitch, President of the Birmingham Burns Club, and received by Mr C. E. Martineau (Vice-chairman of the Management Committee).

The ceremony of unveiling was performed by the Lady Mayoress (Miss Williams), who uncovered a tablet above the cot, bearing the inscription: "Dedicated to the Immortal Memory of Robert Burns, by the Birmingham Burns Club, November, 1923."

—Birmingham Mail, Nov. 16th, 1923.
MOTTO—"A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT."

The Burns Federation.

INSTITUTED 1885.

Hon. Presidents—The Right Hon. The EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., K.T.

Hon. Vice-Presidents—Col. JOHN GRIEBEL, M.A., LL.D., St. Austell's, Wyncote, Philadelphia.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

President—Sir ROBERT BRUCE, LL.D., Glasgow Herald Office, Glasgow.

Vice-Presidents—J. JEFFREY HUNTER, 89 Bath Street, Glasgow.
A. M'CALLUM, News Office, Pollokshaws.
ALEX. POLLOCK, 19 Keir Street, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
W. H. TURNER, 9 The Oaks, Sunderland.
JOHN CARMICHAEL, 49 Park Road, Glasgow.
P. PATerson, 23 Bruce Street, Dunfermline.
Ex-Bailie MUNRO, J.P., Howard Park Drive, Kilmarnock.
Ex-Provost M. SMITH, J.P., Glencairn Square, Kilmarnock.
Sir ROBERT WILSON, 149 Howard Street, Glasgow.
PHILIP Sulley, 27 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.
HUGH M'Coll, 273 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Col. HENRY S. MURRAY, J.P., Glenmayne, Galashiels.
J. C. EWING, Baillie's Institution, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
ALEX. M'KENZIE, 210 Battlefield Road, Langside, Glasgow.
THOS. KILLIN, J.P., 2 Stewarton Drive, Cambuslang.
HUGH M'LEAN, 42 Newark Street, Greenock.
ALBERT DOUGLAS, LL.D., Stoneleigh Court, Washington, U.S.A.
J. TAYLOR GIBB, M.A., Mauchline.

Hon. Secretary—THOS. AMOS, M.A., 19 Glebe Road, Kilmarnock.

Hon. Treasurer—Major G. A. INNES, M.B.E., 14 London Road, Kilmarnock.
Editor "Burns Chronicle"—Dr D. M'Naught, J.P., Benrig, Kilmarnocks.

Auditors—Major D. Yuiile, Burns Avenue, Kilmarnock, and Capt. Adam Mackay, The Crescent, Prestwick.

Local Representatives—
Glasgow and District—J. Jeffrey Hunter, 89 Bath Street, Glasgow.

Hon. Secretary of Children’s Competitions—Alex. Pollock, 19 Keir Street, Pollokshields, Glasgow (to whom all communications should be addressed).

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Federation shall consist of Hon. Presidents, Hon. Vice-Presidents, Executive Council, and members of each affiliated Club.

2. The Executive Council shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, Editor of the Burns Chronicle, and two Auditors—all of whom shall be elected annually, and be eligible for re-election; also of the President, Vice-President, and Secretary, or any other three members of, and nominated by, each affiliated Club, and other gentlemen of eminence as Burnsians nominated by the Executive Council.

3. All Past Presidents of the Federation shall ex officio be members of the Executive Council.

4. The Executive Committee shall consist of the Office-bearers of the Federation, who shall meet quarterly, or when called by the Hon. Secretary, for the transaction of the business of the Federation.

5. Federated Clubs outwith the United Kingdom may be represented by proxy at the meetings of the Federation.

OBJECTS OF THE FEDERATION.

1. To strengthen and consolidate by universal affiliation the bond of fellowship existing amongst the members of Burns Clubs and kindred Societies.

2. To superintend the publication of Works relating to Burns.

3. To acquire a fund for the purchase and preservation of Holograph Manuscripts and other Relics connected with the life of the Poet, and for other purposes of a like nature, as the Executive Council may determine.

4. To repair, renew, and where advisable mark with suitable inscriptions any buildings, tombstones, &c., interesting from their association with Burns.

5. To encourage and arrange School Competitions in order to stimulate the teaching of Scottish History and Literature.

RULES.

1. The Headquarters of the Federation shall be in Kilmarnock, the town in which the Federation was inaugurated and carried to a
practical issue, and which contains the only properly organised Burns Library and Museum in the United Kingdom.

2. Properly organised Burns Clubs, St. Andrew’s Societies, and kindred Associations may be admitted to the Federation by application in writing to the Hon. Secretary, enclosing a copy of Constitution, Rules, and list of members, which shall be submitted to the Executive Committee at their first meeting, and the Clubs shall be enrolled if there are not more than two dissentients.

3. The Registration Fee is 42s, on receipt of which the Diploma of the Federation shall be issued, after being numbered and signed by the President and Hon. Secretary.

4. Members of every Burns Club or kindred Association registered by the Federation shall be entitled to receive a pocket Diploma on payment of 1s. These payments are final—not annual.

5. The funds of the Federation shall be vested in the Executive Committee for the purposes before mentioned.

6. A meeting of the Executive Council shall be held annually on the first Saturday of September, at such place as may be agreed upon, when reports on the year’s transactions shall be submitted by the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, and Office-bearers elected for the ensuing year.

7. A meeting of the Executive Committee shall take place some time before the Annual Meeting of the Executive Council, to make the necessary arrangements for the same.

8. All nominations for the offices of President and Vice-President must be lodged with the Hon. Secretary two months before the Annual Meeting.

9. Each Federated Club shall pay a minimum subscription of one guinea annually. Clubs failing to pay this subscription for two consecutive years may be struck off the Roll of the Federation. Any surplus profits resulting from the sale of the Chronicle shall be added to the general funds.

10. Notice of any amendment or alteration of the Constitution or Rules of the Federation to be considered at the Annual Meeting must be lodged in writing with the Hon. Secretary not later than 30th June.

BENEFITS.

1. Registered Clubs are supplied free with copies of newspapers containing accounts of meetings, demonstrations, &c., organised, conducted, or attended by the Executive Council of the Federation, and of the Annual Meeting of the Kilmarnock Burns Club.

2. Exchange of fraternal greetings on the anniversary of the Poet’s natal day.

3. Members of Registered Clubs who have provided themselves with pocket diplomas are entitled to attend meetings of all Clubs on the Roll of the Federation, they being subject to the rules of the Club visited, but having no voice in its management unless admitted a member according to local form.

4. Members are entitled to be supplied, through the Secretaries of their respective Clubs, with copies of all Works published by the Federation at a discount of 25 per cent.

5. A list of Lecturers, Essayists, and Judges for Children’s Competitions will be supplied to Clubs on application.
BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE FEDERATION.

Burns Holograph Manuscripts in the Kilmarnock Monument Museum, with Notes ... 1889 ... 1s 6d

Burns Chronicle and Club Directory ... 1892 ... 1s 6d

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Copies of the last twelve vols. may still be had on application to the Hon. Treasurer.
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE
BURNS FEDERATION.

Y.M.C.A. ROOMS, HIGH STREET, AYR,
1st September, 1923.

The Annual Conference of the Burns Federation was held here to-day, Dr D. M'Naught presiding. The following delegates were present:—


Provost MacDonald, on behalf of the Town Council of Ayr, welcomed the delegates to the "Auld Toun." Dr M'Naught eloquently replied, thanking the Provost and Council for the honour they had conferred on the Federation by their welcome and also for their generous hospitality.

The Secretary read the minutes of last year's meeting, and the minutes of Executive Committee Meetings held during the year.

Mr Hugh Lyon, Glasgow, called attention to a printed circular which had been distributed after the Dinner on the previous evening, and asked if the Executive Committee accepted responsibility for it. The President and Secretary both denied knowledge of the circular.

The minutes were then adopted, on the motion of ex-Provost Smith, Kilmarnock.

SECRETARY’S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Secretary submitted his Annual Report in the following terms:

"A year ago our Congress was held in Birmingham, and the delegates who were privileged to attend that gathering will never forget the visit of the Burns Federation to the birthplace of Shakespeare, and the homage paid at his grave.

"To-day, at the invitation of the three local Burns Clubs, the Federation pays a somewhat belated first visit to Auld Ayr and the birthplace of our own National Bard. There could not be a more suitable meeting-place for our Congress than this fine old Scottish town, with its memories of Wallace, Bruce, and Burns—a mighty trio.

"The spirit of our Poet broods over the whole district, which so proudly calls itself 'The Land of Burns.' Its 'Auld Brig,' 'Bonnie Doon,' 'Alloway Kirk,' and 'The Auld Clay Biggin' have attracted countless pilgrims from all ends of the earth, and incidentally have brought much grist to the local mills.

"This meeting of 300 delegates from Scotland, England, Ireland, and the United States is profoundly grateful to the local clubs for the opportunity of seeing places whose names are familiar to all Scots from the very cradle.

"Notwithstanding the unfortunate industrial depression, I am pleased to report that during the past year the following nine clubs have joined the Federation—New Waterford Nova Scotia, Cardiff Caledonian Society, Barrhead Kelburn, Annan, Mauchline, Kilsyth Masonic, Colwyn Bay, Llandudno and District Scottish Association, and Rutherglen. The number of clubs on our roll is now 314. Acting on instructions, I have 'purged' the roll and have marked in the Burns Chronicle as 'dormant' all clubs from which no communication has been received for three years.

"During the year, several clubs which had been 'dormant' since 1914, were resuscitated, and on payment of dues they have been reinstated."
The popularity of our pocket membership card seems to be increasing; since our last Congress I have signed and distributed fully 230 pocket diplomas, which are valued as a means of introduction by our members who are emigrating.

It is with sincere regret I mention the death of Mr C. R. Cowie, J.P., F.S.A.(Scot.), one of our vice-presidents. In an active business life Mr Cowie found time for much social work, and the Church, the Temperance, and the Burns circles of Glasgow are the poorer by the passing of one who was whole-hearted in every good cause. Mr Cowie's wise council at our meetings, and his earnest wish to elevate the tone of Burns clubs, no less than his generous financial assistance in founding the Jean Armour and Dr M'Kenzie Homes in Mauchline, will be affectionately remembered by the Federation.

Recently another well-known Burnsian, Mr Archibald J. Craig (late of Galashiels), passed away after a long illness. Mr Craig had an excellent knowledge of Scottish and English literature, and our Chronicle has been enriched, at various times, by thoughtful papers from his pen.

I also mention, with regret, the deaths of Major R. S. Archer, V.D., Secretary of Liverpool Burns Club, a genial, kindly Scot, and an ardent volunteer; Mr Robert Smith, for many years Secretary of Old Kilpatrick Burns Club; and Mr John Hume, Town Clerk of Cumnock, and Secretary of Cumnock Burns Club. We respectfully offer our sympathy to their relatives.

Chronicle No. 32, which was published in January, was fully abreast of its predecessors in the variety and quality of its matter. Nearly the whole edition was quickly sold out, but much remains to be done in promoting the sale of the publication in our clubs. To Dr M'Naught, who for thirty-one years has so successfully and discriminately acted as Honorary Editor, we once more offer our sincere thanks.

We note during the year the publication of two more studies of our Poet—The Real Robert Burns, by Dr J. L. Hughes, and The Footprints of Robert Burns, by Miss Jessie Patrick Finlay, both thoughtful, readable books. In the immediate future there will be published, by the Oxford University Press, a very interesting book on the Ayrshire dialect of Burns, by Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I., of Crieff, one of our delegates present to-day.

Sir James has lived for some time at Tarbolton, in the heart of the Burns country, and has come intimately in contact with old Ayrshire folk who have always used our vernacular, so that he is able to present phonetically the dialect of this district as it is really spoken.

Mr Grieve, of Montrose, indomitably continues to publish his Northern Numbers and The Scottish Chap Book, both worthy of commendation.

On the 30th October last the Memorial Tablet in memory of James, 14th Earl of Glencairn, which had been provided by the Federation and erected in Falmouth Parish Church, was unveiled by Mr John Douglas, F.S.A.(Scot.), President of the Burns Club of London, with whom I had the honour of being associated. After the dedication service by Canon Williamson, Mr Douglas, in a dignified and impressive speech, presented the memorial to the Church authorities. Your delegates were afterwards entertained
to lunch by the Rotary Club of Falmouth. The Mayor and many prominent Scotsmen in Cornwall were present. And so, after 130 years, the best friend of Burns has at length a memorial worthy of the man and the donors.

"A monument in memory of another friend and benefactor of our Bard, Alexander Findlater, was unveiled four months ago by Dr M'Naught, in the North Street Cemetery, Glasgow.

"The stone marking the resting-place of this good friend of the Poet during his Dumfries period, had decayed, and the Sandyford Burns Club, under the guidance of their President, Col. Robertson, generously erected a handsome granite memorial in its place. Our veteran President in an eloquent address gave an appreciation of the character and worth of Findlater to a large and appreciative audience. After the ceremony the office-bearers of the Federation were entertained by the Sandyford Club.

"Towards the end of last year Burnsians were surprised to hear that there was some possibility of danger to the Auld Brig of Ayr, owing to the proposed constriction of the river bed. That doughty warrior, Mr Jas. A. Morris, A.R.S.A., who had fought so well for the preservation of the bridge twenty years ago, once more sounded an alarm. Letters of protest from our President and the local Burns Clubs were lodged with the Town Clerk of Ayr, and powerful leaders against the proposed scheme appeared in our principal newspapers. A happy solution of the difficulty was reached when the bridge was scheduled by the Ancient Monuments Board, without whose consent the fabric cannot be impaired. We may now rest assured that no utilitarian will henceforth be allowed to threaten the existence of this fine old building, which is one of the greatest assets of Ayr, and is held in veneration for its historic as well as its poetic associations.

"The philanthropic work of Glasgow Mauchline Society and the Glasgow B.C.A. still continues to flourish. Assisted by a legacy left by the late Mr Cowie, the Glasgow B.C.A. is converting Nance Tinnock's old hostelry into another home for aged deserving poor. The Glasgow Mauchline Society also proposes to extend the number of cottages clustering round the monumental tower near Mossgiel.

"The Children's Competitions in Scottish Song and Poetry seem to be extending in area, and I anticipate a cheering report from the enthusiastic convener, Mr Alexander Pollock.

"The Vernacular Circle of the Burns Club of London, which is specially fortunate in securing the help of such able and learned lecturers, still continues its good fight on behalf of our 'braid auld Scottish tongue.' We heartily congratulate the Circle, and wish it continued success in its mission. We in the South of Scotland, where our pure dialect is sadly disappearing, require some rousing concerning the historic and literary value of our vernacular, as well as its excellence as a vehicle of poetical thought.

"The North-East of Scotland clings more securely to its distinctive native dialect, and is especially rich in fine old local ballads. We are pleased to notice how often in these Northern villages the late Gavin Greig's homely drama of rustic life, 'Mains's Woonin', is performed. In the South, Allan Ramsay's 'Gentle Shepherd' once held a similar place in the affection of country audiences, but, unfortunately, it is very rarely heard now. Cannot some of our Burns Clubs, so energetic in other matters, remedy this?
To-day our President demits the office he has held so long with dignity and marked ability. Since the foundation of the Federation, 38 years ago, he has laboured without ceasing for the advancement of the Burns cult. He has devoted a lifetime and dedicated his talent to the dispersal of the mists of misrepresentation that so long enveloped the memory of the Poet, and we have now, through him, a clearer vision of the complex personality of Burns. Dr M'Naught's book, *The Truth about Burns*, will remain a monument to his patient research, keen insight into character, and distinctive literary ability; and we hope that in his retirement the pen that has so often been held in defence of Burns will not be laid aside. We wish him an affectionate and regretful farewell.

In conclusion, I wish in your name to thank the local Burns Clubs and the Corporation of Ayr for their splendid hospitality during the Conference, also the local Conference Committee, which has done everything possible to minister to our comfort and pleasure.

We are greatly indebted to Mr James M. Kay, Hon. Secy., Ayr Burns Club, for his never-failing courtesy and ready helpfulness in carrying out the necessary details to a successful issue, and we thank him most sincerely.

Mr Wm. Cockburn, referring to the notice of Nance Tinnock's House, pointed out that the restoration begun by the late Mr C. W. Cowie, was being carried to completion by his son, Mr John Cowie.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT.**

Major Innes submitted the Annual Financial Statement, which showed that the year was begun with a balance of £210 18s 10d, and that the total income (including balance) amounted to £518 12s. The expenditure was £389 17s 7d, leaving a balance on hand of £128 14s 5d.

**SCHOOL CHILDREN'S COMPETITIONS.**

Mr Alex. Pollock, convener, reporting on School Children's Competitions in Scottish Song and Poetry, regretted that all the Clubs which were carrying on competitions had not sent in reports. Aberdeen, Mid-Argyll, Covington and Thankerton Tintock, Sandyford, New Craighall, Prestonpans Mystic, and Ayr were among the clubs which had begun or resumed competitions since the War. Glasgow Bridgeton Burns Club held annual competitions in 18 schools; Dundee Burns Club in 22 schools; Dumfries Burns Club in 5; Gourock Jolly Beggars in all the schools in the area: while Albany, Rosebery, and Portobello Clubs were continuing the work with increased zest.

**MOTIONS.**

Mr J. M. Alexander, Rosebery Club, Glasgow, moved: That the Headquarters of the Federation be removed from Kilmarnock to Glasgow. Mr Arch. Barr seconded the motion.

Mr George Marshall, Secretary of the Fifeshire Burns Association, moved, and ex-Provost Smith seconded, the previous question. On a show of hands, the previous question was carried by so great a majority that it was not considered necessary to make a count.

Mr Wm. Cockburn, Old Kilpatrick, moved: That the rule requiring two months' notice of prospective Vice-presidents be amended.
so as to include the office of President. This was unanimously agreed to.

Mr Thomas Killin, Glasgow Mauchline Society, moved: That a President can hold office for only two consecutive years. Ex-Provost Smith, Kilmarnock, seconded by Mr J. Leiper Gemmill, moved the previous question. On division the previous question was carried by 149 votes to 87.

Mr John Carmichael, Glasgow, moved: That Article IV. of the Constitution shall read, "the Executive Committee shall consist of the Office-bearers of the Federation, who shall meet in Glasgow quarterly, on the last Saturday of March, June, September, and December—and when called by the Hon. Secretary—for the transaction of the business of the Federation." Ex-Provost Smith, Kilmarnock, moved: That the dates and places of meetings be settled to suit the convenience of the members. Mr J. Leiper Gemmill seconded. On a division, the Chairman declared the amendment carried by a large majority.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

The Chairman moved the adoption of Executive Committee's recommendation that Sir Robert Bruce, LL.D., Editor of the Glasgow Herald, be appointed his successor in the office of President. Mr Jas. Thomson, London, seconded the motion.

Mr Wm. Cockburn said that he had been deputed by the Glasgow B.C.A. to propose the name of Mr J. Jeffrey Hunter. The Chairman ruled that this nomination was out of order, as before another nomination could be brought forward, the delegates would first require to say whether they approved or disapproved of the recommendation of the Executive Committee. In this ruling the Chairman was supported by Col. Roberton, Sir Alex. Gibb, and Mr John Douglas. The Chairman's ruling was challenged by Mr Hugh Lyon and some other delegates, but he adhered to his opinion. Mr Hutcheon, Moggiel Club, Glasgow, then proposed a direct negative to the Chairman's proposition, and this was allowed as a competent amendment. The amendment was seconded by Mr Cockburn. When the amendment and the proposal of the Committee were put to a vote, the Chairman declared the recommendation of the Committee was carried by a large majority.

Ex-Provost Smith moved the re-election of the other office-bearers en bloc. Col. Roberton, Glasgow, pointed out that, as the constitution stood at present, they had no Vice-presidents, unless their names had been sent to the Secretary within two months prior to the meeting. As this had not been done, he held that the Council must now accept the motion he brought forward at Birmingham last year: That they should have two Vice-presidents, and an elected Committee of the officials and twenty members, all elected annually, to manage the affairs of the Federation. He moved accordingly, and ex-Provost Smith seconded his motion. As a way out of the difficulty this year, it was decided, on the suggestion of Col. Roberton, to reappoint the present office-bearers as the Executive Committee, and to put the new procedure into operation next year.

It was decided to accept the invitation of Dumfries Burns Club, to hold next Annual Conference in that town.
THE DINNER.

On Friday evening, 250 delegates were entertained to Dinner in the Town Hall by the local Burns Clubs. Rev. J. M. Hamilton, B.D., President of the Alloway Burns Club, occupied the Chair, and was supported by Sir John Baird, Bart., M.P.; Sir Alex. Gibb, G.B.E., C.B.; Sir Jas. Wilson, K.C.S.I.; Sir Robert Wilson, and other well-known Burnsians. After an admirably purveyed dinner, the loyal toasts were duly honoured, Sir Alex. Gibb proposing "The Imperial Forces," and Major Kennedy responding. The Chairman eloquently proposed "The Burns Federation," and Mr Andrew M'Callum, one of the vice-presidents of the Federation, replied. Sir John Baird proposed "Auld Ayr," and Bailie Wallace responded. Mr John Douglas, President of London Burns Club, in an able and eloquent speech, proposed the toast of "Scottish Literature," and Mr Robert Bain, M.A., Crieff, ably replied. Mr T. N. Veitch, in a racy speech, proposed "The Lassies," to which Major Innes responded very happily. Mr Amos, proposed "The Chairman," and a similar compliment was paid to Mr Kay, Secretary of Burns Club, for the excellent manner in which he had carried out the arrangements.

During the evening Burns Songs were finely rendered by Miss Doris Macmillan, Miss Barbara Galt, and Mr Stephen Cosh, and selections were tastefully played by a string band under the leadership of Mr Doak. Sir James Wilson's rendering of a part of "Hallow'en," in pure Ayrshire dialect, was greatly appreciated.

Through the kindness of Mr L. G. Sloan, J.P., London, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Federation, each of the delegates was presented with a beautiful gold-mounted propelling pencil; and, along with it, the local clubs presented a penholder made from the foundation piles of the Auld Brig. Both of the gifts were highly prized by their recipients.

LADIES' WHIST DRIVE.

The Ladies' Whist Drive and Musical Evening in the Picture House, High Street, passed off very successfully. A company of about sixty sat down to tea, after which Whist was engaged in for more than an hour. Afterwards a fine programme was sustained by Mrs Ruby Thomson, Miss Jean Sillars, Miss Meta Paton, and Miss Walker. The accompaniments were tastefully played by Miss Abernethy and Miss Coid. A cordial vote of thanks is due to Mr Jas. Will, President of the Ayr Burns Club, for so generously providing for the enjoyable evening, and also to the Hon. Secretary (Mr J. M. Kay) and the Ladies' Committee (Mrs Wills, Miss Wilson, and Miss Hislop), for the splendid arrangements made for the comfort of the guests.

CORPORATION LUNCHEON.

At the close of the Conference, the delegates and their lady friends, numbering about 400, were entertained in the Town Hall by the Corporation of Ayr. Provost M'Donald presided, and the luncheon was admirably served. The only toast proposed was that of "The King."

During the luncheon a selection of Scottish music, played on the organ by Mr Hunter Thomson, the burgh organist, was greatly
appreciated. Excellent arrangements had been made by Mr P. A. Thomson, Town Clerk of Ayr, who was indefatigable in his efforts to secure the comfort and enjoyment of all.

VISIT TO BURNS'S COTTAGE.

After the luncheon seven special cars conveyed the company to Alloway, where Burns's Cottage and Monument were visited. A number of the delegates also visited Doonholm, where they were received by Major Kennedy, and enjoyed a walk through the beautiful grounds.

Tea was served at the Banks o' Doon Tea Gardens, and a splendid programme of vocal and instrumental music was sustained.

The delegates owe a debt of gratitude to the Ayr Burns Clubs for their generous hospitality and their solicitous care for the comfort of their guests. The burden of carrying out the details of the arrangements fell on the shoulders of their worthy and able Secretary, Mr Jas. M. Kay, to whom we are greatly indebted for his ever-ready, ungrudging help.

THOMAS AMOS, Hon. Secretary.
List of Clubs which have Subscribed to the Publishing Fund.

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<th>Club Name</th>
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DIREOTORY
OF
BURNS CLUBS AND SCOTTISH SOCIETIES
ON THE
ROLL OF THE BURNS FEDERATION, 1923.


No. 2—ALEXANDRIA Burns Club. Instituted 1884. Federated 1885. Place and date of meeting, Village School, first Friday of each month. President, Richard Stevenson, Stevenson Place, Alexandria; Vice-president, Donald M’Dougall, Bridge-end Tavern, Bonhill; Secretary, Duncan Carswell, Linnbran Terrace, Alexandria; Treasurer, Jas. Merrilees, Charleston House, Alexandria.

No. 3—GLASGOW Tam o’ Shanter Burns Club. Instituted 1880. Federated 1885. Place of meeting, Burns House Club, 27 India Street, Glasgow. President, Captain Archibald Campbell, 1 Stanley Street, Kinning Park, Glasgow; Vice-president, Wm. Forbes, 89 Glassford Street, Glasgow; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Jeffrey Hunter, 89 Bath Street, Glasgow. Committee—J. F. Anderson, John Ballantine, D. Conway, John Foster, jun., Bernard Gershon, T. M. Hamilton, Alex. Izat, Alex. Mackenzie, James Murray, J. Blair Smith, Wm. Renfrew, T. P. Thomson, Neil Toye, Peter Webster. Special features of Club—Literary evenings and useful movements for the promotion of the Burns cult.
No. 4—CALLANDER Burns Club. Instituted 1877. Federated 1885. (Dormant.)

No. 5—ERCILDOUNE Burns Club. Instituted 1885. Federated 26th November, 1885. (Dormant.)

No. 6—ALLOA Burns Club. Instituted 1873. Federated 1885. (Dormant.)

No. 7—GLASGOW Thistle Burns Club. Instituted 1882. Federated 1885. Place of meeting, 7 Miller Street. President, Donald Macintyre, Scotland Street, Glasgow; Vice-president, Alex. Lawson, 24 George Square, Glasgow; Secretary, John Vallance, 57 College Street, Glasgow; Treasurer, John Eadie, 5 Miller Street, Glasgow.

No. 8—MORPETH and District Burns Club. (Dormant.)

No. 9—GLASGOW Royalty Burns Club. Instituted January, 1882. Federated January, 1886. Place and date of meeting, Grand Hotel, Glasgow, fourth Thursday of October. President, David Gunn, 4 Finnieston Street, Glasgow; Vice-president, William Jamieson; Secretary, George F. Howarth, 188 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.


No. 11—CHESTERFIELD Burns Society. Federated 1886. (Dormant.)

No. 12—BARROW-IN-FURNESS Burns Club. Federated 1888. (Dormant.)

No. 13—ST. ANDREWS Burns Club. Instituted 1869. Federated 1886. Place of meeting, Various. President, Wm. Macbeth Robertson, solicitor, Market Street, St. Andrews; Secretary, David Fraser, Lilybank, St. Andrews.

No. 15—BELFAST Burns Club. Instituted 1872. Federated 1886. (Dormant.)

No. 16—SYDNEY Burns Club, N.S.W. Instituted 1880. Federated 1886. (Dormant.)

No. 17—NOTTINGHAM Scottish Society. Federated 1886. (Dormant.)

No. 18—LIVERPOOL Burns Club. Instituted 1886. Federated 1886. Place and date of meeting, Liverpool Conservative Club, 25th January. President, Dr R. W. MacKenna, 76 Rodney Street, Liverpool; Secretary, Wm. Archer, 6 Devonshire Road, Princes Park, Liverpool. Special features of Club—Annual dinner; prizes to children of Caledonian Schools, Liverpool, for Burns subjects.

No. 19—AUCKLAND Burns Club. Instituted 1881. Federated 1886. (Dormant.)


No. 21—GREENOCK Burns Club (The Mother Club). Instituted 1802. Federated 1886. Place and time of meeting, Club-Rooms, 36 Nicolson Street, Greenock, at 8 p.m. President, Wm. Nicoll, 29 Finnart Street, Greenock; Vice-presidents, Archibald Macphail, 29 Kelly Street, Greenock, and Robt. Macfarlan, 10 Bedford Street, Greenock; Secretary, Alexander Robertson, Century Insurance Co., Ltd., 17 West Blackhall Street, Greenock; Treasurers, Messrs Ritchie and Brownlie, 3 Wallace Square, Greenock. Directors—R. A. Clapperton Stewart, W. Gray, A. Flett, J. T. Park, and T. Graham. Special features of Club—to cherish the name of Robert Burns and to foster a love for his writings, and, generally, to encourage a taste for Scottish literature.


No. 23—ADELAIDE South Australian Caledonian Society. Instituted 1881. Federated 1886. Secretary, H. Tassie, Gray's Arcade, Adelaide, S.A.

No. 24—GLASGOW Bank Burns Club. Instituted 1884. Federated 1886. (Dormant.)
No. 25—WINNIPEG St. Andrew's Society. Federated 1886. (Dormant.)

No. 26—PERTH Burns Club. Instituted 1873. Federated 1886. (Dormant.)

No. 27—SPRINGBURN Burns Club. Instituted 1884. Federated 1886. (Dormant.)

No. 28—MAUCHLINE Jolly Beggars Burns Club. (Dormant.)

No. 29—BOLTON Juniors Burns Club. Instituted 1881. Federated 1886. (Dormant.)

No. 30—BLACKBURN Burns Club. Instituted 1884. Federated 1886. (Dormant.)

No. 31—SAN FRANCISCO Scottish Thistle Club. Instituted 1882. Federated 1886. (Dormant.)

No. 32—NEWARK Burns Club, U.S.A. Federated 1886. (Dormant.)

No. 33—GLASGOW Haggis Burns Club. Instituted 1872. Federated 1886. Place and date of meeting, Ferguson & Forrester's, 36 Buchanan Street, last Tuesday from October till March. President, Robert Hamilton, Inver- shin, Newlands, Glasgow; Secretary, William S. Baird. 121 West George Street, Glasgow.

No. 34—CARRICK Burns Club. Instituted 1859. Federated 1887. Place of meeting, 62 Glassford Street. President, A. D. M'Neil, 264 Darnley Street, Pollokshields, Glasgow; Vice-president, G. H. Houldsworth, 49 Daisy Street, Govanhill, Glasgow; Secretary, David Sutherland, 123 Frederick Street, Glasgow; Treasurer, Wm. Morrison, 62 Glassford Street, Glasgow. Special feature of Club —To keep green the memory of Burns.


No. 36—ROSEBERY Burns Club. Instituted 1885. Federated 1886. Place, date, and time of meeting, Bath Hotel, Glasgow, second Thursday, at 7.45 p.m. President, John A. Kennedy, 49 Windsor Terrace, Glasgow; W.N.W.; Vice-president, Matthew Reid, Benares, Bearsden; Secretary, John M. Alexander, 424 Victoria Road, Crosshill, Glasgow; Treasurer, John B. Dunlop, C.A., 128 Hope Street, Glasgow. Special features of Club—Social and literary meetings monthly; Children's competitions, &c.

No. 37—DOLLAR Burns Club. Instituted 29th December, 1887. Federated 30th December, 1887. Place of meeting, Masonic Hall, Dollar. President, W. D. Congalton,
M.A., Burnbrae, Dollar; Vice-president, C. E. Allsopp, Aberdona Villa, Dollar; Secretary, J. M. C. Wilson, B.Sc., Institution Place, Dollar. Special features of Club—To keep the Poet's Works before the members, and to arrange suitable competitions amongst the school children.

No. 38—GLASGOW Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Instituted 1877. Federated 1888. (Dormant.)

No. 39—GLASGOW St. David's Burns Club. Instituted 1887. Federated 1889. (Dormant.)

No. 40—ABERDEEN Burns Club. Instituted 1887. Federated 1889. Place, date, and time of meeting, Imperial Hotel, Stirling Street, first Monday of winter months (October to April), at 7.30 p.m. President, Albert E. Parker, printer, 2 Upperkirkgate, Aberdeen; Vice-president, John Urquhart, 127 George Street, Aberdeen; Secretary, Alex. Mutch, 16⅔ Merkland Road, Aberdeen. Committee—Wm. Duncan, Wm. Grant, John Matthew, A. C. Mc'Intosh, J. M. M'Donald, A. W. Proctor, Frank Robertson, James Donald, Wm. Glass, W. C. Mitchell, David Yule. Special features of Club—Monthly programmes are principally maintained by the members of our Club, and an active interest in Burns is fostered by encouraging members to write papers. School competitions are arranged by courtesy of the Aberdeen Education Authority.

No. 41—DENNISTOUN Burns Club. Instituted 1887. Federated 1889. (Dormant.)

No. 42—CRIEFF Burns Club. Instituted 1889. Federated 1890. Place and date of meeting, Star Hotel, 25th January, 1924. President, William Forbes, Hill Street, Crieff; Vice-president, A. Watt Allison, Stanley Bank, Comrie Road, Crieff; Secretary, William Pickard, 2 Addison Terrace, Crieff. Committee—C. E. Colville, Rev. H. H. Murray, M.A., James MacRosty, Robert Bain, M.A., Colonel Drimmie. Special features of Club—To commemorate the birthday of Burns, and to encourage the study of the Poet's Works.

No. 43—GLASGOW Northern Burns Club. Federated 1891. (Dormant.)

No. 44—FORFAR Burns Club. Instituted 1890. Federated 1891. (Dormant.)

No. 45—CUMNOCK Burns Club. Instituted 1887. Federated 1891.

No. 46—WARWICKSHIRE Burns Club. Instituted 1880. Federated 1891. (Dormant.)

No. 47—GLASGOW St. Rollox Burns Club. Instituted 1889. Federated 1891. (Dormant.)
No. 48—PAISLEY Burns Club. Instituted 1805. Federated 1891. Date of meeting, First Thursday each month, October to April inclusive. President, Norman M. MacKean, Parkgate House, Paisley; Vice-president, Archibald Gardner, 5 County Place, Paisley; Secretary, Julius F. M’Callum, Mayfield, Sunnyside, Paisley. Special features of Club—Literary and social.

No. 49—BRIDGETON Burns Club. Instituted 1870. Federated 1891. Place and time of meeting, As arranged. President, Dr Thos. M. Fletcher, 26 Canning Street, Glasgow; Vice-president, John M’Donald, East Kilbride Road, Burnside, Glasgow; Secretary, John G. S. Sproll, 3 Royal Exchange Square, Glasgow; Treasurer, David S. Brown. Committee—Dr W. A. Burns, Robert Cowper, Dr David M’Kail, Adam C. Hay, James Craig, James W. Shaw, J.P., Robert Miller, George Brown, Alexander Gray, Joseph B. Stobo. Special features of Club—School competitions; lectures, &c.


No. 51—CHICAGO Caledonian Society. Federated 1892. (Dormant.)

No. 52—DUMFRIES Mechanics’ Burns Club. Federated 1892. (Dormant.)

No. 53—GOVAN Fairfield Burns Club. Instituted January, 1886. Federated January, 1892. Place, date and time of meeting, Eden Villa Restaurant, 8 Carmichael Street, Govan, first Wednesdays September to April, at 7.30 p.m. President, John Melvin, 43 Greenfield Street, Govan; Vice-president, James M’Artney, 47 Greenhead Avenue, Govan; Secretary, John Gordon, 334 Drumoyne Road, Govan; Treasurer, Alex. George; Bard, Walter Mackay; Steward, Geo. Anderson. Committee—George Wardrop, John Donald, A. B. Allison, John M’Lachlan, Duncan Ferguson, Thos. Arthur, Jas. Kilpatrick, Robt. Glen. Special features of Club—To promote interest in the Life and Works of the National Bard and other Scottish poets, and to have intercourse with other Burns Clubs.

No. 54—PERTH St. Johnstone Burns Club. Federated 1892. (Dormant.)
No. 55—DERBY Scottish Association and Burns Club. Instituted 1890. Federated 1892. President, J. P. Mc'Crue, 4 Belper Road, Derby; Secretary, R. W. M. Lawson, 17 Woodland Road, Derby; Treasurer, D. Dow, Lindley House, 176 Porter Road, Derby.

No. 56—LAPRAIK (Muirkirk) Burns Club. Instituted 1893. Federated 1893. Place of meeting, Masonic Hall or Dundas Hall. President, Arch. Fairbairn, Wellwood, Muirkirk; Vice-president, Rev. John Richmond, Kames Manse; Secretary, Chas. P. Bell, Roslyn, Wellwood Street, Muirkirk; Treasurer, Andrew Pringle. Special features of Club—Mutual improvement association; lectures on all subjects, but especially relative to Burns; social evenings and harmony meetings.

No. 57—THORNLIEBANK Burns Club. Instituted 1891. Federated 1893. Place and date of meeting, Village Institute, Fridays, at 8 p.m. President, James H. McMillan, Woodlands, Shawlands, Glasgow, S.; Vice-president, Thomas R. Murray, Unitas, Thornliebank; Secretary, Thomas Haddow, Hillside Terrace, Thornliebank; Treasurer, Hugh Halliday, 27 Kennishead Road, Thornliebank. Special features of Club—School children's competitions, Scotch concert, annual outing, Hallowe'en festival, Anniversary dinner, and Club monthly meetings.

No. 58—KIRKCALDY Burns Club. Federated 1892. (Dormant.)

No. 59—GOUROCK Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Instituted 1893. Federated 1893. Place and time of meeting, Gamble Institute, 8 p.m. President, Matt. E. Campbell, Cove Gardens, Gourock; Vice-president, Wm. Callender, 2 Norman Terrace, Cardwell Road; Secretary, N. MacKechnie, 4 Albert Road, Gourock; Treasurer, Joseph Wilson, Avonmore, John Street, Gourock; Auditors, Alex. Forbes and Wm. Gilmour. Committee—P. M. Weir, Wm. L. Adam, Jas. King, Alex. Olding, Wm. Baxter, B. Gunn, A. Adamson. Special features of Club—Lectures during winter, also competitions for children; wild flower competitions held beginning of September.

No. 60—WOLVERHAMPTON Burns Club. Federated 1893. (Dormant.)

No. 61—GLASGOW Glencairn Burns Club. Federated 1893. (Dormant.)

No. 62—CUPAR Burns Club. Instituted 1893. Federated 1893. Place and date of meeting, Royal Hotel, Cupar, 25th January, 1924. President, Col. Sir Alex. Sprot, Bart., C.M.G., Stravithie, Fife; Secretary, Robert G. Brown, 27 Crossgate, Cupar; Treasurer, Wm. R. Lormond, Bishopgate House, Cupar.

No. 63—MOSSGIEL Burns Club. Instituted 1893. Federated 1893. Place of meeting, Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Eglinton

No. 64—BEITH Burns Club. Instituted 1892. Federated 12th December, 1893. (Dormant.)

No. 65—MUSSELBURGH Federated Burns Club. Instituted 1886. Federated 3rd January, 1894. (Dormant.)

No. 66—CROSSGATES Burns Club. Federated 1894. (Dormant.)

No. 67—CARLTON Burns Club. Instituted 1894. Federated 1894. Place of meeting, Kenilworth Hotel, Glasgow. President, M. M. Duff, 81 Glassford Street, Glasgow; Vice-president, J. Gourlay, 64 Ormond Avenue, Muirend; Secretary, James Webster, 74 Buchanan Street, Glasgow; Treasurer, Jas. Tudhope, 16 Whitehill Street, Dennistoun. Directors—John Clark, J. R. M'Blane, Wm. Kelman, Thos. Drysdale, John Dunbar, A. B. Steel, D. Cameron, Jas. Bow, John Carslaw, T. B. Hendry. Special feature of Club—Lectures on the Works and Songs of Burns.

No. 68—SANDYFORD Burns Club. Instituted 1893. Federated 1894. Place of meeting, Burns House Club, India Street, Glasgow. Hon. President, Colonel J. G. Robertson, T.D., 147 West Regent Street, Glasgow; President, Peter Ferguson, 1272 Argyle Street, Glasgow; Vice-president, Alexander Beaton, 34 Robertson Street, Glasgow; Secretary, William E. Guest, 12 Nairn Street, Yorkhill, Glasgow. Special features of Club—To cherish the name of Robert Burns; to promote the cultivation of a better knowledge of the Poet and his Works; and to encourage social intercourse amongst the members.

No. 69—DUNEDIN Burns Club. Federated 1894. (Dormant.)

No. 70—GLASGOW St. Rollox Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Federated 1894. (Dormant.)

No. 71—CARLISLE Burns Club. Instituted 1889. Federated 1895. Secretary, T. G. Beattie, 200 Warwick Road, Carlisle.

No. 72—PARTICK Burns Club. Instituted 1885. Federated 1895. President, John A. Warren, Croftamie, Balshagray Avenue, Glasgow; Vice-president, Bailie T. Stark Brown, 1 Victoria Terrace, Dowanhill, Glasgow; Secretary, David Crawford, solicitor, 213 West George Street, Glasgow.
No. 73—LENZIE Burns Club. Federated 1896. (Dormant.)

No. 74—GLASGOW Mauchline Society. Instituted 1888. Federated 1895. Hon. President, Sir. Arch. M’Innes Shaw, Bart., Ballochmyle, Mauchline; President, J. Leiper Gemmill, 162 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; Vice-president, John Ferguson, 34 Maxwell Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow; Secretary, William Campbell, 166 Buchanan Street; Glasgow; Treasurer, Thos. Killin, 7 Stewarton Drive, Cambuslang. Special features of Club—To promote sociability among natives of Mauchline and friends, and manage the National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes, Mauchline.

No. 75—KIRN Burns Club. Instituted 25th January, 1892. Federated 10th February, 1896. Place and date of meeting, Queen’s Hotel, Kirn, 25th January. President, Robert Stewart, Woodlands, Hunter’s Quay; Vice-president, John M’Nair, Omard, Kirn; Secretary, Drummond M’Glashan, Balgownie, Clyde Street, Kirn. Special features of Club—Weekly meeting for lectures; games; annual excursion, &c.


No. 77—PAISLEY Tannahill Burns Club. Instituted 1892. Federated 1896. (Dormant.)

No. 78—GLASGOW Ardgowan Burns Club. Instituted 1893. Federated 1896. (Dormant.)

No. 79—CORSTORPHINE Burns Club. Instituted 1887. Federated 1896. (Dormant.)

No. 80—DUNOON Cowall Burns Club. Instituted 1896. Federated 1896. (Dormant.)

No. 81—CARSTAIRS Junction Burns Club. Instituted 1896. Federated 1896. (Dormant.)

No. 82—ARBROATH Burns Club. Instituted 1888. Federated 1896. President, Dr J. D. Gilruth, Hyde Park House, Arbroath; Vice-president, John R. W. Clark, solicitor, Arbroath; Secretary, Ernest F. Cobb, Town Chamberlain, Arbroath; Treasurer, F. W. Moon, solicitor, Arbroath.

No. 83—GLASGOW Co-operative Burns Club. Instituted 1896. Federated 1896. (Dormant.)
No. 84—ABINGTON Burns Club. Federated 1896. (Dormant.)


No. 87—CAMPSIE Burns Club. Instituted 1890. Federated 1896. (Dormant.)

No. 88—GLASGOW Caledonian Burns Club. Instituted 1896. Federated 1897. (Dormant.)

No. 89—SUNDERLAND Burns Club. Instituted January, 1897. Federated April, 1897. Place and date of meeting, Palatine Hotel, 2nd and 4th Mondays October to March; 2nd Monday April, May, and September. President, J. M'Lagan, 117 Herrington Street, Sunderland; Vice-president, A. Wight, Athenaeum Street, Sunderland; Secretary, M. Neilson, 14 East Whickham Street, Sunderland; Treasurer, A. W. Semple; Librarian, G. Mackay; Trustees, W. H. Turner and G. Mackay; Director of Music, J. Ritchie; Reporting Correspondent, N. Cameron. Committee—D. Campbell, J. A. Macdonald, E. H. Collinson, J. Shearer, A. Short. Special features of Club—Burns anniversary gathering; St. Andrew's celebration; reading of papers, &c.; visitation of Clubs. Visitors welcomed.


No. 92—KILBOWIE Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Instituted September, 1896. Federated 26th August, 1897. Place and date of meeting, T. F. Ross's, Cross Restaurant, every alternate Wednesday. President, John Deans, 19 Barn Street, East, Clydebank; Vice-president, David J. Clark, 156 Kilbowie Road, Clydebank; Secretary, Robert Patrick, 12 Bon Accord Street, Clydebank; Treasurer, James Walker; Convener, Alex. M'Donald; Stewards, Messrs Chamberlain and Davidson; Pianist, Alf Clark. Committee—Messrs Blair, Chamberlain, Davidson, M'Donald, M'Lachlan, Phillips, and Wm. Patrick. Special features of Club—The cultivation of a better knowledge of the Life and Works of the Bard, and the study of Scottish literature by the reading of papers, &c., original and otherwise, amongst the members.

No. 93—CLYDEBANK Burns Club. Federated 1897. (Dormant.)

No 94—UPHALL Tam o' Shanter Burns Club. Instituted 1894. Federated 1897. Place, date, and time of meeting, Uphall Hotel, first Friday of every month, at 7 p.m. President, Alexander Banks, Ramsay Cottage, Pumpherston; Vice-president, James Wilson, Beachwood Cottages, Uphall; Secretary, William Paul, Co-operative Buildings, Uphall. Committee—Andrew Chapman, John Reid, Robt. Watson, Jas. Rae, Alex. Turnbull, Robt. Denholm.

No. 95—BOLTON Burns Club. Instituted 1881. Federated 1897. (Dormant.)


No. 97—KILMARNOCK Bellfield Burns Club. Instituted 1895. Federated 1898. (Dormant.)
No. 98—LANARK Burns Club. Instituted 1891. Federated 1898. Place and time of meeting, Market Inn, at 7.30 p.m. President, H. M. Beveridge, Town Houses, Lanark; Vice-president, John Veitch, High Street, Lanark; Secretary, Thomas Veitch, Dalblair, Wheatland Drive, Lanark. Committee—A. S. Boyd, T. Lithgow, W. Brown, A. Keith, R. Hamilton, J. W. Lockhart. Special features of Club—The holding of social meetings during the winter months, when papers on the Works of Burns are read and discussed. To help all local deserving institutions.


No. 100—HAMILTON Mossgiel Burns Club. Instituted 1892. Federated 4th April, 1898. Place and date of meeting, Commercial Hotel, first Tuesday in month excepting June, July, and August. President, L. S. Smellie, Somerville, May Street, Hamilton; Vice-president, Robert Thorpe, 141 Quarry Street, Hamilton; Secretary, Wm. Somerville, Elim, Reid Street, Burnbank, Lanarkshire; Treasurer, Wm. Hamilton, Burnfoot, Bent Road, Hamilton.

No. 101—MOTHERWELL Workmen's Burns Club. Federated 1898. (Dormant.)

No. 102—CARLISLE Border Burns Club. Instituted 1898. Federated 1898. (Dormant.)

No. 103—COALBURN Burns Club. Federated 1898. (Dormant.)

No. 104—DUMFRIES Oak Burns Club. Federated 1898. (Dormant.)

No. 105—RUTHERGLEN Cronies Burns Club. Instituted 1896. Federated 1898. (Dormant.)

No. 106—BROXBURN Rosebery Burns Club. Federated 1898. (Dormant.)

No. 107—HUTCHESONTOWN Burns Club. Instituted 1897. Federated 1898. (Dormant.)

No. 108—EAST CALDER Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Instituted January 25th, 1897. Federated 17th January, 1899. Place of meeting, Grapes Inn, East Calder. President, James Millar, Burnhouse, Kirknewton; Vice-president, James Robertson, East Calder; Secretary, John Watson, 46 Oak Bank, Mid-Calder. Committee—John Clark, James Findlay, James Austin, Angus Elliot. Special features of Club—The celebration of the Poet's birth; promoting concerts during the winter months.

No. 109—GLASGOW Caledonia Burns Club. Instituted 1898. Federated 1899. (Dormant.)
No. 110.—CAMBUSLANG Burns Club. Instituted 1850. Federated 1898. (Dormant.)

No. 111—SOUTH EDINBURGH Burns Club. Instituted 1889. Federated 1899. (Dormant.)


No. 113—VALE OF LEVEN Glencairn Burns Club. Instituted 1897. Federated 1899. Place, date, and time of meeting, Albert Hotel, Alexandria, last Saturday of month, at 6.30 p.m. President, Hugh M'Vean, Mossiel, Dalmonach Road, Bonhill; Vice-president, Daniel M'Innes, 15 Alexander Street, Alexandria; Secretary, John James, c/o Young, 7 John Street, Renton, Dumbartonshire; Treasurer, Peter Burdon, Viewfield, Balloch. Committee—James Burdon, William Smith, John L. Ritchie, Daniel Macmillan, Norman M'Crimmon. Special features of Club—Celebration of 25th January; summer outings; and occasionally short papers by the members.

No. 114—BRODICK Burns Club. Instituted 1900. (Dormant.)

No. 115—KIPPEN and District Burns Club. Instituted 1896. Federated 1900. (Dormant.)

No. 116—GREENLOANING Burns Club. Instituted 1889. Federated 1900. Place and time of meeting, Greenloaning Inn, at 7.30 p.m. President, S. Watson, Nether Mills, Greenloaning, Braco; Vice-president, J. Chalmers, Bardrill Farm, Blackford; Secretary, James Bayne, Kinbuck, Dunblane. Committee—R. Taylor, G. Robertson, W. Taylor, A. Graham, and J. M'Naughton.

No. 117—GLASGOW Southern Burns Club. Instituted 1899. Federated 1900. (Dormant.)

No. 118—GLASGOW Albany Burns Club. Instituted 1900. Federated 1900. Place of meeting, Burns House Club, Ltd., 27 India Street, Glasgow. President, Richard D. Donaldson, 50 Abbey Drive, Jordanhill, Glasgow; Vice-presidents, Jas. Niven Murdoch, 175 Hope Street, Glasgow, and J. R. Mirrieles, 27 Woodend Drive, Jordanhill, Glas-
No. 119—BONHILL Burns Club. Instituted 1900. Federated 1900. (Dormant.)

No. 120—BRISTOL Caledonian Society. Caledonian Society established 1820; The Burns Club established 1894. Amalgamated 1898. Federated 10th December, 1900. Place and date of meeting, 24 St. Nicholas Street, Bristol, various times. President, Sir Thomas Inskip, M.P., K.C., Bristol Central; 10 Vice-presidents—Chairman, John Turnbull, 1 Baldwin Street, Bristol; Vice-chairmen, A. C. Turnbull and Tom Johnstone; Secretary and Treasurer, A. K. Simpson, 24 St. Nicholas Street, Bristol. Special features of Club—Benevolent and social.

No. 121—HAMILTON Junior Burns Club. Instituted 1886. Federated 1901. Place and date of meeting, Mrs Bell’s, Union Street, Hamilton, first Monday each month. President, John Cameron, 21 Morris Street, Hamilton; Vice-president, George Fleming, 162 Eddlewood Buildings, Hamilton; Secretary and Treasurer, William Wilson, 5 Haddow Street, Hamilton; Minute Secretary, J. M’Ewan; Stewards, R. Morrison, S. Naismith, and Jas. Hamilton. Committee—D. Cross, R. Brown, R. Allan, W. Logan, and Jas. Brown. Special features of Club—Reading of essays on various subjects; concerts; competitions; summer outings; and social evenings.

No. 122—DARNCONNER Aird’s Moss Burns Club. Instituted 4th November, 1901. Federated 4th November, 1901. (Dormant.)

No. 123—AUCHINLECK Boswell Burns Club. Instituted 25th January, 1900. Federated 10th December, 1901. Place of meeting, Market Inn, Auchinleck. President, James Muir, Dalblair Cottage, Mauchline Road, Auchinleck; Vice-president, Alex. Dalziel, Common Farm, Auchinleck; Secretary, William Hall, 181 Dalsalloch, Auchinleck; Treasurer, John Black, 189 Dalsalloch, Auchinleck. Special features of Club—Hallowe’en supper (with Burns’s songs and recitations); monthly meeting, last Saturday of every month, to instruct and be instructed in Burns’s Works; on 25th January to celebrate the Poet’s birth.

No. 124—EDINBURGH Ninety Burns Club. Instituted 1890. Federated 1902. Place and date of meeting, Ferguson & Forrester’s, Princes Street, monthly, October to March. President, James Bell, 4 Wilfrid Terrace, Edinburgh; Vice-president, John Wallace, Ellerslie, Abercorn Road,
Edinburgh; Secretary, R. D. Grant M'Laren, 2 Mayfield Road, Edinburgh; Treasurer, Walter M'Burnie, 21 Plewlands Terrace, Edinburgh. Special features of Club—Social evening, with short addresses and musical programme; annual dinner; annual excursion to places of interest to Burnsians; care of Clarinda Memorial in Canongate Churchyard. Scholarship in elocution or singing under the Edinburgh Musical (Competitions) Festival, 1924. Scheme to foster the study of the Life and Works of the Poet amongst the school children of the city in course of arrangement. Visitors always welcomed at any of the Club's meetings.

No. 126—BLACKBURN-ON-ALMOND Rabbie Burns Club. Instituted 1900. Federated 1902. Place and date of meeting, The Almond Inn, first Monday of the month. President, Alexander Gardner, West Main Street, Blackburn; Vice-president, Alexander M'Lachlan, West Main Street, Blackburn; Secretary, Robert Carlyle, West Main Street, Blackburn. Committee—John Carlyle, James Thomson, William Boyle, William Dunlop, James Drasdale.


No. 127—COWDENBEATH Haggis Burns Club. Instituted 1903. Federated 1903. (Dormant.)

No. 128—COWDENBEATH Glencairn Burns Club. Instituted 1893. Federated May, 1903. Place and date of meeting, Raith Arms Inn, Cowdenbeath, every alternate Saturday from October to April, monthly thereafter. Hon. President, Wm. Breingan; Hon. Vice-presidents, Councillor John Sheddon and David Bowie; President, John Nisbet, 66 Thistle Street, Cowdenbeath; Vice-president, Wm. Foster, 61 Arthur Street, Cowdenbeath; Secretary, Eben. Hunter, 31 Arthur Place, Cowdenbeath; Delegate, John Bell; Bard, Jas. Murray; Croupier, Peter Falconer. Committee—Thos. Wilson, Jas. Hogg, Frank Baxter, Jas. Adamson, Chas. Banks, John Banks, A. M'Kechnie. Special features of Club—Social intercourse among the Burns fraternity, and the celebration of the Poet's birthday.

No. 129—GORBALS Burns Club. Instituted 1902. Federated 1903. (Dormant.)

No. 130—ROW Burns Club. Instituted 1902. Federated 1903. (Dormant.)

No. 132—RICCARDON Kirkstyle Burns Club. Instituted 1904. Federated 1904. (Dormant.)

No. 133—NEWARTHILL Burns Club. Instituted 20th September, 1903. Federated 28th March, 1904. Place and date of meeting, Mrs H. Watson’s, last Saturday of month, 6.30 p.m. President, John Henshaw, Church Street, Newarthill, Motherwell; Vice-president, Thomas Law, C.C., Allan Place, Newarthill, Motherwell; Secretary, John M’Iroy, 26 High Street, Newarthill, Motherwell. Committee—Thos. Crombie, Thos. Nimmo, and Thos. Macalpine.

No. 134—DUNTOCHER Heron Burns Club. Instituted 1897. Federated 1904. (Dormant.)

No. 135—PARTICK Western Burns Club. Instituted 1903. Federated 1904. Place and time of meeting, Windsor Restaurant, Partick, at 7.30 p.m. President, John W. Cockburn, 44 Victoria Drive, Scotstoun, Glasgow; Vice-president, William Craig, 1 Fairlie Park Drive, Partick, Glasgow; Secretary, William Lauderdale, 14 Fairlie Park Drive, Partick, Glasgow; Delegates to Burns Federation, Albert V. Smith, James Kyle, jun., and the President. Special features of Club—Anniversary dinner; lectures; and social intercourse.

No. 136—HAMILTON Royal Oak Burns Club. Instituted 1893. Federated 1904. (Dormant.)

No. 137—IPSWICH Burns Club. Instituted 1902. Federated 1904. (Dormant.)

No. 138—CLELAND Burns Club. Instituted 1904. Federated 1904. (Dormant.)

No. 139—GLASGOW National Burns Club, Ltd. Instituted 1904. Federated 1915. Place and date of meeting, 21 India Street, Glasgow, daily. President, William Emslie, 48 West Princess Street, Glasgow; Vice-president, James
M. Ritchie, 53 Scott Street, Garnethill, Glasgow; Secretary, William Hamilton, 21 India Street, Glasgow. Special feature of Club—Social.

No. 140—POLLOKSHAWS Burns Club. Instituted 1865. Federated 1905. (Dormant.)

No. 141—STONEHOUSE Burns Club. Instituted 1904. Federated 1905. (Dormant.)

No. 142—BONNYBRIDGE Burns Club. Instituted 1905. Federated 1905. (Dormant.)

No. 143—AIRDRIE Gateside Burns Club. Instituted 1904. Federated 1905. (Dormant.)

No. 144—LARBERT and STENHOUSEMUIR Temperance Burns Club. Instituted 1904. Federated 1905. (Dormant.)

No. 145—GLASGOW Central Burns Club. Instituted 1905. Federated 1905. (Dormant.)

No. 146—DUBLIN Burns Club. Instituted 1905. Federated 1905. President, George P. Fleming, Drimnagh House, Inchicore, Co. Dublin; Secretary, John Farquhar, 7 Fairview Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin; Treasurer, Alexander Lyon, 111 Botanic Road, Dublin.

No. 147—STONEHOUSE Haggis Burns Club. Federated 1905. (Dormant.)

No. 148—GREENOCK Cronies Burns Club. Instituted 1899. Federated 1905. Place of meeting, Painter's Hall, Charles Street. President, Neil M'Gilp, 15 Newton Street; Vice-president, John Broadfoot, Hunter's Place; Secretary, James Blackley, 20 West Stewart Street, Greenock; Treasurer, Wm. M'Farlane, 28 West Blackhall Street. Special features of Club—To cherish the name of Robert Burns and foster a love for his writings, and generally to promote good-fellowship.


No. 150—KILMARNOCK Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Instituted 10th February, 1905. Federated December, 1905. (Dormant.)
No. 151—OLD KILPATRICK Burns Club. Instituted 20th January, 1906. Federated 20th January, 1906. Place and date of meeting, Barclay Hall, Old Kilpatrick, monthly. President, William C. Cockburn, Station House, Bowling; Vice-president, Robert Newlands, Gavinburn Street, Old Kilpatrick; Secretary, Gavin Irving, Ferry Road, Old Kilpatrick. Committee—Jas. Dykes, Robt. Draper, Arch. N. Paul, Allan Dawson, James McCarlie, James Retson, Alex. Laing, and Robert Paton. Special features of Club—Series of Burns and other Scots lectures during winter months; also Scots concert and supper on the anniversary of his birth.

No. 152—HAMILTON Burns Club. Instituted 1877. Federated 1906. Place and date of meeting, Masonic Hall, periodically. President, Dr Hugh Miller, Marie Lodge, Hamilton; Vice-president, Robert Bryce Walker, Auchingramont, Hamilton; Secretary, Wm. Lang, The British Linen Bank, Hamilton; Treasurer, W. Martin Kay. Special feature of Club—Offer prizes to schools in burgh for proficiency in Scottish literature.


No. 154—JOHANNESBURG Burns Club. Instituted 1900. Federated 1906. (Dormant.)

No. 155—EAST STIRLINGSHIRE Burns Club. Instituted January, 1905. Federated 1st September, 1906. Place of meeting, Cross Roads Inn, Bainsford, Falkirk. President, Walter Gibson, 44 Watson Street, Grahamston, Falkirk; Vice-president, Robert A. Russell, 2 Mungal Place, Bainsford, Falkirk; Secretary, Alexander Glen, 5 Gordon Terrace, Carron Road, Falkirk; Treasurer, John Duncan. Committee—Wm. Galbraith, George Milroy, Wm. Philip. Special features of Club—To foster and maintain an intimate knowledge of the Life and Works
of Burns; to celebrate the anniversary of his birth in supper, song, and sentiment.

No. 156—NEWCASTLE and TYNESIDE Burns Club. Instituted 1894. Federated 4th October, 1906. President, John Gibb, 13 Cavendish Place, Newcastle; Vice-president, E. J. Graham, J.P., 5 Lynnwood Avenue, Newcastle; Secretary, G. Lauder, 109 Normount Road, Newcastle; Treasurer, W. Baxter, 3 Collingwood Street, Newcastle. Special features of Club—to associate Scotsmen and other admirers of Burns; to preserve an interest in Scottish customs; to cultivate literary pursuits; and more particularly to advance the study of the Works of our beloved Bard.

No. 157—BAILLIESTON Caledonian Burns Club. Instituted 25th January, 1901. Federated 5th October, 1906. Place, date, and time of meeting, Free Gardeners' Hall, second Saturday in each month, at 6.30 p.m. President, John Kerr, 697 Shettleston Road, Shettleston; Vice-president, Peter M'Lean, 7 Main Street, Baillieston; Secretary, Chas. G. Paterson, 55 Muirside Road, Baillieston; Treasurer, Donald MacFarlane. Committee—John Seymour, John Scobbie, Jas. Lockhart, Wm. Kerr, Robert Swan, David Crighton. Special features of Club—to cherish the name of Robert Burns and to foster a love for his writings, and encourage a taste for Scottish history and literature; also to celebrate the memory of our National Bard by an annual social meeting to be held on 25th January, or as near thereto as possible.


No. 159—WALKER-ON-TYNE Burns Club. Instituted 1892. Federated 11th November, 1906. Place and date of meeting, Sorgg Inn, fortnightly. President, William Brydon, 14 Middle Street, Walker-on-Tyne; Vice-presidents, Dr Hutchison, Harry F. Caldwell, and Thomas Smith; Secretary, John Davidson, 22 Foster Street, Walker-on-Tyne; Treasurer, Robert M'Rory; Librarian,
John Yeats. Committee—Messrs Swankey, S. Bryden, Cadwell, jun., Lewis, Fletcher, and Cunningham. Special features of Club—To associate Scotsmen and other admirers of Burns; to preserve an interest in Scottish manners and customs; to cultivate literary pursuits, and more particularly to advance the study of the Works of Burns and other Scottish literature; and for the social and intellectual well-being of Scotsmen generally.

No. 160—WHITBURN Burns Club. Instituted 23rd February, 1906. Federated 6th November, 1906. Place and date of meeting, Cross Tavern, second Saturday each month. President, Frank M'Gregor, East Main Street, Whitburn, West Lothian; Vice-president, William Clark, George Terrace, Blackburn, Bathgate; Secretary, Allan Johnston, 16 United Buildings, Whitburn, West Lothian; Bard, James R. Thomson. Committee—J. Stevenson, A. Fairley, James Millar, Wm. Gray, David Reid, James Brown, A. M'Laren, Andrew Clark, Hugh Spence. Special features of Club—Children's competitions (essay writing, singing and reciting, &c.); excursion to historical or other place annually; to foster and keep before the members the Works of Burns and other Scottish poets.

No. 161—CHARLESTON Burns Club, Paisley. Instituted 15th January, 1905. Federated 20th December, 1906. Place and date of meeting, 2 Stevenson Street, quarterly. President, Wm. Waddell, 10 Collins Terrace; Vice-president, Thos. Hunter, Stanley Drive; Secretary, A. R. Rowand, 7 South Park Drive, Paisley; Auditors, H. Black and Andrew Shannon. Special features of Club—The propagation of the knowledge of the Writings of Burns in the district; the promotion of a friendly feeling among the members and kindred Clubs; and the celebration of the Poet's birth.

No. 162—PLYMOUTH and District Caledonian Society. Instituted 8th February, 1898. Federated 8th March, 1907. (Dormant.)

No. 163—GATESHEAD and District Burns Club. Instituted 1887. Federated 1907. Place and date of meeting, Royal Hotel, Prince Consort Road, Gateshead-on-Tyne, first Thursday of each month, September to May. Hon. President, Dr Andrew Dougall; Hon. Vice-presidents, W. Falconer, Dr Robert Forbes, Dr J. A. C. Scott, James Heat, Dr W. R. Taylor, W. A. Woodson, D. Morrison, T. Hetherington, W. Bain, J. Druee, E. Bennett, J. Blackhall, J. Matthewson, and T. Gault; President, George Paterson, Dryden Road, Low Fell; Vice-president, Andrew M'Donald, 89 West Street, Gateshead; Secretary, A. Mansfield, 152 Westbourne Avenue, Gateshead; Financial Secretary, R. W. Porteous, 33 St. Aidan's Street, Gateshead; Treasurer, G. J. Porter, 6 Trevelyan Terrace, Gateshead; Hon. Pianists, A. Bradley, W. Manning, and T. Mason; Hon. Pipers, The Tyneside Highland Pipe Band; Librarian, T. W. Watson, 49 High West Street,

No. 164—KINNING PARK Burns Club. Instituted 1881; re-instituted 1921. Federated 1907. Place and date of meeting, Masonic Hall, Rutland Crescent, second Thursday of each month. President, James Macfarlane, 144 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; Vice-president, John M. Hair, 377 Paisley Road, West, Glasgow; Secretary, Thomas Deans, 159 Stanley Street, Glasgow, S.S. Committee—Thomas Porter, John Henderson, Robt. N. Bain, Allan Young, George Leitch, John McDonald, John Gemmell. Special features of Club—Annual celebration of the birthday of Robert Burns; monthly meetings for the cultivation of social and intellectual intercourse; the encouragement of Scottish literature amongst members and friends.

No. 165—WALLSEND Burns Club. Instituted 1898. Federated 18th April, 1907. Place, date and time of meeting, Jolly Sailors' Hotel, fortnightly, at 7.30 p.m. President, David C. Carruthers, 22 Holme Avenue, Walkermill, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Vice-president, R. O. Downie, 6 Point Pleasant Terrace, Wallsend; Secretary, Gordon Langford, 49 Ferndale Avenue, Wallsend-on-Tyne; Treasurer, T. M'Ewen. Committee—Messrs J. Heron, T. Kenion, G. H. Langford, S. Wake, M'Kinnon, and R. Kirkland. Special features of Club—To associate admirers of Burns; to cultivate literary pursuits; to preserve an interest in Scottish manners, customs, and affairs; and to promote friendly intercourse among the members.

No. 166—CLEVELAND Scottish Association. Instituted 1907. Federated 1907. (Dormant.)

No. 167—BIRMINGHAM Burns Club. Instituted 1906. Federated 1907. Place of meeting, Grand Hotel, Birmingham. President, Thos. N. Veitch, 33 Victoria Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham; Vice-presidents, John Barr, 6 Springfield Road, King's Heath, Birmingham, and Thomas Barclay, 12 Richmond Road, Olton, Warwickshire; Secretary, Geo. F. Birrell, 77 Pershore Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham; Treasurer, Robt. M'Kenzie, 50 Stirling Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

No. 168—RICCARSON Burns Club. Instituted 14th January, 1908. Federated 14th January, 1908. Place and time of meeting, Commercial Inn, Riccarton, at 7.30 p.m.
President, Patrick Murphy, New Street, Riccarton; Vice-president, William Robertson, Fleming Street, Riccarton; Secretary, James M'Garry, Commercial Inn, Riccarton. Committee—John M'Gregor, John Rolland, Samuel Gibson, Daniel Brown, James Gilmour. Special feature of Club—Social intercourse.

No. 169—GLASGOW and DISTRICT Association of Burns Clubs and Kindred Societies. Instituted 1907. Federated 1908. Place of meeting, Burns House Club, 27 India Street, Glasgow. President, Thomas Killin, J.P., 2 Stewarton Drive, Cambuslang; Vice-presidents, T. P. Thomson, 32 Barrington Drive, Glasgow, West, and Ninian MacWhannell, 11 Jane Street, Glasgow; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Jeffrey Hunter, 89 Bath Street, Glasgow. Ex-Presidents—Wm. C. Cockburn, Station House, Bowling; Hugh M'Coll, 278a St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; Alex. Mackenzie, 210 Battlefield Road, Langside, Glasgow; Alex. Pollock, 19 Keir Street, Pollokshields, Glasgow. Committee—J. M. Alexander, J. F. Anderson, T. C. F. Brodie, Edward Brooke, James M. Campbell, Isaac Chalmers, James Craig, Wm. Craig, John Deans, Thomas Deans, J. C. Ewing, Peter Ferguson, J. G. Galpine, Wm. Gardiner, John Gordon, John Hannay, R. M. Milholm, John Macfarlane, Hugh Paton, Robert Patrick, Wm. Reid, J. S. Ritchie, Geo. Frederick Thomas. Special features of Club—To further the interests of the Burns cult by promoting closer union between the Clubs in the district and bringing the members of these Clubs into more harmonious relationship; and to take the initiative in instituting and recommending movements likely to be beneficial to the Burns cult.


No. 172—OREGON Burns Club, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. Instituted 25th January, 1909. Federated December, 1908. Place of meeting, Chamber of Commerce Building. President, William Bristol, attorney, Wilcox Buildings, Portland, Oregon; Vice-president, Judge George J. Cameron, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon; Secret-
RARY, Alexander T. Smith, 143 Hamilton Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Committee—Dr W. T. Williamson, James Hislop, Alex. G. Brown, Alex. Muirhead. Special features of Club—Meet once a year (on January 25th) to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the greatest poet of humanity, the immortal Robert Burns.

No. 173—IRVINE Burns Club. Instituted 1826. Federated 18th November, 1908. Place and date of meeting, King's Arms Hotel, Irvine, 25th January. President, John Armour, Bridgegate, Irvine; Vice-president, P. S. Clark, Eglinton Street, Irvine; Secretary, Provost R. M. Hogg, Dyrochburn, Irvine; Treasurer, R. F. Longmuir, Roseville, Irvine.

No. 174—ARDROSSAN Castle Burns Club. Federated 1908. (Dormant.)


No. 176—RENFREW Burns Club. Federated 6th December, 1898. (Dormant.)

No. 177—PRESTWICK Burns Club. Instituted 1902. Federated 1908. (Dormant.)

No. 178—KILMARNOCk Begbie's Burns Club. Instituted 1908. Federated 1909. Place of meeting, Angel Hotel, Kilmarnock. Secretary, William Lennox, 11 Nursery Avenue, Kilmarnock. Special features of Club—Reading of papers relative to the Works of Burns and kindred subjects; celebrating the birthday of the Poet.

No. 179—DAILLY Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Instituted 22nd January, 1902. Federated 22nd January, 1902. (Dormant.)

No. 181—GLASGOW Primrose Burns Club. Instituted 1901. Federated 1909. Place and time of meeting, Burns House, 27 India Street, at 7.30 p.m. President, John Duncan, 14 Willowbank Crescent, Glasgow; Vice-president, Edward Brooke, 51 Randolph Gardens, Broomhill; Secretary and Treasurer, N. J. Davie, 237 West Regent Street, Glasgow. Special features of Club—Promotion of Burns cult; commemoration of birth of Burns; school competitions; and musical evenings.

No. 182—STANE (Shotts) Mossgiel Burns Club. Instituted 3rd February, 1908. Federated 24th February, 1909. Place and date of meeting, Stane Hotel, first Friday of each month. President, Jas. Cairns, 121 Torbothie Road, Stane, Shotts; Secretary, Alexander Walker, 9 Torbothie Road, Stane, Shotts; Treasurer, Jas. White, 1 Stane Place, Stane, Shotts. Special features of Club—Papers, and discussion on Poet's Works; school competitions; celebration of anniversaries.

No. 183—LONDONDERRY Burns Club and Caledonian Society. Instituted 1907. Federated 10th June, 1909. Place, date, and time of meeting, Presbyterian Working Men's Institute, Wednesdays, at 8 p.m. President, Thomas Wallace, Elderslie, Sunbeam Terrace, Bishop Street, Londonderry; Secretary, George Paxton Findlay, Boating Club Lane, Londonderry; Treasurer, David Campbell Murray; Chairman of Committee, William A. Dickie.


No. 185—BURTON Burns Club. Instituted 1908. Federated 1909. (Dormant.)


No. 187—GALASHIELS Burns Club. Instituted 16th December, 1908. Federated 9th December, 1909. Place and time of meeting, Burgh Buildings, 8 p.m. President, Harry M. Tait, High Street, Galashiels; Vice-presidents, Provost Dalgleish, H. S. Murray, and A. L. Brown; Secretary, L. Lennox, 30 Island Street, Galashiels; Treasurer, John Hodge, jun., solicitor, Bridge Street, Galashiels.

No. 188—DUNS Working Men's Burns Club. Instituted 1902. Federated 1910. (Dormant.)
No. 189—CLYDEBANK Burns o’ Clyde Burns Club. Instituted 1896. Federated December, 1909. Place of meeting, Hutcheon’s Restaurant. President, Jas. Fowler, 6 Viewfield Terrace, Clydebank; Vice-president, James Kean, 101 Dumbarton Road, Clydebank; Secretary, A. Home wood, 35 Taylor Street, Clydebank. Committee—J. Cameron, R. Carson, J. Dunsmore, J. Hutcheon, R. Lamb, D. Macpherson, J. M’Chleary, W. Middleton. Special features of Club—To extend the good work of the Poet, and to keep for ever green the memory of the Immortal Bard, Robert Burns, the patriot and prince of song.

No. 190—PORT-GLASGOW Burns Club. Instituted 13th January, 1910. Federated 5th April, 1910. Place, date, and time of meeting, Masonic Hall, second Wednesday of every month, at 7.30 p.m. President, Wm. Ramsay, 16 Montgomery Street, Port-Glasgow; Vice-president, John Eadie, 32 King Street, Port-Glasgow; Secretary, Cor. Young, Plantation Cottage, Clune Brae, Port-Glasgow; Treasurer, Wm. M’Dougal. Committee—Malcolm Phillips, Geo. Bannerman, John Cameron. Special features of Club—Study of the Works of Burns and Scottish literature; in fact, all things Scottish.

No. 191—MOORPARK Burns Club. Instituted 1908. Federated 1910. Secretary, Ebenezer Inglis, Glasdale, Fauldshead Road, Renfrew.

No. 192—AYRSHIRE ASSOCIATION of Federated Burns Clubs. Instituted 1908. Federated 1910. Place and date of meeting, at various places in the county, Quarterly. Secretary, William Lennox, 11 Nursery Avenue, Kilmarnock. Special features of Club—To further the interests of the Burns cult by promoting closer union between the Clubs in the county, and to render all possible assistance to the work of the Federation.


No. 194—MIDDLEBIE Burns Club. Instituted 1909. Federated 1910. (Dormant.)

No. 195—SHIREMOOR Blue Bell Burns Club. Instituted 1906. Federated November, 1910. Place and date of meeting, Blue Bell Hotel, every four weeks from August 18th. President, John Wilson, 11 Duke Street, Shiremoor, Northumberland; Secretary, Jas. Fyfe Wilson, 5 Morley Place, Shiremoor, Northumberland. Committee—J. Snedden, D. Chipperfield, F. Wilson, A. Messer, J. W. Mather. Special features of Club—To cherish the name of Robert Burns, to foster a love for his Writings, and to promote good-fellowship amongst the members.

No. 196—MID-ARGYLL Burns Club. Instituted 11th January, 1909. Federated 27th December, 1910. Place of

No. 197—WINNIPEG Burns Club. Instituted 1905. Federated 1911. (Dormant.)

No. 198—GOREBRIDGE Twenty-five Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Federated 1911. Place and date of meeting, Hunterfield Tavern, last Saturday of each month. President, Robert Burnside, J.P., Main Street, Gorebridge; Vice-president, Robert Miller, 91 Victoria Street, Arniston, Gorebridge; Secretary, John Duncan, 57 Victoria Street, Arniston, Gorebridge. Committee—R. Davidson, W. Weir, R. Hadden, W. Young, T. Juner, J. Learmonth, J. Deans, J. Juner, L. Thomson, W. Davidson, J. Dunlop. Special features of Club—Annual supper; discussions on Scottish poets; and annual drive to land of Burns.

No. 199—NEWBATTLE and DISTRICT Burns Club. Instituted 1910. Federated March, 1911. Place and date of meeting, Band Hall, first Saturday each month. President, Wm. Carson, Saughs, Newtongrange, Midlothian; Vice-presidents, Jas. Brown, 6 Second Street, and Peter Dickson, Saughs, Newtongrange; Secretary, John J. Haldane, 7 Sixth Street, Newtongrange, Midlothian; Interim Treasurer, John Samuel. Committee—G. Humphrey, J. Gilmour, D. Richardson, J. Anderson, P. Gray, Wm. Thomson, J. Finlay, J. Vickers, T. Gardner, J. Young, T. Robertson. Special features of Club—Encouragement of social intercourse amongst the members and kindred Clubs; celebration of the Poet's birth; an annual trip; meetings for the reading of literary papers relative to the Life of Burns and kindred subjects; promoting entertainments for charitable purposes, &c.

No. 200—STONEHOUSE Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Instituted January, 1911. Federated 21st March, 1911. Place and date of meeting, Buckshead Inn, every alternate Friday. President, Matthew Steel, Cannethan Street, Stonehouse; Vice-president, David Gavin, Lochart Street, Stonehouse; Secretary, Gavin Hutchison, Boghall Street, Stonehouse; Treasurer, Robert Anderson, Buckshead Inn, Stonehouse. Special feature of Club—To promote social intercourse amongst the people in the village.

No. 201—CARLISLE Newtown Burns Club. Instituted November, 1910. Federated 27th April, 1911. (Dormant.)
No. 202—GOVAN Ye Cronies Burns Club. Instituted 1893. Federated 1911. Place, date, and time of meeting, Commercial Restaurant, Govan Cross, second Friday of month (September to March), at 7.15 p.m. President, William Parker, 11 Moss Road, Govan; Vice-president, David Thomson, 675 Govan Road, Govan; Secretary, James Rellie, 18 Elder Street, Govan; Treasurer, Matthew Stirling; Bard, T. M. Walker, M.A.; Past Presidents, A. Nicol and E. J. Tait. Committee—W. Watson, W. McIntyre, L. Woolley, A. Baird, R. Swan, and J. McLean. Special features of Club—The Club shall consist of men who honour and revere the memory of Burns; the membership shall not exceed 100, and each candidate for membership must be a Freemason; to promote social and friendly intercourse amongst its members.


No. 204—DUNDALK and DISTRICT Burns Club. Instituted 1909. Federated 1911. President, W. Cree, Jocelyn Street, Dundalk; Vice-president, W. Reid, Park Street, Dundalk; Secretary, Geo. Williamson, St. Andrew's, Castle Road, Dundalk.

No. 205—PAISLEY St. Mirren Burns Club. Instituted 1910. Federated 1911. Place of meeting, 44 Old Sneddon Street, Paisley. President, J. Brown, Bishopston; Vice-president, Aaron Jones, 106 Main Street, Neilston; Secretary, David D. Crawford, 44 Old Sneddon Street, Paisley. Special features of Club—To further the interest in the Works of Burns.

No. 206—GLASGOW Daisy Burns Club. Instituted 1911. Federated 1911. (Dormant.)

No. 207—CAMBUSLANG Wingate Burns Club. Instituted 1908. Federated 1912. Place and date of meeting, Central Hall, Cambuslang, first Saturday every month, business
meeting Thursday following. President, John William·
son, 431 Hamilton Road, Flemington, Cambuslang; Vice·president, L. Johnman, 19 Vicar's Walk, Cambus·
lang; Secretary, Angus McCracken, 7 Bridge Street, Cambuslang; Treasurer, Wm. Stewart, 7 Silverbanks Street, Cambuslang. Hon. Members—Wm. Young, Wm. M'Lean, R. H. Young, R. Tait, D. Smith, John C. Smith, Allan Dunn, and O. Sproul. Committee—All members. Special feature of Club—Furtherance of Scottish song and sentiment.


No. 209—GREENOCK St. John's Burns Club. Instituted 13th August, 1909. Federated 17th August, 1911. Place of meeting, Masonic Temple. President, James A. Morrison, 39 Brisbane Street, Greenock; Vice-president, James Brown, 29 Brisbane Street, Greenock; Secretary, Jacob A. C. Hamilton, 19 Brown Street, Craigieknowes, Greenock; Treasurer, Peter Morrison, 66 Wellington Street, Greenock. Special features of Club—to cherish the name of Robert Burns and foster a love for his Writings, and generally to promote good-fellowship.

No. 210—HARDGATE Auld Hoose Burns Club. Instituted 28th September, 1912. Federated 30th September, 1912. (Dormant.)

No. 211—LARKHALL Cronies Burns Club. Instituted 1910. Federated 1912. Place, date, and time of meeting, Volunteer Bar, Wellgate Street, Larkhall, every Saturday evening, at 6.30. Hon. Presidents, Alexander Hardie, Joseph M'Kendrick, James M'Cargon, John Dunn, William Miller, and Michael Smyth; President, William Kilpatrick, c/o Anderson, 41 Marshall Street, Larkhall; Vice-presidents, George Lambie, 7 Hill Street, Larkhall; Secretary, John M'Leod, 52 Muir Street, Larkhall; Stewards, Hugh Marshall and John Kerr. Committee—Charles Dobbie, Alex. Currie, Robert Kerr, Archibald Price. Special features of Club—to cherish the memory of Robert Burns and to promote his Works, also to encourage closer friendship with other Clubs.

No. 212—PORTOBELLO Burns Club. Instituted 25th January, 1892. Federated 1913. Places of meeting, Queen's Bay Hotel, Joppa, and Royal Hotel, Portobello. President, Thomas Bennett, 20 Brighton Place, Portobello; Secretary, William Baird, J.P., F.S.A.(Scot.), 11 Pitt Street, Portobello; Treasurer, George Sanderson, Clydes-
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dale Bank, Portobello. Special features of Club—To
cultivate an interest in Scottish literature, especially in
the Works of Burns, Scott, Hogg, Tannahill, &c., and
in encouraging the young people in the board schools to
study the Scottish vernacular. The singing of Scottish
song has of late been a marked feature of the examinations,
and has been characterised by wonderful success, the
public exhibitions at the annual examinations being highly
appreciated by large audiences. The Club has for over
thirty years offered prizes (books), and the competition
for their possession has always been marked by much
enthusiasm. The teachers in the two schools of the
burgh very heartily support the office-bearers in the annual
examinations.

No. 213—GLASGOW Kingston Burns Club. Instituted November,
1912. Federated 11th January, 1913. Place and date
of meeting, Wheat Sheaf Rooms, 263 Paisley Road.
Glasgow, third Thursdays October to March inclusive.
President, Hugh A. Begg, 104 Weir Street, Kingston,
Glasgow; Vice-president, Robt. Macdiarmid, 108 Pollok
Street, Kingston, Glasgow; Secretary, Archibald S.
Campbell, 14 Walmer Terrace, Ibrox, Glasgow; Treasurer,
Robt. Armour, 76 Pollok Street, Kingston, Glasgow.
Directors—John M'Innes, Andrew Mathieson, John B.
Macdiarmid, James Semple, Wm. Struthers, Joseph
Wallace, and John Logan, J.P. (I.P. President). Special
features of Club—To commemorate the genius of Robert
Burns and foster a love for his Writings, and to encourage
the taste for Scottish literature and music generally; to
celebrate his birthday on 25th January or as near thereto
as possible. Our lady friends share membership with us,
and we are maintaining an ideal standard as a Club. The
young folks are coming along with enthusiasm to keep
up a continuity of interest in all our objects.

No. 214—MELROSE Burns Club. Federated 22nd February,
1913. (Dormant.)

No. 215—THORNIEWOOD Burns Club. Instituted 26th Feb-
ruary, 1911. Federated 24th February, 1913. (Dormant.)

No. 216—RUTHERGLEN Royal Burgh Burns Club. Instituted
March, 1913. Federated May, 1913. (Dormant.)

No. 217—ESKDALE Burns Club. Federated 29th April, 1913.
(Dormant.)

No. 218—BANNOCKBURN Empire Burns Club. Instituted 25th
January, 1913. Federated 13th June, 1913. Place of
meeting, Commercial Hotel, Bannockburn. President,
James Forsyth, Douglas Street, Bannockburn; Vice-
president, Alexander Rankin, Co-operative Buildings,
Main Street, Bannockburn; Secretary, William Wark,
51 Helenslea, Bannockburn; Treasurer, James Kirk-
wood, Caithdhaie, Bannockburn; Auditors, Wm. Thom-
son and G. Woods; Stewards, Edward Wright and
Thomas Whitelaw. Committee—J. Fulton, D. Millar, C. Palmer, J. Gibson, Wm. Cook, and D. Forsyth. Special features of Club—Monthly meetings during the year (our meetings consist of recitations and songs, and tend to create good-fellowship amongst our members); and to render all possible assistance to the work of the Federation.

No. 219—UDDINGTON Burns Club. Instituted 1st April, 1913. Federated 21st June, 1913. Place of meeting, Magdala Hall, Uddingston. President, Thos. Hamilton, Alpine Terrace, Uddingston; Vice-president, James Ross, Greenrig Street, Uddingston; Secretary, Henry Rowan, 50 Hamilton Place, Uddingston; Treasurer, John Hunter, c/o Thos. Latta, Uddingston.

No. 220—ST. LOUIS Burns Club, Mo., U.S.A. Instituted 1904. Federated 1913. Date of meeting, 25th January. President, W. K. Bixby, Century Buildings, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-president, David R. Francis, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, Walter B. Stevens, Jefferson Memorial, St. Louis, Mo.; Treasurer, Hanford Crawford, 722 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo. Special features of Club—Annual meetings; issuing printed reports from time to time.

No. 221—PRESTONPANS Burns Club. Instituted 1900. Federated 16th August, 1913. Place, date, and time of meeting, Trust House Tea Room, third Tuesday of the month, at 7 p.m. President, Joseph White, 116 High Street, Prestonpans; Vice-president, James Fewell, Red Burn House, Prestonpans; Secretary, David Allan, Whitefield Place, Prestonpans; Treasurer, George M'Kenzie; Bard, Charles M'Leod, J.P. Special features of Club—To commemorate the birthday of Burns, and to encourage the study of the Poet.

No. 222—HULL Burns Club. Instituted 1863. Federated 1911. Place, date, and time of meeting, Albion Hall, Baker Street, Hull, last Friday of each month October to March, at 7.45 p.m. President, Alderman Dr G. W. Lilley, J.P., 22 Williamson Street, Hull; Past Presidents, Alderman W. Hakes, F.R.G.S., 61 Louis Street, Hull, and J. A. Brown, 165 Westbourne Avenue, Hull; Joint Secretaries, Robt. A. Spiers, 24 Marlborough Avenue, Hull, and Albert Hockney, 12 Morpeth Street, Hull; Treasurer, Fred Bell, 15 Queensgate Street, Hull. Special features of Club—Social and literary.

No. 223—GLASGOW Auld Clinkum Burns Club. Instituted 3rd April, 1913. Federated 6th October, 1913. Place and date of meeting, Burns House, India Street, first Saturday each month. President, William Maegregor, 31 Cramond Terrace, Shettleston; Vice-president, William Harris, 972 Argyle Street, Glasgow; Secretary, Peter Moir, 16 Blackie Street, Overnewton, Glasgow; Treasurer, Charles Shaw, 21 James Orr Street, Glasgow. Special features of Club—Annual trip; annual supper on the
25th January; musical evenings to encourage interest in the work and teaching of Scotia's National Bard.

No. 224—ASHINGTON Burns Club. Instituted 1891. Federated 1913. Place and time of meeting, Portland Hotel, Ashington, 7 p.m. President, Ben Grice, Newbiggin Road, Seaton Hirst, Ashington, Northumberland; Vice-president, John Eskdale, The Elders, Ashington, Northumberland; Secretary, J. A. Robertson, 2 Eighth Row, Ashington, Northumberland.

No. 225—HELENSBURGH Burns Club. Instituted 2nd February, 1911. Federated 14th November, 1913. Place of meeting, Masonic Hall. President, John Brown, Cairndhu Lodge, Helensburgh; Vice-presidents, John Somerville, Woodland Place, Helensburgh, and Silas M'Lean, 52 John Street, Helensburgh; Secretary, Hugh MacSkimming, Auchenault Gardens, Helensburgh.

No. 226—DUMFRIES Burns Club. Instituted 18th January, 1820. Federated 1913. Place and date of meeting, Annual meeting in Sheriff Court-house, Dumfries, on a date in November. President, Jonathan E. Blacklock, solicitor, Dumfries; Past President, G. B. Carruthers, solicitor, Dumfries; Secretary and Treasurer, John M'Burnie, Sheriff Court-house, Dumfries. Committee—President and Past President, Thos. S. Hunter, John White, G. W. Shirley, David O'Brien, James Kirkland, and Wm. Gibson, and Secretary. Special features of Club are—(a) To maintain the Burns Mausoleum in good repair, and provide for its proper supervision; (b) To discharge the obligations laid upon the Club by the testamentary disposition of Colonel William Nicol Burns with respect to Burns's House and the Mausoleum; (c) To celebrate in suitable manner the anniversary of the Poet's birth, and to honour his memory in such other ways as may be from time to time determined; (d) To foster a knowledge of the Life and Works of Burns by means of an annual competition amongst local school children, prizes being awarded to the successful competitors.

No. 227—PENRITH Burns Club. Instituted 27th January, 1911. Federated 1913. (Dormant.)

No. 228—CALDERWATERHEAD Burns Club. Federated 23rd May, 1914. (Dormant.)

No. 229—EASTBOURNE and DISTRICT Scottish Association. Federated 23rd May, 1914. (Dormant.)


No. 231—FAULDHOUSE and EAST BENHAR Burns Club. Instituted 1907. Federated 28th May, 1914. Place
and time of meeting, Caledonian Hotel, Fauldhouse, at 6 p.m. President, John Salmond, Co-operative Buildings, West End, Fauldhouse; Vice-president, Robert Mutter, Co-operative Buildings, West End, Fauldhouse; Secretary, Wm. Salmond, Hawthorn Place, Quarry Road, Fauldhouse; Treasurer, Wm. Thompson, Blackfaulds, Fauldhouse. Special features of Club—To cherish the name of Burns and foster a love for his writings, and generally promote good-fellowship; to visit Burns Clubs, and receive visitations from other Clubs; to institute competitions in local schools in essay writing on Burns's Works.

No. 232—ARNISTON Tam o' Shanter Burns Club. Federated 23rd May, 1914. Secretary, George Russell, 1 Victoria Street, Arniston, Gorebridge.


No. 234—GLASGOW Southern Merchants' Burns Club. Instituted 1914. Federated 1914. Place of meeting, Kenilworth Hotel, Queen Street. President, Dr W. Towers Hardie, 32 Queen's Drive, Crosshill, Glasgow; Vice-president, Thomas M. Gray, 134 Crown Street, Glasgow, S.S.; Secretary, Daniel Macgregor, 5 Barrland Street, Pollokshields, E.; Treasurer, James Paterson, 292 Langside Road, Glasgow, S.S. Committee—10 members. Special features of Club—The annual celebration of the birthday of Robert Burns; monthly lectures and concerts for the cultivation of social intercourse and the encouragement of Scottish literature amongst our members and friends.

No. 235—HAMILTON Glencairn Burns Club. Instituted 1894. Federated 8th August, 1914. (Dormant.)

No. 236—WHITEHAVEN Burns Club. Instituted 24th January, 1914. Federated August, 1914. Place and date of meeting, Globe Hotel, Whitehaven, January, March, and November. President, John Davidson, 9 Edgehill Terrace, Whitehaven; Vice-president, John Sewell, Lingville, Cleator Moor; Secretary, Duncan Jamieson, 9 Plumblands Lane, Whitehaven; Bard, Wm. Glenn. Committee—R. Anderson, R. T. Bell, T. C. Bell, W. Brewster, Dr Dickson, J. Forbes, W. Glenn, F. Kerr, J. T. B. Little, A. Lockhart, Dr. Manson, A. Millar, Dr Muir, J. Murray, G. Palmer. Special features of Club—To foster a knowledge of the Life and Works of Robert Burns, and to perpetuate his memory by an annual festival on 25th January.

No. 237—UDDINGSTON Masonic Burns Club. Instituted 2nd May, 1914. Federated 8th August, 1914. Place, date, and time of meeting, Magdala Hall, Uddingston, third Saturday in month except June, July, and August, at 6 p.m. President, Bro. Jas. Anderson, Kenmuir, Main
Street, Uddingston; Vice-president, Bro. Jas. L. Cuthbertson, 85 Old Mill Road, Uddingston; Secretary, Bro. David N. Miller, 601 Shettleston Road, Shettleston; Treasurer, Bro. G. Anderson; Stewards, Bros. M. M'Kinlay and Robt. Black. Committee—Bros. Jas. Wright, Wm. Peattie, Chas. M'Williams, and Jas. Campbell. Special features of Club—Each candidate for membership must be a Freemason; to promote social and friendly intercourse amongst its members by visiting other Burns Clubs and receiving visitations; receive and give assistance when required from kindred Clubs; holding Hallowe'en a special night; annual anniversary dinner; annual outing to places of interest connected with the Poet. Membership limited to 40.

No. 238—ATLANTA, Ga., Burns Club, U.S.A. Instituted 25th January; Incorporated 3rd June, 1907. Federated 1914. Place and date of meeting, Burns Cottage, Atlanta, Ga., first Wednesday each month. President, Hon. Walter M'Elreath, Silvey Building, Atlanta, Ga.; Vice-president, A. F. Macintyre, 561 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary, H. C. Reid, 44 Fairbanks Street, Atlanta, Ga., U.S.A.; Treasurer, E. F. King; Superintendent, R. M. M'Whirter; Chaplain, Rev. R. K. Smith; Directors—Judge R. B. Russell, Thos. Scott, Jas. Humphries, Wm. Dunlop, and A. W. Browning. Special features of Club—Regular monthly meetings of a social and literary nature.

No. 239—HAWICK Burns Club. Instituted 1878. Federated 8th August, 1914. Place of meeting, Club Rooms, 12 Teviot Crescent. President, John Hume, 4 Gladstone Street, Hawick; Vice-president, John Halliday, 7 Wellington Road, Hawick; Secretary, George Hogg, 6 Langlands Road, Hawick; Treasurer, Alex. Pringle, 8 Beaconsfield Terrace, Hawick. Committee—G. Armstrong, R. Butler, J. Ferguson, C. Hogg, R. Stewart. Special features of Club—To honour the name of Robert Burns; to celebrate the anniversary of his birth and otherwise endeavour to perpetuate his memory; to afford the members the means of social intercourse, mutual helpfulness, intellectual improvement, and social recreation.

No. 240—BLAWARTHILL Burns Club. Federated 6th December, 1914. (Dormant.)


No. 242—MONTROSE Burns Club. Instituted 24th February, 1908. Federated 1915. Place and date of meeting, Guild Hall, Montrose, when called. President, Alexander Miller, Wellington Gardens, Montrose; Vice-president, William M. Wood, M.C., 3 Links Avenue, Montrose; Secretary, James S. Brown, Parish Council Chambers, Montrose; Hon. Treasurer, C. W. M'Gregor, accountant, North of Scotland Bank, Montrose. Special feature of
Club—Competition amongst school children in singing and reciting.

No. 243—PAISLEY St. James Burns Club. Instituted 1912. Federated 1915. Place of meeting, 4 St. James Street. President, John Aitken, 1 Maxwell Street, Paisley; Vice-president, John Kerr, 10 Hannah Street, Paisley; Secretary, John M'Kechnie, 2 Douglas Terrace, Paisley; Treasurer, James Fleming, Glen Street. Special features of Club—The encouragement of social intercourse amongst the members and kindred Clubs; the celebration of the Poet's birthday; meeting for the reading of literary papers relative to the Life and Works of Burns, and kindred subjects.

No. 244—DALMUIR Burns Club. Instituted 1914. Federated 1916. Place of meeting, Royal Oak Restaurant. President, John Will, 6 Roberts Street, Dalmuir; Vice-president, Wm. Boyle, 22 Osborne Street, Radnor Park; Secretary, Alex. Dillon, 21 Trafalgar Street, Dalmuir; Literary Secretary, John Rae, Invis, 744 Dumbarton Road, Dalmuir. Committee—R. Ferguson, Wm. Gordon, R. Raitt, R. Woodburn, J. Holmes, D. M'Nair, J. Forsyth, C. F. Kean, and J. B. M'Intyre. Special features of Club—The perpetuation of the memory of our National Bard, together with the cultivation of poetry and Scottish literature.

No. 245—KINNAIRD Victoria Burns Club. Instituted October, 1910. Federated 3rd January, 1917. Place, date and time of meeting, Victoria Inn, Carronshore, any Saturday as arranged, 6.30 p.m. President, James Turnbull, Bothy Row, Carronshore, by Carron; Vice-president, George Jenkins, 12 Kinnaird, by Falkirk; Secretary, George Jenkins, 12 Kinnaird, by Falkirk. Committee—George Cowan, John Waugh, George Easton, Samuel Marshall, Thomas Aitken. Special features of Club—To meet in a social capacity; to uphold the name and Works of Robert Burns; annual picnic to places of interest in connection with the Poet; to celebrate the anniversary of the Poet's birth.

No. 246—LOCHORE and ROSEWELL Shanter Burns Club. Instituted October, 1911. Federated 16th January, 1917. Place and date of meeting, 138 Waverley Street, Lochore, every alternate Saturday from October to March. Hon. President, ex-Provost Garry; Vice-president, A. Rankine, 49 Montrose Street, Lochore; Secretary, Robert Davidson, Ballinguy Road, Lochore. Committee—John Mackie, Fraser Dawson, John Leishman, Thos. Nailon, Wm. M'Kean. Special features of Club—Delivery of lectures furthering the cause of Burns, and to assist the social welfare of our members.

Hon. Presidents, Provost Walker, J. D. Wilson, Dr Stephen, and Alex. Hugh; President, G. Arrol, 36 South Street, Lochgelly; Vice-president, Arch. Lowe, Melville Street, Lochgelly; Secretary, William M'Kechnie, 64 Melville Street, Lochgelly; Treasurer, C. Wright; Croupier, C. Wright; Bard, R. Mackie; Horn-bearer, H. Hannah. Special features of Club—The encouragement of social intercourse amongst the members and kindred Clubs; the celebration of the Poet's birth, and to honour his memory in such other way as may from time to time be determined; annual excursion to places of historical interest.

No. 248—BIRTLEY Burns Club. Instituted 10th December, 1915. Federated 18th October, 1917. Secretary, James Mann, Wellington House, Station Road, Birtley, Co. Durham.


No. 250—COWDENBEATH Tam o' Shanter Burns Club. Instituted 19th September, 1917. Federated 28th November, 1917. Place of meeting, Commercial Hotel, Cowdenbeath. Hon. Presidents, John Black and A. Campbell, sen.; Hon. Vice-president, A. Campbell, jun.; President, Geo. Marshall, 38 Natal Place, Cowdenbeath; Vice-president, John Duff, 10 Sligo Street, Lumphinnans; Secretary, A. Bradford, 67 Foulford Street, Cowdenbeath; Treasurer, W. Lawrie; Bard, Geo. Mitchell; Musicians, Messrs Jack, Duff, Bradford, and Mitchell; Hon. Member, Miss M. Moir. Committee—Messrs Spence, Queen, Samson, and Cunningham. Special features of Club—To further the interest of the Burns cult, and to promote children's competitions during the winter months to preserve the Doric.

No. 251—GLENCRAIG Burns Club. Instituted 9th February, 1918. Federated 7th December, 1918. Place of meeting, The Houf, Hunter's Bar, Glencraig. President, Alex. Garry, P.C., Alexander Place, Cowdenbeath; Vice-president, Dr Sinclair, The Cottage, Crosshill, Glencraig; Secretary, Robert A. Glencross, Lofty View, Glencraig, Fleshsire; Treasurer, Robt. Ferrans, Largo Cottage, Glencraig. Special features of Club—To encourage generally the preservation of the Doric; the national sentiment; monthly harmonies; to foster fellowship; the holding of children's competitions; and the spreading of the Burns movement as a national memorial.

No. 252—ALLOWAY Burns Club. Instituted 1908. Federated 1918. Place of meeting, Alloway. President, Rev. J. M. Hamilton, B.D., The Manse, Alloway, Ayr; Vice-

No. 253—GALSTON Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Instituted 1916. Federated 7th December, 1918. Place, date, and time of meeting, Burns Tavern, second Saturday every month, at 6 p.m. President, Andrew Hood, Standalane Street, Galston; Vice-president, David Lindsay, Maxwood Rows, Galston; Secretary, Thomas Morton, 37 Brewland Street, Galston. Committee—Adam Aitken, James Baird, John Houston, William Graham.

No. 254—GREENOCK Victoria Burns Club. Instituted 1915. Federated 1918. Place and date of meeting, Co-operative Hall, East Crawford Street, first Thursday of month. President, Alex. Ewen Casson, 4 Morton Terrace, Greenock; Vice-president, K. Cameron, 56 Belville Street, Greenock; Junior Vice-president, Jas. Gourlay, 30 East Hamilton Street, Greenock; Secretary, Matthew W. Linn, 19 Belville Street, Greenock; Treasurer, John S. Ferrier, 10 Carwood Street, Greenock; Hon. Chaplain, Rev. Jas. B. Francis. Special features of Club—To cherish the name of Robert Burns and to foster a love for his writings, and generally to encourage a taste for Scottish literature and history; to celebrate the memory of our National Bard by an annual social meeting to be held on 25th January, or as near thereto as possible; and children's competition in February, 1924.

No. 255—CATHCART Burns Club. Instituted January, 1916. Federated 1918. Place and date of meeting, Co-operative Institute, Cathcart, last Thursday of month. President, Wm. Scott, 316 Clarkston Road, Cathcart; Vice-president, Robert Hornsby, 39 Stevenson Drive, Shawlands; Secretary, David B. Wilson, 9 Craig Road, Cathcart; Treasurer, Ronald Bannatyne, 156 Newlands Road, Cathcart. Special features of Club—The study of Burns and Scottish literature; monthly papers: discussion; and a promotion of good-fellowship.

No. 256—NEWTON-ON-AYR Burns Club. Instituted 1904. Federated 1919. Place, date, and time of meeting, River Terrace, Ayr, Wednesdays, at 7.30 p.m. President, W. Beattie, Content Street, Ayr; Vice-president, W. Leggat, Content Street, Ayr; Secretary, A. Fraser, 34 Hunter's Avenue, Ayr; Treasurer, Ben. Tierney, Elmbank Street, Ayr. Special features of Club—To promote among members a knowledge of Scottish history,
literature, and music, and especially of the Life and Works of Burns.

No. 257—ARMADALE Star Burns Club. Instituted 2nd February, 1918. Federated 17th May, 1919. Place, date, and time of meeting, Star Inn, first Saturday each month, at 6 p.m. President, Thomas Milne, Star Inn, Armadale; Vice-president, James M'Hattie, Heatherfield, Armadale; Secretary, Robert Cunningham, East Main Street, Armadale; Treasurer, P. Menzies. Committee—R. Currie, J. Swan, J. Brown, W. Easton, J. Menzies. Special features of Club—Monthly meetings for songs and poems; annual supper; and summer outings.

No. 258—ARMADALE Buck's Head Burns Club. Instituted 12th October, 1918. Federated 17th May, 1919. Place of meeting, Masonic Hall, Armadale. President, John Mack, Polkemmet Cottage, Armadale, West Lothian; Vice-president, William M'Alpine, Unity Terrace, Armadale, West Lothian; Secretary, John Stevenson, New Street, Station Road, Armadale, West Lothian; Treasurer, Joseph Wilson, Mayfield Place, Armadale. Committee—Tom Gibson, Meikle M'Lay, John Campbell, and Wm. Brown. Special features of Club—To consider and discuss subjects, questions, and reading of papers directly concerning Burns and his Works; to promote the efficiency, knowledge, and attainments of the members on the Works and Life of Rabbie Burns; visitations to places of interest and kindred Clubs; anniversary dinner celebration; holding of Hallowe'en special night; annual school children's competition; visitors cordially invited.


No. 261—SYDNEY Anniversary Burns Club, N.S.W. Instituted 25th January, 1895. Federated 1919. Place and date of meeting, Protestant Hall, Sydney, last Saturday in each month. President, W. H. Johnston, Botany Road, opposite Post Office, Mascot, Sydney; Vice-presidents, John Duncan, Hazeldean, Ocean Street, Bondi, Sydney, and Alex. MacRae, Loch Kistorn, Edward Street, Concord, Sydney; Secretary, James Buchan, Logie Brae, York Street, Glebe Point, Sydney; Assistant Secretary, James Campbell; Treasurer, John Campbell; Trustees, John Irvine and H. J. Ranger.

No. 262—FIFESHER Burns Association. Instituted 17th May, 1919. Federated 6th September, 1919. Place and date of meeting, Associated Club Rooms, every month. Hon. Presidents, A. P. M'Bain (Dunfermline), J. Wilkie, J.P. (Kolty), W. N. Millar (Cowdenbeath), J. Hunter (Glencraig), and W. Breingan (Cowdenbeath); President, R. Glencross, Lofty View, Glencraig; Vice-presidents, J. Gold (Bingry) and John Black (Cowdenbeath); Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. Marshall, 38 Natal Place, Cowdenbeath; Bardess, Miss M. Moir, Rumdewan, Kingskettle. Executive—Mr Dodds (Glencraig), A. Marshall (Bingry Beggars), T. Imrie (Auchterderran), J. Dunlop (Cowdenbeath), J. Bell (Cowdenbeath Glencraig) and T Skinner (Lochgelly Jolly Beggars). Special features of Club—To further the greater interest in Burns throughout the associated area by uniting all the Clubs to work in harmony; arranging competitions throughout all the schools in Fifeshire.

No. 263—GLASGOW Masonic Burns Club. Instituted 31st January, 1919. Federated 6th September, 1919. Place and date of meeting, Burns House Club, last Fridays monthly (except June, July, August), at 7.30 p.m. President, Archibald Davidson Campbell, Helenslea, Lansdowne Avenue, Glasgow, W.; Vice-president, William Millar, 249 Byres Road, Glasgow, W.; Secretary, H. Stuart Girvan, B.L., 222 West George Street, Glasgow; Treasurer, Thomas Patrick Grant Walker, 77-79' Dunlop Street, Glasgow; Director of Music, Wm. Lochrie and Wm. H. Moore; Trustees, President, Vice-president, and Treasurer; Auditors, Geo. MacDiarmid and Wm. Palmer; Representatives to Burns Federation, President, Vice-president, and Treasurer; Representatives to Burns Clubs Association, President, Vice-president, and Treasurer; M'Lellan Cup Representative, Wm. Millar. Directors—Jas. Gunn, Geo. Hunter, Wm. Kilpatrick, A. S. Murray, T. S. Russell, A. D. Walker.

No. 264—PRESTONPANS Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Instituted 1918. Federated 1919. Place and date of meeting, Queen's Arms, first Saturday each month. President, Robert White, Thorn Tree Terrace, Meadow Mill, Tranent;
Vice-president, Robert Wilson, 63 High Street, Prestonpans; Secretary, William Watt, 59 High Street, Prestonpans; Treasurer, Wm. Cunningham. Committee—George Doig, Edward Copeland, Thomas McLeod, Peter Hampson.


No. 266—NEWTON Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Instituted 10th January, 1920. Federated 13th March, 1920. Place, date and time of meeting, Newton Social and Recreation Club, last Saturday each month, at 5 p.m. President, Arch. Barr, 1 Dunlop Street, Newton; Vice-president, John Hamilton, School House, Newton; Secretary, William McIntosh, 12 Clyde Street, Newton, Hallside, Glasgow; Treasurer, James Pickering. Committee—Wm. Duncan, Joe Black, David Gray, Geo. Laird. Special features of Club—To consider and discuss subjects, questions, and reading of papers directly concerning Burns and his Works; visitation to places of interest and kindred Clubs; anniversary dinner celebration; annual schools competition on Burns's Life and Works.

No. 267—PRESTONPANS Mystic Burns Club. Instituted March, 1919. Federated May, 1919. Place and date of meeting, Railway Tavern, Prestonpans, first and third Saturday each month from September till April. Hon. President, Wm. Murray; President, Charles Rowan, 10 Front Street, Prestonpans; Vice-presidents, Geo. Cunningham, 201 High Street, Prestonpans, and Andrew Murdoch, Kay Gardens, Cockenzie; Secretary, William Ford, J.P., 15 Front Street, Prestonpans; Treasurer, Andrew Brown. Committee—J. Hunter, T. Hood, R. Duncan, P. Taylor, A. Ramage, N. Livingstone, J. Archibald, W. Kirkland, and A. Boyd (convener). Special features of Club—Each candidate must be a Freemason in good standing; annual school children's competitions; monthly debates on the Poet's Works; intercourse with kindred Clubs.

No. 268—ANDERSTON Cronies Burns Club. Instituted 1905. Federated 1919. Place and date of meeting, 109 Argyle Street, open. President, Frank M. M'Ewan, 4 North Street, Glasgow; Vice-president, Malcolm Hendry, 252 Main Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow; Secretary and Treasurer, F. W. Rodger, 11a Ashton Terrace, Glasgow, W.; Auditors, A. Galloway and A. Baillie. Committee—T,

No. 269—JOHNSTONE Tam o' Shanter Burns Club. Instituted 6th December, 1912. Federated 6th March, 1920. Place of meeting, Masonic Hall, Johnstone. President, A. G. Hutton, Newmount, Thomson Avenue, Johnstone; Vice-president, J. L. Conner, Allendale, Thomson Avenue, Johnstone; Secretary, Andrew Walker, 5 Armour Street, Johnstone. Special features of Club—To revere the memory of our National Bard, foster and encourage a love of his Works and Scottish literature generally, and promote school competitions.

No. 270—COQUETDALE Burns Club. Instituted 22nd January, 1898. Federated 6th March, 1920. Place of meeting, Jubilee Hall, Rothbury. President, John Walker, Whitton Terrace, Rothbury, Morpeth; Vice-president, John H. Varden, Pethfoot, Cragside, Rothbury; Secretary, Geo. R. Paterson, Burleigh House, Rothbury; Treasurer, Wm. Henderson. Committee—Dr J. A. Smail, Jas. Foggon, I. Percival, R. Telfer, R. Soulsby, A. Munro, Mrs Smail, and Mrs Wintrip. Special features of Club—Social gatherings; outings to the Burns countryside; annual supper.


No. 273—LANARK Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Instituted 23rd December, 1919. Federated 27th March, 1920. Place and time of meeting, Club Room, 32 Bannatyne Street, at 7 p.m. President, John Mitchell, Senwick, Lanark; Vice-president, Robt. Flemington, St. Leonard's Street, Lanark; Secretary, James Kay, 4 Waverley Crescent, Lanark. Committee—Wm. Foster, John Glaiest, Robt. Gray, David Muir, David Burrell. Special features of Club—To promote the interest of members by the reading of papers on the Life and Works of Burns; annual excursion to the land of Burns; annual festival.

Drive, Troon; Vice-president, Peter H. Waddell, South Beach, Troon; Secretary, David B. Mc'Nab, Armadale, Victoria Drive, Troon; Treasurer, Jas. C. Brown. Committee—Provost Johnstone, John Carson, Hugh Thomson, David Young, Andrew Martin, Chas. Gibb, John Lamb, Frank Beaumont, B.A. Special features of Club—Annual dinner; school children's competition; lectures and concerts during winter.

No. 275—AYR Burns Club. Federated 12th June, 1920. President, Bailie D. A. Wallace, Park Circus, Ayr; Secretary, James M. Kay, 100 High Street, Ayr; Treasurer, J. L. Wilson, 15 High Street, Ayr. Special feature of Club—School children's competitions.

No. 276—LUMPHINNANS Highland Mary Burns Club. Federated 12th June, 1920. Secretary, Alexander Easson, 47 Sligo Street, Lumphinnans, Fife.

No. 277—HARRIMAN Burns Club, Pa., U.S.A. Federated 12th June, 1920. Secretary, Wm. Mc'Nee, 266 Madison Street, Harriman, Pa., U.S.A.

No. 278—DULUTH Clan Stewart, No. 50 (Order of Scottish Clans) Burns Club, Minn., U.S.A. Federated 29th August, 1920. Secretary, A. G. Mc'Knight, 319 Providence Building, Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A. Special features of Club—Annual celebration on January 25th; essay contest in High Schools; address before High School students occasionally.

No. 279—BROXBURN Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Instituted 21st May, 1920. Federated, 13th November, 1920. Place, date, and time of meeting, Strathbrock Hotel, first Friday of each month, at 6.45 p.m. President, Wm. Mc'Queen, 13 Shrine Place, Broxburn; Vice-president, John Black, Violet Cottage, Port Buchan, Broxburn; Secretary, John W. Cruickshank, 14 Shrine Place, Broxburn; Treasurer, Thos. Ingles, Falconer's Buildings, Broxburn. Special features of Club—To uphold the Works of our National Poet, and to bring them more into public view.

No. 280—DETROIT Burns Club, U.S.A. Instituted January 25th, 1912. Federated 1920. Place and date of meeting, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A., second Friday February, May, September, and December. President, John Cameron, 3828 Wabash Avenue, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.; Vice-president, John Smith; Secretary, Neil R. Sutton, 2000 Second Avenue, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.; Hon. Secretary, Edward Goodwillie; Financial Secretary W. A. V. Edwards; Treasurer, Thos. G. White; Hon. Treasurer of the Sir Walter Scott Statue Committee, Wm. Living-
stone. Special feature of Club—The Club has on its program a campaign to erect a statue to Sir Walter Scott as a companion to the one already erected to Burns.

No. 281—VICKERSTOWN Burns Club. Instituted September, 1919. Federated 14th November, 1920. Place and date of meeting, Ferry Hotel, quarterly. President, Alex. Craig, 56 Powerful Street, Vickerstown, Barrow-in-Furness; Vice-president, R. Colville, Plymouth Street, Vickerstown, Barrow-in-Furness; Secretary, James D. Cowley, 82 King Alfred Street, Vickerstown, Barrow-in-Furness; Treasurer, D. Craig. Committee—J. Taylor, D. Young, J. Urie, C. M'Tivor, J. Melvin, A. T. Bruce, D. Blair. Special features of Club—To revere the memory of our National Bard and foster an interest in his incomparable literary works; to develop a friendly spirit between Scotsmen resident in Barrow by affording them occasional opportunities of meeting together in a social capacity.

No. 282—GLASGOW and DISTRICT Burns Clubs Bowling Association. Instituted 1899. Federated 1920. Place of meeting, Various. President, R. M. Milholm, 7 Somerville Place, Glasgow; Vice-president, D. Fisher, 946 Govan Road, Glasgow; Secretary, Robt. Parker, 5 Barrland Street, Pollokshields, Glasgow. Committee—David Gunn, Wm. Craig, D. Mackin, J. M'Clelland, A. MacLellan, A. Izat, and A. B. Allison (ex officio). Special features of Club—To hold a bowling competition every year for the M'Lennan Cup, providing badges for the first and second highest up rinks. The competition is held on the first Tuesday in August. The 1923 winner was Mossgiel Club, with Partick Western second. The Association donates a part of its funds to institutions connected with the Burns cult, and to local hospitals, &c.

No. 283—SINCLAIRTOWN Burns Club. Instituted 1920. Federated 1920. Place and time of meeting, Station Hotel, Sinclairstown, Kirkcaldy, at 7.30 p.m. President, Wm. Crombie, 148 St. Clair Street, Kirkcaldy; Vice-president, Wm. Mackie, Lady Nairne Avenue, Kirkcaldy; Secretary, Thomas Hunter, Dryburgh House, 181 St. Clair Street, Kirkcaldy; Treasurer, David Grierson, Lady Nairne Avenue, Kirkcaldy. Special features of Club—to foster study of Burns's Works and those of other Scottish poets, and to promote social and intellectual intercourse amongst the members by papers and discussions, &c.

No. 284—PHILADELPHIA North-Eastern Burns Club, U.S.A. Instituted 1896. Federated 1921. Place and date of meeting, Lighthouse, Leigh Avenue, last Saturday of each month. President, Alexander Houston, 836 East Madison Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-president, David Small, sen., 8142 Edmund Street, Wissinoming, Phila-
delphia, Pa.; Secretary, David Small, jun., 6142 Edmund Street, Wissinoming, Philadelphia, Pa. Special features of Club—To promote the best interests of the younger generation of Philadelphia with songs and poems of Burns and Scottish history.


No. 286—GLASGOW Shawlands Burns Club. Instituted 9th January, 1920. Federated 4th June, 1921. Place of meeting, Langside Halls. President, Peter Hunter; Vice-president, J. N. Brown; Secretary, D. S. Gibson, 45 Edgemont Gardens, Shawlands, Glasgow; Treasurer, J. B. Duthie, 310 Bellahouston Drive, Mosspark. Special features of Club—To encourage a study of Scottish literature, particularly the Works of Burns. "When man shall clasp, frae strivings torn, the hand o' brither, brither-born."

No. 287—GLASGOW Queen Anne Burns Club. Instituted 15th January, 1920. Federated 4th June, 1921. Place and date of meeting, Queen Anne Restaurant, 199 Argyle Street, second Monday of each month. President, John Denniston, c/o R. & J. Dick, 46 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow; Vice-president, Alex. Bryson, 92 Trongate, Glasgow; Secretary, Robert Wilson, 199 Argyle Street, Glasgow. Committee—John Sinclair, T. B. Wilkinson, Wm. Hadden, T. Sinclair, A. Paterson, T. Hardie, J. Welsh, Edward M'Gregor.

No. 288—BEITH Caledonia Burns Club. Instituted 10th November, 1911. Federated 3rd June, 1921. Place and date of meeting, Caledonian Inn, Beith, monthly. President, John S. Snodgrass, Eglinton Street, Beith; Vice-president, Duncan M'Kechnie, King's Road, Beith; Secretary, William White, 6 Church Road, Beith. Committee—A. P. Craig, J. Danks, W. Breckenridge, S. Irving, J. Kennedy, R. Dalzell, W. Seggie. Special feature of Club—Literary meetings.

No. 289—COATBRIDGE Caledonian Burns Club. Instituted 17th November, 1920. Federated 4th June, 1921. Hon. Presidents, Col. A. H. L. Buchanan and ex-Provost Lavelle; Hon. Vice-presidents, Dr W. Murray and R. B. Crombie; President, James Stocks; Vice-president, W. J. M'Leod; Secretary, Archie M. Raeside, 30 Corswall Street, Coatbridge; Treasurer, Wm. Donald; Librarian, Peter Gentles; Musical Director, David Angus. Committee—A. Young, J. Lang, J. Hill, J. Grant, A. Lang, J. Hunter, T. Stevenson, and T. Miller. Special features of Club—Lectures during winter session, and fortnightly rambles during the summer season.
No. 290—BLANTYRE and DISTRICT Masonic Burns Club. Instituted 1920. Federated June, 1921. Place, date, and time of meeting, Masonic Hall, Blantyre, fourth Saturday of each month, at 6.30 p.m. President, Alexander Gourley, 24 Carscallen Row, Quarter; Vice-president, James Allan, Woodburn Place, Blantyre; Secretary, Abraham Airns, 39 Small Crescent, Blantyre. Committee—Geo. Rainey, John Fulton, John M'Garvie, John M'Clone, Samuel Courtney. Special features of Club—Furth­erance of Scottish song, poetry, and story, with special attention to the Works of Robert Burns; also school competitions.

No. 291—KILMARNOCK Highland Mary Burns Club. Instituted November, 1920. Federated 4th June, 1921. Place and date of meeting, Khadikoi, first Friday each month, 7 p.m. President, Wm. Lambie, 36 Bonnyton Road, Kilmarnock; Vice-president, David M'Ewen, Hayside, Crosshouse, Kilmarnock; Secretary, John Ballantyne, 44 Bonnyton Road, Kilmarnock; Treasurer, Arch. McPherson. Committee—J. Train, P. Welsh, R. Brown, A. Hamilton, J. Milligan, H. Strachan, J. M'Fadzean, and W. Blacklock. Special features of Club—Study of the Life and Works of Robert Burns; papers and readings on kindred subjects; benevolence towards distressed members.

No. 292—GRAHAMSTON Burns Club. Instituted 9th November, 1920. Federated 6th August, 1921. Place of meeting, Empire Bar, Grahamston, Falkirk. President, John Lapsley, 1 Canal Street, Grahamston, Falkirk; Vice­president, Andrew Buchanan, 17 James Street, Graham­ston, Falkirk; Secretary, Geo. Rae, 64 Kerr's Buildings, Carron Road, Bainsford, Falkirk; Treasurer, Wm. Watmore. Committee—Andrew Buchanan, W. C. Roberts, James Hannan, R. Graham. Special features of Club—To foster and develop the Works of Burns.

No. 293—NEWCRAIGHALL Poosie Nancy Burns Club. Instituted 19th February, 1921. Federated 6th August, 1921. Place of meeting, Musselburgh Arms Hotel, Musselburgh. President, Andrew King, 2 Whitehill Terrace, Newcraighall; Vice-president, James Robertson, 25 Whitehill Street, Newcraighall; Secretary, Matthew Love, 49 Whitehill Street, Newcraighall. Committee—Messrs Bowie, Hilton, Todd, Williamson, Davidson, and Robertson. Special features of Club—To study the Works of Burns; to foster and encourage a love of his poems and songs in the community; social intercourse amongst members of kindred Clubs; encouragement of the young to learn the songs and poems of Burns by school com­petition and prizes; and to commemorate the Poet’s birthday.

No. 294—HILL OF BEATH Burns Club. Federated 23rd August, 1921. Place of meeting, Hill of Beath Tavern. Presi-
dent, John Turcan, 1 Hall Row, Hill of Beath; Vice-president, John Burt, Hill of Beath Tavern, Hill of Beath; Secretary, James Barclay, 1 Reading Room Row, Hill of Beath.

No. 295—GLASGOW Burns House Club, Limited. Instituted October, 1920. Federated 1921. Place of meeting, 27 India Street, Glasgow. President, Archibald Low, Dunlea, Partickhill, Glasgow; Vice-presidents, Thomas Morison, 336 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, and Hugh Lyon, 108 West Regent Street, Glasgow; Secretary, James L. Gillespie, 89 Bath Street, Glasgow. Special feature of Club—Meeting place for Burns Clubs in Glasgow.

No. 296—WALSALL Burns Club. Instituted 1900. Federated 1922. Place of meeting, Stork Hotel, Walsall. President, Dr J. A. M. Clark, M.O.H., Roscona, Lichfield Street, Walsall; Vice-president, Dr J. Stirling, The Laurels, Shielfield, near Walsall; Secretary, John W. Gordon, 40 Buchanan Road, Walsall; Treasurer, Walter D. Forsyth, Greenroofs, Lichfield Road, Walsall. Special features of Club—Musical and literary evenings; annual celebration of the Poet's birthday.

No. 297—HAMILTON St. Andrew's Benevolent Society, Ontario, Canada. Federated 1922. Secretary, J. C. Munro, 172 Napier Street, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

No. 298—NANAIMO Burns Club. British Columbia. Instituted 8th April, 1912. Federated 3rd April, 1922. Place of meeting, Oddfellows' Hall, every second Saturday, 7 p.m. President, John Rowan, 275 Victoria Road, Nanaimo; Vice-president, James Gavin, 450 Pine Street, Nanaimo; Past President, Adam L. M'Neil, 212 Kennedy Street, Nanaimo; Secretary, Joe English, 355 Haliburton Street, Nanaimo, British Columbia, Vancouver Island; Treasurer, James Stewart, P.O. Buildings. Special features of Club—Social and literary; essays and papers on Works of Robert Burns and Scottish history, and discussions on same; banquet on 25th January; annual picnic, first Saturday in July, for members' wives and families (pipe band in attendance). This Club does all in its power to aid and assist the unfortunate and distressed.

No. 299—GLASGOW Westland Burns Club, Whiteinch. Instituted 12th April, 1920. Federated 10th January, 1922. Place, date, and time of meeting, Lesser Burgh Hall, Whiteinch, first Thursday of each month October to March inclusive, at 7.45 p.m. President, Wm. Wilson, 11 Westland Drive, Whiteinch, Glasgow; Vice-president, Major F. Rorke, 86 Southbrae Drive, Jordanhill, Glasgow; Secretary, James T. M'Intosh, 1089 Dumbarton Road, Whiteinch, Glasgow; Treasurer, Robt. Wallace, 6 Victoria
Park Drive, South, Whiteinch, Glasgow. Special features of Club—The cultivation of social and intellectual intercourse, and the encouragement of Scottish literature.

No. 300—COVINGTON and THANKERTON Tintock Burns Club. Instituted July, 1921. Federated October, 1922. Place, date, and time of meeting, Thankerton Hall, dates and hours as arranged (usually 8 p.m.). President, John Watson, Station House, Thankerton; Vice-president, John Dunbar, Leggatefoot, Covington, Thankerton; Secretary and Treasurer, William W. Robbie, Schoolhouse, Covington, Thankerton; Chaplain, Rev. William C. Maclachlan, Manse of Covington. Special features of Club—Literary and social meetings; lectures; children’s elocutionary competition; annual outing.

No. 301—BROOMHOUSE Burns Club. Federated 1922. Secretary, Robert Ross, Calderbraes, Uddingston.

No. 302—AUCHTERDERRAN Burns Club. Instituted 1906. Federated 1922. Place, date, and time of meeting, Large Room, Gothenburg, monthly, at 6 p.m. President, John Paterson, Auchterderran, Cardenden; Vice-president, John Dick, Cardenden Road, Cardenden; Secretary, George M’Gregor, Crieffside, Woodend, Cardenden; Treasurer, John Carver; Minstrel, Wm. Blair; Bard, Robert Ramsay; Delegate, Thomas Imrie. Special features of Club—To hold children’s competitions, and to instruct in the cult of Burns.

No. 303—VICTORIA St. Andrew’s and Caledonian Society, British Columbia. Instituted June 6th, 1892. Federated May, 1922. Place and date of meetings, Caledonian Hall, Victoria, B.C., first and third Thursday of each month. President, W. C. Kerr, 1826 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.; Vice-president, W. Henderson, Cedar Hill Road, Victoria, B.C.; Secretary, A. Bain, 1217 Lyall Street, Esquimalt, B.C.; Committee—John Ewing, David Ogilvie, J. M’Williams, J. Stephens, and R. Balfour. Special features of Club—To associate Scotsmen for social purposes; to aid and assist the unfortunate and distressed; and to advance the social improvement and interests of its members.

No. 304—DUNNIKER Burns Club. Federated 1922. Secretary, W. P. Turner, The Lodge, Den Road, Kirkcaldy.

No. 305—NEW WATERFORD Burns Club, Nova Scotia, Canada. Federated 1922. Secretary, Robert Brown, Box 412, New Waterford, Nova Scotia, Canada.

No. 306—CARDIFF Caledonian Society. Instituted 1886. Federated 2nd December, 1922. Places and dates of meetings
Relief committee meets at Duke Street Arcade Chambers every Friday night, at 7.30 p.m., to make payment to Scots pensioners and assist casual applicants for relief who are of Scottish birth or parentage; annual general meeting to be held early in November; quarterly general meetings, the first of which shall take place in December; 30th November, St. Andrew's Night banquet; annual ball; 25th January, Burns supper; Scottish concert; summer outing, and many other social events. President, The Right Hon. The Lord Crichton Stuart, M.P., 28 Mansfield Street, London, W. 1; Vice-presidents, William Campbell, M.D., 28 Erskine Street, Aberdeen; William Mackenzie, 30 Penylan Terrace, Cardiff; William Campbell Anderson, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., 187 Newport Road, Cardiff; Hon. Secretary, Alexander Gillis, 25 Glynrhondda Street, Cardiff; Hon. Secretary Entertainments Committee, W. Watson Pairman, 1a St. John Square, Cardiff; Hon. Treasurer, John Bell, 18 Berthwin Street, Cardiff. Committee—A. Calder, J. P. Galletly, D. R. Reid, A. C. McWhirter, J. Marshall, W. Watson Pairman, D. B. M'Callum, Dugald Cameron, F. Duncan, J. Young, W. Wright, D. Carmichael, J. D. Duncan, W. Gray, A. Lawrence. Special features of Society—To promote social and friendly intercourse amongst Scotsmen resident in Cardiff and District and to assist the objects of the Society; an annual dinner, with social gatherings, shall be established institutions; to aid deserving Scotsmen and their families who may stand in need of the influence and assistance of the Society; to encourage educational and philanthropic schemes in Cardiff among persons of Scotch nationality.

No. 307—EDINBURGH Ayrshire Association. Instituted 7th March, 1914. Federated 2nd December, 1922. Dates of meetings, Third Wednesday of month from October to March, and summer outing. President, John M'Vie, 13 Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh; Vice-presidents, Alex. Cormack, M.A., LL.B., 16 Mortonhall Road, Edinburgh, and J. L. Ramsay, 12 Warrendar Park Terrace, Edinburgh; Secretary, John Service, 22 Glendevon Place, Edinburgh; Treasurer, James H. Goldie, c/o Turner, 55 Spottiswoode Road, Edinburgh. Special features of Association—To promote social and friendly intercourse among the members by social gatherings or otherwise; to encourage and assist in all efforts to preserve the literature, poetry, dialect, music, history, traditions, and antiquities of the county; to take a kindly interest in young men and women from Ayrshire residing in or near Edinburgh; to aid deserving persons connected with the county who may stand in need of the influence or assistance of the Association.

No. 308—BARRHEAD Kelburn Burns Club. Instituted December, 1899. Federated 2nd December, 1922. Place and date of meeting, Cross Arthurlie Hotel, last Saturday
in winter months. President, James Fleming, 6 Blackwood Street, Barrhead; Vice-president, James Graham, 92 Kelburn Street, Barrhead; Secretary, George G. Pinkerton, 6 Blackwood Street, Barrhead. Committee—Hugh Fulton, Thomas Dawson, John Paton, James Cochrane, John Scouse, John Maxwell, Wm. Muir, Jas. Parkhill. Special features of Club—Excursion to Burns country in summer; presentation of books to scholars for essays on Burns.

No. 309—ANNAN Burns Club. Federated 26th May, 1923. Secretary, Alex. Cameron, Royal Bank, Annan.

No. 310—MAUCHLINE Burns Club. Instituted 8th February, 1923. Federated 26th May, 1923. Place of meeting, Temperance Hall, Mauchline. President, John Taylor Gibb, High Street, Mauchline; Vice-president, Adam Findlay, London Street, Mauchline; Secretary, James MacIntyre, New Road, Mauchline.

No. 311—COLWYN BAY (Llandudno) and DISTRICT Scottish Association. Instituted 21st February, 1923. Federated 1923. Place and date of meeting, Cafe Parisien, Colwyn Bay, fortnightly (Wednesday). President, Alex. M'Intyre, Belvedere, Deganwy, North Wales; Vice-president, Geo. Williamson, Greystones, Princes Drive, Colwyn Bay; Secretary and Treasurer, Captain J. Woods Thomson, Stretford Villa, Hawarden Road, Colwyn Bay. Committee—Mrs A. S. Allen, Mrs A. M'Intyre, Mrs J. Glass, Jas. Glass, W. M. Wright, Chas. M'Gilp. Special features of Club—Social intercourse, and promotion of everything national.

No. 312—KILSYTH Masonic Burns Club. Instituted 10th March, 1923. Federated 26th May, 1923. Place, date, and time of meeting, Masonic Temple, Kilsyth, second Thursday October to March, at 7.30 p.m. President, Donald Stewart, Heatherknowe, Kilsyth; Vice-president, Alexander Stewart, Burnbank Terrace, Kilsyth; Secretary, Thomas Shearer, 70 High Craigends, Kilsyth; Treasurer, James Watson, Burnbank Terrace. Committee—W. Marshall, A. M. Mackie, P. Shearer, J. Bowie, J. Morrison. Special features of Club—Confined to Masonic brethren. This is its first session, and there is a membership of 75.

No. 313—RUTHERGLEN Burns Club. Instituted 19th December, 1922. Federated 26th May, 1923. Place, date, and time of meeting, Masonic Hall, Queen Street, first Monday of month, at 7.30 p.m. President, James Taylor, King Street House, Rutherglen; Vice-president, James Cumming, 59 Queen Street, Rutherglen; Secretary, William Paterson, 15 Greenbank Street, Rutherglen. Committee—George Govan, Thomas Millar, John Bryden, Thomas Warren, Malcolm Gillies, William Walker, Neil
Fergusson, John Robertson, James Hiddleston. Special features of Club—Study of Scottish literature, Burns's songs, and poems.

No. 314—SCOTTISH Burns Club (Edinburgh Section). Instituted 1920. Federated 1st November, 1923. Place, date, and time of meeting, Outlook Tower, Castlehill, Edinburgh, third Thursday of each month, at 7.30 p.m. President, Dr James Devon, 11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh; Vice-presidents, Mr Geo. M'Gill, 73 Ashley Terrace, Edinburgh, and W. J. Hay, John Knox's House, Edinburgh; Secretary, J. M. Beaton, 2 Lily Terrace, Edinburgh; Treasurer, Jas. Sanders, 36 Cowan Road, Edinburgh. Special features of Club—Burnsiana, literature, music. Meetings conducted on temperance principles.
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