The digital conversion of this Burns Chronicle was sponsored by Moira McIntyre
... the mystery and romance of the Scottish Highlands is found in Drambuie, once the personal liqueur of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, and now enjoyed throughout the world. The secret recipe, from which Drambuie is prepared to this day, has never varied for more than two centuries.

Drambuie is a rare experience.

Drambuie

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD'S LIQUEUR
Tunnock's Caramel Wafers

THE BEST BISCUIT VALUE TODAY!

4 Layers Golden Caramel
5 Layers Crisp Wafers

COATED WITH FULL CREAM MILK CHOCOLATE

OUR LONDON AGENTS MAKE REGULAR SHIPMENTS TO THE UNDERNOTED COUNTRIES:

| CYPRUS | NBWFOUNGLAND | BRITISH GUIANA |
| MAURITIUS | MALTA | KENYA |
| CANADA | FAROE ISLANDS | HONG KONG |
| JORDON | BRITISH HONDURAS | GIBRALTAR |
| MALAYA | SINGAPORE | PENANG |
| | TRINIDAD | BELGIUM |

EXPORT INQUIRIES INVITED—A.T.

Caramel Wafers emerging from one of our enrobers after being coated with the finest milk chocolate, which is made under the supervision of experienced chocolateers at the NEW DAYLIGHT BAKERIES

Uddingston, Scotland.
BURNS
A STUDY OF THE POEMS AND SONGS
THOMAS CRAWFORD

"A really great book about Burns covering every aspect of his genius."
Aberdeen Press and Journal

35s.

JAMES CURRIE
THE ENTIRE STRANGER AND ROBERT BURNS
R. D. THORNTON

"Quite determined to prove Burns a drunkard who staggered his way to the grave."—The Tribune

63s.

BURNS: AUTHENTIC LIKENESSES
BASIL SKINNER

A critical appraisal of Burns portraiture which contains a guide to the commoner engraved portraits of Burns as well as including high quality reproductions of all the authentic portraits known today.

5s.

THE BURNS COUNTRY
JOHN McVIE

"This will make interesting reading for all Burnsians, an interest which will be enhanced by the excellent photography by Paul Shillabeer."

Dumfries and Galloway Standard

5s.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ROBERT BURNS
J. W. EGERER

This first bibliography of the works of Robert Burns which aims at completeness. An authoritative, scholarly work of reference which will be indispensable to all who are interested in Burns.

To be published in June, 1964, at approximately 84s.

OLIVER & BOYD

Tweeddale Court, 14 High Street, Edinburgh, 1.
Robert Burns, the greatest of Scotland’s vernacular poets, was at his best a supreme artist in words and an unequalled song-writer.

THE BURNS FEDERATION SONG BOOK

This book contains twenty of the finest of Burns’s songs, the texts of which have been taken from the best sources and scrupulously edited, with glossaries and notes on pronunciation. Some of the tunes are those to which Burns wrote the words, and others are ones which have been traditionally associated with them. They are all suited to the range of a child’s voice, and the accompaniments are straightforward and musically satisfying.

It has been specially prepared for use in schools, but should also be of interest to all admirers of Burns.

Pupils’ Edition, 3s. 6d. Piano Edition, 7s. 6d.

Write to the Publishers for copies.

McDOUGALL
30 ROYAL TERRACE, EDINBURGH
BURNS MADE HAGGIS FAMOUS
HAGGIS MADE M'KEANS FAMOUS

M'KEANS’
SCOTCH HAGGIS

M'KEANS LTD • 115 PORT DUNDAS RD.
GLASGOW, C.4

THOS. W. DALGLEISH & SON
Forestry Consultants & Contractors
Kilmarnock,
Scotland.

NATURE’S MAMMOTH BEAUTY
WITH A
LONG TERM POLICY
YE MAY BE AYE STICKING IN TREE
IT WILL BE GROWING WHEN YE'ER SLEEPING
Here is a BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED TIN with

PORTRAIT OF BURNS : BURNS COTTAGE

and

THE AULD BRIG on BANKS o' DOON

Packed with Scotch "Butter" Shortbread awarded "Gold Medal" for excellent quality. An ideal Scottish Gift to take or send to your friends at home or abroad. We pack and post to all parts of the world. Orders can be sent in now for Christmas and January celebrations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Per Tin</th>
<th>Including Carton &amp; Inland Postage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40 Dainty Pieces or</td>
<td>9/6</td>
<td>12/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Scotch Farls</td>
<td>6/6</td>
<td>9/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Scotch Farls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DAVID LAUDER & SONS LIMITED
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS HIGH CLASS RESTAURATEURS
22 KING STREET • KILMARNOCK • AYRSHIRE
Telephone Kilmarnock 245
Visitors to Dumfries

should not fail to visit the old Red Sandstone House in Burns Street, in which the Poet lived and died. The whole House is now open for inspection by visitors and contains many interesting relics of Burns and his family. The House is situate only one minute's walk from St. Michael's Churchyard, and the Mausoleum where the Poet is buried.

OPEN DAILY:
May to September, 10 a.m. to 12.30 - 2 to 5 - 7 to 9
October to April, 10 a.m. to 12.30 - 2 to 5

Admission to House:
Adults 6d.  School Children 3d.

"BURNS FAMILY TREE"
Compiled by the late Tom McCrorie from Parish Records and other sources. On sale at House, price 1/- or by post from Curator price 1/3d.
THE NATIONAL BURNS MEMORIAL AND COTTAGE HOMES, MAUCHLINE, AYRSHIRE.

In Memory of the Poet Burns for Deserving Old People

"that greatest of benevolent institutions established in honour of Robert Burns."—Glasgow Herald

There are now twenty modern comfortable houses for the benefit of deserving old folks.

The site is an ideal one in the heart of the Burns Country. The Cottagers, after careful selection, occupy the houses free of rent and taxes, and, in addition, receive an annual allowance. They are chosen from all quarters.

There are no irksome restrictions, they get bringing their own furniture, have their own key, and can go in and out and have their own friends visiting them as they please. Our aim is to give them, as near as practicable, their "ain fireside" and let them enjoy the evening of their lives in quiet comfort.

Further funds are required.
Will you please help?

Subscriptions will be gratefully acknowledged by the Hon. Secretary.
Mr. DAVID J. S. HARVEY, 65 Renfield Street, Glasgow.
The Globe Inn . . .

this is the old Globe Tavern frequented by Burns.
The chair he usually occupied is shown to visitors,
also a window pane with verses traced by his hand
and many other very interesting relics of the Poet

Seven day Licence Near Lyceum Cinema

56 High Street, Dumfries

Manageress: Mrs. E. N. BROWN
In 1959, to mark the Bicentenary of the Birth of Robert Burns, the Glasgow and District Burns Association, who manage the Jean Armour Burns Houses, completed the building of ten new houses on the historic farm of Mossgiel, near Mauchline and these are now occupied by ten ladies who live there, rent and rate free and receive a small pension.

Funds are urgently required to complete a further ten Houses.

Earlier houses, established 1915 which comprised the Burns House (in which the poet and Jean Armour began housekeeping 1788), Dr. John McKenzie’s House and “Auld Nanse Tinnock’s” (the “change-house” of Burns’s poem “The Holy Fair”) were purchased, repaired and gifted to the Association by the late Mr. Charles R. Cowie, J.P., Glasgow and, until the new houses at Mossgiel were built, provided accommodation for nine ladies. They are now out-dated as homes but consideration is being given to their being retained by the Association and preserved as a museum.

Please help this worthy cause by sending your donation now to:—A. Neil Campbell, F.C.C.S., Hon. Treasurer,
141 Craigea Drive, Edinburgh, 10.
The most complete record of
the speech, literature, folklore and social history of
Scotland ever compiled.

£30,000 needed

This great work depends entirely on public support.
All loyal Scots at home and abroad can help by
DONATION — LEGACY — SUBSCRIPTION
The Dictionary costs £40, payable in one sum or in
five instalments

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SECRETARY

Scottish National Dictionary
27 GEORGE SQUARE EDINBURGH, 8
TO PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF BURNS CLUBS AND CALEDONIAN SOCIETIES

Your Burns Supper requirements are specially catered for by our Robert Burns Department, where you can draw on our 100 years of experience in designing and printing for Burns Clubs—the world o’er.

*Paper Table Napkins* (sales exceed 100,000) a special printing in two colours with the Poet’s head and a favourite quotation or the Selkirk Grace, packed 250 in a box, only 11/9 (inland postage 3s.), or Tartan Scottie Napkins for St. Andrew’s Night—same price.

*BURNS DINNER MENU CARDS*—A fine range with Poet’s head in colour, appropriate quotations and tartan ribbon. Specimens on request.

Just published—*Souvenir Edition of the authentic Robert Burns Family Tree*, 1560-1960, by Tom McCrorie (1s. 6d., or club packet seven for 10s. post free.—See Editor’s Review on page 51.)

Latest Editions of the Poems and Songs—full range including Tartan bound gift edition 15s. 0d.

Send for our new List B.S.C. of Burns Supper and St. And:ew’s Night specialities and souvenirs for all Scottish occasions. May we quote you?

**DINWIDDIE’S of DUMFRIES**

“The Clan Gift Shop”

PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, ETC.

Established since 1846 by the Old Midsteeple, DUMFRIES (Telephone 5248).
CHAMBERS'S SCOTS DICTIONARY
This dictionary comprises words in use from the 17th century to the present day, and serves as a glossary for Ramsay, Fergusson, Burns, Scott, Galt, minor poets, and a host of other writers of the Scottish tongue.
736 pages. 25s. net.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS
One of the most comprehensive one-volume editions of Burns’s poems. The Bi-centenary edition with life and notes by William Wallace is illustrated with woodcuts by Lennox Paterson.
Cr. 8vo. 576 pages.
Cloth 17s. 6d. net.

A full list of our Scottish books is available from our Publicity Department at 11 Thistle Street, Edinburgh 2.

W. & R. CHAMBERS LTD

Building Contractors... THOS. FINDLAY & Sons LTD MAUCHLINE

Telephone: Mauchline 374/5 Established 1879

GENERAL CONTRACTORS FOR BUILDING WORK OF ALL KINDS
JOINERY FOR BANKS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, HOUSES, HOTELS, etc.

Woodworking Specialists
From scenes like these...

Old Scotia's Grandeur Springs

Reserved exclusively for the export market for nearly 100 years. Now available at home.

Robbie Burns

Famed old Scotch Whisky

MacDonald Greenlees Ltd - Distillers - Leith

(Order from your local dealer)
"Service to the INDIVIDUAL"

A customer of the Clydesdale Bank can enjoy more than the obvious advantages which flow from maintaining a banking account. The traveller can obtain his foreign currency requirements; the busy man or woman can arrange for recurring payments to be made on his or her behalf; and dividends may be collected under mandate. These are only some of the many ways in which the Bank can help its customers, and the Manager of any Branch will welcome the opportunity to furnish full details of these and other services to the individual.

Clydesdale Bank Limited
HEAD OFFICE: 30 ST VINCENT PLACE GLASGOW C 1
OVER 340 BRANCHES FROM THE SOLWAY TO SHETLAND

THE JOLLY BEGGARS

A new edition by Professor John C. Weston, with very full explanatory and textual notes. Limited to 300 numbered copies, printed in Monotype Bembo on Amalfi, a hand-made Italian paper. Bound and slip-cased in French marbled paper over boards. A portrait of Burns by Gillian Lewis is printed as a frontispiece from the wood-engraved block. Twenty dollars, postage prepaid.

The book or additional information now available from:

The Gehenna Press
350 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y.

Acceptable Gifts at any time

Shortbread
Slab Cakes
Blackbun
Tea

MACKAY

Largs
Gourock
Saltcoats
Port Glasgow
Greenock

Established 1838.
SHORT LOAN & MORTGAGE COMPANY LIMITED

BANKERS
DISCOUNT
AND FISCAL AGENTS

79 LOMBARD STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

MANAGING DIRECTOR:
N. H. WOOLLEY

Municipal and Public Board
Mortgages and Temporary
Loans arranged. Bills Dis coun ted.

Dealers in British Government
and Public Authority
short-dated securities and
Treasury Bills.

Telegrams:

Telephone:
Mansion House 3321 (12 lines)
GOLD MEDAL GINGERBREAD
LONDON EXHIBITION 1955-59
FAMOUS THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND
IMPROVES WITH AGE—LIKE GOOD WINE
Packed and Posted to any part of the world
QUALITY FIRST AND ALWAYS

JOHN GRAY
Baker & Confectioner

WALLACETOWN BAKERY
25 CONTENT ST., AYR. Telephone 64453

there's a lot to be seen
on tours from Kilmarnock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY TOURS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>10s. 9d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rothesay</td>
<td>11s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass of Killiecrankie</td>
<td>15s. 0d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander, Crieanlarich and Loch Lomond</td>
<td>12s. 9d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Country</td>
<td>13s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumfries and the Southern Highlands</td>
<td>14s. 6d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkcudbright and Queen of the South</td>
<td>12s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isle of Whithorn</td>
<td>12s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moffat and Devil's Beefub</td>
<td>10s. 9d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AFTERNOON TOURS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gourock and Firth of Clyde</td>
<td>6s. 9d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander Circular</td>
<td>8s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girvan Circular</td>
<td>6s. 0d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanark, Peebies and Clyde Valley</td>
<td>8s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culzean Castle and Turnberry</td>
<td>5s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largs Circular</td>
<td>5s. 3d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Lochs</td>
<td>8s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nith Valley and Southern Highlands</td>
<td>8s. 0d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above are a selection of the Day and Afternoon Tours operated from Bus Station, Portland Street, Kilmarnock. Ask for illustrated leaflet listing dates and times of departure.

Seat Bookings and Enquiries:

WESTERN SMT LTD
PORTLAND STREET, KILMARNOCK
Phone 3251
There's no mistaking
White Horse
(Great Scotch to all the world)

There's nae mistakin' the skirl o' the pipes
(Grand music tae a' Scots)

Always ask for White Horse by name.
CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW

GLASGOW ART GALLERY
and MUSEUM

Welcomes Visitors
to view the permanent collections as well as
the special exhibitions organised
during each year.

For organised parties they will gladly arrange
during the day or in the early evening

GENERAL TOURS OF THE BUILDING
or individual departments including:

ARCHAEOLOGY, ETHNOGRAPHY, ARMS AND ARMOUR, NATURAL HISTORY, SHIP MODELS AND ENGINEERING, PAINTING AND ART OBJECTS (GENERAL), BRITISH PAINTING, CONTINENTAL PAINTING.

Please communicate with the Director
By Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.
Scotch Whisky Distillers, John Walker & Sons, Ltd.

Born 1820
still going strong

Johnnie Walker
Fine Old Scotch Whisky
OPENING THE ROAD

WHEN the Highlands were opened up by General Wade's roads, the advantage of better communication was soon demonstrated. Wade's roads, which broke the isolation of desolate places, had commercial as well as military importance.

Resolution and the energy of men with some gunpowder, stone-breaking hammers, crowbars, shovels and little else, made the roads. These men were soldiers of the Highland Companies, later to be named the Black Watch.

The twentieth century roadmaker has an enormously easier task. With modern rock-drilling methods and efficient blasting techniques, rock is no longer an obstinate barrier to progress.

Specialised commercial explosives and detonators, made by the Nobel Division of I.C.I., are powerful agents in civil-engineering works, quarrying, metal-mining, coal-mining and geophysical prospecting for oil and minerals.

In years of change and development, Nobel Division has added chemicals to the list of its products. Pentaerythritol, industrial nitrocellulose, the 'Cellofas' and 'Methofas' derivatives of cellulose and the versatile silicones are now substantial manufacturing interests that have great usefulness for many other industries.

These commercial explosives and chemicals are the material results of ideas vigorously expressed.
BURNS
CHRONICLE
BURNS CHRONICLE
AND CLUB DIRECTORY

INSTITUTED 1891
PUBLISHED ANNUALLY

THIRD SERIES: VOLUME XIII

THE BURNS FEDERATION
KILMARNOCK

1964
PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

BY

WILLIAM HODGE AND CO., LTD., GLASGOW
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIST OF CONTENTS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For the Children</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Burns and Edinburgh by John McVie, O.B.E.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£600 for Burns MS.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Murray by William L. Morren</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Pin that mended A Mill by R. E. Scott</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What was Burns really like?</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Cairn by John Gray</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Fauna and Flora of Burns by Duncan McNaught</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Family Tree of Robert Burns</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centenary of the <em>Kilmarnock Standard</em></td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pushkin School Burns Club by Robert Fyfe</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“A kind momento” by Jean A. Smillie</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annotated List of Subscribers</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The late Mr. J. T. Picken by H. George Mc Kerrow, J.P.</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns interpreted in the light of his own Times by Andrew McCallum</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song-Lyric Competition Winner</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Reviews</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Burns Federation—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)</em> List of Hon. Presidents, Hon. Vice-Presidents, Executive Committee, Office-</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bearers and District Representatives, Sub-Committees, Auditors and Associate Mem-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### LIST OF CONTENTS (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(b) Constitution and Rules</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(c) List of Districts</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(d) Minutes of the Annual Conference, 1963, incorporating the Hon. Secretary's Report, Financial Statement, <em>Burns Chronicle</em> and School Competitions' Reports</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(e) Club Reports</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(f) Numerical List of Clubs on the Roll</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(g) Alphabetical List of Clubs on the Roll</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ILLUSTRATION

W. J. King Gillies, President, Burns Federation  ... frontispiece
EDITORIAL NOTE

The Burns Federation does not accept responsibility for statements made or opinions expressed in the Burns Chronicle. Writers are responsible for articles signed by them: the Editor undertakes responsibility for all unsigned matter.

Manuscripts for publication should be addressed to the Editor and each must be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope. The Editor cannot accept responsibility for loss or damage.

JAMES VEITCH.

8 GEORGE STREET,
Peebles.
W. J. KING GILLIES,
President, Burns Federation.
FOR THE CHILDREN

New Feature in next “Burns Chronicle”

Most readers will already know that, at the Conference at Stirling, the resolution that consideration be given to a review of the Burns Chronicle so as to include a few pages for children's articles, was favourably received.

Accordingly, a children's section will appear in the 1965 Burns Chronicle. This, obviously, will be in the nature of an experiment and its future will depend upon the amount of support it receives. We posed the problem at the Conference: "If we cannot reach the parents, how are we to reach the children?" Certainly, we must try, and it is hoped our readers will help to make the venture known to as many as possible of the younger generation.

In our opinion, it is important that this interest be awakened and fostered in the home rather than the schoolroom. After all, the School Competitions are doing their part to encourage a love and understanding of Burns's poetry and the Scottish tongue, albeit it would be interesting to know how many of the competitors have ever heard of the Burns Chronicle. We would be glad, therefore, if teachers would tell their pupils that such a publication is in existence, particularly in view of the forthcoming children's section.

Meanwhile, a sub-committee of the Scottish Literature Committee has been formed to consider the matter. To help in their deliberations, we suggest the members of this sub-committee might find it helpful to study children's popular magazines and features. From our experience, we know that this branch of journalism is written and edited by people with a wide knowledge of what appeals to children. To present Burns and Scottish Literature in such terms will be no easy task. Whatever else is included, however, we can promise attractive competitions for various age groups.

In conclusion, please ask all the children in your family circle to write to the Editor now and tell him what they would like to read in their own special pages.
ROBERT BURNS AND EDINBURGH

A Guide to the Places of Interest Associated with the Poet and his Friends

By JOHN McVie, O.B.E.

It was on Tuesday, 28th November, 1786, that Robert Burns arrived in Edinburgh from Mossgiel on his first visit to the Capital.

He had few acquaintances in the city when he arrived, but their number was soon to increase considerably mainly through Masonic contacts. His first few days would no doubt be spent in sightseeing, and from the Castle esplanade he would see that the New Town of Edinburgh had been built from the East End as far as Hanover Street, but he was more likely to have been interested in the Royal Mile and its numerous wynds and closes where the pageant of Scottish history had been enacted down the centuries. Whether or not he visited the Castle during his visits to the capital, it is most likely that he would have done so had he been there a year or two later when his patron, Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield, “Sodger Hugh” of “The Author’s Earnest Cry and Prayer,” was Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle.

A Wynd was an open thoroughfare, while a Close, being private, was closed at night. A Close was wide enough to allow a sedan chair to be carried; a Wynd would permit of a carriage. Each burgess had a house and enclosure separated from his neighbours by a three-feet wide lane. In the course of time, the increasing population, unable to get houses outside the town walls, had to be accommodated in new houses, which were built on the various enclosures, first as two-storeyed houses, and later as five, six or seven storeys. So and So’s Close of old had vanished but his name, or the name of a successor, was transferred to the adjacent close. This development had already begun before Burns’s day.

While many of his friends were gradually migrating to more modern premises in the New Town, the cafes and taverns of the Royal Mile were still the popular rendezvous for business and social intercourse and here Burns spent much of his time.

This essay is intended to help the Burns lover to discover the buildings in the Royal Mile and elsewhere made interesting through their association with Burns, the places which he was in the habit of frequenting and the houses where he was made a welcome visitor by his friends.
I

THE ROYAL MILE
(N — North Side. S — South Side.)

CASTLE HILL

Ramsay Lodge (N) was built in 1740 by Allan Ramsay (1686-1758), wigmaker, bookseller and author of The Gentle Shepherd. Owing to its peculiar shape, the wags of the town used to call the house The Goose Pie, and when Ramsay complained to Lord Elibank, his lordship replied: “Indeed, Allan, when I see you in it, I think they are not far wrong.”

Other occupants included John Galt (1779-1839) who wrote the greater part of the Annals of the Parish here; and the Rev. George Husband Baird (1761-1840), Minister of New Greyfriars Church and afterwards Principal of Edinburgh University, who corresponded with Burns regarding an edition of Michael Bruce’s poems.

Blair’s Close (S). Part of Castle Hill School occupies the site of Blair’s Close. Here was the Gordon Mansion to which Mrs. Cockburn, authoress of one of the versions of “The Flowers of the Forest,” removed in 1756.

“The Flowers of the Forest” wrote Burns to George Thomson in July, 1793, “is charming as a poem and should be, and must be, set to the notes; but though out of rule, the three stanzas beginning, ‘I hae seen the smiling o’ Fortune beguiling,’ are worthy of a place, were it but to immortalise the author of them, who is an old lady of my acquaintance and at this moment living in Edinburgh. She is a Mrs. Cockburn. . . .”

Mrs. Cockburn, who lent her copy of Burns’s poems to her niece, Mrs. Scott, the “Guidwife of Wauchope House,” wrote a description of the poet in Edinburgh in December, 1786.

LAWNMARKET

James’s Court (N). David Hume occupied the third floor here, which was later occupied by Dr. Hugh Blair, and James Boswell.

In the “Fete Champetre” Burns refers to Boswell as

“Him wha led o’er Scotland a’
The meikle Ursa-Major,”
Dr. Johnson, who stayed with Boswell here in August, 1773, when starting for the Hebrides.

Dr. Gregory also stayed here for a time.

It was here that the Convention of Representatives from the different societies of Reformers was held on the 22nd November, 1792. Captain William Johnston, the editor of the *Gazetteer*, was so noted for his advanced views that he was called on to take the chair, which he declined to do. A few months later he was imprisoned by the authorities. Burns, when ordering the *Gazetteer*, wrote to Johnston to “Go on, Sir! Lay bare with undaunted heart and steady hand that horrid mass of corruption called Politics and State-Craft.”

**Lady Stair’s Close (N).** Over the entrance to this close a bronze tablet, erected by the Edinburgh Pen and Pencil Club, records that “In a house on the East side of this close, Robert Burns lived during his first visit to Edinburgh, 1786.”

Lady Stair’s House, which contains an interesting collection of Burns and Scott manuscripts and relics, was presented to the City of Edinburgh in 1907 by the then Lord Rosebery.

At the head of this close, was the shop of James Johnson, from which were issued successive volumes of the Scots Musical Museum, of which Burns was literary editor, but the Preface to Volume I was dated Bell’s Wynd, May 22, 1787.

**Baxter’s Close (N).** This close is now incorporated in Lady Stair’s Close, and here on the 28th November, 1786, Burns arrived from Mossgiel to share with his Mauchline friend, John Richmond, a humble room with a “deal table, a sanded floor and a chaff bed at eighteenpence a week.” Here he lodged till 5th May, 1787, when he left with Robert Ainslie on his Border tour.

**Wardrop’s Court (N).** Alexander Nasmyth lodged here for a time, but his studio was at No. 47 York Place. His portraits of Burns are in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery in Queen Street. According to Chambers the poet gave sittings to the artist at his lodgings in Wardrop’s Court.

**Riddle’s Close (S).** Opposite James’s Court, in Riddle’s Close, the house with the corbelled door, dated 1726, was the first home of David Hume, after his removal from Ninewells, Berwickshire, in 1751. Here he published his *Political Discourses* and began his
History of England. As Burns has it in the "Prologue spoken by Mr. Woods on his Benefit Night, Monday, 16th April, 1787":

"Here History paints, with elegance and force,
The tide of Empire's fluctuating course."

LIBERTON'S WYND (S). At the corner of Lawnmarket and George IV Bridge, the Midlothian County Buildings now occupy the site of the northern entrance to Liberton's Wynd, which led to the Cowgate. Here was the birthplace of Henry Mackenzie, author of The Man of Feeling, who reviewed Burns's Kilmarnock Edition in the Lounger, and who befriended the poet on his first visit to Edinburgh.

In this wynd stood Johnnie Dowie's Tavern, one of the most famous in the annals of convivialia. Johnnie Dowie was one of the pawkiest of landlords, and used to greet his guests with "Come awa' in, gentlemen, there's corn in Egypt yet."

To this tavern after the custom of the times came Robert Fergusson, the poet, David Herd, the Scottish Song Collector, Sir Henry Raeburn and others and it was a favourite resort of Burns, where he spent many a jovial hour with Willie Nicol and Allan Masterton.

HIGH STREET

WRITER'S COURT (N). Alexander Nasmyth lived in this Court for a time, but it was probably from Wardrop's Court that the poet and he had their walks to Arthur Seat, and on one occasion to Roslin Castle.

ROYAL EXCHANGE (N). Opposite St. Giles is the Edinburgh City Chambers, formerly the Royal Exchange, erected in 1753, completed in 1761 and enlarged considerably in recent years.

Here lived Alexander Wood (1725-1807), surgeon ("Lang Sandy Wood") who attended Burns in St. James's Square after the accident to his knee, and who exerted himself in recommending him for a post under the Commissioners of Excise.

ST. GILES. In the Moray Aisle of St. Giles Cathedral the memorial in bronze to Robert Fergusson was erected in 1927 by the Burns
Federation, through the generosity of the late Hon. James A. Craigie, M.L.C., Timaru, New Zealand. It is the work of Dr. J. Pittendrigh Macgillivray, King’s Sculptor in Ordinary for Scotland.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE (S). As a result of the poet’s visits to the Parliament House we have well-known sketches of the two leading advocates of that time—the Dean of Faculty, the Hon. Henry Erskine, and the Lord Advocate, Mr. Ilay Campbell (afterwards Lord President).

EXTEMPORE IN THE COURT OF SESSION

LORD ADVOCATE

He clench’d his pamphlets in his fist
  He quoted and he hinted,
Till in a declamation-mist,
  His argument, he tint it.

lost

He gapèd for’t, he graspèd for’t,
found

He fand it was awa’ man,

But what his common sense came short,
  He ekèd out wi’ law, man.

Mr. ERSKINE

a moment

Collected, Harry stood awee,
  Then open’d out his arm, man;

eye

His Lordship sat wi’ ruefu’ e’e,
  And ey’d the gathering storm, man;

cascade

Like win’-driv’n hail it did assail,
  Or torrents owre a linn, man;

The Bench sae wise lift up their eyes,
  Hauf-wauken’d wi’ the din, man.

PARLIAMENT SQUARE (or CLOSE) (S). In 1788 Peter Hill (1754-1837) started business in Parliament Square on his own account as a bookseller. He was clerk to Creech when Burns met him, and the correspondence between them contains ample evidence that Burns had an extraordinary library. Hill became Treasurer of the City and also of Heriot’s Hospital.

In 1781 James Sibbald (1747-1803), bookseller and literary antiquarian, the son of a Roxburgh farmer, purchased the old circulating library of Allan Ramsay, and commenced business in Parliament Close, where in 1783 he started a new monthly miscellany,
The Edinburgh Magazine. In its issues for October, November and December, 1786, he gave extracts from the Kilmarnock Edition, and was the first to review Burns's poems, for which he was warmly thanked by the poet.

It was at Sibbald's Library that a packet containing £10 was left for Burns by an unknown well-wisher, who turned out to be his future landlord at Ellisland, Patrick Miller of Dalswinton.

Sibbald died in a lodging in Leith Walk in 1803.

Parliament Close was where the Edinburgh Goldsmiths of the olden times plied their craft. The whole plate shops of the city were collected here, and the old Goldsmith's Hall occupied the west side of the square. One of the craft, Francis Howden, was a close friend of Burns and executed several commissions for him. When the poet was confined to his room at No. 2 St. James's Square, he sent Howden a small silhouette portrait to be set "just as you did the others in the neatest and cheapest manner, both to answer as a breast pin and with a ring to answer as a locket—as it is, I believe, the pledge of love and perhaps the prelude to matrimony."

The north-east corner of Parliament Square was occupied by John's Coffee House, where according to Defoe, the historian of the Union, the opponents of the measure met daily to discuss the proceedings going on in the Parliament House close by, and to form schemes of opposition to it. The doggerel verses against the Union, said to have been sung there, would no doubt include the original (which has been lost) of the song Burns re-cast:

What force or guile could not subdue
Thro' many warlike ages
Is wrought now by a coward few
For hireling traitors' wages.
The English steel we could disdain
Secure in valour's station;
But English gold has been our bane
Such a parcel of rogues in a nation!

About the year 1760 John's Coffee House was kept by a man named Oswald, whose son John, born there, and better known under his assumed name of Sylvester Otway, was one of the most extraordinary characters of that century as a poet and politician. He served an apprenticeship to a jeweller in the Close, till a relation left him a legacy, with which he purchased a commission in the Black Watch, and in 1780 he was the third lieutenant in seniority in the 2nd Battalion when serving in India. Already master of
Latin and Greek he then taught himself Arabic and quitting the Army in 1783 became a violent Radical, and published in London a pamphlet on the British Constitution, setting forth his views (crude as they were) and principles. His amatory poems received the approbation of Burns, and after publishing various farces, effusions, and fiery political papers, he joined the French Revolutionists in 1792, when his pamphlets obtained for him admission into the Jacobite Club, and his experiences in the 42nd procured him command of a regiment composed of the masses of Paris, with which he marched against the Royalists in La Vendée, on which occasion his men mutinied and shot him, together with his two sons—whom in the spirit of equality he had made drummers. (Grant's Old and New Edinburgh, I, 179.)

Near to John's Coffee House and on the South of the Parliament Close was the banking house of Sir William Forbes, Bt., of Pitsligo. He and his Ayrshire partner, Sir James Hunter Blair, were intimate friends of the poet.

Near the banking house and adjoining the Parliament (or old back) Stairs leading to the Cowgate, was the print shop of John Kay (1742-1826), sometime a barber and later a miniature painter and caricaturist, whose portrait sketches, Kay's Portraits, furnish a picture of the Edinburgh of those days, and contain sketches of various friends of Burns.

Robert Fergusson was a clerk in the Commissary Office in Parliament Close. He was a great friend of Thomas Sommers, "His Majesty's Glazier for Scotland," whose Life of Robert Fergusson was published at Edinburgh in 1803.

THE LUCKENBOOTHS. In the High Street, along the north side of St. Giles stood the Luckenbooths (i.e., locked booths) removed in 1817. The passage between the Luckenbooths and the north side of the High Street was about fifteen feet wide. Between the Luckenbooths and St. Giles ran a narrow passage called "The Krames" or "Creams," where, says Cockburn, "little stands, each enclosed in a tiny room of its own and during the day all open to the little footpath that ran between the two rows of them, and all glittering with attractions, contained everything fascinating to childhood but chiefly toys." The Luckenbooths, a building rising to five flats, extended from the Church across the High Street to the centre of the carriage way. The building was pierced in the middle by a passage called the "Auld Kirk Stile" which led to the old north door of the church.
On the west side of the Luckenbooths stood the Tolbooth, the "Heart of Midlothian," the site of which is now marked on the street.

The shop on the east front of the building facing down the High Street, was that of Creech, the publisher. Here he issued the Edinburgh Edition of Burns's poems. The flat above had been occupied by Allan Ramsay on his removal from "The Sign of the Mercury" and here he set up the first circulating library in Scotland. Ramsay's shop was the rendezvous of all the wits of the day, Gay, the poet, and Tobias Smollett being regular frequenters.

In Creech's time his premises were the resort of the clergy, professors and eminent men of Edinburgh. His room was a literary lounge, known as "Creech's Levee." Nearly all the great literature of his time was published from his establishment.

CRAIG'S CLOSE (N). A tablet on the wall of the eastern extension of the City Chambers marks the site of the entrance to Craig's Close, demolished in 1932.

In this close stood the printing house of Andro Hart (d. 1621) who brought out an edition of the Bible (1610), Barbour's Bruce, and Psalms in Scottish Meter. Here also James Watson is reputed to have printed his Choice Collection of Comic and Serious Scottish Poems, a medium by which Burns became acquainted with the older poets.

Here also resided William Creech (1745-1815), Burns's Edinburgh publisher. It was on the occasion of Creech having gone to London for some time in 1787 that Burns addressed him in the humorous poem, "Willie's awa'."

ANCHOR CLOSE (N). Smellie had his printing office at the foot of Anchor Close. Here he printed the second (Edinburgh) edition of Burns's poems. The poet himself read the proofs on the premises, and here Smith and Hume, Burns and Fergusson watched the printing of their own works.

Sir John Whitefoord is given as residing here in Williamson's Directory for 1784.

A few yards down the close from the High Street was the entrance to a scale-stair leading to the tavern of Dawnie Douglas, where the Crochallan Fencibles met. The Club derived its name from an old Gaelic song which Douglas was in the habit of singing to his guests—"Chro challin" (the cattle of Collin).

The Club seems to have originated with Smellie, who intro-
duced Burns to its members. It was instituted in 1778 when bands of citizens came to be formed as Fencible men or Volunteers against dangers arising from invasion. The members bore some pretended military rank. William Dunbar, W.S., was Colonel, Charles Hay (afterwards Lord Newton) was Major (he is credited with the saying: "Drinking is my occupation—law is my amusement"), William Smellie was Recorder, Lord Craig, Provost, and so on, in imitation of the Corps of Fencibles. Other members included Robert Cleghorn, farmer, Saughton Mills, Captain Matthew Henderson, Alexander Cunningham, writer, Hon. Henry Erskine, Lord Gillies, James Johnson, William Nicol, "Auld Tennant" of Glenconner, Allan Masterton, Dr. Gilbert Stuart, Hon. Alexander Gordon, advocate, John Dundas, W.S., Edward Bruce, W.S., Alexander Wight, William Dallas, W.S., and Williamson of Cardrona.

Of the "Colonel" of the Club, William Dunbar, Burns left a characteristic picture:

As I cam by Crochallan,
I cannily keekit ben,
Rattlin, roarin Willie
Was sitting at yon boord-en';
Sitting at yon boord-en',
And amang guid companie!
Rattlin, roarin Willie
You're welcome hame to me.

Elsewhere Burns notes the peculiarities of Smellie, who in middle life had become careless of his costume and appearance:

Crochallan came;
The old cock’d hat, the brown surtout the same;
His grisly beard just bristling in its might
('Twas four long nights and days from shaving night).
His uncomb’d hoary locks, wild-staring, thatch’d
A head for thought profound and clear unmatch’d;
Yet, tho’ his caustic wit was biting rude,
His heart was warm, benevolent and good.

The Club seems to have had a short but a merry life. Their last meeting was held on 10th December, 1795.

**Bell's Wynd (S).** According to the Preface on Volume 1 of James Johnson's *Scots Musical Museum*, the first volume was issued from Bell's Wynd on 22nd May, 1787. Subsequent volumes were issued from the Lawnmarket.
Somewhere between this wynd and Hunter Square, George Thomson, publisher of *Scottish Airs*, lived for a time, and here he is said to have entertained Jean Armour as his guest. The actual building would be destroyed in the great fire of 1824. Her correspondence with Thomson, now in the British Museum, indicates that she intended to pay him a visit, but there is no evidence that she was ever in Edinburgh.

**Old Stamp Office Close (N).** Here resided for a time, Susanna, mother of the 11th Earl of Eglinton, Burns's patron, who subscribed “ten guineas by way of subscription for a brace of copies of my 2nd Edition. (R.B.)”

The Eglinton residence became between 1750 and 1787 John Fortune's fashionable Tavern, where the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly held levees before proceeding to St. Giles. No doubt Burns would attend the convivial suppers in Fortune's which always followed the musical performances in St. Cecilia's Hall in Niddry Street.

Here also met for a time the Poker Club, which included among its members, Adam Ferguson, David Hume, Hugh Blair and Adam Smith.

**Jackson's Close (N).** William Nicol (1744-1797), a classical scholar, when he left the High School in Infirmary Street, opened an Academy in Jackson's Land “for instructing young gentlemen in the Latin language”. Nicol accompanied Burns during his three weeks' tour in the Highlands, starting on 25th August, 1787. Burns spent the previous eighteen days with Nicol in his flat over the Buccleuch Pend (now demolished) in Buccleuch Street. Nicol was one of the heroes of “O Willie brew'd a peck o' maut.”

**Stevenlaw's Close (S).** Allan Masterton (?-1799) was writing master here for a time before going to the High School, and here Burns used to call on him. He is the other hero of “Willie brew'd . . . ,” the melody of which he composed. Burns spoke of him as “one of the worthiest men in the world and a man of real genius.” His daughter Ann was the heroine of “Beware o' Bonnie Ann,” the air of which was composed by her father.

**Kennedy's Close (S).** This close, now demolished, ran south towards what is now Blair Street, and in it was the Crown Tavern, which was one of the haunts of the Cape Club. Its members
ROBERT BURNS AND EDINBURGH

included several friends of Burns and subscribers to the Edinburgh Edition of his poems.

BLAIR STREET and HUNTER SQUARE (S) are both named after an Ayrshire friend of Burns, Sir James Hunter Blair, a Lord Provost of the City.

Burns was a frequent visitor to the second-hand bookstalls in Hunter Square.

NORTH BRIDGE. To two friends of Burns, Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, and Lord Provost Sir James Hunter Blair, belongs the credit of building the North Bridge across what was formerly the bed of the Nor' Loch. The bridge was passable in 1772, but was not finished till 1788.

CAP AND FEATHER CLOSE (N). When the North Bridge was built the Cap and Feather Close was demolished. At the foot of the close was born Robert Fergusson (1750-1774) referred to by Burns as “my elder brother in misfortune, by far my elder brother in the muses.”

NIDDRY STREET (S). On the east side of Niddry Street, near the Cowgate, stands St. Cecilia’s Hall, where Burns was a frequent attender at the classical concerts. It was built in 1762 by Robert Mylne, after the model of the Opera House at Parma.

The street occupies the site of Niddry's Wynd where Robert Fergusson attended a small school before going to the High School.

DICKSON'S CLOSE (S). Here was the residence of David Allan, R.S.A. (1744-1796), a painter of undoubted genius, known as the Scottish Hogarth, who illustrated the works of Ramsay and Burns. His drawing classes met in the Old College but he received private pupils at Dickson’s Close.

STRICHEN’S CLOSE (S). Stephen Clark, organist in the Episcopal Church in the Cowgate, and the musical editor of the Scots Musical Museum, resided in this Close at the time of his death in 1797.

CARRUBBER'S CLOSE (N). In this Close were the premises of Allan Ramsay at “The Sign of the Mercury.” Here he pursued his business as wig-maker, author, editor and bookseller, before removing to the Luckenbooths in 1726. Here he published the first
volume of *The Tea Table Miscellany, The Evergreen* and *The Gentle Shepherd*. At the foot of the close he built his theatre, for which the Magistrates refused to grant a licence. The building was subsequently occupied by the Rev. John Barclay (1734-1798), founder of the Bereans or Barclayites, whose ballad Burns imitated and amended in his song “The Battle of Sherramoor.”

Sir William Forbes resided here prior to his removal to the New Town, and at the head of the close dwelt Captain Matthew Henderson, “a gentleman who held the patent of his honours immediately from Almighty God.”

Here also was the house of Samuel Mitchelson, W.S., with whom Robert Ainslie, Burns’s companion on his Border tour, served his apprenticeship.

**Bishop's Close (N).** Henry Dundas, Lord Melville, was born here in 1742. He is referred to in “The Author's Earnest Cry and Prayer” as

“A chap that's d---mn’d auldfarran,
Dundas his name.”

Burns got French lessons here from Louis Cauvin, afterwards founder of Cauvin’s Hospital for Boys.

**Bailie Fyfe's Close (N).** Nathaniel Gow (1766-1831), son of Neil Gow, resided here when a young man. He was a teacher of the violin and pianoforte. Neil Gow played to Burns when the poet visited him on his Highland tour.

**South Gray's (or Old Mint) Close (S).** The tablet on the High Street frontage records the birth of the 11th Earl of Buchan’s sons, including the Hon. Henry Erskine (1746-1817), orator, wit, Dean of the Faculty, Lord Advocate. A footnote to the tablet says that “no poor man wanted a friend while Harry Erskine lived.”

Midway up South Gray’s Close and having an entrance also from Hyndford’s Close was the town residence of the Earl of Selkirk. There at least in 1742 resided Dunbar, fourth Earl, with whose son, Lord Daer, Burns “dinner’d” at Catrine House.

What is now St. Patrick’s R.C. Church was opened in 1774 as an Episcopal Church. One of the clergy was Archibald Alison (1757-1839) whose wife was a sister of Dr. James Gregory, both friends of Burns.

**Hyndford's Close (S).** In this close in 1801 Sir Walter Scott was
made a Mason in St. David's Lodge. At the time of Burns's first visit to Edinburgh, William Campbell of Fairfield, Sheriff Clerk of Ayrshire was R.W.M. of the Lodge (1786-7). Other friends of Burns who were members included John Ballantyne, Provost of Ayr (initiated 1764), Robert Aitken (affiliated 1764) and the Rev. Dr. Lawrie (initiated 1756).

On the west side of the close was born Jean Maxwell, daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith and wife of Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon (1743-1827). She was the leader of fashion in Edinburgh and entertained Burns with other literati during the winter of 1786-7. Scott's opinion of the Duchess was that her "sole claim to wit rested upon her brazen impudence and disregard to the feelings of all who were near her."

THE NETHERBOW. William Falconer, son of a barber and wigmaker, was born here in 1730. He entered the Merchant Service and rose to be second mate when the vessel to which he belonged was wrecked in a storm. This furnished the material for his poem The Shipwreck published in 1762. He afterwards entered the Royal Navy and in 1769 he was appointed purser of the Aurora, which, after leaving the Cape of Good Hope, was lost, and all on board perished. In his letter to Mrs. Dunlop of 25th January, 1790, Burns wrote, "Falconer, the poor unfortunate Author of the Shipwreck, that glorious Poem which you so much admire, is no more. After weathering that dreadful catastrophe he so feelingly describes in his Poem, and after weathering many hard gales of Fortune, he went to the bottom with the Aurora frigate... He was one of these daring, adventurous spirits which old Caledonia beyond any other nation is remarkable for producing."

CANONGATE

PLAYHOUSE CLOSE (S). The Canongate Theatre was opened in Playhouse Close in 1747 and was the first regular theatre in Edinburgh. In it Home's Douglas was first produced. It ceased to exist in 1786 in which year the Theatre Royal was opened in Shakespeare Square on the site now occupied by the General Post Office.

LITTLE JACK'S CLOSE. A modern tenement now occupies the site of Little Jack's Close. For nine years David Hume had his second Edinburgh home in this close and here he wrote the greater portion of his History of England.
ST. JOHN'S CLOSE (S). Here are the premises of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning No. 2, the organ of which was built in 1757 and is still in use. In Stuart Watson's picture of the imaginary meeting of the Lodge where Burns was made Poet Laureate, appear many eminent members who were his friends.

ST. JOHN'S STREET (S). At No. 13 (now demolished) was the house of the eccentric judge, James Burnet, Lord Monboddo (1714-1799). During the sittings of the Court he gave a "learned supper" once a fortnight, Burns frequently being a guest. "Here," says Cockburn, "classical learning, good conversation and excellent suppers were peculiar to the house of Monboddo." His daughter, Eliza, the fair Burnet of the poet's song, died at Braid Farm at the age of 22, and was buried in Greyfriars.

No. 15 (also demolished) next door to Lord Monboddo, was the house of Dr. James Gregory, Professor of the Practice of Physic.

In this street also Burns was in the habit of visiting the family of McLeod of Raasay, to whom he had been introduced by Gavin Hamilton. One of his daughters, Flora, became Countess of Loudoun through her marriage to Colonel James Mure-Campbell, who succeeded to the Earldom of Loudoun. On the death of John McLeod, brother of the Countess, Burns, then at Mossgiel, wrote a poem of sympathy to her sister Isabella. This poem was entered in the Glenriddell volume of poetry, with the note, "This poetic compliment, what few poetic compliments are, was from the heart."

THE CANONGATE CHURCHYARD

Professor Adam Smith (1723-1790)

On the left of the entrance gate and close to the north wall of the Canongate Tolbooth, in the south-west corner of the churchyard, a tall mural tablet bears the inscription:

Here are deposited the remains of Adam Smith, author the "Theory of Moral Sentiments" and the "Wealth of Nations" etc., etc. He was born 5th June, 1723, and he died 17th July, 1790.

Adam Smith was born in Kirkcaldy. He was educated at the burgh school there and at the Universities of Glasgow and Oxford. In 1751 he was elected to the Chair of Logic in Glasgow University and in the following year he became Professor of Moral Philosophy.
Burns refers to him in his verses to James Tennant of Glenconnor as "Smith, wi' his sympathetic feeling." The poet had a letter of introduction to Smith from Mrs. Dunlop, but the Professor had gone to London the morning before Burns received the letter. At one time Smith was Commissioner of Customs and offered to obtain for Burns a position as salt officer with a salary of nearly £40 per year.

Professor James Gregory (1753-1821)

The remains of the celebrated Doctor James Gregory, whose name is now chiefly known as the prescriber of "Gregory's Mixture," rest in the south-west corner of the churchyard, and close to the grave of Adam Smith. The sarcophagus-shaped tombstone over the grave bears the inscription:

In memory of James Gregory, M.D., Professor of the Practice of Medicine in Edinburgh University, who died at Edinburgh, April, 1821, aged 65.

Dr. Gregory was born at Aberdeen on the 8th January, 1753 (Aberdeen Register of Births). He would therefore be 68 years of age at his death. He was educated there and at Edinburgh. At the age of 23 he was appointed Professor and in 1790 he was elected to the Chair of the Practice of Medicine in Edinburgh University and became chief of the Edinburgh Medical School. He was author of several works on medicine and of Philosophical and Literary Essays (1792).

He was introduced to Burns at the house of Lord Monboddo in St. John's Street and afterwards met him in Canongate Kilwinning Lodge. Burns had a very high respect for him. On a flyleaf of a copy of an English translation of Cicero's Select Orations which the Professor had presented to him, Burns wrote: "Edin. April 23rd 1787. This book, a present from the truly worthy and learned Dr. Gregory, I shall preserve to my latest hour, as a mark of the gratitude, esteem and veneration I bear the Donor, so help me God. Robert Burns."

Robert Fergusson (1750-1774)

On the west side of the church is the well-cared-for grave of Robert Fergusson, the poet. When Burns came to Edinburgh twelve years after Fergusson's death he visited the grave and was so
saddened by its neglected condition that in 1789 at his own expense he erected the tombstone which stands over the grave today.

The inscription, which has the birth date wrong, is:

Here lies Robert Fergusson, Poet.
Born Sept. 5th, 1751.
Died Oct. 16th, 1774.

No sculptured marble here, nor pompous lay,
No storied Um, nor animated Bust.
This simple stone directs Pale Scotia's way
To pour her sorrows o'er her Poet's Dust.

On the back of the stone is the following:

By special grant of the Managers to Robert Burns, who erected this stone, this burial place is to remain forever sacred to the memory of Robert Fergusson.

Fergusson was born on 5th September, 1750, in the Cap and Feather Close, which was demolished on the erection of the North Bridge. After attending an elementary school in Niddry Street, he went to the High School. Through obtaining a Fergusson Bursary he attended at the Grammar School of Dundee, and four years thereafter at St. Andrews University, where he matriculated in 1765. He returned to Edinburgh in 1768 to become a clerk in the Commissary Clerk's office. Three years later he became a regular contributor to Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine, and in 1773 he published his Poems, which included "The Farmer's Ingle," Burns's model for "The Cotter's Saturday Night." At the age of 24 he died in the City Asylum near where Forrest Road is now.

Burns generously acknowledged his indebtedness to Fergusson and commissioned Robert Burn, Architect, to erect the tombstone over Fergusson's grave. Writing from Dumfries on 5th February, 1792, to Peter Hill, Burns sent

"£5 10/- per account I owe Mr. Robert Burn, Architect, for erecting the stone over poor Fergusson. He was two years in erecting it after I commissioned him for it, and I have been two years in paying him after he sent me his account; so he and I are quits. He had the hardness to ask me interest on the sum but, considering that the money was due by one Poet for putting a tombstone over another, he may, with grateful surprise, thank Heaven that he ever saw a farthing of it."

Soon after making arrangements regarding the tombstone, Burns, on 19th March, 1787, presented a copy of Fergusson's
Poems to Miss Rebekah Carmichael, a young poetess, and under the portrait which served for a frontispiece, he wrote:

Curse on ungrateful man, that can be pleas'd
And yet can starve the author of the pleasure.
O thou, my elder brother in misfortune,
By far my elder brother in the muse.
With tears I pity thy unhappy fate.
Why is the bard unfitted for the world,
Yet has so keen a relish of its pleasures?

J. G. C. Schetky, Cellist and Composer (1740-1824)

An entry in the Record of Burials in the Canongate Burying Ground records the following:

1824. Schetky. Mr. John George Christopher Schetky, native of Darmstadt, Upper Rhine; for many years Professor of Music in Edinburgh, died 29th ult., interred in the west side six feet north west of Sharp’s ground, and four feet south west of Langley’s stone. ... Old Age.

Schetky was born in 1740 and died on 29th November, 1824. He came to Edinburgh in 1772 as principal violincellist to the Musical Society and took part in the St. Cecilia concerts for many years. He lived in Ainslie’s Close and afterwards in Foulis’s Close, High Street, both of which have now disappeared. He was an intimate friend of Burns, William Nicol and Allan Masterton and was composer of the tune in the Scots Musical Museum for Burns’s song, “Clarinda, Mistress of my soul.” He also wrote a lot of chamber music and concertos for the violoncello.

At the laying of the foundation stone of the Old University Schetky led a band of singers, who marched in the procession between the students and the various Lodges of Freemasons.

In Stewart Watson’s painting of “The Inauguration of Robert Burns as Poet Laureate of Canongate Kilwinning Lodge” Schetky is shown with his cello, the highest in the group against the organ.

The grave is not marked in any way.

Professor Dugald Stewart (1753-1828)

On the north division of the churchyard and on its west side is the sombre mausoleum of Professor Dugald Stewart, the doorway of which is built up with flagstones. On the pediment are the words
“Dugald Stewart” and immediately over the doorway is a Latin inscription, which has been translated thus:

His surviving children, a son and daughter, as a last offering to their dearest father in mourning dedicated this tomb. A.D. 1828.

Professor Dugald Stewart was the son of the Rev. Dr. Matthew Stewart, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, and was born in the Old College Buildings on 22nd November, 1753. He was educated at the High School, partly under Dr. Adam, and at Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities. In 1775 he succeeded his father in the Mathematical Chair and in 1785 when Professor Adam Ferguson resigned the Chair of Moral Philosophy Dugald Stewart was appointed his successor.

Burns was introduced to him by Dr. McKenzie, Mauchline, at the Professor’s country house at Catrine and the latter has left interesting reminiscences of his intercourse with the Poet, which appear in his works. He retired from active teaching in 1810 and died in 11th June, 1828, at 5 Ainslie Place.

In The Vision Burns pays a compliment to the Professor and his father:

With deep-struck reverential awe
The learned Sire and Son I saw,
To Nature’s God, and Nature’s Law,
They gave their lore.
This, all its source and end to draw.
That, to adore.

There is a further compliment to the Professors in the “Brigs of Ayr”:

“Learning and Worth in equal measures trode,
From simple Catrine, their long-lov’d abode.”

Miss Helen D’Arcy Cranstoun

Professor Dugald Stewart’s first wife, Helen Ballantyne, died in 1787, and in 1790 he married Helen D’Arcy, third daughter of the Hon. George Cranstoun, a lady of intellectual accomplishments, and great social charm. She wrote the song, “The tears I shed must ever fall” which Burns sent to Johnson’s Museum, after adding to it. “This song of genius,” he wrote, “was composed by a Miss Cranstoun. It wanted four lines to make all the stanzas suit the music, which I added, and are the first four of the last stanza.”
Mrs. Stewart died at Warriston House, Edinburgh, on 28th July, 1838. Though no inscription appears on her husband’s memorial her remains were interred therein on 3rd August, 1838. (Memoir by her son.)

*John Campbell, Teacher and Precentor (1752-1795)*

*Alexander Campbell, Musician and Author (1764-1824)*

The two brothers Campbell, well-known musicians, were born at Tonbea on Loch Lubnaig, where their father was a joiner. Having entrusted his savings to his spendthrift laird, who became bankrupt he removed with his family to Edinburgh in straitened circumstances and not long after he died.

John Campbell was the eldest of the family and undertook the task of maintaining his mother and her young children. Though only seventeen years of age, he undertook for several years the work of a sawyer in a joinery factory. He had attended Stirling Grammar School and had some proficiency in music. At odd times he began to do a little teaching and along with his brother, Alexander, he attended the classes of the famous singer, Tenducci, then resident in Edinburgh. John soon became known as an amateur vocalist, and in 1775 was appointed precentor in Canongate Church, a position he held till his death.

Tenducci had a liking for his pupil, and on the great singer’s departure from Edinburgh he got Campbell to sit to a friend for his portrait and secretly had the likeness engraved with the initials “C-p I Pr-en-tr, C-n-g-te Ch-h” beneath. Tenducci enclosed a copy of the engraving and a printed circular to all his aristocratic patrons and Campbell was nonplussed at receiving letters from noble and landed families requesting his professional services. With his future assured, he now devoted his time, along with Alexander, to teaching English and writing, as well as music.

Burns was a frequent and welcome guest at the Campbell’s house and it was to John Campbell that the poet applied for an introduction to some of the Canongate authorities in connection with his proposal to erect a memorial to Fergusson.

John Campbell died in 1795 and was succeeded in the Canongate precentorship by his son, Charles Campbell, also a teacher, who held the post for forty years. The entry in the Canongate burial records is:

1795, March 26, Mr. John Campbell, Precentor. S. of Pedison. Aged 43. Asthma.
The place of burial is in front of the tomb of the celebrated musician, John Frederick Lampe, and near to the Fettes Mausoleum. In more recent years a stone was erected to the memory of his son and successor and bears the inscription:

In memory of Mr. Charles Campbell, teacher, Canongate, who died 4th March, 1841.

There is no inscription to the father's memory.

Alexander Campbell was a younger brother of John Campbell and was born in 1764. After attending the classes of Tenducci he began to give lessons in singing and in the playing of the harpsichord. He also obtained the position of organist in the Episcopal Church. Among his pupils was the young Walter Scott, but both pupil and teacher agreed that an ear for music was not one of the great novelist's gifts. In a note to his autobiography Sir Walter mentions that Campbell believed in whacking the boys, and Lady Cumming, who stayed next door to the Scott family in George Square, had to send Campbell a message: "Lady Cumming begs the boys may not all be flogged precisely at the same hour as, though the punishment she had no doubt was well deserved, the noise of the concord was really dreadful."

In 1798 he published his Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland, and later The Songs of the Lowlands, illustrated by David Allan. His last important work was Albyn's Anthology, a selected Collection of the Melodies and local Poetry peculiar of Scotland and the Isles, to which Scott, Hogg, Mrs. Grant, Sir Alexander Boswell and other distinguished people contributed.

In his later years he was in straitened circumstances and Sir Walter Scott employed him occasionally by giving him manuscripts to copy. He died on the 15th May, 1824, and was buried beside his brother.

Lord Craig (1745-1813)

Close to the east wall of the east division of the churchyard and about midway north and south, is the tomb of William Craig, the cousin and generous friend of "Clarinda." The tablet inserted in the wall in recent years bears the inscription:

He was a native of Glasgow and was admitted to the Bar in 1768. While Sheriff Depute of Ayrshire (1787-1792) he chiefly occupied a house called Strathaird on the banks of the Water of Ayr. On the death of Lord Hailes in 1792 he was raised to the bench with the title of Lord Craig. Like Henry Mackenzie he was a contributor to the Mirror and the Lounger. He died at his residence, 10 York Place, on 8th July, 1813.

Mrs. Agnes McLehose, “Clarinda” (1759-1841)

The burying place of Lord Craig also contains the grave of the poet’s “Clarinda”—Mrs. Agnes McLehose.

She was the daughter of Dr. Andrew Craig, a surgeon in Glasgow, and was born there on 17th April, 1759, being about three months younger than Burns. In 1776 she married James McLehose, a Law Agent in Glasgow, but it proved an unhappy marriage. In 1780 they separated. She and her children went to reside with her father and remained there till his death in 1782 when they removed to Edinburgh. The husband went to Jamaica.

She first met Burns at the house of Miss Nimmo in Alison’s Square in December, 1787, when the poet readily accepted an invitation to tea at her own house in General’s Entry, Potterow, on 9th December but an accident on the 8th confined him to his room in St. James’s Square for several weeks and started the famous Clarinda Correspondence.

Mrs. McLehose removed later to 14 Calton Place, where she died on 22nd October, 1841. She was the heroine of several of Burns’s songs, including “Ae fond Kiss.”

The tablet in Ravelstone stone on the east wall, containing a fine bronze head and bust taken from the Miers silhouette by H. S. Gamley with the one word beneath “Clarinda” was erected in 1922 by the Ninety Burns Club, Edinburgh, and unveiled by Joseph Laing Waugh.

Euphemia Amelia Murray (1768-1845)

In the eastern section of the churchyard towards the south end on the midwall between the older and the newer divisions, and facing east, is the tomb of David Smythe, Lord Methven, who became a judge of the Court of Session in 1793.

In 1794 he married Euphemia Amelia Murray, daughter of Mungo Murray of Lintrose. She was one of the beauties of her time and a regular frequenter of the St. Cecilia concerts.
Burns first met Miss Murray when he visited her cousin, Sir William Murray, at Ochtertyre, Crieff, and she is celebrated by the poet as the heroine of the song "Blythe, blythe and merry was she."

"I composed these verses while I stayed at Ochtertyre with Sir William Murray. The lady, who was also at Ochtertyre at the same time, was a well-known toast, Miss Euphemia Murray of Lintrose, who was called and very justly 'the flower of Strathmore.' (R.B.)"

The monument over the grave bears an inscription in Latin, recording the death of Lord Methven and also that

"Alongside are deposited the mortal remains of Euphemia Amelia Murray, daughter of Mungo Murray of Lintrose, the truly inestimable wife of David Smythe. She died 29th April, 1845, aged 77."

CANONGATE (Contd.)

Panmure Close (N). This Close was so named from its having been the access to Panmure House, the town residence of the Earls of Panmure. One of them, the Hon. William R. Maule of Panmure (afterwards Lord Panmure) the friend of Fox, was the subject of one of Burns's lampoons. At the time he was an officer in a regiment stationed in Dumfries, Burns sent a copy of the epigram to Mrs. Dunlop, on 29th Oct., 1794, explaining that "one of the corps provoked my ire the other day, which burst out as follows."

Thou Fool, in thy phaeton towering,
   Art proud when thy phaeton's prais'd?
'Tis the pride of a Thief's exhibition,
   When higher his pillory's rais'd.

This same Lord Panmure in 1817 settled £60 a year on the poet's widow, but her son, James Glencairn Burns, was able within a year and a half to relieve him of the obligation he had spontaneously taken on himself.

Panmure House from 1778 till his death in 1790 was the residence of Adam Smith, author of the Wealth of Nations, after he came to Edinburgh as Commissioner of Customs.

Galloway’s Entry (N). This leads to Whitefoord House, the residence of Sir John Whitefoord, Bt. of that ilk and of Ballochmyle, one of the early patrons of Burns. It was erected on the site of the
Seton Mansion of the Earls of Winton referred to in the *Abbott* by Sir Walter Scott as “My Lord Seton’s Lodging in the Canongate.”

The failure of the Douglas Heron & Co.’s Bank in Ayr compelled Sir John to dispose of Ballochmyle and he settled in Edinburgh. It was on this misfortune that Burns wrote the song “The Braes o’ Ballochmyle,” the heroine of which was Mary Anne Whitefoord, the eldest of Sir John’s four daughters. She married Henry Kerr Cranstoun, whose sister became the second wife of Professor Dugald Stewart. It was to Sir John Whitefoord that Burns sent his “Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn.” Sir John is said to have been the prototype of Sir Arthur Wardour in Scott’s *Antiquary*.

Whitefoord House was not his first Edinburgh home as in 1783 he possessed and resided in a house “at the head of Leith Walk,” which he advertised for sale at the then yearly rental of £4. Prior to this he is shown in Williamson’s Directory as residing at No. 25 St. Andrew Square, after its completion in 1778. Latterly he resided permanently at Whitefoord House, where he died on 8th April, 1803. The house now forms part of the Scottish Naval and Military Veterans’ Residence.

**HORSE WYND (S).** Behind the eighteenth century mansion on the west side of Horse Wynd, and recognised by the vases on the roof, stood Lothian Hut, the residence of Professor Dugald Stewart. It was the scene of his most important literary labours and here he entertained many pupils of high rank, including Lord Palmerston.

**HOLYROOD CHAPEL**

*Sir John Sinclair (1754–1835)*

Towards the north east of the Chapel ground a substantial altar shaped monument, devoid of decoration, marks the tomb of Sir John Sinclair, Bart.

He was the son of George Sinclair of Ulbster, and was born at Thurso Castle in 1754. His chief work was the publication in 21 volumes of the Statistical Account of Scotland, the third volume of which contained an account of the circulating library in Dunscore Parish written by Burns. The letter from Robert Riddell of Glenriddell to Sir John Sinclair forwarding Burns’s letter was published with it and in it Riddell explained that the poet “was so good as to take the whole charge of this small concern. He was Treasurer,
Librarian and Censor to this little society, who will long have a grateful sense of his public spirit and exertions for their improvement and information."

William Hamilton of Bangour (1704-1754)

At the south west end of the Chapel between the second and third pillars is buried William Hamilton, a Scottish poet of some accomplishment. Born at Bangour, Linlithgowshire, in 1704, he was the son of James Hamilton of Bangour, Advocate. He contributed lyrics to Allan Ramsay's Tea Table Miscellany and wrote many other poems, including translations from Greek and Latin poets but he is perhaps best known from his "Braes of Yarrow," beginning:

Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny, bonny bride.

He espoused the Stuart cause in 1745, and in his "Gladsmuir," he celebrates the Jacobite victory at Prestonpans. Burns is said to have remarked on this Ode, "I dinna like it ava, man, it's far owre sublime."

After Culloden Hamilton was for a time in hiding in the Highlands, and ultimately reached France, where he died at Lyons in 1754. His body was brought to Scotland and buried here. There is no memorial over the grave.

Dunbar Douglas, Fourth Earl of Selkirk (1722-1799) is buried "in front of fourth window from east and with fourteen feet west to be kept for Earl of Selkirk's family."

When travelling in Galloway in 1793 Burns and John Syme of Ryedale visited the Earl at St. Mary's Isle. "We enjoyed a most happy evening at Lord Selkirk's" wrote Syme, "we had in every sense of the word a feast on which our minds and our senses were equally gratified. The poet was delighted with his company, and acquitted himself to admiration."

Among the other guests on this occasion was another friend of Burns, Pietro Urbani, an Italian musician, whose acquaintance he had made in Edinburgh and who sang that night "many Scottish songs accompanied with instrumental music."

The second son of the Earl, Lord Daer, dined with Burns at Professor Dugald Stewart's at Catrine.

"A lord, a peer, an Earl's son,
Up higher yet my bonnet."
ROBERT BURNS AND EDINBURGH

HOLYROOD PALACE

In his "Address to Edinburgh" Burns reflected on the departed glories of the Palace:

With awe-struck thoughts and pitying tears
I view that noble, stately dome,
Where Scotia's kings of other years
Fam'd heroes! had their royal home.
Alas, how chang'd the times to come,
Their royal name low in the dust.
Their hapless race wild-wand'ring roam,
Tho' rigid Law cries out " 'Twas just."

When Nasmyth was painting the poet's portrait, after the sittings they sometimes took a walk together, their destination being frequently the King's Park, where Burns delighted to climb Arthur's Seat, and lying on the summit, gaze at the panorama of twelve of the principal Scottish counties.

In his Elegy on the death of Sir James Hunter Blair he refers to the King's Park, St. Anthony's Well and St. Anthony's Chapel, all situated near the Palace:

Lone as I wander'd by each cliff and dell,
Once the lov'd haunts of Scotia's royal train;
Or mus'd where limpid streams, once hallow'd well,
Or mould'ring ruins mark the sacred Fane.

(To be continued)

£600 FOR BURNS MS.

The Burns Cottage at Alloway has now another valuable item on show.

The manuscript of "Lament for James Earl of Glencairn" was purchased by the Trustees for £600 at a sale at Sotheby's.

In reply to our inquiry, Mr. T. McMynn, who succeeded his late father as Curator, informed us: "The last lines read, 'But I'll remember good Glencairn And a' that he has done for me.' This was altered in deference to the family, who objected to the word 'good'"
CHARLES MURRAY

CENTENARY OF "THE ABERDEENSHIRE BURNS"

By William L. Morren

Charles Murray was born on 28th September, 1864, in the Howe of Alford within sight of the Mither Tap of Bennachie—which hill was to him a comfort and an inspiration throughout life.

"There's braver mountains ower the sea,
An' fairer haughs I've kent, but still
The Vale o' Alford: Bennachie:
Yon is the Howe, an' this the Hill."

Never was love of one's own little neuk of the world more handsomely expressed.

After completing an apprenticeship to Walker and Beattie, Civil Engineers and Surveyors in Aberdeen, and supplementing his knowledge by attending evening classes, he went out to South Africa where, in 1899, he became manager of a mining company in the Rand. In the South African War he was a Lieutenant in the Railway Pioneer Regiment. Then Deputy Inspector of Mines in the Transvaal—Registrar of Crown Titles—Under Secretary of Public Works in 1905, and in 1907, Chief Engineer and Secretary for Public Works in the Transvaal.

When the Union was inaugurated, Charles Murray was its First Secretary for Public Works, and occupied that important post with characteristic energy and initiative for fourteen years until he retired in 1924. In the meantime he had served as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the South African Defence Force in the 1914-1918 War and was awarded the C.M.G. in 1922.

But the public servant never forgot his poetry, and, in the golden sunlight of South Africa, the Aberdonian would weary for the "wind and weet and driving drift in Union Street." On a shelf in his office stood—when it was not in his hands—William Walker's "Bards of Bon-Accord."

As close a friend as any he had in South Africa (omitting the Aberdonians) was Sir William Marris, lent by the Government of India to the Transvaal during the formative period before the Union. Marris, translating the Classics into English Verse, encouraged Murray to do likewise—and the paraphrases of Horace and Virgil are the result.
At home, always the counsellor and mentor, there was Alexander Mackie, Principal of Albyn Place School, and irrepressible enthusiast for the vernacular. He it was who, at the complimentary dinner to the author of "Hamewith" in 1912, proposed the Toast of the guest of the evening.

When "Hamewith" first appeared in 1900, the long aftermath of Burns was over, after a dreadful half century of maudlin, sentimental verse. Robert Louis Stevenson and Logie Robertson ("Hugh Halliburton"), towards the end of the nineteenth century, had begun to restore poetry to contemporary Scottish literature.

As for Aberdeen, Cadenhead and Carnie were still alive, but the greatest of the North-East poets since Skinner—William Forsyth—had too soon been forgotten. Only the taste for good Doric poetry remained, under the tongue, awaiting the right morsel to restore it to its full function. And "Hamewith" was that morsel. We never shall recapture the glad astonishment of those who read that slim volume when it first appeared. This was Art, and Scots, and Poetry flowing naturally from a rich spring. He was—as Professor Grierson pointed out—in the great tradition of poetry; most like to Fergusson, but a finer artist than he. Andrew Lang and John Buchan saw in him the heir of the Doric masters, and Alexander Mackie called him "Our Aberdeenshire Burns." His lines read rippling and spontaneous on the tongue like a stream in the heather—as in the second stanza of "The Whistle":

"He wheeped on't at mornin an' he tweetled on't at nicht,
He puffed his freckled cheeks until his nose sank oot o' sicht,
The kye were late for milkin' when he piped them up the closs,
The kittlins got his supper syne, and he was beddit boss;
But he cared na doit nor docken what they did or thocht or said,
There was comfort in the whistle that the wee herd made."

Only his close friends knew how much thought, care and revision went to produce that easy, natural style. It was his combination of substance and art that made Neil Munro once declare, emphatically, in a gathering of modern Scots critics, that the chief poet in Scotland was Charles Murray.
"The Whistle" is full of little pictures that are life itself to the country-bred Scot.

"He played a march to battle, it cam' dirlin' through the mist,
Till the halflin squared his shouders an' made up his mind to list:
He tried a spring for wooers, though he wistna what it meant,
But the kitchie lass was lauchin' an' he thocht she maybe kent;
He got 'ream an' buttered bannocks for the lovin' lilt he played,
Wasna that a cheery whistle that the wee herd made?"

The war of 1914-1918 inspired "A Sough o' War," and then in 1920 came "The Country Places." There was no falling-off in these two little books, but a mellower, richer and more varied "Hamewith" after all the years.

"It wasna his wyte he was beddit so late
An' him wi' sae muckle to dee,
He'd the rabbits to feed and the fulpie to kame (comb)
An' the hens to hish into the ree; (fowl-run)
The mason's mear syne he set up in the closs (trestle)
An' coupit the ladle fu' keen (played see-saw)
An' roon' the ruck foun's wi' the lave o' the loons
Played 'Takie' by licht o' the meen."

The above lines, taken from "It Wasna His Wyte" (wyte meaning blame) illustrate Murray's ability to paint a picture of life at a farm—reminiscent, no doubt—of his boyhood days in the Howe of Alford.

The following lines from "Aiberdeen Awa" were addressed to the Aberdeen University Club of South Africa:

"I fain would dook in Dee aince mair
An' clatter doon the Market Stair, (Fish-market)
—O the caller dilse an' partans there!
Neth Marischal's spire and King's auld croon,
In hodden grey or scarlet goon,
For future fechts we laid the foun'
In Aiberdeen awa'."
In 1933, when his poem, "There's Aye a Something," appeared in the Aberdeen Press and Journal, every copy was sold by early forenoon, and, even after a reprinting in the Weekly Journal, the supply did not satisfy the demand, for Charles Murray had a faculty of communicating the most intense delight by what he wrote, even when it was old and familiar. People say the vernacular is harsh and uncouth, but, on his lips, it was music, light and lilting. Sandy's wife was genteel, so:

"Her fowk thocht a fairmer an unco come doon
For a queyn that was teachin' an' raised i' the toon
But though, like the lave, her ambitions were big
She couldn'a say "Na" till a lad wi' a gig;
An' soon they were baith sittin' cushioned and saft,
An' passin' the peppermints up i' the laft,
An' faith she was thrang wi' her chickens an' cheese,
Her eggs an' her butter an' skep夫's o' bees;
An' better still, Hogmanay hardly was by
Or the howdie was in, and she'd hippets to dry;
But aye there is something, a mote on the meen,
She's great upon mainners—an' Sandy has neen."

Of all his associations there was none he was happier in than the "Sit Siccar Club," which was founded in his absence and in his honour by Dr. J. F. Tocher, Dr. David Rorie (author of "The Lum Hat Wantin' the Croon" and other poems), Major M. V. Hay, Professor Alexander Gray and A.K. (a well-known journalist).

Charles Murray was always the Scot, a lover of his own folk and his own land. He could have said in the simple words of Sir Walter Scott that mean so much—"I dwell among my own people."

And he wrote the lines that we all feel of him today:

"Still, still they pipe, your mavisies, though sair the Makkar's misst,
For Death, that coffins a' the lave, your sangs can never kist."

These two lines were chosen to be inscribed upon the Memorial Gates—wrought-iron gates indicating the entrance to the bit of rough woodland that Charles Murray himself had bought and given to the people of Alford as a perpetual open space. These Gates, made by a local blacksmith who bears the name of Murray and is a relative of the poet, were formally opened on 24th August, 1956, and a plaque was set on the house where the poet was born.
THE PIN THAT MENDED A MILL

Story of the gigantic haggis

By R. E. Scott

Did Burns base his "To a Haggis" on an old tale of a gigantic haggis whose skewer-pin was once supposed to have replaced a spoke in the water-wheel of Hawick Mill?

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the people of Hawick firmly believed that the Bard must have heard the story of the outsize haggis. Although Burns never visited the Border town, even during his 1787 tour, he included among his many friends one Gavin Turnbull from whom he quite possibly heard the classic tale.

Turnbull, born at Hawick in 1758, was working in Kilmarnock as a carpet weaver in 1786 when, through his poetic tastes and writings, he became acquainted with Burns. A friendship sprang up between the two, only severed when Turnbull emigrated to America in 1792. "To a Haggice" was first published in the Caledonian Mercury of 19th December, 1786, and reprinted in the Scots Magazine the following month.

The tale relates to an old Hawick worthy, Michael Paterson, who lived in a humble croft on the outskirts of the town at a place still known as Haggisha'.

Michael, in his day, was noted for his piety, benevolence to the Church, and for his liberal hospitality and, twice a year, at the holy feasts of Whitsunday and Martinmas, the officiating clergy from the Parish Church of St. Mary were wont to dine at Michael's board at Haggisha'.

One year, when between twenty and thirty priests had assembled at Hawick to take part in one of the holy festivals, Michael and his good wife extended their usual hospitality and, bearing in mind the larger number of guests and the healthy appetites of the clergy, they determined to produce a meal worthy of the occasion. The result was a "great chieftain o' the puddin'-race," three feet in diameter—"warm, reekin', rich."

The meal itself is well pictured by Burns:—

Then, horn for horn, they stretch an' strive:
Deil tak the hindmost, on they drive,
THE PIN THAT MENDED A MILL

Till a' their weel-swalled kytes belyve
Are bent like drums;
Then auld Guidman, maist like to rive,
"Bethanket!" hums.

The use made of the pin which held the bag together has gone down in local history:

The groaning trencher there ye fill,
Your hurdies like a distant hill,
Your pin wad help to mend a mill
In time o' need . . .

The skin, according to tradition, provided a new top and bottom for the town's drum which for over half a century thereafter made the burghal proclamations!

It is interesting to note, while so little is known about the "auld Guidman," Michael, there was born, in 1712, in the same croft of Haggisha', one Robert Paterson, immortalised by Sir Walter Scott as his prototype of "Old Mortality." Today a commemorative tablet marks the birthplace, although the cottage is now used as a stable.

Students of place-names dismiss as frivolous any connection of the name of Haggisha' with the "great chieftain" but ascribe its source to Saxon roots meaning "ground near a bog." That may be correct but the tumbledown cottage will long be remembered as the "hall of the haggis" and will never be forgotten as long as Burns's verses live and tradition is believed.
WHAT WAS BURNS REALLY LIKE?

Your Views Invited

Very few portraits of Robert Burns have any claim to authenticity. A very fine booklet, *Burns: Authentic Likenesses*, Basil Skinner; Oliver & Boyd Ltd., 5s. net, has appeared, and Mr. Skinner says: “Secondary copies, imaginative likenesses, optimistic guesses, and downright frauds have bedevilled the study of Burns’s iconography over the last one hundred and sixty years, and only a rigorous pruning to the barest minimum that the standards of authenticity will allow, can provide a reasoned understanding of Burns’s true appearance.”

Mr. Skinner is Assistant Keeper, Scottish National Portrait Gallery, and he talks with authority about the “likenesses” that illustrate his essay. They are:

- The Alexander Nasmyth head, 1787.
- The Alexander Nasmyth full-length portrait, 1828.
- The Alexander Nasmyth drawing.
- The John Beugo engraving, 1787.
- The Peter Taylor portrait, 1786.
- The Alexander Reid miniature, 1795/6.
- The John Miers silhouette, 1787.

I have never been altogether happy about the famous bust portrait of Burns by Nasmyth, and I am inclined to agree with Mr. Skinner that “John Beugo’s engraving of Burns, done in February, 1787, from Nasmyth’s bust portrait, must surely present us with the best, most reliable, and most factual account of what Burns looked like.”

But buy this finely illustrated booklet, study the likenesses and Mr. Skinner’s lucid essay upon them—and then decide for yourself. You will not find it easy; for, after all, how can we be sure? What was Burns really like? These pages are open to your views on the subject.
THE CAIRN

By JOHN GRAY

The Cairn, which Robert Burns immortalised in that epic poem "Tam o' Shanter,"

"Through the whins, and by the cairn,
Whare hunters fand the murdered bairn"

has at last yielded up its secret.

Some time ago in order to make room for house building, the mound of earth, with a tree growing from its top and so long known as the cairn mentioned by Burns, had to be removed.

This removal was carried out carefully in the presence of archaeologists, but when reduced to ground level nothing of interest was found. However, in early September, workmen digging house drains on the cairn site, discovered a stone burial kist with bones. The workmen as they dug drains on the future living-room area of a new house came upon flat slabs about two feet down. Two feet further down they discovered fragmentary bones in the soil.

Miss Anne Robertson, curator of the Hunterian Museum of the University of Glasgow, was informed, and came personally to examine the burial site. Miss Robertson said the kist was of a fairly common type used in ancient cremation ceremonies, and that the Museum was interested in these finds for two reasons (1) to mark the spot of as many of the burial sites as possible; (2) in the hope of discovering new facts.

The builder of the bungalows on this site, has co-operated at all times with town officials and representatives of the Burns Federation regarding the preservation of the cairn, and has generously allotted a piece of ground, adjacent to the pavement without impinging on private gardens, where the cairn will be rebuilt into which the flat slabs of the kist will be incorporated.

A donation of £11 10s. from the Tam o' Shanter Club, Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, will be employed to provide a seat at the cairn.
THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF BURNS*

It is rather a prosaic task I have set myself in this paper—viz., to lay before the admirers of the Poet dry lists of the birds, animals, and flowers mentioned in his writings—to tear his poems and songs to pieces, as it were, and present in their stead a few cases of fossils and a botanical album. But if the task is not educative in the highest sense, it will perhaps be found to be a small contribution to the curiosities of literature. Firstly, then, we will take a walk through the Poet’s garden, and see the flowers that interested him most. The first thing that strikes us is the absence of such common flowers as the Buttercup and Dandelion, which are not even once mentioned in all Burns’s floral imagery. We cannot expect a poet to be a scientist, able to label every flower of the field—I fear he would be no poet if he did so—but the more common ones are known to the dullest and least observant. How, then, can we explain their omission? The general explanation, of course, is that very few of our wild flowers, indeed, have common or popular names. In Ayrshire, the Umbelliferae are slumped under the term “Grilshach” or “Boor-tree Gun.” The Speedwells and all small flowers of a bluish colour are classed as “Eyebrights,” and so on. Beyond Daisies, Buttercups, Groundsel, and Dandelions, the general knowledge does not extend far, save where a rural herbalist has learned to distinguish between Bog-Bean, Agrimony, Water-Cress, etc., and the other greenery around him. But there is another explanation, so far as Burns is concerned. The term “Gowan” in his day included most of the “Compositae” and “Ranunculaceae.” Thus we have in old Scots “The Ewe Gowan or Daisy”; the “Horse-Gowan,” which included the Dandelion, Hawk-weeds, and Tussilago; the “large white Gowan” or Ox-eye; the “Lucken-Gowan” or Globe-flower; the “Witches’ Gowan,” which I take to be the larger Celandine; and the “Yellow Gowan,” which included the Corn and Marsh Marigolds. It may be remembered that a discussion took place on this point in the Glasgow Herald about two years ago, which latterly descended to that lowest depth of bathos which only the cacoethes scribendi can reach. The next thing that surprises us is the shortness of the list of flowers mentioned by Burns. It is just possible that I may have missed a reference or

* This paper is the substance of a lecture delivered by Mr. McNaught to a Naturalist Society in Kilmarnock, known as “The Glenfield Ramblers.”
two, but so far as my results go, I make out only nineteen flowers in the total. He devotes a whole poem, as everyone knows, to the Mountain Daisy or “Ewe Gowan,” but taking frequency of mention as a measure of his floral preference, it is not the Daisy, but the Rose, that heads the list. Indeed, the “wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower” is only fourth favourite, judged by this test. The Rose or Rosebud occurs forty-three times, the Lily twenty-two times, Heather and Heather Bells seventeen times, the Daisy or Gowan twelve times. Next in order are the Primrose (7), the Cowslip (5), the Violet and the Thistle equal at four times, the Pink and the Snowdrop (2). The Ragweed, the Water-Lily, the Harebell, the Foxglove, the Poppy, Rue, Thyme, and the Blue Bell are only mentioned once, though the last appears a second time as the Hyacinth. That is the whole list. He does not go into details like Shakespeare in describing his floral favourites. They are always adjuncts, and adjuncts only, set in the background of his picture, as bits of colour to bring out in stronger relief the principal figure. Take a few examples.†

“My love is like a red, red Rose
That’s newly sprung in June.”

“Her lips are Roses wat wi’ dew.”

“As on the brier the budding Rose
Still richer breathes and fairer blows.”

“Her lips still as she fragrant breathed
It richer dy’d the Rose.”

“Sweetly decked with pearly dew,
The morning Rose may blow.”

“We eye the Rose upon the Brier,
Unmindful that the thorn is near.”

“The Lily’s hue and Roses dye
Bespoke the Lass o’ Ballochmyle.”

“To see the Rose and Woodbine twine.”

† For full references see the “Burns Concordance,” by T. B. Reid, M.A., Glasgow, Kerr and Richardson.
"Her heaving bosom Lily white."

"Her cheeks like Lilies dipt in wine."

"The Lily it is pure and the Lily it is fair,  
And in her lovely bosom I'll place the Lily there."

"And spread her sheets o' Daisies white  
Out o'er the grassy lea."

"The opening Gowan, wat wi' dew,  
Nae purer is than Nannie O."

"In Gowany glens thy burnie strays."

"The haunts o' Spring's the Primrose brae."

"The Primrose I will pu' the firstling o' the year."

"She's stately like yon youthful Ash  
That grows the Cowslip braes between."

"Ilk Cowslip cup shall kep a tear."

"Oh were my love yon Violet sweet  
That peeps beneath the Hawthorn spray."

"And Violets bathe in the weet of the morn."

"Love's first Snowdrop, virgin kiss."

"I will pu' the Pink, the emblem o' my dear,  
For she's the pink o' womankind, and blooms without a peer."

"Altho' my bed were in yon muir,  
Amang the Heather, in my plaidie,  
Yet happy, happy would I be,  
Had I my dear Montgomerie's Peggy."

"The moorcock springs on whirrin' wings,  
Amang the blooming Heather."
In the beautiful song, "The Posie," no fewer than nine flowers are mentioned, which go to make up the bouquet for his "ain dear May." It is a curious collection, from a botanical point of view, for he gathers for her the Primrose, the Hawthorn, and the Woodbine, in poetic disregard of floral chronology. Not one of his heroines, however, is of the earth, earthy, hence it is no outrage on the "unities," but an observance of the "proprieties," for each to be provided with a floral Elysium of her own.

Of the national emblem, he writes:

"The rough Bur-Thistle, spreading wide
   Amang the bearded beer,
   I turned my weeder-clips aside
   And spar'd the symbol dear."

"Our Thrissles flourished fresh and fair."

"Puir Scotland, greetin' owre her Thistle."

"An' legs, an' arms, an' heads will sned,
   Like taps o' Thrissles."

Of the eleven trees which he mentions, the Birk is first favourite:

"Bonnie lassie, will ye go
   To the Birks o' Aberfeldy."

"Down by the burn, where scented Birks
   Wi' dew are hanging clear, my jo."

"The sweet-scented Birk shades my Mary and me."

"How sweetly bloomed the gay green Birk,
   How rich the Hawthorn's blossom,
   As underneath their fragrant shade
   I clasped her to my bosom."

Almost equal with the Birk in his affections is the Hazel:

"Through the Hazels spreading wide,
   O'er the waves that sweetly glide,
   The moon it shines fu' clearly."
"Whyles cooket underneath the brae,
Below the spreading Hazel,
Unseen that night."

"The little birdies blythly sing
While o'er their heads the hazels hing."

"The lintwhite in the Hazel braes."

Nearly equal again with these two is the Hawthorn, which is mentioned 11 times, against 12 for the Hazel, and 13 for the Birk.

"The fragrant Birch and Hawthorn hoar
Twined amorous round the raptured scene."

"Within yon milk-white Hawthorn bush,
Among her nestlings sits the thrush."

"The milk-white Thorn that scents the evening gale."

"Where spreading Hawthorns gaily bloom."

"Sweet as the dewy milk-white Thorn."

With the exception of these three, forest and wood receive little attention. A remarkable thing is that the Rowan is not even once mentioned. It is an upland tree, as its name, Mountain Ash, implies, and perhaps was rare on the lower levels in Burns's day. The Saugh, the Ash, and the Holly, are each mentioned twice; the Oak three times; the Boortree, or Elder, the Fir, the Beech, and the Elm once each. In the domain of bushes, shrubs and fruits, the field is almost usurped by the Woodbine and the Brier, which occur respectively 12 and 10 times.

"Her breath is the breath of the Woodbine."

"We'll to the breathing Woodbine bower,
At sultry noon, my dearie O."

"The woodbine in the dewy weet,
When evening shades in silence meet."
THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF BURNS

"Oh, bonnie was yon rosie Brier
That blooms sae far frae haunts o' men."

"Ye Hazly shaws and Briery dens."

Rashes, Reeds, and Sedges occur no fewer than 11 times. Ferns are never mentioned, the undergrowth of the woods invariably appearing as "Breckans" or "Brechans." The Sloe or Slae and the Ivy each appear four times.

"From the white-blossomed Sloe my dear Chloe requested
A sprig, her fair breast to adorn."

This beautiful trifle is popularly credited to Dibdin, but only the second stanza, which is very commonplace indeed, was written either by him or the composer of the melody, to eke out the words.

"Down amang the Broom, the Broom,
Down amang the Broom, my dearie."

"Wi' the bum stealing under the lang yellow Broom."

"Where the lambkins wanton thro' the Broom."

are the three instances in which the Broom is mentioned. The Whin is referred to twice, but nothing is said of its glorious blaze of colour. The Lilac is mentioned once, and only once.

"Oh, were my love yon Lilac fair,
With purple blossoms to the Spring."

"Apples" occur three times; the Crab-Apple once. Nuts appear six times; Cherries three times; Hops twice. The "berries red" of the Holly and

"Her haffet-locks as brown's a berry"

are the only references to that kind of fruit; while

"As plump and grey as ony grozet"

is the solitary mention of the Gooseberry. The Peach, the Puddock-
stool, the Anana or Pine-Apple, and the Raisin are each mentioned once. Again, it must be considered curious that though the Dog-Rose and the Hawthorn are constantly in the poetic vision, the “hip” and the “haw” are disregarded.

The allusions to Vegetables and Farm Crops are not so plenteous as might have been expected from the Ploughman Poet. Corn or Aits, Wheat, Pease, Beans, Hay, Barley, Clover, Lint, Hemp, are all mentioned more or less frequently. The Potato is only twice mentioned; so is the Onion, under both its designations.

“A lee dyke-side, a sybo tail
And barley-scone shall cheer me.”

“See how she peels the skin and fell
As ane were peeling onions.”

Kail appears in the double capacity of “bow-kail” and “lang-kail,” which has given much trouble to the Anglo-editors, as well as to the framers of the “Glossaries.” “Bow-kail,” as every Scotsman knows or ought to know, is Cabbage, and “lang-kail,” the Greens dear to the curler. The leek is left out, as well as the turnip, the carrot, wurzel, parsnip, and parsley. Root-crops had not been introduced into British husbandry to any great extent in the era of Burns, and probably the other vegetables mentioned above were not so general then as now. Seaweed, under the names of “tangle” and “wrack,” occurs once. Burns did not love the sea particularly, nor anything pertaining thereto, if we can judge by his comparative silence on everything relating to it.

It is when we come to consider the Poet’s attitude towards animate creation that we perceive most clearly what manner of man he is. His heart glows with the tenderest love for every creature under the sun. Even the Fox and Wild Cat, compelled by the pangs of hunger to brave the angry tempest, evoke his pity and sympathy. Seductive as this aspect of Burns is, we must steadfastly adhere to our allotted task, or we may be led astray by the temptation.

The number of individual birds which appear in his writings I make out to be forty-one, the species, of course, being much under that figure. Of birds of prey, he mentions the Eagle six times; the Hawk, Goshawk, Gled, or Buzzard-Gled, eight times; Hoodie-Craw or Hoodock, twice; Raven or Harpy-Raven, five times; Rooks, Corbies, Crows, four times; the Owl or Houlet, eight times. Kaes or Jackdaws are mentioned once; the Partridge or
Paitrick, seven times; the Cushat, Dove, Stockdove, or Doo, ten times (falling, however, into the popular mistake of confounding the Stockdove with the Cushat); the Grouse, Moorcock, Gorcock, and Moorhen, nine times; the Plover, three times; the Curlew, once; the Heron, three times; the Corn-craik, twice; the Lapwing, once (under that designation, and not the Peasweep); the Pyet, once; the Cuckoo, once, and once only; the Coot, twice; the Swan, three times; and the Bittern or Blitter, twice. In some glossaries, I have observed “Blitter” set down as “Snipe,” but there can be no doubt it is the “Bittern,” now extinct with us, for I have heard an old Loudon Hill farmer refer to that bird as the “Heather Blitter.”

“The Blitter frae the boggie.”

“Ye Bitterns, till the quagmire reels
Rair for his sake.”

“Rejoice, ye burrin’ Paitricks a’.”

“The Paitrick whirrin’ owre the lea.”

“Paitricks scraichan loud at e’en.”

“The Partridge loves the fruitful fells.”

“On lofty aiks the Cushat wails.”

“While thro’ the braes the Cushat croods
With wailfu’ cry.”

“Thro’ lofty groves the Cushat roves,
The path of man to shun it.”

“Ye Grouse that crap the heather-bud.”

“Ye cootie Moorcocks crousely crawl.”

“Cannily steal on a bonnie Moorhen.”

“The ravening Hawk pursuing,
The trembling Dove thus flies.”
"Swift as the Gos drives on the wheeling hare."

"The Eagle's gaze alone surveys
The sun's meridian splendour."

"The Eagle from the clifty brow
Marked his prey below."

The Woodcock is referred to once, and so is the Bat or Bauckie-Bird. Seafowl are only referred to once, and that in the most general way. The common domestic fowls bulk more largely, as might be expected. The references to Capons, Chickens, Chicks, Chuckies, Cocks, Hens, Geese, Drakes, Ducks, Ducklings, and Turkeys number 26 in all. The Teal and the Mallard are each mentioned once. In connection with the domestic fowls, I lately observed a learned discussion in the Glasgow Herald on the meaning of the term "martial chuck," which occurs in the "Jolly Beggars." If the disputants had known their Burns as thoroughly as they pretended, they might have got some enlightenment from the similar phrase, "auld chuckie Reekie," applied to the city of Edinburgh. The expression "auld chuckie" or "tewkie" ought not to be a hard nut for any Scotsman to crack.

Of the feathered choir, the Lark and the Linnet run a close race for first place, the numbers being 17 for the former, and 16 for the latter. The Mavis makes a good third at 13. Burns is never wrong in his descriptive notes of birds. In his "Farewell to Ballochmyle" occurs the line

"Nae Laverock sang on hillock green,"

which our amateur ornithologists would, no doubt, consider nonsense. I deem it very unfortunate that those who know most about our native birds seldom or never write about them. Not long ago, we were informed by a writer in one of our local weeklies that Larks never sang except when on the wing. Perhaps he forgot that they sometimes sing in a cage. If the writer had consulted fewer books, and taken, instead, a stroll through the fields in Spring, he would have discovered that Burns is right, and that Laverocks do sing upon the ground, usually upon a "hillock green"; but then this usually happens among the sprouting or standing corn, and the unobservant observer misses it. The young Laverocks, moreover, try their notes in this fashion in the late afternoon or evening. The
same authority informed the public that Larks ascended in a spiral form, cork-screw fashion. A single look at a soaring Lark contradicts this. He mounts by successive jerks or leaps, circling round now and again, till he reaches his highest altitude, when he floats, as it were, in circles, and descends as any other bird by the action of gravity, more or less modified by the action of the wing-muscles. The Lark deserves all that has been said of him by the poets. I have never heard the Nightingale, but if his song is as much in advance of the glorious gush of melody which pours from Scottish clouds as it is said to be, it is worth going all the way to the South of England to hear him. This is what Burns says of the Laverock:

“When the Lark ’tween light and dark
Blythe waukens by the Daisy’s side.”

“Sweet the Lark’s wild-warbled lay.”

“The wakened Laverock warbling springs,
And climbs the early sky.”

“Now Laverocks wake the merry morn
Aloft on dewy wing.”

“The Laverocks they were chantin’
Fu’ sweet that day.”

“So to Heaven’s gate the Lark’s shrill song ascends.”

The Linnet or Lintwhite is almost as great a favourite with him, and no wonder. I think there is no sound in Nature so full, rich, and melodious as the call-note of the Linnet among the whins.

“In twining Hazel bowers
His lay the Linnet pours.”

“The Blackbird strong, the Lintwhite clear.”

“When Lintwhites chant among the buds.”

—and so on. The Mavis or Thrush, though not so often mentioned, is more particularly described. His grand recitative re-echoed in Burns’s time, and echoes still in every glen and woodland
in Scotland. It is more than a recitative, for it is followed, when a
good performer sings, by an air with a surprising range of scale.
Every one who has studied singing-birds is well aware of the fact
that there are great differences between Lark and Lark—between
Mavis and Mavis. Some are comparatively poor performers, while
others are simply superb. Birds differ as much in their talents and
temperaments as human beings—a fact which every practical
ornithologist knows. The Blackbird or Merle Burns only mentions
half-a-dozen times. I am convinced that the uninitiated confound
the song of the Mavis with that of the Merle, else the latter would
not be so much thought of as he is. His song is a recitative, full,
clear, and round certainly, but still very monotonous and limited in
range.

"Ye wild whistlin' Blackbirds in yon thorny den."

"In days when Daisies deck the ground,
And Blackbirds whistle clear."

"The Merle, in his noontide bower,
Makes woodland echoes ring."

Listen to a good Mavis on an April evening after the rain, and
if there is anything grander of its kind elsewhere in this world,
I would go a long distance to listen to it.

"Hark! the Mavis' e'enin' sang
Sounding Cluden's woods amang."

"The Mavis mild wi' mony a note
Sings drowsy day to rest."

"Thou mellow Mavis that hails the nightfa'."

"In every glen the Mavis sang,
All Nature listening seemed the while."

"While falling, recalling,
The amorous Thrush concludes his song."

"Sing on, sweet Thrush upon the leafless bough."
The Woodlark (rather a scarce bird in Ayrshire now) is mentioned thrice; the Robin—

"Proud o' the height o' some bit half-lang tree"—

four times. The "pensive Robin" he calls him—a very appropriate designation, as one listens to his song with its "dying fall" when the winds of autumn have stripped off the leaves. The Goldfinch is only mentioned once under the fine old descriptive name of the "Gowdspink." Swallows occur four times; but no notice is taken of the Sparrow, the familiar bird of the gutter; nor of the Yellow-Hammer, Yite, or Yellow Yorling. These, with the Chaffinch or Shilfa, are doubtless included in the term "warblers," which occurs three times.

The animals mentioned by Burns number 47 in all, if my calculations, which I have been at some pains to verify, are correct. Three of them are now practically extinct with us in Ayrshire—the Foumart or Thummart, the Wild Cat, and the Badger or Brock.* The animals of the farm are very frequently referred to. He has a whole poem, as is well-known, on the Auld Farmer's Mare, and a rare storehouse it is for pure and forcible examples of the old Scots tongue. We have the Horse, Mare, Cowte, Aiver, and Hunter; Cows, Kye, Nowte, Stot, Stirk, Bullock, Quey; Sheep, Lambs, Lambkin, Tup, Wether, Crock, and "Poor Mailie," of course. We have also the Goat, the Ass, Grumphie, Sow, Swine; and the Dog—Newfoundland, Collie, Jowler, Hound, Bloodhound, Pointer, and Gipsy Messan. The Rat is mentioned five times, the Mouse three times, and the Mole or Modewark once. The poem on the "wee sleekit, cowerin', timorous beastie" is familiar to all of us. The Fox occurs three times, and as the Tod four times, making seven times in all. The Whitreck occurs only once, and that in his unpublished poem, "The Court of Equity." The Taed or Toad and the Frog are also both mentioned, the latter not under the familiar name of the "Puddock." The Hedgehog or Hurcheon occurs twice; the Cat or Baudrons eight times. Reference is also made to the Deer and the Roe, the Monkey, the Lion, Lioness, and Tiger—the king of all animals occurring no fewer than seven times, while the Tiger is only once mentioned. But of all the animals the Hare or Maukin is his favourite. Perhaps the most surprising of all the omissions is the Rabbit, which must have been abundant in the Poet's day,

* A badger was killed a year or two ago in the vicinity of Loudon Hill.
though very likely rare in the localities connected with his career. The Hare he mentions 11 times, and he must have known all about him by the way he writes about him.

“The Hares are hirplin’ down the furs.”

“And jinkin’ Hares, in amorous whids
Their loves enjoy.”

“Ye Maukins whiddin’ through the glade.”

“When purple morning starts the Hare
To steal upon her early fare.”

“Ye Maukins! cock your fud fu’ braw.”

“An’ hungered Maukin ta’en her way
To kailyards green.”

“While frightened Rattons backward leuk,
An’ seek the benmost bore.”

“And heard the restless Rattons squeak
About the riggin’.”

“A Ratton rattled up the wa’.”

“Satan watches, like baudrons by a Rattan.”

“The Fox was howling on the hill.”

“The Tod replied upon the hill.”

And in “The Twa Herds” we have in one line

“The Thummart, Wilcat, Brock, and Tod.”

Only six fishes are mentioned, and four of them in one stanza of “Tam Samson’s Elegy”—the Salmon, the Trout, the Eel, and the Ged or Pike. The others are the Herring and “Stockfish”—that is, fish cured and salted.
"Now safe the stately Sawmont sail,  
And Trouts bedropped with crimson hail,  
And Eels, weil kent for supple tail,  
An' Geds for greed,  
Since dark in Death's fish-creel we wail  
Tam Samson dead."

This paper would be incomplete without some mention of the smaller game. As you know, he has a poem on the unsightly centipede which finds pasturage among the tousie tresses of the unkempt schoolboy. The same insect occurs again in that scorching sarcasm the "Address of Beelzebub," where the poor Highland crofters are described as

"Flaffin' wi' duds and grey wi' bez'"

—a contraction, as I take it, for "beasts." We forgive him the unsavouriness of the subject for the sake of the stanza which has become one of the world's proverbs:

"Oh! would some Power the giftie gie us," etc.

The lively Flea, the Bum-clock, the Mite, the Midge, the Wasp, the Bee, the Butterfly, the Locust, the Spider, the Snail, the Horseleech, and the Maggot are all noticed. The Adder or Ether occurs only once, and then only in the compound word "Ether-stane" in the Fete Champetre:

"When Politics came there to mix  
And make his ether-stane, man!"

Of shellfish, the Mussel and the Limpet alone are mentioned, and both together in one stanza of the "Earnest Cry and Prayer."

"Triumphant crushin't like a Mussel  
Or Laimpet shell."

That fills up the measure of the Fauna of Burns, so far as my researches have gone. It now behoves us to indicate the localities from which he drew his inspiration. These, as you know, are situated in the counties of Ayr and Dumfries, but they, by no means, include the whole extent of these shires. If we draw a base line
along the coast of Ayrshire from Culzean to the mouth of the Irvine, and join the extremities of this line with the town of Mauchline, we will have a triangle which includes almost every inch of the Burns country in Ayrshire. He did not love the sea, as we have already said, but in this particular he was no exception to the Scottish Muse. Girt, as we are on all sides save the Border, by the ocean, it is strange that the Scottish Muse has ever been apathetic to the sea. Scottish poetry is redolent of meadow, mountain, moor, glen, wood, and everything pertaining thereto; but rarely do we get a sniff of the sea breeze. Up to the date of his fame, the serried peaks of Arran were always in his view, standing out every evening from the purple and gold of the sunset, and yet he never once mentions them. Ailsa Craig is mentioned once only.

"Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig."

The Firth of Clyde is mentioned in the "Brigs o' Ayr."

"The tide-swollen Firth with sullen-sounding roar."

The sea to him was always gloomy and fearful.

"The stormy wave
Where mony a danger I must brave."

"For her I'll dare the billows roar,
For her I'll trace a distant shore."

"The doubling roar
Surging on the rocky shore."

"But seas between us baith hae roared
Sin' auld langsyne."

In the triangle indicated we have the homes of his childhood and youth—Ayr, Alloway, Mount Oliphant. At the age of 19 he removed to Lochlea, and at 25 to Mossgiel and Mauchline. The Mossgiel is par excellence the poetic period, for it was there he laid the solid foundation of his fame. Mauchline, Tarbolton, and Kilmarnock are imperishably connected with this epoch. The sun still glints o'er Galston Muirs; the rising moon still "glowers" o'er the distant Cumnock Hills. Hermit Ayr still steals through the woods, the
well-fed Irvine “stately thuds” along; the banks and braes o’ bonnie Doon are as fair and fresh as ever. The natural features of the country remain unchanged, though the expression of its face, so to speak, has altered. In Burns’s day there were few inclosures, and the roads were of the roughest description. The only drains were the “sheuchs” or ditches, which also did duty for fences, and to mark the marches between farm and farm, estate and estate. Agriculture has made rapid strides since then. The “spritty knowes” and whin-clad braes have disappeared, and with them their characteristic fauna and flora. The Linnet can only now be seen in its natural habitat on the links along the Ayrshire coast. With the food which the waste places supplied, the Goldfinch has disappeared altogether, and with the advent of the Starling, Larks are undoubtedly getting scarcer. The rough herbage of those days admirably fitted the Hare, but Ground Game Acts and the poacher of the mining rows are now combined for its extinction. A quarter of a century ago I could count in the Spring scores of Peesweeps nesting within sight of my windows; now scarce a pair are observable within a mile of the village. That beautiful bird, the Magpie, used to be very abundant in the neighbourhood; now a pair or two in the Rowallan woods are all that are left. The depopulation of wood and meadow goes on year by year almost unchecked, and the sooner gamekeepers and Cockney sportsmen are taught that they cannot, with impunity, shoot every “beauteous stranger of the grove,” in season and out of season, the better it will be for the country, especially our distressed agriculturists, who complain so bitterly of the increase of vermin, and who will yet ruthlessly level a gun at the useful “Houlet” or “Kestrel” whenever or wherever he presents himself. But this is a digression.

In Dumfries the Bard rode as exciseman through similar scenery to that of his beloved Ayrshire, with the same objects of animate Nature before his eyes. At Ellisland he sang:

“O’ a’ the airts the win’ can blaw,
I dearly like the west;”

and through all the glorious melody of the Dumfries period can be traced the influence of his early years, when his flashing eye was yet undimmed by sad experience of the odds his genius had to contend with. The critics of the personality of Burns are many, but it is the fact that no man of large heart or broad mind has ever yet assailed him. Without his passions we could not have had his
songs, which shall endure as long as human tongue can lisp articulate language.

"He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things, both great and small."

Robert Burns certainly attained to this religious standard of Coleridge. The words which he addressed to Peggy Chalmers, nine days before his death, may well be extended to the whole of animated creation:

"Full well thou know'st I love thee dear,
Could'st thou to Malice lend an ear;
Oh, did not Love exclaim, 'Forbear,
Nor use a faithful lover so.'"

D. McNaught.

THE FAMILY TREE OF ROBERT BURNS

At the time of his death, Mr. Thomas S. McCrorie, the curator of Burns House, Dumfries, from 1945 to 1961, had but recently completed his researches into the family tree of Robert Burns. His aim was to try to trace all the direct living descendants of the poet.

This was, for him, a labour of love; for the work, which involved much correspondence and study of parish records, extended over a number of years.

After Mr. McCrorie's death, Dumfries Town Council commissioned the work on parchment. It was designed and executed by the artist, Mr. J. G. Jeffs, and was hung, as a permanent memorial to Mr. McCrorie, in Burns House during the course of the Burns Federation Conference at Dumfries in 1961.

Later, Dumfries Town Council, who own the copyright, decided that the family tree ought to be made more readily available to the public. Messrs. Robert Dinwiddie & Co., Ltd., were therefore entrusted with the task of printing the family tree from the framed parchment, and an excellent job this well-known Dumfries firm has made of it.

The document folds neatly into a handy size, is most artistically illustrated, and is, indeed, a credit to all concerned. It has been on sale at Burns House this summer at one shilling per copy and a souvenr edition on super gloss paper is available through the trade.
CENTENARY OF THE KILMARNOCK STANDARD

On 22nd June, 1963, the Kilmarnock Standard marked the centenary of its birth with a supplement in which the proud record of this outstanding weekly newspaper was reviewed. By then, many letters and telegrams of congratulation, including a message from H.M. the Queen, had been received.

The first issue appeared on 20th June, 1863, and was priced one penny. "What is wanted," declared the leading article, "is a print which will supply us with a weekly budget of local intelligence and a full epitomy of contemporaneous history, and one which will also identify itself with the district, take a lively interest in every question affecting the well-being of the community and be of fair value for the price asked."

Of the Kilmarnock Standard, this may still be said today. Its files are, in a sense, a mirror that reflects the growth and progress of the town itself.

In its 100 years, there have only been six editors. Messrs. Thomas Stevenson, George Dunlop, J. P. Dickson and T. M. Lyon have all passed on; Mr. William Scott retired in 1960; and Mr. J. MacLennan, with a great deal of journalistic experience in London and Edinburgh, is the present editor.

Mr. William Scott, who joined the Kilmarnock Standard in 1925, became chief reporter and then, during the illness of Mr. T. M. Lyon, acting editor. He assumed full responsibility in 1951. Mr. Scott attended the annual conferences of the Burns Federation and gave a very full and painstaking report of the proceedings. In recognition of his services, Mr. Scott has been made an Hon. Vice-President of the Burns Federation—in which capacity, it is hoped, he will attend many more conferences.

At the same time, we are grateful to the present editor, Mr. MacLennan, for continuing to give the report of the Burns Federation conferences such generous space in the Kilmarnock Standard.

To return to the centenary supplement, it contained many interesting features, including extracts from past issues, an article on Kilmarnock's own history in the past 100 years, and also a page of pictures which showed, in technical fashion, how the newspaper is produced.

In these difficult days, when so many newspapers are being forced to the wall, it is stimulating to find that the Kilmarnock Standard, with a circulation of 25,000, is in such good heart.

Long may its presses roll!
The now celebrated Burns Club at Moscow's Pushkin School is here described by a Scottish retired teacher who has visited it several times.

Meet Gabriel Feldman, Principal Teacher of English at school no. 353 Bauman Street, Moscow, known locally as the Pushkin School. Gabriel is a tall, handsome, hail-fellow-well-met kind of person, the sort you would want to be best man at a wedding or the spokesman at a Réithich. His work and hobby is teaching English to his Soviet pupils who are being trained as future librarians.

Four years ago he thought up the idea of starting a club in his school; not a club for the senior pupils only but for all the children who cared to join from the first to the fifth year. Gradually the pupils came along. Out of a school roll of 700, 50 pupils are now members of the Burns Club.

The Burns Club meets once a month formally, but there are sub-sections which meet weekly. One section is concerned with the geography and customs of the Scottish people. Another section practices Scottish country dancing. The music-lovers listen to Scottish songs and Scottish instrumental music. They also try to play Scottish music themselves. The latest acquisition to the music section is a set of bagpipes sent to them by the girls and boys of Glenwood School, Glasgow, who paid them a visit last summer. At the moment they are having trouble in softening the bag of the bagpipes. Finally there is a doric section, where they talk broad Scotch, test each other's knowledge of Scottish proverbs and read aloud the poems of Robert Burns. Quite a programme and done with the usual Soviet thoroughness and attention to detail.

First item on the agenda at the monthly meeting is Correspondence. They write to many people in many different countries who are interested in Robert Burns. Then there is a reading from Samuel Marshak's splendid translation of Burns, after which a celebrity with some knowledge of Scotland may come along to tell the children what he, or she, thinks of Scotland or to give a recitation of "The Cottar's Saturday Night," perhaps. How the poet himself would have enjoyed such fraternal meetings!

* Reprinted from the Scottish Educational Journal, 26th April, 1963, by kind permission of the Editor.
"A KIND MEMENTO"

[Mr. Cedric Thorpe Davie, one of the judges of the Burns Lyric Competition, drew our attention to the excellence of the venture described below, and, with executive approval, we gladly give it publicity.]

Accidentally dropping into a very low public-house in Mauchline one night, Robert Burns chanced on the haunt of beggars. The jollity of these vagrants amused the poet to such an extent that some few days later he composed "The Jolly Beggars."

Almost 200 years later a Scottish Company produced this roistering Cantata on record in one of the most delightful recordings to come out of Scotland in recent years.

"The Jolly Beggars" (Waverley—SLLP 1014) presents a group of ragamuffins sunk so low that they have nothing further to lose. But Burns, of course, finds the humanity beneath their rags and makes them speak out exuberantly and defiantly. Deplorable they may be; contemptible they are not. For the most part the tunes are the Scots airs named by Burns in the original text while the settings by Cedric Thorpe Davie are described as "a masterpiece of rightness." The vocalists are the Saltire Singers (all but three of them from the original group who launched this work on its successful way at the Braemar Festival in 1954), conducted by James Lockhart, and the players are Robert Keys (piano) and the Edinburgh Quartet.

This rumbustious work, performed with great humour and gusto, is a collector's piece combining artistic integrity with a high standard of performance and technical excellence—something Waverley Records—Scotland's largest recording company—have tried to achieve in their quest to present all that is best in Scottish culture.

For it was faith in Scottish talent that led 42-year-old Bryce Laing, to form the Scottish Recording Company with the Waverley label—a faith that Burns would surely have applauded. Indeed the company's origins would have appealed mightily to the simple Bard whose "Epistle to a Young Friend" was virtually translated into twentieth-century action.
Burns put it thus:—

I lang hae thought, my youthfu’ friend,
A something to have sent you,
Tho’ it should serve nae ither end
Than just a kind memento;
But how the subject theme may gang,
Let time and chance determine;
Perhaps it may turn out a sang,
Perhaps turn out a sermon.

For Waverley Records chance determined that it should “turn out a sang.” For in their infancy it was private recordings—Christmas messages for loved ones abroad—that proved to be the seed that was to germinate and flourish into the thriving record concern that exists today.

From such humble origins the company has grown into an enterprise with an astonishing range and quality of output, for the field of Laing’s musical interest is apparently limitless. Although governed by commercial factors, as any business must be, Waverley try also to produce something that is worth while even if its appeal is limited.

From their £25,000 excellently equipped studio in Edinburgh two recordings have been produced in this prestige category that are particularly worthy of note. “The Poetry of Hugh McDiarmid” (ZLP 2007) read by Iain Cuthbertson and the author reminds us with startling vividness what a magnificent poet the man is, and equally distinguished is “The Bible in Scots” translated and read by the Rev. James L. Dow of Greenock (ZLP 2008). Here the Nativity Story in Lowland Scots comes across with a most moving directness and vigour as simple and profound as vernacular folk-tale.

A best-seller, as one would expect is the L.P. released each year of the Festival Tattoo. This was really Waverley’s second venture into the recording business and it has repaid them with an annual average sale of 7,000 copies or so. With a background of successful private recordings their first major sojourn into the commercial field took place after one recording company put out a record about Edinburgh at Festival time. Laing heard it and felt sure he could do better. He commissioned Tom Fleming to write and read an evocation of Edinburgh using taped sounds of church bells,
pipe bands, traffic, church choirs, the University singers and, of course, the Tattoo. The resultant record, "A Festival of Edinburgh" (LLP 1001), was an instant success and encouraged Laing to tape the Tattoo which he has now been doing for five years.

The next best-selling line is in Gaelic records. Top of the list at present is a 45 by tenor Donald Ross, singing *Fagail Liosmor* (SLP 503) with *Eilean an Fhraoich* on the other side. There are now three albums of *Songs of Gaeldom* (ELP 109, 115 and 124) and an LP of a Festival Ceilidh (ZLP 2005) recorded during the Festival last year.

The Waverley Record Catalogue makes interesting reading. The only company to record the Scottish National Orchestra they have recently added to their list the first stereo recording to be made of Elgar's Second Symphony (SLLP 1022) under the conductorship of Sir Adrian Boult. And with typical diversity there are two L.P.s of Scottish Violin Music—the first by Hector MacAndrew of Aberdeenshire (ZLP 2009), the second by Tom Anderson of Shetland (ZLP 2015): A Hootenannie series by these two buccaneers of folk songs—Rory and Alex. McEwan (ELP 120, ELP 121, ELP 122, ELP 127); "Songs of the Isles" (LLP 1019) recorded by William McCue—the exciting young bass who has done so well with the Scottish Opera. Indeed, there is something for the most catholic of tastes. The jazz enthusiast, the Scottish Country dancer, the folk-song addict, the piper, the opera lover have all been catered for in Scotland, by Scotsmen and in the main, for Scots folks the world o'er.

To Bryce Laing, the determined Scot behind this enterprising company one of his most interesting recordings has been of the boys choir of St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral, Edinburgh, under their conductor, Arthur Oldham. On LLP 1011 two works by Oldham himself—"Laudes Creaturarum" and "Hymns for the Amusement of Children" impressed Benjamin Britten so much that he engaged the Cathedral Boys' Choir to perform his Spring Symphony at the Edinburgh Festival.

The list of recordings is an impressive one not only because it is a testament to the initiative, enterprise and enthusiasm of one man who has had the courage to make his dreams a reality, but because it stands as a tribute to the artists of Scotland whose wide range of talent has made it unnecessary to break into the general field.
Founded on such faith and conviction success was surely assured. Since 1959 when the idea of Waverley was born the company has grown in size and stature until today it competes courageously with the recording giants.

The possibilities and opportunities in Scotland are as endless as the host of a yet unfulfilled plans. That the songs of Burns will feature in these is beyond doubt for they find today as susceptible ears among his compatriots as they did when they were sung by reapers and sheaf-binders in the fields and alehouses. It is such melodies that have been wringing hearts the world over for countless years, melodies that will continue generation after generation through the medium of records wherever Scots are to be found.

Burns gave to Scotland her artistic independence. And Waverley Records are proud that through their own artistry and a technical skill developed two centuries hence, they can help keep the heart of Scotia's most illustrious son still beating.

Jean A. Smillie.

ANNOTATED LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

First Edinburgh Edition, 1787

This feature has aroused considerable interest amongst librarians, scholars and bibliographers outside the Burns Federation and they have generously offered to make their own researches available.

At the stage reached in the publication of the Annotated List, therefore, we feel that Professor J. W. Egerer, New York, may wish to consider revision of the remaining section. Accordingly, it will be necessary to consult him before we continue publication.
THE LATE Mr. J. T. PICKEN

James Thomson Picken, Honorary President of the Burns Federation, died in Calcutta on 28th November, 1961, when returning from a visit to this country.

Born in Australia more than 70 years ago he was immensely proud of his Scottish ancestry. For the greater part of his long and extremely active life he was an avid student and profound admirer of Robert Burns. He put into practice all the kindliness, all the love of every creature, all the gentle understanding of every human heart, that he so admired in the Poet.

On his several visits to this country—one might almost describe them as pilgrimages—Jim became widely and affectionately known, and nowhere more so than among the members of the Burns Federation.

He was a highly esteemed Past President of the Melbourne Burns Club and generously helped and inspired the Scottish organisations of that city and the State of Victoria. He was beloved and respected not only in Australia and this country, but in America, Canada and India.

He greatly served the Burns movement and his wise counsel will be sadly missed. By every act, and with the charm of his personality, he promoted great goodwill and strengthened the ties of sentiment, not just in this country but throughout the world.

H. George McKerrow, J.P.
BURNS INTERPRETED IN THE LIGHT OF
HIS OWN TIMES

(This article is reprinted from the 1910 “Burns Chronicle.” The
Editor wishes to stress the fact that this is due solely to the fact that,
at the Stirling Conference, a representative of the Ayrshire Association
of Burns Clubs claimed that there is a demand for old articles and
that their inclusion in the present-day “Burns Chronicle” will increase
sales.)

Discussing the Works of Burns some time ago with a gentleman,
whom I supposed to be fairly intelligent, I quoted the two following
lines from “A Man’s a Man for a’ that”:

“The rank is but the guinea’s stamp,
The man’s the gowd for a’ that”

and, without thinking much about the question, asked him if he
knew what they meant? To my surprise he did not. He had
often read the lines, and heard them quoted hundreds of times,
and he thought that he understood their meaning. He was ignorant
of his ignorance until my question was accidentally put to him.
I had to tell him that the guinea was a gold coin, worth 21/-,
current in the days of Burns, who had taken his illustration of
the worth of man, compared with his rank, from the process of
minting. What Burns meant was, that as the value of a guinea
was the gold of which it was composed, and not merely the super­
scription giving its value which was stamped upon it, so it was by
the possession of the essential qualities of manhood, and not by
social position, that the worth of a man was to be estimated.

There must be few people so ill-informed in this particular
respect as the gentleman to whom I have referred, but at the
same time there must be a vast number of others, not at all
ignorant of Burns, who do not understand many lines and verses
in his Works, because of a lack of eighteenth century knowledge.
For example, Burns claimed to possess the spirit of independence,
and he voiced that claim both in verse and prose; but how can
this attitude be reconciled, on a first reading at any rate, with
what he says in his “Epistle to Davie”?

“The last o’ t, the warst o’ t,
Is only but to beg.”
This, by the way, was not the only time that Burns expressed himself in this fashion. There is the couplet in the “Dedication” of his Poems to Gavin Hamilton:—

“And when I downa yoke a naig,
Then, Lord be thankit, I can beg.”

In the context of the lines first quoted we are faced with a seeming contradiction, a declaration of independence combined with a willingness to descend without protest to what we regard as one of the meanest of occupations, viz., that of a beggar. If that is our reading of the lines perhaps we are wrong; and it may be found on a closer acquaintance with their meaning that there was nothing inconsistent in this attitude of Burns. If we know how beggars were regarded in the eighteenth century we will not marvel at the declaration of the Poet.

Readers of The Antiquary may remember what Sir Walter Scott had to say about beggars of bygone generations, and as his words express what I want to be at, they may be quoted here. “The old-remembered beggar, even in my own time, like the baccoch, or travelling cripple of Ireland, was,” says Scott, “expected to merit his quarters by something beyond an exposition of his distresses. He was often a talkative, facetious fellow, prompt at repartee, and not withheld from exercising his power that way by any respect of persons, his patched cloak giving him the privilege of the ancient jester. To be a guid cracker—that is, to possess talents for conversation—was essential to the trade of a ‘puir body’ of the more esteemed class; and Burns, who delighted in the amusement their discourses afforded, seems to have looked forward with gloomy firmness to the possibility of himself becoming one day or other a member of their itinerant society. . . . As the life of a Scottish mendicant of the eighteenth century,” adds Scott, “seems to have been contemplated without much horror by Robert Burns, the author can hardly have erred in giving to ‘Edie Ochiltree’ something of poetical character and personal dignity above the more abject of his miserable calling.” These words of Scott give us a different idea of the mind of Burns. We see now that if he had become so far reduced as to need to beg he would have been able to give full value from his stores of wit and knowledge for the alms he received, so that it would be as much worth the while of the people to assist him as it would be for him to ask their help. In short, to the last Burns would be independent. The necessity of Burns being interpreted is thus apparent, and this necessity will become all the
greater the further we are removed from the period in which he lived. It is with a view to elucidating some of the passages in Burns for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with things as they were in the eighteenth century that the following notes, which do not quite exhaust the subject, have been prepared.

Burns was a son of the soil, and it is appropriate that we should begin with those things with which he was earliest acquainted, and with which during the greater part of his life he was closely associated. There is a good deal about agriculture in the poems of Burns, which can only be understood by a knowledge of the conditions of that industry in the eighteenth century. Those conditions were vastly different, of course, from what they are to-day, agriculture having shared in the progress which has taken place in all our industries within the past century and a quarter. If it were possible for Burns to return to Scotland to-day he would see little connection between the system in vogue now, and the methods which he and his fellow farmers followed. He would be unable to see the relationship between a band of shearsers, with their sickles, slowly but cheerfully working in the corn-field, and the American self-binder, which mows down more grain in an hour than a band of shearsers would do in a day, and reduces the employees to a few men—one who drives the horses and attends to the reaper, and another one or two who put the bound sheaves into stooks. But let us deal first with the plough. The old Scots plough was a very clumsy implement, and under no possible circumstances could be drawn by two horses, like the ploughs of to-day. It was constructed of wood, with the exception of the coulter and share, which were the only iron parts, whereas the plough of to-day is entirely made of iron unless—and this is not always the case—the handles, which are covered with wood for the comfort of the ploughman in cold weather.

The late Rev. Henry Grey Graham, in his admirable work on the Social Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century, gives a description, which is worth quoting, of how the plough was worked. "Each plough," he says, "was drawn by four or six meagre oxen and two horses, like shelties, or even by twelve oxen, one or three or four abreast. As they dragged it along, a whole band of men attended to keep them going. One man, who held the plough, required to be strong enough to bear the shock of collision with 'sit-fast' stones; another led the team, walking backwards in order to stop the cattle when the plough banged against a frequent boulder; a third went in front with a triangular spade to 'mend the
land' and fill up the hollows; and yet a fourth, as 'gaudsman,' was armed with a long pole with a sharp point to goad the lagging beasts, and was required to exercise his skill of loud, clear, tuneful whistling to stimulate them to their work. With all this huge cortège a plough scratched half an acre a day, and scratched it very poorly." This statement of Graham's with regard to the number of animals required to draw a plough is a general one, and was not applicable to the farm of Mossgiel. Burns, as we learn of his stock from "The Inventory" addressed to Mr. Aiken, the surveyor of taxes in Ayr, used four horses:

"For carriage cattle,
I have four brutes o' gallant mettle
As ever drew before a pettle;
My Ian' afore's a guid auld has-been,
And wight and wilfu' a' his days been.
My Ian' ahin's a weel gaun fillie
That aft has borne me hame frae Killie,
My fur ahin's a wordy beast
As e'er in tug or tow was traced:
The fourth's a Highland Donald beastie,
A d—— red-wud Kilburnie blastie."

The particular names which the Poet gives to the horses, which were driven two a-breast, indicate their places at the plough. The right-hand horse of the back pair was the fur ahin, and its neighbour was the Ian' ahin, or fittie Ian',* which was the hardest worked of the team, and this statement gives significance to two of the lines in "The Auld Farmer's New-Year's Morning Salutation to his Auld Mare, Maggie":—

"Thou was a noble fittie Ian'
As e'er in tug or tow was drawn."

Burns does not specify, probably because of the exigencies of verse, the name of the right-hand horse of the front pair; but I learn that it was called the fur afore, while the other horse was the lan' afore. "My pleugh" also, says the auld farmer,

"is now thy bairn time a',
Four gallant brutes as e'er did draw,"

and by that he meant that his four plough horses were all the progeny of Maggie.

* Because it trod on the "lan'," not in the "fur" or furrow.—Ed.
While Burns used only horses for ploughing, it was the custom in Ayrshire, as in Scotland generally, to put oxen in the team, and this explains certain allusions which we find in his songs. Thus, in the song "Guid Ale keeps the Heart Aboon," we read:

"I had sax owsen in a pleugh,
And they a' drew weel aneugh;"

and in the opening lines of the better known, "My ain Kind Dearie," we have another reference to the same custom:

"When o'er the hill the eastern star
Tells buhtin' time is near, my Jo,
And owsen frae the furrowed field
Return sae dowff and weary, O."

Buhtin's time, it may be said here, will also probably need to be interpreted to some people. It referred to the hour, morning or evening, when the ewes were milked, and many references to it are to be found in old Scottish song. This, for example, is the opening verse of an old song by an unknown author:

"The yellow-haired laddie sat on yon burn brae,
Cries 'Milk the ewes, lassie, let nane of them gae.'
And aye she milked, and aye she sang,
'The yellow-haired laddie shall be my guidman'."

One of Lady Grizel Baillie's songs begins:

"O the ewe buhtin's bonnie, both e'ening and morn,
When our blythe shepherds play on the bog-reed and horn;
While we're milking they're lilting, baith pleasant and clear,
But my heart's like to break when I think on my dear."

Then, there are few but know the verses in Jean Elliot's plaintive song:

"I've heard the lilting at our ewe milking,
Lassies a-lilting before the dawn of day;
But now they are moaning on ilka green loaning—
'The flowers of the forest are a' wede away.'

At buchts in the morning nae blythe lads are scorning,
The lassies are lonely and dowie and wae;
Nae daffin', nae gabbin', but sighing and sabbing,
Ilk ane lifts her leglen* and hies her away."

But to return to the main theme, the statement of Grey Graham with regard to the amount of ploughing done is a general one.

* Pail or milk-cog.—Ed.
Some farmers did more, others less, according to the quality of the soil. That, of course, is the case to-day as well as in the eighteenth century. Burns and his team ploughed more than half a Scots acre a day. "Aft thee and I," to quote again from the auld farmer,

"in aught hours gaun,
On guid March weather,
Hae turned sax rood beside our haun,
For days thegither.

From this it is to be inferred that Burns could plough an acre and a half a day, which, says M. A. B. Todd, "is no exaggeration, as in our younger days we had it from the mouths of those who were contemporaries of Burns, my own father being only nine years his junior, as well as acquainted with him. The plough was driven at great speed, especially when being worked on stubble land, and turned over a furrow twenty inches or two feet broad." Mr. Todd, it is interesting to note, also says that "although Burns never succeeded well as a farmer he had a perfect knowledge of the best methods then in use, and never once have we found him in error when writing on any agricultural subject."

From "The Inventory" we also learn the number of men servants Burns had about his farm, and the work which it was their duty to perform:—

"For men, I've three mischievous boys,
Run deils for rantin' an' for noise;
A gaudsman ane, a thresher t'other,
Wee Davock hauds the nowt in fOTHER."

The gaudsman was John Blane, who must always interest us, because, but for his impulse to kill the mouse which the plough turned out of its nest, one of the most charming poems of Burns might not have been written. Grey Graham's statement that the gaudsman, besides having to goad on the horses or oxen that pulled the plough, "was required to exercise his skill of loud, clear, tuneful whistling to stimulate them to their work" is illustrated by a song of Burns which I shall partly quote:—

"Young Jockey was the blythest lad
In a' our town or here awa';
Fu' blythe he whistled at the gaud,
Fu' lightly danced he in the ha'."
Burns Interpreted in His Own Times

My Jockey toils upon the plain,
Through wind and weet, and frost and snaw;
And o'er the lea I look fu' fain
When Jockey's owsen hameward ea'.”

This musical part of the gaudsman’s duty, it may be remarked in passing, gave rise to a north-east country saying—“Muckle whistlin' and little red lan’.”

It may be also mentioned at this point that the land was cultivated in ridges or rigs from twenty to forty feet broad, each alternate ridge belonging to a different tenant, and “half of the width of the ridges and the ground between them,” to quote again from Grey Graham’s book, “were taken up with huge baulks or open spaces filled with briars, nettles, stones, and water.” In Chambers’s edition of Burns, edited by Dr. Wallace, “baulk” is interpreted as “an open space in a corn-field,” while Scott Douglas less accurately describes it as “a thorn-fringed footpath through a cultivated field.” This may be the baulk to which the Poet refers in the song beginning:

“A rose-bud by my early walk
Adown a corn-enclosed baulk,
Sae gently bent its thorny stalk
All on a dewy morning.”

The old Scots rigs were “gathered” at the “crown,” the “furs” between being used for drainage and also as receptacles for stones and rubbish. Between each “rig” there was consequently a space not sown, upon which the natural grass grew. This was called a “baulk,” up which the cows were occasionally driven tethered by the horns, each in charge of a boy, who checked them by the rope if they attempted to snatch a mouthful of the growing corn.

This style of agriculture was abandoned long ago. Farmers may be fond enough of roses; but up-to-date methods of agriculture do not permit of such a waste of corn acreage, and so the old Scots “rigs” have been levelled in most localities.

In two of the quotations which I have just given the phrase “tug or tow” occurs, and I think it needs to be interpreted to most readers of Burns. It means that the traces were made of raw hide and rope, leather harness not coming into use till the century was pretty far advanced.

One who had only knowledge of the most modern methods of harvesting with the self-binder, to which I have already referred,
would have some difficulty in understanding the opening lines in
the “Epistle to the Guidwife of Wauchope House”:

“I mind it weel in early date . . .
When first amang the yellow corn
A man I reckoned was;
And wi’ the lave ilk merry morn
Could rank my rig and lass.
Still shearing and clearing
The tither stookit raw;
Wi’ claivers and haivers
Wearing the time awa’.”

We are presented in these lines with a picture of rural life which
has quite passed away—a picture which most of us have probably
never seen—the merry band of reapers, all animated by a healthy
rivalry (“kempin’” it was called), each one doing his or her best
for the pure love of the thing, and led on by the “stibble rig,”
who was the foremost reaper. The lines in “Hallowe’en” will recur
to you:

“Our stibble rig was Rab McGraen,
A clever, sturdy fallow.”

There is little or no likelihood of the love passion being stirred in
the harvest field in the twentieth century—the self-binder has
destroyed the romance of harvesting.

In the eighteenth century, and indeed up till nearly our own
times, the ingathering of the harvest was celebrated by a “Kirn,”
which was a social meeting of the farmer and his household.
Burns has several allusions to those joyous gatherings. Thus,
in “The Twa Dogs,” Luath, in telling his friend Cesar that “poor
dfolk’s no sae wretched’s ane wad think,” points to the kirn as one
of the occasions of happiness among the peasantry. It is to be
regretted that Burns, who was such a master at painting the manners
and customs of the people did not give us a description of a kirn,
with which he was so familiar. He must have been present at
many a one in his own father’s house, and we know, on the authority
of Robert Ainslie, his Edinburgh friend, that when he went to his
farm at Ellisland he did not forget to entertain his household in
this way. Ainslie visited him at such a time, and in a letter to Mrs.
McLehose he wrote—“We spent the evening in the way common
on such occasions of dancing, and kissing the lassies at the end of
every dance”—doubtless a very agreeable way to Ainslie, who was
about as fond of “the sex” as the Poet himself. There was, of course, plenty to eat and plenty to drink.

“That merry might we get the corn in,
O sweetly then thou reams the horn in,”

says Burns, in his eulogy of “Scotch drink,” a beverage about which I shall have something to say later on. With so much dancing the fiddler was indispensable, and the “pigmy scraper,” one of the “Jolly Beggars,” sings:—

“At kirm and weddings we’re be there,
And oh! sae nicely’s we will fare;
We’ll house about till Daddy Care
Sings ‘Whistle o’er the lave o’ t.’”

The grain, having been gathered into the stackyard, was laboriously threshed with the flail, a huge kind of whip used by the hand, with a wooden batten for lash hinged on to the handle, still to be found in some of the remote parts of Scotland. It is the flail which Burns means when he refers to “the threshers weary flinging tree;” but though the work was tiresome he was proud to be able to perform it. To quote again from the “Epistle to the Guidwife of Wauchope House”:—

“I mind it weel in early date,
When I was beardless, young, and blate,
And first could thresh the barn,
Or haud a yokin’ at the plough,
And though forfoughten sair eneugh
Yet unco proud to learn.”

It was with the flail that poor “John Barleycorn” was so sorely belaboured:—

“They laid him down upon his back
And cudgelled him full sore.”

The threshing mill, with which experiments had been made before Burns became a farmer, was brought to a state of perfection in 1787, though the Poet does not appear to have used it either at Mossgiel or at Ellisland. Another implement which had been invented before his time, and which he made no use of, was fanners, which was much more effective for separating the corn from the chaff than the old process of winnowing. The corn was thrown into the air on the winnowing hill, or “shealing law,” and
the wind carried away the chaff, the operation being repeated till the corn was clean. So it happened with "John Barleycorn" after he had been cudgelled full sore that

"The hung him up before the storm
And turned him o'er and o'er."

The grain was thrown into the air with a "wecht," a thing like a huge tambourine, to which we have a reference in "Hallowe'en":—

"Meg fain wad to the barn gane
To win three wechts o' naething."

But winnowing was not a perfect process, and so

"The cleanest corn that e'er was dight
May hae some piles o' caff in."

It is amusing, by the way, at this date to look back upon the opposition which was aroused by the introduction of the fanners, which, the pious declared, was a way of raising the devil's wind. One remembers the indignation of Mause Headrigg at Cuddie Headrigg's working in the barn "wi' a newfangled machine for dightin' the corn frae the chaff, thus impiously thwarting the will o' Divine Providence."

In some old barns are still to be seen two doors, placed in a straight line on opposite sides of the building, for the purpose of creating a draught of air when open. The winnowers stood in this draught with the "wechts" and tossed the grain upwards, the full ears falling to the floor, while the husks were blown into the adjacent "caff" house, or at least in its direction.

In the early part of the eighteenth century the grinding of the corn was done under a system which entailed great hardship on the farmer, whose land was "thirled" to a particular mill, to which every particle of the grain, except what was reserved for seed, had to be sent. The miller exacted heavy dues in kind, and if the farmer sold his grain before it was ground he was subjected to prosecution for depriving the miller of his rights. This system had happily ceased to exist in most parts of the country at the time Burns wrote, and Ayrshire was tolerably free from it, if we may judge by the experience of Tam o' Shanter, who, instead of regarding the miller as one of his natural enemies, ranked him along with the Souter of Ayr, as an "ancient, trusty, drouthy crony."

"Ilkamelder wi' the miller,
Thou sat as lang as thou had siller,"
was the charge, doubtless well founded, brought against the tenant of Shanter farm by his afflicted helpmate. In earlier days the journeyings to the mill—whether to leave the grain or to take away the meal—was a duty unwillingly performed; but in the closing years of the century better times had come for both the farmer and the miller, who, in true Scottish fashion, celebrated their prosperity and growing friendship by drinking drams. "Thirling," though still legally binding in some places, has fallen into desuetude, and is now very seldom insisted on.

But let us now turn to another phrase of the subject. I mean spinning and weaving. There is a well-known verse in the "Epistle to J. Lapraik":—

"On Fasteneen we had a rockin',
To ca' the crack and weave our stockin';
And there was muckle fun and jokin',
Ye need na doubt;
At length we had a hearty yokin',
At sang about."

The word "rockin'" really takes us back to a time prior to Burns. In those early days the refined flax or tow, as the Scotch called it, was spun on the distaff or rock, which was a very portable instrument, and women calling on their neighbours were in the habit of taking their rocks with them, so that they might spin as well as talk, and spend the time profitably. The lads, of course, went where the lasses were, and carried their rocks, pretty much, I suppose, as the young men carry the umbrellas of the girls now a days. This was called going a-rockin', and when the distaff gave place to the spinning-wheel, and such gatherings became for the most part simply social, the name was retained. Thus it was in the days of Burns. But the spinning-wheel, though it was an unwieldy article, was sometimes carried to such a meeting. Witness the song "Duncan Davidson":—

"There was a lass, they ca'd her Meg,
And she held o'er the moors to spin;
There was a lad that followed her,
They ca'd him Duncan Davidson.
The moor was dreigh, and Meg was skeigh,
Her favour Duncan couldna win;
For wi' the rock she wad him knock,
And aye she took the temper pin."
As o'er the moor they lightly foor,
   A burn was clear, a glen was green,
Upon the banks they eas'd their shanks,
   And aye she set the wheel between;
But Duncan swoor a haly aith
   That Meg should be a bride the morn,
Then Meg took up her spinnin' graith,
   And flang them a' out o'er the burn."

The flax spun by the women was commonly known as lint, which was widely grown in Scotland in the eighteenth century, though it is rarely that one comes across a field of it in this country in these days, the supply for the linen mills being imported. When therefore, Burns addressed a song to the "Lassie wi' the lint white locks," and the mother, in "The Cottar's Saturday Night," informed the bashful youth who had come to convoy Jenny hame that her "weel hained kebbuck" was "a towmond auld sin' lint was in the bell," he was using figurative language that everybody could understand, but the meaning of which we of the twentieth century will fail to grasp if we know nothing about flax-growing in the time of Burns. The process of teasing or refining flax was called "heckling"—a word used now, I fear, only at election meetings—which was a common trade throughout the country. Burns, it will be remembered, was a heckler in Irvine for some time. An oblong board with small steel spikes or stiff wires inserted, giving it the appearance of a huge clothes brush, known as a heckle, was used for this purpose, and tinklers found employment in putting new spikes into the frames when the old ones had worn out or were damaged. Without this explanation the meaning of Burns's song, "Merry hae I been teething a heckle," may be obscure:—

"O merry hae I been teethin' a heckle,
   And merry hae I been shapin' a spoon;
O merry hae I been cloutin' a kettle,
   An' kissin' my Katie when a' was done."

The manufacture of flax into tow, from which the thread was spun, is illustrated by one of the humorous songs of Burns, and it may be quoted in full:—

"I bought my wife a stane o' lint,
   As guid as e'er did grow;
And a' that she has made o' that,
   Is ae poor pund o' tow."
The weary pund, the weary pund,
The weary pund o' tow;
I think my wife will end her life
Before she spin her tow.

There sat a bottle in a hole,
Beyont the ingle lowe;
An aye she took the tither souk,
To drouk the stourie tow.

Quoth I, 'For shame, ye dirty dame
Gae spin your tap o' tow!'
She took the rock, and wi' a knock,
She brak it o'er my pow.

At last her feet—I sang to see't—
Gae foremost o'er the knowe;
And 'or I wad anither jad,
I'll wallop in a tow.'

Weaving must now be noticed very briefly. After the thread—linen out of lint, and yarn out of sheep's wool—had been spun it had to be woven into cloth, and this work was performed by the peasantry in their own homes, where the commonest sound was the clack of the loom. Latterly the weaving of the cloth was left to the customer weaver or "wabster," who wove for a local clientele. Up to a recent date, in some districts of Ayrshire, the farmers sent their wool to a spinning mill, where it was made into cloth, called "home-spun," The more ancient custom is illustrated in "Willie Wastle":—

"Willie was a wabster guid,
Cou’d stown a clue* wi’ ony bodie;"

from which it may be inferred that "cabbaging" of customers property was not confined to tailors. The introduction of power-loom weaving and the erection of huge factories destroyed this simple employment of the people, and by the end of the eighteenth century hand-loom weaving was doomed. Every grown person of any intelligence knows this, but the rising generation may not be aware of it, and the understanding of some of the songs of Burns depends on this knowledge. For instance, here are several verses from the song "To the Weavers gin ye go":—

* Stolen a ball of yarn.
"My mither sent me to the town
To warp a plaiden wab;
But the weary, weary warpin’ o’t
Has gart me sigh and sab.

A bonnie westlan’ weaver lad
Sat workin’ at his loom;
He took my heart as wi’ a net
In every knot and thrum.

I sat beside my warpin’ wheel,
And aye I ca’d it roun’;
But every shot and every knock
My heart it gae a stoun."

A similar hint is conveyed in "Robin shure in hairst":—

"As I gaed up to Dunse
To warp a wab o’ plaidin’.

This consideration of spinning and weaving may be followed by some explanations regarding the clothing of the people, and a number of lines of Burns in this respect require to be elucidated. Thus, in "The Ronalds of the Bennals," describing his own gay attire, he says:—

"My sarks they are few, but five o’ them new,
Twal’ hundred as white as the snaw, man.”

The Poet is not here enumerating, as one puzzled reader supposes he was, the number of his shirts, but only informing us of the quality of the material. "Twal’ hundred" was the term used to denote a coarse linen woven in a reed of 1200 divisions. The finer stuff had 500 extra divisions, and was "the snaw-white seventeen hundred linen" referred to in "Tam o’ Shanter." Though the Poet, who must have been regarded as something of a "masher" by his neighbours, wore "a ten shillings hat" the common head-gear was a bonnet, which was worn not only by peasants, but also by those well-to-do farmers who owned the land which they cultivated, and were consequently known as "bonnet lairds." It did duty on Sunday as well as on the other days of the week, and in the "Holy Fair" we have a picture of the elder at the plate, his head covered not with a "lum hat" but a black bonnet:—

"A greedy glower Black Bonnet throws
And we maun draw our tippence.”
This allusion to the collection does not mean that two pennies sterling were put into the plate instead of the popular bawbee; the contribution was much smaller than that, as will appear from the explanations to be found further on of the currency of the day. That the head of the minister was protected like that of a humble member of his flock we learn from this line:

"Gown, and ban', and douce black bonnet."

The bodies of the peasantry were commonly clothed with hodden grey, a rough home-spun wool, and, of course, they did not wear trousers, which were not invented till after the days of Burns, but knee-breeches, which are the "breeks" referred to in "Tam Glen":

"The verra grey breeks o' Tam Glen."

and in "Tam o' Shanter":

"Thir breeks o' mine, my only pair,
That ance were plush o' guid blue hair."

Stockings were worn with the breeks, and it was this garb which made possible the happy custom referred to in "Hallowe'en." Lads who went courting indicated their intentions by a bab of ribbons attached to their garters. Thus:

"The lads, sae trig, wi' wooer babs
Weel knotted on their garten."

One eighteenth century custom alluded to by Burns, and now a thing of the past, lingered so far into the nineteenth century that middle-aged people will have some recollection of it, though it must be quite unknown to the rising generation. This was the use of weepers—linen bands round the sleeves at the wrist—as the sign of deep mourning:

"Auld cantie Kyle may weepers wear,
And stain them wi' the saut, saut tear."

The outward show of mourning was greater than it is now. Great bobs of crepe were worn at funerals, and "Robin's bonnet waved wi' crape for Mailie dead."

Burns has very little to say regarding the dress of the gentler sex; it was their personal charms, and not the way they were decked out that attracted him. Yet there are one or two allusions which will be obscure to those unfamiliar with the fashions of the eighteenth century. In the poem, "To a Louse," he says:
"I wadna been surpris'd to spy
You on an auld wife's flainen toy;
Or aiblins some bit duddie boy,
On's wylecoat*;
But Miss's fine Lunardi, fye!
How daur ye d'ot?"

A toy was an old-fashioned cap made of flannel, and it hung down the back of the neck like the caps of British soldiers in tropical countries. As a rule, however, women went about with their heads bare. The "Lunardi" is a reminder that the problem of aerial flight is not one the solution of which belongs only to the early years of the twentieth century. Even in the days of Burns men were engaged in the conquest of the air, and some, he says:—

"Are mind't in things they ca' balloons
To tak' a flight,
An' stay ae month among the moons,
An' see them right."

One of the first, if not the first, to make a balloon ascent in Scotland was Vincenzo Lunardi, a young man who was Secretary to the Neapolitan Ambassador in London; and his voyages in the air creating no small sensation, the leaders of feminine fashion, anxious then as now to introduce some new style, appeared in balloon-shaped bonnets, which were known by his name.

Another explanation regarding the feminine mode of dressing may be made here. The young women of the eighteenth century were as fond of finery as those who have come after them; but they were not so well off, and in the care of their clothing they had to exercise a degree of economy which is not now practised. Country girls going to the kirk left home barefooted, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands until they neared the place of worship, when they sat down by the side of a stream, washed their feet, and put on their footwear. Thus the Poet on being conducted to "The Holy Fair" at Mauchline saw:—

"The lassies, skelpin' barefit, thrang,
In silks and scarlet glitter."

On the way home the shoes were taken off again at the first opportunity:—

"At slaps the billies halt a blink,
Till lasses strip their shoon."

* Flannel vest.
The people obtained some of their clothing from chapmen—that is, packmen—who are still to be found plying their trade in the more remote parts of the country. In those days they met their customers in the market, as well as called upon them in their homes:

““When chapman billies leave the street,
          As market days are wearin’ late.”

Superior kind of packmen were called “troggers” or “trokers,” and the goods which they sold were known by the general name of “troggin”:—

“Wha will buy my troggin?”

The cloth that the country people bought was made into wearing apparel by tailors who travelled from house to house, measuring and cutting and sewing until the needs of the family were supplied. The tailor’s visit, which was arranged weeks in advance, was naturally an event of great importance, and during his short stay “the knight of the needle” lived on the best which his employers had to give, while he more than repaid their attention by retailing the latest gossip and liberally drawing on his fund of entertaining stories. “The itinerant tailor,” as Hugh Haliburton says, “was the theme of many a rustic song, composed at his expense, and sung in his absence. Amatory escapades, to which he was rather prone, from a nature peculiarly susceptible of female charms, were a favourite subject of those compositions.” Thus Burns:

“The tailor he cam’ here to sew,
          And weel he ken’d the way to woo.”

We now turn our attention from the way in which the people were clothed to the food by which they were sustained, and here we find that much that Burns says has to be interpreted to the twentieth century reader. In looking into this part of our subject we get a very clear idea of the great advance which has been made in the standard of living during the past hundred years. The working-classes to-day fare luxuriously compared with those in a similar position in the eighteenth century. The best that the land produced did not go to those who tilled it, but to the laird, whose rent was chiefly paid in kind—that is, in eggs, poultry, and grain. The poorest kind of food was drummock, which was simply oatmeal and cold water stirred about, and a most unappetising dish it must have been.
"To tremble under Fortune's cummock,
On scarce a bellyfu' o' drummock,"
was certainly as miserable a condition of life as may well be conceived.

A better food was crowdie, composed of the same ingredients, but with this important difference, that the water was hot. The dish is nowadays known as brose, and it is still occasionally used in households in Scotland; but in the time of Burns it appeared to be the only sustenance of many families:—

"Ance crowdie, twice crowdie, crowdie three times a day;
Gin ye crowdie ony mair, ye'll crowdie a' my meal away."

There were times when a little butter was added to the mixture, and there is the authority of "Auld Hawkie," the Glasgow gangrel, for saying that thus served crowdie made a "strong food."

Another dish of which the present generation knows little or nothing was sowans, which were made from the soured "seconds" of oatmeal, and eaten with milk. They formed a favourable Hallowe'en supper, but on that occasion they were taken with butter instead of milk, as we find from the concluding verse of the Poet's masterly description of that festival:—

"Butter'd sowans, wi' fragrant lunt,
Set a' their gabs asteerin'."

One word in the two following lines from the eulogy on "Scotch Drink" may be misunderstood by readers of the present day:—

"His wee drap parritch, or his bread,
Thou kitchens fine."

The bread of which Burns here speaks is oatcake, and this use of the word is not yet obsolete in Scotland. In the house of my father, who was a Renfrewshire ploughman, I do not remember oatcake being ever called anything but "breed." When the wheat-meal loaf was meant we always said "loaf bread":—

"The carlin brocht her kebbuck* ben,
Wi' girdle cakes weel toasted broon."

Though everybody has heard of a haggis, and every loyal Burnsite has either tasted one, or what was alleged to be one, the dish is no longer an article of the common food of Scotsmen,

* Gaelic for "cheese."
and there must be multitudes of people who have neither gazed upon its "sonsie face" nor delved a horn spoon into its "gushing entrails." For the sake of these people it is necessary to explain that a haggis was composed of the minced offal of the sheep mixed with oatmeal and suet, and boiled in the stomach of the animal, skewered with a wooden pin:

"Your pin wad help to mend a mill
In time o' need."

The following words of the late Dr. Lawson, of Selkirk, may be accepted as evidence of the savouriness of the haggis. "If I were a king," he said, "I do not know that I should live very much differently from what I do—only, perhaps, I would have a haggis oftener to dinner."

Barley as well as oats was ground into meal, which was of much finer quality than oatmeal, and hence the allusion to the "barley miller." Baked into scones or bannocks, it made a most nourishing food:

"On thee aft Scotland chows her cood
In souple* scones, the wale o' food."
Wha in a brulzie will first cry a parley?
Never the lads wi' the bannocks o' barley."

Another kind of bannock was the mashlum, which was made from a mixture of all kinds of grain, and was very sustaining; but the presence of peas and beans, which gave it a dark colour, was against its popularity.

"Tell yon guid bluid o' Auld Boconnocks
I'll be his debt twa mashlum bannocks,"
said Burns, and from this may be inferred the high value which he placed on this kind of bannock as a food.

From food our thoughts naturally turn to drink. The eighteenth century has been described as "The golden age of Scottish drinking," and so there is a good deal to be found about the beverages of the country in the pages of the National Poet. The restrictions which are now imposed on the brewing of liquor did not then exist. "Till 1750," says Grey Graham, "the popular beverage was ale, or 'two-penny,' from its costing two-pence a Scotch pint, equal to two English quarts. It had been made in every farm, manse, and mansion, and drunk in the dining-room and in

* Rolled out so thin that they doubled up with their own weight.
the change-house." Its manufacture was so common that it gave rise to a figure of speech. Thus, the "dame in wrinkled eild," counselling "blythe Bessie in the milking shiel" not to marry the poor man whom she loved, but to take one with plenty of gear whom she did not love, said:—

"Some will spend and some will spare,
And wilfu' folk maun hae their will;
Syne, as ye brew, my maiden fair,
Keep mind that ye maun drink the yill."

It was this home-brewing that made such a scene as that which took place when Burns, Nicol, and Masterton forgathered possible:—

"O Willie brewed a peck o' maut,
And Rob and Allan cam' to pree."

We live in better, or worse, times now—it all depends on the point of view; and if Willie was to do in the twentieth century what he did with impunity in the eighteenth he would be prosecuted for running an unlicensed brewery. Though the small-beer of Scotland was inspiring—

"Wi' tippeny we fear nae evil,"

declared Burns—it was not so strong as the beer which is commonly drunk at the present day. Tea was only being introduced to the country, and beer was more frequently seen on the table at meal times than the now popular beverage:—

"His wee drap parritch, or his bread,
Thou kitchens fine."

But beer was not always drunk cold, drawn from the tap "in cheerful tankards foaming." In winter it was sometimes hot-spiced, being served, for instance,

"Reekin' on a New-Year's mornin'
In cog or bicker,"

with a drop of whisky and a taste of sugar in it, which is what Burns means when he adds:—

"An' just a wee drap spiritual burn in,
An' gusty sucker!"
The tax on malt imposed by Parliament in 1725, had a great effect on the drinking habits of the people. "Although the tax," to quote again from Grey Graham, "was made only 3d. a bushel of malt, the rapid decrease in producing ale and in home-brewing is attributed to this impost, and certainly from that year the brewing of twopenny steadily declined, effectively to make way for the more potent drink of whisky, which was then almost unknown." It must be news to some to be told that there was a time when the Scotch people were ignorant of the qualities of whisky.

But strange as the statement sounds, its truth cannot be doubted. Whisky had long been a favourite drink of the Highlander, who was the first, I think, to discover the potent liquid; but it was not till the middle of the eighteenth century that the Lowlanders began to use it to any extent. There was a rapid increase in its consumption, which, it may be safely said, has continued till this day. There were many distilleries at work in the Highlands, but the best known was Ferintosh, in Cromartyshire, which belonged to Forbes of Culloden, who for public services was freed, by an Act of the Scottish Parliament passed in 1690, from the payment of duty. Such was the sale of the product of this distillery, which was, of course, to be had cheap, that Ferintosh became a synonym for whisky. By an Act of the United Parliament, passed in 1785, this privilege was withdrawn from Forbes, and the supply of cheap whisky was at an end, which explains the wail of Burns in his poem, "Scotch Drink":—

"Thee Ferintosh! O sadly lost!
Scotland lament frae coast to coast!
Now colic-grips, and barkin' hoast,
May kill us a';
For loyal Forbes' charter'd boast
Is ta'en awa!

But whisky was not the only liquor that took the place of home-brewed ale. An enormous supply of foreign spirits was smuggled into the country at isolated spots all round the coast, and this had a decided effect on the career of Burns, who, when farming failed, became one of the many Excisemen required to prevent the illicit importation of liquor. A good deal of brandy was thus brought into the country, much to the disgust of the Poet, who patriotically preferred tippeny and usquebae. This is the lament:—
"Wae worth that brandy, burnin' trash,
Fell source o' mony a pain and brash!
Twins mony a poor, doyft, drucken hash,
O' half his days;
And sends, besides, auld Scotland's cash
To her warst faes."

Something must now be said about the Kirk. Life was simpler in the eighteenth century than it is to-day—the coming of the complex conditions under which we live was hardly even suggested—and, with fewer things to engage attention, the Kirk, and all that related to it, occupied more of the thoughts and the conversation of the people. There is more of the Kirk than of the State in Burns, and that though he was probably more interested in politics than most men of his day. To him the Kirk and its doctrines were an engrossing theme, and thus he apologises for departing from the subject of his dedication to Gavin Hamilton:—

"Your pardon, sir, for this digression;
But when divinity comes 'cross me,
My readers still are sure to lose me."

The Kirk had a hold on the people of which we of the twentieth century have no experience, and in supervising their moral and spiritual well-being it could strike fear into the hearts of all but the utterly abandoned. It compelled those who were guilty of moral impurity to mount the cutty stool before the congregation and atone for their offence:—

"When I mount the creepie chair,
Wha will sit beside me there?
Gie me Rob, I seek nae mair,
The rantin' dog, the daddie o't."

The Kirk also took cognisance of offences, such as breaches of the peace and drunkenness, which are now dealt with by the petty criminal courts. Thus Merry Andrew, in "The Jolly-Beggars," sings:—

"I ance was tied up like a stirk
For civilly swearing and quaffing,"

which is equal to saying that he had been punished by being placed in the jougs.

One of the main themes of ecclesiastical conversation in the
eighteenth century was patronage, with which we in these latter times are happily not troubled, and it was part of the enjoyment of poor folk to

"Talk o’ patronage and priests
Wi’ kindling fury in their breasts."

The Kirk was long divided on the question whether the minister should be presented by a patron, usually the laird, or whether he should be appointed by the people themselves. The controversy was a bitter one, as witness:

"Lang patronage wi’ rod o’ aim
Has shor’d the Kirk’s undoin’.

The Calvanists, or Auld Lichts, were opponents of patronage, and, as Burns satirically put it in "The Twa Herds," they sought to

"Get the brutes the power themsel’s
To choose their herds."

Rather curiously, the Moderates, or New Lichts, who believed in the saving power of a moral life (and to which party Burns, of course, belonged), were supporters of patronage, which, as all with any knowledge of Church history must know, was the cause of the Disruption in 1843. The system lingered on till 1874, when it was abolished by Act of Parliament.

In nothing is the change which has come over the Kirk more apparent than in the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper. Now it is a simple and reverent observance; then it was what Burns truly called it, a “Holy Fair.” This is a part of the subject on which one is tempted to dwell; but while there is such a wide difference between the new way of celebrating the Communion and the old way, the narrative of the Poet is so explicit that it seems needless to unduly extend this article by any attempt at interpretation.

In bringing these notes to a close, several other matters must be dealt with very briefly. The allusions of Burns to the currency of the day must be explained. The Scots penny was equal in value to only one-twelfth of a penny sterling, so that the arles of the ploughman—a small sum given by the farmer to bind the bargain—was very small indeed:

"I fee’d a man at Martinmas
Wi’ arle pennies three."
BURNS INTERPRETED IN HIS OWN TIMES

A boddle was one-sixth of a penny sterling:—

"Fair play, he cared na deils a boddle;"

while a plack was worth only one-third of a penny:—

"Awa' ye selfish warl'ly race,
Wha think that havins, sense and grace,
Ev'n love and friendship should give place
To catch the plack."

Many readers will remember the groat, or silver fourpenny piece, which was withdrawn from circulation not more than a generation ago:—

"He will win a shillin'
Or he spen' a groat."

The tester was of the value of 6d. sterling:—

"Your sair taxation does her fleece
Till she has scarce a tester."

Another coin of which we read occasionally in the newspapers when a delinquent juryman is fined, was the mark, worth 13½d. sterling.

"He gied me thee o' tocher clear,
An' fifty mark,"
said the farmer to his auld mare, Maggie, so that the actual cash which he received from his guidfather was £2 15s. 6½d., and no one will be disposed to dispute the observation that the tocher "was sma'." A pound Scots was the equivalent of 20d. sterling. The guinea has already been referred to at the beginning of this article.

In "The Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare" we are informed of Maggie's prowess at brooses:—

"At brooses thou had ne'er a fellow
For pith and speed;"

and this recalls a merry custom, now quite extinct. After the performance of a wedding ceremony, the young horsemen of the party had a race—riding off to the old tune, "She's yours, she's yours nae mair, she's ours"—from the house of the bridegroom to that of the bride, and the winner had the privilege of receiving the young wife with certain old-world ceremonies into her new
home. The custom has been observed both in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire within living memory.

Newspapers were few, and they were also costly, owing to the tax, which was not removed till the middle of the last century, and the printed sheet had to serve a great many families, or groups of people, before it was finally disused, being passed round with the utmost care. Burns got the reading of a newspaper, and returned it after a more careful perusal than such publications are likely to get nowadays:—

"Kind sir, I've read your paper through;
     Sae gratefu' back your news I send you."

The hangmen used a whip besides a rope, it being part of his duty to flog as well as to hang:—

"The fear o' hell's a hangman's whip."

As late as 1822 an offender against the law was whipped by the hangman on the streets of Glasgow.

A visitor to a house announced his arrival by tirling at the pin:—

"Sae light's he jimped up the stair
     And tirled at the pin."

"On the back of a house door there used to be attached a risping pin, *i.e.*, a notched rod of iron, with a loose string attached. This made a loud noise on being drawn up and down (tirled)."—[Note to Dr. Wallace's edition of Chambers' *Burns.*] A burglar was so rarely seen in the country that the peasants did not need to go to the trouble of trying to keep him out of their houses. The doors were loosely fastened with a snick, a small bar of iron resting on a catch, and raised by pulling a string:—

"Click! the string the snick did draw,
     And jee! the door gaed to the wa'."

I close this article with an elucidation of a pretty eighteenth century custom now quite forgotten, viz., that of drawing lots on the eve of St. Valentine's Day:—

"Yestreen, at the Valentine's dealing,
     My heart to my mou' gied a sten,
For thrice I drew ane without failing,
     An thrice it was written 'Tam Glen'."
Misson, a traveller, who lived in the early part of the century, described this custom as follows:—"On the eve of St. Valentine's Day the young folks in England and Scotland, by a very ancient custom, celebrate a little festival. An equal number of maids and bachelors get together, each write their true or some feigned name upon separate billets, which they roll up and draw by way of lots, the maids taking the men's billets and the men the maids'; so that each of the young men lights upon a girl that he calls his 'Valentine,' and each of the girls a young man whom she calls hers. . . . Fortune having thus divided the company into so many couples, the valentines give balls and treats to their mistresses, wear their billets several days upon their bosoms or sleeves, and this little sport often ends in love."

From these notes, imperfect though they may be, it will be seen how important it is to a proper understanding of the text of Burns—who, not being a philosophical Poet, found his material in the things around him—to know what were the social conditions under which he lived. But while the notes are intended to help those who have difficulty in grasping the meaning of the Poet, because of a lack of this knowledge, and inducing them to turn with fresh interest to his pages, I am not without hope that they will be read with interest by those who do not need such instruction.

ANDREW McCALLUM.

SONG-LYRIC COMPETITION WINNER

As Mr. Alex. Macmillan stated in his annual report of the Scottish Literature Committee, the judges of the Burns Federation Song-Lyric Competition agreed that the modified award of £25 be made to "Scotch Convoy," words by W. L. Lindsay, music by Alexander Johnston, entered by W. L. Lindsay, Cupar.
SCOTCH CONVOY

As I cam up the Newgate,
The Newgate, the Newgate,
A lost lass was cryin',
"O wha'll tak me hame?"
Says I, "My Lass, I'll guide ye,
Fare furth aside ye,
That nae ill betide ye,
Or ye win hame."

Sae on we traivell't, linkit,
Linkit, linkit,
Ower moor an' meadow linkit,
But niver won hame,
Says I "My lass, I'm wearit!
O, gin nae saviour speerit
Guide us, I fear it,
We'll nane o's win hame."

"O, wha's yon ahent ye?
He stands noo foment ye,
An' licht an' lear wad len' ye,
The true airt tae see."
"O wha's gangin' my gate?
I bide doon the Auld Gate,
An' gin ye seek your hame gate,
Lippen ye tae me."

"An' whaur lies your hame then,
My dear ane, my darlin'?"
"Whaur Auld Gate an' Newgate
Tae Overgate come."
She's raxt him her richt han',
She's gied me her left han',
Sae, siccarly an' aff-han',
We a' won hame.

W. L. LINDSAY.
BOOK REVIEWS

“WASTED AND ABANDONED”?

THE DOOR BETWEEN AND OTHER POEMS
by Alice V. Stuart (MacPherson.) Price 10s. 6d. net.

In these terms Maurice Lindsay, in his latest collection of poems called “Snow Warning” (no copy was received by us for review) says he has finished with Lallans—“This poor wasted and abandoned speech”—because presumably it is not understood and cannot promote understanding. It may be that Lindsay’s poetic vocabulary in Scots has expired, but it is no reason for speaking of Lowland Scots, which is to have a Dictionary of at least 50,000 words as “poor” or “abandoned.” He should know better.

However, as every Scotsman says with his tongue in his cheek, this is a free country, and everyone is entitled to his opinion. My opinion of Alice V. Stuart is that she is a very sensitive writer. She has contributed to “The Chronicle” for some years, very quietly and sensibly. Now she has compiled a group of her poems which she calls “The Door Between and Other Poems” (MacPherson, Dunfermline, Publisher). Most of her selection, lyrical in content, is in English, and show her to be a very sensitive writer, without any of the constipated thinking which so cramps the style of many modern poets. Alice Stuart is in the best sense of the word, an occasional poet; occasions as varied in subject as “Sleeping Penelope” and “The Crusaders entering Constantinople” provide a theme. There is a certain melancholy about those lyrics; indeed the best of her work has a sad nostalgic air, as in “Christmas Carol.” Occasionally, the poet seems to be slightly out of tune—as if she had begun the poem against her better judgement. Only this can account for the pedestrian—

“... But all too soon we must leave them for the Airport.”

Although there are only three poems in Scots (and all about lang-deid poets too), they are well written. Still, one has the feeling that Miss Stuart did not think in Scots when they were being written, as she uses some Scots words in idiosyncratic fashion, e.g.,
"A wheen the waur o' drink" and "Yon's an auld war" and "Hearken the noo"! It suggests that in Scots her ear is not always accurate. Nevertheless, in her poem, "Lintie in a cage," which is about the locking up of the poet Fergusson in an Edinburgh madhouse, she expresses her feelings beautifully—

The attendant speaks:

"I ken ye maun wark for their guid again their will,
Thae doited cratures, but, sirs, it vexes me sair
Tae mind on the lee they tauld him tae fetch him: still
I see him steppin oot o thon sedan chair
Wi the daffin licht in his een,
Thinkin tae crack wi a freen:
He wisna sae debonair
At the hinner-end, when we had him bound. Yon ill
Judas-lee wrings me still."

A last thocht, when will we get a poet, writing in Scots, who wil write a poem with a little laughter?

This poem appeared in 1953 Burns Chronicle.

THE SONGS OF ROBERT BURNS (and notes on Scottish songs by Robert Burns). Edited by James C. Dick. Reprint under the auspices of Folklore Associates, Halboro, Pennsylvania. Price £5 5s. (Herbert Jenkins Ltd.)

A good thing is sometimes hard to get, and thanks be to the Folklore Associates for making it a little easier. This is a reprint of the famous original of 1903, unobtainable for years, as has been Dick's "Notes on Scottish Songs by Robert Burns," which were associated with Burns's own notes for Johnson's edition of "The Scots Musical Museum." This was published in 1908, in a small edition, just after the death of James C. Dick. It is a sad reflection on us Scots that we have had to depend on Pennsylvanians to reprint those most valuable of works in Burnsiana. No critic can ignore them, and even if our information is more up-to-date in small matters than was Dick's, the main body of research that was his still stands supreme. The publishers have very wisely included in this volume Davidson Cook's defence and vindication of Cromek, one of Burns's first biographers, who had been severely criticised by Dick and accused of fraud! The matter turned on some missing notes, which were discovered fourteen years after Dick was dead. The vindication was complete, even if some few errors remained.
It was wise and timely to publish this, so that a new generation of critics might learn what had been done, and learn also the lesson that even the best of us may be given to foolish remarks!

In the new foreword the accusation is made, and with some justice, that the "Burns Chronicle" paid scant attention to the monumental work of James Dick. The criticism goes further. No appropriate biography of James C. Dick has ever appeared in the "Chronicle." I don't think that matters a great deal; what does matter is that Dick's great work has not received the adulation by Burnsians accorded Burns's biographers, although Dick wrote an article on "The Interleaved Scottish Museum" in 1905 for the "Chronicle."

James Chalmers Dick, born 1838, a Scot who spent his boyhood in Greenock, was apprenticed to banking. He succeeded in his profession, becoming inspector of branches. On the subject of banking, he was expert, and contributed many quite trenchant articles on finance to the "Newcastle Chronicle," as he was for some time a Bank Manager in that city.

This is not the kind of background that one would look for from someone who does some monumental research into Burns's songs. But Dick knew a lot about music and dedicated his study of the songs of Burns to the famous violinist Joachim, his life-long friend. James Dick died in 1907, when his "Notes on Songs by Robert Burns" was going to press. This was, of course, his second book.

It is still the fashion at some Burns Dinners to refer to Burns's lack of ear for music. Anyone who has followed the correspondence he had with Thomson ("Scottish Airs") and Johnson ("Scots Musical Museum") on the music for his songs must know that on the contrary, Burns had a good working knowledge of music. The story began, of course, with Murdoch who taught Burns when a boy. Shakespeare suffered a similar injustice when he was accused of knowing "small Latin and less Greek." While Dick, so far from saying that Burns was deaf to music, erred perhaps in the other direction, Burns himself made it clear that he couldn't write down a tune exactly. His great gift consisted in his grasp of old melodies, and fitting songs to them syllable by syllable. The Foreword (a very well-written one) recalls that Burns told Thomson "unless I am pleased with a tune, I cannot make verses to it." And we recall how well his old elbow chair rocked to the melody which he was finally to master.

This new volume, as I have said, contains the beginning and the end of the controversy over one of the first writers on Burns—
R. H. Cromek. This writer had introduced "critical observations ... by Robert Burns" into his "Reliques" (1808) and "Select Scottish Songs" (1810). When James Dick came to examine, elucidate and annotate, creating a veritable dictionary of Burns's songs, he did not find anywhere the notes said by Cromek to be in the "Interleaved Museum" Volumes, and therefore concluded that Cromek had made them up! What he called "garbled or imperfect" accounts in 1903 had become by 1908 "spurious notes." Of these, Dick, in other respects a very cautious critic, declared that they were not in the Interleaved Volumes "and never were there." Even Duncan McNaught was taken in by this assertion.

Fourteen years after his death, the missing pages turned up in Edinburgh University Library. It was left to Davidson Cook to put the truth on record, in "Annotations of Scottish Songs by Burns," published in the 1922 edition of the "Burns Chronicle." This Co-operative Manager was at the wrong trade, as is proved by his many articles on Burns and Sir Walter Scott. They are always written from a background of knowledge, painfully sought and found, and are not, as too often in the cause of Burns, inspired guesses or wishful thinking.

Davidson Cook died in 1941. He is another whose work on Burns (preserved in his volumes of manuscripts and typescripts in the Mitchell Library collection in Glasgow), deserves the energetic attention of the research student. I hope it won't be left to another American, or German, or Frenchman, or Chinese, or Russian.

The Foreword makes plain that there were certain omissions even in Dick's researches, of which the most important seems to have been Alexander Campbell's "Songs of the Lowlands of Scotland," and there are quoted eight other sources of song which might have appeared, but did not, in Dick's bibliographies. But when all is said, there has not yet appeared any book fit to stand with Dick's in the examination of Burns's sources of melodies, and how they came to be written down. Our information regarding the poems and lyrics in themselves is now fairly complete. Our information on Burns's knowledge of music and how he came to "wale oot" certain tunes in preference to others to set a lyric to, has yet to be fully explored.

Thank you, Folklore Associates of Halboro, Pennsylvania. There's none like you this side of the ocean.

ALEX. MACMILLAN.
BOOK REVIEWS

"A FELL LANG-WINDIT SET"

THE SHIP AND ITHER POEMS by Tom Scott. O.U.P., 18s.

In this way Tom Scott describes his modern fellow-poets, implying that there's too much blether and too little substance in their work. This cannot be laid at his door, for he has always something to say. This one-time Glasgow stonemason, Atlantic Award winner in 1950, is a bold man. He has produced a book of poetry in Scots, and lively Scots at that.

In an age when there are more poets writing, and more poets unread than at any time since Shakespeare's day, Scotland is bien enough in versifiers. But, Scotland's poets, if we except the regional poets like Landles, Snoddy and Tam Todd, and a city poet like Garioch, are moving away from Lallans, and writing more and more in English. We even find Eric Linklater in the Saltire Review paraphrasing some of Dunbar's poetry into indifferent English verse, presumably because none of the magazine's readers will undertake the task of reading the original. All the more credit, then, to Tom Scott for carrying the torch.

Having said this, I must say too that it is disappointing that so many of the poems here, apart from "The Ship," conjure up a remembrance of things past in translations from other poets lang deid. Is there really a need for Scots to be continually harking back to other times and other tongues for themes on which to write? The poet does not need to revert to Dante or Villon or Baudelaire except to try the strength of Scots words, when he can write such sinewy verse as in "The Tegir" and "Fergus," the latter telling the tale of Scotland and her past glories in order to point a moral for the present day.

But it is "The Ship," a long allegory occupying twenty pages, and already broadcast by the B.B.C., which is the poem which matters. It is written in a readable, freely flowing Scots, and deserves to be read aloud, like "Tam O' Shanter," or "A Drunk Man looks at the Thistle," although it is far removed from them in mood and context.

The story of the loss of the Titanic is well known and to this story Tom Scott has linked a cosmography and an allegory all his own. "The Ship," is, if you like, our Western Civilisation, and what went into her making. The hundreds of years spent on building her, the countries which contributed, their philosophies, their religions and their wars, are all linked to the story of the making of the Ship.
BOOK REVIEWS

"... Byler-makars,
Focht engineers, and they focht riveteers;
Painters focht wi plaisterers. Suin
The leaders and the shepherds o' the flock
Began tae quarrel ower the very plans,
For they, it seems, were fell ambiguous. . . ."

And finally, when it was completed and unsinkable, it was world renowned—

"The hail world's horse couldna hae matched her poorer."

But the civilised world as we know it has always had its three Estates, and so the Ship has its three classes. The poet describes these in some bitterly satirical verse:—

The bottom-class o' third and fourth-rate souls
Were there because they ettelt to escape
The hell for them the upper decks had made."

But the Ship, for all its greatness, founders on the ice. And who was to blame? The poet turns on humanity itself, and in flyting language says . . .

"... It was ourseals,
Gane ower faur astray frae the minimum
Observance o' the real that sailin needs,
Holed her, as a drunk drives his car
Agin some unoffendan tree, and dees."

The poem now takes on a different slant and speaks of the various grades of society, and how each faces shipwreck according to his class: and so, we have the unheeding, the cowardly, the bully, the brave, the self-denying. There doesn't seem to be many of the last in Tom Scott's way of life.

This long bitter passage could have been telescoped with advantage to the poem as an artistic whole. The last section echoes the cry of poets and prophets down the years; how long, O Lord, how long will man's stupidities act as the ice-floes, preventing a change of heart in the civilised world? Till, as the poet says elsewhere:

"The Lion wi' the Lamb indeed sall lig,
The Mongoose wi' the snake."

Burns's version of "man to man the warld o'er," was a happier one. But the poem is a fine thing, marred only by the too-bitter outbursts. It shows that the Scottish tongue may still be used with force to tackle the problems of the modern world.

ALEX. MACMILLAN.
SCOTTISH SHORT STORIES: Selected with an Introduction by J. M. Reid. (Oxford University Press.) Price 9s. 6d. net.

This attractively produced volume is well worthy of notice, although I must confess that, at first, my enthusiasm was dampened. Here, there is no thrill of new discovery. You will find the inevitable "Wandering Willie's Tale" from Redgauntlet, and, indeed, several of the stories appeared a number of years ago in Faber & Faber's Scottish Short Stories, An Anthology. In addition to Scott's great short story, I am thinking of "Thrawn Janet" by R. L. Stevenson, "The Courting of T'nowhead's Bell" by J. M. Barrie, "The Lost Pibroch" by Neil Munro, and "Smeddum" by Lewis Grassi Gibbon.

Taking twenty writers, Mr. Reid ranges from Scott to the present day, his final selection being a delightful story, "The Money" by Ian Hamilton Finlay (b. 1925). Fred Urquhart (b. 1912) is represented by "The Last G.I. Bride Wore Tartan." Urquhart has done better work than this; but Mr. Reid declares in his introduction that his book "could not have represented Scottish fiction adequately if its balance had been weighted towards any sort of concentration on contemporary scenes. Certainly," he adds, "Fred Urquhart's G.I. bride belongs firmly to 1946."

Like most of the other writers here, Urquhart's eye is on the reading public outside Scotland, and in recent years every Scot who makes his living by his pen has been forced to adopt the same outlook. The sad truth is that, in Scotland itself, there is little or no market for short story writers. Chambers's Journal and the like are no more.

In this depressing situation, the Oxford University Press and Mr. Reid do more than provide a few hours of enjoyable reading; they do a service to Scotland itself.
MOTTO—"A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT"

THE BURNS FEDERATION
INSTITUTED 1885

Hon. Presidents.

MRS. ANNIE DUNLOP, O.B.E., LL.D., D.Litt., Ph.D., 73 London Road, Kilmarnock.

JOHN MCVIE, O.B.E., M.S.M., 13 Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh, 7.

JOHN E. BARBOUR, "Dalswinton," The Hill, Almondsbury, Glos.

ALEX. MACMILLAN, M.A., Ed.B., 13 Kilwinning Road, Irvine.

JAMES R. CRAWFORD, F.S.A.(Scot.), "Callister Ha'," 432 Unthank Road, Norwich.


A. NEIL CAMPBELL, F.C.C.S., 141 Craiglea Drive, Edinburgh, 10.

SAMUEL MARSHAK, c/o Union of Soviet Writers, 52 Vorousky Street, Moscow, U.S.S.R.


ANDREW STENHOUSE, M.A., LL.B., 82 West Nile Street, Glasgow, C.2.

WILLIAM J. OLIVER, 2 Bellevue Street, Dunedin, N.I., New Zealand.

MRS. JANE BURGOYNE, 12 Lockharton Avenue, Edinburgh, 11.

MRS. M. NICHOLSON, 31 Goldwell House, 29 Ashgate Road, Chesterfield.

ALEX. JOHNSTONE, 41 Benwerrin Ave., Carss Park, Blakehurst, N.S.W.

WILLIAM SCOTT, 22 Knockinlaw Road, Kilmarnock.

MRS. V. W. BROOM, 12 Whitecotes Lane, Chesterfield.

MRS. M. COULSON, 10 Queensberry Court, Dumfries.

Hon. Vice-Presidents.

JAMES McMURDO, 85-71 144th Street, Jamaica, N.Y., U.S.A.

RICHARD DOUGLAS, New York.

CAPTAIN CHARLES CARMICHAEL, 54 Chatsworth Street, Derby.

WILLIAM J. OLIVER, 2 Bellevue Street, Dunedin, N.I., New Zealand.

MRS. JANE BURGOYNE, 12 Lockharton Avenue, Edinburgh, 11.

MRS. M. NICHOLSON, 31 Goldwell House, 29 Ashgate Road, Chesterfield.

ALEX. JOHNSTONE, 41 Benwerrin Ave., Carss Park, Blakehurst, N.S.W.

WILLIAM SCOTT, 22 Knockinlaw Road, Kilmarnock.

MRS. V. W. BROOM, 12 Whitecotes Lane, Chesterfield.

MRS. M. COULSON, 10 Queensberry Court, Dumfries.

Officials.

President—W. J. KING GILLIES, 149 Warrender Park Road, Edinburgh, 9.

Vice-Presidents—S. W. LOVE, Esq., 1 Queensborough Gardens, Glasgow, W.2.


Hon. Secretary and
Hon. Treasurer—THOMAS W. DALGLEISH, 5 Park Street, Kilmarnock.

Hon. Editor—JAMES VEITCH, 8 George Street, Peebles.


WM. PHILLIPS, M.A., F.E.I.S., 93 Dundonald Road, Troon.

Assistant Hon. Secretary—ANDREW STENHOUSE, M.A., LL.B., 82 West Nile Street, Glasgow, C.2.
SUB-COMMITTEES

Past-Presidents—Anderson Wilson, 35 Long Lane, Carlton-in-Lindrick, Worksop, Notts.
H. George McKerrow, J.P., 43 Buccleuch Street, Dumfries.
Andrew Stenhouse, M.A., L.L.B., 82 West Nile Street, Glasgow, C.2.
A. Neil Campbell, F.C.C.S., 141 Craiglea Drive, Edinburgh, 10.
Alex. MacMillan, M.A., Ed.B., 13 Kilwinning Road, Irvine.
John E. Barbour, "Dalswinton," The Hill, Almondsbury, Glos.
James R. Crawford, F.S.A.(Scot.), "Callister Ha';" 432 Unthank Road, Norwich.

District Representatives.

I. Ayrshire—George Vallance, 5 Park Ter., Lugar, Cumnock.
   Thos. Anderson, 21 Cuthbert Place, Kilmarnock.
   David Dunlop, Bank of Scotland, Glencairn Street, Kilmarnock.
III. Glasgow—Allan S. Meikle, 40 Queensborough Gardens, Glasgow.
   James N. Deas, 345 Fulton Street, Glasgow, W.3.
IV. Dunbarton and Argyll Shires—
V. Fifeshire—
VI. Lanarkshire—Alex. Maxwell, 80 Mosshall Street, Newarthill, Motherwell.
   Mrs. C. McIntosh, 134 Kylepark Drive, Uddingston.
   Abe Train, 71 Woodside Crescent, Newmains, Lanarkshire.
VII. Mid and East Lothians and Borders—
VIII. West Lothian—
IX. Renfrewshire—James A. Kyle, 6 Finnart Street, Greenock.
X. Stirling, Clackmannan and West Perth Shires—Mrs. W. G. Stewart, 17 Park Terrace, Tullibody, Clackmannanshire.
   J. McDougall, Duncan Street, Bonnybridge, Stirling.
   T. G. Mcilwodie, Esq., J.P., Invermay, Dunblane, Perthshire.
XI. East Perthshire, Angus and Kinross—Ron. Livingston, 58 High Street, Montrose.
THE BURNS FEDERATION

XIII. Southern Scottish Counties—HUGH CUNNINGHAM, 7 Assembly Street, Dumfries. 
        Mrs. M. COULSON, 10 Queensberry Court, Dumfries.


XV. North Eastern England

XVI. North Western England—L. JOLLY, 20 Dartington Road, Liverpool, 16.

XVII. Yorkshire—M. MCLAUGHLAN, Glebe House, Knottingley, Yorkshire.

XVIII. North and East Midlands—G. BURNETT, 40 Brecks Lane, Rotherham.
        Dr. JOHN TAYLOR, 81 Hadfield St., Sheffield, 6.

XIX. West Midlands of England—T. DUNKLEY HOGG, 143 Sandwell Road, Birmingham, 21.

XX. South Western England—GEORGE LAING, 104 Three Elms Road, Hereford.

XXI. Wales

XXII. Ireland


XXIV. Australia—Bailie JOHN GRAY, 135 Whitletts Road, Ayr.

XXV. New Zealand—Mrs. M. RENNIE, 72 Trossachs Road, Cathkin, Rutherglen.

XXVI. Canada—Captain CHARLES CARMICHAEL, 54 Chatsworth Street, Derby.

XXVII. India—WILLIAM F. HOWE, Heathervale, Eastbank, Brechin.

XXVIII. U.S.A.—JOHN R. HURRY, 9271 Neff Road, R.R. No. 1, Clio, Mich., U.S.A.

XXIX. Near and Middle East—Hugh M. MacIntyre, "Elmsley," 7 Racecourse Road, Ayr.

XXX. Europe—ROBERT DONALDSON, 5 Bellgrove St., Glasgow, E.1.

XXXI. Pacific Islands—JAMES E. SHAW, 16 Beechdene Gardens, Lisburn, N. Ireland.

SUB-COMMITTEES.


Co-opted Member: J. Douglas Cairns, 7 Wattfield Road, Ayr. No Agenda.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Fraser, Lawson and Laing, C.A., 53 Bothwell St., Glasgow, C.2.
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

(As at 1st November, 1963)

James Anderson, Esq., 33 Swinburne Road, Darlington, Co. Durham.
Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Attwood, 142 Mill Road, Cambridge.
Thomas McColl, Esq., 6 Witch Road, Kilmarnock.
Gordon M. Mackley, Esq., 92b Renwick Street, Marrickville, Sydney, Australia.
Mrs. M. Shearer, 211 Lochside Road, Lochside, Dumfries.
Leslie Hirst, Esq., Lane Farm, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield.
Miss M. I. Dickson, Argyle House, 16 Victoria Road, Darlington, Co. Durham.
Mrs. J. Henderson, 9 Balmoral Avenue, Dumfries.
A. Juner, Esq., 20 Ballingray Road, Lochore, Fife.
Miss M. C. Lax, 101 Grosvenor Road, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2.
Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Miskell, 43 Norfolk Crescent, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.
Jas. Prentice, Esq., Brocketsbrae Road, Lesmahagow, Lanark.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Irvine, “Ulvescroft,” 51 Bonet Lane, Brinsworth, Rotherham, Yorks.
F. Cameron, Esq., 291 Braehead Road, Cumbernauld, Glasgow.
William Kirkup, Esq., 1 Highfield Gardens, Chesterlee Street, Co. Durham.
William McIntosh, Esq., 134 Kylepark Drive, Uddingston.
Dr. D. M. O’Flaherty, West View, New Brancepeth, Durham.
James E. Shaw, Esq., 16 Beechdene Gardens, Lisburn, N. Ireland.
Mrs. Little, 8 Wallace Street, Dumfries.
Miss McGeorge, 39 Wallace Street, Dumfries.
Miss Callander, 9 Union Street, Dumfries.
Mrs. Rogerson, 15 Wallace Street, Dumfries.
Dr. Donald M. McKay, Belisera Medical Dept., Kalighat P.O., South Sylhet, E. Pakistan.
Robert Wallace, Esq., 3 Campbell Place, Dreghorn.
Frank G. Parr, Esq., 13 Kingsley Park Avenue, Sheffield, 2.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ferguson, 26 Church Crescent, Dumfries.
R. S. Binnie, Esq., Glenbervie, 27 Lockton Avenue, Heanor, Derbyshire.
John Skillon, Esq., Lochengelly, Gartmore, Stirling.
John C. Weir, Esq., 75 Wilson Road, Allanton, Shotts, Lanarkshire.
Duncan Smith, Esq., 18 Newton Drive, Newmains, Lanarkshire.
Name.
1. The Association shall be called "The Burns Federation," with headquarters at Kilmarnock.

Objects.
2. The objects of the Federation shall be—

(a) To encourage Societies and Movements who honour Robert Burns.

(b) To strengthen the bond of fellowship among members of Burns Clubs and kindred Societies all over the world.

(c) To keep alive the old Scottish Tongue.

(d) To encourage and arrange School Children's Competitions in order to stimulate the teaching and study of Scottish history, literature, art and music.

(e) To stimulate the development of Scottish literature, art and music.

(f) To mark with suitable inscriptions, repair, or renew Memorials of Robert Burns.

Membership.
3. (a) The Federation shall consist of—

(1) Federated Clubs and kindred Societies.

(2) Associate members.

Burns Clubs and kindred Societies may be admitted to the Federation by the Executive Committee on application in writing to the Hon. Secretary, enclosing a copy of their Constitution and Rules and List of Office-bearers. Such applications shall be considered by the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

(b) Burns Clubs and Societies shall be grouped into Districts as shown in the subjoined Schedule, but those on the borders of Districts may elect to which District they wish to belong.

(c) Ladies or gentlemen, whether or not they are members of a federated Club or Society, may become Associate Members of the Federation on application in writing to the Hon. Secretary. They shall not be represented on the Executive Committee, but shall have the right to attend at Conferences of the Council, without voting powers.
(d) Ladies or gentlemen who have rendered conspicuous service to the Burns movement may be elected by the Council to the position of Honorary President or Honorary Vice-President, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

Council.

4. The Council shall consist of the Hon. Presidents, Hon. Vice-Presidents, Executive Committee, Associate Members, and three members elected by each Club and kindred Society.

Conference of the Council.

5. (a) The Annual Conference of the Council shall be held, at such place as may be arranged, on the second Saturday of September, when the Annual Reports shall be submitted and Office-bearers elected for the ensuing year.—Only in exceptional circumstances may this date be varied.

(b) Clubs and Societies outwith the United Kingdom may be represented by proxy at the Conference.

(c) Nominations for Offices shall be made by the Executive Committee or by Clubs and Societies. The Executive Committee shall have power to make interim appointments.

(d) Nominations of Office-bearers, Intimation of Election of District Representatives and Notices of Motion shall be lodged in writing with the Hon. Secretary not later than the second Saturday of June.

(e) The Agenda of the Conference and the Annual Reports shall be issued to the Clubs and Societies by the Hon. Secretary not less than one month before the Conference.

6. (a) The Executive Committee shall consist of—

1) The President, Vice-Presidents, Past Presidents, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Editor of the Burns Chronicle, Hon. Secretary of School Children’s Competitions, and Hon. Assistant Secretary.

2) Representative members elected by Districts as shown in the subjoined Schedule.

3) The offices of Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer may be combined.

(b) All office-bearers shall retire annually, but shall be eligible for re-election.
(c) District Representative members shall be elected annually by Districts on the basis of one member for the first five Clubs, and one member for every additional ten Clubs in each District; but for Overseas Districts, one Club in each shall qualify for admission as a District. If a District fails to elect a representative member, the Executive Committee may fill the vacancy.

Meetings of the Executive Committee.

7. (a) The Executive Committee shall conduct the business of the Federation. It shall meet on the third Saturday of October, December, March and June. Only in exceptional circumstances may these dates be varied. The place of each meeting shall be fixed at the previous meeting.

(b) The Hon. Secretary shall give at least one week’s notice of meetings, along with the Agenda.

(c) Notices of motion and other business to appear on the Agenda should reach the Hon. Secretary at least a fortnight before the meeting.

(d) Special meetings may be held on a written request to the Hon. Secretary signed by not fewer than ten members of the Committee and stating the business to be considered.

(e) Ten shall form a quorum at meetings.

Standing Sub-Committees.

8. (a) Standing Sub-Committees may be appointed by the Executive Committee. They shall be appointed annually and shall consist of such members as may be considered necessary. They shall have power to co-opt additional members.

(b) The President, Vice-Presidents, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer shall be ex officis members of all Standing Sub-Committees.

(c) Five shall form a quorum at meetings.

(d) The Sub-Committee on Finance shall meet prior to all Executive Quarterly Meetings. All other Sub-Committees shall meet as may be arranged.

Subscriptions.

9. (a) Each Club, or Society, on admission to the Federation, shall pay a registration fee of Three Guineas in addition to an annual subscription of Two Guineas.

(b) Clubs in arrear with their subscriptions shall not be entitled to be represented at the Annual Conference of the Council.
(c) Clubs failing to pay their subscriptions for two consecutive years shall cease to be members of the Federation, but may be re-affiliated, at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

(d) The annual subscription for Associate Members shall be Ten Shillings and Six Pence, which shall include the cost of a copy of the Burns Chronicle.

Finance.

10. (a) The Bank Account shall be kept in the name of the Federation and shall be operated by the Hon. Treasurer for the time being, and one member of the Sub-Committee on Finance. Deposit Receipts shall be taken out in the name of the Federation, to be drawn on the endorsement of the President, Vice-Presidents, Hon. Secretary, and Hon. Treasurer, or any two of them. All other securities, investments and properties shall be held in the names of the President, Vice-Presidents, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, and their successors in office, as Trustees for the Federation.

(b) No accounts shall be paid without the authority of the Sub-Committee on Finance, which shall submit a report to the Quarterly Meetings of the Executive Committee.

Honorary Secretary.

11. The Hon. Secretary shall keep the Minute Book of the Federation, in which shall be recorded the proceedings of all Council, Executive and Sub-Committee Meetings. He shall conduct the correspondence of the Federation, convene all meetings and issue Diplomas of Membership. He shall submit to the Executive Committee the Annual Report on the year's transactions for submission to the Conference of the Council.

Honorary Treasurer.

12. The Hon. Treasurer shall have charge of all monies paid to the Federation, and shall pay all accounts authorised by the Sub-Committee on Finance. He shall prepare a statement of his accounts for the year to 30th April, which shall be audited by duly appointed Auditors, who shall not be members of the Executive Committee.

Publications.

13. (a) The Scottish Literature Committee shall advise the Executive Committee on policy in connection with any publications issued by the Federation.

(b) The Burns Chronicle shall be the official publication of the
Federation and shall be published annually, not later than 1st January, at such price as the Executive Committee may decide. It shall contain a Directory of the Clubs and Societies on the roll of the Federation, reports of the transactions of the Federation and of affiliated Clubs and Societies during the previous year, and such literary matter and illustrations as may be decided by the Hon. Editor.

(c) The Hon. Editor shall be responsible for the publication of the Burns Chronicle, and shall submit annually a report on the latest issue.

(d) Estimates for the printing of all publications shall be approved by the Sub-Committee on Finance.

School Children's Competitions

14. The Hon. Secretary of School Competitions shall give assistance to affiliated Clubs and Societies in the organisation of their competitions, and shall endeavour to co-ordinate the efforts of the various Clubs. He shall submit annually a report on the Competitions organised by the Clubs and by the Federation.

Benefits.

15. (a) Each Club and Society on affiliation, shall be supplied gratis with the Charter of Membership of the Federation.

(b) On application to the Hon. Secretary, members of affiliated Clubs shall be entitled to receive a Pocket Diploma on payment of Two Shillings and Six Pence.

(c) On application to the Hon. Treasurer, Associate Members and members of affiliated Clubs and Societies shall be entitled to receive a Burns Federation Badge, on payment of Three Shillings and Six Pence.

(d) Affiliated Clubs and Societies shall be entitled to be supplied gratis with two copies of the Burns Chronicle and one copy of a newspaper containing reports of meetings, demonstrations, etc., organised, conducted or attended by the Federation.

(e) Members of affiliated Clubs and Societies and Associate Members shall be entitled to be supplied with copies of all works published by the Federation, at such discount as may be fixed by the Executive Committee.

16. No alteration shall be made to the "Constitution and Rules" except at the Conference of the Council, and then only by a two-thirds majority of those entitled to vote.
LIST OF DISTRICTS

(See Article No. 6c of "Constitution")

I. Ayrshire.
II. Edinburgh.
III. Glasgow.
IV. Dunbarton, Argyll, and Bute Shires.
V. Fife.
VI. Lanarkshire.
VII. Lothians (Mid and East) and Borders.
VIII. Lothian (West).
IX. Renfrewshire.
X. Stirling, Clackmannan, and West Perth Shires.
XI. East Perthshire, Angus and Kinross.
XII. Northern Scottish Counties.
XIII. Southern Scottish Counties.
XIV. London and South-Eastern England.
XV. North-Eastern England.
   Northumberland, Durham.
XVI. North-Western England.
   Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, Cheshire.
XVII. Yorkshire.
XVIII. North and East Midlands of England.
XIX. West Midlands of England.
XX. South-Western England.
   Hereford, Gloucester, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Monmouth.
XXI. Wales.
XXII. Ireland.
XXIII. Africa.
XXIV. Australia.
XXV. New Zealand.
XXVI. Canada.
XXVII. India.
XXVIII. United States of America.
XXIX. Near and Middle East.
XXX. Europe.
XXXI. Pacific Islands.
THE BURNS FEDERATION

I. Ayrshire—35 Clubs: 4 Members.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 Kilmarnock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Dalry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 Cumnock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86 Winsome Willie, Old Cumnock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173 Irvine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179 Dailly Jolly Beggars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192 Ayrshire B.C. Assoc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252 Alloway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274 Troon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275 Ayr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>288 Beith Caledonia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310 Mauchline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>349 &quot;Howff,&quot; Kilmarnock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365 Catrine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>377 Kilbirnie Rosebery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 New Cumnock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>564 Ochiltree Winsome Willie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>568 Darvel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secretary: Thos. Anderson, 21 Cuthbert Place, Kilmarnock.

II. Edinburgh—13 Clubs: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22 Edinburgh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124 Ninety</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198 Gorebridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212 Portobello</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>293 New Craighall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307 Edinburgh Ayrshire Assoc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314 Edinburgh Scottish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secretary: J. Stanley Cavaye, 40 Durham Terrace, Portobello, Edinburgh, 12.

III. Glasgow—21 Clubs: 2 Members.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 Thistle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Royalty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Haggis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Rosebery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 Bridgeton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 Govan Fairfield</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68 Sandyford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 Partick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secretary: Thos. Anderson, 21 Cuthbert Place, Kilmarnock.
LIST OF DISTRICTS

Glasgow—continued

581 Cumbernauld. 653 Glasgow Ex-Service Teachers.
585 Queen's Park Clarinda. 778 Glasgow Highland.
612 Torrance Masonic. 805 Rowallan, Thornliebank.

Secretary: Andrew Stenhouse, M.A., LL.B., 82 West Nile Street, Glasgow, C.2.

IV. Dunbarton, Argyll and Bute Shires—7 Clubs: 1 Member.

2 Alexandria. 580 Cumbrae.
10 Dumbarton. 695 Kilmaronock (Dunbarton-
421 Arrochar and Tarbet. shire).
766 Glencoe and District. 831 Lochgoilhead.

Secretary: Donald Ferguson, Cardean, Gartocharn, by Alexandria.

V. Fife—17 Clubs: 2 Members.

62 Cupar. 673 Highland Mary,
85 Dunfermline. Auchterderran.
184 Blairadam. 688 Poosie Nansie Ladies,
283 Sinclairstown. Kirkcaldy.
326 Bingry Jolly Beggars Ladies 768 Auchterderran Jolly Beggars.
345 Denbeath. 803 Bowhill People's Club.
350 Markinch. 832 Lochore “Lea Rig.”
452 Auchterderran Bonnie Jean. 843 Lochgelly Ex-Servicemen’s
656 Dundonald “Jean Armour” Braw Lads.
Ladies. 853 Lochgelly Royal Oak Burns
667 Thornton and District Tam Club
 o’ Shanter.

Secretary:

VI. Lanarkshire—24 Clubs: 3 Members.

20 Airdrie. 372 Baillieston Jean Armour.
121 Hamilton Junior. 388 Kyle (Shotts) Ladies.
133 Newarthill. 392 Whifflet.
152 Hamilton. 494 Motherwell United Services.
207 Cambuslang Wingate. 520 Uddingston Lochlie Ladies.
237 Uddingston Masonic. 549 Bothwell Bonnie Lesley
348 Newton Bonnie Jean. Ladies.
356 Burnbank Masonic.
THE BURNS FEDERATION

**Lanarkshire—continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Club Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>577</td>
<td>Dalserf and Clydesdale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>578</td>
<td>Lanarkshire B.C.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>637</td>
<td>Larkhall Applebank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>642</td>
<td>Rutherglen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>Hamilton Jubilee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>761</td>
<td>Kirkton Bonnie Jean, Carluke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>762</td>
<td>Tannochside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>809</td>
<td>Allanton Jolly Beggars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>828</td>
<td>A' the Airs, Larkhall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>Star Burns Club</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Secretary: John C. Weir, 75 Wilson Road, Allanton, Shotts.*

**VII. Mid and East Lothians and Borders—13 Clubs: 1 Member.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Club Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>Galashiels Burns Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>Gorebridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>Newbattle and District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239</td>
<td>Hawick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>631</td>
<td>Pencaitland and Ormiston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>740</td>
<td>Thorntree Mystic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>747</td>
<td>Tranent “40.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Secretary: Alex. Duncan, 52 Barleyknowe Crescent, Gorebridge.*

**VIII. West Lothian—1 Club: — Member.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Club Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>432</td>
<td>Winchburgh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Secretary:*

**IX. Renfrewshire—12 Clubs: 1 Member.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Club Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Greenock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Paisley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Gourock Jolly Beggars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>Port-Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>Greenock St. John's.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>430</td>
<td>Gourock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>472</td>
<td>Renfrewshire B.C.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Secretary: Robert Miller, 11a South Street, Greenock.*

**X. Stirling, Clackmannan and West Perthshires—38 Clubs: 4 Members.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Club Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Callander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Greenloaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Falkirk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409</td>
<td>Stenhousemuir and District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>426</td>
<td>Sauchie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>469</td>
<td>Denny Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>503</td>
<td>Dunblane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>510</td>
<td>I.C.I., Grangemouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>543</td>
<td>Abbey Craig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>582</td>
<td>Higginsneuk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF DISTRICTS

Stirling, Clackmannan and West Perth—continued

620 Muirhead.
630 Coalsnaughton.
646 Clear Winding Devon, Alva.
648 Carron Bridge, Kilsyth.
657 Fallin Burns Club.
665 Gartmorn Ladies.
679 Tullibody and Cambus.
690 Pirn Hall.
725 Ben Cleuch, Tillicoultry.
741 Plean.
769 Robert Bruce (Clackmannan).
781 Ochil View.
793 Scots Wha Hae.
795 Longcroft, Bonnybridge and District.

Secretary: Mrs. W. G. Stewart, 17 Park Terrace, Tullibody, Alloa.

XI. East Perthshire, Angus and Kinross—8 Clubs: 1 Member.

14 Dundee.
42 Strathearn.
76 Brechin.
82 Arbroath.

Secretary: R. V. Fairweather, 5 St. Mary's Road, Montrose.

XII. Northern Scottish Counties—13 Clubs: 1 Member.

40 Aberdeen.
149 Elgin.
336 Peterhead.
403 Fraserburgh.
458 Stonehaven.
470 St. Giles (Elgin).
670 Strath (Kyleakin).

Secretary: Miss Ethel Hall, 3 St. Mary's Place, Aberdeen.

XIII. Southern Scottish Counties—21 Clubs: 2 Members.

112 Dumfries Howff.
217 Eskdale.
226 Dumfries.
309 Annan.
323 Kirkcudbright.
393 Annan Ladies.
401 Brig-En’ (Waverley).
437 Dumfries Ladies.
479 Queen of the South Ladies.

Secretary: Miss Ethel Hall, 3 St. Mary's Place, Aberdeen.

Secretary: Miss Ethel Hall, 3 St. Mary's Place, Aberdeen.
Southern Scottish Counties—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Secretary (Address)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>693 Masonic, Kirkcudbright</td>
<td>Mrs. M. Coulson, 10 Queensberry Court, Dumfries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>730 Wigtown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XIV. London and South-Eastern England - 11 Clubs: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Treasurer (Address)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>492 Harrow Cal. Soc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>570 Scottish Clans Assoc. of London.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>617 Reading and District Cal. Assoc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>663 Bournemouth and District Cal. Soc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>719 Chelmsford and District Scottish Society.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>743 Romford Scottish Assoc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>788 Harlow and District Cal. Soc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800 Newbury and Dist. Cal. Soc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>829 Bracknell &amp; Dist. Cal. Soc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XV. North-Eastern England—13 Clubs: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Secretary (Address)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>89 Sunderland</td>
<td>John D. McBain, 33 Humbledon Park, Sunderland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158 Darlington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>379 Hartlepools Burns Club.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>534 Bedlington and District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>696 Whitley Bay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>699 Choppington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>744 Durham and District Cal. Soc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>745 Northumberland and Durham Cal. Soc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>755 Blyth and District Cal. Soc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>759 Sunderland and District Cal. Soc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>775 Hartlepools Cal. Soc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>796 Gateshead and Dist. St. Andrew's Society.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>857 Newton Aycliffe Caledonian Society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XVI. North-Western England—14 Clubs: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Secretary (Address)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71 Carlisle</td>
<td>Miss H. J. Brownlie, 452 Queen's Drive, Liverpool, 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95 Bolton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236 Whitehaven</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>363 Barrow St. Andrew’s Soc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366 Liverpool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>417 Burnley and District.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>436 Walney Jolly Beggars Ladies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>572 Chester Cal. Assoc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>618 Altrincham and Sale Cal. Soc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF DISTRICTS

XVII. Yorkshire—12 Clubs: 1 Member.
548 Leeds Cal. Soc.
551 Scarborough Cal. Soc.
555 Harrogate St. Andrew’s Soc.
718 St. Andrew Society of York.
722 Bridlington Cal. Society.
763 Wakefield Cal. Soc.
783 Huddersfield and District Scottish Society.

Secretary: Stanley McIntosh, “Moy House,” 79 Cross Lane, Scarborough.

XVIII. North and East Midlands of England—20 Clubs: 2 Members.
11 Chesterfield Cal. Soc.
17 Nottingham.
55 Derby
329 Newark and District.
405 Sheffield Cal. Soc.
439 Barnsley Scottish Soc.
454 Rotherham.
461 Leicester Cal. Soc.
556 Doncaster Cal. Soc.
563 Norfolk Cal. Soc.
606 Rochingham.
706 North Lindsey Scots Society.

Secretary: Captain C. Carmichael, 54 Chatsworth Street, Derby.

XIX. West Midlands of England—10 Clubs: 1 Member.
167 Birmingham.
296 Walsall.
553 Wolverhampton.
559 Coventry Cal. Soc.
661 Leamington and Warwick Cal. Soc.

Secretary: T. Dunkley Hogg, 143 Sandwell Road, Birmingham, 21.

XX. South-Western England—7 Clubs: 1 Member.
120 Bristol.
446 Herefordshire.
462 Cheltenham Scottish Soc.
535 Plymouth and District Cal. Soc.

Secretary: Mrs. Dora Dodd, 7 The Dell, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.

XXI. Wales—1 Club: 1 Member.
444 Swansea and West Wales.

XXII. Ireland—2 Clubs: 1 Member.
15 Belfast.

Secretary: Edward R. Forgrave, F.T.C.L., 136 Lisburn Road, Belfast.

XXIII. Africa—1 Club: 1 Member.
764 The Plateau (Northern Nigeria).
THE BURNS FEDERATION

XXIV. Australia—11 Clubs: 1 Member.

511 Perth.
523 Highland Society of N.S.W.
566 Scottish Soc. and Burns Club of Australia.
711 Victorian Scottish Union.
712 N. and W. Melbourne Scottish Society.

XXV. New Zealand—4 Clubs: 1 Member
69 Dunedin.
497 St. Andrew (Wellington).

XXVI. Canada—14 Clubs: 1 Member.

197 Winnipeg.
303 Victoria (B.C.) St. Andrew’s Soc.
344 Ladysmith (B.C.).
353 St. Catherine’s, Ontario.
443 Burns Club of Victoria (B.C.).
476 Border Cities (Ont.).
501 Galt.
561 London (Ontario).

XXVII. India—1 Club: 1 Member.

355 Calcutta.
Calcutta Burns Club Representative:
Mr. J. Graham, “Berachad,” Ballantrae, Girvan, Ayrshire.

XXVIII. U.S.A.—16 Clubs: 2 Members.

220 St. Louis.
238 Atlanta.
271 Trenton.
284 Philadelphia.
320 Troy.
354 Royal Order of Scottish Clans.
413 San Francisco St. Andrew’s Soc.
453 Philadelphia Ladies’ Auxiliary.

Secretary: Howard D. Whinnery, 560 Fourth Avenue, North Troy.
New York, U.S.A.

XXIX. Near and Middle East—1 Club: 1 Member.

771 Caledonian Society, Karachi, Pakistan.

XXX. Europe—2 Clubs: 1 Member.

727 The St. Andrew Society of Denmark.
782 Bergen Burns Club, Norway.

XXXI. Pacific Islands—1 Club: 1 Member.

844 Port Moresby Caledonian Society.
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE COUNCIL

THE TOLBOOTH,
BROAD STREET,
STIRLING.
14th September, 1963.

The Annual Conference of the Burns Federation was held here to-day at 10 a.m. The President, Mr. Anderson Wilson, occupied the chair and was accompanied by Mr. W. J. King Gillies and Mr. S. W. Love, Vice-Presidents, and the Officials.

CLUBS REPRESENTED

The following 86 Clubs and Societies were represented at the Conference:—No. 0, Kilmarnock; 1, London; 2, Alexandra; 11, Chesterfield; 14, Dundee; 21, Greenock; 36, Rosebery; 37, Dollar; 40, Aberdeen; 49, Bridgeton; 55, Derby; 62, Cupar; 68, Sandeford; 89, Sunderland; 95, Bolton; 112, Dumfries Howff; 120, Bristol; 124, Edinburgh Ninety; 133, Newarthill; 153, Glasgow Scottish; 158, Darlington; 169, Glasgow and District; 173, Irvine; 192, Ayrshire Assoc.; 197, Winnipeg; 198, Gorebridge; 217, Eskdale; 226, Dumfries; 237, Uddingston Masonic; 275, Ayr; 295, Burns House; 307, Edinburgh Ayrshire Association; 349, Kilmarnock Howff; 365, Catrine; 377, Kilbirnie Rosebery; 378, Edinburgh District; 393, Annan Ladies; 398, Colinton; 405, Sheffield Caled.; 437, Dumfries Ladies; 454, Rotherham; 469, Denny Cross; 479, Queen of South Ladies; 503, Dunblane; 520, Uddingston Lochlea Ladies; 530, Southern Scottish Counties; 578, Lanarkshire Association; 581, Cumberland; 585, Burns Circle; 620, Muirhead; Clarendon Burns Circle; 626, Moffat and District; 630, Coalsnaughton; 632, Symington; 657, Fallin Gothenberg; 660, Langholm Ladies; 664, West Kilbride; 665, Gartmorn Ladies; 679, Tullibody and Cambus; 706, North Linds y Scots; 719, Chelmsford; 720, Retford and District; 725, Ben Cleugh; 744, Durham District; 759, Sunderland; 762, Tannochside Moosgiel; 781, Ochil View; 795, Longcroft, Bonnybridge and District; 796, Gateshead; 808, Pontefract; 809, Allanton Jolly Beggars; 811, Logangate; 815, B.M.K. Netherton; 822, Mansfield Caledonian; 824, Stirling,
Clackation; 825, Edinburgh Clarinda; 827, Zetland Ward; 828, A’ the Airts Burns Club; 839, Coldstream; 845, Coventry Tam O’ Shanter; 852, Fishcross Jolly Beggars; 854, North East Midlands; 859, Irvine Eglinton; 861, Cal. Soc. of Lincoln; 865, Forester’s Arms B.C.; 866, Heanor and District Cal. Society; Mrs. M. Rennie, New Zealand.

The President extended a warm welcome to the delegates, including their honoured guests, Mr. John Begg and his daughter, Jennifer, from Sidney. Mr. Begg, a lawyer, is a direct descendant of Burns’s sister, Isabella.

Parts of the Conference were recorded by the B.B.C., and the President reminded delegates that these recordings would be heard in the programme, “Scottish Life and Letters” on the Scottish Home Service at 9.15 p.m. on 29th September, 1963.

The President also reported that Mr. John Gray, Ayr, was going to speak at the Robert Burns and Alexander Pushkin Friendship Club in Moscow in January, 1964.

A gavel and plaque were handed over to the President from the Ayrshire Association of Burns Clubs.

SECRETARY’S REPORT

The Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Thos. W. Dalgleish, then presented his annual reports:

During the year my activities have been especially concerned with the enrolment of new Clubs, and in particular an endeavour to have certain Clubs re-affiliated. You will be pleased to note that Ercildoune Burns Club, which is No. 5 on the Roll of the Burns Federation, which lapsed in 1909 has now become re-affiliated and also the Burns Society of the City of New York. It will also be noted amongst the new Clubs that we now have Southland Burns Club, Invercargill, in the South Island of New Zealand, which is the southernmost group in the world. Details of membership will be dealt with at a later stage. During the year we have lost through death Sir Patrick J. Dollan, D.L., LL.D., J.P., who was President of the Federation from 1946-1948, and many delegates who attended the Conferences during his term of office will recollect his brilliant oratory, and his knowledge of our National Bard. Delegates attending the Annual Conferences of the past, will also learn with deep regret the passing of Mr. A. F. Lindsey, a Past President of the Dunedin Burns Club, who was with us during the Bi-centenary Year celebrations. Another New Zealander in the
name of Sir Donald Campbell will also be remembered by some of the older delegates, as he attended the Conference which was held in Cheltenham in 1956. During the year Ayrshire members will recall the passing of Robert Boyd, a Founder Member and Past President of the Glaisnock Burns Club, Cumnock.

In correspondence with the Clubs in Canada and U.S.A., it would appear that many of these Clubs are working under great difficulty with a depleted membership, and those left are now well on in years, but the Federation must realise that our link with many of these Clubs is fast disappearing, owing to the younger generations adopting the social life of the country wherein they live, and I am certain members will agree that TV and sputniks have taken the place of their father's activities in keeping our National Bard to the forefront. As Secretary, it is a delight, however, to correspond with many of these people all over the world and to know of their endeavour to keep the name of Robert Burns to the forefront.

MEMBERSHIP

The membership figures given here may require to be adjusted later, and the position at the moment is as follows:

Number of Clubs on the Roll of the Federation as at 17th October, 1962 371

Lapsed—

244 Dalmuir and Clydebank Burns Club
596 Glaisnock Burns Club 2

Re-affiliated—

597 The Burns Society of the City of New York
5 Ercildoune Burns Club

Affiliated during year—

856 Dalkeith Wheatsheaf Burns Club
857 Newton Aycliffe Caledonian Society
858 Burns Club of Citrus Heights, California
859 Eglinton Burns Club, Irvine
860 Southland Burns Club, New Zealand
861 Caledonian Society of Lincoln
862 Market Rasen and District Scottish Association
There are 30 Clubs one year in arrears, 17 Clubs two years in arrears, and 3 Clubs three years in arrears.

SCOTTISH LITERATURE COMMITTEE

The Competition for the new Scottish Lyric brought forward 102 pieces, but the adjudicators were of the opinion that none of these warranted the payment of the prize of £50. The second prize of £25 was awarded to W. L. Lindsay, Esq., Malvern, East Road, Cupar. The appeal for donations for the Scottish National Dictionary has now reached the sum of £738, and a summary of the Clubs, Societies and individuals who have contributed are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arbroath Burns Club</td>
<td>£3 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayr Burns Club</td>
<td>£8 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayr Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td>£2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfast Burns Club</td>
<td>£5 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham and Midlands Scottish Society</td>
<td>£5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowhill People's Burns Club</td>
<td>£4 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns Federation</td>
<td>£250 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelmsford and District Scottish Society</td>
<td>£2 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coalsnaughton Burns Club</td>
<td>£5 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coldstream Burns Club</td>
<td>£10 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumnock Burns Club</td>
<td>£6 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damside Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>£1 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denny Cross Burns Club</td>
<td>£2 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duddingston School Concert</td>
<td>£20 11 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumbarton Burns Club</td>
<td>£10 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumfries Ladies Burns Club</td>
<td>£4 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh Ayrshire Association</td>
<td>£18 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh and District Burns Club Association</td>
<td>£50 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow Haggis Burns Club</td>
<td>£20 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenock Burns Club</td>
<td>£12 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton Burns Club</td>
<td>£5 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Immortal Memories in verse ... ... ... ... £60 4 11
Inverness Burns Club ... ... ... ... 2 2 0
Irvine Royal Academy School Concert ... ... ... ... 20 0 0
L. S. Jolly, Liverpool ... ... ... ... 3 3 0
Kilmarnock Burns Club ... ... ... ... 11 0 0
Kinross Jolly Beggars Burns Club ... ... ... ... 5 5 0
Leicester Caledonian Society ... ... ... ... 3 3 0
Miss Livingstone, Lenzie ... ... ... ... 1 0 0
Burns Club of London ... ... ... ... 3 3 0
Gordon M. Macleay, Australia ... ... ... ... 20 2 0
Mauchline Burns Club ... ... ... ... 10 0 0
Dr. J. S. Montgomerie ... ... ... ... 1 0 0
Miss MacDonald, Glasgow ... ... ... ... 0 10 0
H. George McKerrow, Dumfries ... ... ... ... 5 5 0
John McVie, Edinburgh ... ... ... ... 10 5 0
N.E. Midland Association of Scottish Societies ... ... ... ... 15 15 0
George Oliphant, Burns Club of New York ... ... ... ... 10 0 0
Parsons Green School Concert ... ... ... ... 20 7 6
Peterhead Burns Club ... ... ... ... 31 5 0
Prestwick Burns Club ... ... ... ... 5 5 0
Queen of the South Ladies Burns Club ... ... ... ... 4 0 0
Southern Scottish Counties Burns Clubs Association ... ... ... ... 15 0 0
Sunderland Burns Club ... ... ... ... 1 0 0
Symington Burns Club ... ... ... ... 4 0 0
Uddingston Masonic Burns Club ... ... ... ... 2 0 0
West Kilbride Burns Club ... ... ... ... 5 0 0
Anderson Wilson (Heanor) ... ... ... ... 7 1 0
Windsor (Ontario) Jean Armour Burns Club ... ... ... ... 1 12 8
Paul V. Wolfe, Burns Club of New York ... ... ... ... 10 0 0

£738 9 1

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

Three of the Quarterly Meetings of the Executive Committee were held in the Burns House Club, 27 India Street, Glasgow, and the other on the 16th March was held in Edinburgh.

MEMORIALS COMMITTEE

The Memorials Committee have not been quite so active during the year and it is regretted that there are quite a number of the
memorials which have not been photographed or the inscription on the headstones been recorded. The Memorials Committee are anxious that the album should be completed at an early date, as a record of these memorials. Again, the Daughter Clubs are to be congratulated for the maintenance of all sundry items in connection with our National Bard. The revetment of the bank of the River Fail where the path leads from the Ayr-Mauchline Road to the Mary Campbell Monument at Failford has not yet been revetted.

I would further appeal to all interested in the retention of the Scottish Vernacular, to continue contributing to this worthy cause.

JEAN ARMOUR BURNS HOUSES

The Glasgow and District Burns Association continue to support this worthy cause, and members will be glad to note that one of the existing houses has now a plaque, bearing the appropriate inscription to the late William Black. I would appeal on behalf of the Glasgow and District Burns Association that all Daughter Clubs keep before them the need for money, if these houses are to be maintained adequately.

THE "BURNS CHRONICLE"

The Literature and Finance Committees of the Executive Committee decided before the 1963 Chronicle be printed, that the number of paper-backed copies be reduced to two thousand, and the cloth bound copies to two hundred and fifty. All the copies have been sold on this occasion, and the two Committees will require to consider what numbers be printed in 1964.

SCHOOLS COMPETITIONS

The numbers participating during this year's competitions were increased by 14,000. I am glad to report that my appeal to Daughter Club Secretaries have increased the numbers so greatly that it must be most gratifying to Messrs. Fred J. Belford and W. Phillips, the Hon. Secretaries of the Schools Competitions that the numbers are going up by leaps and bounds. Many will recollect that in the Bi-centenary Year the grand total of entries was 137,312, when it was anticipated these activities would probably have reached their peak. To-day we have a grand total of 157,840 which augurs well for the maintenance of the Scottish Vernacular.
TAM O' SHANTER MUSEUM

Mr. John Gray, a member of the Executive Committee, maintains the close contact with the Tam o' Shanter Inn, and during the past year this attraction has been well patronised by visitors to Ayr. Mr. Gray is still open to receive suitable relics to augment the fine collection already in the museum.

ROBERT BURNS CHECK

During the year a further £94 has been received as commission from George Harrison (Edinburgh) Ltd., 24 Forth Street, Edinburgh, and people interested in articles made of the Burns Check design should contact Messrs. Harrison. It will be of interest to Burns members to learn that the fabric used for the Schuler's Restaurant has been supplied by a firm of woollen manufacturers in Kilmarnock. The Schuler's Restaurant is to be one of the outstanding features in the town of Marshall, Michigan, U.S.A.

CONCLUSION

The Executive Committee and Sub-Committees have again carried out a full programme, and the co-operation of all conveners is much appreciated. I wish to record the assistance given me by Mr. James E. Shaw and Mr. Andrew Stenhouse the Assistant Secretary, and to our President, Mr. Anderson Wilson. I also wish to thank Secretaries of Daughter Clubs for keeping me up to date in all changes, as far as their Clubs are concerned. Only one or two items of correspondence are returned to me quarterly where Club Secretaries have changed their address, and I would appeal to all Club Secretaries to keep me up to date of any changes, which may occur either to change of President, Secretary or Treasurer. May I take this opportunity of thanking the Conference Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. James Montgomerie, and in particular to Mr. J. A. McLeish for the grand job done in connection with the Annual Conference held in the City of Durham. Once again I look forward to meeting many representatives at the Conference to be held this year in Stirling. The town of the rock is a wonderful setting whereon the Conference Committee under the Chairmanship of James McDougall with Mrs. W. G. Stewart as Secretary, have everything well in hand to maintain the Conference in its usual high standard.

The report was unanimously adopted.
Mr. Dalgleish then submitted the financial report:—

The total income for the year ended 30th April, 1963, was £931. Total expenditure for the year ended 30th April, 1963, was £845. A net increase of £86.

**ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS**

At the close of the financial year, 30 Clubs were one year in arrears, with 17 Clubs two years in arrears, and 3 Clubs three years in arrears.

**“BURNS CHRONICLE” ACCOUNT**

Receipts totalled £671 for the Financial Year 1962/63, as against £611 the previous year, while the total payments in 1962/63 was £817 compared with £973 with the previous year. It should be noted that only £146 was transferred from the ordinary fund as compared with £362 for 1961/62.

**ANCILLARY FUNDS**

These are in a satisfactory state and the Scottish Literature Fund shows an increase of £40, and the Central Fund an increase of £128.

**WILLIAM BLACK MEMORIAL FUND**

The credit balance of £1,567 has been augmented by a further donation of £3 3s. and Income Tax is still to be recovered on the short term loan, which is a very worthwhile ending on a target which was originally given as £1600.

**GENERAL**

It will be appreciated that costs steadily increase, and the Burns Federation must budget with great care. It should be noted however, that in the Ordinary Fund Postages, Printing, Telephone and Stationery dropped by approximately £80, and I think this can be attributed to the post of Secretary and Treasurer having been combined.

The report was unanimously adopted.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ORDINARY

RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1961-62</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1st May, 1962—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Account</td>
<td>... ... ... £367</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>... ... ... 343</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4½% Defence Bonds</td>
<td>... ... ... 300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£1,041</strong></td>
<td>---</td>
<td><strong>£1,010</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Subscriptions—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>... ... ... £631</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrears</td>
<td>... ... ... 42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance</td>
<td>... ... ... 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Members</td>
<td>... ... ... 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>768</strong></td>
<td>---</td>
<td><strong>709</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Affiliation Fees (one-half)</td>
<td>... ... ... 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Sale of Pocket Diplomas</td>
<td>... ... ... 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 Sale of Federation Brooches</td>
<td>... ... ... 47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170 Conference Receipts</td>
<td>... ... ... 118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Appeal Funds—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish National Dictionary</td>
<td>... ... ... £323</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes</td>
<td>... ... ... 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Armour Burns Houses</td>
<td>... ... ... 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>78</strong></td>
<td>---</td>
<td><strong>367</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Receipts—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium on Redemption of 4½% Defence Bonds</td>
<td>... ... ... £6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>... ... ... 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td>---</td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings Bank</td>
<td>... ... ... £3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence Bonds</td>
<td>... ... ... 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>36</strong></td>
<td>---</td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£2,183</strong></td>
<td>---</td>
<td><strong>£2,308</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
for Year to 30th April, 1963

FUND

PAYMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1961-62</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>£321</strong> Postages, Telephone, Printing and Stationery</td>
<td><strong>£244</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Bank Charges</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Expenses of Meetings</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 Allowances to Secretary and Treasurer, 1961-62</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Income Tax</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Insurance</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94 Conference Expenses</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107 Federation Brooches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Audit Fee</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Miscellaneous</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78 General Appeal Funds, per contra</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362 Transferred to &quot;Burns Chronicle&quot; Account</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Donations—</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Council of Social Service</td>
<td>£2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Federation of Scottish Societies</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Caledonian Schools</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns House Club—Christmas Box</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance at 30th April, 1963—

| **£437** Current Account | **£437** |
| **359** Deposit Account | **359** |
| **300** 5% Defence Bonds | **300** |

1,010 1,096

| **£2,183** | **£2,308** |
### BURNS CHRONICLE

#### RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1961-62</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£335 Sales to Affiliated Clubs</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Sales to Individuals and Trade</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>243 Advertising</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£611</td>
<td></td>
<td>£671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362 Transferred from Ordinary Fund</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£973</td>
<td>£817</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCOTTISH LITERATURE

#### RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1961-62</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1st May, 1962—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£500 5% Treasury Stock (At Cost)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£800</td>
<td></td>
<td>£688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royalties on Sale of—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Scots Reader&quot;</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns Federation Song Book</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td></td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Sales of Declaration of Arbroath</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Affiliation Fees (one-half)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax Refund</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Deposit Account</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury Stock</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74 Commission on Sales of &quot;Burns Check&quot;</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£1,111</td>
<td>£960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CENTRAL

#### RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1961-62</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1st May, 1962—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£1,300 5% Treasury Stock (At Cost)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£1,212</td>
<td></td>
<td>£1,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Donations ...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax Refund</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74 Commission on Sales of &quot;Burns Check&quot;</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Deposit Account</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury Stock</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£1,336</td>
<td>£1,450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ACCOUNT

### PAYMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing, Blocks, etc.</td>
<td>£741</td>
<td>£637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publishers' Commission on Advertisements</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing and Postages</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor's Allowance, 1961-62</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editors' Allowance, 1962-63</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor's Outlays—Postages, Telephones, etc.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributors' Allowances</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£973</td>
<td>£817</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## FUND

### PAYMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenses of Schools Competitions, etc.—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Secretary of Competitions—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance, 1961-62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posts, Travelling, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses of Song Lyric Competition—Advertising, Posts, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song Lyric Prize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation to Scottish National Dictionary</td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30th April, 1963—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£500 5% Treasury Stock (At Cost)</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£1,111</td>
<td>£960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## FUND

### PAYMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contribution to Maintenance of Kay Park Monument</td>
<td>£20</td>
<td>£6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30th April, 1963—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£1,300 5% Treasury Stock (At Cost)</td>
<td>1,316</td>
<td>1,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£1,336</td>
<td>£1,450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JOSEPH LAING WAUGH

RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1961-62</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 1st May, 1962—</strong></td>
<td><strong>£213</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£300 4% Consolidated Stock (At Cost)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£218</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 Income Tax Refund</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£228</strong></td>
<td><strong>Interest—</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Deposit Account</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Stock (Net)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£225</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WILLIAM BLACK

RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1961-62</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 1st May, 1962—</strong></td>
<td><strong>£1,567</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Term Loan</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£448</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,041 Donations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£1,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>Interest—</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Term Loan (Net)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Deposit Account</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£1,500</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GLASGOW, 31st May, 1963.—We have examined the Books and Accounts obtained all the information and explanations required. We certify that we have verified that the Funds and Securities at 30th April, 1963, as
MEMORIAL FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAYMENTS</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£15   School Children’s Competition Prizes</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30th April, 1963—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£300 4% Consolidated Stock (At Cost)</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MEMORIAL FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAYMENTS</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Glasgow and District Burns Association</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£1,500 Balance at 30th April, 1963</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. NEIL CAMPBELL, Convener of Finance Committee.
THOS. W. DALGLEISH, Hon. Treasurer.

of the Burns Federation for the year ended 30th April, 1963, and have
the foregoing Financial Statement is in accordance with the Books, and
shown in the statement are correct.

FRASER, LAWSON & LAING, Chartered Accountants, Auditors.
THE "BURNS CHRONICLE"

Mr. James Veitch, editor of the Burns Chronicle, submitted the following report:—

Although all paper-bound copies of the 1963 issue have been sold, it must not be concluded that Clubs and Societies have taken up the Burns Chronicle with a new enthusiasm. Far from it.

By a limited printing we simply made sure that we would have no copies left on our hands. With high costs to face nowadays, this proved to be a sound policy and, until there is a greater demand for the Burns Chronicle it is one which we will be forced to pursue. It means, of course, that the 1963 issue may well prove to have a scarcity value in the years to come.

For the forthcoming issue, therefore, all Clubs and Societies are advised to place their orders early with Mr. Thos. W. Dalgleish, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Burns Federation. Amongst other worthwhile contributions it will contain an article by William L. Morren to mark the centenary of Charles Murray, the Aberdeenshire poet, "Burns and the Royal Mile" by John McVie, and a review of Scottish literature throughout the year by Alex. Macmillan.

The report was unanimously adopted.

SCHOOLS COMPETITIONS

Mr. Fred. J. Belford, Hon. Secretary of Schools Competitions, reported:—

The Burns Federation competitions held by the schools in Scottish Literature and Music continue to show an increase in the number of pupils competing. This upward trend year by year is most encouraging and would indicate that the interest in the vernacular is by no means on the decline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Literature</th>
<th></th>
<th>Music</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competitors</td>
<td>102,879</td>
<td>107,670</td>
<td>109,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates</td>
<td>3891</td>
<td>4071</td>
<td>4167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regarding the singing of Scottish songs not only are individual pupils giving a good account of themselves but in some schools evening concerts are being held with the parents and others present where choirs of from 50 to 100 young folks give renderings of songs
from the *Burns Federation Song Book* supplemented with suitable commentaries on the songs.

A very pleasant feature is the interest some Burns Clubs evince in co-operating with the schools by presenting book prizes in addition to the certificates awarded by the Burns Federation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burns Clubs</th>
<th>1961</th>
<th>1962</th>
<th>1963</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clubs ...</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools ...</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competitors ...</td>
<td>6355</td>
<td>9085</td>
<td>9582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Prizes ...</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shields, Cup, etc. ...</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates ...</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Warm appreciation must be extended to Mr. William Phillips for arranging to have the examination papers set and printed, to the head teachers and their staffs for carrying out the examinations in the schools and to all who in any way ensure the success of the competitions.

The valuable contribution in the fostering of Scottish verse and song by Burns Clubs should not be overlooked and if the full extent of what they do in this field were to be reported to the Hon. Secretary of the competitions the figures detailed above would be greatly augmented and would give a more accurate picture of the invaluable service done by these Clubs in keeping alive our dear old Scottish tongue.

The report was unanimously adopted.

MEMORIALS COMMITTEE

Mr. W. J. King Gillies, Convener of the Memorials Committee, reported:—

I am happy to be in the position to report that no claims have been submitted to this committee this year. Does this mean that all our memorials are in a good and satisfactory state of repair? I certainly hope so because the committee has repeatedly asked districts and Clubs to examine memorials, gravestones, etc., in their areas to ensure that these are in good order and their lettering legible. This must be an ever recurring duty so that future generations may be reminded of the Bard and his contemporaries.
The committee's appeal for photographs of memorials, etc., has not been supported and, so far, few have been received. Will Club Presidents and members please meet this real need now, this summer, so that an album may be prepared in order that a correct and complete record is in our hands in case of loss or irremediable damage to stones.

One other matter for the attention of members and Clubs is our appeal to have the locations of buildings associated with the Poet marked by a tablet and, especially in these days of demolition, the sites of any buildings which are demolished.

Mr. W. J. King Gillies said that since the committee's report was written two items of note had happened. "In July when we attended Ayr Club's annual memorial service at Leglen Wood we discovered that four seats in that wood had been removed by local youths and had landed in the river."

The cairn at Alloway was being removed to a new site and while the builders were digging they found an old stone cist with human bones. This suggested that the area was a burial ground in Roman or pre-Roman times.

The report was unanimously adopted.

SCOTTISH LITERATURE COMMITTEE

In his report, Mr. Alex. Macmillan, Convener of the Scottish Literature Committee, said:—

The most significant event of the year was the Song-Lyric competition for which a first prize of £50 was offered, provided the judges found the material good enough. Unfortunately, although there was a good entry, competitors found it very difficult to wed a good lyric to music that was singable, had originality and had quality. The poet who wrote to me regretting that he could not enter because although "he had a guid tune in his heid, he couldna get it on paper" was better off than some competitors. They hadn't a good tune!

This was the difficulty. Many of the lyrics could have held their place in good company, but the melodies too often, alas, had a ring of something that had gone before. Still, the competition was worth trying. It aroused a great deal of interest nationally, and encourages us to think that there was a lot of good will towards the Federation in its attempts to arouse the interests of poets, writers and musicians in things Scottish.

The other item of real significance was the meeting of the
Scottish Literature Committee with the B.B.C. representative concerning various aspects of the Federation's work. For a considerable time the Federation has viewed with concern the comparative lack of interest which has been shown by the TV networks in matters dear to the Burnsian. The B.B.C. representative showed that he himself was greatly interested in such matters as the conference. Burns competitions, the Scottish National Dictionary and Burns anniversaries. He was impressed by our mention of the Burns Festival on the lines of the Gaelic Mod, and we undertook to explore this further. We all feel that it was a most rewarding meeting, and gin he keeps his aith, we'll bless him wi' oor bin maist braith!

Your Convener is happy to say that we had a sell-out of the Chronicle. For long he has maintained that we should print according to order, and create a scarcity value. Well, it worked. If you want a 1963 Chronicle you'll have to borrow it. So get your order in early for 1964.

THE BURNS FEDERATION SONG-LYRIC COMPETITION

There were 102 entries from all parts of the British Isles, two from America and two from New Zealand.

In spite of the intense interest shown, the judges found that the quality of the entries did not come up to the standard expected. Many that were musically literate lacked originality. Some that had a touch of originality were technically incompetent. Many were of the Victorian ballad type; others were of the shop-ballad variety. There were some that were technically good but had to be discarded because of the rule "derivative melodies are barred."

The judges were prepared to recommend that no award be made, but the Burns Federation Executive expressed a wish that at least the second prize be awarded. The judges have therefore agreed that the modified award of £25 be made to "Scotch Convoy," words by W. L. Lindsay, music by Alexander Johnston, entered by W. L. Lindsay, Cupar.

The judges were—A. A. Soutar, Esq., Ayr; John Rankin, Esq., Glasgow; Cedric Thorps-Davie, Esq., St. Andrews.

The following entries were selected for the final scrutiny—No. 2, "Scotch Convoy," W. L. Lindsay, Cupar; No. 3, "The King i' the Howe," Alex. Johnston, Cupar; No. 48, "My Song is of Scotland," McKenzie Stewart, Glasgow; No. 51, "Bonnie Lassie," J. A. Dolan, Edinburgh; No. 74, "There was a Flooer," V. Lauchline McNeill, Bushby, Leicester.
Following his report, Mr. Macmillan added that his committee were aiming to have a Burns Mod. They would begin in a small way and would endeavour to create a Burns Festival of song, story and verse, which would not neglect the great masters of the vernacular, McDiarmid included.

The report was unanimously adopted.

AYRSHIRE RESOLUTION

Mr. Robert McCall, Kilmarnock, Secretary of Kilmarnock No. 0 Burns Club, moved this resolution from the Ayrshire Association of Burns Clubs:—“That all is not well with the Burns Chronicle. That the Chronicle is not sufficiently interesting to the ordinary man in the street. It is suggested that in order to make it more interesting to the potential purchasers the following should be carried out:— (1) Streamline the statistical matter by making one alphabetical list of Clubs incorporating office-bearers; (2) cut out Club reports; (3) reprint a number of the leading articles in the early editions of the Burns Chronicle (many of them are most interesting reading).”

After a great deal of discussion (fully reported in the Kilmarnock Standard on 21st September, 1963), it was agreed that cutting out Club reports went against the Constitution and that the third part of the resolution be left to the Executive Committee.

YORKSHIRE RESOLUTION

Mr. M. McLauchlan, Pontefract, moved the following resolution on behalf of the Yorkshire District—“The Executive of the Burns Federation give consideration to a review of the Burns Chronicle so as to include a few pages for children’s articles.”

Mr. Veitch said it was a constructive resolution and if Mr. McLauchlan left it with them he thought they would be able to bring in a children’s section.

The President said that they would do their best to follow up the resolution.

BURNS STAMP ISSUE

Mrs. J. M. Mackie moved this resolution on behalf of Eskdale Burns Club—“Re commemorative postage stamps. That this Club strongly objects to the Postmaster General’s decision to issue a commemorative postage stamp next year on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the birth of Wm. Shakespeare, in view of the
fact that in 1959 requests for a similar stamp to be at the bi-centenary of the birth of Robert Burns were flatly refused by the then Postmaster General, and that further this Club urges the Burns Federation to make the strongest possible representation to the Postmaster General on this discriminatory treatment against Robert Burns and asks the Burns Federation to encourage affiliated Clubs and Societies to make similar protests in order that it may be brought to the notice of the Postmaster General and the Government that all admirers of Burns feel strongly about this matter."

Mrs. Mackie explained that she was simply a delegate. She had not been briefed to put forward the resolution.

After a long discussion, the resolution was rejected almost unanimously.

HON. PRESIDENT AND HON. VICE-PRESIDENT

The conference confirmed the appointment of Mrs. S. G. Baillie, Melbourne, Australia, as an Hon. President of the Federation.

Mrs. M. Coulson, Dumfries, was made an Hon. Vice-President.

FEDERATION'S HONOURED GUEST

Mr. Anderson Wilson then introduced the Federation's honoured guest, Mr. John W. Begg, and presented him with the Federation's bi-centenary badge.

Mr. Begg said he had recently received from his father a photograph of his grandfather's grave with the words "grand-nephew of Robert Burns" on it. "I have been able to get the certificates to prove that I am kin through Isabella Burns," he added.

NEW PRESIDENT INSTALLED

Mr. Anderson then formally announced the election of Mr. W. J. King Gillies, Edinburgh, as the new President. He invested him with the chain of office, and Mr. King Gillies suitably replied.

The new President pinned a past-president's badge on Mr. Anderson's lapel and congratulated him on his year of office.

OTHER OFFICE-BEARERS

Mr. S. W. Love, Glasgow, and Dr. J. S. Montgomery, Sunderland, were appointed Vice-Presidents, and other office-bearers were elected as follows:—

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Thos. W. Dalgleish, Kilmarnock; Hon. Assistant Secretary, Mr. Andrew Stenhouse, M.A.,
Mr. A. F. Robertson, London, extended a warm invitation to hold the 1964 Conference in London. Last time the Conference was held in London was exactly 30 years ago, he added.

The invitation was unanimously accepted.

OTHER BUSINESS

A suggestion was made that the Executive Committee consider holding one meeting a year south of the Borders, and it was agreed to consider this.

Mr. George Vallance, Logangate, proposed that when Mr. Gray went to Russia next January he should take with him the Federation’s warmest good wishes for continued co-operation between the Robert Burns and Alexander Pushkin Friendship Club and the Federation.

This was agreed.

At the end of the business session, Newarthill Burns Club presented a book of poems to Mr. Anderson Wilson.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

On Friday evening Provost W. MacFarlane Gray, Stirling, and Mrs. Gray, Mr. Anderson Wilson and Mrs. T. W. Dalgleish greet arrivals at a civic reception in the Albert Hall.

Guests enjoyed dancing and there were displays by a demonstration team from Stirling branch of the Royal Scottish Country Dance Society.

Before the business meeting on Saturday morning, delegates met at the Burns Statue, Albert Hall, where Mr. Anderson Wilson laid a wreath.

After the business meeting, the Conference lunch took place at the Albert Hall. Mr. S. W. Love, Vice-President of the Federation, proposed the toast to the royal and ancient burgh of Stirling am Bailie W. J. Milne replied. Mr. David S. McArthur, headmaster of Callander Public School, proposed the toast to the Burns Federation, and Mr. King Gillies replied. The toast to the Chairman was proposed by Mr. J. McDougall, Chairman, Stirling, Clackmannan and West Perth Shires Conference Committee.
Stirling County Council gave a complimentary dinner to the Federation on Saturday evening. Mr. Alexander Cunningham, Vice-Convener of the County Council, toasted the Federation, and Mr. King Gillies replied. Mr. Love proposed the toast to the County of Stirling, with Mr. A. K. Davidson, Convener of the County of Stirling, replying. Mr. David Mann, Longcroft and District, proposed a toast to the Chairman, Mr. Davidson.

A concert, organised by the Conference Committee, was provided by the Caledonian Choir, Falkirk, conducted by Mr. James Fyffe.

On Sunday morning delegates attended a service in the Church of the Holy Rude. Mr. King Gillies read the first lesson. The second was read by Mr. McDougall. The officiating minister was the Rev. Charles B. Edie.

In the afternoon delegates and friends were taken on a coach tour via the Ochils and the Forth Bridges to Grangemouth. They were given permission to go on the part of the Forth Road Bridge which is nearly complete and had a close-up view of the work in progress. They were entertained to high tea in Grangemouth Town Hall by Grangemouth Town Council.

Provost Tennant presided and Mr. King Gillies thanked the Council for their hospitality. Mr. Dalgleish presented bouquets to Mrs. Tennant, Mrs. King Gillies, Mrs. McDougall and Miss Jennifer Begg.

Mr. McDougall presented life membership cards from Stirling, Clackmannan and West Perthshire Association of Burns Clubs to Mr. Begg and his daughter and a volume of Burns's poems to Mr. Begg. Mr. Dalgleish handed over a silver tea service to Mrs. W. G. Stewart in recognition of her work as Secretary of the Conference Committee.

Senior Bailie Mrs. Helen Troupe proposed votes of thanks.
BURNS CLUB NOTES.

0: KILMARNOCK BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1963, Mr. William Johnstone, M.A., proposed the toast to the "Immortal Memory."

Other events: St. Andrew's Day function.
Place of Club Meetings: Wheat Sheaf Hotel, Kilmarnock.

R. McCALL,
Secretary.

1: BURNS CLUB OF LONDON

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 19th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. J. Maxwell.


JAMES KENNEDY,
Secretary.

2: ALEXANDRIA

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Jack Wallace.

J. BARTON,
Secretary.

5: ERCILDOUNE BURNS CLUB

The Club, at present attempting to raise funds, is hoping to become active before long.

Place of Club Meetings: Red Lion Hotel, Earlston.

A. J. SMAIL,
Secretary.
7: THISTLE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Dr. James C. Lawrie.

Other events: Usual functions.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Sloans Restaurant, Argyll Arcade, Glasgow, C.1, as arranged.

JOHN G. YOUNG,
Secretary.

10: DUMBARTON BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Dr. John Currie, President of the Club. The annual charities appeal attained a further record total of £60 2s. Disbursed as follows:—Jean Armour Burns Houses, £40 2s., and £10 each to Nat. Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes and Erskine Hospital Burns Supper Fund.

Other events: Prizes amounting to £25 for singing and verse-speaking were awarded to competitors in five local schools.

Our oldest Hon. member, John M. Menzies, reached the age of 90 on 26th March, 1963.

We regret to record the deaths of another Hon. member, Alastair M. Macphie, and of Dr. George Harvey. Dr. Harvey was a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation, representing Dunbarton and Argyll Shires and a Past-President of the Club. He will be greatly missed in Burns circles in the West of Scotland.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Annual Supper and St. Andrew’s Night Dinner will be held in the Queen’s Hotel, Helensburgh, on 24th January, 1964, and 29th November, 1963.

JOHN MCKEAN,
Secretary.

11: CHESTERFIELD AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN ASSOCIATION

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, Mr. Morrison from Glasgow proposed the toast to the “Immortal Memory.”

Other events: Usual functions throughout the year.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Various.

(Mrs.) M. NICHOLSON,
Secretary.
14: DUNDEE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by the President, John Newton.

Other events: Summer outing to Kinloch Rannoch.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Various. Business meetings on the first Wednesday of each month at our club-rooms at 37 Union Street.

Wm. A. Brown,
Secretary.

15: BELFAST BURNS ASSOCIATION


Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Second Thursday of each month, October to March inclusive, at 7.30 p.m., in the Presbyterian War Memorial Hostel, Howard Street, Belfast.

(Miss) May White,
Acting Secretary.

21: THE GREENOCK BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, Mr. G. S. Fraser, M.A., a lecturer in English at Leicester University, who had been made an Honorary President of the Club, proposed the "Immortal Memory."

Other events: The following donations have been made: Jean Armour Burns Houses, £38 9s.; Scottish National Dictionary, £12 12s.; Renfrewshire Association of Burns Clubs Essay Competition, £4 4s.

William Kirk,
Secretary.

33: GLASGOW HAGGIS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1963, Dr. Alasdair Govan proposed the toast to the "Immortal Memory."

For the Building Fund of the Jean Armour Burns Houses Ex-
President Dr. Tweedie Brown extracted £116 from the pockets of members and guests.

Other events: Monthly lectures during the season.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Second Tuesday of each month, October to March, in the Central Hotel, Glasgow, at 7.30 p.m.

J. Lawrence Grant, C.A.,
Secretary.

35: Dalry Burns Club

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by the President, Dr. Robert Donald.

Other events: The School Competition for Singing and Verse was held in Dalry High School on 10th June, 1963, when prizes were awarded to the winners of each section.

James G. Rennie,
Secretary.

36: Rosebery Burns Club

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Cuthbert Douse, Dumbarton Education Authorities.

A collection for the Jean Armour Houses raised £17 1s.

Other events: The Club visited the old people at Mauchline and entertained them to afternoon tea.

Trophies and prizes were presented to Copland Road and Knightswood Schools for essay competitions and singing.

The Club had a special evening at the Burns House Club and had the school prize winners with teachers and parents in attendance.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Burns House Club, 27 India Street. Committee meeting, first Thursday of each month all the year round. Social functions, third Thursday of each month.

Abe Irvine,
Secretary.

40: Aberdeen Burns Club

Our Anniversary Dinner had to be cancelled owing to the tragic death in a road accident of our President, Mr. Patrick Patterson.
Other events: St. Andrew's Night Dinner.  
Outing on 2nd June, 1963, to Cullen.  
Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Monthly from September to April in Music Hall.

(Mrs.) Elsie Ross,  
Secretary.

---

42: STRATHEARN BURNS CLUB  
Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. J. M. Drysdale, Perth, propose the toast to the "Immortal Memory."
Other events: The Club, which was falling down in membership, held a meeting to try and shake the complacency of the once-a-year Burns friends. The result was most encouraging. Membership tickets were sold to the extent of 100 and it was agreed to meet once monthly to foster some further interest in Burns's works. These meetings were well attended and we now feel we can go forward from strength to strength.

Georgina B. Lowe,  
Secretary.

---

48: PAISLEY BURNS CLUB  
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by the President, Mr. John P. Morrison.
Other events: Summer outing on 13th June, 1963, to Alloway and Irvine and a visit paid to the new premises of Irvine Burns Club.
Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Tannahill Cottage, Queen Street, Paisley. Monthly meetings—October to March.

Alex. Cochran,  
Secretary.

---

49: BRIDGETON BURNS CLUB  
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Rev. Stanley D. Mair, M.A.
Other events: Hallowe'en supper.
In Schools Competition 29 schools and over 400 pupils competed on 13th January, 1963. We held our concert and prize-giving ceremony in the Bridgeton Public Halls.
Collection uplifted at our functions to meet expenses of the School Competition and concert amounted to £359 10s.
The Club again donated £25 to the Jean Armour Houses at Mauchline.

ROBERT DONALDSON,
Secretary.

50: STIRLING BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the toast of the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Monsieur J. J. Oberlin.

A. W. AITKEN,
Secretary.

59: GOUROCK JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Major John Weir, Tarbolton.

A collection amounting to £8 5s. was taken on behalf of Jean Armour Burns Houses.

£10 was also donated by members and friends to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

Other events: 12 Book Prizes gifted to Gourock Primery School, for Burns Competition, when over 60 pupils took part.

Tattie and Herring supper was sponsored by Club during Gourock Civic Week.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Gamble Institute. Tuesdays, twice monthly, October to March.

ROBERT SMITH,
Secretary.

62: CUPAR BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. James A. D. Michie, M.A., Ed.B., Assistant Director of Education for Fife County, proposed the "Immortal Memory."

A collection for the Scottish National Dictionary realised £10 17s.

Other events: St. Andrew's Day function.

Burns Suppers sponsored by the Club were held as usual at the Church of Scotland Eventide Homes, at Kinloch House, Collessie, and Leslie House, Leslie.
Book Prizes were again donated to the winners of the Scottish Literature Competition held at Bell-Baxter High School, Cupar.

Our bard and committee-member, Mr. James Alston, is on holiday in Australia. He has taken with him letters of introduction and menu cards signed by our President for delivery to a number of Caledonian Societies "down-under."

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Royal Hotel, Cupar, as arranged.

J. G. Rutherford,
Secretary.

68: SANDYFORD BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 22nd January, 1963, the toast to the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Wm. S. Sheridan, M.A., LL.B.

Other events: Annual outing took place in May to the Kingdom of Fife.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Glasgow Highlanders Club, Renfrew Street, as required.

W. J. W. Graham,
Secretary.

69: DUNEDIN BURNS CLUB (INC.)

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 28th January, 1963, a wreath was laid on the Burns statue in the Octagon, Dunedin, and following the ceremony, an Anniversary Concert was held in the Town Hall. During the concert an address on Robert Burns was given by Sir John Walsh, Dean of the Dunedin Dental School.

Other events: Monthly concerts and meetings.

Visits have been paid during the year to kindred clubs at Balclutha and Invercargill. Entertainment has been provided at Old Peoples’ Homes and Rest Homes in and around Dunedin.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Committee meets second Tuesday of each month in the Pioneer Women's Hall.

Monthly concerts—third Wednesday of each month in Burns Hall.

Subsidiary meetings—fourth Wednesday, April to October, in Public Library.

J. D. Macdonald,
Secretary.
89: SUNDERLAND BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was submitted by Rev. J. W. G. Masterton, M.A., Greenock.

Other events: On 25th January, 1963, a wreath-laying ceremony in the hall of Central Library was televised by Tyne Tees Television Co. The President, Mr. John Meikle, paid a short tribute to the Poet. Later, the Secretary answered questions about Robert Burns which were submitted by a television interviewer.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Second and fourth Thursdays from September to April. Meetings are held in 4 Albion Place (opposite Technical College).

J. D. MCBAIN,
Secretary.

95: BOLTON BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. James Sneddon of Liverpool.

Other events: The Club had several entrants in the Musical Festival organised by Lancashire and Cheshire Federation of Scottish Societies, on 31st March, 1963. The ladies team of Scottish country dancers were fourth. The President, Mr. T. R. Pemberton, was second in the Essay Contest, and the Secretary, Mr. W. McCoy, was third in the Essay Contest, and second in the combined Public Speaking and Essay Contests.

At the Annual Highland Games at Blackpool, on 8th June, several members took part.

Our Scottish country dancers supplied entertainment at many local functions.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Alternate Wednesdays in the Co-op. Small Hall, Bridge Street, Bolton, at 7.30 p.m. Notice in Central Library.

WILLIAM McCoy,
Secretary.

96: JEDBURGH BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Thomas M. Bradford, D.S.O., M.A., of Coldingham, Berwickshire.

Other events: On the occasion of the retirement by Rev. G. W. K. Macpherson, B.D., as President of the Club, the members unani-
mously agreed that in view of the great services he had rendered to
the Club over six years, and especially in its revival after a lapse of
seven years, that he be made an Honorary Vice-President and a
Life Member of the Club.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Royal Hotel, Jedburgh. As
and when required.

JOHN R. B. HUME,
Secretary

112: BURNS HOWFF CLUB, DUMFRIES

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was
given by Dr. Christopher Clayson, M.D., F.R.C.P.(E.), D.P.H.,

Other events: On 25th January, 1963, our speaker, Dr. C.
Clayson, laid a wreath on the Poet's grave in the Mausoleum, on
behalf of the Club, after a church service attended by the Provost,
Magistrates and Councillors of Dumfries, and members of all the
Burns Clubs in the town.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Globe Inn, Dumfries.
1963: 31st October, Hallowe'en; 28th November, St. Andrew's
Night. 1963: 24th January, Anniversary Dinner; 12th March,
Ladies' Night; 6th May, Annual Meeting.

DAVID MILLER,
Secretary.

133: NEWARTHILL BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 19th January, 1963, the
"Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Alex. Grierson.

Other events: Children's Competition was held as usual, the
three local schools participating.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Legion Hall, Newarthill, on
the last Saturday of month, October to April.

THOS. BOSLEM,
Secretary.

152: THE HAMILTON BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: A dinner was held on 25th January,
1963.

Other events: A concert for Senior School Children was spon-
sored by the Club and was attended by 1100 children. The pro-
gramme was given by the B.B.C. Scottish Variety Orchestra and Glasgow Phoenix Choir, with Duncan Robertson, tenor, and Robert Christie, violin.

The programme, recorded by the B.B.C., was broadcast on all regional services on 25th January, 1963.

Prizes were donated to seven senior schools in Hamilton, several hundred children participating in the competition arranged by the staffs of each school.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: January and December, Hamilton.

J. WALLACE JACKSON,  
Secretary.

153: SCOTTISH BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 21st January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Miss Isobel L. Sinclair, M.A., B.L.

Other events: Lectures were given during the session.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Third Monday, October to March. At Peacock's Restaurant, Woodlands Road, Glasgow.

J. KEVAN MCDOWALL & KERR,  
Secretaries.

173: IRVINE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: During the past two years the Club has continued its practice of having the "Immortal Memory" proposed by its own President. In 1962 Mr. Jack Ramsay was the speaker and in 1963 Mr. Harry Gaw.

Other events: The Club is proceeding with the adaptation of its new headquarters in Eglinton Street, Irvine, involving major and expensive structural alterations. It is hoped to have the official opening in January, 1964.

Honorary Members elected recently were Sir Bernard Lovell, Professor de Lancy Ferguson, Hugh McDiarmid and W. D. Cocker.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: The Directors meet quarterly and as further required in the Burns Club, Eglinton Street, Irvine.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,  
Secretary.
192: AYRSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BURNS CLUBS

No Anniversary Dinner was held.

Other events: The Annual Church Service was held in the Laigh Kirk, Kilmarnock. The service was conducted by the Chaplain to the Association, the Rev. D. P. Howie.

The former Secretary, Mr. James E. Shaw, had to relinquish office through business reasons, and he and his wife were the recipients of gifts from members of the Association.

The Leglen Wood Commemoration Service organised by Ayr Burns Club was well supported by Association members.


THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

197: WINNIPEG BURNS CLUB


The programme was tape-recorded by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and later extracts were broadcast by radio in conjunction with an anniversary held in Ayr, Scotland.

Other events: Lectures at our regular monthly meetings.

In July the Club held a picnic to the Government Experimental Farm at Morden, eighty miles south of Winnipeg.

Hon. President and Life Member, Alec Sinclair, passed away after a lengthy illness. His picture can be seen in the 1959 Burns Chronicle with his host, Mr. Wm. Black, on his visit to Dumfries.

An Essay Competition for school children is being promoted.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Moore's Restaurant, 197 Portage Avenue, noon luncheon on the second or third Saturday of the month from September to May.

JAMES W. RODGER, Secretary.

198: GOREBRIDGE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 19th January, 1963, the toast to the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Alex. M. Findlay.

Other events: Outing to Ayr and Dumfries on 2nd May, 1963.

The Club held the Presentation of Prizes for the Scottish Litera-
ture Competition in Gorebridge School. Twelve book prizes were donated by our Club and the pupil gaining the highest mark was presented with a gold watch. Fifty children and their teachers were entertained to tea.

Place of Club Meetings: Club Premises, 55 Main Street, Gorebridge.

ALEX. LAW,
Secretary.

212: PORTOBELLO BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, Robert Mackay, Esq., M.A., proposed the toast to the "Immortal Memory."

Other events: Travel colour film shown by T. R. Whyman, Esq., T.D.

On 10th April, 1963, an evening bus outing to Biggar.
Two bowling matches held during summer months.

Place of Club Meetings: Usually held in Hamilton Lodge, Portobello.

WILLIAM HARE,
Secretary.

217: ESKDALE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was given by Mr. John Elliot, Langholm.

Other events: St. Andrew's Night Social.
In June, we sponsored our annual Hound Trail Meeting. The profits from this event were donated to the William Black Memorial Fund.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Various, as arranged.

R. N. BLACK,
Secretary.

226: DUMFRIES BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Fred. J. Belford, M.A., F.E.I.S., Edinburgh.

Mr. Belford was presented with a scroll on parchment on election as an Honorary Member.
BURNS CLUB NOTES

Other events: St. Andrew’s Night function.


D. CRAWFORD KELLAR,
Secretary.

237: UDDINGSTON MASONIC BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 19th January, 1963, in conjunction with Lodge St. Bryde, No. 579 Uddingston, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Miss Margaret M. Herbison, M.A., M.P., Member of Parliament for North Lanark.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Second Thursday of each month in Magdala Hall, Uddingston, September to April inclusive.

ARTHUR DOWNIE,
Secretary.

238: BURNS CLUB OF ATLANTA

Anniversary Dinner Report: Toasts “To Our Country” and “To the Immortal Memory of Robert Burns.”

Other events: Poetry contest among high school students.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: First Wednesday each month at Burns Cottage.

W. RICHARD METCALFE,
Secretary.

275: AYR BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Howard Lockhart, M.A.

Other events: Commemorative Service at Leglen Wood, on 21st July, the oration being delivered by the Rev. Donald Caskie, M.A., Prestwick.

Other events: Bus outing to Mauchline.

The Burns Competition prizes were presented to Ayr pupils by members of Council.

A talk on “Epistles of Robert Burns” was delivered by Mr. W. T. H. Inglis, O.A., M.A., B.A., F.E.I.S.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Monthly in Loudon Hall, Ayr.

JAMES GLASS,
Secretary.
282: THE BURNS BOWLING ASSOCIATION

Other events: On 6th August, 1963, the 59th annual game for the McLennan Cup was played on Glasgow greens. Seventy teams entered. The winners of the McLennan Cup for 1963 were the Bridgeton Burns Club with a majority of 37 shots. Runners-up were the Alexandria Burns Club with a majority of 30 shots. Winning four: skip, H. R. Steven; third, A. French; second, J. Caldwell; lead, W. Gardiner.

This competition is open to all Burns Clubs affiliated to the Burns Federation, and proceeds go towards the Jean Armour Burns Houses at Mauchline.

HUGH J. WATSON,
Secretary.

284: NORTH-EASTERN BURNS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Dr. Walter Bruce Stark Davis, Ph.D., K.B.E. (formerly of Edinburgh).

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Last Saturday of each month, except July and August. The Scottish Hall, Howard and Ontario Streets, Philadelphia, 40, P.A., U.S.A.

ALEX. MACDONALD,
Secretary.

288: BEITH CALEDONIA BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 18th January, 1963, Mr. G. Dickie proposed the “Immortal Memory”.

Place of Club Meetings: Anderson Hotel, Beith.

ROBERT DALE,
Secretary.

309: ANNAN BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Provost Edward Watt, Dumfries.

Other events: Ladies’ Night and St. Andrew’s Night functions.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Queensberry Arms Hotel, Annan, on Thursday evenings if convenient to invited guests.
Meetings in October (Ladies’ Night), November (St. Andrew’s Night), January (Anniversary) and March (Annual General Meeting).

K. G. Sutherland,
Secretary.

336: PETERHEAD BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. Norman Halkett, banker from Thurso, proposed the toast of the “Immortal Memory.”

James J. Grindlay,
Secretary.

344: LADYSMITH BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The toast of the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. R. Strachan, M.L.A., Leader of the opposition in the B.C. Legislature.

Other events: This Club gives two annual trophies to the winners of the Elocution Contest in the under 13 years and under 19 years classes of the Cowichan Music Festival, Duncan, B.C.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: At call of President or Secretary.

D. D. Morrison,
Secretary.

346: OAKBANK MOSSGIEL BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mrs. M. Brown, Dedridge, Midcalder.

Other events: Outing to Troon.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Second Wednesday of every month in Oakbank Institute Hall. September to March.

(Mrs.) E. G. Walker,
Secretary.

349: HOWFF BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 29th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Prof. John A. Mack, M.A., of Glasgow University.
BURNS CLUB NOTES

Other events: A tour of the Solway Firth area.
On 21st July, 1963, 30 members attended at Burns Statue Square, Ayr, at the wreath-laying ceremony in commemoration of the birthday of the Poet. Thereafter the service at Leglen Wood was attended.

Ladies’ Night.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: First Monday of each month.
At Market Hotel, Kilmarnock.

T. A. OGILVY,
Secretary.

350: MARKINCH BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The address was given by W. Brown, Esq., of Irvine.
A tape recording of the prize-winners recitations taken at the local school was played to the company.

Other events: Six prizes were given to the school. This is to be increased to nine next year, due to the response to the prize fund being so good.

G. H. BARCLAY,
Secretary.

355: CALCUTTA BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The Annual Dinner was held on 25th January, 1963.
Other events: Cocktail party.

D. C. HUTCHESON,
Joint Hon. Secretary.

360: LOCHEE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Wm. Blain (author of Witches Blood).

Other events: Burns Night celebrations were held on various dates at The Rowans Resedential Home, and the Craigie Home for Old Folks, Dundee.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Shepherds Rooms, Lochee.
September to April.

JOHN McLEAN,
Secretary.
Cranfuir burns club

Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. Alex. A. Rowan, Headmaster at Lugar School, proposed the "Immortal Memory" on 25th January, 1963.

A collection on behalf of the Jean Armour Homes and the Willie Black Memorial Fund amounted to £7 12s.

Other events: St. Andrew's Night dinner, concert and dances.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: First Monday in the month, October to April, in the Burns Arms Hotel, Catrine.

JAMES Y. ROXBURGH, Secretary.

Liverpool Burns club

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1963, the toast to the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Judge Neville J. Laski, the Recorder of Liverpool.

Other events: Lectures and social evenings were held twice a month during the winter.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Socials, first Saturday each month from October to April in Gordon Smith Institute, Paradise Street, and lectures held during same period on one Tuesday each month in the Blue Coat Chambers.

(Miss) MARGARET J. BROWNIE, Secretary.

Kilbirnie Rosebery Burns club

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by the Rev. H. Shankland Young.

Other events: Usual functions, outings and talks were held.

Dates of Club Meetings: Committee meetings 1st Monday of each month.

DAVID H. BROWN, Secretary.

Edinburgh and district burns clubs association

Anniversary Dinner Report: We do not hold an Anniversary Dinner, as this tends to clash with local Club Dinners.
Other events: In November, 1962, we held a social evening and prize draw at 100 Princes Street, as a result of which we were able to send £50 to the Federation Scottish National Dictionary Fund.

A wreath-laying ceremony at the Edinburgh monument was held on 25th January, 1963.

The monument was opened daily throughout the Edinburgh Festival and 600 signatures from 28 countries were appended to the visitors' book.

We would appreciate if anyone in the Edinburgh area who is desirous of forming a new Burns Club (or reviving an old), would contact the Secretary, who will be glad to assist.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: March, May (A.G.M.), June, September and December. Meetings at 7.30 p.m. are held at the Burns Monument, Regent Road, Edinburgh.

J. STANLEY CAVAYE,
Secretary.

379: HARTLEPOOLS BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The toast to the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Major Nixon of West Hartlepool.

Other events: North-East District Burns Federation Annual Bowls Match and meeting was held in West Hartlepool.

A summer outing to Dumfries in June.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Various. The committee meet regularly. From September to April, functions are held at monthly intervals.

WM. S. ALLEN,
Secretary.

392: WHIFFLET BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1963, Jas. Dempsey, M.P., proposed the toast to the “Immortal Memory.” £31 10s. was collected for the Jean Armour Burns Houses.

J. M. CARNWATH,
Secretary.
403: Fraserburgh Burns Club

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by a past President of the Club, Mr. W. D. Kennedy, M.A.

Other events: Donation of £5 5s. made to Memoria! Homes, Mauchline.

Club took out a subscription to the Scottish National Dictionary at a cost of £40. This was long overdue as the Editor of this dictionary is a Fraserburgh man and an Honorary Member of the Club.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: As required, Alexandra Hotel, Fraserburgh.

Jas. B. Kay, 
Secretary.

405: Caledonian Society of Sheffield


Other events: Usual events during the session.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Wheatsheaf Hotel, Sheffield, first Thursday in every month.

Wm. A. Allan, 
Secretary.

413: St. Andrew's Society of San Francisco, California

St. Andrew's Society Banquet and Reunion.

Various other functions.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: First and third Mondays. Native Sons' Hall, 414 Mason Street, San Francisco, California. Special meetings at California Club Auditorium, 1750 Clay Street, San Francisco, California. (Open Meetings.)

Amos W. Wright, 
Secretary.

417: Burnley and District Caledonian Society

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the principal speaker was Dr. A. S. Martin from Huddersfield.

Other events: All the usual functions.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Various.

(Mrs.) Margaret S. Greig, 
Secretary.
426: SAUCHIE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the principal guest was Mr. David Greig.
Other events: A.G.M. and Tattie and Herrin’ Supper.
Place of Club Meetings: Public Hall, Sauchie.

WM. THOMSON, J.P.,
Secretary.

432: WINCHEBURGH "LEA RIG" BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. Wm. C. Wolfe, Esq., prominent Scottish Nationalist and prospective M.P. for West Lothian, proposed the “Immortal Memory.”
Other events: Bus outing to Moffat, Biggar and Peebles.
Bus outing to Ayr, Alloway and Burns Cottage.
Christmas party for children.
Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Every second Monday, Lea Rig Hall, Main Street, Winchburgh, West Lothian.

WM. N. MEIKLE,
Secretary.

436: JOLLY BEGGARS, LADIES BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1963, Mrs. Doyle gave the toast of the “Immortal Memory.”
Other events: Visits to various factories and mills.
Talks during the season.
Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Every Thursday evening in the Community Hall, Walney Island, Barrow-in-Furnace.

E. DOYLE,
Secretary.

437: DUMFRIES LADIES BURNS CLUB, NO. 1

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Rev. F. I. MacDonald, minister of Tinwald, Dumfriesshire.
Other events: Lectures, film show and demonstrations.
Summer outing to Gaiety Theatre and Ayr.
Christmas donation was sent to “Rowantree Old Folks’ Home”; Prize to Musical Festival; Christmas gifts to elderly members.
Outing in August to Silloth.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Second Tuesday each month from September till April. Municipal Chambers, Buccleuch Street.

MARY SHEARER,
Secretary.

439: BARNESLEY AND DISTRICT SCOTTISH SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by W. S. Wilson, Esq., M.B.E., Past-President of the Chesterfield & District Caledonian Association.

Other events: The usual functions were held during the season.

CHARLES L. SUTHERLAND,
Secretary.

443: BURNS CLUB OF VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was given by Mr. R. M. Strachan, M.L.A., Member of the B.C. Legislative Assembly.

Other events: In August the Club held a garden party which was opened by Mrs. Pearkes, the wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of B.C. The Club members meet once a month from September to April and at each meeting, after a selection by the Club piper, a member recites from the works of Burns, followed by a vocalist singing Burns songs.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Holyrood House, Victoria, B.C., on the second Tuesday of each month, September to April.

H. Ross,
for Secretary.

444: SWANSEA AND WEST WALES CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Dr. Thomas Chalmers.

Other events: Various functions during the season.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Monthly from October to April. Venue depends on type of meeting.

R. GIBB,
Secretary.
454: ROTHERHAM AND DISTRICT SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the chief speaker was Mr. A. Hindlay, Barnsley.

Other events: All our usual functions throughout the season.

WM. McC. HAMILTON,
Secretary.

469: DENNY CROSS BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The address was given by Mr. C. Mungal, M.A.

Other events: Lectures were given during the session.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Second Friday of each month October to April. Headquarters, Railway Hotel, Denny.

A. HENDERSON,
Secretary.

(Editor’s Note: We thank Mr. Henderson for his very full report and regret that, owing to lack of space, we are unable to use it in its entirety.)

470: ST. GILES BURNS CLUB


Other events: Coffee morning and bring-and-buy sale on 26th October, 1963.

G. E. WALLACE,
Secretary.

472: RENFREWSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BURNS CLUBS

No Dinner.

Other events: Burns Essay Competitions—one for schools in Greenock, the other for schools in Renfrewshire excluding Greenock. Wylie Bowling Trophy Competition—trophy and prize for highest rink was won by Greenock St. John’s Burns Club.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Quarterly in Masonic Halls, West Stewart Street, Greenock.

ROBERT MILLER,
Secretary.
476: BORDER CITIES BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Bro. Angus Munro, of the Border Cities Star, Windsor.

Other events: Other functions during the season.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Meetings are held every third Friday of the month in the Norton Palmer Hotel, Windsor, Ontario, Canada. Visitors are always welcome.

P.P. John G. Saunders,
Secretary-Treasurer.

479: QUEEN OF THE SOUTH LADIES BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by the Rev. A. R. B. Alexander of Eaglesfield.

Other events: Annual outing on 22nd June, 1963, to Ayr.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: The first Thursday of the month from September to April, in the British Legion Hall, Irish Street.

(Mrs.) E. Millar,
Secretary.

492: HARROW AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by J. M. Maxwell of Hemel Hempstead.

We had the honour of being recorded by the B.B.C. for a programme which was widely broadcast the following day.

Other events: Various other functions during the season.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: As per syllabus obtainable from Secretary.

John C. Finlayson,
Secretary.

503: DUNBLANE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 19th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was given by Rev. Peter Brodie, M.A., B.D.

A. P. Lamont,
Secretary.
555: HARROGATE ST. ANDREW’S SOCIETY


Other events: St. Andrew's Day Dinner and Dance, St. Andrew’s Commemoration Church Service and Hogmanay Ball.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: First Monday of each month (excluding July and August) at 7:30 p.m. in Victoria House, 31 Victoria Avenue, Harrogate.

ERNEST MACKAY,  
Secretary.

556: CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF DONCASTER

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Alex. Hunter.

Other events: Various functions including summer dance and motor rally.

At Christmas we sent out 50 parcels of foodstuffs, etc., to aged people in and around Doncaster.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Meetings held each month from October to April in the Y.W.C.A. Hall, Cleveland Street, Doncaster.

MARGARET S. YUILE,  
Secretary.

568: DARVEL BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. William Luke.

Place of Club Meetings: Railway Inn, Darvel.

W. H. IRVINE,  
Secretary.

575: JEAN ARMOUR BURNS CLUB, WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CANADA

Anniversary Dinner Report: The Dinner is held annually on Jean Armour’s birthday. The guest speaker was P.P. Mr. John Tough of the Border Cities Burns Club.

Other events: Functions on behalf of charity and hospital work,
with donations to Cancer Fund, Retarded Children and also a
wheel chair donated to Riverview Hospital which was greatly
appreciated.

Date of Club Meetings: Second and fourth Thursdays of each
month.

(Mrs.) Bella Tough,
Secretary.

582: Higginsneuk Burns Club

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1963, the
principal speaker was the Rev. Sandy Cameron of Slamannan
Parish Church.

Other events: Our Club celebrated their anniversary this year,
being instituted in the year 1942, and affiliated with the Burns
Federation on 12th June, 1943.

Various functions and outing to Dumfries.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: First Saturday each month.
Meetings held in Victoria Inn, Carronshore. Prop. Mr. G.
McGeachie.

James Laing,
Secretary.

594: Burns Club of Cuyahoga County

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1963, the
“Immortal Memory” was given by the Rev. Dr. D. Dillon.

Other events: Usual functions were held, in spite of severe winter.

We regret to record the deaths of three of our members: Mrs.
Elsie Hay, Mr. John Wintour and Mr. Buchanan.

The Kilmarnock Standard containing the report of the conference
at Stirling, was passed round our members.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Last Friday of every month,
no meeting July or August. East Cleveland Woman’s Club Rooms,
1747 Lakefront Avenue.

Mary Young,
Secretary.

612: Torrance Masonic Social and Burns Club

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1963, the
principal speaker was Bro. Wm. Fyffe from Kirkintilloch.
BURNS CLUB NOTES

A collection on behalf of "The Jean Armour Building Fund" raised £7 10s.

Other events: The usual functions were held throughout the year.


FRED. C. JORDAN,
Secretary.

616: KIRKCONNEL AND SANQUHAR BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, Mr. John Flannigan, Sanquhar, gave the "Immortal Memory."
Place of Club Meetings: Kelloholm Arms, Kirkconnel.

WM. McCLEANACHAN,
Secretary.

617: READING AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN ASSOCIATION

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the principal speaker was G. B. Bisset, Esq., Past-President of the Association.

Other events: Caledonian Ball.

A new innovation is a monthly Reel Club.

Dates of Club Meetings: Reel Club, second Friday of every month. Monthly gathering, first Monday of every month.

R. P. BROWN,
Hon.-Secretary.

627: KINROSS JOLLY BEGGARS

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by the Rev. Andrew Q. Morton, B.D., of Culross Abbey.

J. D. MILLOY,
Secretary.
630: COALSNAUGHTON BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Bailie E. Robertson of the Dumfries Burns Howff Club.

Collection uplifted for Scottish National Dictionary: £5 2s. 6d.

Other events: Book prizes gifted by Club to Coalsnaughton School for annual Schools Competition.

St. Andrew’s Night Dinner and Dance on 30th November, 1963.

It is with regret we record the death of Mr. James Malcolm who was a Past-President of the Club. He was one of the founder members.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Devonpark Inn, Devonside, Tillicoultry. Every second Saturday of the month from September to March.

WM. BARKER,
Secretary.

632: SYMINGTON BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Rev. J. L. Dow, M.A., Greenock. A collection amounting to £8 6s. 6d. was taken on behalf of the Burns Memorial Homes and Jean Armour Burns Houses.

Other events: Outing to the Burns country.

Usual functions.

Prizes were awarded to the winners of the School Burns Competition who entertained the members at a children’s night.

Donations totalling £80 11s. were made to various charities.

It is with regret that we record the passing of two loyal members, Mrs. Mair and Mrs. Drennan.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Monthly from September to April in the Hall, Symington.

(Mrs.) JEAN ANDERSON,
Secretary.

646: CLEAR WINDING DEVON BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, Mrs. J. Fox proposed the toast of the “Immortal Memory.”

Other events: Annual outing to Whitley Bay, 7th July, 1963.

We have renewed the prizes for school children and hope to continue with same every year.
Greetings to all Burns Clubs all over the world.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: No. 5 Inn, Bridge Place, Alva. Third Friday of every month. Patron Mr. John Drummond (Prop.).

Grace S. Wilson,
Secretary.

659: Dundee Burns Society

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Rev. J. McKay Nimmo, M.A., St. Columbus Church, Dundee.

Other events: Our Anniversary Service, held in St. Andrew’s Parish Church on 20th January, 1963, was conducted by our Honorary President, Rev. T. R. S. Campbell, B.D.


Dates and Place of Club Meetings: “Old Palais,” 97 Seagate, Dundee. Second Wednesday of each month, October to May.

(Mrs.) L. M. Small,
Secretary.

663: Bournemouth Caledonian Society

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Duncan McIntyre.

Other events: The traditional Scottish functions were observed. In May our annual Summer Dance was held at Minstead in the New Forrest, where neighbouring Scottish Societies joined us.

Annual Church Service was held on 1st December, 1962 at St. Andrew’s Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. F. P. Copland Simmons, M.A., has recently been appointed Hon. Chaplain in place of Rev. James Jackson who has now retired.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Thursday evenings at 7.45 p.m., from September to June, at Avon Hall, Avon Road, Bournemouth, to which members of Scottish Societies visiting the town are welcome.

F. Malcolm McMurray,
Secretary.
664: WEST KILBRIDE BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Sir George Laidlaw, O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., F.E.I.S.
Other events: The Schools Competition was again well supported; 37 prizes and 2 trophies were presented by the Club.
Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Monthly from October to March in the Seamill Hydro, West Kilbride.

J. H. WORKMAN,
Secretary.

665: GARTMORN LADIES BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 30th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. James Wilson, Tillicoultry.
Other events: Annual outing to the Scott Country on 7th July, 1963.
Dates and Place of Club Meetings: The last Wednesday of every month from October to March in the Lesser Hall, Sauchie.

(Mrs.) E. WILSON,
Secretary.

673: AUCHTERDERRAN HIGHLAND MARY BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 9th February, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. James Penman of the Bowhill Jolly Beggars Burns Club.
Other events: Usual functions were held during the season. Outing to Ayr, 1st June, 1963.

JEAN PATERSON,
Secretary.

683: STRATFORD-UPON-AVON & DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1963, Dr. A. R. McWhinney and Mrs. Denne Gilkes proposed the “Immortal Memory.”
Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Every Friday, commencing 27th September, 1963, at the Mayflower Hall, Clopton Road, Stratford-upon-Avon.

A. P. THORBURN,  
Secretary.

688: POOSIE NANSIE LADIES' BURNS CLUB  
This Club looks forward to celebrating its quarto-centenary in 1964.  
Dates and Place of Club Meetings: K. & D. Co-operative Lesser Hall, Commercial Street, Kirkcaldy, every second Thursday, at 7 p.m.

EDITH MITCHELL,  
Secretary.

693: MASONIC, KIRKCUDBRIGHT  
Other event: Ladies’ Night.  
Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Masonic Hall, as and when required.

W. FERGUSON,  
Secretary.

698: TURRIFF BURNS CLUB  
Anniversary Dinner Report: Chief Constable R. S. Allan, B.E.M., Renfrew, proposed the toast to the “Immortal Memory.”  
Other events: St. Andrew’s Night.  
Place of Club Meetings: Union Hotel, Turriff.

FRANK D. PARK,  
Secretary.

699: CHOPPINGTON BURNS CLUB  
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was given by Dr. J. S. Montgomerie, Sunderland, North-East Representative of The Burns Federation.
Other events: The usual functions were held during the season.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: No fixed dates for Meetings, usual place, railway Tavern, Choppington Station.

WM. HAY,
Secretary.

701: THE DETROIT BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1963, a joint dinner was held with the Kyles and Bute Club of Detroit. Mr. Malcolm McNiven, Past-President of Detroit Burns Club proposed the "Immortal Memory."

It is with regret we report the passing of our oldest member by age—Hon. Member John Laird, in his 90th year.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Club meets first Friday of each month, excluding summer months, June, July, August and September, in the G.A.R. Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

SAMUEL R. DICKEY,
Secretary.

706: NORTH LINDSEY SCOTS SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Dr. J. Ferguson, Doncaster.

(Mrs.) D. S. FERGUSON,
Secretary.

718: THE ST. ANDREW SOCIETY OF YORK


Other events: The usual functions were held during the session.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Various. A.G.M., April.

ROBERT R. FERGUSON,
Secretary.
720: RETFORD DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 16th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. E. H. Bertley, B.A., of Retford.

Other events: Usual functions.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Monthly on Tuesday, in Ebsworth Hall, Retford.

D. I. WALKER, 
Secretary.

721: THE PLYMOUTH BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by J. R. A. White, Esq., of the West Cornwall Scottish Association.

Our President, Mrs. W. Ross Baxter, handed over a cheque to the Lady Mayoress of Plymouth for the Freedom From Hunger Campaign.

Other events: The usual functions were held during the session.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: On the second Wednesday of each month, at New Marlborough House (Guild of Social Service), Buckwell Street, Plymouth.

CHARLOTTE BAXTER, 
Secretary.

722: BRIDINGTON AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. G. Mair.

Other events: The usual functions were held.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Mid and last Thursday in each month at the Monarch Hotel, Bridlington.

(Mrs.) E. PENROSE, 
Hon. Secretary.

727: THE ST. ANDREW SOCIETY OF DENMARK

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Knud Meister, Esq.

Other events: Besides the usual functions an exchange of 25 Scottish and 25 Danish girls from James Gillespie's High School,
Edinburgh, and Rodkilde Skole, Copenhagen, respectively, was arranged and sponsored by the Society during the summer of 1963.

PER BERGENHOLZ,
Secretary.

730: WIGTOWN BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, Mr. R. W. Watt proposed the toast to the "Immortal Memory."
Other events: St. Andrew's Night celebration and a Jean Armour Night.
Annual outing to Seamill and Largs.
It is with deep regret that we record the passing of Mr. Thomas McGuffie, sen., former Chairman of the Club.
Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Local hotels in rotation, when and as required.

DAVID McADAM,
Secretary.

743: ROMFORD SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION
Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by a lady, Dr. Jean Cuthbert, of Hill Court, Main Road, Romford.
Dates and Place of Club Meetings: President's Reception, Friday, 4th October, 1963. 1964 Burns Supper, 22nd January, both at White Heart Hotel, Romford.

J. M. WALLACE,
Secretary.

745: NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. D. W. Jackson, Sunderland, proposed the "Immortal Memory."
Other events: The usual functions were held throughout the year.

J. G. GALL,
Secretary.
748: OUPLAYMOIR BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 18th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Rev. Stanley Mair, B.D.
Other events: The Club donated £6 for prizes in the Federation’s annual school competition, to the Village School. The Song part of the competition was held on 30th January, 1963, and Mr. T. Dick and T. Robertson of the Burns Club acted as adjudicators.
A total of 18 prizes were awarded in all sections, i.e., Singing, Literature Essay and Recitation.
Place of Club Meetings: The Inn, Uplawmoor.
E. A. McQueen,
Secretary.

762: TANNOCHSIDE MOSSGIEL BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: Rev. Mr. MacDonnell, Minister, Burnhead Church, Viewpark, Uddingston, proposed the toast to the “Immortal Memory” in January, 1963.
Other events: Social activities throughout the session.
Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Tannochside Recreation Club, third Monday each month.
(Mrs.) Elsie Gilmour,
Secretary.

763: WAKEFIELD CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Anderson Wilson, President of The Burns Federation.
Other events: Wakefield won the Yorkshire Federation Bowling Match.
Place of Club Meetings: Various meeting places.
N. C. Baughen,
Secretary.

768: AUCHTERDERRAN JOLLY BEGGARS’ BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 19th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. James Penman Secretary of the Club.
Other events: Usual functions throughout the season. The Club also donated prizes to the Auchterderran H.G. Schools Burns Competition.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: First Saturday each month from September to April, in the No. 1 Gothenburg, Bowhill.

JAS. PENMAN, 
Secretary.

772: PRESTWICK BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by President H. Law.

Other events: The Annual Schools Festival, sponsored by the Club, has become a feature of our winter programme. Talks and lectures were given during the session.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: The Club meetings are held at St. Nicholas Hotel, Prestwick, on the first Tuesday in the month, from October to April.

A. PARKER, 
Secretary.

774: GLOUCESTER AND DISTRICT SCOTTISH SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Rev. F. C. Glover, B.A.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Reel Club meets, Mondays at 8 p.m., in Whitefield Church Hall.

JOHN ROBERTSON, 
Secretary.

775: HARTLEPOOLS CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Austin W. Walker of London.

Other events: Various functions and Discussion Group meetings held during the year.

Place of Club Meetings: Grand Hotel, West Hartlepool.

H. GORDON, 
Secretary.
780: ISLE OF MAN CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: In the presence of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man, Sir Ronald Garvey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.B.E., Mr. J. B. Usher, M.A., proposed the toast to the "Immortal Memory."

Other events: Usual functions were held during the year.
Mr. A. Barber, Treasurer of the Society, accompanied by Mrs. Barber, were honoured to represent the Island Caledonian Society at the opening of the Hall of the Clans of the Royal Caledonian Schools by Her Majesty the Queen Mother.

JEAN BISSET,
Secretary.

---

781: OCHILVIEW BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. McKay from the Glasgow University Union.

Other events: Various functions.
Place of Club Meetings: Bridge Hotel, Tillicoultry.

JOHN BARRIE,
Secretary.

---

783: HUDDERSFIELD AND DISTRICT SCOTTISH SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. Stanley McIntosh gave the "Immortal Memory."

Other events: St. Andrew's Dinner.
Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Friendly and Trades Club, Northumberland Street, Huddersfield, every second Tuesday of the month.

F. J. MUNTHE,
Secretary.

---

795: LONGCROFT, BONNYBRIDGE AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB
Other events: Annual concert and presentation of prizes to the winners and runners-up of the Club's competition for singing and reciting Burns's songs and poems. Twenty-eight children from seven schools received their prizes from Mr. F. J. Belford, who acted as adjudicator for the William McBride Memorial Prizes.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: As necessary.

JAMES MCDOUGALL,
Secretary.
796: GATESHEAD AND DISTRICT ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was given by Dr. O'Flaherty of Durham.
Other events: St. Andrew's Dinner.
Outing in June was to Melrose and Kelso.
Dates and Place of Club Meetings: As required. At members' homes.

J. L. CHALMERS,
Secretary.

803: BOWHILL PEOPLE'S BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Dr. C. M. Grieve (Hugh MacDiarmid).
Other events: Various functions.
The Club party put on Burns Concert at Methil Parish Church Guild and also put on full programme for Innerleven and St. Fothads Church's Burns Suppers.
Annual outing on 4th May to Montrose.
Burns Competitions were put on at Auchterderran Higher Grade and Cardenden Primary schools. Book Prizes were donated.
Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Bowhill No. 1 Gothenburg, on second Saturday of every month from October till May.

JAMES GILLIES,
Secretary.

805: ROWALLAN JOLLY BEGGARS

As the Club is unable to hold meetings at present, owing to lack of premises, the President and Secretary are doing their utmost to maintain interest amongst members.

J. McMillan,
Secretary.

811: LOGANGATE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, Mr. James Burnside of Glespin, Lanarkshire, proposed the toast to the "Immortal Memory."
Other events: St. Andrew’s Dinner.
On 5th May, 1963, the annual outing was via Leadhills, Moffat, and Galashiels to Biggar.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Open meetings for new session are as follows in the Logangate Arms: 30th September, speaker A. Rowan, M.A.; 28th November, Major Weir, M.A.; St. Andrew’s Dinner, Rev. A. Paterson, M.A.

WALTER HALL, sen.,
Secretary.

812: ST. ANDREW’S SOCIETY OF BRADFORD

Anniversary Dinner Report: Major G. O. Sutherland proposed the “Immortal Memory” and showed many interesting slides of Burns Country.
Other events: St. Andrew’s Dinner.
Annual Ball.

ALEX. McINTOSH,
Secretary.

821: AYR MASONIC BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the speaker was Br. Chas. P. Stroyan, Past-President and Secretary.
Br. J. Dempster was presented with a writing case in appreciation of his services as President during the past year.
A collection was taken for a wreath which was placed on the Statue the following Sunday.
Other events: Ladies’ Night on 12th April, 1963.
Annual outing to Crieff on 26th May, 1963.
On 21st July, 1963, Br. J. Gilmour, jun., placed a wreath on the statue and thereafter proceeded with a number of friends to Leglen Wood for the Annual Commemorative Service, held there by Ayr Burns Club.
Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Wallace Tower Restaurant, third Thursday each month from October to April.

CHAS. P. STROYAN,
Secretary.
BURNS CLUB NOTES

822: MANSFIELD DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mrs. C. T. Massey, B.Sc. (Hon. Edin.), Past-President, Retford and District Caledonian Society.

Other events: All the usual functions and monthly meetings were held during the season.

Place of Club Meetings: Various places for main functions.

J. CLARKE,
Secretary.

825: THE CLARINDA EDINBURGH LADIES' BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Reports: On 25th January, 1962, Mr. Lionel Daiches, Q.C., proposed the toast of the "Immortal Memory."

On 24th January, 1963, Mr. Harold Leslie, M.B.E., T.D., Q.C., Sheriff Principal of Zetland, proposed the "Immortal Memory."


Usual functions, etc., during the season.

(Mrs.) S. R. SHEARER,
Secretary.

826: ROBERT BURNS SOCIETY OF CHARLOTTE

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, Dr. Hugh Anderson of Duke University Divinity School was the guest speaker. Dr. Anderson is a native of Kilmarnock.

Other events: Members attended the "Annual Granfather Mountain Highland Games" held at Mac Rae Medow, Linville, N.C., July 13th and 14th, 1963. Our cup, Burns Club Trophy, was presented to Linda Campbell of Toronto, Canada, for best Highland Dancing.

Dates of Club Meetings: Third Friday of March, May, September and November. Anniversary Dinner, January.

(Mrs.) JOHN W. SEABORN,
Secretary.
828: "A THE AIRTS" BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 18th January, 1963, the address was given by Mr. Jas. Welsh.

Other events: Visitations from various other Clubs in Lanarkshire.

Annual bus outing to Alva.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Second Friday of the month in The Black Bull Hotel, Stonehouse.

WM. McINTOSH,
Secretary.

832: LOCHORE LEA RIG BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1963, the Reverend Peter Brown, the parish minister, gave the "Immortal Memory."

JOHN BRAND,
Secretary.

837: BRIG BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 1st February, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. William Barker, Tillicoultry.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Monthly, second Saturday. Bridge Bar, Alloa.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

839: COLDSTREAM BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Thos. W. Dalgleish, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer of The Burns Federation.

Collection in aid of the Scottish National Dictionary Fund:—£10.

Other events: It has been recorded in the Club's Record Book of our President's recent visit to Moscow as Foreign Minister. In his speech on the Russian Television network, he finished by quoting the last verse of "A Man's a Man."
In the words of Lord Home he says:—"It was an exciting moment when I was able to quote those famous words of the Poet to the Russian people, and one I shall long remember."

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Club meetings were held in Newcastle Arms Hotel, on 16th November, 1962; 7th December, 1962; 16th January, 1963; and 21st January, 1963.

WM. JACKSON,  
Secretary.

---

841: "YE BONNIE DOON" BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 19th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was given by Mr. A. Keith.

Other events: Bus outing to Rochester, New York, and Kodak Film Industries.

We entertained the old folks of Macassa Lodge.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: First Friday of every month except July and August. Y.W.C.A., Ottawa Street North.

(Mrs.) JAS. M. CASSIDY,  
Secretary.

---

842: ROBERT BURNS ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. James Coull, President.

Other events: Members of the Robert Burns Association of Montreal marched in the Annual Armistice Day Parade, held on 11th November, 1963, and at which the Scottish Standard was carried for the first time. Special dances were held on St. Andrew's Day.

Other functions were also held during the season.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Business Meetings are held at least once a month on dates specified by the Committee. Election Meetings are held between the first and fifteenth of February each year. All meetings of the Association are held in the Club Rooms at 1168 St. Catherine Street, West, Montreal.

EARLE ROSS,  
Secretary.

(Editor's Note: We thank Mr. Ross for the many interesting cuttings received.)
845: "TAM O' SHANTER," COVENTRY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. W. McNeill, President of the Club.

Other events: A social evening was organised to Tamworth.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Meetings held in "The Winnall," Coventry. Committee Meetings, 1st Sunday in every month. General Meetings every three months.

JAMES MCCAW,
Secretary.

851: AUCKLAND BURNS ASSOCIATION

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was given by Rev. A. M. L. MacFarlan, Headmaster of St. Kentigern Boys' College.

Other events: At our May function Burns's "Jolly Beggars" was presented by members of our Club.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Last Wednesday of every second month in the Ellen Melville Hall (Women Pioneers' Club), High Street, Auckland.

KATE WEIR,
Secretary.

856: WHEATSHEAF BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. B. McGuff, President of Gorebridge Burns Club, No. 198, proposed the "Immortal Memory.

Other events: Visit to places of interest in and around Kilmarnock, including Kay Park.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Last Friday of each month in the Wheatsheaf Inn lounge.

WILLIAM SWORD,
Secretary.

859: EGLINTON BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 17th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Chief Constable Robert Allan.

Other events: A Golf Trophy was presented by J. Caldwell to be played for annually by the Committee members.

The first match took place on 18th November, 1962, and the Trophy was won by D. B. Shaw, Esq.

ANGUS MACMILLAN,
Secretary.

860: SOUTHLAND BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: Our guest speaker was Sir John Walsh, K.B.E., Otago University.

Other events: Visit to Dunedin Burns Club in March with concert party.

Various other functions and discussion group meetings during the year.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Burns Room, Scottish Hall, Invercargill. Alternate months, Concert and Study Group.

(Mrs.) J. L. BONE,
Secretary.

861: CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF LINCOLN

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Anderson Wilson, Esq., President of The Burns Federation.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: Our Society meets every Wednesday from September until May at 7.45 p.m. till 10 p.m. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Hall, St. Martin's Square, Steep Hill, Lincoln.

(Mrs.) Olive Kilgour,
Secretary.

866: HEANOR AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1963, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Ninian G. Robertson, Esq., Burton-on-Trent.

Other events: St. Andrew's Dinner and Dance, and other functions.

Dates and Place of Club Meetings: As arranged.

J. G. Fraser,
Secretary.

(Corrected to 31st October, 1963)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Inst.</th>
<th>Fed.</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Kilmarnock Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1808</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>James Lusk Gibson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert McCall, 71 Burnfoot Pl., Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Burns Club of London</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>A. F. Robertson, C.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>James Kennedy, A.A.C.C.A., 106 Mostyn Road, Merton Park, London, S.W.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alexandria Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Robert Armstrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Barton, 9 Latta Street, Dumbarton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Callander Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>S. T. Connell, M.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Pro tem) Samuel T. Connell, M.A., Craggan House, Bridgend, Callander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ercildoune Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Alex. J. Lothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alex. V. Smail, 11 Murrayfield, Gordon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Thistle Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Sidney Brunton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John G. Young, 118 Ardmay Crescent, Cathcart, Glasgow, S.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Royalty Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>Donald A. McLean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Charles R. Blues, 63 Great George Street, Glasgow, W.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dumbarton Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1859</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>John A. Smillie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John McKean, Clydesdale &amp; North of Scotland Bank, Ltd., High Street, Dumbarton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chesterfield and District Caledonian Association</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>Ald. J. B. Jenkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dundee Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>John Newton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. A. Brown, 26 Myrekirk Terr., Dundee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Belfast Burns Association</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>J. G. Macdonald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nottingham Scottish Assoc.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>Dr. R. B. Elliott, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.G.S. And, H. S. Marshall, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Airdrie Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>J. G. Macdonald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Greenock Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1801</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>Geo. W. Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Edinburgh Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>J. J. Ramsay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Glasgow Haggis Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>C. Edmiston Douglas, A.C.I.I., F.S.A.A.(Scot.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Dalry (Ayrshire) Burns Club</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>John H. Fullerton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Rosebery Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>James P. Simpson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Dollar Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ian G. Adamson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Aberdeen Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>Crawford Douglas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Strathearn Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>James B. Ryan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Cumnock Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Keir H. McCall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Paisley Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>A. G. M. Cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Bridgeton Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>1475</td>
<td>James Lynn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acting Secretary: Miss May White, Belfast Burns Assoc., 4 Geneva Gdns., Belfast, 9
R. Adam Brown, C.A., Vorlich, 1 Grosvenor Avenue, Mapperley Park, Nottingham
Thomas J. Dunlop, 22 Manor Drive, Airdrie
Wm. Kirk, 21 Carmichael Street, Greenock
Mrs. Ewen, 28 Darriston Crescent, Edinburgh, 3
J. Lawrence Grant, C.A., 147 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2
James Rennie, 11 Lynn Avenue, Dalry
Abey Irvine, 114 Maryhill Road, Glasgow, N.W.
Peter Mitchell, Station Road, Dollar
(Mrs.) Elsie Ross, 259 Union Grove, Aberdeen
Mrs. P. M. Lowe, 10 Miller Street, Crieff, Perthshire
R. D. Hunter, M.B.E., National Commercial Bank Buildings, Cumnock
Alex. Cochran, 14 Stonefield Avenue, Paisley
Robert Donaldson, 5 Bellgrove Street, Glasgow, E.1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Inst.</th>
<th>Fed.</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Stirling Burns Club</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>D. D. Sinclair, Esq.</td>
<td>A. W. Aitken, Commercial Bank Office, 79 Murray Place, Stirling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Govan Fairfield Burns Club</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>William Lochans</td>
<td>Mrs. Emily Lochans, 10 Cronberry Quadrant, Glasgow, S.W.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Derby Scottish Association and Burns Club</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>J. Sim</td>
<td>Dr. A. H. D. Hunter, &quot;Thorndale,&quot; Kingsway, Derby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Sandyford (Glasgow) Burns Club</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>John G. Carse, O.B.E., J.P.</td>
<td>W. J. W. Graham, Provincial Building Society, 85 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Dunedin Burns Club, inc.</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>William Brown</td>
<td>J. D. McDonald, 8 McGeorge Avenue, Dunedin, New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Carlisle Burns Club</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>E. E. Rainbird</td>
<td>J. Jordan, 25 Mallyclose Drive, London Road, Carlisle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Partick Burns Club</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>T. Murray Niven, T.D., D.L</td>
<td>Russell A. Sharp, 270 Dumbarton Road, Partick, Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes, Mauchline</td>
<td>1888</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Sir Claud Hagart, Alexander of Ballochmyle, Bart.</td>
<td>David J. S. Harvey, B.L., 65 Renfield Street, Glasgow, C.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Brechin Burns Club</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Alex. L. Eggo</td>
<td>David Young, 19 Eastbank, Brechin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Winsome Willie Burns Club</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>F. Nicol</td>
<td>James Gilmour, 54 Glen Avenue, Logan Toll, Cumnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Sunderland Burns Club</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>David W. Jackson</td>
<td>John D. McBain, 33 Humbledon Park, Sunderland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Shettleston Burns Club</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>John B. Deans</td>
<td>R. Wright, 391 Amulree Street, Glasgow, E.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Bolton Burns Club</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>T. R. Pemberton</td>
<td>William McCoy, 147 Long Lane Avenue, Brightmet, Bolton, Lancs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Jedburgh</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Ex-Provost Charles Campbell</td>
<td>J. R. B. Hume, 20 Queen’s Street, Jedburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Dumfries Burns Howff Club</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>S. McMinn</td>
<td>David Miller, 64 Rosefield Road, Dumfries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Greenloaning Burns Club</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Daniel J. McIldowie</td>
<td>J. W. Allardyce, Esq., Loanfoot, Auchterarder, Perthshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Bristol Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>Dr. R. M. Courtney</td>
<td>Alistair C. Brown, B.Sc., 28 Pinewood Close, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Hamilton Junior Burns Club</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Wm. Bowes</td>
<td>G. Paterson, 47 Fleming way, Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>The Ninety Burns Club</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>J. Dalgetty</td>
<td>J. C. McVittie, W.S., 4 North Charlotte Street, Edinburgh, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Newarthill Burns Club</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Alexander Maxwell</td>
<td>Thomas Boslem, 11 Hillside Place, Newarthill, Motherwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst. Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>The Hamilton Burns Club</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>J. B. Soutter</td>
<td>J. Wallace Jackson, M.A., LL.B., 48 Cadzow Street, Hamilton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>Scottish Burns Club</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>W. Hood Scott</td>
<td>J. Kevan McDowall &amp; Kerr, 202 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Darlington Burns Association</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>J. S. Scott</td>
<td>T. W. Chater, 26 Langdale Road, Darlington, Co. Durham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>Birmingham and Midland Scottish Society</td>
<td>1888</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>R. G. Robertson</td>
<td>George Wilson, C.A., c/o Messrs. Wall &amp; Tanfield, 4 Vicarage Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>Glasgow and District Burns Association</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>24 Clubs</td>
<td>William C. Fletcher</td>
<td>Andrew Stenhouse, M.A., LL.B., 82 West Nile Street, Glasgow, C.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>Irvine Burns Club</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>James Miller, F.C.W.A.</td>
<td>William Phillips, M.A., 93 Dundonald Road, Troon, Ayrshire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>Dailly Jolly Beggars' Club</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dr. R. McInroy</td>
<td>John Bain, Schoolhouse, Dailly, Girvan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183</td>
<td>Londonderry Burns Club and Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Rev. N. F. Orr, B.A., B.D.</td>
<td>John Butler, 10 Balmoral Avenue, Londonderry, N.I.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>Blairadam Shanter Burns Club</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Robert M. Cook</td>
<td>Andrew A. Cook, 9 West Lane, Cowdenbeath, Fife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>Galashiels Burns Club</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Dean of Guild</td>
<td>William E. McCrindle, 13 Glenfield Crescent, Galashiels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>Port Glasgow Burns Club</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>D. McInnes</td>
<td>Edward Stewart, 120 Drumfronchan Road, Greenock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>Ayrshire Association of Burns Clubs</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>John Gray</td>
<td>T. Anderson, 21 Cuthbert Place, Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>Winnipeg Burns Club</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>W. J. L. Watson</td>
<td>J. W. Rodger, 633 Greenwood Place, Winnipeg, 10, Manitoba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>Gorebridge Burns Club</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Bruce McGuff</td>
<td>Alex. Law, 41 New Hunterfield, Gorebridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>Newbattle and District Burns Club</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Thomas Gillies</td>
<td>A. Wilson, 103 Sixth Street, Newtongrange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>Cambuslang Wingate Burns Club</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Adam Humphries</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Clark, 36 Burn Terrace, Eastfield, Cambuslang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>Greenock St. John’s Burns Club</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Robert Miller</td>
<td>Edward Thomson, 182 Inverkip Road, Greenock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>Eskdale Burns Club</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Mrs. J. S. Pool</td>
<td>Mrs. Irene Calvert, 33 Eskdale St., Langholm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>Burns Club of St. Louis</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>William Charles</td>
<td>Irvin, Mattick, 3632 Hartford Street, St. Louis 16, Missouri, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>Dumfries Burns Club</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>James Stewart</td>
<td>David C. Kellar, 135 Irish Street, Dumfries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>Whitehaven Burns Club</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Peter D. Turner</td>
<td>J. U. McDonald, 2 Hamilton Terrace, Whitehaven, Cumberland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237</td>
<td>Uddingston Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Joseph Polson</td>
<td>Arthur Downie, 89 Woodlands Crescent, Bothwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>Burns Club of Atlanta</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Wilfred J. Gregson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W. Richard Metcalfe, 112 Church Street, Decatur, Georgia, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239</td>
<td>Hawick Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>Alex Aitken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Hunter, Albert Bridge, Hawick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td>Montrose Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Rev. D. M. Gordon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>James F. Smeaton, 5 Whinfield Way, Montrose, Angus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>Alloway Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>D. C. Richmond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Hepburn, 37 Hayhill, Craigie, Ayr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263</td>
<td>Glasgow Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Alfred Murie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Andrew T. Gordon, 20 Melrose Avenue, Rutherglen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>Trenton Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>William Gebbie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Neil A. Waugh, 21 Island Road, Levittown, Penna., U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>Troon Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Burton P. Rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>T. Montgomery Brown, 36 West Portland Street, Troon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>Ayr Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>N. McKinnon, C.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>James Glass, M.A., 1 Doonholm Road, Alloway, Ayr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282</td>
<td>The Burns Bowling Association</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29 Clubs</td>
<td>David R. Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hugh J. Watson, Esq., 200 Shieldhall Road, Glasgow, S.W.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283</td>
<td>Sinclairstown Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>John Mackie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E. W. Thomson, 218 St. Clair Street, Kirkcaldy, Fife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>Philadelphia North-Eastern Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>James M. Lindsay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alex. Macdonald, 4203 E. Barnett Street, Philadelphia, 35, Pa., U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>288</td>
<td>Beith Caledonia Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>James Thomson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Dale, 5 Myrtle Bank, Beith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>293</td>
<td>Newcraig hall District Poosie Nansie Burns Club</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>John Mallinson</td>
<td>David Gilroy, 56 Main Avenue, Newcraig hall, Musselburgh, Midlothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>295</td>
<td>The Burns House Club Limited</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>George C. Lawson</td>
<td>John Grant, C.A., 65 Renfield Street, Glasgow, C.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>296</td>
<td>Walsall Burns Club</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>R. J. Laing</td>
<td>Joint Secretaries: Dr. D. M. Macmillan, 5 Queen's Road, Walsall; W. F. McKie, 21 Belvidere Road, Walsall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>Victoria St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>Charlie Cameron</td>
<td>Charles Cameron, 1568 Oak Crest Drive, Victoria, B.C., Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>Edinburgh Ayrshire Association</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>David W. Park</td>
<td>Mrs. J. B. McArthur, 39 Bingham Terrace, Edinburgh, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>Annan Burns Club</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Samuel R. Irving</td>
<td>K. G. Sutherland, Solicitor, Royal Bank Buildings, Annan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310</td>
<td>Mauchline Burns Club</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>George Bryan</td>
<td>William Bee, M.P.S., 5 Loudoun Street, Mauchline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>Scottish Burns Club, Edinburgh</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>W. H. Johnston</td>
<td>G. M. Duncan, 19 Carrick Knowe Road, Mauchline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320</td>
<td>Troy Burns Club</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Robert A. Barron</td>
<td>Howard D. Whinnery, 560 Fourth Avenue, North, Troy, New York, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>Kirkcudbright Burns Club</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>J. Brian Finlay</td>
<td>John Graham, Fernlea, Kirkcudbright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td>Bingry Jolly Beggars Ladies Burns Club</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Mrs. W. Letham</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry Davidson, 10 Kirkland Park, Ballingry, Lochore, Fife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329</td>
<td>Newark and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>Mrs. M. Tytler</td>
<td>N. McLean, Station House, Northgate, Newark, Notts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td>Peterhead Burns Club</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Norman Halkett</td>
<td>James J. Grindlay, 54 Broad St., Peterhead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341</td>
<td>Leith Burns Club</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>William Rattery</td>
<td>Charles A. Cruickshank, c/o Leith Burns Club, 6 Hope St., Edinburgh, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>344</td>
<td>Ladysmith (B.C.) Burns Club</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>W. M. Hallinan</td>
<td>David D. Morrison, 305 White St., Ladysmith, British Columbia, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345</td>
<td>Denbeath and District Burns Club</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Mrs. K. Watson</td>
<td>T. Ballatyne, 7 Donaldson Road, Methilhill, Leven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>346</td>
<td>Oakbank Mossgiel Burns Club</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Mrs. Edith McManus</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Walker, 33 Calderhall Avenue, East Calder, Midlothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>348</td>
<td>Newton Jean Armour Burns Club</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary Inglis</td>
<td>Mrs. Helen Kean, 98 Woodland Crescent, Cambuslang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>349</td>
<td>The Howff Burns Club</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>David B. Wilson</td>
<td>T. A. Ogilvy, 15 McLellan Dr., Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350</td>
<td>Markinch Burns Club</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>D. J. D. Wighton</td>
<td>G. H. Barclay, 14 Balgonie Place, Markinch, Fife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>353</td>
<td>St. Catherine's Burns Club, Ontario, Canada</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M. Craig</td>
<td>Miss Betty Leslie, 34 Ormond Street South, Thorold, Ontario, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>354</td>
<td>Royal Clan, Order of Scottish Clans</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>15,767</td>
<td>Robert Lochhead</td>
<td>William Slater, 38 Chauncy Street, Boston, 11, Massachusetts, U.S.A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table continues with additional entries, but the provided snippet ends at No. 354.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Inst.</th>
<th>Fed.</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>355</td>
<td>Calcutta Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>88 Rev. P. Logan Ayre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>356</td>
<td>Burnbank and District Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>60 Provost Adam Russell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360</td>
<td>Lochee Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>95 James Strachan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>363</td>
<td>Barrow St. Andrew's Society</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>128 Dr. W. J. Liddle M.B., F.R.C.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365</td>
<td>Catrine Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>50 John Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366</td>
<td>Liverpool Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>100 William Brownlie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>372</td>
<td>Baillieston Jean Armour Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>30 Mrs. E. Spence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>377</td>
<td>Kilbirnie Rosebery Burns Club</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>60 Andrew Hind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>378</td>
<td>Edinburgh District Burns Clubs' Association</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>11 Mrs. J. E. G. Burgoyne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>379</td>
<td>The Hartlepoools Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>90 R. Heal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>388</td>
<td>Kyle Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>40 Mrs. Alex. Neilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392</td>
<td>Whifflet Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>30 Chas. A. McIntosh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393</td>
<td>Annan Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Mrs. W. Chalmers</td>
<td>Mrs. G. James, 15 Moat Road, Annan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>398</td>
<td>Colinton Burns Club</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>G. Ernest Swanson</td>
<td>A. McIntosh, “Eilanshona,” 29 Redford Drive, Colinton, Edinburgh, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>Brig-en’ (Waverley) Burns Club,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>James Rogerson</td>
<td>David P. Solley, Jun., Waverley Hotel, Dumfries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dumfries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>Caledonian Society of Sheffield</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>Dr. J. I. Taylor</td>
<td>William A. Allan, 26 Greystones Avenue, Sheffield, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409</td>
<td>Stenhousemuir and District Plough</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Roland H. Reid</td>
<td>John McMahon, 18 Sutton Park Crescent, Stenhousemuir, Stirlingshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413</td>
<td>St. Andrew Society of San Francisco</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Donald McLean Campbell, M.D.</td>
<td>Amos W. Wright, Room 210, 333 Kearny Street, San Francisco, 8, California, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>417</td>
<td>Burnley and District Caledonian</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>A. E. Neale</td>
<td>Mrs. Margaret S. Greig, “Cruachan,” Brunshaw Road, Burnley, Lancs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>421</td>
<td>Arrochar and Tarbet Burns Club</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>J. Ross</td>
<td>Alex Small, M.A., Schoolhouse, Arrochar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>426</td>
<td>Sauchie Burns Club</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>David Gow, J.P.</td>
<td>Wm. Thomson, J.P., 30 Mansfield Avenue, Sauchie, Alloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>430</td>
<td>Gourock Burns Club</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>T. S. Murray, C.A.</td>
<td>D. Ferguson, “Rockside,” 9 Albert Road, Greenock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>432</td>
<td>Winchburgh Lea Rig Burns Club</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>William Taggart</td>
<td>William N. Meikle, 4 Dunn Place, Winchburgh, West Lothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>436</td>
<td>Walney Jolly Beggars Ladies' Club</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Nicholson</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Doyle, 172 Yarbside Road, Roose, Barrow-in-Furness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>437</td>
<td>Dumfries Ladies’ Burns Club</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Mrs. Duke</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary Shearer, 211 Lochside Road, Lochside, Dumfries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>439</td>
<td>Barnsley and District Scottish Society</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>David Durie</td>
<td>C. L. Sutherland, Woodleigh, Alverthorpe, Wakefield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>Victoria (B.C.) Burns Club</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Hugh Ross</td>
<td>Mrs. Duncan Stewart, 1213 Roslyn Road, Victoria, B.C., Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>446</td>
<td>Herefordshire Burns Club</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Dr. W. Moir Brown</td>
<td>George Laing, 104 Three Elms Road, Hereford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>452</td>
<td>Auchterderran Bonnie Jean Burns Club</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mrs. James Herd</td>
<td>Mrs. John Herd, 278 Carden Castle Park, Cardenden, Fife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>454</td>
<td>Rotherham and District Scottish Association</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Dr. J. C. Macintosh</td>
<td>Wm. McCormick Hamilton, 37 Beechwood Road, Rotherham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>458</td>
<td>Stonehaven (Fatherland) Burns Club</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>A. J. Scrimgeour</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Edmonston, 25 High Street, Stonehaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>461</td>
<td>Leicester Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>John B. Clow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>462</td>
<td>Cheltenham Scottish Society</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>Edgar F. Young</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>469</td>
<td>Denny Cross Burns Club</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Thomas Bryson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>470</td>
<td>St. Giles' Burns Club</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>W. M. Laird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>472</td>
<td>Renfrewshire Association of Burns Clubs</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>10 Clubs</td>
<td>Leslie Bacon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>476</td>
<td>Border Cities Burns Club</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Kenneth Howard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>479</td>
<td>Queen of the South Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Mrs. A. Walls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>492</td>
<td>Harrow and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>Hugh McCaw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>493</td>
<td>Akron Burns Cronies</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Miss Violet Gilmour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>494</td>
<td>Motherwell United Services Burns Club</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>John Currie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>497</td>
<td>St. Andrew Burns Club (Wellington, N.Z.)</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>A. E. Milne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>498</td>
<td>Flint Burns Club</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>William Wilson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Douglas S. Ralston, 31 Asquith Boulevard,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leicester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. L. B. Weaver, 28 St. Stephen’s Road,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheltenham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Henderson, 3 Bridge Crescent,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denny Stirlingshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. E. Wallace, Dunord, Grant Street, Elgin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Miller, 11a South Street, Greenock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John G. Saunders, 796 Monmouth Road, Windsor,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. C. Irving, 148 Golf Avenue, Summerhill,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumfries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. R. Finlayson, Esq., 671 Kenton Lane,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrow Weald, Middlesex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. J. Meiklejohn, 650 E. Paige, Avenue,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barberton, Ohio, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Malcolm, 68 Clapperhow Road, Motherwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Secretary, P.O. Box 1049, Wellington,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Barbara Stewart, 408 Sheffield Drive,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint, Michigan, U.S.A.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>597</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note secretary as yet.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Inst.</th>
<th>Fed.</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>606</td>
<td>Rockingham Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>612</td>
<td>Torrance Masonic Social and Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>616</td>
<td>Kirkconnel and Sanquhar Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>618</td>
<td>Altrincham and Sale Caledonian Society</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>620</td>
<td>The Muirhead Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>622</td>
<td>Coylton Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>626</td>
<td>Moffat and District Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>627</td>
<td>Kinross Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>629</td>
<td>Sanquhar Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>630</td>
<td>Coalsnaughton Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>631</td>
<td>Pencaitland and Ormiston Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>632</td>
<td>Symington Burns Club</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>Thomas Anderson</td>
<td>Mrs. Jean Anderson, 21 Cuthbert Place, Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>637</td>
<td>Larkhall Applebank Burns Club</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Hugh Inglis</td>
<td>J. McConnell, 62 Kenshaw Avenue, Larkhall, Lanarkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>642</td>
<td>Rutherglen Burns Club</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>George McNaught</td>
<td>R. S. McMillan, M.S.M., 153 Hamilton Road, Rutherglen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>646</td>
<td>The Clear Winding Devon Alva Burns Club</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>James K. Fox</td>
<td>Mrs. G. S. Wilson, 23 Braehead, Alva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>648</td>
<td>Carron Bridge Cronies Burns Club, Kilsyth</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Whyte, 33 Baicalastle Gardens, Kilsyth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>653</td>
<td>Glasgow Ex-Service Teachers' Burns Club</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Alastair M. Nicolson, M.A.</td>
<td>A. S. Wood, 76 Gordon Drive, Glasgow, S.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>656</td>
<td>Dundonald Jean Armour Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Mrs. Barbara Burns</td>
<td>Mrs. James Murdoch, 35 Denfield Gardens, Cardenden, Fife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>659</td>
<td>Dundee Burns Society</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Douglas Small</td>
<td>Mrs. L. M. Small, 4 Church Street, Broughty Ferry, Dundee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>660</td>
<td>Langholm Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Mrs. T. M. S. Clark</td>
<td>Mrs. J. A. Turnbull, 5 Eskdale Pl., Langholm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>661</td>
<td>Leamington and Warwick Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td></td>
<td>John K. Henderson</td>
<td>Miss D. Burns, 2 Church Walk, Leamington Spa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>663</td>
<td>Bournemouth and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>Robert Baird</td>
<td>F. Malcolm McMurray, Flat 4, 2 Beaufort Road, West Southbourne, Bournemouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>664</td>
<td>West Kilbride Burns Club</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>R. W. Macaulay</td>
<td>J. H. Workman, 2 Ballard Road, West Kilbride, Ayrshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>665</td>
<td>Gartmorn Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Drummond</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Wilson, 24 Rosebank, Sauchie, by Alloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>666</td>
<td>Valley of Doon Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. A. Young, Bellbank, 3 Dalcairney Road, Dalmellington, Ayrshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>667</td>
<td>Thornton and District Tam o' Shanter Burns Club</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Dr. P. S. MacGibbon</td>
<td>J. W. Brodie, 32 Gleneagles Gardens, Dunikier Park, Kirkcaldy, Fife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>668</td>
<td>Strath, Isle of Skye Burns Club</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>Miss A. Nicholson, c/o Sutherland's Garage, Broadford, Isle of Skye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>671</td>
<td>St. Andrew's Cronies Burns Club</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>William Millar</td>
<td>James Muir, 71 Fleming Crescent, Irvine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>673</td>
<td>Auchterderran Highland Mary Burns Club</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mrs. Magt. Mathieson</td>
<td>Mrs. Jean Paterson, 43 Whitehall Avenue, Cardenden, Fife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>674</td>
<td>Manchester and Salford Caledonian Association</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>J. A. Johnston</td>
<td>Mrs. F. S. Wenborn, 8 Firs Avenue, Firswood, Manchester, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>679</td>
<td>Tullibody and Cambus Burns Club</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>John O. Stewart</td>
<td>Mrs. W. G. Stewart, 17 Park Terrace, Tullibody, Clackmannanshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>681</td>
<td>The Cronies Burns Club, Kilmarnock</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>A. D. Bell, J.P.</td>
<td>James McCubbin, 19 Stirling Avenue, Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>683</td>
<td>Stratford-upon-Avon and Dist. Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>H. McCall</td>
<td>A. P. Thorburn, 3 Hamilton Road, Tiddington, Stratford-on-Avon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>686</td>
<td>Banchory Burns and Social Club</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>R. Stephen</td>
<td>Miss M. Ross, 14 Woodside Cresc., Banchory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>688</td>
<td>Kirkcaldy Poosie Nansie Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Mrs. I. Haig</td>
<td>Mrs. Edith Mitchell, 66 Lady Nairn Avenue, Kirkcaldy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>689</td>
<td>Prince Rupert Burns Club</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Thos. Wardrope</td>
<td>Correspondence returned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>690</td>
<td>Pirnhall Burns Club</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>John McClumpha</td>
<td>John Davidson, 94 Randolph Crescent, Bannockburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>691</td>
<td>Inverness Burns Club</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Alan B. Lawson, M.A.</td>
<td>Mrs. A. G. Pollitt, Woodbourne, 18 Glenurquhart Road, Inverness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>693</td>
<td>Masonic Burns Club, Kirkcudbright</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Bro. W. Kirkland</td>
<td>W. J. Ferguson, Park House Cottage, Kirkcudbright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>695</td>
<td>Kilmaronock Burns Club (Dunbartonshire)</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Hugh Robb</td>
<td>Robert Blair, Melbourne House, Regent Street, Dalmuir, Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>696</td>
<td>Whitley Bay and Dist. Society of St. Andrew</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Hugh Burnett</td>
<td>Mrs. M. Applebey, 8 Delaval Rd., Whitley Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>698</td>
<td>Turriff Burns Club</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Geo. Strachan</td>
<td>Geo. Strachan, &quot;Mlanje,&quot; Bowling Green Rd., Turriff. (Secretary not yet appointed, All correspondence to President.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>699</td>
<td>Choppington Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>John Hudspeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>701</td>
<td>The Detroit Burns Club</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Thomas Hogg</td>
<td>Sam R. Dickey, 4700 Curtis Ave., Dearborn, Michigan, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>702</td>
<td>Greenock Foundry Masonic Association</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>John Hendry</td>
<td>Duncan C. Gallacher, 15 Bruce St., Greenock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>707</td>
<td>Malvern Scots Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Mrs. G. L. Hone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710</td>
<td>Burns Literary Soc. of Toronto</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>J. Morgan</td>
<td>Duncan McCowan, 33 Hartley Avenue, Toronto, 10, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>711</td>
<td>The Victorian Scottish Union</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td></td>
<td>A. J. Erskine</td>
<td>F. R. Stewart, 46 Donald Street, Footscray, Victoria, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>716</td>
<td>Royal Caledonian Society of Melbourne</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td></td>
<td>E. McPhee</td>
<td>H. R. McKenzie, 14 Queen's Road, Melbourne, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>718</td>
<td>The St. Andrew Society of York</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>R. B. Gow</td>
<td>R. R. Ferguson, 34 Ashley Park Road, Stockton Lane, York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>719</td>
<td>Chelmsford and Dist. Scottish Society</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Alex. J. Morrison</td>
<td>D. A. Hodge, Old Lodge, Springfield, Chelmsford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>720</td>
<td>Retford and Dist. Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Mr. F. G. Wordhaugh</td>
<td>Mrs. D. I. Walker, 37 Harewood Avenue, Retford, Notts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>721</td>
<td>The Plymouth Burns Club</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Mrs. W. Ross Baxter</td>
<td>Mrs. W. Ross Baxter, 35 The Knoll, Woodford, Plympton, S. Devon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>722</td>
<td>Bridlington and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Mrs. A. H. Cottnam</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Penrose, 201 Sewerby Road, Bridlington, Yorks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>725</td>
<td>Ben Cleuch Burns Club</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>D. Y. Liddle</td>
<td>T. C. Caproni, 60 Ochil Street, Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>726</td>
<td>Melbourne Burns Club</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Mrs. S. G. Baillie</td>
<td>John Mitchell, 31 Monash Street, Box Hill South, Victoria, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>727</td>
<td>The St. Andrew Society of Denmark</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>James Mellon</td>
<td>Per Bergenholz, 2b Vesterbrogade, Copenhagen, V., Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>728</td>
<td>Bachelors' Club Committee, Tarbolton</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Robert Jack, M.A.</td>
<td>Robert A. Stevenson, Parkhill, Mauchline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>730</td>
<td>Wigtown Burns Club</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Gordon Samuel Henry</td>
<td>David McAdam, 29 North Main Street, Wigtown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>740</td>
<td>Thorntree Mystic Burns Club</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>James Hewitt</td>
<td>David Ostler, 71 North Grange Avenue, Prestonpans, East Lothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>741</td>
<td>Plean Burns Club</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>W. Thomson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>742</td>
<td>The Scots Soc. of St. Andrew, Norwich</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Dr. H. G. Smith</td>
<td>A. M. Swan, 41 Catton Grove Rd., Norwich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>743</td>
<td>The Romford Scottish Assoc.</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>Alex. Campbell</td>
<td>J. M. Wallace, Esq., 118 Saunton Road, Hornchurch, Essex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>745</td>
<td>Northumberland and Durham Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>James R. Mackay</td>
<td>J. G. Gall, 145 Osborne Road, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>747</td>
<td>Tranent &quot;40&quot; Burns Club</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>D. Ross</td>
<td>John Wilson, 74 Young Avenue, Tranent, East Lothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>748</td>
<td>Ouplaymuir Burns Club</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>William Dunlop</td>
<td>E. A. McQueen, Rus Cottage, Uplawmoor, Renfrewshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>753</td>
<td>Westmorland St. Andrew Soc.</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>Dr. S. Cochrane</td>
<td>Dr. Sheila Cochrane, West Bank, Kendal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>755</td>
<td>Blyth and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Inspector Wm. J. Brack</td>
<td>Mrs. Joan Baillie, &quot;Thistledown,&quot; Clifton, Morpeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>758</td>
<td>Bath and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Joseph Gourlay</td>
<td>Miss K. Stewart, “Cloverdale,” 11 Foster Road, Frome, Somerset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>759</td>
<td>Sunderland and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>R. Leslie Wight</td>
<td>Mrs. D. W. Jackson, 10 Valebrooke, Tunstall Road, Sunderland, Co. Durham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>761</td>
<td>Kirkton Bonnie Jean Burns Club, Carluke</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>James Shaw Russell, M.A.</td>
<td>John Stewart, 46 Muir Street, Law, by Carluke, Lanarkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>762</td>
<td>Tannochside Mossgeil Burns Club</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>M. McKellar</td>
<td>Mrs. Elsie Gilmour, 8 Woodlands Crescent, Bothwell, Lanarkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>763</td>
<td>Wakefield Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Dr. R. F. Siater</td>
<td>Mrs. J. A. Baughen, 113 Station Road, Ossett, Yorks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>764</td>
<td>The Plateau (Northern Nigeria) Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>D. W. Watson</td>
<td>J. A. Thomson, P.O. Box 27, Bukuru, N. Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>766</td>
<td>Glencoe and Dist. Burns Club</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Wm. McCutcheon</td>
<td>Hugh MacLucas, Fern Cottage, Ballachulish, Argyll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>767</td>
<td>Laurencekirk and Dist. Burns Club</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Bailie G. L. Hampton</td>
<td>Miss Lorna Nicoll, 50 Gardenston Street, Laurencekirk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>768</td>
<td>Auchterderran Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Thomas Herd</td>
<td>James Penman, 12 Balderran Drive, Cardenden, Fife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>769</td>
<td>Robert Bruce Burns Club</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>John Russell</td>
<td>Archibald Anderson Gillon, 4 Erskine Pl., Clackmannan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>771</td>
<td>Caledonian Society, Karachi, Pakistan</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>Robert Reid</td>
<td>E. J. Miller, Esq., c/o Reckitt &amp; Colman (Pakistan) Ltd., Nelson’s Chambers, McLeod Rd., P.O. Box No. 4638, Karachi, Pakistan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>772</td>
<td>Prestwick Burns Club</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Archibald Wallace</td>
<td>A. Purdon, 10b Arran Court, Prestwick, Ayrshire. Send all remittance forms or notices in connection with financial matters to: Andrew Sim, Esq., Treasurer, Prestwick Burns Club, National Bank Buildings, 41 Main Street, Prestwick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>773</td>
<td>Cumnock Cronies Burns Club</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>William Cardie</td>
<td>John W. Gray, 8 Park Terrace, Lugar, Cumnock, Ayrshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>774</td>
<td>Gloucester and Dist. Scottish Society</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>G. J. J. Robertson</td>
<td>J. Robertson, 19 Simmonds Road, Hucclecote, Gloucester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>775</td>
<td>The Hartlepool Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>Allan R. Ritchie</td>
<td>Hugh Gordon, 62 Clifton Avenue, West Hartlepool, Co. Durham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>776</td>
<td>Nuneaton and District Scottish Society</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>Mrs. Bull</td>
<td>George Herbert, 221 Lutterworth Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>777</td>
<td>Glasgow Highland Burns Club</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. M. Campbell</td>
<td>Captain M. J. McLure, 29 Hillhead Street, Glasgow, W.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>781</td>
<td>Ochil View Burns Club</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Thos. S. Michie</td>
<td>John Barrie, Bridge Hotel, Tillicoultry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>782</td>
<td>Bergen Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Mrs. Peggy Flygangsvaer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ian S. Dobie, Nordahl Rolfsensvei 23, A, Bergen, Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>784</td>
<td>Kelso Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Charles Young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R. Donaldson, C.A., 19 The Square, Kelso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>785</td>
<td>Joy Sullivan (Employees)</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>John Hutcheson</td>
<td>R. K. Watson, 17 Cornhaddon Street, Greenock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>788</td>
<td>Harlow and Dist. Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>William Murray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>791</td>
<td>Swindon and Dist. Cal. Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Dr. D. A. Cameron</td>
<td>D. M. Austin, 74 Stile Croft, Harlow, Essex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>792</td>
<td>Scottish Dancing and Social</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>A. R. Macdonald</td>
<td>Adam W. McIntosh, Broadleaze Farm, Shrivenham, Swindon, Wilts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Club of Adelaide, Regd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>793</td>
<td>Scots Wha' Hae Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>R. Warren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Millar, 64 Coxithill Road, St. Ninian's, Stirling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>795</td>
<td>Longcroft, Bonnybridge &amp; Dist.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>John Leslie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J. McDougall, Duncan Street, Bonnybridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>796</td>
<td>Gateshead &amp; Dist. St. Andrew's</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Dr. D. G. Donaldson</td>
<td>J. L. Chalmers, 3 Cyprus Gdns., Gateshead, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802</td>
<td>Crosskeys Burns and Social Club</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>James Walker</td>
<td>James Gillies, 50 Orebank Road, Cardenden, Fife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>803</td>
<td>Bowhill People's Burns Club</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>John Murdoch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Ped.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>805</td>
<td>Rowallan Jolly Beggars Burns</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Membership limited</td>
<td>James Robertson</td>
<td>J. McMillan, 1542 Nitshill Road, Thornliebank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>806</td>
<td>Gorebridge Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alex. Duncan, 52 Barleyknowe Crescent, Gorebridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>808</td>
<td>Pontefract &amp; Dist. Caledonian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. J. M. Reeves, The Grove, Knottingley, Yorkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>809</td>
<td>Allanton Jolly Beggars Burns</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>A. Train</td>
<td>Andrew Wylie, Esq., 31 Houldsworth Crescent, Allanton, Shotts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>811</td>
<td>Logangate Burns Club</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Harry Graham</td>
<td>Walter Hall, sen., 34 Boswell Crescent, Logan, Cumnock, Ayrshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>St. Andrew's Soc. of Bradford</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>Maj. G. O. Sutherland</td>
<td>Alex. McIntosh, 20 Emm Lane, Bradford, 9, Yorkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>814</td>
<td>Auld Hoose (Stirling) Burns</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>J. Robertson</td>
<td>Wm. Sewell, 9 George Street, Stirling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>816</td>
<td>Peebleshire Burns Club</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J. R. Lawrie, M.B.E.</td>
<td>Arthur R. Amos, Greenbank, Caledonian Road, Peebles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>817</td>
<td>Huddersfield St. Andrew's Soc.</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>A. Fraser Kerr</td>
<td>T. L. Holden, 19 Le Marchant Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>818</td>
<td>Dalbeattie and Dist. Burns Club</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Ewan C. Mair</td>
<td>George Bald, Commercial Bank, Dalbeattie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>819</td>
<td>Cal. Society of North Devon</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>David Harkness,</td>
<td>Dr. H. Russell Vernon, T.D., Langleigh, Ilfracombe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M.R.C.V.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>820</td>
<td>Laurieston Burns Club</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Alex. Stirling</td>
<td>(Pro tem) T. Hunter, 54 Keir Hardie Avenue, Laurieston, Falkirk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td>Ayr Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>James Gilmour, jun.</td>
<td>Chas. P. Stroyan, 50 Bentfield Dr., Prestwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>822</td>
<td>Mansfield Dist. Cal. Society</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>James E. Inglis</td>
<td>Miss Joan Clarke, 8 Chiltern Crescent, Mansfield Woohouse, Mansfield, Notts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>823</td>
<td>Newmilns Burns Club</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Young</td>
<td>Joseph Law, 111 Gillfoot, Newmilns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>824</td>
<td>Stirling, Clackmannan and West Perthshire Assoc. of Fed. Clubs</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>36 Clubs</td>
<td>J. McDougall</td>
<td>Mrs. W. G. Stewart, 17 Park Terrace, Tullibody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>825</td>
<td>The &quot;Clarinda&quot; Ladies Burns Club, Edinburgh</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Miss Mary Aytoun, M.B.E.</td>
<td>Mrs. Sheila Shearer, 2-5 Christian Crescent, Edinburgh, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>826</td>
<td>Burns Socy. of Charlotte, North Carolina</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Dr. H. H. Nicholson</td>
<td>Mrs. John Seaborn, 3834 Woodleaf Road, Charlotte, North Carolina, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>827</td>
<td>Zetland Ward Community Assoc.</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Police Judge William Mathew</td>
<td>Daniel Chisholm, 27 Tweed St., Grangemouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>828</td>
<td>A' the Airts Burns Club</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>G. McInnes</td>
<td>William, McIntosh, 6 Patchy Park, Larkhall, Lanarkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>829</td>
<td>Bracknell and Dist. Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Lord Forres</td>
<td>F. J. Kilpatrick, 6 Saffron Road, Bracknell, Berks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>830</td>
<td>Lochgoilhead Burns Club</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Ian Primrose</td>
<td>Ian Ross, 1 The Store, Carrick, Lochgoilhead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>831</td>
<td>Lochore Lea Rig Burns Club</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>George Baillie</td>
<td>J. Brand, 7 Watter's Crescent, Lochgelly, Fife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>832</td>
<td>Alloa &quot;Station&quot; Burns Club</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>J. Paterson</td>
<td>John Robertson, 1 Duncansan Avenue, Alloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>833</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>834</td>
<td>St. Andrew's Society (Altrincham, Sale and District)</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>G. H. C. Small</td>
<td>W. A. Coombe, Esq., 231 Manchester Road, West Timperley, Altrincham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>835</td>
<td>Lochaber Burns Club</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>K. C. Campbell</td>
<td>George Clark, Esq., 42 Alna Road, Fort William, Inverness-shire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>838</td>
<td>Bog (Ormiston)</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>James Malloy</td>
<td>W. M. Forrest, 81 Salters Road, Wallyford, Musselburgh, Midlothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>840</td>
<td>Chapelcross Burns Club</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>J. F. MacGillivray</td>
<td>Miss Sheila McCrae, c/o Halbert, 1 Guysgill, Annan, Dumfriesshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>841</td>
<td>&quot;Ye Bonnie Doon&quot; Burns Club Hamilton, Ontario, Canada</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>John H. Watson</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Cassiday, 459 Franklin Road, Hamilton, Ontario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>842</td>
<td>Robert Burns Association of Montreal, Canada</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Jack Gilmour</td>
<td>Earle Ross, 2189 Belgrave Avenue, Montreal, 28, P.Q., Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>843</td>
<td>Lochgelly Ex-Servicemen's Braw Lads</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>John Whyte</td>
<td>John Thomson, 3 Whyte Street, Lochgelly, Fife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>844</td>
<td>Port Moresby Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>J. E. Murray</td>
<td>Mrs. I. C. Tosh, P.O. Box 259, Port Moresby, Papua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>845</td>
<td>Tam o' Shanter, Coventry</td>
<td></td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>W. McNeill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>846</td>
<td>United Services (Johnstone and District) Burns Club, Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>John Campbell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>Star Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>J. Ritchie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>849</td>
<td>Jean Armour, Sauchie</td>
<td></td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>James Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850</td>
<td>Stair Brig</td>
<td></td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Adam S. Weir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>851</td>
<td>Auckland Burns Association</td>
<td></td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>J. Frew, 104 Weston Avenue, Annbank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>852</td>
<td>Fishcross Jolly Beggars</td>
<td></td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>David Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>853</td>
<td>Royal Oak Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Wm. McLaughlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>854</td>
<td>North-East Midlands Assoc. of Scottish Societies</td>
<td></td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Anderson Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>855</td>
<td>Stirling Back o' Hill Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>John Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>856</td>
<td>Dalkeith Wheatsheaf Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>W. Cummings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>858</td>
<td>Burns Club of Citrus Heights</td>
<td></td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Thos, McGourlay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>859</td>
<td>Eglinton Burns Club, Irvine</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>R. Whyte</td>
<td>A. MacMillan, Esq., 1 Beech Avenue, Irvine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860</td>
<td>Southland Burns Club, New Zealand</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>James Baillie</td>
<td>Mrs. Jane L. Bone, 220 Pomona Street, Invercargill, New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>861</td>
<td>Cal. Soc. of Lincoln</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>E. T. McCaghery</td>
<td>Mrs. O'Kilgour, &quot;Dunedin,&quot; 95 Broadway, Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>862</td>
<td>Market Rasen and District</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>E. A. Gass</td>
<td>C. B. Grant, Esq., Glebe Farm, Swinhope, Binbrok, Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>863</td>
<td>Ballarat and Dist. Caledonian</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>P. Stevenson</td>
<td>Donald Robinson, 1328 Sturt St., Ballarat, Victoria, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>864</td>
<td>Society</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>D. McKenzie</td>
<td>Mrs. E. N. Tunbridge, 16 Hamilton Street, Ulverstone, Tasmania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>865</td>
<td>Burnie Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Philip Ward</td>
<td>John Fotheringham, 18 Bruce Terrace, Cambusbarron, Stirlingshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>867</td>
<td>Heanor and Dist. Caledonian</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>John Watson</td>
<td>George Kerr, 8 Crawford Square, Airth, (near Falkirk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>868</td>
<td>Society</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>M. J. S. Greig</td>
<td>Mrs. M. E. Bone, 81 Lincoln Road, Redcar, Yorks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>869</td>
<td>Afton Water Burns Club, Airth</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Charles McManus</td>
<td>Alexander Niven, 52 Manuel Avenue, Blair Athol, South Australia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued on the next page)
### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLUBS ON THE ROLL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Club Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>828</td>
<td>A' the Airts, Larkhall</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Bolton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>543</td>
<td>Abbey Craig</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>Border Cities (Ont.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Aberdeen</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>Bothwell Bonnie Lesley Ladies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>867</td>
<td>Afton Waters B. C. (Falkirk)</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>Bournemouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Airdrie</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>Bowhill People's Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>516</td>
<td>Airts Burns Club</td>
<td>829</td>
<td>Bracknell and Dist. Caledonian Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>493</td>
<td>Akron</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Brechin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Bridgeton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>809</td>
<td>Allanton Jolly Beggars</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>Bridlington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>833</td>
<td>Alloa Brig</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>Brig-En' (Waverley)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>Alloway</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Bristol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>618</td>
<td>Altrincham Caledonian Soc.</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>Burnbank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>Annan</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>Burnie Burns Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393</td>
<td>—— Ladies</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>Burnley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Arbroath</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>Burns Bowling Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>421</td>
<td>Arrochar &amp; Tarbet</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>Burns Club of Citrus Heights, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>Burns House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>557</td>
<td>—— Ladies</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>Burns Howff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>452</td>
<td>Auchterderran Bonnie Jean</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>Burns Society of the City of New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>673</td>
<td>—— Highland Mary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>768</td>
<td>—— Jolly Beggars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>851</td>
<td>Auckland Burns Association</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>814</td>
<td>Auld House, Stirling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>566</td>
<td>Australia, Scot. Soc. of Ayr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>Ayr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td>Ayr Masonic</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>Ayrshire Assoc.</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>Caledonian Soc. of Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>728</td>
<td>Bachelors' Club (Tarbolton)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Callander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>855</td>
<td>Back o' Hill B. C. (Stirling)</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>Cambuslang Wingate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>863</td>
<td>Ballarat &amp; Dist. Caledonian Society, Victoria</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Carlisle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>761</td>
<td>Carluke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>648</td>
<td>Carron Bridge Cronies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>562</td>
<td>Castle Douglas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>365</td>
<td>Catrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>840</td>
<td>Chapelcross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>826</td>
<td>Charlotte, North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>719</td>
<td>Chelmsford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>462</td>
<td>Cheltenham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>572</td>
<td>Chester Caled. Assoc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chesterfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>699</td>
<td>Chippington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>646</td>
<td>Clear Winding Devon Alva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>630</td>
<td>Coalsnaughton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>839</td>
<td>Coldstream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>398</td>
<td>Colinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>559</td>
<td>Coventry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>845</td>
<td>Coventry Tam o' Shanter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>622</td>
<td>Cylton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>581</td>
<td>Cumbernauld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>580</td>
<td>Cumbrae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Cumnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Club</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>773</td>
<td>Cronies</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>Gorebridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Cupar</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>Gourock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>594</td>
<td>Cuyahoga County</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Gourock Jolly Beggars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>818</td>
<td>Dalbeattie and District</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Govan Fairfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>DAILY JOLLY BEGGARS</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>Greenloaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>856</td>
<td>Dalkeith Wheatsheaf</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Greenock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Dalry</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>Foundry Masonic Asn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>577</td>
<td>Dalserf</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Darlington</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>Grimsby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>568</td>
<td>Darvel</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Haggis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345</td>
<td>Denbeath</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>469</td>
<td>Denny Cross</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>Jubilee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Derby</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>Junior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>701</td>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>Hamilton, Ontario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>Harlow and District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>556</td>
<td>Doncaster</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>Harrogate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>Dailly Jolly Beggars</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>Harrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345</td>
<td>Denbeath</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>Howff, Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>Dailly Jolly Beggars</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>Hartlepool's Burns Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>681</td>
<td>Dalkeith Wheatsheaf</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Dalry</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>Hawick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>577</td>
<td>Dalserf</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>Heanor and District Cal. Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Darlington</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>Herefordshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>568</td>
<td>Darvel</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>Higgensonuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345</td>
<td>Denbeath</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>Hornsea and District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>469</td>
<td>Denny Cross</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>Huddersfield and Dist. Scots Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Derby</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>Huddersfield St. Andrew's Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>701</td>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>I.C.I. Grangemouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>Inverness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>556</td>
<td>Doncaster</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>Irvine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>Dailly Jolly Beggars</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>Irvine Eglington Burns Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345</td>
<td>Denbeath</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>Isle of Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>Dailly Jolly Beggars</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>Jean Armour (Baillieston)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>681</td>
<td>Dalkeith Wheatsheaf</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>(Newton)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Dalry</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>Jean Armour, Sauchie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>577</td>
<td>Dalserf</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Jedburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Darlington</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>Joy Sullivan (Employees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>568</td>
<td>Darvel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Masonic (Greenock)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345</td>
<td>Denbeath</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>469</td>
<td>Denny Cross</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Derby</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>701</td>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>Karachi Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>556</td>
<td>Doncaster</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>Kelso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>Dailly Jolly Beggars</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>Kilbirnie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345</td>
<td>Denbeath</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>469</td>
<td>Denny Cross</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>Cronies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Derby</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>Kilmarnock (Dunbartonshire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>701</td>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>Kinross Jolly Beggars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>Kirkconnel and Sanquhar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>556</td>
<td>Doncaster</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>Kirkcudbright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>Dailly Jolly Beggars</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>Masonic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345</td>
<td>Denbeath</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>Kyle Ladies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>469</td>
<td>Denny Cross</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>Ladysmith (B.C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Club Name</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Club Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>578</td>
<td>Lanarkshire B.C.A.</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>North-East Midlands Assoc. of Scottish Societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>560</td>
<td>Langholm Ladies</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>Norwich Scots Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>637</td>
<td>Larkhall Applebank</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nottingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>767</td>
<td>Laurencekirk</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>Nuneaton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>820</td>
<td>Laurieston Burns Club</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>Oakbank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>661</td>
<td>Leamington and Warwick</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>Ochil View</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>548</td>
<td>Leeds Caledonian Society</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>Ouplaymuir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>461</td>
<td>Leicester</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Paisley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341</td>
<td>Leith</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Partick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360</td>
<td>Lochee</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>Peebleshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>835</td>
<td>Lochaber Burns Club</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>Pencaitland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>831</td>
<td>Lochgoilhead Burns Club</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>Perth (West Australia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>832</td>
<td>Lochore Lea Rig Burns Club</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>Peterhead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>811</td>
<td>Logangate, Cumnock</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>Philadelphia North-eastern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>——— Ladies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>570</td>
<td>——— Clans Assoc.</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>Pirn Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>561</td>
<td>London (Ontario)</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>Plateau (Nigeria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183</td>
<td>Londonderry</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>Plean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>795</td>
<td>Longcroft and District</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>Plymouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>707</td>
<td>Malverns Scots Club</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>Plymouth Caledonian Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>674</td>
<td>Manchester and Salford</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>Pontefract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>822</td>
<td>Mansfield Cal. Socy.</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>Poosie Nansie Ladies, Kirkcaldy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>862</td>
<td>Market Rasen and District Scottish Association</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350</td>
<td>Markinch</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>Port Adelaide Men’s Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310</td>
<td>Mauchline</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>Port-Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>726</td>
<td>Melbourne</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>Port Moresby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>712</td>
<td>——— North and West Scots Society</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>Portobello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>716</td>
<td>——— Royal Caled. Society</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>Prestwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>626</td>
<td>Moffat and District</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>Queen of the South Ladies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>842</td>
<td>Montreal Robert Burns Association</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>Queen’s Park Clarinda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td>Montrose</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>Reading Caledonian Assoc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>494</td>
<td>Motherwell United Services</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>Redcar &amp; Dist. Scots Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>620</td>
<td>Muirhead</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>Redding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>National Memorial</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>Renfrewshire Assoc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>New Cumnock</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>Retford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802</td>
<td>——— Cross Keys</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>Robert Bruce (Clackmannan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>523</td>
<td>N.S.W. Highland Soc.</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>Rockingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329</td>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>Romford Scott. Assoc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Newarthill</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Rosebery (Glas.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>Newbattle</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>Rotherham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>Newbury</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>Rowallan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>293</td>
<td>Newcraighall</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>Royal Clan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>823</td>
<td>Newmilns</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>Royal Oak, Lochgelly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>837</td>
<td>Newton Aycliffe Caledonian Society</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Royalty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Ninety</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>Rutherglen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>563</td>
<td>Norfolk</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>St. Andrew’s Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>819</td>
<td>North Devon Cal. Socy.</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>(Altringham, Sale &amp; District)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>706</td>
<td>North Lindsey Scots Society</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>St. Andrew’s Soc. of Bradford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>745</td>
<td>Northumberland and Durham Caled. Soc.</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>St. Andrew’s Soc. of Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>353</td>
<td>St. Andrew’s Cronies, Irvine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>470</td>
<td>St. Giles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Sandyford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>629</td>
<td>Sanquhar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>426</td>
<td>Sauchie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551</td>
<td>Scarborough</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>Scottish (Edin.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>Scottish (Glas.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>793</td>
<td>Scots Wha’ Hae, Stirling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Shettleston</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283</td>
<td>Sinclairstown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>589</td>
<td>Solway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>530</td>
<td>Southern Scot. Counties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860</td>
<td>Southland B.C., New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850</td>
<td>Stair Brig Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>Star</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409</td>
<td>Stenhousemuir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>824</td>
<td>Stirling, Clackmannan and West Perth Assoc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>855</td>
<td>Stirling Back o’ Hill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>458</td>
<td>Stonehaven</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>683</td>
<td>Stratford upon Avon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>670</td>
<td>Strath, Isle of Skye, Kyleakin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Strathearn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>723</td>
<td>Strathpeffer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Sunderland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>759</td>
<td>Sunderland and Dist. Cale. Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>444</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>632</td>
<td>Symington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>791</td>
<td>Swindon Caledonian Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>762</td>
<td>Tannochside</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Thistle (Glasgow)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>754</td>
<td>Thornton Cleveleys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>687</td>
<td>Thornton (Fife)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>740</td>
<td>Thorntree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>612</td>
<td>Torrance Masonic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>747</td>
<td>Tranent “40”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>813</td>
<td>——— “25”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>Trenton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>Troon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320</td>
<td>Troy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>679</td>
<td>Tullibody and Cambus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>698</td>
<td>Turriff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>520</td>
<td>Uddington Lochlie Ladies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237</td>
<td>Uddington Masonic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>846</td>
<td>United Services, Johnstone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>666</td>
<td>Valley of Doon Ladies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>Victoria St. Andrew’s Soc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>——— Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>711</td>
<td>Victorian Scottish Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>763</td>
<td>Wakefield</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>436</td>
<td>Walsall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>497</td>
<td>Wellington St. Andrew</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>664</td>
<td>West Kilbride</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>753</td>
<td>Westmorland St. Andrew’s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392</td>
<td>Whifflet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>Whitehaven</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536</td>
<td>Whithorn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>696</td>
<td>Whitley Bay and District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>730</td>
<td>Wigtown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>432</td>
<td>Winchburgh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>573</td>
<td>Windsor (Ont.) Jean Armour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>Winnipeg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>564</td>
<td>Winsome Willie, Ochiltree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>——— Old Cumnock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>553</td>
<td>Wolverhampton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>751</td>
<td>Worcester</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>518</td>
<td>Ye Auld Cronies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>718</td>
<td>York St. Andrew Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>827</td>
<td>Zetland Ward Community Assoc., Grangemouth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CAN ANY OF OUR READERS HELP?

Here is part of a letter which has been received by the Editor from Mr. G. Ross Roy, English Department, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas, U.S.A. Will anyone who can help, please write direct to Mr. Roy?

"You may perhaps have heard that the Clarendon Press has agreed to the idea of a new edition of the Letters of Burns. I have been working at this project for about three years and hope to have it completed in another two. It is of course most desirable that any hitherto unpublished letters, or letters which were incompletely printed, be located and properly collated. To this end, I wonder if you would be kind enough to insert a notice in the 1964 Burns Chronicle inviting anyone having in his possession, or knowing the whereabouts of any Burns MSS to contact me at the above address. I shall greatly appreciate any help you can give me in this matter. Since I hope also to add letters to Burns, you might also mention this fact, if you will."
the best teas your money can buy!

McGAVIN & SCLANDERS
TEA MERCHANTS
OF YORK STREET, GLASGOW
(WHERE THE FIRST TEA AUCTIONS IN BRITAIN WERE HELD OVER 100 YEARS AGO)
A former customer at Dumfries Branch and one of the many famous figures who have found the B. of S. a helpful partner in progress.

BANK OF SCOTLAND