1916

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DAVID COOPER,
General Manager.
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PREFACE.

Since the last issue of the Burns Chronicle, Great Britain and her Allies have passed, with unabated spirit and unflinching determination, through the ordeal of a twelve-month of war unprecedented in the history of the world for insensate savagery and demoniac outrage of all the canons of human civilisation. The end—the sure and certain victorious end—is not yet; it therefore behoves the units of the Federation everywhere to hold their business meetings as usual, and to respond to all appeals to the loyalty of the Empire as fully and freely as their rolls of honour prove they have done in the past.

We again tender our thanks to all who have assisted us in compiling this—the semi-jubilee—number of the Chronicle, in the confident assurance that ere another issue the dark clouds will have been dissipated, and the victory of right against might secured for generations to come.

D. M'NAUGHT.

Benrig, Kilmours,
January 1st, 1916.
Mr D. M'NAUGHT, J.P.,
President Burns Federation.
HENLEY ON HIGHLAND MARY.

FROM an admirable criticism of Henley’s Works, by Francis Watt, which appeared in the Glasgow Herald of July 9th, 1908, we give the following extract as appropriate appendix to the article on Highland Mary which appeared in the last issue of the Chronicle. Coming from such a competent critic and whole-hearted admirer of Mr Henley, it is all the more valuable as neutral testimony in a field of enquiry which for long has been obscured by the artillery fire of contending factions. Mr Watt’s remarks are based ostensibly on Henley’s Essay on Burns, but we think we are not far wrong in supposing that the article on “The Cult of Mary Campbell,” signed “H. and H.,” which appeared in the New Review of June, 1897, was the main grounds of judgment when he enunciated the opinion that Henley was “hopelessly wrong on the Highland Mary episode.” That article is in reality a fierce and sustained attack on the “Mariolaters” of Dunoon, in which all the dramatis personae are roughly handled, particularly the heroine—so roughly, indeed, that the authors defeat their own purpose by sheer brutality of treatment. The Dunoon “Mariolater” and “Common Burnsite” could surely have been soundly whipped for their provoking misdemeanours without wrecking the furniture and maltreating the whole household. But before proceeding further, let us see what Mr Watt says:—

I turn to Henley’s prose. I have here a divided mind. The early work, though we have it but in extracts—to wit, in the Views and Reviews, not yet to hand—has again a sanity, clarity, above all, a perfection of form, not always afterwards visible. Contrast, for instance, the Balzac and the Hugo of the Views and Reviews with “Balzac as he was” and the two Hugos, in the fourth volume, these last being “not very edifying disquisitions” on the little foxes that did not after all spoil the vines of the two masters. But then, he brought to his later work greater knowledge of life and letters; and
you cannot deny the result. He gets his effects sometimes strangely, hits you with a piece of slang, a French phrase, a word of his own coinage; but he always hits you, and he always gets the effect. His Fielding is delightful, and so is his Hazlitt, and the brief, rapid thumbnail sketches in which he touches off Byron's crowded world. It is pure joy from beginning to end to read such things. And the easy manner of it all! The master is not speaking ex cathedra, he is chatting to you all the time with (you fancy) a whiff of a cigarette between. Yes, decidedly you give the palm to the later work, and for this if for nought else, because of the Robert Burns, a piece of prose which I don't quite see can ever go out of date as long as the glamour of Robin himself holds the thoughts of men. I never understood why this essay was abused of many. One poet, who is also a critic, with well-nigh absolute truth and justice speaks of another. Do you deny that Burns is in line with the earlier vernacular Scots, that his purely English or half English poems are poor? "Scots wha hae" is good popular stuff, but no more real letters than "God Save the King," or "Rule Britannia," whilst his Scots is again and again absolute perfection. Do you deny that he was more pagan than saint? If you do, you are scarce worth confuting. And Henley is so ready to recognize Burns's abounding merits, his generous nature, the excuses—nay, more than the excuses, the inevitable note in all that happened. Nowhere are these last terrible years at Dumfries so kindly, so sanely, so delicately set forth, and the final touch is not of apology but triumph. Burns had done his allotted work; he had drunk the cup of life to the lees, and death came as a deliverer and a friend. It may be that the common "Burnsite," as he wrathfully named him, was now and again a little too much for Henley. He is hopelessly wrong on the Highland Mary episode. On no evidence at all, nay, as I hold, in spite of every evidence to the contrary, he will have Mary Campbell a myth or a light-skirts, and is scornfully contemptuous of those who raise her into a "bare-legged Beatrice," as he puts it. As matter of fact his nickname was nigh the truth. I do not parallel Dante and Robin; the one walks the mountain tops, he speaks with the speech of the sea, of the thundercloud; the other is the sweet singer of the valley and the plain, who comes and sits with us on our hearthstone, and is to you and to me the dear familiar kindly brother and friend. But in sober truth Mary had that place in Burns's life that Beatrice had in Dante's, and Burns showed, once only, but once decisively, that he was capable of pure passionate admiration and veneration for a feminine ideal. I think Henley himself had no such feeling. "His Turkish contempt for women," says Johnson of Milton; perhaps Henley's view was more Johnsonian than Miltonic. His detestation of humbug, of weak sentimentality, of "bleat" as he
phrased it, of the ridiculous, of the strained, was so nice, so keen
that just now and again it made the truth seem a sham. I think
it did here, and this makes his treatment of the episode a serious
blot on an otherwise almost perfect piece of criticism. Perhaps,
also, the “common Burnsite” made him a little less generous to
Burns than he would have been. I cannot say. Burns has a
strange power over us Scots. He got so cunningly to our hearts
that a word against him, however justly spoken, wounds as a word
against our nearest and dearest. And then, does a stranger quite
get his Burns? Perhaps no living Scotsman does. That old world
wherein he dwelt has passed with its abounding frailties and its not
less abounding heroisms in tongue and thought well-nigh beyond
our touch. Does any of us use the words of that masterpiece where
the old farmer talks to his “auld mare Maggie?” Would any of us
riddle it without his Jamieson or its like? Surely not. But then
much is left, and can a stranger reach that as we do? Perhaps
not, yet in the very detachment the stranger has his gain, his critical
instinct is not warped. And so in Henley’s essay you feel that
Burns falls into his proper place in the radiant band of the poets.
Also, not merely did Henley know his Scotland and Scotsmen to a
degree quite uncommon with men of his race, but as poet and as man
he had profound sympathy with Burns and with Burns’s struggle.
In short, take him all in all, I believe that you have your Burns in
that essay as you never had him before, you will never have the
portrait bettered.

We have no hesitation in saying that any “Burnsite,”
common or otherwise, would have no difficulty in answering
Mr Watt’s queries to that gentleman’s complete satisfaction,
with this proviso, however, that their acquiescence did not
imply approval of the methods pursued by Mr Henley in
dealing with the subject-matter of said queries. Burns
is undoubtedly “in the line with the earlier vernacular
Scots,” but he was neither a cuckoo echoing neighbour
cuckoos nor a sneak thief from stall-artists; if his touch
is not so masterly in English as in Scots, his most trivial
efforts in the former medium do not fall so far below the
level of Henley, Pope, Shenstone, Beattie, Goldsmith,
Gray, “and the rest of these distinguished beings” as
to merit the ridicule poured upon his “Scots wha hae”
by a man who happens to be a critic and a rival in the
same line of business. Burns was no saint; he says so
himself. "God knows I am no saint; I have a whole host of sins and follies to answer for; but if I could, and I believe I do it as far as I can, I would wipe away all tears from all eyes." There is more of the Christian than pagan in this; indeed, no pagan could write such a sentence. To make him, then, a pagan of the pagans—a veritable god in Pagandom—is to thrust too much honour of that kind upon him. The Henleyan method places him on the dissecting table, body and soul as he trod this earth; and the operator sets to work cutting, slashing, and tearing the flesh till he lays bare the grinning skeleton. His work done, he turns to a shadowy troop of "lewd, grimy, ribald old Scots" and shouts, "Behold your Poet, whom I have created in your own image." True, he points out en passant the perfect shape of the heart and the magnificent proportions of the brain, yet the moral of it all is, 'twere pity beyond expression that the Creator ever clothed a poet's bones with clay of such poor quality.

Mary Campbell is treated in similar fashion, that is, so far as her case permits. Mr Watt tells us that Henley had "neither admiration nor veneration for a feminine ideal"; further, he gives us a broad hint regarding his "Turkish contempt for women." That accounts for much. It is no use discussing a "feminine ideal" with a Turk—with a man obsessed with the idea that woman is merely a protoplasmic structure expressly designed for the exercise of the "primordial instinct." Let us therefore confine ourselves to what, in lawyer phrase, is termed the condescendence. The statement of the case covers much ground; advisedly so, that no chance be lost. Thus, we are told at the outset that Mary Campbell was either a nursemaid in Gavin Hamilton's, or a serving-maid in Mauchline—mistress of a Montgomerie; or the culprit of the Dundonald session record; or a mythical person named Mary Campbell; or something unknown. As it stands to reason that she could not have been all these personages at one and the same time, let us try to reduce the leet. The serving-maid, who was also a mistress,
the creation of Train, Grierson, or Richmond (it does not matter which) pen-and-inked on certain discredited papers in the Edinburgh University Library, which have been proved to be unsubstantiated second-hand, lying gossip. It has been proved beyond cavil or question that the Mary Campbell of the Dundonald record is not Burns’s Highland Mary.* Even her assailants (H. and H.) are forced to admit “that it has not been proved that the Mary Campbell of Burns was the Dundonald Mary Campbell.” The last guess as to her identity is too ridiculous to be taken seriously. Which, then, are we shut up to? None other than the real Mary Campbell who was nurse-maid in Gavin Hamilton’s—the canonised Highland Mary of the “Castle o’ Montgomerie” and the stackyard of Ellisland. To this end, or rather beginning, all investigators are bound to come, and Henley is no exception. High time, therefore, it is to clear the ground of rubbish, and stake out the plain path of truth.

Henley’s pleas are, that Highland Mary was either (1) a light-skirts, or (2) a kind of Scottish Mrs Harris. These he amends towards the end by other two—(1) she was either a paragon, or (2) she was not. The inference from the first pair is, of course, that she was all his fancy painted her, or she never existed at all. What reasons does he advance for shortening her skirts? He gives one, and one only—“that without hesitation and without halt, on the shortest possible notice, she betrothed herself to the father of one child by an unmarried woman, and discarded of late by another unmarried woman whose husband he supposed himself to have been,” and so on, with much that is not to the purpose. Granting it all, is there no alternative to the “light-skirts” verdict? She may have been simple and innocent—plastic in Burns’s strong hands, for we have the Duchess of Gordon’s word that Burns was irresistible. Still, the negation of all the maidenly virtues does not follow from a weakness of that sort. Had Jean

*See Burns Chronicles, Vol. XIX. and XXIV. (1910 and 1915).
Armour died and Highland Mary lived, the former could have been posthumously condemned (in less degree perhaps) on the self-same grounds. Elizabeth Paton's child was born on May 22nd, 1785 * (not in November, 1784, as stated by Mr Henley), consequently the halting, the hesitation, and the short notice were about equal in both cases. As it turned out, all Jean's children were born in wedlock; had it been otherwise, it would better have fitted into Mr Henley's dominant theory that the peasant women of Scotland of necessity inherited the peculiar qualities of their "lewd," &c. ancestors, and could not possible help themselves. Conscious of the flimsiness of the proof against Highland Mary, he turns to the contemporary conduct of Burns for corroboration. He points out that, immediately Jean deserted him, he set himself to look for another wife, and quotes from his correspondence in proof. Further extracts (dated February, March, and April, 1786) from certain hysterical and strongly-worded epistles are adduced as evidence that he still "loved Jean to distraction," though strongly resenting her seeming inconstancy and ingratitude. The trump card, however, is Burns's letter to David Brice, of date 12th June, 1786—a date, be it observed, nearly a calendar month subsequent to the parting with Highland Mary. This letter must be read in its entirety to realise to the full the contending emotions of the writer. To divorce selected phrases from their context is to produce erroneous impressions. The purport of the fragments selected by Mr Henley is to suggest the belief that Burns's attachment to Highland Mary was mere feigning, or something worse. Why should it be set down to his discredit that he retained a lingering affection for a woman whom he describes to John Arnot, a few weeks before, as a "wife" now lost to him through her own perfidy, as he believed? He tells Brice in the plainest of terms that all is now over between them, at

the same time evincing the most tender concern about her future. The burning of "the lines" did not dissolve the irregular marriage, and Burns was well aware of that. Daddie Auld was not, or he never would have granted the illegal certificate of bachelorhood Burns carried with him to Edinburgh. To account for the "jugglings of the male human heart" is a task beyond our powers, and we do not mean to try. We content ourselves with the testimony of the facts, which speak for themselves. A young man pays his addresses to two village maidens; one is latterly preferred (no matter why), and the other neglected for a time; the favoured one at length falls short of her lover's expectations (no matter how) and jilts him; he turns with penitence to the other in his hour of humiliation, and is forgiven all his transgressions. If, in thus suggesting, we are accused of dealing with the impossible, all we can say is that such impossibilities were, are, and ever will be, everyday occurrences amongst all classes and conditions of women and men. He was as manly and sincere in his relations with Highland Mary as he was with Jean Armour. That the former did not live to reap the reward of her self-sacrifice was not the least of the causes of that "remorse" of Burns, regarding which so many uncharitable surmises have been ventilated. In the unpublished portion of his letter to Gavin Hamilton (not John Ballantine, as hitherto believed),* written during this period of trouble, he says: "Do not despise me, Sir. I am indeed a fool, but a knave is an infinitely worse character than anybody, I hope, will dare to give the unfortunate—Robert Burns." This condemnation of himself at this trying point in his career should have its due weight in every estimate of the erratic and contradictory impulses which seem to have alternately governed his conduct.

Paragon or no paragon is surely a severe test to apply to any woman; useless, moreover, to the majority, whose values lie between the top of the scale and the immovable

*See "Notes and Queries" in last year's Chronicle.
zero. There is no compromise possible between the Dunoon Mariolater and Mr Henley. The mistake of the former (who, by the way, must have died at Dunoon, for we have heard nothing of him since) was in removing his paragon from the empyrean and making of it a graven image. Henley's mistake was his persistent insistence that if Mary Campbell was no paragon she was bound to be—the other thing. Of Beatrice, who also died young, we know little or nothing save what Dante has told us, but we need nobody to tell us that, if she had not been a rich man's daughter, she would likely have trod the earth as bare-legged as Mary is said to have been. Hence Henley's nickname is quite uncalled for; shoes and stockings would not have improved her one whit. As the opinion of the valet is fatal to the hero, so information gleaned from the man or woman in the street does not usually add a single inch to the stature of the paragon. We take Beatrice at Dante's valuation; why not Mary at Burns's? This much we venture to say—if Beatrice had lived to be a toothless grandmother, Dante would never have chosen her as his guide in the Divine Comedy. This conveys a hint of the locus classicus of the paragon—the beloved mortal whose "shade" poets have always glorified. The earthly prototype is transformed by death into a being ethereal, visionary, angelic—mythical, if you will have it so. Burns left his "feminine ideal" innominate, and it were better she had remained so. To resurrect her periodically as a bare-legged peasant nursing babies or milking cows—the average hireling of a feeing fair—is to make a mouldy mummy of her, tear to tatters the "white robes" woven for her by the Poet, snatch her from her "place of blissful rest," and dump her down in her grave-clothes on the barren rocks of Dunoon. Paragon here or paragon there, the choice is between the Mary Campbell who died and was buried, and the Highland Mary who still lives and will live for ever. Chacun à son goût.
THERE has been recently brought under our notice a volume from the library of the Poet, which was presented in 1860 by Wm. Glencairn Burns to Dr Henderson, the historian of Dunfermline, who was then residing at St. Helens, Lancashire. Regarding its authenticity there is no question. The letter from the donor is attached to the covers, as well as the postage label of the book—all in good preservation. The letter informs us that the volume "bears my father's signature on the title-page, and I well recollect having seen it in his library before I went to India." The annotations, which are few and laconic, are written in pencil somewhat faded by the lapse of years. The autograph on the title-page, however, is in ink and perfectly legible. On page 17, in criticising a poetic rhapsody, written in the manner of Cowper's Task, Burns jots on the margin, "fine," opposite this passage:

"Oh, Albion! oh, blest isle, on whose white cliffs Peace builds her halcyon nest."

On page 18, another passage in the same composition receives the same commendation:

"The same strong blast that beds the knotted oak Firm in his clay-bound cradle, nerves the arm Of the stout hind, who tells him to the ground."

On page 102, the editor gives a quotation from Mnesimachus, an ancient Greek comedian, describing the feasting of a company of banditti or bravos, in which the furnishing of the table is set forth in detail:

"Instead of knives we're armed with naked swords, and swallow firebrands in the place of food; Daggers of Crete are serv'd us for confections, and for a plate of pease a fricassee of shatter'd spears; &c. . . . ."
Burns labels this on the margin, "Bombastic." Further on, the editor falls foul of Ben Jonson for his propensity "to carp at Shakespeare," pretending to "exalt such a farago of vulgar ribaldry as Bartholomew Fair above such exquisite productions as The Tempest and Much Ado About Nothing." Following out his purpose, he quotes Jonson's witch scene in the Masque of the Queens, and sets against it Shakespeare's setting of the same scene in Macbeth, without, however, mentioning that play. Burns writes on the margin, "Shakespeare's Macbeth." The last number of Jonson's witches' chorus, which runs—

"About, about, and about! 
Till the mists arise and the lights fly out. 
The images neither be seen nor felt, 
The woollen burn and the waxen melt; 
Sprinkle your liquors upon the ground, 
And into the air: Around, around! 
Around, around! 
Around, around! 
Till a music sound, 
And the pace be found 
To which we may dance 
And our charms advance;—"

Burns characterises, at the foot of the page, as "Stupid Nonsense," and it looks as if he were right. There are a few additional passages in the book marked with pencil, without further comment.

On page 136, the editor has another thrust at Ben Jonson concerning the authorship of a well-known lyric, in the course of which he makes certain revelations which must come as a surprise to the general reader. He begins with the following preface:—

"I was surprised the other day to find our learned poet, Ben Jonson, had been poaching in an obscure collection of love-letters written by the sophist Philostratus, in a very rhapsodical stile, merely for the purpose of stringing together a parcel of unnatural, far-fetched conceits, more calculated to disgust a man of Jonson's classic taste than to put him upon the humble task of copying them and then fathering the translation. The little poem he has taken from this despicable sophist is now become a very popular song, and is
the ninth in his collection intitled The Forest. I will take the liberty of inserting Jonson's translation, and compare it with the original, stanza by stanza."

The "original" is given in the Greek of Philostratus. We give only the translation:

**DRINK TO ME ONLY WITH THINE EYES.**

(Compared with the Greek original).

I.

Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine;
Or leave a kiss but in the cup,
And I'll not look for wine.

**ORIGINAL PROSE.**

Or if thou wilt, putting the cup to thy lips, fill it with kisses and so bestow it upon me. (Letter XXIV.)

II.

The thirst that from the soul doth rise
Demands a drink divine;
But might I of Jove's nectar sip,
I wou'd not change for thine.

**ORIGINAL PROSE.**

I, as soon as I behold thee, thirst, and taking hold of the cup, do not indeed apply that to my lips, for drink, but thee. (Letter XXV.)

III.

I sent thee late a rosy wreath,
Not so much honouring thee
As giving it a hope that there
It might not withered be.

**ORIGINAL PROSE.**

I send thee a rosy wreath, not so much honoring thee (though this also is in my thoughts) as bestowing favor upon the roses, that so they might not be withered. (Letter XXX.)

IV.

But thou thereon did'st only breathe,
And sent'st it back to me;
Since when it grows, and smells, I swear,
Not of itself, but thee.
If thou would'st do a kindness to thy lover, send back the relics of the roses (I gave thee), for they will smell no longer of themselves only, but of thee. (Letter XXXI.)

This was read by Burns at his own fireside without note or comment of any kind. This is to be regretted, for such a splendid opportunity of recording his opinion of the "cuckoo" poet and "stall-artist" thief perhaps never occurred in the course of his extensive reading. It may be that he did not consider it much out of the way as an original production, but what Mr. Henley's opinion would have been goes without saying. If Burns had pillaged the letters of old Philostratus in such wholesale fashion, he would certainly have had a good word to say of him either to Johnson or Thomson.

EDITOR.
THREE ADMIRERS OF BURNS.

Among men and women of note in various stations of life and in various parts of the world who have died within the last year or so were not a few who had this in common—a sincere liking for Burns and his poetry and a large measure of admiration for his genius. These were men like the late Rev. J. C. Carrick of Newbattle; the novelist, Crockett; James Ballantyne of Glasgow; and others whose names and whose worth will not soon be forgotten. But there were in the recent obituary lists three more notable names whose memory deserves special notice, and as they did no little honour to our Bard, we may seek to do them some honour in turn.

A SCOTO-AMERICAN GENERAL.

Early in February, 1914, there died at New York, a distinguished Scoto-American who was equally prominent in war and in letters, and who is to be numbered amongst Burns’s admirers. The name of the late General James Grant Wilson ought to be better known than perhaps he is in Scotland as the compiler of two excellent volumes, The Poets and Poetry of Scotland, published in 1876, giving a very full and reliable account of Scottish bards, great and small, from Thomas the Rhymer to Robert Buchanan. His sketch of Burns is brief but satisfactory. Wilson begins by comparing the fame of three great lyric poets—Beranger, Moore, and Burns.

"Beranger and Moore both survived the Scottish singer for many years, yet they bequeathed to the world no more tender or patriotic poems, no sweeter or sadder strains. What writer delineates more beautifully the emotions of love and youth, of joy and sorrow, abounds in reciter humour or bitterer satire, strikes nobler blows against false theology, sings weightier songs in praise of freedom, or more vividly describes the beauties of field and flower?... His productions are the property and solace of mankind.” The world-wide popularity of Burns, he
concludes, was abundantly demonstrated by the universal homage paid to the Poet's memory at the Centenary celebrations.

James Grant Wilson was born in Edinburgh on April 28th, 1832, and was the eldest son, by his second marriage with Jane Sibbald, of William Wilson, a minor Scots poet and a friend of Hew Ainslie, whose history is in itself interesting. The elder Wilson was born in Crieff in December, 1801, and wrote good verse at ten. When he was twenty-two he settled in Dundee, where he edited the Literary Folio, and contributed himself in prose and verse. He afterwards went to Edinburgh to begin business as a commission agent. His literary output was continued, and in less than three years he contributed no fewer than thirty-two poems to the pages of the Literary Journal, then edited by Henry Glassford Bell. Among others he made the acquaintance of Robert Chambers and Mrs Grant of Laggan; the lady he first met while on a visit to the Ettrick Shepherd. Wilson's son was named after the Rev. James Grant of Laggan, husband of the poetess. In the year 1833, his son being little more than a year old, William Wilson emigrated to America and settled at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., where he succeeded in setting up a prosperous business as a printer and bookseller, and died on August 25th, 1860.

The future historian of the Scottish poets received a good education, chiefly at the hands of tutors, which was finished off by European travel. He adopted a literary career, and in his twenty-fifth year founded and edited The Chicago Record, a journal of the arts and literature. When the Civil War broke out Wilson joined the ranks of the Union Army. At the end of 1862 he was appointed Major in the 15th Illinois Cavalry, and in the following year he became Colonel of the 4th U.S. Coloured Cavalry. He served till the close of the war. He retired in 1865 as Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and immediately resumed literary work. Settling in New York he took a prominent part in intellectual pursuits, holding high office in several learned societies, and acquiring a considerable reputation as a popular speaker. He took a leading part in the erection of monuments in New York City to his poet friend, Fitz-Greene Halleck, and to Christopher Columbus. For the latter service he was knighted by the Queen-Regent of Spain. In the same year, 1894, he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from St. Stephen's College, Dublin. Whether as author or as editor, Wilson must always have kept himself very busy, for he has a large number of volumes to his credit. Here we can take notice of only a few of his works. In 1868 he edited the poems of Fitz-Greene Halleck, the American poet, who visited Alloway in 1822, and who wrote one of the finest poetical tributes ever paid to Burns. After Halleck's death, in 1869, Wilson wrote the biography of the American
bard. In 1886 he published a book on *Bryant and his Friends*; in 1897 a *Life* of General Grant; in 1902 a work on *The American Presidents*; in 1904 a book (in two volumes) on *Thackeray in the United States* (second edition 1909). It was in 1896 that he issued his two volumes on *The Poets and Poetry of Scotland*. In the first volume he speaks of a visitor to Alloway having had a conversation in the summer of 1855 with the Poet's youngest sister (Mrs Begg), who remarked of Fitz-Greene Halleck's verses that "nothing finer has been written about Robert," and handed the visitor—who was probably Wilson himself—some rosebuds and ivy leaves from her cottage door on the banks of Doon to give to the American bard who had so admired and praised her brother.

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**A GREAT ENGLISH CRITIC.**

On June 6th, 1914, there passed away at Putney Hill, London, in his eighty-second year, Theodore Watts-Dunton, the famous critic, poet, and novelist, best known as the author of that delightful gipsy romance, *Aylwin*. Like his bosom friend, the poet Swinburne, with whom he lived in the outskirts of London for over thirty years, and who once described Dunton as "the first critic of our time, perhaps the largest-minded and surest-sighted of any age," the author of *Aylwin* had the highest appreciation of the genius of Burns. One of the late critic's best pieces of work was an article on "Poetry" contributed to the ninth edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. There he refers to Burns as "the greatest absolute humorist in English poetry," and, discussing the lyrical writers of the North, adds:

"Of Scottish song-writers Burns is, of course, the head; for the songs of John Skinner, the heartiest song-writer that has appeared in Great Britain (not excluding Herrick) are too few in number to entitle him to be placed beside a poet so prolific in heartiness and melody as Burns. With regard to Campbell's heartiness, this is quite a different quality from the heartiness of Burns and Skinner."

The great critic was born at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, on October 12th, 1832. He was baptised Walter Theodore Watts, but in later life he added his mother's name, Dunton. His father, a solicitor by profession, was a keen student of natural history, greatly interested in geology, and an early advocate of evolution. At Cambridge Walter received an elaborate private education, comprising music, art, and the physical sciences, especially biology. Early in life he practised as a solicitor, devoting his leisure time to literature. When he was thirty-six he went to London, and soon
became one of the leading members of a remarkable literary and artistic circle. Besides Morris and Swinburne, he was the friend of D. G. Rossetti, Holman Hunt, and others of the pre-Raphaelite brotherhood. In 1874 Watts-Dunton was chief critic on Leigh Hunt's old weekly, The Examiner, and from 1895 to 1898 he was leading critic on The Athenæum, to whose columns he also contributed some sonnets and other poems. He also wrote for the The Fortnightly Review, The Nineteenth Century, Harper's, and other magazines. To the Encyclopædia Britannica, Chambers's Encyclopædia, and Ward's English Poets, he contributed some of his most valuable literary articles. It has often been regretted that these important studies and criticisms should not have been collected and published, but Watts-Dunton held the view that all literature was more or less fugitive, and destined for "Oblivion," as he once observed to Tennyson. It was 1897 before he published one of his longer poems, The Coming of Love, which was an instantaneous success. This induced him to publish, in 1898, his famous gipsy story, Aylwin, which he had lying past him for nearly forty years, and always refused to publish. The novel met with an enthusiastic welcome, and has since gone through many editions. George Borrow, it should be mentioned, was one of Watts-Dunton's early friends. On Swinburne's death, six years ago, he left his fortune to his house-comrade. When Watts-Dunton married, in November, 1905, a lady who had been their friend and housekeeper for many years, it is characteristic of him that the wedding did not become known to the public till a fortnight had elapsed.

AN AYRSHIRE COVENANTER.

At the close of January, 1915, Scotland had to bemoan the loss of a characteristic son in Andrew B. Todd, an Ayrshire journalist, author, and poet, who was at once an ardent Covenanter and an enthusiastic Burnsian. The late Mr Todd was born at Backhill Farm, near Mauchline, in 1822, being the seventh son and fourteenth child of a family of fifteen. His eldest brother was born two months before the death of Burns. His father was a farmer, a descendant of the Covenanters, and, like his son, a lover of all that concerned their history and their honour. Born in 1768, the elder Todd was a neighbour of the Poet-Burns, whom he met occasionally at local markets. In his Autobiography, published with his poetical works in 1906, the younger Todd tells us what his father and the other farmers round about thought about Burns:—

"I am old enough to have known, when a lad, several other farmers who were born even before Burns, and who knew him
well. ... With all of them I served when a boy, either as a
herd among the wilds or as a lad on the farms. They had all
known Burns, and had occasionally met him, and had been
in his company frequently on market days at Kilmarnock,
and with my father, who survived till the end of the year 1850.
None of them—I have often heard them say—ever heard him
utter an oath, saw him angry, or saw him intoxicated."

Todd adds that he once had a conversation with Thomas Aird
regarding the moral reputation of Burns, when the poet-editor told
him that the people of Dumfries, having neglected the living Burns,
had thought to excuse themselves by maligning the Poet after death.
Todd's father once sold a horse to the Poet. Referring again to
the Autobiography, we find this interesting maternal reminiscence
of the Poet:—

"My mother ... was born in 1780. She had a distinct
recollecotion of having seen Burns with his two horses and carts
at the lime works of Auchmilian, and of his wonderful kindliness
and gentleness to his horses, and how, though standing at a
distance, they would come up to him at his call, when he would
gently rub their eyes, of which all horses are exceedingly fond. . . .
A grandson of the 'rough, rude, ready-witted Rankine' of Burns
... told me that he had heard his grandfather say that Burns
was the kindest-hearted and the best-natured man he ever knew."

Todd's father was one of the party of searchers who found the body
of "Holy Willie" entangled in the thorns of a ditch into which
the worthy Fisher had fallen and been drowned when on the way
home from Mauchline fair.

After the usual experience of herding, the younger Todd became
a tile-burner, and in time rose to be himself proprietor of a tile-work.
For a time this undertaking proved successful, but the tide after-
wards turned against him, and he sought to make a living by his
pen and journalism. At an early age he began contributing poetical
effusions to the pages of the Ayr Advertiser and the Kilmarnock
Journal. He also wrote stories for the Ayrshire Post, and in 1872
he was called to occupy the editorial chair of the Cumnock Express,
a position which he held till his death. In 1846 he published his
first volume of poems, The Hermit of Westmoreland, The Covenanters'
Revenge, and other Poems, which met with a favourable reception.
His principal works, however, were concerned with the Scottish
 Martyrs and Covenanters, whose haunts he loved to visit, and whose
memory he has done much to perpetuate. He was mainly instru-
mental in getting a handsome granite monument erected at Cumnock
to the memory of "Peden the Prophet," and another at Lochgoine
to John Howie, author of The Scots Worthies. In 1886 Todd pub-
lished his first volume on *The Homes, Haunts, and Battlefields of the Covenanters*, a work completed in a third volume issued in 1906. In 1911 he published an additional volume on the same subject, entitled *Covenanting Pilgrimages and Studies*.

As a life-long admirer of Burns and his genius, Todd was present on every possible occasion to do honour to the Poet's memory. In 1859 he presided at the Centenary celebration in Cumnock and proposed "The Immortal Memory" in an eloquent speech. In July, 1896, at the Poet's death-centenary, he again was found in the chair and doing honour to the occasion by a notable oration. Again, at the Poet's Ter-Jubilee, in 1909, he was chairman and orator at the Cumnock celebrations. Few Burns enthusiasts have had such a remarkable record.

A. C. WHITE.
Several descendants of Robert Burns have been intimately associated with Pollokshaws and its immediate neighbourhood. The connection began with Mrs John Thomson, better known as Betty Burns, who spent the greater part of her long life in the district. Betty was the daughter of Anne Park, niece of Mrs Hyslop, Globe Tavern, Dumfries, where the Poet passed many social hours. She was born at Leith, where her mother had gone to reside with some friends for a time, and when about two years old was taken to the house of her father in the southern town. From that time Jean Armour discharged all the duties of a mother towards her, seeing to her health and education as if she were her own child. In early womanhood Betty made the acquaintance of Pte. John Thomson, of the Stirlingshire Militia, then located in Dumfries, and after a courtship which, though brief, enabled them to thoroughly understand each other, the young couple were married. The following is a copy of the marriage certificate:—

"Dumfries, 2nd June, 1808.

That John Thomson, private in the Stirlingshire Militia, and Elizabeth Burns, were this day married, and that the latter has lived in this place for several years, and supported a good character, is certified by

Alexander Scott, Minr."

On the following day the regiment removed to Berwick-on-Tweed, and thither Mrs Thomson also travelled, her husband, who had resolved that his wife should never
lie on a barracks bed, providing suitable lodging for her with a Mrs Dawson in another part of the town. The regiment remained in Berwick-on-Tweed for nearly a year, and during that time Mrs Thomson, who had received a fairly good education, was regularly called upon to act as letter-writer to the fisher folk and many others,

MRS JOHN THOMSON ("BETTY BURNS").
(By courtesy of Mr J. E. M'Dowall.)

an employment which proved very profitable as well as congenial. When the Militia was ordered to another part of the country, Thomson arranged for his wife going to reside with his father and mother in Pollokshaws, where, with an occasional allowance from her husband, and money earned by doing needle-flowering for a Glasgow warehouse, she was able to support herself and her first-born child without being a burden on her relatives. About this time she received half of a sum of £400 raised by Alderman
Shaw, London, for the two natural daughters of the Poet, and with this money she rented and furnished a house, to which she welcomed her husband when he retired from the Militia in 1814. John Thomson resumed the handloom weaving, which had been interrupted by his military service, and the remainder of his long life was passed in Pollokshaws and Langside.*

The kindness of Mrs Burns to her husband's child did not end with Betty's marriage. Until the year of her death she sent frequent enquiries regarding Mrs Thomson's welfare, accompanied by little presents for her numerous family of sons and daughters. But it does not appear that she ever visited Pollokshaws. All a daughter's love was bestowed by Mrs Thomson on Jean Armour, to whom she referred as "a woman whose memory I will ever cherish with fond remembrance for her many good qualities, but more especially for the prudent and

* "One of Burns's Daughters"—article in The Pollokshaws News, 24th and 31st January, 1890.
motherly manner she always conducted herself towards me. The longer I live I admire her character the more."

The older residents in Pollokshaws remember Betty Burns. A few treasure her photograph, which confirms the pen portrait of her by Hugh M'Donald, who called upon her when he visited Pollokshaws in the course of his rambles round Glasgow in the summer and autumn of 1851. What M'Donald wrote may be quoted in full:—

"In features and complexion Mrs Thomson admittedly bears a more striking resemblance to her father than any of his other children. We have had the pleasure of meeting with two of the Poet's sons, on both of whom the paternal stamp was obvious; but we were more forcibly reminded of the family lineaments, as represented in the best portraits, on being introduced to Mrs Thomson than we were on that occasion. She is now pretty well advanced in years, being rather over sixty; her features are consequently somewhat shrunk from their original proportions, but still the likeness is sufficiently marked to indicate, at a glance, her relationship to the departed Bard." M'Donald added—"She has some faint recollections of her father, who was wont occasionally to take her on his knee and fondle her affectionately; and she remembers vividly the imposing ceremonials attendant on his death and funeral."†

John Thomson died in 1869, at the age of eighty-five. His wife did not long survive him. She died at Crossmyloof in 1873, in her eighty-second year. They were buried in the Vennel, an old burgher churchyard in the centre of Pollokshaws, now overlooked by high tenements and other buildings where the wheels of industry are heard all day long. Their tomb is marked by a long, low, well-preserved stone, which bears the following lines, composed by Robert Burns Thomson, their second son:—

† Rambles Round Glasgow.
"Worn and weary, home at last,  
Life, its toils and trials, past,  
Nor care, nor pain, nor want's chill blast  
Can ever more come near thee.

Sweetly tranquil be thy rest,  
Light the turf lean on thy breast,  
Wak'ning spirits of the blest  
From grief to glory bear thee."

Robert Burns Thomson, who was thirty-three years of age in 1851, is thus described in the pages of M'Donald:—  
"He is a living fac simile in physical appearance of what Burns must have been in the prime of manhood. A degree more slender in person, or a shade more fair in complexion, from the nature of his employment, he possibly may be; but this we feel confident is the extent of difference. Nor is the resemblance only physical. He has in a considerable measure the same vigorous intellect, and pithy if not rude humour, combined with a manly sense of independence, and a taste for poetry and music, in both of which arts he is indeed no mean proficient."

The poetic accomplishments of Robert Burns Thomson brought him more than local fame. His song, "My Daddy's Awa' at the War," attained great popularity during the struggle in the Crimea, which was the occasion of its production. He thus related the incident which inspired the lines:—"I had been singing at an evening sermon in Crossmyloof. It would be about ten o'clock at night, a beautiful night. The moon was up in all her glory, and large, black clouds were rushing over her in all the hurry of the wintry blast. While standing admiring the wild grandeur of the hour, I thought I heard the voice of a child mingling with that of the wind. I stepped into the middle of the street to listen, when I heard the sound of feet. They turned out to be that of a woman with a child in her arms, who came and passed me, and just as she did so the child said something which I could not interpret, till the woman said—'Ay, ay, daddy's awa' at the war.' The hour, the scene, and the words set me
a-thinking. I did not sleep much that night. Next day I was equally troubled and moody. I went about my work, haunted by such visions of suffering as kept my eyes half-filled with tears the whole of the day, and I could not get rid of the feeling for some days after I had thrown it together in the following form:

"Oh, cauld comes the blast over the deep wavin' woods,
An' eerie the howlet's wild cry,
An' fast flees the moon 'mang the dark drivin' clouds,
As they rage over the wild wintry sky.
Yet the birds safely sleep in the laigh-bendin' trees,
An' the beasts hae their dens in the seaur,
But mither an' me noo hae nae place to stay,
For my daddy's awa' at the war."

That nicht ere we left oor wee hoose in the glen,
As I lay in her bosom sae true,
I heard the deep sabs o' her puir breakin' heart,
While her tears fell in show'rs on my broo.
I grat sair mysel', for she spak' in her dreams
O' a cap wi' a croon an' a staur,
An' her breath cam' sae short that I thocht she wad dee,
An' my daddy awa' at the war.

Oh! greet nae mair mither, for sure he'll come hame,
An' he'll tak' us again on his knee,
An' close to his he'rt he will haud us at e'en,
As he tells o' his toils o'er the sea.
An' yon gentle folk that we ca'd on yestreen,
Spak' sae saft when they drew the door baur,
Oh! I'm sure they'll be kind to wee wanderers like me
Wha hae daddies awa' at the war."*

Robert Burns Thomson was proud of his descent, as witness the following extract from one of his earliest efforts at poetry:

"But ah! he's gone, that heart lies cold and dead,
And far through Heaven the mighty spirit's sped;
O ne'er on earth shall minstrel's harp be heard
Like thine, my grandsire, Scotia's Heaven-taught Bard."

But he made no claim to notice on account of the distinction of his grandfather, and he resisted the temptation, which must have been held out to him by his friends, to issue his poems in book form, in the hope that his ancestry, as well as their merit, would ensure a favourable reception. Examples of his work are, however, to be found in several publications, and a perusal of these justifies one in giving him an honoured place among the singers of his native land. That he could make effective use of the stanza so frequently employed by his grandfather is proved by the following lines, which are extracted from an "Elegy on an old military musician, who is represented, after having passed unhurt through manifold dangers by flood and field, as having been at last killed while attempting 'some thrawn bars that wadna spell'":

"Ye wakerife lav'rocks, pride of Spring,
Wha speel the heav'ns on dewy wing,
While in the lift ye pendant bing,
In bliss ecstatic,
Lament till mountain echoes ring
Your plaints pathetic.

And ye wha haunt the leafy spray,
Or warble in the sunny ray,
Or lull the closing ear of day
In haugh or glen,
Sound each your waest minor key
For him that's gane.

Mourn ye, who lift the daily shillin',
Imperial pay for brither-killin',
For Jock, when but a hauffins callan,
Left friens and hame,
And ower the stormy seas gaed sailin'
To fecht for fame.

In dark Toulouse he met the Franks,
Where biting bullets thinn'd our ranks,
And worthy chiel's of heads and shanks
Were rudely shorn;
There bauldly first he cheered the flanks
Wi' fife and horn."
He clamb the tow'ring Pyrenees,
Where frosts 'neath smiles of summer freeze,
And through the mirk, on hands and knees,
'Thout star or moon,
The foeman's tents he set a'bleez
To licht him doon.

See half-way up Sebastian's wa's,
Tho' death rax doon wi' drippin' claws,
His left arm round the steps he throws,
His right the horn,
And charge them hame! he loudly blaws
To the hope forlorn.

Ay, mony a fearfu' siege and storm,
In mony a clime baith cauld and warm,
Tho' death and him's been arm in arm
The maist o's life,
Yet ne'er till now he durst him harm.
Wi' dirk or knife."

Beginning life as a hand-loom weaver, Robert Burns Thomson afterwards became a power-loom tenter in Thornliebank and Glasgow, and was ultimately appointed manager of the factory in the east-end of the city owned by Messrs Scott. Retiring from this position, he founded the firm known to-day as Messrs R. B. Thomson & Coy., brush manufacturers, 38 Stockwell Street, Glasgow. He died at Shawlands on 14th April, 1887, aged sixty-nine years, and was interred in the family lair in the Vennel, in fulfilment of the desire expressed in one of his poems—

"Bear me quietly to the 'Shaws
And lay me by my mother's side."

James Glencairn Thomson, a younger brother, followed his father's trade until it ceased to be profitable. He next adopted the occupation of a pattern-maker, working in Thornliebank and Glasgow until 1900, when he retired. In 1899 he was presented with a public subscription amounting to £175, and six years later he received a further sum of £200. He was also granted a small pension from the Government, in recognition of the eminence of his grand-
father. The last survivor of the family, he died at Crossmyloof on 9th July, 1911, at the age of eighty-four, and was also laid to rest in the Vennel.

At the centenary celebration of the birth of Robert Burns, held in the King's Arms Hall, Trongate, Glasgow, in 1859, a function presided over by Hugh M'Donald, Robert Burns Thomson was seated on the right, and James Glencairn Thomson on the left, of the chairman. Robert sang “Scots Wha Hae” and James sang “A Man’s a Man for a’ that,” and the former replied to the toast of “The Surviving Members of the Burns Family,” proposed by Mr William W. Scott, of The Daily Bulletin.* Betty Burns was not forgotten during the general rejoicings. A proposal had been made to raise subscriptions for the two nieces of the Poet, the Misses Begg, and in a letter to the Glasgow Herald “Locksley” (Mr William Watson, Pollokshaws) suggested that something of a similar kind should be done for Mrs Thomson. The suggestion was adopted, and a sum of £260, which helped to comfort the declining years of Betty and her husband, was raised.

Margaret Thomson, the youngest of Betty’s daughters, was the second wife of David Wingate, the poet, who was born at Cowglen, near Pollokshaws. After the death of her husband she lived with her brother James at Crossmyloof, and she died there on 23rd November, 1898, in the sixty-third year of her age. She was interred in the family burying-place, which also contains the dust of Gilbert Burns Begg, the poet’s nephew, who died at Pollokshaws on 11th January, 1885, aged eighty-three.

ANDREW M’CALLUM.

* Chronicle of the Hundredth Birthday of Robert Burns.
BURNS AT A "DRUID'S TEMPLE."

In Burns's notes of his Northern Tour of 30th August, 1787, there is an entry which indicates that he said prayers in a Druid's Temple, and Lockhart, in his Life of Burns, naturally surmises from the context of the Memorandum, in which Glenlyon House and the Lyon River are mentioned in juxtaposition, that the Temple itself was in Glenlyon. About a quarter of a mile from Glenlyon House there stands Fortingal Church, celebrated for its ancient yew-tree. On a field on the opposite side of the road from the Church there stands the remains of a Stone Circle; the remaining stones standing might indicate that there were three stone rings, but the Circle itself is in no way in a good "state of repair." From Burns's notes one might conclude that this might be the position of the Druid's Temple mentioned by Burns. Guide Books and Lives of Burns have ignored that spot that should have been dear to the Burns enthusiast. However, on Ainslie's Map of Scotland (published 1789) about four miles from Aberfeldy, on the Kenmore Road, there is located a "Druid's Temple." Burns, on the 29th of August, had come from Crieff to Kenmore, where he stayed all night at the inn, and inscribed with his pencil over the chimney-piece of the inn some verses descriptive of Taymouth, and also very possibly indicative of the particular feelings that were in his mind on the occasion. In the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 1888-89, Mr Alexander Hutcheson, F.S.A.(Scot.), describes the Stone Circle at Croft Morag:—"Four miles west from Aberfeldy, and about fifty yards south of the public road leading from the latter place to Kenmore. The circles are concentric, three in number, and occupy a little plateau—which may be artificial, as the outer circle just
covers it—on the gentle slope which here rises towards the south from the public road. The inner circle consists of eight stones, all standing with one exception, No. 3, which presumably has fallen inwards. The next or second circle consists of thirteen much larger stones, nine of which stand erect. Nos. 3 and 5 have presumably fallen in, while Nos. 7 and 9 have fallen outwards. The outer circle is formed by a number of smaller stones, placed so as to form a sort of rampart. These are recumbent, and lie
generally with their larger axes in the direction of the rampart. . . . If, as has been suggested, the two large blocks A and B formed the entrance to the circles, then the entrance faced towards the south-east."

This description tallies so closely in particulars with that given by Burns, that there is little if any doubt in recognising in the Stone Circle at Croft Morag the "Druid's Temple," in which Burns said his prayers. Burns's description, from his notes, is as follows:—"(30th August) —Druid's Temple—three circles of stones, the outermost sunk, the second has thirteen stones remaining; the innermost has eight, two large detached ones, like a gate, to the south-east—say prayers in it."

A recent visit to the Croft Morag confirmed the description, and an opinion already expressed by Professor Watson of Edinburgh. Thus the spot where Burns said prayers was easily identified.

A. T. CRAIG, Galashiels.
LOGAN WATER.

(From Chambers's History of Peeblesshire).

"Beyond Stanhope, in proceeding up the valley, is the ancient property of Polmood, or, as it was commonly called, Powmuid. In the present day it is known as Patervan, that being the name of the farm of which it now consists. In a field, the second north from the steading of Patervan, and within about fifty yards of the Tweed, are seen four lonely trees, which are said to mark the site of a hamlet, now entirely gone, called Lincumdoddie. What kind of a place it was no one can now tell, but its name is likely to be preserved through all time in one of the humorous songs of Burns." Within the property—that is, Mossfennan—Logan Burn pours its tribute to the Tweed, not far from the spot, on the opposite side of the river, where stood the hamlet of Lincumdoddie. We presume it was this sparkling streamlet which afforded Burns an opportunity of saying in regard to Willie Wastle's wife, that—

"Her face wad fyle the Logan Water."

But the "Logan Water" which is sung in the well-known lyric of Mayne is a river in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfriesshire, with which this pretty Peeblesshire burn must not be confounded.

(From Songs of Scotland, by George Farquhar Graham. Vol. III.—Appendix, page 180.)


In a letter of 9th February, 1849, to the Editor, from Thomas Thorburn, Esq., Ryedale, by Dumfries, the following remarks are obligingly communicated:

"In Peeblesshire, and about midway between the "Crook Inn and the village of Broughton, 'Logan Burn'
x Site of Lincum Doddie. 1 Polmood. 2 Kingledoors.

Logan Glen. (See clump of trees, site of Logan Kirk.)
LOGAN WATER, where it joins Tweed.
"—so called in the old song and in the locality—comes rushing out of a mountain glen, and mingles with the Tweed. A short way up the glen the ruins of Logan Kirk may still be seen, surrounded by a clump of tall trees. Bushes are still there, upon which you may ‘gather slaes,’ and the banks of the Tweed, where the Logan joins it, are still called ‘Logan Braes.’ The words of the old song are corroborative—thus:

‘At Logan burn, on Logan braes,’ &c.

These facts, I think, are conclusive—but Burns remarks that his native county of Ayr (and, I will add, Lanark) has no claims to any old song.”

(From Songs of Scotland, by George Farquhar Graham. Vol. I.—Appendix, page 164.)

"LOGAN WATER”—pages 70 and 71.

Burns does not appear to have known more than two lines of Mayne’s song to this air, and these he incorporated in his own song, which he sent to Mr George Thomson, 25th June, 1793, with the following observations:

“Have you ever, my dear Sir, felt your bosom ready to burst with indignation on reading of those mighty villains who divide kingdom against kingdom, desolate provinces, and lay nations waste, out of the wantonness of ambition, or often from still more ignoble passions? In a mood of this kind to-day I recollected the air of ‘Logan Water,’ and it occurred to me that its querulous melody probably had its origin from the plaintive indignation of some swelling, suffering heart, fired at the tyrannic strides of some public destroyer, and overwhelmed with private distress, the consequence of a country’s ruin. If I have done anything at all like justice to my feelings, the following song, composed in three-quarters of an hour’s meditation in my elbow-chair, ought to have some merit.”

A. T. CRAIG, Galashiels.
BURNS'S HOUSE.

MEMORIAL TO THE POET AND BONNIE JEAN.

INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

MAUCHLINE was the Mecca of Burns enthusiasts in the West of Scotland on the afternoon of Saturday 28th August, 1915. The occasion was the formal inauguration of Burns's House as a public shrine and memorial of the Poet and Jean Armour. It was in this house that Burns and Bonnie Jean started housekeeping after their irregular marriage in 1786 by a Justice of Peace, or his friend Gavin Hamilton. For some time the property, which is of two storeys with thatched roof, situated in the old Back Causeway—now known as Castle Street—had been standing empty, and it was falling into a serious state of disrepair. The matter was taken up by the Glasgow and District Association of Burns Clubs and Kindred Societies, and the building was lately acquired on their behalf, the purchase price having been generously provided by Mr Charles Rennie Cowie, President of the Partick Burns Club, who has also very kindly borne the expense of a restoration scheme and the execution of necessary repairs. The single apartment in which Burns and Jean Armour began their wedded life remains in very much the same state as it is believed to have been at that time, and anything that was considered needful to restore it to its old simplicity has been done, while an adjoining room has been set aside as a Museum, and three other apartments are being used—for the accommodation of several aged and infirm people—a feature of the scheme which is thoroughly
in accord with the spirit of the National Poet. In carrying out the alterations and repairs the committee of the Glasgow Burns Association were advised and greatly assisted by Mr Ninian M'Whannell, F.R.I.B.A., Glasgow, who freely gave his services, and the work was satisfactorily executed by Messrs Thomas Findlay & Sons, Mauchline. Already there have been numerous gifts to the Museum, including statues, portraits, books, manuscripts, and other relics of the Poet, and many more have been promised.

**Burns's House, Mauchline.**

Though the weather on Saturday was wet and disagreeable, the opening ceremony was very largely attended. Representatives were present from upwards of forty Burns Clubs in Glasgow and District and from many Clubs in Ayrshire and other parts, and of course the villagers turned out in large numbers. The formal proceedings were held in the Parish Church Hall, the use of which had been kindly granted for the occasion. There were upwards of five hundred ladies and gentlemen present. Mr Hugh M'Coll, President of the Glasgow Burns Clubs Association, occupied the chair, and along with him on the platform
were Mr and Mrs C. R. Cowie, Glasgow; the Right Hon. Eugene Wason, M.P., Mrs Wason, and Miss Wason; Mr T. W. M'Intyre, Sorn Castle; Mr Hugh Killin, Renfrew (grandnephew of Jean Armour); the Rev. Joseph Mitchell, B.D., and Mrs Mitchell, Mauchline; the Rev. Wilson Baird and Mrs Baird, Mauchline; the Rev. D. Foulis, L.A., and Mrs Foulis, Mauchline; Dr Reid, Mauchline; Mr
and Mrs J. Taylor Gibb, Mauchline; the Rev. J. C. Higgins, B.D., Tarbolton; Provost Mathew Smith, Kilmarnock; Dr James F. Gemmill, Glasgow; Mr Ninian M'Whannel, Glasgow; Mr Thomas Amos, M.A., Kilmarnock, Secretary of the Burns Federation; Mr George A. Innes, F.E.I.S., Kilmarnock, Treasurer of the Burns Federation; Lieutenent Adam Mackay, Kilmarnock; Mr Campbell, Secretary of the Glasgow Mauchline Society; Mr Thomas Killin, Treasurer of the Glasgow Mauchline Society; Captain Douglas, Glasgow; Mr Alex. Pollock, Glasgow; Mr Hugh Alexander, Glasgow; Mr J. Jeffrey Hunter, Secretary of the Mauchline House Committee; Mr J. D. M'Millan, solicitor, Mauchline; Mr A. S. Wallace, Manchester; Mrs Marcus Bain, Woodside, Mauchline; Mr John Murison, London; Mr James Campbell, Carment, Mauchline; Mr and Mrs M'Gregor, Auchenhath; Mr and Mrs John Hay, Ayr; Mr and Mrs James Alexander, Mauchline; Mr and Mrs M'Adam Sharp, Glasgow; Mr Mackie, builder, Mauchline; Mr William M'Whirter, Glasgow; Mr John Findlay, Mauchline; Mr T. Hayes, Glasgow; Mr and Mrs M'Auslan, Lanark, &c.

Mr Jeffrey Hunter intimated apologies for absence from Miss Daisy Burns Hutchison, Cheltenham, great-granddaughter of the Poet; Annie S. Swan (Mrs Burnett Smith); Sir James and Lady Sivewright; Sir William Beale, M.P., and Lady Beale; Captain Campbell, D.S.O., M.P.; Colonel W. Hamilton Campbell, D.S.O., of Netherplace, Mauchline; Lord Provost Dunlop, Glasgow; Mr Duncan M'Naught, J.P., President of Burns Federation; Mr Philip Sulley, assessor, Elgin; Dr William Wallace, Glasgow; Mr and Mrs Thorneycroft, Hillhouse, Troon; &c., &c.
The Chairman said:

In these days of stress he thought it would be fitting that they should begin the proceedings by singing together one verse of the National Anthem. This having been done, he went on to say that he appreciated very highly the distinction of being asked to preside over that interesting meeting, and he recognised that that honour was paid him in virtue of the office he held as President of the Glasgow and District Association of Burns Clubs and Kindred Societies, the Members of which Association were now the proud owners of the historical building in Mauchline known as the Burns House—the house in which Robert Burns and his wife, Jean Armour, first began housekeeping. He (the Chairman) could safely give them the assurance that this Association would jealously safeguard the almost sacred trust that had come into their care, and that in their management of it they would bring the keenest interest to bear on the purpose to which it was to be devoted. He thought he could congratulate them on the very large and representative character of that meeting. They had with them representatives from some of the county families resident in and around the district. They had also the clergymen of Mauchline very worthily represented, and they had also some of the principal officials from the Burns Federation in Kilmarnock, the Alma Mater, or the benign mother, of all connected with the Burns cult. Lastly, but not least, they had a fair representation from the many Burns Clubs scattered over the length and breadth of the land. On behalf of the Glasgow Burns Association he extended to everyone a very hearty welcome, and thanked them for their presence and for their assistance in the important work that lay before them. One word of explanation was due to them. They had hoped to be favoured with the presence of Mr. Duncan M'Naught, the revered President of the Burns Federation, who had undertaken to give what might be called the inaugural address, but at the last moment he had been called away by telegram to Aberdeen, and the committee in their dilemma had approached the Rev. Joseph Mitchell of Mauchline, who, like a thorough Burnsian, had at once stepped into the breach and generously undertaken to discharge Mr. M'Naught's duties. He had therefore much pleasure in asking Mr. Mitchell to address them.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell said:

He had been asked to say only a few words so as to fill up the gap that had been left by the unexpected and unfortunate absence of Mr. M'Naught, the editor of the Burns Chronicle, who, he understood, was to have given them some account of the house in which they were interested and of its history. He was afraid that he was a very inefficient substitute. He had never pretended to
specialise in Burns antiquities, and he had really no information to give them with regard to the house beyond what he was quite certain most of them knew quite well already. Of course, one could not live for a quarter of a century in Mauchline and not acquire some little knowledge of its famous places, and it so happened that he had been always more or less interested in this particular house, for this reason among others, that, so long as he had known it, it had been occupied until she died by an old lady whom he had the privilege to consider a friend of his, and who acted as caretaker of the Parish Church. One of her chief delights was to assure her visitors (and there were many of them) that the bed in which she slept—the fixed-in bed in the kitchen—was the very bed that had been occupied by Jean Armour, and in which, presumably, her twins were born. Now it was somewhat of a shock to them to be told the other day by a writer in the newspapers that that was all wrong, that Jean Armour's bed was a mahogany bed which had been bought for her by Burns, and that the kitchen bed on which so many had gazed with eager interest had been put into the house at a later time. He was afraid that that was the way all their idols went when once the spirit of criticism got to work. Whatever proof the newspaper writer might bring forward in support of his position—and he had no doubt it was perfectly satisfactory—he was afraid that a great many people would regret the passing away of the glamour from that old kitchen bed in which as a genuine Burns relic they had implicit faith. Perhaps it was just as well that investigations of that kind were not pursued too vigorously. One never knew what fine old tradition might next be swept away. And these things had a value. Sometimes they might have even a deeper foundation of truth—that of sentiment, truth of heart, truth of poetic feeling—than any cold-blooded or dry-as-dust critic could ever realise. He hoped it would be understood that he was speaking in general terms. He had no desire to refer to the gentleman who wrote that article—he had not the pleasure of his acquaintance and against his conclusions he had nothing to say. But he thought they might take this as comfort to their souls, that there was no reason to doubt that that house was the house which Burns took for Jean Armour when she was turned out of her own home, and left, as he described it, "forlorn, destitute, and friendless," and that it was thus intimately associated with one of the tragic experiences of that wayward and transcendent genius, who, by the emotional tides of his nature, was both carried up to higher heights of rapturous exhilaration and swept down to deeper depths of dark depression than ordinary mortals could ever dream of. It might seem to some that the episode was sad and pitiful enough, but far be it from them to sit in judgment. Let them remember his
own words, familiar to them all, but which could never stale by repetition:

"Then gently scan your brother man,
Still gentler sister woman;
Though they may gang a kennin' wrang,
To step aside is human.
Then at the balance let's be mute,
We never can adjust it;
What's done we partly may compute,
But know not what's resisted."

Then their friend of whom he had been speaking—the lady who lived so long in this old house—had passed away; the house was left empty for a little, and it seemed that there was a serious risk that it would be allowed to fall into such a state that it would become uninhabitable. That would have been a very serious loss both to the public of Mauchline and to all admirers of the Poet, and when it became known that the Glasgow and District Association of Burns Clubs and Kindred Societies had acquired the building, and had undertaken to provide for its upkeep, the very greatest satisfaction was felt. There were now few of the old places left as they used to be. The Armours' house had gone, Mossgiel had been rebuilt, and it was a new Parish Church that stood upon the site of the old twelfth century edifice. Even their old friend the Back Causeway had become transformed into Castle Street, and he was very much afraid that the old inhabitants would have very great difficulty in recognising the Mauchline which they knew. And so he thought they were all agreed that it was a very good thing indeed that the house over the way should be preserved as far as possible in the condition in which it was in Burns's time, and that it had been possible to combine with that the making of provision for the accommodation of two or three aged and infirm people to whom fortune had not been overkind. He thought it was a deep debt of gratitude that they owed to those who had taken this method of showing their admiration for the marvellous gifts and their reverence for the immortal memory of our great National Poet. Long might that house stand to be a place of pilgrimage for all those who could feel the charm of music and of song, and to be for a few aged pilgrims a place of rest and of quiet waiting for the passing of the shadows and the breaking of the day.

The Chairman said he was sure they were all delighted to have with them the Right Hon. Eugene Wason, Member of Parliament for the Counties of Clackmannan and Kinross and the respected doyen of the Scottish Parliamentary
party. He had great pleasure in asking Mr Wason to address a few words to them. (Applause.)

Mr Wason, who had a very cordial reception, said:—

He had first of all to thank the Glasgow Burns Association for their kind invitation to himself, his wife, and his son and daughter to be with them that afternoon. No kind of weather would have kept him from coming there on such an occasion. His mind went back to fifty-six years ago, to the time when the whole of Scotland was celebrating the centenary of Burns’s birth. It was his first appearance in public. His father was Chairman at the meeting held at Ballantrae, which in some old books was described as “a rising town near the fishing village of Girvan.” (Laughter.) He was asked to take a small part in the proceedings, and he broke down hopelessly, and he swore that he would never have anything more to do with Burns. Some thirty-seven years later all Scotland was mourning the centenary of Burns’s death. There were meetings at Dumfries and Glasgow, where Lord Rosebery made those spirited addresses which those who heard them would never forget, and there was a great meeting here at Mauchline when the foundation stone of their monument to the National Poet was laid with full Masonic honours by the Provincial Grand Master of Ayrshire. The oration on that occasion was made by a very dear and intimate friend of his own—the late Sir David Brand, the Sheriff for Ayrshire; and his old friends, Mr Marcus Bain, Mr Leiper Gemmill, Lady Alexander, and many others—some of whom, he was sorry to say, were not with them now—were present on that occasion. But there was one face now before him that he saw there on the previous occasion—old Joe Davidson. Although it was nineteen years ago, he was the oldest veteran then in Mauchline, and doubtless he had been able to retain that distinguished position. It would have been worth while for him (Mr Wason) to have come to Mauchline that day to see Mr Davidson’s kindly old face beaming before him. There had been many monuments erected to Burns since he was a young man. He remembered being present at the unveiling of the statue at Irvine by the then Poet-Laureate; he had also been present at the unveiling of the statue to Highland Mary at Dunoon; and wherever there had been anything connected with Burns, if it had been possible at all for him to be there, he had gone with a heart and a half. This was not the time or the occasion on which to make a Burns oration. But he did not think that perhaps it would be altogether wrong just to cast their minds back to the times in which Burns lived and compare them with the times in which we lived. In Burns’s time, when he was about thirty, we were threatened
with an invasion. Then, as now, we had a Coalition Government, and Burns did not think much of the Coalition, for he talked about "the mixty-maxty, queer hotch-potch." (Laughter.) He (Mr Wason) hoped we would all stand by the present Coalition Government, whatever political creed we might profess. Burns himself, as they knew, was a keen Volunteer. He was one of the Dumfries-shire Volunteers, and in order to stimulate their patriotism he wrote a song which was known to them all:

"Does haughty Gaul invasion threat?
Then let the loons beware, sir;
There are wooden walls upon our seas,
And Volunteers on shore, sir."

We did not require to alter that very much at the present time, only two or three little words:

"Does Germany invasion threat?
Then let the loons beware, sir;
There are ironclads upon our seas,
And Terriers on shore, sir."

In that same poem Burns gave the best advice that could be given under the circumstances to anyone, and he (Mr Wason) commended that advice to us in our present circumstances:

"Be Britain still to Britain true,
Among oursel's united,
For never but by British hands
Maun British wrangs be righted."

On an anniversary of the great victory which Lord Rodney had over the French on 12th April, 1782, when Burns had left Mossiel and had become a searcher of 'auld wives' barrels'' away down in Dumfries, there was a meeting to celebrate the victory and Burns was called on for a song. He said he would not give them a song, but he got up and recited an extempore poem:

"Instead of a song, boys, I'll give you a toast—
Here's the memory of those on the twelfth that we lost!—
That we lost, did I say? nay, by Heav'n, that we found;
For their fame it shall last while the world goes round."

That was the case with the heroes who fell under Lord Rodney in the great battle on 12th April, 1782, and so he would say to those of them who had friends that had fallen in the gigantic struggle in which we were at present engaged, that their name and fame would never be lost, that we were proud of them—proud that they had died on the field of battle in defence of their country rather than that they should have stayed at home and lived an inglorious
life. He knew how many had suffered. He had suffered, they had suffered, there was hardly a household throughout the length and breadth of the land that had not suffered, but he was confident that the same spirit would prevail now as prevailed in Burns's time, and that there was not a single man, woman, or child who was not determined to see this thing through to the bitter end if it cost them everything that was dear to them in this world.

The Chairman said they had now arrived at the most interesting part of their programme, and he had to ask Mr Jeffrey Hunter to make the presentation of a silver key to Mrs Cowie.

Mr Jeffrey Hunter said:—

He took it that the ceremony of that day was more in honour of Jean Armour, the Mauchline lass, than of Robert Burns, the Alloway lad. Jean Armour had not yet come into her own. She had been grossly neglected by many of the admirers and most of the biographers of the Poet. They had spent, or rather wasted, a great deal of time in trying to probe the history of the shadowy Highland Mary and in dealing with the frivolous Mrs M'Lehose and one or two other ladies, who might have had some merits, but who, at this stage, would not have been invited by any of their clerical friends to undertake the charge of a class in the Sunday School. (Laughter.) Jean Armour, along with Mrs Dunlop, exercised a beneficent influence on Burns after the dangerous days when he became famous. As Scotsmen, we were proud of Robert Louis Stevenson, but we could not accept every word he uttered as a word of wisdom, and his description of Jean Armour could only be characterised as an outrage. He called Jean Armour a "facile, empty-headed girl." The phrase was unfounded, unchivalrous, and absolutely fatuous, and although Stevenson was now dead, surely an amende honorable might well be made by the publishers and editors of his famous essay, "Some Aspects of Burns," by blotting out this obnoxious phrase from future editions. The famous English politicien, William Cobbett, made a tour through Scotland in the nineteenth century, and he had recorded in glowing language the high honour and esteem in which Jean Armour was held in Dumfries during her widowhood. Let them remember the circumstances of Jean Armour. When Burns died she was only twenty-eight years of age. She had on her side a great many of the qualities which were considered excellent in women. She had youth, good looks, high courage, quick intelligence, a cheerful temper, and an affectionate disposition, but in addition to these
she had a fund provided by the admirers of Burns which in the little county town of Dumfries a hundred years ago might be reckoned a small fortune. There could be no doubt that many a longing masculine eye was turned in the direction of Jean Armour, but we knew that she went on her way unheeding these things, and devoted her life entirely to worshipping her husband’s memory and educating her children, and that when she was gathered to her fathers at a ripe old age she was still Mrs Robert Burns. He trusted that when these distressful times were over, and when they could think of something else besides war, they would consider the raising of a memorial to Jean Armour, who was more worthy of that honour than Highland Mary or some of the heroines to whom memorials had been erected. It was fitting that the memory of Jean Armour should be honoured there that day, and that this memorial should be opened by a lady, in the person of Mrs Cowie. On behalf of the Glasgow Burns Clubs Association he welcomed her to Mauchline, and thanked her sincerely for breaking in upon her holiday and coming there to undertake this task. They were all delighted to know that she shared the tastes and opinions of her husband in regard to matters Burnsian, and they knew that Mr Cowie had not only done himself honour by presenting the purchase price of this house, but that he was well known all over Scotland as a cultured collector of Burns relics and a warm admirer of the Poet. The key which he had to present to Mrs Cowie was a replica in silver of the very key which they believed Jean Armour used in opening the door of this historic house, and the inscription upon it was:—

“Presented to Mrs Charles Rennie Cowie on opening the Burns House at Mauchline, 28th August, 1915,” while it was embellished with the Burns coat-of-arms and the words “Woodnotes wild” and “Better a wee bush than nay bield,” and it was enclosed in a box made of wood from the flooring of the house, with an inscription inside the lid to that effect. He had great pleasure in presenting Mrs Cowie with this silver key, and he sincerely trusted that she would think it not unworthy of a little place among her household treasures.

The Chairman, in calling upon Mr Cowie to reply, remarked that that gentleman had not only provided the purchase price of the building, but had also defrayed the cost of the restoration and necessary repairs. Mr Cowie was a gentleman of no half measures. They were proud of him, and claimed him as one of themselves, because as President of Partick Burns Club he was the representative of that Club to the Glasgow Burns Association.
Mr Cowie, who had a most enthusiastic reception, said:—

He thought it was singularly appropriate that the opening ceremony in connection with the Burns House should be performed by a woman, and he was proud and honoured that that woman was his wife. As Mr Jeffrey Hunter had told them, this house was a monument to Jean Armour. It was—unless he was mistaken—if not the very first, one of the first memorials that had been raised in her honour, and no one could visit that old house without feeling the influence not merely of Robert Burns, but of that dear lassie who gave her whole heart and soul to the Poet from the very first day that she saw him crossing the bleaching-green with his dog, right on to the end, through rough places and smooth, through adversity and perplexity, right on to the last scene in the house at Dumfries. If ever there was a true and noble wife he thought Jean Armour might claim to be that. He (Mr Cowie) had occasion the other day to look up some of Burns’s letters referring to Jean Armour, and he found that in a letter dated 28th April, 1788, to James Smith, formerly of Mauchline, who had gone to Avon Bridge as a printer of shawls, the Poet expressed himself thus:—

"To let you into the secrets of my pericranium, there is, you must know, a certain clean-limbed, handsome, bewitching young hussy of your acquaintance to whom I have lately and privately given a matrimonial title to my corpus. Now for business, I intend to present Mrs Burns with a printed shawl—‘tis my first present to her since I have irrevocably called her mine."

Then, again, in a letter to his dear friend, Robert Ainslie, a month later, he wrote:—

"I have the pleasure to tell you that I have been extremely fortunate in all my business and bargainings hitherto, Mrs Burns not excepted, which title I now avow to the world. I am truly pleased with this last affair. It has added to my anxieties for futurity, but it has given a stability to my mind unknown before, and the poor girl has the most sacred enthusiasm of attachment to me, and has not a wish but to gratify my every idea of her deportment."

Let them think of how Jean Armour suffered for her love for Burns, and how devoted she was to him—how when they were first married he had to leave Mauchline, had almost to leave the country; and yet when he went to Edinburgh instead of going to the West Indies, on coming back to Mauchline again his first thought was for Jean Armour, and her first thought was for him. It was after they were married in the old Castle here—the residence of Gavin Hamilton
—that they took up house and remained together until his death. No one could read or think of Jean Armour's life with Burns without feeling satisfied that she was deserving of a niche in the hearts of all Burns lovers. It was sometimes said that "a man was just as good as his wife would allow him to be," and there was no question of this, that Jean Armour had a great influence over Burns, that she inspired some of his finest songs, and that she made him more of a man than he had ever been before. Who did not remember that famous honeymoon song which Burns wrote when Jean was living in this very house and when he had gone to Ellisland to get the farmhouse ready for her:—

"Of a’ the airts the win’ can blaw
I dearly lo’e the west,
For there the bonnie lassie lives—
The lassie I lo’e best."

Was there ever any song written by anyone equal to that which Burns wrote about his Bonnie Jean? This old house was worthy of being preserved as a memorial of Burns and Jean Armour. Mauchline itself was a perfect museum for Burns lovers, and immediately within sight of the old house was the scene of the Holy Fair, while next door to it was the house where Dr M'Kenzie lived, and according to all reports Dr M'Kenzie was one of the warm-hearted friends of Jean Armour in her sore distress. A little bit further along there was Nanse Tinnock's. In the churchyard they found the tombs of four of Burns's children and the tombs of some of his old companions. They found the tombstone of Daddy Auld, and they found the grave of Gavin Hamilton, but no tombstone. Was the grave of a man like Gavin Hamilton, the friend and adviser of Robert Burns in all his difficulties, to be allowed to remain nameless? True, it was his own request that no monument should be erected to his memory, but he (Mr Cowie) thought that this was really one of the cases where, after all, some little disregard should be paid to even a man's dying request, and that a man whose name was so much in the hearts of the people all over the world should be given a monument to mark the place where he lay. They remembered the famous lines that Burns wrote about Gavin Hamilton:—

"The poor man's friend in need,
A gentleman in word and deed."

Perhaps they would permit him to tell them something about the initiation of the scheme. When he was first summoned to a meeting of the Glasgow Burns Clubs Association and was told that the business had reference to this house, he really had a very hazy idea as to what sort of house it was, and so, he thought, had the most of them; but when half-a-dozen of them made a pilgrimage to
Mauchline and saw the room in which Burns and Jean Armour lived and the other accommodation in the building, and when, under Mr. Thomas Killin's guidance, they went to the Burns Memorial Homes at the top of the hill, they thought that if something in that line could be done there—not as a rival to that noble institution, but as a complement to it—they resolved to endeavour to raise funds to secure the house, and in that they were successful. Then they thought they would preserve the Burns room just as it might have been when Burns was the occupant of it. They also resolved to convert the room next to it into a small museum for such Burnsian relics as might be given to them. As they knew, a beginning had already been made in that direction. Strange to say, just a week or two after that, they came across an old document in the possession of one of their worthy townsmen which said that Burns occupied not only one room but two rooms in that house, and looking at the nature of the house—both rooms entering from the same stairhead—he thought there was a strong probability that Burns occupied two rooms and not only one. They might get some further information about this as time went on. Mr. Mitchell had referred to the article in the newspapers connected with the bed. He knew the gentleman—Mr. Ewing—who wrote that article, and there was no one who knew him but knew that he wrote what he believed to be right and true. Mr. Ewing was one of the most conscientious men he had ever met, and there was no one in this country that knew Burns literature better than he did. At the same time, mark his statement. He said that that bed had been added after Burns's time. But they had no proof of that. They knew from all appearance that the house was originally a self-contained house—probably a kind of mansion-house—and the probability was that when it was converted into small tenement houses the beds would be put in at that time, which was before the time of Burns. Besides, they had not only the evidence which Mr. Mitchell gave them of the old woman who lived so long in the house, but they had the evidence of men who lived along with Burns. There was the evidence of William Patrick, who died in Mauchline in 1864, and who had been a herd-laddie at Mossgiel, and who had slept in the same room as Burns at the farm for a considerable time. There was the evidence of James Hamilton, who "ca'd the plough" to Burns, and who died in 1862. Many men now living knew these men, and these men who knew Burns and had been living with him never knew that there had been any other bed in the house than the fixed-in bed that was there. Burns, it was true, spoke in one of his letters of having given Jean Armour a mahogany bed, but wherever that bed went, if it was not a poetic figure of speech, certain it was that according to the best information and the best-
tradition the present bed was the bed that was occupied by Burns and Jean Armour. They had devoted the three remaining rooms to the use of old people, and might they long remain memorials of Burns and of his goodness of heart and his kindness to the poor. Perhaps in years to come they might be able to increase the accommodation for deserving people. The house next door, which was in a ruinous state, was the house that Dr M'Kenzie occupied, and that was the house that gave shelter to Jean Armour when she was put out of her father's house. On the other side of the road there was Nance Tinnock's. That might also be acquired. These and other things, including a memorial to Gavin Hamilton, were in the lap of the future, and he trusted that the inauguration of this scheme to-day would be but the beginning of many memorials of Burns and Jean Armour which might be acquired in Mauchline. In conclusion, he had only to thank the committee of the Glasgow Burns Clubs Association for the beautiful silver key which they had presented to his wife, and which she would always prize as a memento of that interesting occasion.

Mr T. W. M'Intyre, in moving a hearty vote of thanks to Mr M'Coll for presiding, said:

The fact that Mr M'Coll was President of the Glasgow and District Burns Clubs Association was a sufficient guarantee of his excellent qualities. His love of Burns and his Works, and the services he had rendered to the Burns cult, proved that he was imbued with the spirit of the Poet himself. He (Mr M'Intyre) felt that it would be wrong not to say a word or two to Mr Cowie and Mr M'Coll on behalf of the people of this district. The memorial which they had inaugurated that day would be revered by lovers of Burns the world over, and the people of this district had a very special interest in it, as it was one of the things that would make the town of Mauchline and the district around it much more interesting. He was glad to hear that their friends had in contemplation the widening of their scheme, and he was sure that the people of the district would be very glad to do what they could to assist them in any way towards that end. He was sure they were all pleased that the rooms in the house apart from the Burns room were to be devoted to a useful purpose. It seemed to him that that was in keeping with the spirit of the Poet in taking Jean Armour to that house—

"To mak' a happy fireside clime
For weans and wife;
That's the true pathos and sublime
Of human life."

He asked them to accord a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr M'Coll.
Mr M'Coll replied, and moved a similar compliment to the Rev. Joseph Mitchell for his scholarly and eloquent address and for his kindness in arranging for the use of the hall, after which the proceedings inside terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

Mrs Cowie thereafter opened the door of the Burns House with the silver key, and several photographs were taken. The visitors afterwards had an opportunity of inspecting the Burns room, the museum, and the other parts of the building. The bed so much referred to in the speeches was very tastefully draped and arranged, the bed-clothes being the gift of Mrs M. M'Minn and Miss Hay, Mauchline. Later on, different parties partook of high tea in hotels and other places (the Committee being in Poosie Nancie's), but there were no further formal proceedings, and no toasts were proposed except that of "The King." The whole day's proceedings passed off in a successful and satisfactory manner.

The two Burns rooms will be open in future every day at an admission price of 2d; catalogue 1d.

A considerable sum has already been subscribed towards the maintenance of the house and the endowment of the beneficiaries. Owing to the war no formal appeal is being made, but subscriptions will be gladly received by the Treasurer, Mr William Reid, F.S.A.A., 157 West George Street, Glasgow.
BURNS’S HOUSE IN MAUCHLINE.

On 28th August, 1915, there was formally opened at Mauchline the house in one of whose rooms Robert Burns and Jean Armour began their married life. That town already had, in its Cottage Homes—erected to commemorate the first centenary of his death—the most practical of all memorials to the National Poet, standing within sight of East Mossgiel, where is sunk a large portion of the profits of his printed Poems; but that memorial lacks the direct connection attaching to those at Ayr and Dumfries. She has now got such a public memorial, and in surroundings unrivalled by either of these county towns.

The building that contains the Burns House stands in what is now called Castle Street; in the Poet’s time, and for many years thereafter, that street formed a portion of the coach road between Kilmarnock and Ayr, and was known as the Back Causeway. It is at the very heart of Burns associations. Directly opposite, and only thirty paces away, is the scene of “The Holy Fair”—the parish kirkyard where lie some of the Poet’s children and many persons remembered now only through their appearance in his writings. On the other side of the little “God’s acre” are the Cowgate and “Poosie Nansie’s”—the meeting-place of “The Jolly Beggars.” The former Back Causeway held also the hostelry immortalised as “auld Nanse Tinnock’s,” which stands to-day much as it did 130 years ago. Mossgiel itself—Burns’s home for the most fruitful four years of his life—is only a mile distant.

Built of red sandstone, which is still in excellent condition, and covered with thatch, the building is old—at least two hundred years—and was originally a self-contained lodging of two flats, holding six apartments. Downstairs were kitchen, dining-room, and, probably,
sitting-room: upstairs were three rooms—all probably sleeping apartments. At what time, and for what reason, the change was made is not known, but the house had fallen to a more humble estate by the year 1788, when its rooms appear to have been let separately. The proprietor of the property at that time was "Archibald Muckle, tailor in Machlin," to whom it had been conveyed by James Aird, merchant in Glasgow, by disposition dated 26th May, 1779, for a price of £51.

In February of 1788, finding on his return from Edinburgh that "a much-loved fellow-creature" was homeless on his account, Burns rented one of the three upper apartments of the house for Jean Armour. Mr Andrew Smith, who nearly a hundred years ago founded the box-making business that is still thriving at Mauchline, and who is reputed to have been one of the most accurate of men, recorded in print (about 1850) that "in the two upper rooms" to the left of the stair "the Poet Burns and his beloved Jean took up their first marital residence." Probably that was a tradition in the Mauchline of Andrew Smith's day, and it was repeated in 1859 by William Patrick (who had been one of Burns's herdboys at Mossgiel) to the late Mr William Jolly, who recorded it in his Robert Burns at Mossgiel (1881). That both Andrew Smith and William Patrick were wrong is clear from a letter—dated from Mauchline on 3rd March, 1788, and never yet published in full—in which Burns informed Robert Ainslie that "Jean I found banished like a martyr, and I have taken her a room." In that room were born their second twins, whose births are recorded by the Poet himself in his family Bible, and by Saunders Tait, the Tarbolton poetaster, in his Poems and Songs (1790).

Following the taking of the room for Jean Armour in February of 1788 came Burns's decision, in April, to acknowledge her as his wife to the world. And so Jean appears to have lived in the Back Causeway of Mauchline until Ellisland was ready to receive her, in the interval being "regularly and constantly apprentice to my mother
and sisters in their dairy and other rural business” at Mossgiel. (Burns to Mrs Dunlop, 10th July, 1788). Burns himself went to reside in Dumfriesshire on 13th June, 1788: thereafter “I am eight or ten days at Mauchline and Ellisland alternately.” Doubtless on these flying visits to Ayrshire he lived mostly at the house in the Back Causeway, but his and his wife’s connection with that house almost certainly ceased at Martinmas, 1788, when Jean Armour joined her husband at the “poet’s choice” of a farm on the banks of the river Nith.

For many years the house and its several things of interest have been shown with pride by the various tenants, the last of whom lived there for nearly thirty years. Undoubtedly the house had a strong claim on Burnsites common and uncommon, and its owner was understood to be willing to consider an offer for the property. Three years ago a local society with a strong desire to purchase considered the question, but decided against making any offer. In the early days of 1915 the matter was brought to the notice of the Glasgow Association of Burns Clubs and Kindred Societies, and steps were immediately taken by the members of that body with a view to the acquisition of the property. In a very short time the negotiations were brought to a most satisfactory conclusion, having been expedited by the generosity of Mr Charles R. Cowie, J.P., President of Partick Burns Club, who gave as his contribution to the scheme the purchase price agreed upon between the proprietrix and the Association. Having acquired the property, the Association at once proceeded to put it into habitable condition, for the interior was in bad repair. In that work it was advised and greatly assisted by Mr Ninian Macwhannell, F.R.I.B.A., of Glasgow, who freely gave his services, and by Messrs Thomas Findlay and Sons, of Mauchline, who carried out the architect’s instructions in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. The property has now been thoroughly restored, and unsightly erections at the rear of the building removed, the very considerable
expense of these repairs and alterations having also been found by Mr Cowie.

The Burns room is now open to visitors, and is being furnished as it may have been—for no record of its furnishings is known to exist, except that they included “a mahogany bed,” presented to Jean by Burns—during the period of the Poet’s tenancy. That, of course, is a matter of time. The adjoining apartment is being utilised as a Museum; already several portraits of the Poet and his wife, their family and their friends, adorn the walls, and some interesting books and relics are exhibited in show-cases. A catalogue of the Museum has been printed for the information of visitors. Following the excellent example of Glasgow Mauchline Society in its Cottage Homes, the Glasgow Association of Burns Clubs determined to set aside the four remaining rooms of the building to accommodate deserving old people, and already all these rooms are tenanted. The formation of an endowment fund to provide small pensions for these same people will complete the present scheme, and an appeal for funds will be made when days of peace return.

J. C. EWING.
THOUGHTS AWAKENED AT ELLISLAND.

30th JANUARY, 1912.

(1)
For years I've longed to see this hallowed spot,
Where Scotia's Bard enchanted Scotia's heart.
The good he did shall never be forgot
While human hearts uphold the better part:
He saw the good and bad; and had the art
Of choosing what should live from what should die;
And tho' from Folly's fate he oft did smart,
And breathed with keen remorse the bitter sigh,
His works have brought the brotherhood of man more nigh.

(2)
He sings of Nature's charms in all her moods;
Man's cruelty to creatures he bewails,
And o'er their fate, as o'er a friend's he broods,
And through them our unkindness he assails—
In all domains his sympathy prevails.
And oh, how sweet of human love he sings!
Before him every lyric artist pales;
A glamour o'er the Scottish heart he flings,
And into Scottish life a spirit new he brings.

(3)
And who like him with love of Scotia fired?
Her tales, and tunes, and songs to him were dear—
By these his patriot soul became inspired
To sing of Scotia's glories loud and clear;
To praise the good to which we should adhere;
To ban the wicked customs of his time;
To ring the knell of bonds he could not bear;
To fire his brother Scots thro' prose and rhyme,
To make the land he loved and served the more sublime.

(4)
The "rights of man" inspired his noblest strain;
He lays the stress on innate moral worth;
The dignity of toil he does maintain,
And speaks as democratic King of earth.
"A man's a man," whatever be his birth,
Who strives to bring his country lasting fame,
Who guards with care the altar round the hearth,
Who moves his fellow-men, in Freedom's name,
"To do or die" to win the rights they justly claim.

(5)
He felt the hardship of the toiler's lot;
Condemned the inhumanities of man;
With scathing words denounced the priestly plot
That seeks to hide from men the heavenly plan,
What tho' he left undone the good begun,
And did the ill he should have left undone!
Throw stones at him, ye clerics, if ye can;
Or in the paths of love and mercy run,
And show yourselves disciples of the earth's great One.

(6)
To his own Master each must stand or fall—
Let no mere worm assume the Judge's rôle,
But unto Him who knows and loves us all,
Who from the body's deeds acquits the soul;
To Him whose wisdom fixed our final goal,
Let each, in love, commit the other's fate,
Assured that love, God's justice, will control,
While mercy shall his mandates regulate,
Both in the bliss or blackness of our last estate.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
Ex-President of The Scottish National
Song Society.
JAMES THOM, SCULPTOR.

FROM the genius of Robert Burns emanated the light that reflected glory or notoriety on a numerous band of his contemporaries and successors, who, but for the notice he bestowed on them, or the inspiration they derived from his immortal work, would never have come within our ken, and whose memory would have been perpetuated only on their tombstones. Many of those, through no extraordinary merit of their own, or, indeed, because of their demerit, have had their names handed down to us by the Poet. But some of them, instigated by the splendour of his achievements, have left us productions that have become, on a lower plane, as familiar to us as the heritage that inspired them. To this latter class belongs the sculptor, James Thom, who, in virtue of an inborn, though untutored, talent in reproducing the human figure in stone, has, through the impetus his skill derived, especially from Burns's masterpiece, "Tam o' Shanter," bracketed his name with that of the Bard in all places where that masterpiece is known.

James Thom, the self-taught sculptor of the famous statues of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny, was a native of the Parish of Tarbolton; and there is this incidental circumstance connecting him with Burns, whose immortal characters he was destined to give ocular realisation to, that he was born at a farm about equidistant between the farms of Lochlee and Mossigiel, where the Poet spent his youth and early manhood. Two dates are given as that of his birth, 1799 and 1802, but the latter is probably the correct date, and in any case, the Poet was dead before the future sculptor was born. He was the son of James Thom and Margaret Morrison, and his birthplace was Skeoch, a farm on the border of the Parish of Tarbolton.
adjacent to the Parish of Mauchline. Of his early life but few particulars have come down to us. We learn that the family removed to the farm of Meadowhead, in the Parish of Stair. Thom, along with a brother, was apprenticed to a firm of builders in Kilmarnock, and learned his trade there; and his bent for sculptural work having early manifested itself, he appears to have been largely employed in the finer processes of masonwork. When he was about twenty-five years of age there was formed between him and Mr David Auld, a citizen of Ayr, and for many years custodian of Burns Monument, a sort of partnership that was destined to be to their mutual pecuniary advantage and fame. Mr Auld had his attention first directed to the future sculptor while the latter was engaged on a monumental tombstone in Crosbie Churchyard, situated between Troon and Monkton. This was in the year 1828, and Mr Auld shortly afterwards commissioned Thom to carve a bust of Burns from a reproduction of the Nasmyth portrait then hanging in the Monument at Alloway. This would appear to have been Thom's first work of sculpture, but what has become of it we do not know. We assume that it favourably impressed Mr Auld, and he advised his protégé—for patron and protégé seems to have been the relation that subsisted between them—to try his chisel on some of Burns's homely ideals. The outcome were the original statues of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny, which attained immediate and lasting celebrity. During the time they were on commission Thom was staying with Mr Auld in Ayr. The statues were so successful that they were publicly exhibited in Ayr in July, 1828, and Mr Auld afterwards accompanied them on tour. Early in 1829 they were exhibited, first in Edinburgh and then in Glasgow, and, during the summer of the same year, in London, but never, as is popularly believed, in America.

A good deal of obscurity surrounded the early history of the statues, and as they are one of the most popular features within the precincts of the Monument, and are
almost universally known, it is proposed to direct what light is available on the elucidation of their origin and subsequent story. The inception of the two statues, and the steps that led to their being placed in the custody of the Trustees of the Monument, was very imperfectly understood in our day, and even at a period contemporary with their early history, people living in the district were not at all familiar with the relations of the first parties as bearing on the statues. We are only now enabled to arrive pretty near to a correct understanding about these matters through the medium of two documents that have recently come to light—one a copy letter, dated in 1840, holograph of Mr Auld, and one dated in 1833, written from information obviously supplied by Mr Auld himself. In the latter Mr Auld tells us (and we give his story in his own words) that in the year 1828 he was introduced to Thom, then only a working mason. He was desirous of encouraging a man whose genius he felt gratified in having discovered, purchased a block of stone, employed Thom to cut a figure of Tam o' Shanter, and paid the stipulated price for it when it was completed. This statue was considered so good that Mr Auld employed the sculptor to cut a figure of Souter Johnny as a fellow to it; and thinking that the talents of the sculptor entitled him to a more ample remuneration than he (Mr Auld) could afford to give, he set on foot a subscription in the town and vicinity of Ayr, to increase the price of the second figure, intending to present the first to the Trustees of Burns Monument, and to have both statues placed there as appropriate and interesting ornaments. The sum so raised, Mr Auld being himself a subscriber, was paid by him to Thom, and when both figures were finished, he, before handing them over to the Monument, and without any communication or bargain with the Trustees, took the statues to Edinburgh and Glasgow for exhibition on a private speculation, and while the statues were exhibiting in Edinburgh, Mr Auld mentioned to some of his friends that he would divide the proceeds of the exhibition with Mr Thom, the Committee
of the Monument, and himself. Being successful in this exhibition even beyond his expectations, both in Edinburgh and Glasgow, he for the first time communicated to the Committee of the Monument his intention of dividing the profits of his speculation into three parts, giving one-third to the sculptor, one-third to the Monument, and retaining one-third himself. This proposal, which was purely voluntary, and quite unexpected on the part of the Committee, was made in a letter by Mr Auld to the Committee, dated in March, 1829, and engrossed in their minute book. The figures were afterwards exhibited in London and elsewhere, and upwards of £3600 was realised, Mr Auld having for a period of nearly two years exposed himself to great expense and inconvenience, and given his personal superintendence to preserve the statues during the exhibition.

A full third of the profits thus accruing was paid by Mr Auld to the sculptor; and £660 was paid to the Monument, when the Committee, in consideration of the donor's liberal conduct, refused to accept of any further sum, or to enter into any count and reckoning as to the proceeds of the exhibition.

In consequence of the arrangement above alluded to, the Committee were enabled to purchase an additional acre of ground round the Monument, one-half of which is used as a shrubbery for the purpose of ornament and shelter, and the other half it was proposed to let to Mr Auld, who then resided at Doonbrae, in the immediate neighbourhood; and the Committee, on taking the opinion of counsel, were informed that the Trustees for the Monument could, with consent of the Committee, legally grant such a lease. Accordingly the Committee recommended to the Trustees that a lease of this half acre to Mr Auld for a long period should be prepared and granted forthwith, but no further steps had been taken.

Thus far Mr Auld in the document of 1833. The duration of the proposed lease was, we learn incidentally, for 150 years, but the proposal was abandoned in view of a strong public protest against it. It may be noted
that the statues had by this time been placed in the custody of the Trustees, but we find from Mr Auld's copy letter, dated 1840, that he still at that date claimed the statue of Tam o' Shanter as his property. So that the gift of that statue had not been confirmed at that date. Mr Auld, indeed, categorically states that that statue had never been given over by him, and he threatened that if the arrangement constituting him custodier of the Monument and grounds were disturbed he would remove the statue. The statue of Souter Johnny, having been paid for by subscription, he did not claim. We may take it for granted that the statues were allowed to remain in the hands of the Trustees by tacit agreement, and there can now be no question of their proprietary rights.

The statues, as stated, were exhibited in London in the summer of 1829. They are described as having taken the town by storm, and to have been hailed as ushering in a new era in sculpture. Many replicas were ordered, and numerous reproductions on a reduced scale were made by Thom. The exhibition turned out a lucky speculation. We learn that the sum drawn in Glasgow and Edinburgh was £900, but when the exhibition in London and other places concluded, the proceeds had risen to £3600, the profit being nearly £2000. It will be agreed that Thom's share, added to what he was paid for the statues, and what he afterwards received on their account, was very adequate reward for his share of the work, and that few men of that profession ever received such liberal recompense for similar output in his day.

Whether or not the two statues represent the two worthies as they were conjured up in the imagination of the Poet, or would have been held by him as realising his conception of them, had he seen them, we must remain in ignorance. Burns did not trouble us with any description of their outward aspect, but, taking it for granted that his contemporaries knew what they were like, he plunges at once into his story. It is generally supposed that he was dealing with concrete subjects, and that Tam and the
Souter had their counterparts in actual life. We have nowhere any assurance by the Poet that such was the case, and on the other hand we have the assurance of Burns's sister, Agnes, that they were not the counterfeits of real persons, but were purely imaginary. Be that as it may, we to-day have no difficulty in accepting Thom's statues as graphic delineations of the drouthy pair as we to-day imagine them as they—

I had got planted unco richt
Fast by an ingle, bleezin' finely,
Wi' reamin' swats that drank divinely."

In reading Burns's masterpiece till we have got it by heart, we unconsciously revert to Thom's creation for our mental conception of the drouthy cronies; and it is a tribute to the accuracy of the sculptor's perception of the characters, that no subsequent delineator has ventured to tread the same path Thom so successfully trod.

The statues are modelled from blocks of rough-grained hard sandstone, said to have been quarried in the neighbourhood of Ayr, but from which of the abandoned or filled-up quarries in the vicinity we have no means of deciding. Its colour and texture lend themselves admirably to the rustic individuality of the drouthy farmer and his convivial ally. They are in no way idealised. They are unique, and startlingly life-like. Tam o' Shanter is represented in the garb of an Ayrshire farmer on a market day, and ladies will point with admiration to the realistic sculpturing of his stockings. The Souter is in his working garb, and in the act of telling one of his queerest stories; and the expressive attitudes, and the jollity of the countenances, conjure up for us the convivial meeting. We learn from a writer in the National Dictionary of Biography that William Brown, tenant of Trabboch Mill, about six miles east of Ayr, sat as model for Tam o' Shanter, but that no one could be induced to sit for the Souter, whose face and figure were surreptitiously studied from two children in the neighbourhood of Ayr. It is not very easy to connect the "ancient, trusty, drouthy cronie" of Thom's
chisel with a couple of children, unless they were well grown-up children, and it is not an unfair surmise that the story is a polite fiction to cover the sculptor's surreptitious study of a more probable type, of which examples were, no doubt, to be met with in those days even in the town of Ayr, but who objected to have their form and features handed down to posterity in the guise of a drunken shoemaker. It is no small tribute to the esteem in which the sculptor's creations were held among high and low, that Thom received from the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland twenty guineas "in consideration of the great ingenuity and inventive talent displayed by him in the formation of the statues of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny."

But Thom executed sculptures other than the celebrated statues that must be considered his masterpiece, and their replicas and reproductions. We find that in 1829 he completed a characteristic group comprising Tam o' Shanter, Souter Johnny, and the landlord and landlady of the Tam o' Shanter Inn, as representing the tout ensemble in the bar parlour. We learn from a contemporary notice that "in the second Tam the artist has endeavoured to improve on his first delineation, and much although the first effort of his genius is admired, we believe the one now finished is in no way inferior in conception and execution."

In 1830 we hear of a statue of Burns being exhibited in Ayr. It is described as representing the Poet in a standing posture, one hand resting on the stump of a tree and the other placed across his breast, the features being copied from the Nasmyth portrait. It is doubtful if it added to the reputation of the sculptor. We assume that he was more successful in a statue of the hero in "Willie brewed a peck o' maut," which was exhibited in Ayr at this time. Among other examples that were the product of his chisel, and attracted some notice about that period, was a representation of "Old Mortality." Sir Walter Scott's worthy is modelled as seated on the then gravestone at Airdsmoss to the memory of the Covenanters who fell there. He is
described as looking up, and the pony as forming part of the group. The subject is one that could not fail to be congenial to the special bent of Thom's talent as a sculptor, and we may be sure that it was sympathetically treated. The group is represented as realising Old Mortality, but the pony not so good. Thom probably had not studied equine anatomy as he must have done that of the human figure. The Old Mortality was at one time in Maxwelltown, Dumfries, and is likely to be still there.

The sculptor, in 1835, opened an exhibition of his works in London, including the last-mentioned examples of his work. The collection was noticed in The Globe newspaper, the writer referring to "Mr Thom who acquired so much notoriety by his stone sculptures of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny." Alluding to the statue of Burns the notice continues—"The statue of the Poet himself... is entitled to commendation from the intelligent manner conveyed by the general expression of the figure, though the execution of the face is perhaps liable to objection," which criticism is a good example of damning with faint praise. The exhibition was a failure.

At some now unknown date Thom executed a statue of "Poosie Nansie," who kept the public-house at Mauchline, in which Burns laid the scene of "The Jolly Beggars." It is familiar to many thousands from its being one of the exhibits in the Monument grounds at Alloway. The head of the statue has been knocked off and cemented on again. We infer that it was made by Thom to the order of Mr Auld, for it was in the possession of the latter down to a comparatively recent date, and stood in the garden of the adjoining inn, which was built by Mr Auld. It was while there that it sustained the mutilation referred to. An oak tree was blown down on the seated figure and knocked off the head, and otherwise damaged the features. It is still a realistic and pleasing figure. It appears to have come into the possession of the Trustees some time after the death of Mr Auld, who died in 1872. We have the authority of Captain T. C. Dunlop, of the Ayr Advertiser, who
succeeded his father, the late Mr W. H. Dunlop, as secretary to the Monument Trustees, for saying that this statue was acquired by purchase for £70, but from whom has not transpired.

Every inhabitant of Ayr and every visitor to the town is familiar with the Wallace Tower in High Street, and the statue in the niche, about half-way up, looking out over the street towards the Barns of Ayr; but it is doubtful if a tithe of them know that this mail-clad, grim-visaged warrior with his hand on his sword was the work of Thom, and that it is intended as a representation of Scotland's immortal patriot, Sir William Wallace. It was turned out in 1830, and was intended for the old Wallace Tower, which was, in 1829, superseded on the same site by the present structure, and it was presented by the sculptor to the town. It is a decided departure from the usual features of Thom's style, if we consider the statues of Tam o' Shanter, Souter Johnny, and kindred work of his as representative of that style. Thom's name would hardly have come down to us on the strength of this statue or of similar work. From what source he obtained his conception it is impossible to say, but it is certain that it could not have been from the short, squat effigy with uplifted sword called a statue of Wallace that occupies a niche in the building in Newmarket Street, at the High Street corner. Neither figure is calculated to inspire us with enthusiasm as to the personality of the national patriot.

With the exception of a head of Thom sculptured in rough stone now in Ayr Carnegie Library, and said to have been executed by the sculptor himself, none of his work exist in Ayr at the present day beyond the Monument statues and that on the Wallace Tower. Thom, we know, executed sundry other sculptures—busts in marble and other kinds of stone—but what has become of them, and the replicas of the Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny statues and the other works specified, we are not aware.
Thom, in his day, was held in no small local esteem, and his name was associated on terms of equality with the names of men we are accustomed to regard as occupying niches in the temple of fame a good deal higher than that occupied by him. He appears to have been elevated into the status of a popular hero in the town of his adoption. He was, along with a brother artist, Stevens, the painter, given a public dinner in the inn at the Monument on 11th September, 1830. Stevens was a painter of portraits of more than local fame, and sojourned as such for a time in London. Among the county portraits he painted was one of Sir David Hunter Blair of Blairquhan, in fancy dress, and one of Mr Ritchie of Cloncaird; and a number of other portraits and paintings from his brush are understood to be still in existence in the county. He also painted a picture of "Tam o' Shanter and his grey mare Meg," and it may still be to the fore. Let us hope that it is somewhere in existence.

In 1836 Thom went to America on a temporary errand, and never returned to his native country. He pluckily went there in pursuit of an agent who had defrauded him, and we are glad to be assured that he recovered part of his money. He settled down as a sculptor at Newark, New Jersey, and, we learn, executed replicas of his favourite groups, and an "imposing statue of Burns"; and the execution of these works no doubt gave rise to the mistaken statement that the original statues of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny were exhibited in America. The Monument statues, it is certain, never left the United Kingdom. While exploring for stone suitable for his sculptural work he discovered a valuable quarry at Little Falls, and the stonework and much of the architectural carving of Trinity Church, New York, was contracted for by him. Purchasing a farm in the vicinity, he seems latterly to have abandoned his profession, and he died in New York in 1850.

Although Thom may not be entitled to be regarded as taking his place in the front rank of sculptors—his training, or rather want of training, excluded him from
that position—yet he was something greater than a mere glorified mason. Being of the people, like the Poet himself, he had a first-hand insight into Scottish life and character, and he possessed the constructive ability to represent these qualities, especially the humorous side of them in the enduring material on which he wrought. He awcke one morning and found himself famous, and we at this distant day hail him as a son of whom his native county may be proud, and pay this tribute to his memory and his work.

J. M'BAIN.
THE Annual Meeting of the Burns Federation was held in the National Burns Club, 93 Douglas Street, Glasgow, on Saturday, 4th September, 1915. Mr D. McNaught, J.P., Kilmaurs, President, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of delegates.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIN.

An interesting feature of the proceedings was the presentation of the Founder's Memorial Chain of Office. The chain, which is the work of Mr John Newlands, goldsmith, Kilmarnock, is of solid gold, and has fifteen links on which the names of past, present, and future Presidents will be inscribed. Connecting the terminating links is a badge bearing the initials of the Federation, and hanging from the badge a massive pendant on which there is an engraving of Burns's bust.

Provost Smith, in making the presentation, said:—

He thanked the Executive Committee for asking him to hand over this Founders' Memorial Chain to their President. Ever since the day when Pharaoh placed the chain of gold round the neck of Joseph as a symbol of respect and of authority, similar ceremonies had always been interesting and significant. The providing of a chain of office for the President of the Burns Federation to form a memorial of the founders of the Federation was first mooted several years ago, and taken up most willingly by the federated clubs. It was generously supported by the Clubs and by individual members, with the present handsome and gratifying result. Had this great war not broken out it had been arranged that the presentation was to take place at the London Conference last year, but that, as they remembered, was abandoned, and the Executive thought that advantage should be taken of this business meeting to hand
it over. The story of the conception of a federation of Burns Clubs throughout the world had been often told, and it must always be a pleasing recollection to him that a Kilmarnock man was the father of the scheme. The Federation, since its institution some thirty years ago, had done much to educate the people in a true knowledge of Burns the Poet and Burns the patriotic Scotsman. In the progress of its educational work it had been largely dependent on the public spirited enthusiasm of its Presidents, two of whom, Provost Sturrock and Provost Mackay, were his predecessors in Kilmarnock Burgh. The advantages which the Federation derived from the presidency of the scholarly and gentlemanly Rector, David Murray, from the enthusiastic Captain Sneddon, from the polished and learned Dr Wallace of the Glasgow Herald, and from the long, able, and cultured labours of the present trusty and well-beloved holder of the office, Mr Duncan M'Naught, J.P., Editor of the Burns Chronicle, could hardly be estimated. (Applause.) The continued publication of the Burns Chronicle, replete from year to year with scholarly articles on the Poet and his works, was an enduring monument to its Editor, and witness to his gratuitous labours of love in the common cause. He had known the genial Editor for more years than he cared to own, and he had the highest admiration for his talents. Now the possession of a complete set was a necessity for anyone presuming to speak with authority on Burns. It had drawn students of many nationalities to its pages as critics and contributors. The work which the Federation did in raising funds to preserve the Auld Brig of Ayr, through Dr Wallace in endowing the Chair of Scottish History and Literature in the University of Glasgow, and by some of its members placing the true state of matters before Mr Gribbel, the generous donor of the Glenriddel Manuscripts, so saving them to the Scottish nation, was well known. (Applause.) Then there was the work done by Mr Leiper Gemmill, Bailie Hugh Alexander, and Mr Thomas Killin, in erecting and endowing the Burns Memorial Homes at Mauchline, and only a week ago, through the efforts of gentlemen connected with the Federation, the first Burns fireside had been rescued from decay. All these things he believed to have sprung from the spirit underlying the Federation and to be the direct fruits of its teaching on its members. He should say that the Federation had been most fortunate in its Presidents. They brought much to the office, and from it had nothing to gain. He trusted that this disinterested feeling would long continue, and that the Federation would grow and prosper. Now he had the pleasure to hang this chain of gold on the President's neck, sincerely wishing him years of health to wear it with dignity and distinction to his brethren and with honour and credit to himself. (Applause.)
Mr M'Naught, in accepting the chain of office, said:—

On behalf of himself and his predecessors in the chair he thanked the members for this magnificent recognition of the labours of the founders of the Burns Federation, of whom he was the least. No one but an actual participator in that work could realise the difficulties and discouragements which had to be surmounted before it became the great Burns power which it now undoubtedly was. At its inception, and for many years afterwards, they had the enthusiastic countenance and support of Provost Sturrock, the then head of the Corporation of Kilmarnock, with whom were associated Mr David Mackay, afterwards Provost, Captain David Sneddon, Dr William Findlay, Mr George Dunlop of the Standard, Mr Joseph Brockie, and himself—alas! all gone over but Dr Findlay and himself. The idea of the Federation originated in the fertile brain of Provost Mackay, who, on one of his visits to London enlisted the sympathies of Mr Colin Rae Brown and the London Club, but it was right to say that it took practical shape in Kilmarnock, and was appropriately carried to its present success by that Ayrshire burgh. Ayr, as the birthplace of the Bard, was offered the premier position in the organisation, but, strange to say, that town had not responded, to this date, in any way. The Burns Chronicle was part of the scheme, the first issue of which was a complete failure; and when, on most urgent request, he took over the editorship it was drowned in debt, which it took several years to liquidate. He was glad to say it was now on a sound financial basis, and had been for many years a source of considerable income to the Federation. (Applause.) They all knew what the Federation had achieved since its foundation, and he need not recapitulate its successes. The Chair of Scottish History and Literature was floated at their meeting in Dumfries years before it was taken up seriously by the University authorities; the Auld Brig of Ayr was saved by their action at their meeting in Hamilton; and the Glenriddel MSS. movement was too recent to be more than merely mentioned. But better than all was the general elevation of tone in the Burns Clubs which it had fostered by precept and example. He would press upon every member the necessity of upholding and strengthening the Federation by unity of purpose and action, in order that its past record might not only be maintained but completely eclipsed. He would not further detain them in view of the business on the agenda paper before him. He had always felt a weight of responsibility attaching to the office of President, but this added weight of a pound and a half avoirdupois of solid gold, which he already felt taxing the strength of his shoulders—(laughter)—would be a further stimulus in conducting their business. He thanked Provost Smith for his kind and flattering references to
him, but more especially for his presence there that day as the worthy successor of the many worthy men who had preceded him in office, who were all true Burnsians, and truly representative men not only of Ayrshire but of "the dear, the native soil" they all loved so well. (Applause.)

GERMAN PRISONERS AT DONINGTON HALL.

The Chairman, at the close of the business, stated

That during a recent visit to England he had made the acquaintance of the German prisoners in Donington Hall. He mentioned the fact in order to correct impressions that had gone abroad and had appeared in the press without being contradicted. Through the kindness of his friend, Mr. J. G. Shields, agent for the Donington and Hastings estates, he had been all through Donington Hall, and had conversed a little with the Germans, but more with their guards. The Hall was dismantled of its furniture before being commandeered by the Government. They had heard that these German officers were getting special treatment, but that was utterly erroneous. His friend at Donington Hall could not understand how such erroneous impressions had got abroad. He had gone all through the place, and had seen no sign of luxury. The only furniture in the rooms was a bed, a chair, and a looking-glass. On the lawn five or six timber huts, such as those used for accommodating our own officers, were being erected for the German officers not yet caught. (Laughter.) There were about 170 officers at the Hall. He was in the kitchen when the meals were being prepared, and he saw no luxuries, and he was assured by everyone connected with the place that luxuries were not allowed. The food given was precisely what was laid down in the Hague Convention. He saw no tennis courts. The prisoners were enclosed in about five or six acres, and he saw them playing football and throwing small balls to one another, but the vast majority were promenading up and down inside the wire enclosure. There were a few polite ones among them, but he was sorry to say the impression left upon him was rather unfavourable. A few of them wished him good-morning when he met them in the quadrangle, but the bulk scowled, looked upon the ground, and passed without any recognition. Two of them had escaped and one was captured. He (Mr M'Naught) thought an escape would not occur again. The two were practically on parole, and they had the privilege of going into a glen which ran down to the Trent. The glen was also surrounded by wire. Instead of returning when the bell rang they lay low in the enclosure, and when the roll was called they got others to answer their names. Now, however, each prisoner had not only to answer to his name but he had to show himself to
the officer calling the roll. The Colonel had asked him (Mr M'Naught) what he thought of them, and he replied that the impression was unpleasant. The Colonel said there were some very decent men among them. Mr M'Naught asked why the rejoicings over the Lusitania, of which he read in the daily papers, had been allowed. The Colonel said the story of rejoicings was a lie, and the more sensible and reasonable of the Germans said that the sinking of the Lusitania was a great mistake. The statement, he said, bore its own refutation, for no newspapers were allowed to be seen by the prisoners. While respecting the Colonel's charitable opinion, Mr M'Naught said he was sorry to say that he could not now accept the word of a German as far as he could throw him. In concluding, Mr M'Naught said the only luxury the Germans had was that they were living in one of the finest parks in England.
THE PARADOXICAL IN BURNS.

The history of Burns reveals a fascinating contradiction. He is the most arresting paradox in the world's literature. He seems to have succeeded by breaking every received rule for success. He triumphed by ignoring them. This is his glory.

I.—He chose his themes from the commonplaces of everyday life.

The skilled author knows that he must have a theme of unusual interest to begin with; it must contain moving qualities and incidents to compel attention. Unless there is the element of singularity, patriotism, or sensationalism to carry it through the reader's interest, he knows that the finest treatment he can bring to it will not save it from flagging. Homer chose the rousing theme of war, with its inherent tragedy and pathos. The genius of Æschylus found a mouthpiece in gods and giants. Dante took the entire invisible world for his theme, with all the mystery and anxiety quickening it. Milton, too, felt his need of a big canvas—on which he sketched God and the Devil and their attendant hosts. And Shakespeare had a start with his audience in the dramatic scenes of national and international concern which he wove into his plays. Burns breaks loose from the accepted tradition. He selected the commonest of commonplaces. His themes lie about everybody's feet. In not a single instance does he rake after a stirring subject; if he hits on one it is because it turns up unsought. Even then, the theme is one to which all have access as well as himself.

And his titles are as ordinary as his themes. Ofttimes, the title of his book or article gives an author more trouble
than the writing of the whole, and many a book has been written and ready for publication before the writer has selected a sufficiently fetching title for it—so important is the christening. Nowadays, the question of a snappy title has become so urgent that some publishing and newspaper offices employ specialists to write their headings. Judged by such standards, Burns was a clumsy craftsman; but the chances are that he scorned the trick. His titles are almost schoolboy-like: "To a Mouse," "The Twa Dogs," "Tam o' Shanter," "The Cottar's Saturday Night," and the like. Here is nothing but artless simplicity, one might say; anyhow, there is a total disregard of a practice which may be described as a generally-adopted habit in the realm of literature. Burns attempted no gain from the possible advantage of the art; his titles, like his themes, were everybody's commonplaces. Yet he succeeded.

II.—Take this, too—Burns was a fervent, unapologetic nationalist.

To be a confirmed nationalist is to become parochial in the estimate of the wider world. To escape this contempt, and its inevitable limitation of themes, the general patriot fuses world-thought with his matter, and thus secures a hearing. Schiller and Beranger were nationalistic in their sympathies; but they did not cast the entire emphasis of their playing on that one string. The fame of Shakespeare is unquestionably due in no small degree to the fact that he was international, and might have belonged to almost any country. Burns is first, and last, and only, a ripe and fervid Scot. All his heroes are Scottish through and through; his heroines are the lassies of his native fields; the scenes—the only scenes—that warm the strings of his harp are those of his loved Scotia. Yes, and he plays his cunningest measures with the dialect of his own countryside. This is the more astounding when it is remembered that in his day Scotland was Frenchified, and her tongue reckoned uncourteously and undignified. He scornfully flings aside the fashionable
armour and essays to win his victories with stones from his native brooks. And he has won! This is the miracle. He called Scotland to her feet; and through her taught the world. He did not court the wider favour; he sang only and always for the land he loved so intensely; yet his unapologetic dogmatism, instead of localising his influence, actually becomes the instrument of his world-appeal. So exceptional is the history of this rare singer!

III.—Then, Burns was an incisive and merciless satirist.

What satirist was ever loved? A satirist may be feared—he may even be admired; but, in the nature of the case, he cannot expect affection. Is Heine loved? or Sterne? or Matthew Arnold? To ask the question is to answer it. Burns was an expert in satire, and outstripped all these in the blistering ingredients of his banter. Yet no writer is so loved and patted; and men everywhere, who have come into his atmosphere, speak of him in terms of brotherly endearment. He makes his readers both chums and worshippers. This is the marvel of his record; and the marvel touches the incredible when it is added that he was also a satirist of religion. This is always a touchy subject, even in common criticism; but the vandal who satirises it is usually sent to the cross. Burns did not quite escape the frown of the society of his day, yet his popularity was not checked. The ministers of that period were held in reverence as fine gold, but he treated them as common clay; Calvinism was believed to have the sign-manual of Heaven on it, but he took the document at its human value and drew his knife through its pages. He handled boldly the most sacred themes and practices; he scarified some of the religionists of his circle; he detected spots on the garments of the high priests. And yet, to this satirist, who dipped his pen in scalding acid and made melodrama of some of the most pious practices—to him have been erected more statues throughout the world than have ever been raised to any
other man in all its history. And his best apologists are among the clergy, too! Here is a satirist whose satire stabs to the very marrow; yet his memory is upheld and loved! And he is the solitary example, too.

IV.—There is no lack of suggestions to indicate the paradoxity of Burns. It could, for instance, be proved that he who produced the very juice of joviality was at the centre a very pensive, and even melancholy, soul. And it might be argued that although his life was careless, it has an evangelistic quality equalled only by the Psalms of David. But a consideration of his limitations may be ample, as the concluding point of paradox. What was he? An ordinary ploughman, or farmer, with no advantages beyond the common run of his class. Compare his opportunities with any other man who has obtained like distinction, and the credit balance weighs heavily in his favour. There have been poor sons of poor men who have attained distinction, of course; but none even of these have outclassed him; and in literature no one has equalled him. Let any reader compare the lives of those who in modern times have commanded fame, with that of this yokel cradled on his bed of straw, and the disparity will present itself with unanswerable force. Johnson, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Ruskin, Tennyson, Stevenson—these men were carefully trained and educated from their infancy, and were born with an assurance of promotion. Even Carlyle—who was reared in circumstances similar to his own—must needs be fitted for fame by a university career. Yet this ploughman—who boasts no higher assistance than the common day-school—leaves his plough in the furrow, strides across the field to the company of competitors, and wins a rank equal to the best of them. And the marvel only begins there; for he achieves this unheard-of distinction—he charms learned and illiterate alike. Every writer has his audience, we say truthfully; but Burns is again the exception—his audience is without classification. Not so very long ago I visited the cottage
at Alloway; and in turning over the leaves of the visitors book I observed the autograph of Lord Rosebery on one page, and on another a letter written "To Robbie in Heaven" by a tramp. There you have the extremes of polish and plainness. Who else among the sons of men has combined these extremes in anything like the same degree?

JOHN HORNE,

Author of "A Canny Countryside."
THE STORY OF SOME BURNS RELICS.

The dissatisfaction which has lately been expressed north of the Cheviots at the exclusion of "Burns" from the great names in English literature inserted in the panels of the dome in the British Museum, recalls the fact that in that Museum lies one of the most interesting mementos of the National Bard—namely, his famous punch-bowl. The present, therefore, is an opportune time to tell the story of how this important relic of the Poet came to go outside his native country, and of the energetic efforts which were made in the early sixties of the last century to get it transferred to the Burns Museum in Edinburgh. The attempt to bring the bowl back to Scotland was of a semi-private nature; but as most, if not all, of those engaged in it have joined the great majority, the silence which was imposed upon the principals at the time may now be broken and the particulars given to the public.

Readers of Burns will remember that the punch-bowl was presented by James Armour to the Poet when he married "bonny Jean" in facie ecclesiae, and took her with him to Ellisland. It was made by Armour himself out of lapis ollaris, the stone of which Inveraray Castle is built. This species is of a greenish-gray colour, and would doubtless be selected by him on account of its being easily worked and turned in the lathe. Armour has been described as a man rigid and devout; but the character of his gift shows that he neither lacked the social qualities of the times nor looked askance upon the jovialities of his famous son-in-law. And round the bowl hangs the memory of many merry meetings, for Burns frequently loved to assume the bright cloak of happiness and hilarity with the view of hiding from the world his disappoint-
ments, his difficulties, and his doubts. Here is his general welcome:

"But ye whom social pleasur charms,
Whose hearts the tide of kindness warms,
Who hold your being on the terms
'Each aid the others,'
Come to my bowl, come to my arms,
My friends, my brothers!"

_Vive* la bagatelle!_ was at these times his motto, with Venus as Queen of the Revels. From all these, however, there outstands the historic gathering at Laggan, when—

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

William Nicol—a bosom-companion of Burns, but one whose influence upon his life was perhaps not of the best—had purchased the small estate of Laggan, which adjoined the farm of Ellisland. Burns and his friend Allan Masterton, who was then on a visit to Dalswinton, determined to call on him and to celebrate his acquisition of the property by having a "house-heating." So the Poet, armed with his punch-bowl, and Allan, full of melody, crossed the Nith, and arrived at their destination a "wee before the sun gaed doun." It is almost needless to infer that Nicol would receive the pair with open arms, and that the three kindred spirits, endowed with all the elements for a merry-making, would resolve to make the meeting a memorable one in their lives; the time and the circumstances were irresistible, and the immortal song evoked by the occasion shows that their performance was even better than their resolution. Nicol, with his accustomed skill, brewed a potent and plentiful supply of punch. Burns told his queerest tales, Allan sang his sweetest songs, and the "three merry boys" did not disperse until the day dawned and the morning sun gleamed upon the hills of Laggan.

On the death of Burns the punch-bowl was presented to Alexandre Cunningham, the father of Allan
Cunningham, one of the numerous biographers of the Bard. After the death of Alexander Cunningham, the bowl, through the instrumentality of Mr A. Dobie of Lancaster Place, London, came into the possession of Mr Richard Hastie of Rutland Gate, London (who for some years was the parliamentary representative for Paisley), probably through the medium of an auction sale, regarding which the Edinburgh Advertiser of 9th January, 1816, had the following announcement by a bookseller and auctioneer:—

"The Punch-bowl of Robert Burns.

"Mr Ballantyne has a melancholy satisfaction in announcing to the British Public (for the admirers of the Bard may not admit a narrow appellation) that circumstances have brought the above interesting Reliqué of the immortal Burns to sale by Public Auction.

"The authenticity of the Bowl admits of no question; its worth, as the companion and memorial of Burns's happiest moments, can be duly appreciated by those only who have felt, as keenly as himself, the strugglings of his giant genius through a hapless life, and the sickening disappointment of heart—not arising from hope deferred, but from hope blighted, disappointed, and extinguished—which led him, at length, to this very Bowl, as his last, though most dangerous, solace. Is it to be said, while the smallest relic of our immortal Shakespeare is justly valued above all price, that this most intimate, most personal, and most interesting memorial of our Native Bard is to be the pearl thrown away? Taste and Liberality equally forbid it.

"The Sale will take place at the rooms, No. 4 Princes Street, Edinburgh, on Saturday, January 20, 1816, at two o'clock p.m. precisely. Orders addressed to the Clerk of Sale or to Mr Ballantyne will be attended to, according to their priority, with the most scrupulous fidelity, where the parties find it inconvenient to attend the sale.

"Princes Street, 8th Dec., 1815."

Mr Hastie appreciated at its true worth the relic which had played such a notable part in the life of the Poet, and on each 25th of January he placed it, full of the national beverage, before a select company of his friends. On Mr Hastie's death it was found that by his will, which was dated 4th June, 1857, he had bequeathed the bowl to the British Museum. The bequest was in the following terms:
"I give and bequeath a punch-bowl formerly belonging to the Poet Burns, together with a book of sundry manuscripts and relics of that Bard, to the Trustees of the British Museum, and I direct and authorise my Executors to take a receipt for the same from any official person connected with the Museum whom they may think competent to give such receipt." The bequest was considered a valuable one by the trustees, and in their subsequent report to Parliament they stated that it was one well worthy of public notice. It was unfortunate that Mr Hastie should have left such an interesting relic as the punch-bowl to an institution outside Scotland. There is reason, however, to think that he may have been moved to do so by the fact that there did not exist at the time any body in Scotland which looked after the relics of the Bard. But the great centenary celebrations in the year following Mr Hastie's death aroused intense interest in the Poet and his works, and it was therefore not surprising that a short time afterwards successful efforts were made, through the medium of the Edinburgh Burns Club, to collect many valuable mementos of the Poet, which were then placed in the Burns Monument, but were some years ago transferred to a separate section in the Municipal Museum at the Edinburgh City Chambers. Amongst the relics which could not be recovered was the punch-bowl, and it was felt that an effort should be made to obtain it from the Trustees of the British Museum. Accordingly, after some preliminary negotiations, Sir Roderick Murchison, at a meeting of the trustees in February, 1864, carried a motion that the punch-bowl should be transferred to the Edinburgh Burns Monument collection, on condition that the Burns Club sent to the trustees for their MS. department a letter or letters of the Poet. It transpired at the meeting that the rules and regulations of the trustees distinctly forbade them from parting with any object confided to their care either by gift or on loan; but Sir Roderick happily brought before them their power to exchange objects on special occasions; and it was decided that this was a fortunate way out of the difficulty.
Much satisfaction was naturally felt when it was known that the bowl was to be brought to Edinburgh, particularly when the trustees' resolution was followed by a formal intimation from Mr Antonio Panizzi, the principal librarian, confirming the news. A MS. letter of Burns was accordingly sent to London to be exchanged for the bowl. But "the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley," and some delay occurred with regard to the question of the trustees' powers in cases of bequests, though it was still hoped that the special general meeting of the trustees in May following would confirm the unanimous resolution of the body to which executive power had been delegated.

By this time the hitch in the negotiations had aroused a good deal of interest in Edinburgh, and several prominent citizens joined the movement to regain the bowl, which had now assumed the appearance of a mimic international dispute. To overcome the difficulty which had been created, Mr Robert Chambers suggested that there should be raised a memorial to the trustees from men of note in the Scottish capital, and he promised not only to do all in his power, but also to procure the strong support of his brother William. A memorial in the following terms was accordingly sent to the trustees:

"Your memorialists having learned that the Standing Committee or Executive Body of your Honourable Board have agreed to send the Burns Punch-Bowl to the Burns Monument Museum in Edinburgh in exchange for any letter or letters of the Poet which the custodiers of the Monument may send to the MS. department of the British Museum; and having ascertained that Mr James Ballantine, interim curator of the Monument, has sent a letter of Burns to your Museum, your memorialists earnestly pray that you may authorise the transaction to be concluded.

"The Edinburgh Burns Monument, of which the Town Council are the permanent custodiers, was erected thirty years ago, and cost nearly three thousand pounds, subscribed for by Scotsmen in all parts of the world. It occupies a prominent point on the Calton Hill, is a Grecian temple of chaste design, has a well-lighted chamber twenty feet diameter, and contains relics, as per annexed catalogue, all of which have been collected during the last eighteen months."
"Since the Monument was opened six months ago as a Museum it has been visited by nearly five thousand persons, each paying twopence, so that it is entirely self-supporting and daily becoming more popular and attractive. As the Poet's Punch-Bowl would here be a prominent object, would be carefully preserved, and more thoroughly appreciated than in the British Museum, your memorialists respectfully and earnestly solicit your Honourable Board to accede to the prayer of their memorial."

Amongst the signatories to this document were the Lord Provost (Mr Charles Lawson), Mr Adam Black, Sir William Gibson-Craig, the Provost of Leith, Lord Neaves, the Sheriff of Midlothian, Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Sir John Watson Gordon, Sir John Steell, Mr Alexander Russel (the famous Editor of the Scotsman), Professor Christison, and Professor Simpson. This powerful appeal from the civic authorities and so many enlightened inhabitants of Edinburgh was not without its due effect upon the British Museum Trustees, and they now deemed the matter of so much importance that a special meeting of the whole body was summoned for Saturday, the 23rd of April, 1864. As it was essential, in giving away or exchanging objects bequeathed to the Museum, that two of the three principal trustees should be present, the chief librarian secured the attendance of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Speaker of the House of Commons. At the meeting the motion to transfer the bowl was strongly and heartily advocated by Sir Roderick Murchison, and he was ably supported by some of the trustees, for whose judgment and character there was the highest respect. But the motion was opposed on the high principle that every bequest to the British Museum was a sacred engagement, and in this particular case it was argued that the punch-bowl formed part only of Mr Hastie's bequest, inasmuch as there accompanied it a whole bookful of the Poet's letters. This plea prevailed, the amendment was carried, and the battle of the bowl ended in there being lost to Scotland a remarkable relic concerning a phase of Burns's life, which, toned down by the gentle hand of time,
only serves to throw into stronger relief the great glories of his brief but brilliant career.

The British Museum contains other relics of Burns, including the MS. of "The Cottar's Saturday Night" and the celebrated letter from him to Dr Moore, dated 22nd August, 1787, in which he freely narrates the events of his life. Another English institution, the Liverpool Athenaum Library, has two quarto volumes of poems and letters.* Indeed, the relics of the Poet are now scattered all over the world. Many have crossed the Atlantic to swell the collections of the millionaires of America. An article in Chambers's Journal for 1903, upon "The Burns Cult in America," gave particulars of some of the manuscripts then in the possession of Mr R. B. Adam of Buffalo, including the Burns-Dunlop correspondence (which has been published) and the M.S. of "Tam o' Shanter" and "A Man's a Man for a' that." But the bulk of the relics of Burns are naturally located in the land of his birth, particularly in his loved country of Coila. The "auld clay biggin'" in which he was born was, with the relics therein, acquired for four thousand pounds in 1881, "to be preserved in the interests and for behoof of the public." The Monument at Alloway contains the Bible given by him to Highland Mary when they bade each other a fond farewell by the banks of the winding Ayr. In the Dumfrieshire district many mementos are in the possession of private parties. The Public Library, the Crichton Royal Institution, and the Globe Tavern own several; and in the Dumfries Observatory Museum are Burns's travelling-trunk and a copy of "Holy Willie's Prayer" in his handwriting. In Ayr is the "Burns Press Chair," made from the printing-press on which the first edition of his poems was printed at Kilmarnock. The Ayrshire Burns Library contains his dram-glass and rush-bottomed chair, and a copy of "The Whistle" in his handwriting, besides Mr James M'Kie's

* Recently presented to the Scottish nation by Mr Gribbel, Philadelphia.
valuable collection of all the known editions of his works.* The Irvine Burns Club owns several manuscript poems, and the St. James’s Masonic Lodge, Tarbolton, in addition to the minutes signed by Burns, has the original manuscript of “The Farewell” which he addressed to his companions in the craft. In the capital, the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities possesses a grim reminiscence in the Poet’s pair of double-barrelled pistols; and in the National Gallery is the famous painting of him by his friend Alexander Nasmyth. As already mentioned, what is probably the largest collection of Burns relics in Scotland is in the Edinburgh City Museum. To this the punch-bowl which forms the subject of this article would have been a welcome, and indeed a fitting, addition, for it was in “Scotia’s darling seat” that Burns spent the happiest portion of his chequered existence; but his metropolitan admirers have the satisfaction of reflecting that the relic reposes in the chief city of the Anglo-Saxon race, of which he is one of the foremost and most fascinating literary figures.

The Editor of Chambers’s Journal is himself in possession of a copy of the first Edinburgh edition of Burns’s Poems, containing numerous holograph notes by Robert Hogg, nephew of the Ettrick Shepherd, who for many years acted as secretary to Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford. The volume also contains the following lines written to an unknown correspondent:

“ELLISLAND, 16th June, 1788.—This is now the third day, my dearest sir, that I have failed to see your physog. Come to me at once. Adieu!

“ROBT. BURNS.

“My old direction—Mauchline.—R. B.”

A final word may be said regarding other Burns relics from time to time recorded, but which cannot now be traced. From a letter written by Mr Arthur Campbell of Preston

* Kilmarnock has now the finest collection of Burns MSS. to be found in a public Museum.
to Robert Chambers in 1843, we find that the silver snuff-box presented by Mr G. M'Tver to the Poet was then in the possession of Mr Dobson, proprietor of the *Preston Chronicle*. In 1851 a Mr Hilson writes that he is owner of Burns's copy of *Junius*, and the same year Mr Hugh Macdonald of the *Glasgow Citizen* newspaper records the existence of the Poet's copy of Cicero's *Orations* belonging to Mr David Robertson, Glasgow. The volume contained the following inscription in Burns's holograph:—"EDINR.,
23rd April, 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!—ROBT. BURNS."

Perhaps even more interesting was the copy of Young's *Night Thoughts* presented by Burns to Clarinda, and bearing the following inscription:—"To Mrs M'Ilhose this poem, the sentiments of the Heirs of Immortality told in the numbers of Paradise, is respectfully presented by Robert Burns." This is followed by a note in the handwriting of Clarinda, presenting the volume to Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, the well-known Edinburgh antiquary. This interesting relic was sold with the contents of Mr Sharpe's library in 1851, and has not since been heard of.

**ROBERT DUNCAN.**

(By permission from "Chambers's Journal.")
O Thou, wha in the heavens dost dwell,
Receive this message from meinsel',
For, Lord, I think that I've done well,
A' for Thy glory,
In sendin' sinners' souls to hell—
Then hear my story:

Ye ken that Grey, the clever loon,
Did a' he could to keep me doun,
Thocht that yont Belgium I'd come roun'
To get to France,
Where I had vowed that, late or soon,
I'd lead a dance.

To Belgians offer fair I made,
If they wad ca't a piece o' trade,
And let me through to France: I said
I'd pay them well;
They scorned my offer—disobeyed—
Sent me to hell!!

Thou hast seen how, wi' muckle care,
That their whole country I've laid bare
Wi' cannon, rifle, sword and spear
In bluid knee-deep,
And left mine enemies nae mair
Than eyes to weep.

Thou kens I've been a clever chiel,
I've been as cunnin' as the de'il,
Tryin' to mak' the British feel
I them did like;
While wi' my fist, wee! mailed wi' steel,
I meant to strike.
When grannie died, wi’ crage on hat,
I at her funeral sabbed andarat;
At uncle’s, too, my een were wet,
I did my share;
And lots o’ sympathy I got
For showin’ there.

It’s four months now since I began
To carry out my lang-made plan,
And tho’ I’ve brocht up a’ my clan
I’m no’ near Calais.
Smite them, O Lord, wi’ Thy right han’,
Thae cocks sure Allies.

O Lord, if Thou couldst see Thy way
To send a storm doun here some day
To sink their fleets, the while mine lay
Safe up at Kiel,
I’d gi’e Thee a’ I ha’e, and say
Thou hadst dune weel.

Lord, then I’m sure I’d ha’e a chance
O’ crossin’ owre the seas frae France.
The British beat, I’d then advance,
Thine own appointed,
Conquer the world wi’ shot and lance,
The Lord’s appointed!

Thou kens I’m cursed baith far and near,
Because I haud Thy name sae dear,
E’en ministers been heard to swear
(They might been wiser),
An’ that in words baith loud an’ clear,
“God damn the Kaiser”!!

Grant me, O Lord, this prayer divine,
And also bless aye me and mine,
An’ I’ll aye help baith Thee and Thine
Until the en’—
We twa will rule the world richt fine.
Amen! Amen!!

THOMAS KILLIN.
DEAR-BOUGHT BESS.

TILL a more connected narrative is forthcoming, we deem it fitting to put the following notes upon the record, as contributions to the family history of Elizabeth Burns, daughter of Betty Paton, of Largieside, Mauchline, who afterwards became Mrs Bishop, died in 1817, and was buried in Whitburn Churchyard.

It will be observed that the date of the child's birth has hitherto been believed to be November, 1784, but this is erroneous. We have seen the original of a legal agreement between the Poet and Elizabeth Paton, dated December 1st, 1786, and drawn up by Gavin Hamilton, in which the date of the birth of "dear-bought Bess" is set down as 22nd May, 1785. As this document is conclusive evidence, the dates in the notes which follow fall to be corrected accordingly.

On the authority of Mr John Bishop, Shawlands, Glasgow, we are enabled to say that Elizabeth Bishop, the eldest daughter of John Bishop and Elizabeth Burns, married a Mr Muir, whose daughter, Miss Kate Muir, was present at the meeting of the Burns Federation, held at Dunfermline, in 1900. Regarding this young lady, Mr P. Paterson, of the Dunfermline Burns Club, writes as follows:

D. McNaught, Esq., Kilmaurs.

23 Bruce Street,
Dunfermline, 19th October, 1909.

Dear Sir,—Doubtless you will remember when here being introduced to a young lady, a Miss Muir, who claimed to be a great-great-granddaughter of Burns, who had in her possession some china which, she claims, belonged to Burns. I have just had a call from her wanting me to try and do something with same, and she left the enclosed letter as proof of the relationship. Perhaps you will give me your opinion on the matter, and at the same time say
what you think regarding the china. She seems to have a high idea of its value.

With kind regards, Yours faithfully,

P. PATTERSON.

Miss Muir was then resident in Lochgelly. The late Mr James Wilson, Banker, Sanquhar, contributed the following to the Dumfries Courier, in February, 1905:

Many relics of Burns and of the time in which he lived have been unearthed in recent years, some of them of great historic and literary value, and others of no interest whatever to mankind in general. I lately came across a large pewter plate in the possession of the Rev. James Richmond Wood, minister of this parish, and which he described as "Betty Burns's porridge plate." I ascertained he acquired it from his relatives, the Richmonds of Mauchline, one of whom, John Richmond, afterwards a writer in Mauchline, was fellow-lodger with Burns in the Lawnmarket of Edinburgh when the Poet was engaged in publishing the Edinburgh edition of his poems. Here is the plate in good preservation still, although upwards of 120 years old. Plates almost of the same shape were used as meat trenchers, porridge plates, and collection plates at the Established Church doors. This one was used for "the hale-some parritch, chief of Scotia's food," and was capable of containing five English pints—a repast sufficient for half-a-dozen grown-up persons. When all sat at the same table this plate would be common, and then could be seen the never-to-be-forgotten social picture when—

"Wi' ram-horn spunes,
And soup for soup,
A' wars'l'd for
The hinmost goup."

The question then arose, Who was "Betty Burns"? when it was found that she was the daughter of Elizabeth Paton in Largieside, a place situated between Mauchline and Turbolton, and that Burns was her reputed father. The plate has the initials

W
A

in triangular form on the rim, and the letters are placed much in the same fashion as on the "marriage stones" you will still find inserted into the walls of old buildings. We may therefore presume that these are the initials of the father and mother of Elizabeth Paton,
but of their Christian names we have no record to draw upon. They
might, however, be William Paton and Agnes Paton, names common
in the Kyle district of Ayrshire. The Richmonds resided for some
time at a place named Meadowside, near Cairnhill, and it was there
that "Betty Burns" handed the plate to one of them.

In 1902, there seems to have been some correspondence
among the Bishops in a Linlithgow journal, inspired, we
have been told, by a previous article on the subject, which
we have failed to trace. The two letters which follow
are all we have been enabled to recover:

Sir,—For the information of enquirer in your last week's issue,
Elizabeth Burns, the image of the Poet's bonnie Betty, borne by
Betty Paton at Logieside, Tarbolton, in 1784, was brought up
under care of the Poet's mother. She was married to John Bishop,
overseer, Halfway-House, Polkemmet, and had a family. She
died in December, 1817, aged 32 years, and was buried in Whitburn
Churchyard, where a monument stands to her memory. John
Bishop was married a second time; his second wife was my aunt—
my father's sister.—Yours, &c.,

DUMBACK.

Sir,—In response to the inquiry of your correspondent "Whit-
burn," in to-day's issue, I send you a few notes on Mrs Bishop,
daughter of Robert Burns. As she was thirty-two years old at her
death in January, 1817, the year of her birth may be given as 1784.
Her mother was Elizabeth Paton, a servant of the Poet's mother.
She was the "sonsie, smirkin', dear-bought Bess" of "The
Inventory," dated from Mossgiel, February 22nd, 1786, at which
time the child would be in her second year:

"I hae nae wife—and that my bliss is—
An' ye hae laid nae tax on misses;
An' then, if kirk folks dinna clutch me,
I ken the devils dare na touch me.
Wi' weans I'm mair than weel contented,
Heav'n sent me ane mair than I wanted!
My sonsie, smirkin', dear-bought Bess,
She stares the daddy in her face,
Enough o' ought ye like but grace;
But her, my bonnie, sweet wee lady,
I've paid enough for her already,
An' gin ye tax her or her mither,
By the L—d! ye'se get them a' thegither!"
Currie, in his life of Burns, "says she grew up extremely like her father, a statement the Poet himself confirms in the line—

"She stares the daddy in her face."

From documents in the Burns Museum at Kilmarnock, published in volume IX. of *The Burns Chronicle*, we find that the child was reared by the Poet's mother and brother Gilbert. The latter, in 1788, had received from the profits of the Edinburgh edition £200 in loan, and on the Poet's death in 1796, he rendered to his brother's executors an account of his repayments of part of the sum.

Among these items, under date 21st December, 1791, occur the following:

By a year's bed, board and washing to Elizabeth Burns, my brother's natural daughter ... ... ... £6 10 0

By clothes, books, and school wages for ditto ... ... ... 0 14 6

The account closes on July 6th, 1796, with an item for:

Seven months' maintenance of Elizabeth Burns ... ... £3 15 10½

By clothes, &c., for ditto ... ... ... ... 0 10 2½

Gilbert Burns, in 1801, removed to Moreham Mains, in Haddington, but whether accompanied by Elizabeth or not I have failed to discover.

Eventually she married John Bishop, overseer at Polkommet, and resided there with her husband at the Half-way House, between Whitburn and Harthill. There she died, and was buried in Whitburn Churchyard, where a neat iron slab, with the following inscription, marks the place where she sleeps with her husband and child:

IN

Affectionate
Regard

To the Memory of
ELIZABETH BURNS, Spouse
to John Bishop, Polkommet,
Who died Jan. 8th, 1817,
Aged 32 years;
And of his daughter,
MARY LYON,
Who died 26th April, 1817,
Aged 1 year and 11 months.
JOHN BISHOP,
Died 20th June, 1857,
Aged 75 years.
Probably some other reader may be able to amplify the information regarding her latter life.—Yours, &c. 

ALEX. M. BISSET.

Bathgate, 10th October, 1902.

The *Evening Times* of May 30th, 1906, had the following paragraph:

John Pender, engineman at Hyndshaw Pit, Carluke, belonging to the Shotts Iron Company, died with startling suddenness this morning while engaged at his work. He had just let the fireman down the pit, and the men were gathering at the pit-head when, suspecting something was wrong, some of them went to the engine-house and discovered Pender lying dead. Death was due to heart
failure. Deceased was a man of over 50 years of age. He was a grandson of Burns’s “Dear-bought Bess,” and, being the nearest living relative, was approached recently and gave his permission to the promoters of the movement in Whitburn to have the monument erected there to “Bess” put into a better state of repair.

This last extract appeared in the same newspaper on a subsequent date:

We have this week to report that the repairs to the monument erected in the old Churchyard to the memory of Burns’s “Dear-bought Bess” have been completed. The monument has now a much better appearance. It has been raised a foot higher and placed on a solid stone foundation, which, like the iron monument itself, has been painted cream colour. The lettering is black; and shows up well on the cream. The following is the inscription:

“In Affectionate Regard
To the Memory of Elizabeth Burns, spouse to John Bishop, Polkemmet, who died January 8th, 1817, aged 32 years; and of his daughter Mary Lyon, who died 26th April, 1817, aged 1 year and 11 months.
John Bishop died 20th June, 1857, aged 75 years.”

On the back of the monument, for the guidance of visitors, are painted the words:

“Here lies the daughter of Robert Burns—
The National Bard.”

Mr White thanks the subscribers for their assistance in helping him to carry out the necessary repairs.

EDITOR.
A STATUE OF BURNS AT TIMARU, N.Z.

FROM far and near people of Canterbury and Otago foregathered in Timaru on Thursday, May 22nd, 1913, to attend the unveiling of the fine statue of Robert Burns which Mr James Craigie, M.P., has erected in the Timaru Domain, and presented to the citizens of Timaru. The weather was beautifully fine, and in the presence of some thousands of people the ceremony passed off under the happiest possible auspices. A special train ran up from Dunedin, bringing the Mayor, Councillors, and a good many prominent residents of that city, including fifty-five members of the Dunedin Burns Choir and members of the Dunedin Pipe Band. There were also a good many visitors from Christchurch, and from various parts of the Canterbury and Otago provinces. On arrival of the special train from Dunedin, the visitors were taken for a motor drive around the suburbs of Timaru (a great many local people generously providing cars for the purpose), and at one o'clock they returned to the Arcade Café for luncheon, except the members of the Burns Choir, who lunched at the Hydro-Grand.

When the guests were all seated, Mr Craigie extended to them a very cordial welcome to Timaru, and expressed the hope that they would enjoy their visit. Sir Robert Stout delivered an eloquent eulogy of the Poet at the unveiling ceremony, which was gracefully performed by Miss Craigie, the daughter of the donor. An impressive tribute to the Bard was paid by Mr W. B. M'Ewan, past president of the Dunedin Burns Club, which was supplemented by Mr David Stuart, J.P., in a short and able address on Burns as a lover of Nature. Mr Craigie, the donor, then stepped forward, and said:

I am delighted to see so large an attendance, and to see so many of our Otago and North Canterbury friends. I might add that Timaru is honoured indeed in having so many distinguished visitors,
including the Chief Justice, members of the Legislative Council, members of Parliament, Mayors of the cities of Dunedin and Christchurch, the Dunedin City Council, and many Mayors from other important boroughs; chairmen and representatives of public and local bodies and associations, and others from a distance, who are admirers of the Poet. They are all very welcome. They honour us by their presence.

My first duty is to sincerely thank Sir Robert Stout for coming all the way from Wellington to be with us and deliver the very eloquent oration that we have just listened to. Some eight months ago I met Sir Robert Stout in Wellington and told him of this statue, and asked him to unveil it and give an address. He unhesitatingly said he would, and to-day he has fulfilled that promise. We did expect a splendid address and we are not disappointed. Sir Robert's address was a tribute to Burns's genius, and altogether an excellent estimate of the Poet's life, character and works. I hope that we will have it reported in full, and later on have it in pamphlet form.

Sir Robert (I hope he will pardon me for making personal remarks) has risen to the high and honourable position which he now adorns through his great ability, character and worth. Burns always put the aristocracy of worth before the aristocracy of birth or wealth. Sir Robert, like the great Poet, sprang from the class that has given to Scotland, and not only to Scotland, but to the Empire, its greatest ornaments. The sons of Scotland have had a good share along with their English and Irish brothers in establishing and helping to build up our great Empire. It is our duty as citizens of this Dominion and the Empire to do what we can to maintain and uphold it. Sir Robert, by his presence here to-day has honoured us. He has honoured the memory of the Poet, and shall I add that he has honoured himself. I ask you all to endorse my imperfect words of thanks by giving Sir Robert three hearty cheers.

I have also to thank Mr M'Ewan, the ex-President of the Dunedin Burns Club, which is the largest and most enthusiastic of the kind in the Southern Hemisphere, for his kind remarks towards myself and thoughtful words on the Poet. I also thank the famous Dunedin Burns Club Choir for the great service they have rendered us in coming so far to stimulate our enthusiasm by their excellent singing of Burns's immortal songs. I also appreciate very much the services of the ladies and gentlemen of our town who have co-operated so willingly to help on the memorial programme. I also appreciate very much the singing of the boys and girls of the South School. Their young voices went direct to my heart. I am grateful to Mr Valentine and his staff for the trouble they took in preparing their pupils. I have also to thank the Bands for the great assistance they have given us by their enlivening strains of Scotland's national music. I have to thank you, Mr Mayor and
your Councillors, and ex-Mayor Hawkev and members of the late Council, who co-operated with me so generously to make this day successful. I must not forget to express my thanks to Mr S. M'Bride and his son for the whole-hearted enthusiasm they put into their work to make this statue as near perfection as possible. It was doubtless a labour of love to Mr M'Bride as he has a very warm heart for the Poet. I thank you all most heartily for your company here at this unveiling ceremony. It gives me very great pleasure to present this statue to the people of Timaru, and place it in our public gardens.

As many of you are aware, I have long been an admirer of the Scottish Poet, yet many very practical people have wondered why I troubled doing this. To these curious ones I might apply the famous Jane Welsh Carlyle's reply to the wondering people, who asked her how her husband Thomas Carlyle wrote so beautiful a book as his life of John Sterling—on such a man as John Sterling? Her reply was that Mr Sterling influenced and impressed Mr Carlyle so much that he was compelled to write Mr Sterling's life. In this case Robert Burns's life and works have impressed James Craigie so much that he had, too, for the peace of his own mind, to erect this modest monument as an expression of his warm-hearted gratitude towards Robert Burns.

To erect statues to perpetuate his memory and even to celebrate the anniversary of his birth are to be commended, but it is better, I think, to follow him in his honesty, his sincerity, and in his manly, independent character, and in his sympathy for suffering mankind, in his wonderful affection for all living creatures. Thereby they will become better men. They will be too proud for oppression, and have too much self-respect for blandishments and bribes, and will have an honest contempt for whatever bears the appearance of servility and meanness.

Mr Mayor, I now ask you to accept this statue from me for the people of Timaru. I request that you and the people, and those who come after us, will take care of it, and by so doing, you and they will honour the memory of Burns and show respect for the giver who admired the Man, Patriot, and Poet.

The gifted man that this figure represents "was born in poverty, he lived in poverty, and he died in poverty, but he has enriched the world."

In the words of William Watson:—

He came when poets had forgot
How rich and strange the human lot,
How warm the tints of life; how hot
Are love and hate,
And what makes truth divine,
And what makes mankind great.
The statue is a work of art worthy of the greatness of the man in whose memory it has been erected. Eight feet from the ground, the marble image of the Poet stands silhouetted against the sky, a constant remembrance and inspiration to passers-by. The base of the erection is composed of bluestone, on top of which is a pedestal of grey Coromandel granite, which is quite in keeping with the marble image it bears. The statue itself is life size, and is a striking likeness of Burns, who is represented as standing with a quill in his hand, as if holding intercourse with the Muse. By his side is a pedestal, over which has been thrown the beloved Scottish plaid the Poet usually wore. His dress is the dress of the day, each garment, from the knee-breeches upwards, being faithfully true to period. As an example of the exactitude with which every detail has been cut, it may be mentioned that the quill in the hand of the Poet and the fob that he wears are separate from the main body of marble.

The statue is the work of an Italian sculptor of Carrara, who followed a clay model chosen by the donor (Mr James Craigie), who is more than pleased with the manner in which the work has been executed.

The pedestal bears the following inscription:


"The rank is but the guinea's stamp—
The man's the gowd for a' that."
CLUB NOTES.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SUNDERLAND BURNS CLUB.


In submitting the Eighteenth Annual Report of our Sunderland Burns Club we do so under the shadow of a grave national crisis. For nine months there has been waging (on the Continent of Europe) the greatest war the world has known. How long it may continue no one can tell, but the ultimate result must be—as it surely will be—"Victory to our Army and her gallant Allies."

At such a time as this our thoughts naturally go out to the splendid part our Scottish Regiments are taking in the conflict, to the gallant "Sons of Auld Scotia" who have gone forth determined to settle for all time the mighty invader and his horde.

The general work of our Club has been to a large extent suspended. We have been able to meet once a month. Although the Military and Licensing Justices have restricted the hours, still we have been able to keep up the continuity of our meetings.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of last year was well attended. This is as it should be. It denotes a healthy interest in the work of the Club. The reports submitted were encouraging and important. Messrs Lennox, Mackay, and Neilson were appointed to attend the Annual Meeting of the Federation, to be held in London in September. The election of officers for the ensuing year filled up the remainder of the evening.

PICNIC.

During the past year a Picnic was arranged on Wednesday, June 24th, 1914, to Abbotsford and Melrose. A company of upwards of forty members and friends assembled at the Central Station at 6 a.m. to face the long journey, determined to make the very best of the time at their disposal. Melrose was reached about 10 o'clock, where the historic places of interest took up the attention of the party. In the afternoon Abbotsford was visited, where the Walter Scott relics proved an interesting attraction. Dinner and tea were served in Mrs Anderson's Hotel, and in the evening games were indulged in on the park.
The majority of the Pipe Band were able to attend and proved very interesting and attractive, not only to the party but to the inhabitants of Melrose. We have to record the very great kindness of Dr James Wells for so kindly defraying the expenses of the Pipe Band on this occasion (a kindness which was much appreciated). The party left Melrose about 8 o'clock, reaching Sunderland at midnight, all having spent a most enjoyable day.

DINNER.

The Anniversary Dinner was held on Monday, January 25th, 1915. The arrangements were somewhat modified to comply with the local regulations. The management of the hotel very graciously offered us a slight extension, which was readily accepted. Hugo MacColl, Esq., presided, and directed the proceedings with a dignity worthy of the occasion. The members, for the second time in our history, decided to honour one of our own members with the important toast. Their choice fell on our respected Past President, W. H. Turner, Esq., and full well did he uphold that honour and confidence. The oration delivered on this occasion will rank as one of the best delivered in memory of the Peasant Poet of Scotland. No apology, no defence of Burns, but a clarion call to Scotsmen to follow the example of Burns himself, whose boast was "He loved Scotland, her people and her customs, and it is that love which inspires the patriotic zeal which makes Scotland stand out as one of the largest contributors in men and money at this momentous time in the history of our country."

A number of the representatives from the Military stationed in the town had been invited, among them the younger son of the Federation President, 2nd Lieut. A. R. M'Naught, of the 4th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. It was a matter of sincere regret that owing to new restrictions (at the last moment) they were prevented from joining us. The members of the Pipe Band rendered excellent service at this function.

CHRONICLE.

The Chronicle comes to us full and fresh as of yore. With the work of the Federation to a large extent suspended, it was thought at one time that this important publication would also be held over. The present issue fully maintains the excellence of its predecessors, and bears tribute of the amount of labour entailed on its veteran Editor in compiling such an excellent work.

THE PIPE BAND.

The members of the Pipe Band are to be complimented on the very excellent part they have taken in our local recruiting work.
Shortly after the outbreak of war they placed their services at the disposal of the Town's Recruiting Committee, and these were graciously accepted and very much appreciated. In addition to this work they also took part in recruiting "The Tyneside Scottish Brigade," of which our respected Hon. Vice-president, Sir Thomas Oliver, is the Hon. Colonel. This necessitated visits being paid to Newcastle, Wallsend, Hebburn, Jarrow, and South Shields.

On December 19th a special parade was organised in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund. Our band was augmented for the occasion by the Northumberland Veteran Pipers and the Tyneside Scottish. Through the kindness of the Officer commanding, the full Band of Pipers of the 4th Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders very generously gave their services. The result was that we were able to arrange two splendid bands, playing alternately; and, aided by a very able and willing staff of collectors, the result was that we were able to hand over a substantial amount to the fund. We desire to record our thanks to all who have assisted in this special parade, to the military for their assistance, to the collectors who by their persuasive methods were able to achieve such excellent results.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the members of the Club have responded nobly at this time in our national crisis. Our Hon. Vice-president, Sir Thomas Oliver, has done magnificent work in raising "The Tyneside Scottish Brigade," of which he has been honoured with the position of Hon. Colonel. W. H. Turner, Esq., acted as expert adviser for equipping the Wearside Artillery Brigade, now completed. This within two months has meant much hard work, but the reward is in the fact that it has been done so well the War Office have asked for another brigade.

E. MacDonald, Drum-Major, 2nd Tyneside Scottish.
J. Phillips, Piper, 2nd Tyneside Scottish.
W. Clark, Piper, Lance-Corporal, 2nd Tyneside Scottish.
Wm. Nacey, Sergeant, 2nd Line 7th D.L.I.
J. Dent, Bugle-Major, 1st Line 7th D.L.I. (is at present in France and has been slightly wounded).
Dr A. Stevenson, Lieut., R.A.M.C.

In addition to these we have quite a large number of sons of our members who are serving their country nobly and well. The Scots abroad, as well as at home, are all doing their little bit. All honour to them. May they all be spared to see this great struggle successfully through, and to return safe and sound to their "ain fireside," is our fervent wish.
IN MEMORIAM.

During the past year we have to record the death of our esteemed Hon. President, the late Alderman William Burns, J.P., which took place on December 19th, 1914. For upwards of eighteen months the Alderman had been in failing health, yet the end came somewhat unexpectedly. We have lost a true and valued friend, a true Scot, and a most generous sympathiser and supporter in all our work. His work in connection with the town—of which he was a much respected citizen—is well known. As a Magistrate he devoted much time to the work of the Bench, and was at all times ready to temper justice with mercy. We shall miss his genial and kindly presence at our meetings; it was illness which kept him from presiding at our Annual Gathering. The Club was fittingly represented at the funeral, and Pipe-Major Murray, attending in Highland costume, played the "Flowers o' the Forest" by the graveside. Our sympathy was conveyed to the members of the family.

MEMBERSHIP.

We started the year with sixty-nine active members: we have added three new members. We have lost four by removal, two by resignation, one by death, while six have joined His Majesty's Forces, leaving us with fifty-nine members, a decrease of ten at the close of the year. As already indicated, our work has been very much curtailed, and for the first time in our history, we have not had any papers read during the winter session. Let us hope this great conflict may speedily come to a favourable termination. In the meantime, while so many of our brave sons of the Empire are fighting on the Continent for truth and liberty, let those of us here exercise the spirit of patience and self-sacrifice. By so doing we may help forward the time—

"When peace and love shall reign supreme,
And man be man shall brethren be."

When war and strife shall be no more, and the spirit of Him, who was and is, shall dominate the world.

To all who have assisted us we tender our heartfelt thanks.

HONORARY PRESIDENT.

We have pleasure in announcing that at this meeting Mr W. H. Turner was unanimously selected to fill the important position of Honorary President, rendered vacant by the death of the late Alderman William Burns, J.P. There is no member of the Club who so well deserves this honour. As one of the founders of the Club, Mr Turner has done much to foster and encourage the work. Year in and year out he has devoted much time and research in the
preparation of papers, several of which have been issued in book form.

He was born in the pleasant town of Girvan, and nurtured among the classic scenes of the Stinchar. He has followed very closely the various phases of Burns's life and works. He has very ably lectured in most of the large towns in the north of England on this particular subject, which he has made all his own. To hear him expatiate on the beauties of Burns's Cottage, Bonnie Doon, and, nearest and dearest to his heart, Bonnie Girvan, is refreshing and invigorating, and makes one feel what a heritage it is to be born a Scotsman.

He has served as President for three terms, and was also in 1907 elected to the Hon. Vice-presidents' list of the Burns Federation as their representative for the North of England Counties. An ardent student of the Poet, his advice is often sought after on points of difficulty.

We trust he may be spared for many years to enjoy this latest and highest honour the Club can bestow on any member.

M. Neilson, Hon. Secretary.

ROSEBERY BURNS CLUB.

HONORARY SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

When the great war, which has challenged civilisation and degraded the name of German below the infamy of Hun or Turk or cannibal savage, stunned the world, the Directors of the Rosebery Club were divided as to the propriety of proceeding with the session of 1914-15.

A good syllabus of lectures had been arranged, and had ordinary conditions prevailed, the Directors were justified in anticipating a most prosperous, if not a record session.

After careful consideration, it was thought advisable to cut out of the syllabus all merely social functions, such as the smoking Concert, the Annual Dinner, and the "Tattie and Herrin'" Supper.

Five lectures were given on the first Tuesdays of November and December, the second Tuesday of January, and the first Tuesdays of February and March. The lecture on "Historic Belgium," by Mr Roland Cooper, was probably the most topical; but the lecture by Mr J. Hutcheson, M.A., in January, on "Modern Significance of some German History," was undoubtedly the most interesting. Mr Hutcheson lectured for an hour and three quarters, and held his audience's keen attention to the close.
On the occasion of the lecture by Mr Thomas Amos, M.A., Hon. Secretary of the Burns Federation, the Greenock (Mother) Club paid the Rosebery their annual return visit. This was the only visit by or to a Brother Club during the session, as most of the Clubs had suspended their meetings. The visit was, as in former years, much enjoyed by ourselves as well as by our visitors.

The attendance at all the lectures was most gratifying, the average being about 60.

The musical programme of each of the meetings was appropriate to the stirring times, and the standard of excellence for which the Rosebery talent is noted was fully sustained.

The School Children's Competition promoted by the Club for the senior pupils of Napiershall Public School, which had been arranged for the last week of January, had to be cancelled at the suggestion of Mr Knox, headmaster of the school, owing to the work being done by the teachers and pupils in assisting the various funds for our gallant soldiers and sailors.

In response to a general desire, the Directors added to the meetings in the curtailed syllabus a social gathering of the members, which took the form of a "Tattie an' Herrin'" Supper, which was held on 13th April. The function was a decided success, and the surplus (£2 2s) was given to the Red Cross Society—Scottish Branch.

A collection, amounting to £2 4s, was also taken at the first lecture, for the Belgian Relief Fund.

JOINT WORK WITH OTHER CLUBS.

The house in Mauchline in which Burns and his wife first took up house was placed in the market by the proprietrix at the beginning of January, 1915, and the Committee of the Glasgow and District Association of Burns Clubs had the opportunity of purchasing the house placed before them.

Our esteemed ex-President, Mr Hugh M'Coll, as President of the Association, took up the scheme with his usual enthusiasm and business acumen, and the house has now been purchased, the price of the house having generously been given by Mr Cowie, President of the Partick Burns Club.

The completion of the purchase was first announced at a Burns Club—at a lecture to our Club given by Mr T. C. F. Brotchie, F.S.A., and Mr Cowie acknowledged the thanks of the Rosebery members for his great generosity.

The Burns Clubs and Burns admirers were appealed to to provide a fund for the repairs and the endowment of the house, so that it could be made a shrine of Burns, and a home for old people for all time to come. Members of the Rosebery Club have already subscribed over £15 to the scheme, and, along with the Sandyford
Club, were the first to subscribe and enable the urgent repairs to be proceeded with at once. It may also be noted that Lord Rosebery, who is Patron of our Club, gave £25 to the scheme.

It is a reason for pardonable pride to the Rosebery members that two of their Past Presidents are in the van of the movement, viz. — Mr M'Coll as President of the Association which undertook the scheme, and Mr Pollock as convener of the Finance Committee which was charged with the work of securing the necessary funds to carry it to completion.

TRIBUTE TO MR GRIBBEL, PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

The address and album of pictures of Burns scenes by Scottish artists, to give expression to the thanks of the Burns Clubs to Mr John Gribbel of Philadelphia for his generous purchase and gift to Scotland of the Glenriddell MSS. volumes, is now completed, and will shortly be on view. The greatest part of the work has been done by Mr James D. Connell, the well-known art dealer, to whom the Burns Clubs and Burns Federation are under a deep debt of gratitude for the interest and enthusiasm which he has devoted to the work. The presentation function has been postponed till after the war.

THE EDITION OF BURNS IN BRAILLE.

The edition of Burns in Braille was completed in seven volumes, and has now been in the hands of the blind readers in Scotland for several months. The seventh volume contains a selection of letters from the Poet to various of his friends. The first six volumes contain the complete works of the Poet, and will form an enduring memorial of the generosity of Burns Clubs, and their labour of love. Not only the blind in Scotland, but blind readers all over the world, are now enabled to read Burns's complete works for themselves. Already orders for sets of volumes have been received from all parts of the British Colonies and America.

The Club may be sincerely congratulated on a session which has been fruitful of edification to themselves and of benefit to others.

SYLLABUS FOR SESSION 1915-1916.

1915.
Nov. 2. "Burns and Sentiment"—President Andrew.
Dec. 7. "Burns as a Patriot"—Mr J. Wilson Bain.

1916.
Jan. 11. Hat Night—Members.
Jan. 25. Anniversary Dinner—Abandoned owing to the great War.
Feb. 1. Musical Evening (Ladies' Night)—Arranged by Mr Colquhoun.
ALBANY BURNS CLUB.

The Directors have to apologise to the members of this Club and others interested that, owing to business engagements of the then Secretary (Mr Deane), there was no Report for the session ending October, 1914.

The Anniversary Dinner of the Club for that year was held on 23rd January, in the Grand Hotel, Charing Cross. The Immortal Memory was proposed by the Hon. Sir James Sibewright, K.C.M.G., LL.D., and he was accompanied to the platform by Dr Cullen, the President, the Very Rev. Dr M'Adam Muir, Professor Glaister, Rev. Wm. Brownlie, M.A., Bailies Graham and Nicol, ex-Bailie Paxton, and others. There were over 100 members and friends present. Greeting cards were, as usual, exchanged with Clubs in the United Kingdom and Colonies. The great feature of the evening was the splendid address from Sir James, without the aid of notes of any description.

Owing to the European War no meetings of the Club were held during the session 1914-15, and the Annual Dinner was also postponed.

The yearly singing and reciting competition from the Works of Burns by the children of Provanside Higher-Grade School was held in December last, under the auspices of this Club. The large hall of the Club was filled to overflowing by the parents and friends of the scholars and members of the Club. The medals, the gift of Dr Cullen, were gracefully presented to the winners by Mrs Cullen. The prize volumes were gifted by members of the Club. The Directors regret that the hall was not sufficiently commodious to admit all those desirous of being present.

The Directors have again to thank Mr Marshall, the headmaster of the school, and also Mr Lucas and the teachers, for the great trouble and time they devote in working up the children to the high standard of excellence shewn.

The Annual Outing of the Club was this year confined to the Directors, and took place on Saturday, 19th June, to Ayr. The headquarters for the day was the Dalblair Hotel, where the company dined on their arrival. Visits were paid to the Cottage and the Monument, and thereafter the members were kindly shewn through the Cambusdoon gardens and house by Mr Murdoch, the factor.
who was one of the company. The members had the privilege of being allowed to handle the walking stick which belonged to Burns, now in the possession of the Baird family. The company were photographed on the estate by Mr Annand, one of the members. The company had tea in the Monument Gardens, and finished up a most enjoyable day.

At a Special Meeting of the Club it was resolved that, owing to the war, no stated meetings of the Club be held next session, unless called by the President as occasion may warrant.

The Directors have to record that their President, Dr Cullen, has accepted a commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and will shortly proceed to the Dardanelles, and they hope for his speedy, safe, and victorious return.

The affairs of the Club, financially and otherwise, are in a good sound position.

The new Treasurer of the Club is Mr Sam, B. Lithgow. A Secretary in place of Mr Deane has not yet been appointed.

ROBT. CARMICHAEL, Vice-President.

GLASGOW AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUBS ASSOCIATION.


The Association has now completed its eighth year, and has this session added three Clubs to its list. At the Annual Meeting in 1914 it was discussed whether or not all social and literary activities should be suspended during the war, and the matter was left to the decision of each individual Club; but, on the whole, the majority of Clubs have not been active, and only a few held the Annual Dinner. It was suggested that in the circumstances there should be a Joint Dinner, but in view of the difficulties involved, it was resolved to recommend members of Clubs who were not having a dinner to join Clubs for the evening who were.

At a meeting of Delegates, held on 19th October, Mr Pollock suggested that a Joint Concert be got up about the time of the Anniversary, for the benefit of the War Funds, and that Lord Rosebery be asked to preside. His Lordship was communicated with, and replied that he was absolutely unable to attend, so the function was therefore indefinitely postponed. The work of the decoration of the Burns Statue in George Square, Glasgow, was carried out by the Association, assisted by the Carlton, Sandyford, Tam o’ Shanter, and Rosebery Clubs. Flowers and plants were
received from Lord Rosebery, Sir James Sivewright, and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, the last of whom greatly assisted in the decoration of the statue.

The most important work yet accomplished by the Association has been the purchase of the Burns House at Mauchline, and a special report appears in this issue.

This year’s Annual Meeting was held in the Bath Hotel, Glasgow, on 5th November, when there was a large attendance of representatives from various Clubs.

J. Jeffrey Hunter,
89 Bath Street, Glasgow.

TAM O’ SHANTER BURNS CLUB.

This Club is now in its thirty-fifth year. The session opened with a lecture by Mr Thos. Lugton, on “Glasgow in the Eighteenth Century.” The Chairman on this evening also entertained the members to supper, and his kindness was enthusiastically acknowledged by the members. A collection was taken, and £4 4s. was sent to the Red Cross Society. The Annual Dinner was held on 23rd January, and was well attended. Councillor M’Nab proposed the “Immortal Memory” in an eloquent speech. There was an excellent musical programme, in which the Welsh Royal Choir took part.

Copies of Mr Thos. Killin’s “Holy Willie’s Prayer” were sold, and realised £1 6s 10d. All contributions from the sale of this poem are devoted to the War Funds. A Roll of Honour of members of the Club was handed to the members at the dinner. This was the gift of Messrs Bryson & Co., printers. The list included Capt. Gandy, Capt. Laing, Lieut. Jas. Kerr, Sergeants Wm. Allan, Joseph Bell, and A. Sandilands. It is sad to record that Capt. Gandy has been killed in action in the Dardanelles, and that Capt. A. R. Laing has been wounded. Capt. Gandy was for many years a member of Committee, and his loss to the Club will be much felt. His mother received the news of her only son’s death when receiving the guests at her daughter’s wedding.

The closing meeting of the session took the form of a “Tattie and Herrin’” Supper, after which a paper was read by Mr James Lucas, M.A., on the “Merchants and Trades House of Glasgow.”

The McLennan Cup Bowling Competition took place on 3rd August, and the cup was won for the second time in succession by this Club. This is a record.

The Club regret to announce the deaths of Mr D. M. Threshie,
writer, and Mr Edward Wilson, both for many years Directors of
the Club, Mr Threshie being a Past President.

The Annual Meeting of the Club took place in the Trades House
Restaurant on 9th November. It was agreed that the Annual
Dinner be held on 25th January.

J. JEFFREY HUNTER.

THORNLIBANK BURNS CLUB.

REPORT—1914-1915.

Since the Annual General Meeting of December, 1914, at which
a resolution was adopted to suspend all functions until the termination
of the European War, only one meeting of the Club has been held.

James C. Somm, Retiring President.
Thornliebank Burns Club.

Thomas Haddow, Secretary,
Thornliebank Burns Club.

The financial condition of the Club is still satisfactory, and
the membership now stands at 100, 20 per cent. of whom are at
present serving in His Majesty’s Forces on land and sea.

As in 1915, no syllabus has been arranged for 1916, but im-
mediately on the termination of the war it is intended to go on
with the usual Club functions.

It is with regret that I have to report the death of a respected
member in the person of Mr James Clark, who was a member of the
Club since its inception twenty-five years ago. He took a warm
interest in all the functions of the Club, particularly with the School
Children’s Competitions, and his cheery presence will be sadly
missed at the winter festivals and the Annual Outing.

THOMAS HADDOW, Hon. Secy.
DUMFRIES BURNS CLUB.

I enclose herewith Report relative to my Club for year 1915-16. At the Annual Meeting of the Club on 5th inst., I was instructed to write and suggest that the Committee of the Federation might consider whether they would not endeavour to get the Federated Clubs to join in the purchase of a Motor Ambulance for presentation to the War Office, or the Red Cross Society, to be called the "Robert Burns" Ambulance. Of course it is just possible that the idea may already have been considered by your Committee, but if not you might bring it before them. It is no use a provincial Club like ours, with no wealthy members, attempting such an undertaking at our own hands, but surely the various Clubs in the Federation should have no difficulty in raising a very worthy machine. I think this is the preferable way of getting the Clubs each to subscribe so much, as the individual members of every Club have no doubt all subscribed already to so many funds in connection with the war that an appeal to individuals would not be likely to meet with the same response. I may say for my own Club that they would willingly give a subscription to such an object. I shall be pleased to hear what you think of the suggestion.

I might mention that when reading over your Report to the Annual Meeting I noticed that you stated only two Clubs had held their School Competitions this year. Our Club inaugurated a School Competition in 1913-14 at my own suggestion. It was a great success, and was repeated in 1914-15 with even better success as regards the quality of the work. I am just busy getting the scheme for study for 1915-16 prepared for issue to the school teachers. I may mention that my Club awarded prizes value for £4 10s 6d this summer. Perhaps the report might yet be corrected before printing.—Yours very truly,

JOHN M'BURNIE, Hon. Secy.

SCOTTISH BURNS CLUB.

The meetings were again held in "An Old Oak Tea Room," 142a St. Vincent Street, where a very interesting winter’s programme was carried out.

During the session eight meetings were held in all. The Ladies’ Night usually proves popular with the visitors, and the two evenings set aside during the past session were much enjoyed.

The celebration of "The Immortal Memory" took place in Douglas Hotel, 193 Bath Street, on 25th January, the proposer of the chief toast being W. M. R. Pringle, Esq., M.A., LL.B., M.P.
At the close of the session there were 100 members on the roll, including ten life members.

The undernoted programme has been arranged for 1915-16:

1915.
Nov. 4. "Songs of Burns" (with Limelight Views), Ladies' Night—Mr John Bogue, L.T.S.C., Euing Medallist.

1916.
Jan. 6. "William Motherwell"—Dr James Devon.
Mar. 2. "Culture and Immortality"—Mr D. M. Macintyre, A.C.I.S.
April 6. Annual General Meeting at 6.45 p.m.
Musical Evening (Ladies' Night) at 7.30 p.m.

BRIDGETON BURNS CLUB.

DIRECTORS' REPORT—APRIL, 1915.

The new year of the Bridgeton Burns Club opened in a most enthusiastic manner, the Directors arranging to have a syllabus of monthly events commencing with November and ending with April, but unfortunately, owing to the outbreak of war in August, it was found necessary to cancel all arrangements, with the exception of the Children's School Concert, which takes place for the purpose of presenting prizes to the successful scholars.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The Annual Excursion took place on Thursday, 4th June, to Maybole and Girvan. The company, numbering eighty-five ladies and gentlemen, left St. Enoch Station by the 8.40 a.m. train, and on arrival at Maybole the President's lady entertained the ladies to tea at the King's Arms Hotel, and thereafter the company proceeded to Girvan, where dinner was served in the King's Arms Hotel. On the return drive an opportunity was given to visit the resting-place of "Tam o' Shanter" and Crossraguel Abbey, arriving at the King's Arms Hotel shortly after five o'clock, when the company had tea. A splendid day was spent in glorious sunshine, and a new record created in connection with the Bridgeton Burns Club Excursions, this outing being the largest since its inception in 1870.
COMPETITIONS.

In connection with the Solo Competitions, seven schools, viz. — Calton, Dalmarnock, John Street, Newlands, Rumford Street, Strathclyde, and Tureen Street, sent in nearly forty competitors, and Gold Medals have been awarded to Miss Martha Logan, Newlands Public School; and William McLaren, John Street Public School. Five Silver Medals to the following:—Ina Ross, Calton Public School; Peggy Connell, Dalmarnock Public School; Mary Johnstone, Newlands Public School; Mary Harley, Rumford Street Public School; and Robert Happell, Strathclyde Public School. Nine schools entered for the Class Competition, and Book Prizes have been awarded to forty-three scholars as recommended by the headmasters, viz.:—Buchanan Institution, Calton Public School, Dalmarnock Public School, Hozier Street Public School, Newlands Public School, Rumford Street Public School, Strathclyde Public School, Springfield Public School, and Tureen Street Public School. Five schools entered for the Choir Competition, viz. — Calton, Dalmarnock, John Street, Newlands, and Tureen Street, and Calton School has been awarded the Shield for a second year. Each member of the successful Choir received a Certificate and a volume of the Poems of Robert Burns. The examiners, Mr Peter White and Mr George Newton, reported that the talent this year was exceptionally good.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

As already stated, all social functions connected with the Club were cancelled owing to the war, but the President and Mrs Hay, in order that the birthday of our National Poet should be duly commemorated in the annals of the Club, requested the Directors and their lady friends to meet with them at dinner in the Burlington House, 183 Bath Street, on Monday, 25th January. All the Directors were present, with the exception of Dr James Wilson, who, being on military duty, was unable to attend. The company also included several personal friends of Mr and Mrs Hay. After the toast of "The King" had been duly honoured, the President proposed the toast of "The Immortal Memory."

ANNUAL CONCERT.

The Annual Concert took place in the Mechanics' Hall, on Friday evening, 5th March, when the Shield, Medals, and other prizes were handed over by the President. Every part of the Hall was filled, and it was regretted that some could not gain admittance. The conductor of Calton P.S. Choir, the winner of the Shield, Mr Mackay, was presented by the Club with a Silver Cigarette Case,
and a most interesting address was given by the Rev. William Chalmers Smith, B.D., of Calton Parish Church.

PRESENTATION OF REPLICA TO RETIRING PRESIDENT.

In future, the Directors have decided that the presentation of the Replica of the President's Medal will take place at the Annual Business Meeting, at which the retiring President demits office.

John G. S. Sproul, Hon. Secy.

BIRMINGHAM BURNS CLUB.

The session 1914-15 was entirely devoted to War Relief work. A donation from the Club funds was sent to the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund, and a benevolent fund was formed for relief of Scotsmen locally.

A very successful Concert was held in the Town Hall on February 27th, in aid of the Belgian Refugees, which resulted in a sum of £55 being handed to the local treasurer; a feature of the Concert was the production of a beautifully illustrated programme, with scenes from Ayrshire, and a Roll of Honour showing the names of members, and sons of members, who had joined His Majesty's Forces.

The membership at the end of the session stood at 134.

David Liddell, Hon. Secy.

SHETTLESTON BURNS CLUB.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The past year has been a critical one in our national history. The effects of the great conflict upon which the nation has entered in the interests of civilisation and progress have been very far-reaching indeed; they have penetrated the uttermost limits of our social system.

The Shettleston Burns Club, however, thanks to the loyalty of its members and their friends, has been able during the session 1914-15 to meet the altered conditions without any undue strain upon its resources. At the beginning of the session it was resolved to carry through the usual programme of meetings, and it must be admitted that the gatherings have been very successful.
The choice of lecturers proved a very happy one, and the Ladies' Night—a new venture—gave the Committee great encouragement in their efforts to widen the scope of the Club's activities.

From the financial standpoint this has been a memorable year. Our Membership has been increased, and members have met their liabilities very cheerfully. Three of our national funds have received grants from the finances, and a contribution has been paid towards the upkeep of the Burns House at Mauchline. The usual payments to the various Burns organisations have been made, and still a very considerable balance remains to the credit of the Club.

Much of the year's success has been due to the untiring energy and enthusiasm of President Milholm, who has always been ready to do all in his power to further the Club's interests and give it a worthy place among the Burns Clubs in Glasgow.

We have to thank Messrs. Butler and Hunter for auditing our accounts.

PROGRAMME—1915-16.
(Curtailed owing to National crisis.)
2. Annual Dinner—"The Immortal Memory"—J. L. Stewart, Esq., M.A.

JOHN L. STEWART, Hon. Secy.

NOTTINGHAM SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,
30th APRIL, 1915.

The Council have much pleasure in presenting the Thirteenth Annual Report. The membership of the Association now stands at:

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<th>Category</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ordinary Members</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady and Family Members</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country Members</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>178</strong></td>
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The ordinary meetings have all been held in the Mikado Café, but the Council regret to report that the attendances during the season have not been maintained at the average previously obtaining. The present Continental conflict and the numerous local agencies now exerting influences on behalf of various interests associated with
the Army, Navy, &c., have no doubt in one way or another militated in some degree against the attendances and the interest in the Association’s endeavours.

After reference to and consultation with kindred organisations the Council deemed it expedient to abandon for the season all events of a special character, such as the Burns Dinner, Whist Drive and Dance, &c.

The Council desire to record, with feelings of pleasure, that six members of the Association, viz.:—Dr J. W. Scott, Dr Thomson Henderson, Dr D. J. Marr, Mr Angus M. Forsyth, Mr J. Chapman, and Mr D. MacFarlane, of whom five are, or have been, members of the Council, have responded to the call of King and Country, and are rendering service in their various spheres of activity in the gigantic endeavour to uphold the Nation’s honour. Moreover, in addition to actual members, the Council are also pleased to record that sons of members and sons of former members, to the number of 20 as at present ascertained, are also engaged in various branches of the services with their fellow countrymen in the great international conflict.

The accounts and balance sheet show that financially the Association is still in a strong position.—By Order of the Council.

JOHN CURRIE, Hon. Secy.

YE CRONIES BURNS CLUB, GOVAN.

Report—Session 1915.

There is not much to report for the past year, as we, like many others, are feeling the depression of this terrible war-cloud that is hanging over us just now; but we are looking forward to the time when that cloud shall roll away, and Prussian militarism be crushed for ever, and we enjoy once more the happy days of peace.

During the year many of our members have suffered bereavements, mostly through the war, and letters of condolence have been greatly appreciated by them in their hour of sorrow. We have three members serving with the colours, and many members’ sons also, some of whom have fallen fighting to defend our homes and our beloved country from the hands of the unscrupulous Huns. Often our hearts are sad as we hear first of one and then another of our Cronies who are in distress through their family ties being broken; but let us keep up our spirits, for we shall win, though it will be at a terrible price.

Owing to the war, we have had to drop many of our functions, but notwithstanding all the drawbacks of the present time, we
are keeping well in touch with all our members, and the Club is being kept well to the front under the guiding hand of our new President, Mr E. J. Tait.

We were well represented at the opening of Mauchline House.

Our Club meets at Red Lamp, Maxwell Street, Govan, second Friday in June, September, October, November, December, January, February, and March, at 7 o'clock.

W. PARKER, Hon. Secy.

KINGSTON BURNS CLUB.

ANNUAL REPORT — SESSION 1914-1915.

I am glad to report another very successful season. Our membership has been maintained pretty much the same as last year. Papers were given during the past year by the following gentlemen:

"Burns as a Poet, Painter, and Patriot"—Ex-Bailie David Willox.
"Scottish Folk-Songs" (Ladies' Night)—Thomas A. Kerr, Esq.
"Burns and the Border"—Andrew M'Callum, Esq., Vice-President Burns Federation.
"Some Irish Poets and their Influence"—J. A. Flanagan, Esq.

As will be seen from the above syllabus, some very interesting papers were given by the various speakers, and the gratifying attendances, which keep up to high-water mark, is an interesting feature of our monthly meetings. The Ladies' Nights, as usual, are always big attendances, and have become an outstanding feature of our season's work. The Anniversary Dinner was abandoned in consequence of the great crisis our nation is involved in, but we held a good Concert in lieu thereof, to which the ladies were also invited. The Rev. J. A. C. M'Kellar, B.D., Cathcart Parish Church, gave an inspiring address on Burns, which was much enjoyed by all present.

During the session just ended the Committee successfully carried out a series of Whist Drives, the surplus proceeds of which were devoted to the various Relief Funds, and a tidy little sum was handed over to the various schemes. Something similar will be arranged for the coming session, and I have great hopes that our membership will be maintained, notwithstanding the many calls made on us as a Club. Our new syllabus is attached herewith.

One of our Honorary Presidents, in the person of Captain Vivian
L. Henderson, has been awarded the Military Cross for distinguished bravery on the field, at which our members are all very pleased.

SYLLABUS—SESSION 1915-1916.

1915.
Nov. 11. "Jean Armour"—Thomas Killin, Esq.
Dec. 9. "Burns, an Ayrshire Miracle." (Ladies' Night)—Walter Weir, Esq., F.S.Sc.(Lond.).

1916.
Jan. 25. Burns's Anniversary Celebration (Ladies' Night)—Social Evening.
Mar. 9. "Lord Byron, the Misanthrope"—Ernest G. Gray, Esq.

HUGH A. BEGG, Secretary.

HULL BURNS CLUB.

SECRETARIES' REPORT.

We have pleasure in reporting that the Club has successfully carried out its functions during the session 1914-1915. The Council was at the outset faced with the necessity for a modification of the usual programme in order to meet the exigencies of the present national crisis. It was decided to hold the ordinary meetings of the Club as usual, but it was considered advisable to eliminate some of the more ostentatious gatherings of a purely social nature. The attendances at the various Lectures and Concerts were highly satisfactory, which appears to indicate that the attitude adopted by the Council met with the full approval of the members.

In common with many other Burns Clubs, it was decided not to hold the Anniversary Dinner on 25th January, but the date was celebrated in a more practical manner by holding a Scottish Smoking Concert at the City Hotel for the benefit of the distressed Belgians. The expenses incurred were met out of the Club funds, and the whole of the proceeds were divided between the Belgian Relief Fund and the Belgian Refugees' Fund. This event proved a great success, and the Club had the satisfaction of handing over the sum of £21, divided between the two funds.

Seventeen new members were elected, and the membership now totals 256, compared with 277 at the commencement of the year,
Several members of the Club have joined His Majesty's Forces, and are at present on active service. Their names will be inscribed on a Roll of Honour which the Council has decided to have prepared. The list includes the following names, and the secretaries will be pleased to hear of any other members on active service whose names have not been reported:—Mr A. Butterfield, Mr Norman Larard, Mr G. E. Mitchell, Mr A. Moss, Mr B. Moss, Mr S. Moss, Mr Townley Truman, Mr W. S. Walker, and Mr J. Watson.

In spite of the large demands which have been made upon their valuable space, the local press have, by continuing to publish full reports of our various meetings, earned the gratitude of the Club, and our thanks are hereby tendered to them.

Thanks are also tendered to the ladies who materially assisted at the Anniversary Concert by selling programmes, to the artistes at our Concerts, and to numerous members, who, by the sale of tickets and in various other ways, materially assisted towards the success of the Club during a somewhat difficult period.

1916.

SYLLABUS.
Tuesday, Jan. 25th—Anniversary Celebration.
Friday, Mar. 31st—Short Papers by Members.

HENRY FRANK,
LEO. S. HENRY,
Hon. Secretaries.

CHATTANOOGA BURNS CLUB, TENN.

Mr D. M'Naught, J.P.,
Benrig, Kilmarnock.

Dear Sir,—It would have been my pleasure to report the many social meetings of the Chattanooga Burns Society, and the work accomplished since last report, but all activities have ceased since the war has grown to such proportions, and instead of our hearts being filled with love for our brothers all over the world, as they were, and as the study of the life and works of our Poet encourage, they are filled with hatred for a Government that can cause men to commit the most atrocious and heinous crimes ever dreamed of; contempt, and scorn for the picalical guerrillas who are the instruments of that Government in its submarine warfare waged upon the innocent and helpless children, women, and men who have trusted their lives in passenger ships upon the high seas; and unspeakable horror and loathing of the man who could fire a bullet into the brain.
of martyred Edith Cavell, and live with the memory of his infamous act.

There must be a day of reckoning. Whatever the mistakes of the war, strategical or otherwise, every man in the kingdom will be ready to go to the Front and only those whose minds have deteriorated will shirk. If those young men who are trying to emigrate to America could realise in what contempt they are held here, they would not want to come. Keep before them these words —

"Does haughty Gaul invasion threat?  
Then let the louns beware, sir;  
There's wooden walls upon our seas,  
And volunteers on shore, sir."

And let us not forget that Burns also said —

"But God's sake: let nae saving fit  
Abridge your bonie barges  
An' boats this day."

That idea is Britain's salvation in this day, and well may she thank her stars that her people have been willing to pay the price and build and man the boats.

With the best wishes of the Chattanooga Society for the speedy and successful termination of the war; accompanied by its hopes and prayers.—I am, with great respect.

ROBERT B. COOKE, Secy.

Chattanooga, Tennessee,
10th November, 1915.

CARRICK BURNS CLUB.

In remitting subscription towards the Chronicle Fund, &c., I quite omitted to send you our syllabus. I will not trouble you with a report, but would like just to say that all the papers contributed were of a high order. Our membership has reached the highest on record, and altogether our little Club is doing well. If I am still in time perhaps you will see that these little items are noted.

—Yours sincerely,

DAVID SUTHERLAND, Secretary.
SYLLABUS—SESSION 1915.

Feb. 23. Bernhardi's "Gospel of War"—Mr Alexander Crawford.
April 27. "Tatties and Herrin'."
May 25. "Some Reminiscences of Carrick Burns Club"—Mr David Sutherland.
June Annual Outing (Date will be intimated).
July No Meeting.
Sept. 28. Byron's "Address to His Wife"—Mr Thomas Downie.
NOTES AND QUERIES.

GAVIN HAMILTON'S SON.

Mr John Hamilton, well known in the Kilmarnock District, died in 1852, at London, having attained his 84th year. He was the eldest son of Gavin Hamilton, writer in Mauchline, to whom Burns dedicated the Kilmarnock Edition of his Poems. John was then "tho wee curlie John" of the following lines:

"May health and peace, with mutual rays,
Shine on the evening of his days,
Till his wee curlie John's ier-o-e,
When ebbing life nae mair shall flow,
The last and mournful rites bestow."

John died, however, without leaving living issue, both of his sons (William and Gavin) having predeceased him. He was for many years factor for Loudoun, the property of the Marquis of Hastings, but, having accepted the situation as factor for the Duke of Portland, he resigned it. His son, William, was afterwards associated with him in that appointment. [Liverpool Mercury, August 15th, 1852]. As agent for the Duke of Portland, his name occurs frequently in the records of Kilmaurs and Kilmarnock.

EDITOR.

SOUTER JOHNNIE.

A statement in the Aberdeen Weekly Journal Notes and Queries column, on the 1st October, 1915, that John Lachlan, shoemaker, Ayr, was the prototype of Burns's "Souter Johnnie" was refuted by a writer signing himself "Q," a week later. Part of his reply was as follows:—Burns is believed to have drawn "Tam o' Shanter " from Douglas Graham, a farmer at Shanter, near Kirkoswald, and "Souter Johnnie" (or "Johnny," as it is more frequently rendered) from John Davidson, who lived for some time at Glenfoot of Ardlochan, near the farm of Shanter, whence he removed to Kirkoswald. Davidson died in 1806, and was buried in the churchyard of Kirkoswald. There is no need to cite "authorities," but a comparatively modern one may be adduced.

In a work dealing with the parish of Monkton and Prestwick, titled "A Little Scottish World as revealed in the annals of an ancient Ayrshire parish," and published in 1894, the author, the
Rev. Kirkwood Hewat, mentioned that a friend of his in the parish possessed the silver link buttons of the coat in which "Tam o' Shanter" was married, having got them from the grand-daughter of Douglas Graham of the Shanter farm. The descendants of "Souter Johnny" also had a connection with the parish. "They were," wrote Mr Hewat, "the Davidsons, known by all to be the descendants of John Davidson, the shoemaker or 'souter' of Glenfit, near Shanter farm, a crony both of Burns and of Douglas Graham."

Readers of the Chronicle are referred to the authoritative and illustrated article by Mr James Muir in the 1906 issue. It seems strange that these points are still in dispute.

ROBERT MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

"Cairnchina," 23 Ashley Road, Aberdeen.

AN ALLEGED PORTRAIT OF BURNS.

Benrig, Kilmarnocks, 13th February, 1915.

Sir,—In his remarks on an alleged portrait of Burns, which recently appeared in Scottish Country Life, Mr Iain MacDougall expresses the opinion that the evidence adduced by Mr Green in support of its authenticity is not convincing. He might have gone further and described it as no evidence at all. To prove the negative in this instance would take up more space than you would be willing to allow in your columns; the only course open, therefore, is to examine the reasons which Mr Green advances for the faith that is in him. Shortly put, these are a fancied similarity in the face and arrangement of the hair, the left hand of the figure resting on a volume of Shakespeare, in the neighbourhood of which is another volume very like the Edinburgh Edition of the Poet's works, an inkstand being used as one of the accessories, an apparent stoop of the shoulders, a seal with a Masonic emblem attached to the fob-chain, and the parting of the lips, which, it is asserted, agrees with Gilbert Burns's criticism of the Nasmyth portrait. The books, inkstand, and seal may be dismissed as inconsequent details equally applicable to many portraits of the young men of that period. Stooping or not, the shoulders are narrow, the figure slim, and the hands (sketchy as they are) are certainly not those of a ploughman. If the die on the seal had been shown in the smaller photograph Mr Green might have made something of it in the way of proof or the reverse. It is to the last of his reasons that Mr Green attaches most importance. But if he reads Gilbert's letter to George Thomson with closer attention (Burns Chronicle, No. VIII, page 55) he will find that the writer was referring to Beugo's engrav-
ing of the Nasmyth and not to the portrait itself when he used the words:—"To make the Poet mim-mou'd will not do." In another part of the same letter he says:—"Great caution is necessary to prevent being misled by Beugo's idea of silencing the modern lip as though the Poet brought his lips together when not speaking, yet the lips showed a separation outward, as you will likewise observe in the black profile." In a previous letter to Thomson (July 2nd, 1821), he says:—"Nasmyth's portrait is certainly a very good likeness of the Poet." It is a fact that Beugo compressed the lips when he was working on the plate, and Gilbert noticed the alteration. The upper lip of the portrait in question is short, and drawn up so as to show the teeth—a wide divergence from Gilbert's criticism. The alleged portrait appears to me a very good painting of a young laird who has just attained his majority, and who has arrayed himself in faultless costume for the purpose of adding his canvas to the family portrait gallery.—I am, etc.,

D. M'NAUGHT.

—From Glasgow Herald, 17th February, 1915.

SALE OF A BURNS MS.
RED CROSS SALE IN EDINBURGH.

Public interest in the auction sale in aid of the funds of the Scottish Branch of the Red Cross Society, which was opened in Dowell's Rooms, George Street, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, 2nd December, 1915, was well sustained throughout the entire proceedings of the first day.

In the presence of a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen, the sale was formally inaugurated by Lord Provost Inches, who explained at the outset that it had been agreed that the sale should be held conjointly in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and that the funds were to be equally divided between the Central Scottish Fund and the Lord Provost's Fund in Edinburgh. The feature of the day's transactions was the sale of an original Burns MS. of the poem "To the Unco Guid," set in a glazed case, which shows some variations to the poem as printed, and which were quoted in The Scotsman recently. The MS. is in good preservation, and is an excellent specimen of the national Poet's bold handwriting. Tacked on to the MS. are two separate lines, also in the same hand:

"Farewell old Coila's hills and dales,
Her heathy moors and winding vales."

Bidding for the MS. opened at sixty guineas, with three or four prospective purchasers vying for the treasure. Eventually, how-
ever, the competition was narrowed down to two bidders, Mr Ferguson, Burntisland, securing the MS. at 124 guineas. The MS. was gifted by the Misses Mary Welwood and Helen Hog, whose grandfather, James Maitland Hog of Newliston, acquired it in 1824.

Mauchline, November 8th, 1915.

Dear Mr M’Naught,

The accompanying note may, I hope, not be unhelpful towards the understanding of what is called “the Lochlea Sequestration,” to which reference is made in “Notes and Queries” in No. XIX. of the Burns Chronicle.

It is at the instance of my uncle, Alexander Taylor, an old man of 75 years of age, who was sometime tenant in the farm of Milburn (a farm adjoining Lochlea), and who, despite his years, has good mind of the many traditions of that district, and specially of those pertaining to the Burns family while residing there.

With reference to the dispute between William Burns and his landlord, which led to “sequestration,” he says:

“According to bargain, certain allowances were to be made by the landlord to the tenant for the making up of the high lands of the farm, which were very bare, by the carting of moss (soil) from the low lands (bog). One winter (one of extreme lengthened frost), the tenant (William Burns) carted more than was equal to the rent (half year’s rent), hence the dispute.”

That accounts for something, but surely not for the £500 claimed. Further knowledge may come in time, if certain papers be forthcoming. Meanwhile may we not say—William Burns was an honourable man.

J. Taylor Gibb.

KILMARNOCK EDITION OF BURNS.

The following appeared in the Aberdeen Evening Express, 27th April, 1911, and culled from the Standard:—“New York, Wednesday (no date). American dealers secured a Kilmarnock Edition of Burns’s Poems for £1160, a figure which is believed to constitute a record for Burns. ... Foreign dealers complain that the American bidders are offering extravagant prices, making reasonable prices impossible.”

Robert Murdoch-Lawrance.

“Cairnchina,” 23 Ashley Road, Aberdeen, 9th August, 1915.
BURNS IN ABERDEEN.

When looking the old files of the Aberdeen Journal recently I came upon the following item in the issue of September 11th, 1787:—

"Domestic Occurrences, Aberdeen.—Yesterday passed through this place, on his return from a tour in the North, Mr Burns, the celebrated Ayrshire Bard."

ROBERT MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

"Cairnchina," 23 Ashley Road, Aberdeen,
13th August, 1915.

SHERIFF WILLIAM WATSON AND DUMFRIES.

Sheriff William Watson of Aberdeen's life, and his work for the young, was written by his grand-daughter, Miss Marion Angus, Inchgower, Cults, near Aberdeen, 1913. As is well known, the worthy Sheriff was the founder of Industrial Schools, and an extract from his diary is of interest to Burnsites:— "Regarding the Dumfries School, which had been largely assisted by Mr David Steuart, Sheriff Watson speaks in one of his letters thus: 'Mr Steuart has overcome all his difficulties, and the Industrial School was opened to-day, March 27th, 1848, in the house where Burns died, on July 5th, 1796 (three months after I was born).''

ROBERT MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

"Cairnchina," 23 Ashley Road, Aberdeen,
13th August, 1915.

A M'KIE LETTER.

Burnsites who possess copies of James M'Kie's Bibliography of Robert Burns, published at Kilmarnock, 1881 (edition limited to 600 copies, my copy numbered 129), may be glad of the following transcript of a holograph letter in my possession:—

Kilmarnock, 22nd December, '69.

Messrs A. Brown & Co. (Aberdeen).

Gentlemen,

I have tried every way to complete the Edin. [burgh] Vol. of Burns according to your Note, and along with your parcel of Burns I have sent sheets so far as I can find them. The poems commence
at page 9. I have sent thin paper sheets of part, as I have no other, but as the same sheets will be reprinted in a few weeks, I could then give you better paper copies of these sheets. You will observe that the pages do not tally with press, but you will find the matter otherwise to agree. Please let me know what further (if any) pages you require. Your vols. are sent to-night under cover to Menzies, Edinb.* and the Facsimile Vols. will be ready in about two months.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours truly,

JAMES M'KIE.

*Carriage free to Edinburgh.

If any collector wishes to possess the holograph letter mentioned, I may be disposed to accept offers for it. There is a nice lithograph of Burns on the first page.

ROBERT MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

"Cairnchina," 23 Ashley Road, Aberdeen,
21st August, 1915.

KILMARNOCK BURNS MUSEUM.

THE STOLEN FIRST EDITION.

The Kilmarnock Burns Museum, as will be seen from the brief summary of its treasures which appears in our advertising columns, is the richest in the world so far as MSS. and Editions of the Works of the Poet are concerned. The latter, which is substantially the collection of the late James M'Kie, publisher, Kilmarnock, is perhaps the most unique and complete in existence. Amongst its rarities was a copy of the first Kilmarnock edition, which was stolen on the evening of Saturday, May 16th, 1908, along with a gold watch which belonged to John Wilson, the printer of the celebrated volume, by a gang of burglars who are said to have come from London with the nefarious purpose in view. A considerable amount of indignation was occasioned by the outrage, not only in Kilmarnock but among admirers of the Poet all over the country, and every possible effort was made by the police to trace the thief or thieves, but without success. Several weeks afterwards Captain Sneddon received information which caused him to make a thorough investigation into the circumstances, and the result was that he learned that the book had been deposited by the burglars—for it has transpired that there were three of them on the job—in the safe keeping of a friend. The return of the book was offered to Captain Sneddon
through an agent, who, although he had not seen it, was perfectly satisfied it would be got if the necessary money was forthcoming. The amount at first proposed was so high that it could not for a moment be entertained. The thieves, it seems, were under the impression that the book was of at least the same value as the copy which Mr W. H. Dunlop, of Doonside, bought from Mr Veitch, of Paisley, for the Burns Cottage, Alloway, at a cost of £1000. They had intended to send it to America, and it is stated that a steward on one of the Atlantic liners had agreed to undertake the risk of negotiating a sale on the other side of the "herring pond." Captain Sneddon, however, persuaded the agent that it would be vain to attempt such a thing, as any likely purchaser would require to be satisfied that it was a genuine copy of the First Edition, and before any collector would purchase it he would require to be absolutely sure of its genuineness. He pointed out that if the book were offered for sale the possibility was that inquiry would be made at Dr Hew Morrison, Edinburgh; Dr William Wallace, editor of the Glasgow Herald; Mr Duncan McNaught, editor of the Burns Chronicle; or himself, as secretary of the Burns Federation. With this information before them the thieves seemed to think their game was a risky one, and the book was subsequently offered at a lower price, after which negotiations continued between the agent and Captain Sneddon for some time, and the price was again reduced to some extent. About two months ago the parties to the negotiations very nearly came to terms, and at a meeting of the Burns Monument Committee it was agreed that the necessary money should be raised by public subscription. Meantime the money has been advanced by Captain Sneddon, and it is expected that the balance will be made up from further public subscriptions or from the funds of the Museum Committee.

As for the book itself, it was presented to the Museum Committee, through the late ex-Bailie John Baird, by the late Dr A. C. M'Laren, a distinguished native of Kilmarnock. The book has not the original binding, having been rebound in "full calf," but the front board was wrenched off and left in the bottom of the case at the time it was stolen. The book remains in the same condition as it was before except in one respect, viz., a strip of about half an inch broad has been clipped down the margin of the title page, so that the embossed stamp of the museum has been removed. None of the printing, however, has been affected by this maltreatment of the volume. Although the amount paid for its return has not been, and is not likely to be, revealed, we understand that it is just about one-fifth of what was originally demanded.

—Glasgow Herald.

EDITOR.
MOTTO—"A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT."

The Burns Federation.

INSTITUTED 1885.

Hon. Presidents—The Right Hon. The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Andrew Carnegie, LL.D., Skibo Castle.

Hon. Vice-Presidents—Wm. Wallace, LL.D., 42 Athole Gardens,
Glasgow.
Professor Lawson, D.D., The University, St. Andrews.
Sir James Sivewright, K.C.M.G., Tulliallan Castle,
Kincardine-on-Forth.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

President—Duncan McNaught, J.P., Benrig, Kilmarnock.

Vice-Presidents—J. Jeffrey Hunter, 89 Bath Street, Glasgow.
A. McCallum, News Office, Pollockshaws.
Joseph Martin, 163 West George Street, Glasgow.
Alex. Pollock, 52 West Nile Street, Glasgow.
John Carmichael, 49 Park Road, Glasgow.
P. Paterson, 23 Bruce Street, Dunfermline.
Ex-Bailie Munro, J.P., Howard Park Drive, Kilmarnock.
Provost M. Smith, J.P., Gleneaigm Square, Kilmarnock.
Ex-Provost Wilson, 149 Howard Street, Glasgow.
Col. R. J. Bennett, Gordon Street, Glasgow.
Hugh McColl, 278 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
David Main, Lowther Street, Carlisle.
Henry S. Murray, Glenmayne, Galashiels.
Charles R. Cowie, Blythswood Square, Glasgow.
J. C. Ewing, Baillie's Institution, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
Peter Glasse, 185 Byres Road, Glasgow.

Hon. Secretary—Thos. Amos, M.A., 19 Glebe Road, Kilmarnock.

Hon. Treasurer—G. A. Innes, F.E.I.S., South Hamilton Street,
Kilmarnock.
Editor "Burns Chronicle"—D. McNaught, J.P., Benrig, Kilmaurs.

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

Local Representatives—
London—James Thomson, F.S.A.(Scot.), 85 Fleet Street, E.C.
Glasgow and District—J. Jeffrey Hunter, 89 Bath Street, Glasgow.

Hon. Secretary of Children's Competitions—Alex. Pollock, 52 West Nile Street, Glasgow (to whom all communications should be addressed).

CONSTITUTION.

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTS OF THE FEDERATION.

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

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

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

4. To repair, renew, and where advisable mark with suitable inscriptions any buildings, tombstones, etc., interesting from their association with Burns.
5. To encourage and arrange School Competitions in order to stimulate the teaching of Scottish History and Literature.

RULES.

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

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

3. The Registration Fee is 2ls, on receipt of which the Diploma of the Federation shall be issued, after being numbered and signed by the President and Hon. Secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

9. Each Federated Club shall subscribe 10s 6d per annum towards the fund for the publication of the Burns Chronicle. Clubs failing to pay this subscription for two consecutive years may be struck off the Roll of the Federation. Any surplus profits resulting from the sale of the Chronicle shall be added to the general funds.

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

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

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

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

4. Members are entitled to be supplied, through the Secretaries of their respective Clubs, with copies of all Works published by the Federation at a discount of 33⅓ per cent.

5. A list of Lecturers, Essayists, and Judges for Children's Competitions will be supplied to Clubs on application.

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE FEDERATION.

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

NATIONAL BURNS CLUB,
93 DOUGLAS STREET, GLASGOW.
4th September, 1915.

The Annual Conference of the Executive Council of the Burns Federation was held here to-day. Mr D. M'Naught, J.P., Kilmours, President, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of Delegates, among those present being Provost Smith, ex-Bailie William Munro, Mr Thomas Amos, M.A., and Mr G. A. Innes, F.E.I.S., Kilmarnock; Messrs T. P. Thomson, Alex. Mackenzie, John Carmichael, Glasgow Tam o’ Shanter; Alex. Goodall, George F. Howarth, Glasgow Royalty; Robert Wilson, Glasgow Haggis; Duncan Norval, Glasgow Carrick; George Armour, John A. Biggs, Hugh M'Coll, Alex. Pollock, Glasgow Rosebery; James M. Campbell, Glasgow Bridgeton; Andrew M'Callum, Thornliebank; Robert Parker, Glasgow Mossgiel; C. W. C. Macfarlane, Wm. Gardiner, Glasgow Carlton; Thomas Killin, Wm. Campbell, Glasgow Mauchline Society; Peter Paterson, Dunfermline; W. H. Turner, Sunderland; William Flanagan, Kilmarnock Bellfield; Robert Carmichael, Glasgow Albany; William Ferguson, Andrew Dickson, Wm. Wilson, Hamilton Junior; J. Jeffrey Hunter, Glasgow Burns Clubs Association; James Shepherd, Andrew Hamilton, Wm. Lindsay, Meikle Earnock Original; Lieut. Adam Mackay, Prestwick; Adam Brown, Stane Mossgiel; A. R. Raeburn, A. Holmwood, H. Johnstone, Clydebank Burns o’ Clyde; Ernest J. Tait, Jas. Rellie, Wm. Parker, Isaac Chalmers, Andrew Nicol, Ye Cronies, Govan; Duncan McGilvray, John Smith, James Mercer, Cambuslang Wingate; Wm. White, Portobello; Wm. Patrick, Robert Gardiner, Glasgow Southern Merchants; &c.

The Minutes of the Annual Conference held in Galashiels were read and approved.

SECRETARY’S REPORT.

Mr Thomas Amos, M.A., the Hon. Secretary, submitted his Annual Report, which was in the following terms:

“For the first time in the history of the Burns Federation two years have elapsed since our last Annual Conference. A year ago the London Robert Burns Club had completed an elaborate programme for the conference which had been fixed to be held in that city, when suddenly the titanic struggle in which our country is involved burst upon us. Under the exceptional circumstances it was considered necessary to postpone the meeting in London, and as the war is still unhappily dragging out its length the London Robert Burns Club again asked the Executive Committee to postpone still further our meeting in the metropolis. The Executive
Committee, however, considered it expedient to hold a meeting solely for the transaction of business, and Glasgow was chosen as our meeting place.

Burns Clubs are essentially patriotic bodies. The most persistent note in the poems of the Bard is his love of freedom, and we who profess to be his humble followers heartily endorse the policy of our Government in its efforts to destroy for all time the arrogant Prussian militarism which seeks to trample under foot the freedom of individuals and nations.

At the present time very many of the members of our Clubs have answered duty's call and are serving in our imperial forces. During the past winter many Burns Clubs and prominent Burnsians organised concerts for the help of our soldiers. We are with our brave fellows heart and soul, and confidently await a triumphant issue.

"Lay the proud usurpers low,
Tyrants fall in every foe,
Liberty's in every blow—
Let us do or die!"

During the past two years the Federation has steadily increased in numbers and in usefulness, and I am pleased to report that in this period twenty new Clubs have been added to our roll, which now numbers 243 Clubs. The Clubs are—Glasgow 'Auld Clinkum,' Ashington, Helensburgh, Dumfries, Penrith, Calderwaterhead, Eastbourne, Burnbank, Fauldhouse, Arniston, Coalburn Clachan, Glasgow Southern Merchants, Hamilton Glencairn, Whitehaven, Uddingston Masonic, Atlanta, U.S.A., Hawick, Blawarthill, Crook, and Montrose. I have also during the past two years issued 260 members' diplomas.

It is my sad duty to report the death of four of our Vice-presidents—Alderman Wm. Burns, J.P., Sunderland; ex-Bailie Hugh Mayberry, J.P., Glasgow; Mr Henry Durham, F.C.S., London; and Mr James Ballantine, Glasgow. They were all men who had the welfare of the Federation at heart and had worked earnestly for its advancement. Quite recently Mr Joseph Brockie, J.P., who for seventeen years had acted as Treasurer to the Federation, passed away. The healthy state of our funds is largely owing to the patient and laborious work Mr Brockie freely gave to the Federation. Along with these gentlemen there also fall to be mentioned Mr David Duff, Glasgow Carlton, and Mr William Cochran, Glasgow Bridgeton Burns Club, both well known Burnsians. To their relatives we desire to express our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Volumes 23 and 24 of the Burns Chronicle have proved to be as successful from a literary and financial point of view as any of their predecessors, and once again we are indebted to the untiring and unselfish work of our veteran editor, Mr M'Naught.

Although the mind of the public is engrossed with the war, we still find the educational work of Burns Clubs advancing quietly and steadily. During the past two winters many children's competitions in Scottish song and literature have been held by the committee under the indefatigable Secretary, Mr Alexander Pollock.

The Joint Committee of the Rosebery and Carlton Clubs is still engaged in the work of providing Burns literature for the blind, and the success that has attended its efforts shows very clearly how sympathetically the public has appreciated its task.
The chain is a reminder of the men who thirty years ago laid deep and wide the foundation of the Burns Federation. At our Galashiels meeting the burning question was the disposal of the Glenriddel MSS. by the Liverpool Athenæum. The story of the sale of the MSS. to Mr. John Gribbel of Philadelphia is known to all. By his munificent gift, and by the high-souled speech in which he made known his gift, Mr. Gribbel has placed on our country an everlasting debt of gratitude. When the war is over we hope to see him in Scotland to present to him a testimonial of our appreciation which will be unique. On the instruction of a committee appointed for the purpose, a hand-some album has been prepared containing an address which expresses the thanks of the Federation, and bound along with this there are nearly forty sketches in water colour and pen and ink of places made famous by the Poet. These sketches are the gift of well-known Scottish artists, who have united with us in showing their appreciation of the generosity of an American lover of Burns to their native country. Without their help the album would have lost its distinctive character, and we are profoundly thankful to the artists for their valuable assistance.

In addition to his gift of the MSS. to the Scottish nation, Mr. Gribbel has given to some of our public libraries, and also to some of our Burns Clubs, beautiful facsimiles of the two famous volumes. A year ago, in the ancient Royal Burgh of Stirling, a hand-some statue of our National Bard was unveiled. The statue, which cost £2000, was the gift of Provost Bayne, a chearful Scot and genuine lover of Burns. Last Saturday, a great gathering assembled in Mauchline to witness the formal opening of the Burns and District Burns Clubs, to whom Mr. W. C. Cowie has given a beautiful address which has hitherto been done in the district by the Mossgiel Burns Homes. As years pass, the scoffers at Burns Clubs are becoming fewer, and anyone who knows the patriotic and philanthropic work that is being carried on by our Burns Clubs does not need to look abroad for an excuse to justify their existence. Excellent as these results are, we hope to do still better work in the name of Burns, and for the good of our country.
On the motion of Mr Thomas Killin, seconded by Mr Joseph Martin, the report was unanimously adopted, and on the suggestion of Provost Smith it was agreed that an excerpt of the minutes should be sent to the relatives of the deceased gentlemen referred to in the report.

THE FUNDS.

Mr G. A. Innes, the Hon. Treasurer, submitted the financial statement, which showed that the funds were in a satisfactory condition. The balance as at 1st September, 1913, was £334 7s 1d, and the income for 1914-15 was £285 11s 4d, making a total of £619 18s 5d. The expenditure, including special donation, was £330 4s 5d, and the balance on deposit receipt, &c., was £289 14s.

On the motion of Mr J. Jeffrey Hunter, seconded by Mr P. Paterson, the report was unanimously adopted.

BURNS CHRONICLE.

The Editor, Mr D. McNaught, reported the continued success of the Chronicle. He requested that all Club Notes should be sent direct to him as early as possible. He also asked members to let him know of any first or rare editions of Burns, or any manuscripts of his poems which might be found in any of their districts.

It was unanimously agreed to renew the grant of £25 towards the Publishing Fund.

MEMORIAL CHAIN OF OFFICE.

Provost Smith, Kilmarnock, invested the President with the Chain of Office, which had been subscribed for as a memorial to the founders of the Federation.

SCHOOL COMPETITIONS.

Mr Alexander Pollock, Glasgow Rosebery Burns Club, reported that fully fifty Clubs were engaged in this work. He expressed his willingness to assist any Club beginning this good work, as he felt it our duty to see that Scottish children are taught to appreciate our native songs. Last year, owing to the war, the competitions, with the exception of those of the Glasgow Albany and Bridgeton Clubs, had been suspended. He thought the competitions should go on, and the funds should be handed over to charities connected with the war.

BURNS EDITIONS FOR THE BLIND.

Mr J. A. Biggs, L.D.S., Glasgow, the Chairman of the joint committee of the Rosebery and Carlton Burns Clubs, submitted a report on the work done by these Clubs in printing Burns's Works in Braille and Moon types for the blind. The Braille type edition, in seven volumes, was completed last October. The Committee had presented sets to all institutions and societies for the blind in Scotland, and orders had been received from America and the Colonies. Owing to the illness of Mr J. C. Ewing, the editor, the edition in the Moon type had not yet been published, but he hoped it would be before next Annual Meeting. He also paid a tribute to the editorial work done in this cause by Messrs J. C. Ewing and Alex. Pollock.
Mr Hugh M'Coll gave a report on the restoration and opening of the house in Mauchline in which Burns and Jean Armour began married life. Through the generosity of Mr Chas. R. Cowie, Blythewood Square, Glasgow, the house had been purchased and handed over to the Glasgow Association of Burns Clubs and Kindred Societies. He assured the delegates that the Glasgow Association would jealously safeguard their shrine, and that no one who visited the renovated building would cease to bless the men who had restored this historic building.

On the motion of the President, the Secretary was instructed to express to Mr Cowie the thanks of the Federation for his generous gift.

THE GRIBBEL ALBUM.

On behalf of Mr J. C. Ewing, who was unable to be present, the Secretary submitted a report on the album which is to be presented to Mr John Gribbel of Philadelphia, U.S.A. Mr Ewing stated that the "Historical Note" giving a brief sketch of the history of the Glenriddel Manuscripts from 1791 till 1914, was finished, and would soon be sent to the bookbinder. The Address to Mr Gribbel was also finished, and awaited the signatures of the officials of the Federation, and the Special Committee appointed by the Federation. The sketches by Scottish artists were in the bookbinder's hands, and were waiting for brief descriptive notes by Mr T. C. F. Brotchie. He was certain that the album would do honour to Scotland, and at the same time be a memorial to be cherished by Mr Gribbel and his descendants.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

It was agreed to re-elect the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the following Vice-Presidents:—J. Jeffrey Hunter, A. M'Callum, Joseph Martin, Alex. Pollock, W. H. Turner, John Carmichael, P. Paterson, W. Munro, Provost Smith, Ex-Provost Wilson, Philip Sulley, Col. R. J. Bennett, Hugh M'Coll, David Main, and Henry S. Murray, and it was also unanimously agreed to add to these the names of Chas. R. Cowie, J. C. Ewing, and Peter Glasse.

On the motion of Mr W. H. Turner, Sunderland, the Chairman was awarded a hearty vote of thanks.
List of Clubs which have Subscribed for the Publishing Fund from 27th December, 1914, to 28th December, 1915.

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### Alphabetical List of Federated Clubs

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<td>74. Jolly Beggars</td>
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<td>172. Oregon, U.S.A.</td>
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DIRE.OTORY
OF
BURNS CLUBS AND SCOTTISH SOCIETIES
ON THE


No. 1—The LONDON Robert Burns Club. Instituted 1868. Federated 1885. Meetings during War, Halloween and Birthday only. President, John Garioch Whyte, 67 Bloomfield Avenue, Palmer's Green, London, W.; Vice-president, Wm. Will, Tallis House, Whitefriars, E.C.; Secretary, J. Thomson F.S.A. (Scot.), Byron House, 85 Fleet Street, London, E.C.; Treasurer, C. J. Wilkinson-Pimbury, C.C., 60 Marmora Road, Honor Oak, London, S.E. Special features of Club—Annual Celebration of the Birthday and of Hallowe'en; reunions for cultivation of intellectual intercourse among the members and their guests; the encouragement of Scottish literature, music, art, and Scottish dancing—but all social gatherings excepting Hallowe'en Supper and Birthday Dinner suspended until the war is over.


No. 3—GLASGOW Tam o' Shanter. Instituted 1880. Federated 1885. Place of meeting, Trades House Restaurant, 89 Glassford Street, Glasgow. President, Councillor John Smith, 89 Glassford Street, Glasgow; Vice-president, Lieutenant Jas. Kerr, B.L., 103 Bath Street, Glasgow; Secretary, J. Jeffrey Hunter, writer, 89 Bath Street,

No. 4—CALLANDER Burns Club. Instituted 1877. Federated 1885.

No. 5—ERCILDOUNE Burns Club. Instituted 1885. Federated 26th November, 1885. Place of meeting, Red Lion Hotel, Earlston. President, J. M. D. Simpson, Esq., Broomfield House, Earlston; Vice-president, Henry Wallace, High Street, Earlston; Secretary, A. M. Black, Market Place, Earlston. Special features of Club—Celebration of Poet's Birthday; Annual Trip to places of interest; lectures, &c.

No. 6—ALLOA Burns Club. Instituted 1873. Federated 1885.

No. 7—GLASGOW Thistle Burns Club. Instituted 1882. Federated 1885. President, John Vallance, 57 College Street, Glasgow; Vice-president, Councillor Alex. Allan, 13 Eglinton Street, Glasgow; Secretary, D. R. Montgomery, 122 South Portland Street, Glasgow; Treasurer, John Eadie, 11 Miller Street, Glasgow.

No. 8—MORPETH and District Burns Club.

No. 9—GLASGOW Royalty Burns Club. Instituted January, 1882. Federated January, 1886. Place and date of meeting, Bank Restaurant, Queen Street, Glasgow, 1st Thursday in October, at 7.30 p.m. President, George Guthrie, Abingdon, Mansfield Avenue, Cambuslang; Vice-president, James Macfarlane, 51 Bath Street, Glasgow; Secretary, George F. Howarth, 14 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.


No. 11—CHESTERFIELD Burns Society. Federated 1886.

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

No. 13—ST. ANDREWS Burns Club. Instituted 1869. Federated 1886. Place of meeting, Royal Hotel. President,
Rev. Professor Allan Menzies, D.D., 58 South Street, St. Andrews; Vice-president, W. Macbeth Robertson, solicitor, St. Andrews; Secretary, David Fraser, Lilybank, Largo Road, St. Andrews. Committee—C. R. Christie, Joseph Foster, J. G. Petrie, T. Evans Johnston, D. Hardie, Andrew Bennett, Rev. R. W. Wallace, and J. Cargill Cantley.


No. 16—SYDNEY Burns Club, N.S.W. Instituted 1880. Federated 1886. Secretary, W. Telfer, School of Art, Pitt Street, Sydney.

No. 17—NOTTINGHAM Scottish Society. Federated 1886.


No. 21—GREENOCK Burns Club (The Mother Club). Instituted 1802. Federated 1886. Place of meeting, Nicholson Street, Greenock. President, Provost W. B. Mc' Millan, The Craigs, Greenock; Vice-president, Hugh Mc' Lean, Dungourney, Greenock; Secretary, J. Hannah; Acting Secretary, George B. Grieve, 25 Robertson Street, Green-
To further the interest in and study Scottish literature, and promote a fuller knowledge of the works of Burns and other Scottish writers.


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


No. 25—WINNIPEG St. Andrew's Society. Federated 1886. Secretary, David Philip, Government Buildings, Winnipeg.


No. 27—SPRINGBURN Burns Club. Instituted 1884. Federated 1886.

No. 28—MAUCHLINE Jolly Beggars Burns Club.


No. 30—BLACKBURN Burns Club. Instituted 1884. Federated 1886. Secretary, Robt. Ferguson, 9 Tacketts Street, Blackburn, Lanes.

No. 31—SAN FRANCISCO Scottish Thistle Club. Instituted 1882. Federated 1886. Secretary, Geo. W. Paterson, 801 Guerero Street, San Francisco, U.S.A.

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

No. 33—GLASGOW Haggis Burns Club. Instituted 1872. Federated 1886. Place of meeting, Ferguson and Forrester's, 36 Buchanan Street. President, Arch. Peebles, 415 Shields Road; Vice-president, Matthew Graham, 31 St. Enoch's Square; Secretary, Wm. S. Baird, writer, 185 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

No. 34—CARRICK Burns Club. Instituted 1859. Federated 1887. Place and time of meeting, 62 Glassford Street, Glasgow, 7.30 p.m. President, A. E. Collins, 114 Trongate, Glasgow; Vice-president, R. A. Wood, Rosevale, Giffnock; Secretary, David Sutherland, 123 Frederick Street, Glasgow.

No. 35—DALRY Burns Club. Instituted 1825. Federated 1887. Place and date of meeting, Turf Inn, Friday, 22nd January,
1916. President, David Couper, Braeside, Dalry, Ayrshire; Vice-president, Hugh Shedden, Templand, Dalry; Secretary, Patrick Comrie, Waterside, Dalry; Official Correspondent—J. D. Gordon, solicitor, Dalry. Special features of Club—Unbroken record, and meets in same Inn where instituted.

No. 30—ROSEBERY Burns Club. Instituted 1885. Federated 1887. Place and date of meeting, Bath Hotel, Bath Street, Glasgow, First Tuesday, October till April. President, A. G. Andrew, 59 Hutcheson Street, Glasgow; Vice-president, George Armour, 19 Kelvinside Gardens, N. Kelvinside, Glasgow; Secretary, Alex. Pollock, 52 West Nile Street, Glasgow; Hon. Treasurer, Ronald Johnstone, 85 Roselea Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow. Committee—T. W. Brown, R. Corbet, R. Cowan, J. R. Colquhoun, John Ferguson, H. A. Fisher, Jas. D. Sloan, Hugh Sturdy, Jas. Webster, and ex-Presidents ex-officio. Special features of Club—A course of monthly lectures on various literary subjects; inter-visititation of sister Burns Clubs to promote brotherly feeling and mutual assistance; encouragement of the young to learn the songs and poetry of Scotland by school competitions and prizes. Jointly with the Carlton Club the Rosebery Club have carried through the publication of Burns's Works in Braille type, whereby the blind are able to read Burns for themselves. An edition of the Poet's works in “Moon” type for blind people who are unable to read Braille is also in progress.

No. 37—DOLLAR Burns Club. Instituted 29th December, 1887. Federated 30th December, 1887. Place of meeting, Athenaeum. President, J. C. Wilson, Institution Place, Dollar; Vice-president, A. M. J. Graham, Town Clerk, Dollar; Secretary, D. Kilpatrick, Station Road, Dollar; Treasurer, J. M. Halley, Eastbourne, Dollar. Special features of Club—to foster the memory of the Poet.


No. 40—ABERDEEN Burns Club. Instituted 1887. Federated 1889. Place and date of meeting, Balmoral Temperance Hotel, Market Street, dates as arranged (monthly). President, Alexander Cormack, 40 Whitehall Place, Aberdeen; Vice-president, Robert Douglas, 16 Bridge Street, Aberdeen; Secretary, Alex. Mutch, 311 Holburn Street, Aberdeen. Committee—Capt. Cressy, Wm. Paisley, R. Stuart McKay, Wm. Smith, Jack Hird, Wm. A. Stewart, Peter Cooper, James Donald, James Gill, and Andrew Chenoweth. Special features of Club—to organise lectures and concerts, and otherwise to encourage interest in the work and teaching of Scotia's National Bard.


No. 43—GLASGOW Northern Burns Club. Federated 1891.

No. 44—FORFAR Burns Club. Instituted 1890. Federated 1891.

No. 45—CUMNOCK Burns Club. Instituted 1887. Federated 1891. Place of meeting, Dumfries Arms Hotel. President, David Caldwell, Pennyfadzeoch, Cumnock; Vice-president, Dr William Armitage, Moorfield, Cumnock; Secretary, John Hume, solicitor, Cumnock; Treasurer, Andrew Taylor, Clachlan, Cumnock.

No. 46—WARWICKSHIRE Burns Club. Instituted 1890. Federated 1891.


No. 48—PAISLEY Burns Club. Instituted 1805. Federated 1891. Place and date of meeting, Commercial Hotel, First Thursday of each month, October to May inclusive. President, James Cook, V.D., Laigh Park, Paisley; Vice-president, Dr R. S. Penman, Wellmeadow House, Paisley; Secretary, Julius F. M'Callum, Mayfield, Sunnyside, Paisley. Special features of Club—A social and literary Club. Membership limited to 40.

No. 49—BRIDGETON Burns Club. Instituted 1870. Federated 30th November, 1891. Place of meeting, Mechanics' Hall, President, Adam C. Hay, Helenslea, Moss Street, Dennistoun, Glasgow; Vice-president, David S. Brown, 58 Canning Street, Glasgow; Secretary, John G. S. Sproll, 354 Duke Street, Glasgow.

No. 50—STIRLING Burns Club. Instituted 1887. Federated 1891. No gathering in January owing to war. President, ex-Bailie Sandeman, Forth Crescent, Stirling; Vice-president, William A. Weir, Forth Crescent, Stirling; Secretary, Alexander Dun, 37 Murray Place, Stirling; Treasurer, J. P. Crawford. Committee—John Craig, Peter Hunter, Wm. Cunningham, J. W. Paterson, Bailie McCulloch, Councillor Leslie, R. Tennant, John Crawford, W. L. Thomson, David Dick, Councillor Barker, J. S. Henderson, Robert Gray, James Duncanson, William Law, and David Covey. Special features of Club—The Club continues to present prizes in the Elementary Schools in the burgh for the study of Scottish literature and for the singing of Burns's songs, and this is highly appreciated by headmasters and pupils.

No. 51—CHICAGO Caledonian Society. Federated 1892.

No. 52—DUMFRIES Mechanics Burns Club. Federated 1892.

No. 53—GOVAN Fairfield Burns Club. Instituted 25th January, 1886. Federated 23rd September, 1892. Place and
date of meeting, Holm Street, Govan, at 8 p.m., first
Wednesday of month. Hon. President, ex-Bailie John
Kemp; Hon. Vice-president, Councillor M'Lean; Pre-
sident, Charles Maltman, 16 M’Kechnie Street, Govan;
Secretary, John M. Hair, 95 White Street, Govan; Treas-
urer, James Bell, 18 Linthouse Building, Govan.

No. 54—PERTH St. Johnstone Burns Club. Federated 1892.

No. 55—DERBY Burns Club. Instituted 1892. Federated 1892.
Place of meeting, Royal Hotel, Derby. President,
J. G. Shields, J.P., Islay, Walton, Derbyshire; Vice-
president, T. E. Campbell, Wilson Street, Derby; Secretary,
Chas. Carmichael, 180 Porter Road, Derby; Treasurer,
L. B. Muir, Derby Road, Belper, Derbyshire. Special
features of Club—To perpetuate the memory of Robert
Burns; to unite Scotchmen and to foster a spirit of friend-
ship and social and intellectual intercourse among its
members.

No. 56—LAPRAIK (Muirkirk) Burns Club. Instituted 1893.
Federated 1893. Place of meeting, Mason’s Arms Hotel,
Muirkirk. President, C. P. Bell, Old Schoolhouse, Muir-
kirk; Vice-president, Peter Mackay, c/o J. Smith,
Eglinton Arms Hotel, Muirkirk; Secretary, Hugh Bell,
Roslyn, Wellwood Street, Muirkirk; Treasurer, And.
Pringle, Ironworks Cottages, Muirkirk. Committee—
Special features of Club—Harmony meetings and cele-
bration of the Bard.

No. 57—THORNLIEBANK Burns Club. Instituted 1891. Federa-
ted 1893. Place and time of meeting, Club Room,
Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Thomas P. Winter, “Elswick,”
Lochiel Terrace, Thornliebank; Secretary, Thomas Haddow,
Hillside Terrace, Thornliebank; Treasurer, Hugh Halli-
day, Kennishead Road, Thornliebank; and 15 members
of Committee. Special features of Club—School chil-
dren’s competitions, Scotch concert, annual outing,
Hallowe’en festival, Anniversary dinner, and Club meetings.

No. 58—KIRKCALDY Burns Club. Federated 1892.

No. 59—GOUROCK Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Instituted 1893.
Federated 1893. Secretary, Robt. M’Gechan, 2 Terridun
Terrace, 19 Cardwell Road, Gourock.

No. 60—WOLVERHAMPTON Burns Club. Federated 1893.

No. 61—GLASGOW Glencairn Burns Club. Federated 1893.

No. 62—CUPAR Burns Club. Instituted 1892. Federated
1893. President, Major W. Anstruther-Gray, M.P., of
Kilmany; Vice-presidents, Provost Stark, Cupar; Capt.
Geo. E. B. Osborne, Woodbourne, Cupar; Secretary,
David F. Esplin, Courier Office, Cupar; Treasurer, Dean of Guild White. Chairman of Committee—Geo. Innes.

No. 63—MOSSGIEL Burns Club. Instituted 1893. Federated 1893. Place and date of meeting, South Side Masonic Temple, 30 Abbotsford Place, third Thursday of each month. President, T. W. M'Nish, 82 Cumberland Street, S.S.; Vice-president, William Murray, 92 Albert Drive, Crosshill; Secretary, Robert Parker, 5 Barrland Street, Glasgow; Treasurer, John Coulter. Committee—W. Brownlie, J. M. Blair, W. Patrick, T. Patrick, W. Morrison, jun., J. Sanders, and W. Paterson. Special features of Club—Annual celebration of the birthday of Robert Burns, occasional re-unions for the cultivation of social and intellectual intercourse amongst the members and friends, the encouragement of Scottish literature, a summer trip to some of the places dear to lovers of the Poet, and school children's competitions.

No. 64—BEITH Burns Club. Instituted 1892. Federated 12th December, 1893. Place and date of meeting, Anderson Hotel, December, 25th January, and March. President, John Snodgrass, Gordonhill, Beith; Vice-president, James Anderson, Craigwell, Crummock Street, Beith; Secretary, Neil M'Innes, 5 Grahamfield Place, Beith; Treasurer, John Short; and 10 members of Committee.

No. 65—MUSSELBURGH Federated Burns Club. Instituted 1886. Federated 3rd January, 1894. Place and date of meeting, Town Hall, December, President, Alex. Mitchell, solicitor, High Street, Musselburgh; Vice-president, Walter Walker, Inveresk Road, Musselburgh; Secretary, Herbert Millar, solicitor, High Street, Musselburgh; Treasurer, John Gordon, Eskside, Musselburgh.

No. 66—CROSSGATES Burns Club. Federated 1894.


No. 68—SANDYFORD Burns Club. Instituted 13th December, 1893. Federated 1894. Place and time of meeting, Grand Hotel, 7.30 p.m. President, ex-Bailie James Gardiner, “Overwood,” Fleurs Avenue, Dumbreck, Glasgow; Vice-president, William Thomson, 493 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; Secretary, W. Smith Tait, C.A., 79 West Regent Street, Glasgow; Hon. Treasurer, James P. M'Phie, 6 Bishop Street, Anderston. Special features
of Club—Annual dinner and dance in January; also lectures and social and musical evenings in Grand Hotel, Glasgow.

No. 69—DUNEDIN Burns Club. Federated 1894.

No. 70—GLASGOW St. Rollosx Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Federated 1894.


No. 72—PARTICK Burns Club. Federated 1895.

No. 73—LENZIE Burns Club. Federated 1896.

No. 74—GLASGOW Mauchline Society. Instituted 1888. Federated 1895. President, Deacon-Convener Hugh Alexander, Eastfield, Rutherglen; Vice-president, J. Leiper Gornill, 162 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; Secretary, Wm. Campbell, 14 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow; Treasurer, Thomas Killin, 2 Stewarton Drive, Cambuslang. Special features of Club—To promote sociability among natives of Mauchline and friends, and manage the National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes, Mauchline.


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

No. 79—CORSTORPHINE Burns Club. Instituted 1887. Federated 1896. Secretary, W. M. Wilson, 7 Belgrave Place, Corstorphine.


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

No. 83—GLASGOW Co-operative Burns Club. Federated 1896.

No. 84—ABINGTON Burns Club. Federated 1896.


No. 86—CUMNOCK Winsome Willie Burns Club. Instituted 1886. Federated 1896. Place and date of meeting, Hotel Royal, first Saturday of every month, at 7 p.m. President, Robert Hyslop, Waterside Place, Cumnock; Vice-president, James Findlay, Garrallan Cottages, Cumnock; Secretary, Hugh Campbell, 43 Barhill Road, Cumnock; Treasurer, Gilbert McKissock. Committee—William Hyslop, George Jardine, John M'Donald, Matthew Welsh, William M'Kie, and James M'Crindle.

No. 87—CAMPSIE Burns Club. Instituted 1890. Federated 1896.


No. 89—SUNDERLAND Burns Club. Instituted January, 1897. Federated April, 1897. Place and date of meeting, Palatine
Hotel, 2nd Wednesday, September to May—7.30 p.m.
President, W. M. Donaldson, 6 Victoria Terrace, East Boldon, Sunderland; Vice-president, Dr A. Stevenson, 147 Chester Road, Sunderland; Secretary, M. Neilson, 14 East Whickham Street, Sunderland; Treasurer, A. W. Semple; Librarian, G. Mackay; Auditor, D. M'Cue; Pianist, C. Petrie; Hon. Pipe-Major, G. Murray. Committee—D. Condie, W. P. Eastwood, A. Lennox, G. Murray, and J. A. Macdonald. Special features of Club—Anniversary dinner, reading of papers, pipe band, recruiting meetings. Visitors cordially welcomed.

No. 90—GARELOCHHEAD Burns Club. Instituted 18th November, 1895. Federated 21st May, 1897. Place of meeting, Garelochhead Hotel. President, Major D. B. Anderson, Brookvale Cove, Dumbartonshire; Vice-president, David Stark, Anchorage, Garelochhead; Secretary, John Douglas, Dahlandhui, Garelochhead.

No. 91—SHEETLESTON Burns Club. Instituted 1897. Federated 1897. Hon. Presidents, Wm. Reid, F.E.I.S.; Jas. Lucas, M.A.; and John Cresswell; President, R. M. Milholm, 7 Somerville Place, Glasgow; Vice-president, Councillor Graham, 17 Huntly Terrace, Shettleston; Secretary, J. L. Stewart, M.A., 4 Weirwood Park, Baillieston; Hon. Treasurer, Thos. Barrie, Harplaw, Shettleston. Committee—J. Wilson, E. S. Thompson, J. Ramsay, J. Gibb, J. Walker, D. Allan, A. Cresswell, R. W. Hunter, and J. Seaton Smith, M.A. Special features of Club—A literary centre as well as social. Lectures on Scottish life and literature by authorities on various subjects and writers. Prizes are provided by the Club for the pupils of the Shettleston Schools, to foster the study of the works of Burns. Visitors are always welcomed at any of the Club's meetings.

No. 92—KILBOWIE Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Instituted September, 1896. Federated 26th August, 1897. Place and time of meeting, T. F. Ross's Restaurant, Thursday, 7.30 p.m. President, Alex. M'Donald, Montrose Street, Clydebank; Vice-president, Wm. Paterson, Livingstone Street, Clydebank; Secretary, William Crum, 34 Granville Street, Clydebank. Committee—Messrs D. J. Clark, Blair, Brown, Clarke, Dale, Dunbar, Flurey, McFarlane, Lovie, Melrose, Philip, Walters, and M'Williams. Special features of Club—The cultivation of a better knowledge of the life and works of the Bard, and the study of Scottish literature by the reading of papers, &c., original and selected, amongst the members.

No. 93—CLYDEBANK Burns Club. Federated 1897.

No. 94—UPHALL Tam o' Shanter Burns Club. Instituted 1897. Federated 12th September, 1897. Place and date of meeting, Ross Hall, last Friday of every month—7.30 p.m. President, Alex. Banks, Pumpherson, Mid Calder; Vice-president, Daniel Ross, Mill Bank, Uphall; Secretary,

No. 95—BOLTON Burns Club. Instituted 1881. Federated 1897.

No. 96—JEDBURGH Burns Club. Instituted 1869. Federated 13th November, 1897. Place and date of meeting, Royal Hotel, 25th January, 1916. President, Dean of Guild Watson, Abbey Cottage, Jedburgh; Vice-president, R. J. Charters, Springmount, Jedburgh; Secretary, David Muckersie, 71 High Street, Jedburgh; Treasurer, J. Tweddle. Committee—Bailies Oliver and Walker, Provost Boyd, J.P., Messrs John Oliver, James Cree, P. Carruthers, W. Swanston, John Brown, and Councillor A. W. Oliver. Special features of Club—Perpetuating the memory and works of Robert Burns, the National Bard of Scotland. That the agency employed for the attainment of this object be the celebration on the 25th January each year of the anniversary of the Poet's natal day, and such other measures as the Club may from time to time adopt.

No. 97—KILMARNOCK Bellfield Burns Club. Instituted 1895. Federated 1898. Place and date of meeting, Bellfield Tavern, first Friday of each month, President, Thos. Neilson, Paxton Street, Kilmarnock; Vice-president, Daniel Picken, Glebe Avenue, Kilmarnock; Secretary, Daniel Donnelly, 8 Richardland Road, Kilmarnock; Treasurer, Jas. Neilson, Wallace Chambers, John Dickie Street, Kilmarnock; Committee—Messrs W. Flannigan, A. Minto, G. Benham, W. Bevan, J. Guthrie, and A. Rodger. Auditors, Messrs W. Bevan and J. Guthrie; Chaplain, Wm. Anderson. Special features of Club—Social intercourse amongst the members and kindred clubs; celebration of the Poet's birth; meetings for the reading of literary papers relative to the life and works of Burns and kindred subjects.

No. 98—LANARK Burns Club. Instituted 1891. Federated 1898. Secretary, D. Thomson Kennedy, Oamaru, Wheatland Drive, Lanark.

No. 99—BARLINNIE Burns Club. Instituted 1893. Federated 1898. Place of meeting, Officers' Recreation Hall, Hon. President, Jas. Cram, Esq.; President, Dr W. J. H. Sinclair M.B., C.M., Park View, Barlinnie, Glasgow; Vice-president, Jas. Cumming, Lyndhurst, Riddrie, Glasgow; Secretary, Alexander Mackay, 10 Officers' Quarters, Barlinnie, Glasgow; Treasurer, Andrew Reid; Chaplain, Rev. David Watson, D.D. Committee—Capt. R. E. W. Baird, Messrs J. Murray, G. Geikie, J. M'Quater, J. Arnott, T. Wilkie, and D. Galloway. Special features of Club—To foster and encourage the study of Scottish poetry and literature, especially amongst the young.
No. 106—HAMILTON Mossgiel Burns Club. Instituted 1892. Federated 4th April, 1898. Place and time of meeting, Commercial Hotel, 7.30 p.m. President, Wm. Maxwell, Chapel Street, Hamilton; Vice-president, Alex. Roberts, 16 Butterburnpark, Hamilton; Secretary, James Wilson, 18 Avon Street, Hamilton; Treasurer, Wm. Hamilton. Committee—John Campbell, J. D. Lightbody, Hugh Mair, Wm. Haddow, Councillor Macpherson, ex-Bailie Anderson, and Sergeant Rodgers.

No. 101—MOTHERWELL Workmen’s Burns Club. Federated 1898.

No. 102—CARLISLE Border Burns Club. Instituted 1898. Federated 1898.

No. 103—COALBURN Burns Club. Federated 1898.

No. 104—DUMFRIES Oak Burns Club. Federated 1898.


No. 106—BROXBURN Rosebery Burns Club. Federated 1898.

No. 107—HUTCHESONTOWN Burns Club. Instituted 1897. Federated 1898. Place and date of meeting, 570 Rutherglen Road, Glasgow, first Friday of month, at 8 p.m. President, G. D. Miller, 16 Mathieson Street, S.S., Glasgow; Vice-president, John W. Kerr, 4 Nisbet Street, Parkhead, Glasgow; Secretary, Robert A. Sinclair, 58 Roslea Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow. Committee—John Bain, L. Miller, W. Foye, W. Heggie, J. M’Pherson, and D. Macrae.

No. 108—EAST CALDER and District Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Instituted 25th January, 1897. Federated 1898. Place and time of meeting, Grapes Inn, East Calder, at 8.15 p.m. President, James Millar, Burnhouse Farm, Kirknewton; Vice-president, James Robertson, Main Street, East Calder; Secretary, Thomas F. Penman, Milestone Cottage, East Calder.


No. 110—CAMBUSLANG Burns Club. Instituted 1850. Federated 1898.


No. 112—DUMFRIES Burns Howff Club. Instituted 1889. Federated 10th August, 1899. Place and date of meeting, Globe Hotel, monthly. President, John Maxwell, hairdresser, English Street, Dumfries; Vice-president, John Houston, painter, High Street, Dumfries; Secretary,

No. 113—VALE OF LEVEN Glencairn Burns Club. Instituted 1897. Federated 1899. Place and date of meeting, Albert Hotel, Alexandria, last Saturday of month, at 6.30 p.m. Hon. President, William White, 44 Bridge Street, Alexandria; President, Peter Burdon, Valeview, Balloch; Vice-president, John Ritchie, 1 Park Street, Renton; Secretary, Daniel Macmillan, Smollett Street, Alexandria; Auditors, John M’Gowan and William Smith. Committee—Daniel M’Innes, William Gibb, John James, John M’Gowan, and Thomas Nicol. Special features of Club—Celebration of 25th January; summer outing; and occasionally short papers by members.


No. 115—KIPPEN and District Burns Club. Instituted 1896. Federated 1900. Place of meeting, Gillespie Memorial Hall, Kippen. President, Thomas Syme, Shirgarton, Kippen; Vice-president, Andrew Main, Strewiebank, Kippen Station; Secretary, Samuel Thomson, Pointend, Kippen. Committee—James M’Ewan, Robt. Leckie, Peter Matson, John Montgomery, Alex. Denovan, Robt. Christie, Thos. Clark, William G. Archibald, T. C. Darling, John Mackintosh, John Travis, and Robt. Davidson. Special features of Club—To promote a knowledge of the life and works of Burns an annual children’s prize competition is held, open to the school children of Kippen and the surrounding schools. The subjects of competition are set songs and recitations from the works of our National Bard. For this purpose a fund is maintained, and annually many valuable prizes are given.


No. 118—GLASGOW Albany Burns Club. Instituted 1900. Federated 1900. Place of meeting, Trades House Restaurant, 89 Glassford Street. President, William Cullen, M.D., 3 Queen’s Crescent, Glasgow, W.; Vice-presidents, Isaac Craik, Glenara, Cambuslang, and Robert Carmichael, 89 Elderslie Street, Glasgow; Secretary, Alf. Deane, 29 Braeside Street, Glasgow; Treasurer,
Sam. Lithgow; Directors—R. D. Donaldson, R. K. Philson, Wm. McNaughton, Andrew C. Riddall, Alexander Gray, and David Annand. Past-presidents, Robert Goodall, J. Wilson Bain, James Taylor, Thomas Kennedy, John Brown, Ninian MacWhannell, John A. Headrick, James Raeside, Thomas M'Brade, and Dr Cullen. Special features of Club—Lectures and harmony, and to cultivate a knowledge of the works of Burns among school children, in connection with which a competition is held yearly, and medals and volumes given to the successful competitors. Membership limited to 150. Annual subscription, 5s. Life membership, £1 1s.


No. 120—BRISTOL Caledonian Society (an incorporation of the Bristol Caledonian Benevolent Society, instituted 1820, and the Bristol Burns Club, instituted 1894). Federated 1900. President, Dr Barclay, J. Darroch, Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol; Secretary, A. J. Gardner, 4 St. Stephen's Chambers, Bristol; Hon. Treasurer, Mr J. Bennet, Bank Chambers, Corn Street, Bristol. Special features of Club—Benevolent and charitable.

No. 121—HAMILTON Junior Burns Club. Instituted, September, 1886; Federated, April, 1901. Place and date of meeting, Mrs Bell's, Union Street, Hamilton, first Monday each month, at 8 p.m. President, William Ferguson, Douglas Cottage, Douglas Street, Hamilton; Vice-president, David Cross, 127 Quarry Street, Hamilton; Secretary, William Wilson, 5 Haddow Street, Hamilton; Minute Secretary, A. Thomson; Steward, T. Muir. Committee—A. Dickson, J. Brown, H. Paton, and R. Cochrane. Special features of Club—Reading of essays on various subjects, concerts, competitions, summer rambles, and social evenings. 30 members.

No. 122—DARNCONNER Aird's Moss Burns Club. Instituted 4th November, 1901. Federated 4th November, 1901. Place and time of meeting, Old School, Darnconner, 6 p.m. Hon. Presidents, T. W. M'Intyre, Jas. Millar, and John Weir; President, Hugh Sloan, 71 Walker Row, Auchenleck; Vice-president, Andrew Neil, 90 Darnconner, Auchenleck; Secretary, Archie Stewart, 45 Darnconner, Auchenleck; Committee—James Baxter, Alexander M'Dowall, Tom Shields, and John Lyons. Special features of Club—To foster and encourage an interest in the works of our National Poet.

No. 123—AUCHINLECK Boswell Burns Club. Instituted 10th December, 1901. Federated 10th December, 1901. Place and date of meeting, Market Inn, last Saturday of month. President, Geo. M'Comb, Park Road, Auchenleck; Vice-president, Thomas Mackie, Dalsalloch Houses, Auchenleck; Secretary, Peter Strahan, 192 Dalsalloch Houses, Auchenleck. Committee—D. Muir, A. Crozier, and John M'Mahon. Special feature of Club—Harmony.
No. 124—EDINBURGH Ninety Burns Club. Instituted 1890. Federated 1902. Place of meeting, Ferguson & Forrester's, Princes Street. President, William H. Riddell, 60 Grange Road, Edinburgh; Vice-president, J. Augustus Beddie, 11 Merchiston Crescent, Edinburgh; Secretary, W. J. S. Dalling, solicitor, 173 Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh. Treasurer, John Wilson, 66 High Street, Edinburgh. Special features of Club—Anniversary dinner, dance, at-home, excursion, and business meetings.


No. 126—FALKIRK Burns Club. Instituted 1866. Federated 1902. Meetings suspended for present. President, James M. Wilson, Arnotfield, Falkirk; Vice-presidents, H. B. Watson, Harlesden, Falkirk, and T. C. Wade, Woodcroft, Larbert; Secretary, R. S. Aitchison, solicitor, Bank Street, Falkirk (at present on military service).


No. 128—COWDENBEATH Glencairn Burns Club. Instituted July, 1898. Federated 14th May, 1903. Place and date of meeting, Raith Arms Inn, every alternate Friday, at 7 p.m. President, William Foster, 61 Arthur Street, Cowdenbeath; Vice-president, Peter Paterson, 48 Bridge Street, Cowdenbeath; Secretary, Peter Banks, 28 Arthur Street, Cowdenbeath; Treasurer, Thomas Wilson. Committee—J. Banks, W. Greig, W. Paterson, A. Thomson, and W. Robertson. Special features of Club—Celebration of Poet's birthday, excursion, and business meetings.


No. 130—ROW Burns Club. Instituted 6th February, 1902. Federated 1903. Place and date of meeting, Colquhoun Arms, January, June, and October, at 8 p.m. President, Major John M'Farlane, 1 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh; Vice-president, W. Fraser, F.E.I.S., Clarkfield, 29 Campbell Street, Helensburgh; Secretary, Robert Sloan, Hollylea, Row, Dunbartonshire; Treasurer, George Walker, Luggray Lodge, Row. Special features of Club—Social intercourse among its members.

No. 131—NOTTINGHAM Scottish Association. Instituted October, 1902. Federated November, 1903. Place of meeting, Mikado Café, Long Row. President, John Craw-
ford, J.P., Springfield, Bulwell, Nottingham; Secretary, John Currie, 35 Arboretum Street, Nottingham; Treasurer, M. J. Kay, 27 Kimbolton Avenue, Nottingham. Special features of Club—Social intercourse among members; celebration of Burns's birthday.


No. 133—NEWARTHILL Burns Club. Instituted 26th September, 1903. Federated 28th March, 1904. Place and date of meeting, H. Watson's, last Saturday every month, at 7.30 p.m. President, John Henshaw, Church Street, Newarthill, Motherwell; Vice-president, Thomas Law, Allan Place, Newarthill, Motherwell; Secretary and Treasurer, Duncan Crawford, 287 High Street, Newarthill, Motherwell. Committee—Thos. Crombie, Thos. M'Alpine, and John Lafferty.


No. 135—PARTICK Western Burns Club. Instituted 1903. Federated 1904. Place and date of meeting, Windsor Restaurant, Partick, last Thursday of each month. President, A. V. Smith, 9 Strathcona Street, Anniesland, Glasgow, W.; Vice-president, Richard Hubbard Hoy, 482 Dumbarton Road, Partick; Secretary, Allan Stark, writer, 180 West Regent Street, Glasgow.


No. 139—GLASGOW National Burns Club, Ltd. Instituted 1904. Federated 1904. Place of meeting, 93 Douglas Street, Glasgow. President, Alex. M'Kenzie, 210 Battlefield Road, Langside, Glasgow; Vice-president, James Hempseed, 356 Carscube Road, Glasgow; Secretary, William Hamilton, 17 North Wallace Street, Glasgow.


No. 146—DUBLIN Burns Club. Instituted 1905. Federated 1905. Place of meeting, 16 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin (Presbyterian Association Rooms). President, James Hubbard Clark, J.P., Inverclyde, Iona Park, Glasnevin, Dublin; Secretary, John Farquhar, 7 Fairview Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin; Hon. Treasurer, Alexander Lyon, 111 Botanic Road, Dublin. Special features of Club—Social and literary; and the commemoration of the 25th January.

No. 147—STONEHOUSE Haggis Burns Club. Federated 1905.

No. 148—GREENOCK Cronies Burns Club. Instituted January, 1899. Federated 9th November, 1905. Place and date of meeting, 15 Charles Street, first Wednesday each month, October till April. President, George Cameron, 7 Mount Pleasant Street, Greenock; Vice-president, Alex. Moffat, 32 West Stewart Street, Greenock; Secretary, David Braid, 67 Dempster Street, Greenock; Treasurer, John Campbell, 29 Bank Street, Greenock. Special features of Club—to cherish the name of Robert Burns and foster a love for his writings, and generally to promote good-fellowship.


No. 150—KILMARNOCK Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Instituted February, 1905. Federated December, 1905. Place and date of meeting, “Wee Thack,” last Friday of each month, at 7.30 p.m. Hon. Presidents, A. Kerr, A. Sinclair, A. Laird, and John Douglas, artist; President, John Brown, 13 Hurlford Road, Riccarton; Vice-president, Geo. M’Donald, 6 Old Irvine Road, Kilmarnock; Secretary, R. Jamieson Green, 58 Park Street, Kilmarnock. Special features of Club—Perpetuating the memory and works of Robert Burns, the National Bard of Scotland. That the agency employed for the attainment of this object be the celebration on the 25th January each year of the anniversary of the Poet’s natal day, and such other measures as the Club may from time to time adopt.

and time of meeting, Gentles Hall, every month, at 7.45 p.m. President, William Cockburn, stationmaster, N.B.R., Bowling; Vice-president, Robert Newlands, Gavinburn Place, Old Kilpatrick; Secretary, Robert Smith, Maryville, Old Kilpatrick. Special features of Club—Lecture course for this session suspended owing to the war. Club meets every month in Gentles Hall. We had in October a lecture on "Modern Germany," and potatoes and herrin' following; and on 25th January a great patriotic concert, and sent out pipes and tobacco to all who left this district.

No. 152—HAMILTON Burns Club. Instituted 1877. Federated 1906. Place and date of meeting, Commercial Hotel, Hamilton, during winter as arranged. President, Sheriff Hay Shennan, Angus Lodge, Hamilton; Vice-president, D. M. Andrew, Hilton Bank, Wellhall Road, Hamilton; Secretary, John Main, 87 Cadzow Street, Hamilton; Treasurer, W. Martin Kay, Bank of Scotland Chambers, Hamilton. Special features of Club—Lectures at meetings; prizes offered for competition in the burgh schools for proficiency in Scottish literature.

No. 153—SCOTTISH Burns Club. Instituted 25th January, 1901. Federated 27th February, 1906. Place of meeting, An Old Oak Tea Room, 142a St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. President, James MacFarlane, 50 Queen's Drive, Queen's Park, Glasgow; Vice-presidents, George McGill, 19 Albert Road East, Crosshill, Glasgow, and J. D. Bauchop, 27 Glencairn Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow; Secretary, Wm. Rae Petrie, 14 Bellwood Street, Langside, Glasgow; Treasurer, S. C. Weir, 4 Hampden Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow. Special features of Club—to encourage Burnsiana amongst its members. Its motto—"The heart aye's the part aye."


No. 155—EAST STIRLINGSHIRE Burns Club. Instituted January, 1905. Federated September, 1906. Place of meeting, Cross Roads Inn, Falkirk. President, Alex. Cruickshanks, Union Buildings, Carron Road, Falkirk; Vice-president, Wm. Cowan, 48 Mary Street, Grahamston, Falkirk; Secretary, Alex. Glen, 12 Gordon Terrace, Carron Road, Falkirk; Treasurer, James McWilliam. Committee—Wm. Galbraith, Jas. Inglis, Charles Brooks, Jas. Morrison, and James Niven. Special features of Club—to foster and maintain an intimate and thorough knowledge of the life and works of Burns; to celebrate the anniversary of his birth in supper, song and sentiment; and to propagate and encourage a kind, social, and brotherly feeling one towards another.

No. 156—NEWCASTLE and TYNESIDE Burns Club. Instituted 1864. Federated 4th October, 1906. Place and time
of meeting, Central Exchange Hotel, at 7 o'clock. President, Wm. Maxwell, 26 Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Vice-president, R. M. Graham, c/o Bainbridge & Co., 31 Market Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Secretary, James H. McKenize, 15 Otterburn Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Treasurer, John Dempster, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Special features of Club—To associate Scotsmen and all admirers of Burns, to cultivate literary pursuits, and to preserve an interest in Scottish manners, customs, and affairs, and for purposes of a kindred character.

No. 157—BAILLIESTON Caledonian Burns Club. Instituted 25th January, 1901. Federated 5th October, 1906. Place and date of meeting, Free Gardeners' Hall, second Thursday in each month, at 8 p.m. President, Jas. Adams, sen., 152 Main Street, Baillieston; Vice-president, Thomas Waugh, Crosshill, Baillieston; Secretary, Charles G. Paterson, 55 Muirside Road, Baillieston; Treasurer, William Lockhart. Committee—Messrs. D. Johnson, E. Struthers, R. Lyle, A. Reid, and D. Macfarlane. Special features of Club—To cherish the name of Robert Burns, and foster a love for his writings, and generally to encourage a taste for Scottish literature, and to celebrate the memory of our National Bard by an annual social meeting, to be held on 25th January, or as near thereto as possible.

No. 158—DARLINGTON Burns Association. Instituted 8th March, 1906. Federated 18th October, 1906. Place and date of meeting, Temperance Institute, average monthly during winter, no fixed night. President, Philip Wood, M.A., 24 Cleveland Terrace, Darlington; Vice-presidents, Wm. Forster, J.P., Elmbank, Darlington; John Henderson, 6 Trinity Terrace, Darlington; John M. Galt, 4 West Park, Woodlands Road, Darlington; Secretary, Robt. M. Liddell, 37 Langholm Crescent, Darlington; Treasurer, Geo. Lawson, 5 Holmwood Grove, Harrowgate Hill, Darlington. Committee—Jno. C. Veitch, Jas. Shirlaw, J. J. Black, Jno. Macfarlane, Andrew Morton, Jas. Deas, Dr Munro, Gavin Struthers, and Robt. Storar. Special features of Club—Series of lectures, to which friends (including ladies) are invited; annual Scottish concert; annual social gathering; anniversary dinner.

No. 159—WALKER Burns Club. Instituted 1892. Federated 11th November, 1906. Place of meeting, Royal Hotel, Walker (no meetings till war is over). President, John McKay, 623 Welbeck Road, Walker; Vice-presidents, John Keith, 663 Welbeck Road, and James Reid 9 Westbourne Avenue, Walker; Secretary, Andrew D. Bell, 717 Welbeck Road, Walker, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Treasurer, Robt. M' Rory, 20 Eastbourne Gardens, Walker.


No. 162—PLYMOUTH and District Caledonian Society. Instituted 8th February, 1898. Federated 8th March, 1907. President, James Thain, “Bon-Accord,” 11 Craven Avenue, Plymouth; Vice-president, Wm. Johnston, 10 Seaton Avenue, Mutley, Plymouth; Secretary, P. Robertson, 89 Alcester Street, Devonport.

No. 163—GATESHEAD and District Burns Club. Instituted 1887. Federated 1907. Place and date of meeting, Royal Hotel, first Thursday of each month, September to April. President, E. Johnston, 140 Westminster Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne; Vice-presidents, E. Bennett, T. Hetherington, R. Good, J. Blackhall, and J. E. White; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Bain, 142 Westminster Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, G. J. Porter, 6 Trevelyan Terrace, Gateshead-on-Tyne; Hon. piper, Pipe-Major Munro Strachan, 20 Diamond Street, Wallsend-on-Tyne (now of the Tyneside Scottish). Special features of Club—To associate Scotsmen and admirers of Burns; to keep up Scotch customs and study works of Burns.

No. 164—KINNINING PARK Burns Club. Instituted 1881. Federated 1907. Place of meeting, Masonic Halls, Rutland Crescent. President, John D. McLachlan, 10 Gilmour Street, Ibrox, Glasgow; Vice-president, Thos. Dean, 45 Cornwall Street, Plantation, Glasgow; Secretary, John Downie, 29 Melville Street, Pollockshields, Glasgow; Treasurer, Thos. M. Moffat. Committee—A. M. Welsh, R. X. Bain, Jas. Hay, Jas. McIntyre, Chas. Legget, John Wood, and Donald M'Donald. Special features of Club—A competition among school children for the singing and reciting works of Scottish poets; ladies’ social evenings.

No. 165—WALLSEND Burns Club. Instituted 1898. Federated 18th April, 1907. Place and date of meeting, Assembly Rooms, High Street, WallSEND, third Wednesday of the month. President, Walter Cox, Vine Street, Wallsend; Vice-president, John Polson, Carvale Road, Wallsend; Secretary, Andrew Gray, 3 Burn Avenue, Wallsend-on-Tyne; Treasurer, David Liddle, 32 Northumberland Street, Wallsend-on-Tyne. Special features of Club—To associate Scotsmen and admirers of Burns; to cultivate literary pursuits and love of Scottish song and story.
by promoting Scottish concerts; also to preserve an interest in Scottish manners, customs, and affairs.

No. 166—CLEVELAND Scottish Association. Instituted 1907, Federated 1907. Secretary, A. Wallace, 6 Royal Exchange, Middlesborough.

No. 167—BIRMINGHAM Burns Club. Instituted 1906, Federated 1907. Place of meeting, Grand Hotel, Birmingham. President, Dr A. R. Oliver, 108 Hurst Street, Birmingham; Vice-presidents, A. A. Fairweather, "Drumderan," Scribes Lane, Hall Green; J. A. Budge, 40 Anderson Park Road, Moseley; Hon. Secretary, David Liddell, 53 Exchange Buildings, Birmingham; Hon. Treasurer, Robert McKenzie, 50 Stirling Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. Special features of Club—To cherish the name of Robert Burns, to foster his writings, and celebrate the anniversary of his birthday, and to promote friendly and social intercourse amongst Scotsmen in Birmingham.

No. 168—RICCARTON Burns Club. Instituted 7th February, 1877. Federated 14th January, 1908. Place of meeting, Commercial Inn. President, Robt. Wyllie, sen., Fleming Street, Riccarton; Secretary, Jas. P. Moir, Craigallan, 39 Campbell Street, Riccarton. Committee—ex-Bailie Burnett, ex-Bailie Mc'Graw, Geo. Cunningham ("Pate Mc'Phun"), John P. Dickson, and J. Williamson. Special features of Club—Social intercourse amongst the Burns fraternity; to spread and become familiar with the Poet's works.

No. 169—GLASGOW and DISTRICT Association of Burns Clubs and Kindred Societies. Instituted 1907. Federated 1908. Place of meeting, Bath Hotel, Glasgow. President, Wm. M. Douglas, 509 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow; Vice-presidents, Alex. MacKenzie, 210 Battlefield Road, Langside, Glasgow; and C. R. Cowie, Woodend House, Partickhill, Glasgow; Secretary, J. Jeffrey Hunter, writer, 89 Bath Street, Glasgow. Committee—Geo. Armour, Jas. M. Campbell, Isaac Chalmers, Wm. Cockburn, Thos. Haddow, Jas. Mercer, R. M. Milholm, A. M'Kay, W. R. Pitt, Wm. Reid, A. C. Riddell, Jas. Stewart, A. A. Stewart, W. J. Straiton, ex-Councillor Sutherland, and Jas. Tudhope. Special features of Club—To further the interest of the Burns cult by promoting closer union between the Clubs in the district and bringing the members of these Clubs into more harmonious relationship, and to take the initiative in instituting and recommending movements likely to be beneficial to the cult.

No. 170—LARKHALL Thistle Burns Club. Instituted November, 1906. Federated 18th April, 1908. Place and date of meeting, Victoria Bar, every Saturday night, at 7.30. President, John Fleming, P.C., Duke Street, Larkhall; Vice-president, James Watson, Victoria Street, Larkhall; Secretary, William Nicoll, Mauchine, Larkhall. Special
features of Club—To encourage the members to take a greater interest in the works of Burns.


No. 172—OREGON Burns Club, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. Instituted 25th January, 1908. Federated December, 1908. Place and date of meeting, Hotel Benson, 25th January. President, W. C. Bristol, Welcox Building, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.; Vice-president, Dr Edward A. Marshall, Oregonian Building, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.; Secretary, Alex. T. Smith, 143 Hamilton Avenue, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.; Chairman of Executive Committee, James Hislop, 63 Front Street, Portland. Special features of Club—To commemorate the birthday of Burns; to study the Poet’s works; to encourage a love for the songs and ballads of Auld Scotland; to meet in social intercourse from time to time, and keep alive a feeling of clanship amongst our Brither Scots in this land of the setting sun—far from the hills and glens of Bonnie Scotland.


No. 174—ARDROSSAN Castle Burns Club. Federated 1908. Secretary, Wm. Gibson, Hill Cottage, 90 Glasgow Street, Ardrossan.

No. 175—MEIKLE EARNOCK Original Burns Club. Instituted 16th March, 1908. Federated 21st December, 1908. Place of meeting, Mr J. Craig’s, first Fridays, 6.30 p.m. President, Jas. Shepherd, 2 Moore Street, Cadzow, Hamilton; Vice-president, Alex. Laird, 50 Eddlewood Buildings, Hamilton; Secretary and Treasurer, Gavin Keir, Eddlewood Place, Hamilton; Assistant Secretary, Wm. Lindsay, 68 Eddlewood Buildings, Hamilton. Special features of Club—to keep ever green the memory of Scotia’s greatest son, and disseminate the principles he strove to inculcate.
No. 176—RENFREW Burns Club. Instituted 1908. Place of meeting, Renfrew. Vice-president, A. Whyte, Friars’ Croft, Renfrew; Secretary, Wm. S. Cochran, 20 Renfield Street, Renfrew.

No. 177—PRESTWICK Burns Club. Instituted 1902. Place of meeting, Royal Hotel. President, Councillor James Meikle, Powbank Farm; Secretary, Alex. Smith, Muirton, Prestwick; Treasurer, James M’Cance.

No. 178—KILMARNOCK Begbie’s Burns Club. Instituted 1908. Place and date of meeting, Angell Hotel, third Wednesday of each month. President, John Stewart, 13 Hill Street, Kilmarnock; Vice-president, Andrew Sinclair, 65 M’Lelland Drive, Kilmarnock; Secretary, William Lennox, 11 Nursery Avenue, Kilmarnock. Committee—John Brown, Wm. Johnstone, Hugh Dale, A. M’D. Anderson, David Lang, John Douglas, and Wm. Muir.

No. 179—DAILLY Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Instituted 22nd January, 1902. Place of meeting, King’s Arms Hotel Hall. President, Thomas Dykes, King’s Arms Hotel, Dailly; Vice-president, Adam Wilson, wood merchant, Dailly; Secretary, Hugh Dykes, King’s Arms Hotel, Dailly. Committee—S. M’Blain, H. M’Culloch, Robt. Smith, Dr Macdougall, and Dr MacInroy. Special feature of Club—Celebrating the Poet’s anniversary.

No. 180—GLASGOW Tollcross Burns Club. Instituted 1908. Place of meeting, Tollcross Bowling Club-house, first Tuesday every month. President, Wm. A. Hillian, Upper Dunlop Street, Tollcross; Vice-president, Allan Shaw, Clyde Terrace, Tollcross; Secretary, Alexander Wilson, Braidfauld Cottage, Tollcross; Treasurer, Walter Newton, Morven, Calton Street, Tollcross.

No. 181—GLASGOW Primrose Burns Club. Instituted 1901. Place and date of meeting, Ashborne Villa, Minard Road, Partick; Vice-president, A. R. Young, 178 Buchanan Street, Glasgow; Secretary, James W. Swann, 104 North Hanover Street, Glasgow; Treasurer, James Lamb, 328 Parliamentary Road, Glasgow. Special features of Club—Monthly meetings, anniversary dinner, and annual outing.

No. 182—STANE (Shotts) Mossgiel Burns Club. Instituted 3rd February, 1908. Place and date of meeting, Stane Hotel, first Friday of each month, except June, July, and August. President, Jas. Deans, Calderside Cottage, Station Road, Shotts;
Vice-presidents, D. Cairns, Stane; Robt. Campbell, Stane; and Wm. Rodgers, Stane; Secretary, Alex. Walker, 9 Torboothie Road, Stane, Shotts; Treasurer, James Cairns, 121 Torboothie Road, Stane, Shotts. Special features of Club—Discussion of Burns’s works and other Scottish poets; Scottish history and literature; school competitions; celebration of anniversary.

No. 183—LONDONDERRY Burns Club and Caledonian Society. Federated 10th June, 1909. Place of meeting, Working Men’s Institute, Diamond. President, Alex. M’Lean, J.P., Victoria Park, Londonderry; Vice-president, Geo. Burns, Sackville Street, Londonderry; Secretary, Jas. C. Scrimgeour, 3 Sunnyside Terrace, Londonderry; Treasurer, Walter Nichol.

No. 184—BLAIRADAM Shanter Burns Club. Instituted 21st August, 1907. Federated 29th August, 1909. Place and date of meeting, Blairadam Tavern, Kelty, Saturday, 7 p.m. President, John Ramsay, Swanley Cottage, Kelty; Vice-president, Robert Storrar, Hutton’s Buildings, Blackroad, Kelty; Secretary, William Clark, Brown’s Cottages, Kelty; Treasurer, George Burden; Committee, Andrew Anderson. Special features of Club—Recitations, songs, and readings.


No. 186—KILMARNOCK Glencairn Burns Club, Instituted 1909. Federated 1910. Place and date of meeting, Bridge Inn, Robertson Place, second Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, Alex. Smith, 13 Arbuckle Street, Kilmarnock; Vice-president, James Gilmour, 22 Arbuckle Street, Kilmarnock; Secretary, John Thorburn, 12 Fairyhill Road, Kilmarnock. Committee—John Ferguson, Alfred Dunmore, and Alex. Anderson. Special features of Club—The encouragement of social intercourse amongst its members and kindred Clubs; the celebration of the Poet’s birth; meetings for the reading of literary papers relative to the works of Burns, and kindred subjects.

No. 187—GALASHIELS Burns Club. Instituted 10th December, 1908. Federated 9th December, 1909. Place and time of meeting, Town Hall, at 8 p.m. President, Provost Sutherland, Albert Place, Galashiels; Vice-president, Rev. Dr Butler, The Manse, Galashiels; Secretary, Tom C. Hutchison, 83 High Street, Galashiels; Treasurer, John Hodge, jun., 12 Island Street, Galashiels. Special feature of Club—School competitions.

No. 189—CLYDEBANK Barns o’ Clyde Burns Club. Instituted 8th February, 1896. Place and date of meeting, Alternate Thursdays, in Hutcheon’s Restaurant, Clydebank. President, Thomas Abbott, 123 Glasgow Road, Clydebank; Vice-president, William Anderson, 6 Cameron Street, Clydebank; Secretary, Andrew Duncan, 18 Kilbowie Road, Clydebank. Special features of Club—In previous years the Club have held literary meetings and musical evenings alternately on each alternate Thursdays. This winter, owing to special circumstances, the Club will only hold the 25th of January supper.

No. 190—PORT-GLASGOW Burns Club. Instituted 13th January, 1910. Federated 5th April, 1910. Place and date of meeting, Co-operative Hall, Princes Street, first Friday, September till March. President, Thomas Wylie, High-holm Street, Port-Glasgow; Vice-president, Wm. R. Niven, 47 Firth View, Port-Glasgow; Secretary, Jas. Hicks, jun., 20 John Wood Street, Port-Glasgow; Treasurer, John S. Pearson, Flemington, Port-Glasgow.

No. 191—MOORPARK Burns Club. Instituted 1908. Federated 1910. Place of meeting, Moorpark Hall. President, Alexander Blackley, St. Andrew’s Drive, Moorpark, Renfrew; Vice-president, William M’Intyre, Renfrew House, Renfrew; Secretary, Ebenezer Inglis, Glasdale, Fauldshead Road, Renfrew; Treasurer, James Clark, Moorpark, Renfrew. Special features of Club—To provide social and literary evenings for members and friends; to encourage the study and love of Burns’s works by holding an annual children’s competition in Moorpark School in March; to celebrate the birth of the Poet by annual festival on 25th January.

No. 192—AYRSHIRE ASSOCIATION of Federated Burns Clubs. Instituted 1908. Federated 1910. Place and time of meeting, quarterly, at various places and times in the county. President, Andrew Sinclair, 65 M’Lelland Drive, Kilmarnock; Vice-president, ex-Bailie M’Graw, Wallacehill, Riccarton; Secretary, William Lennox, 11 Nursery Avenue, Kilmarnock. Committee—Arch. Laird, James Moir, Wm. Hall, Hugh Campbell, John M’Gregor, Jas. Queay, and Thos. Neilson. Special features of Club—To further the interests of the Burns cult by promoting closer union between the Clubs in the county, and to render all possible assistance to the work of the Federation.


No. 195—SHIREMOOR Blue Bell Burns Club. Instituted November, 1906. Federated 14th November, 1910. Place and date of meeting, Blue Bell Hotel, every four weeks from 30th August. President, John Wilson, 11 Duke Street, Shiremoor, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Vice-president, John Marshall, C. Pit Cottages, Backworth, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Secretary, Jas. Fyfe Wilson, 29 Harrow Street, Shiremoor, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Treasurer, Wm. Richardson. Committee—Robt. Fyfe, G. Fyfe, M. Armstrong, J. Aitchison, and J. Sneddon. Special features of Club—To foster the memory and songs of the Poet; annual celebration in rooms; annual summer outing; and musical evenings.


No. 197—WINNIPEG Burns Club. Instituted 1905. Federated 1911. Secretary, A. G. Kemp, Box 2886, Winnipeg.

No. 198—GOREBRIDGE Twenty-five Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Federated 21st November, 1912. Place and date of meeting, Mr Brunton's Inn, last Saturday of each month. President, Robert Burnside, Main Street, Gorebridge; Vice-president, Robert Weir, Victoria Street, Arniston, Gorebridge; Secretary, John Duncan, 5 Slate Row, Arniston, Gorebridge. Committee—James M'Kinley, Robert Lithgow, John Darling, William Smith, and Robert Davidson. Special features of Club—The holding of school children's competitions; concerts; the celebrating of the Bard's birthday; and annual outing.

No. 199—NEWBATTLE and DISTRICT Burns Club. Instituted 24th November, 1910. Federated 7th March, 1911. Place and date of meeting, Newtongrange, first or second Saturday of month, at 7 p.m. President, Geo. Humphrey, Saughs Cottages, Newtongrange; Vice-president, Wm. Carson, Saughs Cottages, Newtongrange; Secretary, John Samuel, Saughs Cottages, Newtongrange. Special features of Club—A series of papers on science, travel, history, literature, &c.; paper read and discussed at each monthly meeting; social evenings.

and date of meeting, Buckshead Inn, every alternate Friday. 
President, Samuel Kennedy, Queen Street, Stonehouse; 
Vice-president, Daniel Todd, Townhead Street, Stonehouse; 
Secretary, Matthew Steel, Camsnethan Street, Stonehouse; 
Treasurer, Robt. Anderson, Buckshead Inn, Stonehouse. 
Special features of Club—To foster the memory of Burns; 
annual celebration of Poet's birthday; and summer excursion.

No. 201—CARLISLE Newtown Burns Club. Instituted November, 1910. Federated 27th April, 1911. Place of meeting, Green Dragon Hotel. President, Mr P. T. Paterson, 71 Scotland Road, Stanwix, Carlisle; Vice-presidents, G. E. Edmondson, Millbourne Arms Hotel, and John hace, 16 Orchard Street, Carlisle; Secretary, Robert Burns, Green Dragon Hotel, Carlisle. Committee—R. Gillespie, J. M'Gregor, T. Pearson, R. Scott, J. Reid, R. Carter, J. Scott, J. Maxwell, D. Wilson, J. Carruthers, D. Inglis, G. Jeffrey, J. Bainbridge, and J. Johnstone.

No. 202—GOVAN Ye Cronies Burns Club. Instituted 1895, Federated 1911. Place and date of meeting, Red Lamp, second Friday, June till March. President, E. J. Tait, 3 George Drive, South Govan; Vice-president, James Rellie, 18 Elder Street, Govan; Secretary, William Parker, 11 Moss Road, South Govan, Glasgow; Treasurer, A. Nicol. Committee—J. Hutchison, A. M'Dowall, R. Neilson, N. M'Kelvie, and A. M'Kinnon. Special features of Club—that the members of the Club shall consist of men who honour and revere the memory of Burns; that the membership shall not exceed sixty in number, and each candidate for membership must be a Freemason; and to promote social and friendly intercourse amongst its members.

No. 203—DENNISTOUN Jolly Beggars Burns Club. Instituted 25th January, 1911. Federated 6th June, 1911. Place and date of meeting, Loudoun Arms Hotel, last Thursday of month, at 8 p.m. President, George Newman, 24 Broonpark Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow; Vice-president, John Jack, 58 Whitevale Street, Dennistoun, Glasgow; Secretary and Bard, John Macdonald, 143 Sword Street, Dennistoun, Glasgow; Treasurer, Wm. Hood; Piper, Alex. M'Pherson. Committee—W. A. M'Knight, G. Napier, H. Napier, J. Mungall, J. Hendry, and G. Katt. Special features of Club—The celebration of the birth of Robert Burns; occasional re-unions for the cultivation of social and intellectual intercourse amongst members and friends; and the encouragement of Scottish literature.

No. 204—DUNDALK and DISTRICT Burns Club. Instituted March, 1909. Federated August, 1911. President, R. A. Pitts, Imperial Hotel, Dundalk; Vice-president, E. Savage, Stapleton Place, Dundalk; Secretary, Geo. Williamson, 53 Castle Road, Dundalk. Special features
of Club—To promote social and friendly intercourse amongst its members.

No. 205—PAISLEY ST. MIRREN Burns Club. Instituted September, 1910. Federated September, 1911. Place of meeting, 44 Old Sneddon Street, Paisley. President, John Brown, Rose-vaie, Bishopton; Vice-president, A. Jones, Main Street, Neilston; Secretary, Robert Crawford, 44 Old Sneddon Street, Paisley. Committee—John Conson, John Kelly, and William Hunter. Special feature of Club—To further the interest in the name of Burns.


No. 207—CAMBUSLANG Wingate Burns Club. Instituted 1908. Federated 1912. Place and date of meeting, Masonic Hall, first Saturday each month. President, Jas. C. Mercer, 218 Main Street, Bellahill; Vice-president, Duncan M'Gilvray, 7 Spittal Terrace, Hallside, Newton; Secretary, Jas. M. Smith, 623 Main Street, Tollcross; Assistant Secretary, Robt. Forrester; Treasurer, John M'Cracken. Stewards, D. Harper and J. Williamson; Delegates to Glasgow and District—Wm. McLean and John Smith. Hon. Members—Daniel Smith, sen., John Smith, Robt. Tait, Wm. Young, Wm. Lewis, Wm. McLean, and Alex. Young. Committee—John Smith, Arch. Simpson, Wm. Scott, Allan Dunn, and Wm. Britton. Special feature of Club—The furtherance of Scottish song and sentiment.

No. 208—COLORADO SPRINGS and DISTRICT Caledonian Society. Instituted 1897. Federated 1912. Chief, W. W. Campbell, Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S.A.; First Chieftain, John Grant, 1620 South Nevada, Colorado Springs; Second Chieftain, D. W. Smith; Third Chieftain, P. D. Campbell; Secretary, William B. Dunlop, 219 No. Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs; Treasurer, Thos. MacLaren. Special features of Club—The cultivation of Scottish literature and music by means of social meetings, with essays, debates, vocal and instrumental music, &c.; to keep alive and propagate a love for the ancient customs, games and outdoor sports of Scotland; to care for and assist in times of distress members and their families, also needy, deserving Scotsmen non-members; To provide for the annual celebration of Burns's birthday, St. Andrew's Day, an annual picnic with Scottish games, and an annual meeting for the election of officers.

Street, Greenock; Secretary, Jas. M. M'Cartney, 73 Holmecroft Street, Greenock; Treasurer, N. Black; Musical Director, L. T. Sharpe; Bard, D. Chalmers. Special feature of Club—To encourage the study of Burns’s works amongst Freemasons.


No. 211—LARKHALL Cronies Burns Club. Instituted May, 1912. Federated October, 1912. Place and date of meeting, Homestead, every Saturday, at 7 p.m. Secretary, Alex. Henderson, London Street, Larkhall; Treasurer, Robt. Ramage, 9 Dykehead, by Hamilton. Special features of Club—To foster a knowledge of the works of Burns, and to elevate the minds of our members, by promoting closer union between other Clubs.

No. 212—PORTOBELLO Burns Club. Instituted 25th January, 1892. Federated October, 1913. President, Rev. Canon H. S. Reid, M.A., 19 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh; Vice-president, James Hastie, S.S.C., 5 Queen’s Bay Crescent, Portobello; Secretary, William Baird, J.P., F.S.A.(Scot.), Clydesdale Bank House, Portobello; Treasurer, Henry Sanderson Smart; with a Council of 24 Members. Special features of Club—To perpetuate in loving memory the services to Scotland and humanity “all the world o’er” of Robert Burns. For 23 years the Club has given prizes to the children of the Portobello Public Schools as an encouragement to the cultivation of a knowledge of Scottish literature and music.

No. 213—GLASGOW Kingston Burns Club. Instituted November, 1912. Federated 11th January, 1913. Place and date of meeting, Wheat Sheaf Tea Rooms, 263 Paisley Road, Glasgow, second Thursdays October to March (inclusive). President, James C. M’Indoe, 12 Pollok Street, S.S., Glasgow; Vice-president, Hugh S. Brittain, J.P., 38 Pollok Street, S.S., Glasgow; Secretary, Hugh A. Begg, 104 Weir Street, Kingston, Glasgow. Directors—Robert Ambrose, Duncan M. Gilchrist, Robert MacMillan, John C. M’Leod, John M’Laren, and James M’Millan. Special features of Club—To commemorate the genius of Robert Burns and foster a love for his writings, and to encourage the taste for Scottish literature and music generally; to celebrate his birthday on the 25th January, or as near thereto as possible. Ladies have two nights each session allocated for them.
No. 214—**MELROSE Burns Club.** Federated 22nd February, 1913. President, Dr Henry Speirs, St. Dunstan’s, Melrose. Vice-president, Geo. Sanderson, Westhill, Melrose; Secretary, Geo. Mackenzie, High Street, Melrose.

No. 215—**THORNIEWOOD Burns Club.** Instituted 26th February, 1911. Federated 24th February, 1913. Place and date of meeting, Lee’s Hall, first Thursday every month, at 7 p.m. Hon. President, John Lee; President, William Nicol, Woodend House, Mossend; Vice-president, Jas. Cowan, Thorniewood, by Uddingston; Secretary, W. Kerr, 54 Thorniewood, Uddingston; Assistant Secretary, John French; Treasurer, R. Hendry.

No. 216—**RUTHERGLEN Royal Burgh Burns Club.** Instituted March, 1913. Federated May, 1913. Place and date of meeting, Town Hall, Rutherglen, last Wednesdays, October to April. President, Robert McKenzie, Reformer Office, Queen Street, Rutherglen; Vice-president, John Murray, 6 Abbotsford Avenue, Rutherglen; Secretary, James E. Murray, 94 Mill Street, Rutherglen; Treasurer, Maurice Stewart, 35 Greenhill Road, Rutherglen. Special features of Club—The promotion of the Burns cult; the cultivation amongst its members of social and intellectual intercourse; and the encouragement and study of Scottish literature.

No. 217—**ESKDALE Burns Club.** Federated 29th April, 1913. President, Clement Armstrong, F.S.A.(Scot.), Eskholm; Vice-president, Thomas Bell, Townfoot; Secretary, Wm. Pendreigh, Brewery House, Langholm. Committee—James Barr, Wm. Murray, David Calvert, and Robt. Irving.

No. 218—**BANNOCKBURN Empire Burns Club.** Instituted 25th January, 1913. Federated 13th June, 1913. Place and time of meeting, Empire Bar, 7 p.m. Hon. President, Walter Wright; President, Hugh Smith, Wallace Street, Bannockburn; Vice-president, Hugh Kelso, Gillespie Terrace, P inoc; Secretary, John Young, Endrickfield, Bannockburn. Committee—Messrs Kirkwood, Newlands, Douglas, Palmer, Paterson, Wilson, and Lennie. Special features of Club—Mutual improvement of its members, and to create good-fellowship.

No. 219—**UDDINGSTON Burns Club.** Instituted 1st April, 1913. Federated 23rd June, 1913. Place and date of meeting, Latta’s Hall, Uddingston, Tuesdays, 7.30 p.m. President, James Ross, 13 Greenrig Street, Uddingston; Vice-president, John Meikle, 84 Main Street, Uddingston; Secretary, Wm. Kelman, Clydeview, Uddingston; Assistant Secretary, John Thomson. Special features of Club—Mutual improvement of the members and to create good-fellowship.
No. 220—ST. LOUIS Burns Club, U.S.A. Instituted 25th January, 1905. Federated 1913. Place of meeting, Burns Club Room. President, W. K. Bixby, Century Buildings, St. Louis; Vice-president, Hon. David R. Francis, 214 North Fourth Street, St. Louis; Secretary, J. W. Dick, Burns Club Room. Union and Bon Versen Avenue, St. Louis; Treasurer, Hanford Crawford, International Life Building, St. Louis. Special features of Club—Commemoration of the life and works of Robert Burns; all meetings at call of President, except annual and Poet's birthday.


No. 223—GLASGOW Auld Clinkum Burns Club. Instituted 3rd April, 1913. Federated 20th September, 1913. Place of meeting, 470 St. Vincent Street. President, Duncan M'Farlane, 4 Tower Street, S.S., Glasgow; Vice-president, F. M'Kay, 4 Warrock Street, Glasgow; Secretary, Wm. Harris, 972 Argyle Street, Glasgow; Treasurer, R. Brown, 17 Kelvinhaugh Street, Glasgow. Special features of Club—Business meetings held first Saturday of each month; annual trip as per arrangement; 25th January anniversary held (cancelled during the period of war—quiet 25th held in our monthly meeting place).

No. 224—ASHINGTON Burns Club. Instituted 1891. Federated 1913. Place of meeting, Portland Hotel. President, Councillor James Strong, J.P., Ashington; Vice-president, Dr J. M'Clean, Hirtat, Ashington; Secretary, D. Robertson, 20 Sixth Row, Ashington; Treasurer, S. W. Strong, Portland Hotel, Ashington, Northumberland. Special feature of Club—Celebration of Burns’s anniversary.
No. 225—HELENSBURGH Burns Club. Instituted 2nd February, 1911. Federated 14th November, 1913. Place and time of meeting, The Café, 8 p.m. President, John Brown, Marine View, Helensburgh; Vice-presidents, John Somerville, Woodlands Place, Helensburgh, and Silas MacLean, John Street, Helensburgh; Secretary, Robt. Thorburn, 11 Lomond Street, Helensburgh; Treasurer, Robt. Thorburn.

No. 226—DUMFRIES Burns Club. Instituted 1819. Federated 1913. Place and date of meeting, Annual Meeting, Sheriff Court-house, Dumfries, first week in November. President, R. A. Grierson, solicitor and Town Clerk, Dumfries; Secretary, John M'Burnie, Sheriff Court-house, Dumfries. Committee—James Wyllie, Robert Dinwiddie, Jonathan E. Blacklock, Walter S. Johnstone, John H. Nicholson, and C. S. Chapman. Special features of Club are (a) To maintain the Burns Mausoleum in good repair, and provide for its proper supervision; (b) To discharge the obligations laid upon the Club by the testamentary disposition of Colonel William Nichol Burns with respect to Burns’s House and the Mausoleum; (c) To celebrate in suitable manner the anniversary of the Poet’s birth, and to honour his memory in such other ways as may be from time to time determined; (d) To foster a knowledge of the life and works of Burns by means of an annual competition amongst local school children, prizes being awarded to the successful competitors.


No. 228—CALDERWATERHEAD Burns Club. Federated 23rd May, 1914. President, Jas. Taylor, Gillburn, Shotts; Vice-president, John Gilfillan, Station Road, Shotts; Secretary, Wm. R. Moir, Mossbank, Hall Road, Shotts.

No. 229—EASTBOURNE and DISTRICT Scottish Association. Federated 23rd May, 1914. President, Sir John Nisbet Maitland, 69 Silverdale Road, Eastbourne; Vice-president, Alex. Campbell, 14 Blackwater Road, Eastbourne; Secretary, R. Prentice, 110 Terminus Road, Eastbourne.

No. 230—BURNBANK Burns Club. Instituted November, 1913. Federated 23rd May, 1914. Place and time of meeting, Malston Barr, 7.30 p.m. President, Alexander M‘Ghie, Malston, Burnbank, Hamilton; Vice-president, Robert Anderson, Malston Barr, Burnbank, Hamilton; Secretary,
William Jamieson, 140 Glasgow, Burnbank, Hamilton.
Committee—James Scobie, John Scobie, John Smith, James Montgomery, and James Crossan.
Special features of Club—Work party for soldiers' and sailors' comforts.
The Club has collected for the year £108 6s 6d. The Club has forwarded over 200 pairs socks and shirts and mufflers. Work party still going on, through Mrs Jackson Russell, convener, Malston, Burnbank.


No. 232—ARNISTON Tam o' Shanter Burns Club. Federated 23rd May, 1914. Secretary, George Russell, 1 Victoria Street, Arniston, Gorebridge.

No. 233—The CLACHAN Burns Club. Instituted February, 1914. Federated 23rd May, 1914. Place of meeting, Coalburn Inn, first Saturday of every month. President, Matthew Patrick, Coalburn Rows, Coalburn; Vice-president, John Watt, 50 Dean Street, Kilmarnock; Secretary, Donald M'Leod, Ivy Cottage, Braehead, Coalburn; Treasurer, William Kerr, Coalburn Inn, Coalburn.

No. 234—GLASGOW Southern Merchants' Burns Club. Instituted March, 1914. Federated March, 1914. Place of meeting, Cathcart Road, Glasgow. President, Bailie Campbell, 150 Govan Road, Glasgow; Vice-president, A. Shaughnessy, solicitor, 128 Hope Street, Glasgow; Secretary, A. J. Ruglen, 36 Dundas Street (city), Glasgow; Treasurer, D. W. M'Intosh.

No. 235—HAMILTON Glencairn Burns Club. Federated 8th August, 1914. President, John Wilson; Vice-president, John Cassels; Secretary, A. Morrison, 43 Campbell Street, Hamilton.

No. 236—WHITEHAVEN Burns Club. Instituted 24th January, 1914. Federated August, 1914. Place and date of meeting, Black Lion Hotel, Whitehaven, in November, January, and March. President, George Hill, Parr's Bank House, Whitehaven; Vice-president, Dr J. Muir, Scotch Street, Whitehaven; Secretary, John Davidson, 9 Edgehill Terrace Whitehaven. Committee—A. Anderson, T. Breckonridge, R. T. Bell, J. R. Clark, E. B. Croasdell, Dr Dickson, A. Dickson, G. Emmerson, W. Glenn, W. H. Miers, J. Shields, R. Steel, A. Thom, and J. D. Wood. Special features of Club—To foster a knowledge of the life and
works of Robert Burns, and to perpetuate his memory by an annual festival on the 25th of January.

No. 237—EDDINGTONSTON Masonic Burns Club. Instituted July, 1914. Federated 8th August, 1914. Place of meeting, The Rowan Tree Inn Hall. President, Richard Nesbit, 7 Roslin Place, Uddingston; Vice-president, James Donald, Bothwell Castle, Bothwell; Secretary, John Robertson, 7 Balmoreal Terrace, Tollcross, Glasgow; Treasurer, Thos. Barr. Special feature of Club—In keeping with Burns Clubs in general.


No. 239—HAWICK Burns Club. Instituted 1878. Federated 1914. Place and time of meeting, 12 Teviot Crescent, 10 a.m. till 11 p.m. President, Thos. B. Simpson, 4 Earl Street, Hawick; Vice-president, William Fairholm, 12 Dickson Street, Hawick; Secretary, Alex. Pringle, 24 Garfield Street, Hawick. Committee—Peter Walker, Robert Butler, John Hume, John Hamilton, Andrew Duncan, and F. D. Wyles. Special features of Club—To honour the name of Robert Burns; to celebrate the anniversary of his birth, and otherwise endeavour to perpetuate his memory; to afford the members the means of social intercourse, mutual helpfulness, intellectual improvement, and social recreation.

No. 240—HILAWARThILL Burns Club. Federated 6th December, 1914. President, Wm. Blair; Vice-president, J. Paterson; Secretary, T. G. King, 917 Yoker Road, Yoker; Treasurer, D. J. Lindsay.

No. 241—CROOK Burns Club. Federated 1914. Place and time of meeting, Crown Hotel, 7.30 p.m. President, Jas. Tillotson, School House, Crook; Vice-president, Matthew Gregory, Croft Avenue, Crook; Secretary, A. B. Rutherford, Hawthornside, Crook. Thomas Wishart, Royal Hotel, Crook.

No. 243—Paisley St. James Burns Club. Instituted 1912, Federated 1915. Place and date of meeting, 7 Love Street, quarterly from 25th January. President, John Marshall, 59 Love Street, Paisley; Vice-president, James Morrison, Rashilee, Glasgow Road, Paisley; Secretary, William Muir, 3 Middle Lane, Paisley; Treasurer, Andrew Shaw; Auditors, John M'Kechnie and Robert Young. Special features of Club—The encouragement of social intercourse amongst the members and kindred Clubs; the celebration of the Poet's birth; meetings for the reading of literary papers relative to the life and works of Burns and kindred subjects.
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