



MR GEORGE LAWSON

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Mr George Lawson.

IN Mr George Lawson, whose portrait we have much pleasure in presenting to our readers, we have a former pupil who forms a connecting link between the earliest days of the Academy and the present time. Born and brought up in Dollar, he began his scholastic career in the Infant School at the Burnside, which was then taught by Mr Thomas Russell, who is still remembered as the writer of verses on an amusing local incident. He entered the Academy in 1849, and was thus a pupil of the first rector, Dr Andrew Mylne, who had as colleagues Mr Peter Steven, writing and arithmetic master, and Mr James Walker, English master—gentlemen who are spoken of by Mr Lawson in his "Reminiscences of Dollar Academy" as "fine specimens of the conscientious, cultured Scotch dominie so well known during the first half of the nineteenth century."

After taking the full curriculum at the Academy, distinguishing himself in some of the classes, Mr Lawson, in 1857, entered upon what was to be his life work, as an apprentice under Mr James Gibson, who was then both a draper and banker in Dollar. After apprenticeship, he enlarged his experience of his business, first in a warehouse in Edinburgh and thereafter in Glasgow, where, for eight years, he held an important position in the wholesale dry goods trade.

Having now gained a full knowledge of his trade in all its branches, and the best up-to-date methods of developing it, Mr Lawson started in Alloa on his own account, and for forty-one years carried on a hosiery and outfitting business. His career here is better known to us. As a public spirited man, he took a prominent part in parochial and municipal matters—was for ten years a member of the old parochial board, now superseded by the parish council, and seven years a town councillor. To these he added chairmanship of the Scottish Legal Life Assurance Association, also of the Merchant Association and of one of the wards of

the burgh for municipal and parliamentary purposes. Not only in civil but also in Church work has Mr Lawson, to his honour, been indefatigable—"a workman needing not to be ashamed." He was a Sunday School teacher for forty-five years, twenty-four of which he was superintendent of Chalmers U.F. Church Congregational School, Alloa. He was an office-bearer in the same church for forty-two years, thirty-two of which he was session clerk, as well as eighteen years convener of Central and Foreign Mission Funds there.

We have already referred to the charming little volume of "Reminiscences" by Mr Lawson, a book which is not so well known as it ought to be. It is naturally and frankly written, with a good deal of the ease of private correspondence, and contains a store of admirable stories, some of them quite new to us—vivid pictures of a phase of Dollar society which has passed away. The salt of humour, with which it is plentifully sprinkled, makes it one of the most delightful of local histories. Take two specimens, the first a hint to non-churchgoers: "The Rev. Mr Rattray, assistant minister at Shelterhall Church, took a special interest in those whose visits to the church were few and far between, and endeavoured to get them again interested in the worship of the Lord in the house consecrated for that purpose. On one occasion, after discussing the question of non-attendance with a crofter friend, the latter thought to finally settle the question by telling the preacher straight 'that it was no use his attending the church, as he would only go there to sleep.' The preacher, however, was equal to the occasion, and in his quiet, pawky way, replied: 'Well, Mr —, just come, however; but bring your *pillow* with you.' This shot was effective. The two henceforth became the best of friends, and the attendance of this aged disciple was afterwards as regular as years and infirmities permitted." The second is a warning to the ready giver: "Mr Gibson, banker, father of the respected agent of to-day, used to tell how he was once mulcted of a shilling by a local character named Jock Orr, an old soldier who fought under Abercromby at the battle of Aboukir. Jock, being in desperation for a dram, hit upon the following plan for 'raising the wind.' Meeting Mr Gibson, he said to him in a very solemn manner, if he would give him only one shilling he would in return divulge *such information as might yet prove of very great service to him.* After a little brotherly persuasion the veteran warrior succeeded in securing the shilling, on which, in a very confidential tone, he informed his benefactor that if ever he had the misfortune to be sent to Bridewell, *he should endeavour to get next the wall for*, as he knew by practical experience, *it was the easiest.*" With such stories the volume sparkles.

To come back to the Academy. We cordially admire and share the kindly feeling which Mr Lawson entertains for his teachers, writing of them in terms of the highest respect and grateful regard. Of Dr John Milne, who was rector from 1851 to 1868, he writes: "He was a king of men and a born rector, and with such mighty men on his staff as Kirk, Lindsay, Smith, and Clyde, this period may well be termed the "golden age" of Dollar Academy. . . . His commanding presence and magnificent carriage when seen swinging round the Academy excited admiration, checked silly frivolity, and inspired salutary fear and awe. He was alike the friend of rich and poor, and none esteemed him more than the teaching staff over whom he presided, and with whom, although wisely affable and familiar, he yet ever preserved becoming dignity."

In private life Mr Lawson is a delightful companion; he possesses a warm heart, a lively fancy and the pen of a ready writer, and to these qualities must also be added a genial, kindly, and courteous manner, unaffected and natural in all his ways. He retired from business ten years ago, and now enjoys his *otium* in Selkirk, where his daughter Ella, a distinguished F.P., winner of the Academy University Bursary in her year, holds the important position of teacher of mathematics in the High School. We wish our friend many more happy years of retirement and rest.

The Dollar Union.

WE have pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the changed relations now effected between the Dollar Academy Club and the *Dollar Magazine*. The motive and objects of the two are identical, namely, to provide means and opportunity for those connected with Dollar, either as former pupils of the Academy (F.P.'s) or former residents (F.R.'s) who have gone elsewhere, keeping in touch with one another and with Dollar. It is therefore natural as well as expedient that the two should unite their forces and work together in promoting this very desirable object. With this end in view the two local committees held a combined meeting on 31st October 1917, when, after careful consideration of both sides of the question, it was unanimously agreed that the two schemes should be amalgamated, and that the funds of both should be pooled and made available for the general purpose of the union. Such being the case, some account of the two schemes should be of interest.

The original scheme of the Dollar Academy Club, formed some fifty years ago with the late J. W. Haig, Esq., of Dollarfield, as President, and the late Archbishop Tait, of Canterbury, as Patron,

was that it should consist of one general club centred in Dollar, with branches in all parts of the world where two or more D.F.P.'s were within reach of one another; all such branches to hold social meetings once a year, on M'Nab's birthday, in April; a report of each such meeting to be sent to the General Secretary in Dollar, and all to be incorporated in one general report, a copy of which should be sent to each member.

The idea was so generally and heartily taken up—not only reports but long letters being sent from all parts—that very soon the General Secretary was overwhelmed, and, after a short struggle, threw up his job, and no one else could be found willing to take it up. The scheme was thus smothered by its great acceptance, and failed from the want of any existing machinery by which it could be worked. Individual Clubs, as in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, then formed, have survived, and are still going strong; but this wide scheme aimed at was not realised.

Under the new arrangement the *Dollar Magazine* will provide the means for giving effect to the original project of many clubs with a combined Annual Report of all the meetings; the June number being, if necessary, entirely devoted to this purpose. It might also contain a directory, giving the names and addresses of all the Secretaries under appropriate headings. A copy of this number might be given to each pupil on finally leaving the School, along with a life membership card, to serve as introduction to any D.A.C. meeting, for which a fee of 5s. might be charged as at present; this to go to the general fund. The question of an annual subscription per member to the general fund to defray cost of production, postage, etc., would be matter for consideration.

J. S.

Contemplation.

“Nature is a good guide through life, and the love of simple pleasures next, if not superior, to virtue.”—R. L. S.

WERE it ordained that I should dwell
 Where vivid fancy lures me on,
 Remote from sound of clanging bell,
 Some spot I'd fix upon.

It would be paradise for me
 To hear the notes of singing birds
 That strike the ear melodiously,
 And fit themselves to words.

Pure light seen filtering down a glade,
 Warming some lichen covered wall,
 Touching with gold each pointed blade
 Where dancing sunbeams fall.

My garden gay should be a dream,
 Wherein no toil was deemed ill-spent ;
 Oft would I roam by mead and stream,
 And muse where'er I went.

All Nature should my mind improve,
 In her find blessings while I live ;
 To fellow creatures whom I love
 A helping hand would give.

The haunting charm of eventide
 That soothes the mind to peaceful rest,
 And joys which homely hearths provide,
 As pleasures stand confessed.

J. T. R.

PUERTO DE LA CRUZ,
 TENERIFFE, *June* 1920.

Flora Macdonald.

THE following article, full of information that is little known, is by our ever welcome contributor, Judge Benet :—

If summer tourists desire to see a genuine Highland community, let them visit the counties of North and South Carolina, where the descendants of the Cape Fear pioneers are now to be found. They will see there a Highland population that does not indulge in fatal feuds, moonshine raids, or masked night riding—a peaceful, industrious, and law-abiding people.

There, too, their love of romance will be gratified, for there for some years lived Flora Macdonald, whose life story surpasses in thrilling interest the tales that have been written about the heroines of romance : the bonnie Hieland lassie who with amazing courage and loyalty to a lost cause, risked her own young life to save the life of Prince Charles Stuart, a hunted fugitive after Culloden's fatal day. Thirty years afterwards, in 1775, she came with her husband and children and joined the Highland colony at Cross Creek. Just two years before that, Dr Samuel Johnson, that loyal Jacobite, had visited her at her house in Kingsburgh in the island of Skye, had slept in Prince Charlie's bed, and pondering, no doubt, on the failure of the offer of £30,000 reward to seduce the Highlanders to betray the royal fugitive, he wrote these words, "*Quantum cedit virtutibus aurum,*" which Boswell renders thus : "With virtue weighed, what

worthless trash is gold!" Boswell was no Jacobite, but he admits that it was "a striking sight" to see "the great champion of the English Tories" salute Flora Macdonald, whom he describes as "a little woman of a genteel appearance, and uncommonly mild and well bred."

She came to the Cape Fear settlement at an unfortunate time. The troubles that brought on the Revolution were coming to a head. In a few months the colonies were at war with the mother country. The Cross Creek Highlanders who had fought for the Stuart family against the House of Hanover, now, with characteristic Highland loyalty, felt bound by their solemn oath of allegiance to fight for a Hanoverian king. Fifteen hundred of them took the field, and Flora Macdonald encouraged them with stirring words as they marched away. Her husband, Alan Macdonald, was one of the chief officers. When, soon afterwards, they were overpowered, he was captured and sent as prisoner of war to Halifax. After lingering here for several years, distressed, harassed, impoverished, Flora Macdonald sold her precious silver trophies and heirlooms in Wilmington, made her way to Charleston, took passage in a vessel bound for Scotland, and returned to her native island of Skye. She left behind her the graves of two of her children in the kirkyard at Killiegray.

It is recorded that in after years she said: "I have hazarded my life, both for the House of Stuart and the House of Hanover, and I do not see that I am a great gainer by it." But we now see that verily she has been a great gainer. The heroic conduct of the Highland maiden in the terrible times after Culloden has gained for Flora Macdonald undying fame, and has given her a place in history far above the Stuart prince or the Hanoverian king.

And in the Cape Fear settlement, which is hallowed by her memory, a noble monument has been raised in her honour, more lasting than brass or marble, more beautiful than "storied urn or animated bust"—a college for the education of young womanhood. It bears her name, "Flora Macdonald College."

The story of this college is truly wonderful. The Cape Fear Highlanders had determined to establish an institution for the education of their daughters. They were poor, but persistent. In 1896 they had only four thousand dollars in money and four acres of land—a small beginning this for the founding of a college. But it seems that "the hour had come, and the man." That man was the Rev. C. G. Vardell, Presbyterian minister at New Bern, North Carolina. In full assurance of faith he undertook the work. So much to be done and so little wherewith to do it—may I not with due reverence say that it calls to memory the words of

St Andrew when the five thousand sat down to be fed by the Sea of Galilee? "There is a lad here which hath five barley loaves and two small fishes; but what are they among so many?"

Dr Vardell's success has been marvellous. The four acres have grown into a hundred, and the four thousand dollars into buildings worth a hundred and seventy thousand. A splendid educational institution it is, situated at Red Springs, in the heart of the Highlanders' country, with thirty efficient teachers and the class-rooms filled with over two hundred and fifty young women, of whom four-fifths are of Scottish blood. It is the pride of the Cape Fear Highlanders, and a credit to the State of North Carolina.

Great credit is due also to Dr J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, "a kindly Scot" of Canada, for his deep and constant interest in the college, and for his handsome contribution of ten thousand dollars. It was at his suggestion, too, that the name of Flora Macdonald was chosen for the College—a most happy thought. It may be suggested that over the portal of the college might appropriately be inscribed—in English—what appears in Gaelic on the marble statue of Flora Macdonald on the Castle Hill in Inverness:—"While the flowers bloom in the meadow, the name of the fair maiden shall endure."

A Hill Burn "Care."

I'm a little burn,
Just a brown hill burn;
O'er boulders steep I fall,
Through shady pools I crawl,
As merrily I flow upon my way.

*Running through the mossland, the heathland, the moorland;
Making silvery music all the day.*

I'm a little burn,
Just a brown hill burn;
But I feed the speckled trout
As they gaily leap about,
And merrily I flow upon my way.

I'm a little burn,
Just a brown hill burn;
On my banks the purple heather
And the bluebells grow together,
As merrily I flow upon my way.

I'm a little burn,
 Just a brown hill burn ;
 On my sides so rough and steep
 Pretty lambkins run and leap,
 As merrily I flow upon my way.

I'm a little burn,
 Just a brown hill burn ;
 But the moorcock comes to bathe
 In my cool and rippling wave,
 As merrily I flow upon my way.

I'm a little burn,
 Just a brown hill burn ;
 Yet the fairies in the dell
 Know and love me, oh ! so well
 As merrily I flow upon my way.

I'm a little burn,
 Just a brown hill burn ;
 One of Scotland's little rills
 From her purple heather hills,
 And merrily for her I sing my lay.

*Running through the mossland, the heathland, the moorland ;
 Making silvery music all the day.*

AIRD MELVILLE.

The Ministers of Dollar Parish Subsequent to the Reformation.

BY REV. W. B. R. WILSON.

REV. WILLIAM WALKER, A.M.

(Continued from page 30.)

THE next case requiring presbyterial advice was a very distressing one, and must have tried Mr Walker very severely. It was one in which his own Session clerk, Mr John Christie, was involved. This man had for eighteen years been a most active member of the Dollar Kirk Session. It was indeed largely due to him that Mr Gray's strange and irregular dealing with the poor's money had been brought to light, and he had been extremely useful in securing from Mr Gray's trustees both the acknowledgment and the payment of Mr Gray's debts. It must, therefore, have caused Mr Walker a very painful experience, when on 12th February 1752, as the Session record describes it, "John Christie, in Craiginnan, one of the elders, represented that there was a flagrant report going through



R. K. Holmes

PITGOBER

the parish against him, and in respect he was conscious to himself of his innocence, as he was of the former guilt, alleged against him by the same accuser, from which he was assailed by the reverend Presbytery, yet he earnestly desired that the Session might inquire into it as soon as possibly they can, that he might not lie under such a groundless slander, but have an opportunity to vindicate himself from it. The result of that request was that the Session met the following day, when the plaintiff confronted Mr Christie, and a very painful scene occurred. This was the beginning of a case that occupied the Session and the Presbytery for most of a year, and which terminated, on the 4th December 1752, when Mr Walker read to his congregation the following decision of the Presbytery:—"Stirling, Nov. 8, 1752. On reading the minutes of last Presbytery relating to John Christie's affair, Mr Walker reported that he had been dealing with him from time to time since last Presbytery, but that he peremptorily denied his guilt; that John himself was at hand, and he thought the Presbytery should deal with him themselves. On which John was called in, and the depositions of all the witnesses in the affair being read, the Moderator dealt very seriously with him to be ingenuous, and several interrogatories relating to the depositions of the witnesses being put to him, he still persisted in his denial of guilt. Then he was removed, and the Presbytery, after full reasoning on the affair, did unanimously find that there is a full proof of very scandalous behaviour for some considerable time: wherefore they did, and hereby do, depose and lay him aside from the office of an elder and leave him under the scandal, and appoint this sentence to be publicly intimated by their brother Mr Walker, in the Church of Dollar on Sabbath se'ennight." Surely a painful and humiliating close to what had at one time seemed to promise a respected and useful career, as the Session minute for the day, with significant baldness narrates, "The same day the Session considering that John Christie, their treasurer, is now deposed from his office of a ruling elder, they did elect John Hamilton, one of their number, to be their treasurer, and appoint him to distribute the collections and other funds belonging to the poor, according to the Session's appointment."

Two other cases of a somewhat unusual kind were also brought before Mr Walker's Session. The first was that of an irregular marriage. It appears that two persons belonging to the parish, named James Innes and Katharine Syme, had contracted an irregular marriage in Edinburgh. A report of this was made to the Session by one of the elders, and the offending parties were duly summoned to appear before it. This they did, when they confessed that they

had been married at Edinburgh by a Mr Paterson, and produced at the same time a certificate signed by him and two witnesses. For this irregularity, we are told, they were gravely rebuked, and ordered "to behave themselves regularly and christianly for the future."

The second case was of a somewhat astonishing kind. It appears that two Dollar parishioners, named Drysdale, had gone to a meeting of Stirling Presbytery, and made certain scandalous and criminal charges before the brethren there regarding a certain Isobel Bruce residing in the parish. A letter from the Presbytery clerk was received by the Session, calling attention to these charges, and requiring investigation to be made. Accordingly, Isobel Bruce having been summoned, denied the allegation laid against her, and affirmed that it was due "to the malice and envy of Andrew and Robert Drysdale, because she had got four pound sterling from the said Mr Morison, for his beating her on the head to the effusion of her blood." After consideration the Session reported they could make no further inquiry into the matter.

There are one or two other matters not now generally known that come out in these minutes. One is the lack of education from which the women seem to have suffered. Thus, in several of the cases brought before the Session, women witnesses were called, and on being asked if they could write, not one out of eight so interrogated was able to do so. Another is that it seems to have been the duty of the parish schoolmaster to be present in the Church on the Sabbaths. I gather that fact from the following minute:—"27th December 1748, John Hamilton, dyster, was given a guinea as premium for his precenting in the kirk during the time the parish had no schoolmaster." Another matter which these records conspicuously reveal is the abnormal number of cases of child desertion that prevailed in Scotland during this period in our history. No fewer than four such cases are mentioned in the minutes recording Mr Walker's eleven years' ministry.

It must have been a painful experience for the aged minister of Dollar, when he had to read to his congregation the stern judgment which we have quoted above on one who had been for years the foremost elder in the Session and the acknowledged mouthpiece of the congregation, as well as the man who had been specially charged with the custody and distribution of the poor's money. Nor could this disastrous close to a once promising career fail of deeply impressing the whole of his fellow parishioners, who surely must have learned from it to realise more intensely not only the odious nature, but the deadly and destructive influence of all sin, particularly the sin of hypocrisy, while the catastrophe that overwhelmed the grave professor of religion—who had at one time been regarded by his fellows as a

and righteousness of our great Redeemer, the man Christ Jesus, He has made such provision for our deepest and most urgent need that it has become possible for the very chief of sinners to stand before the judgment seat of Christ, expecting not to be condemned but to be openly acknowledged and acquitted there, as having been made through faith a partaker in the benefits of Christ's salvation.

I have thus surveyed the entire period of Mr Walker's ministry as it is represented in the Session minutes that record the events of the time, and I hope that I have succeeded in depicting him as the cautious, earnest, and faithful servant of the community which indeed he was. And though he may not have been a man so able and conspicuous as some of his predecessors and successors have been, I submit that the records I have published prove that he was a worthy and devoted parish minister, whose services to the community ought not to be forgotten.

"The Cattleman."

THEY say that mine's a clarty job,
 To muck the byres, and meat the bease,
 And mend an orra pailin' stob
 The nowt ha'e tummel't frae its place.

To tramp the fields frae morn till nicht
 In search o' outler stot or quey,
 Through peltin' rain that blinds the sicht,
 Through sheughs o' glaur and yellow cley

And then, come April, when the yowes
 Are roupy wi' the winter's hoast ;
 To scatter neeps amang the howes
 Wi' fingers dinlin' wi' the frost.

But tho' I'm keepit byous thrang
 Wi' muck-rake and wi' graip forby,
 Yet in my darg I lilt a sang,
 And in the dubs I see the sky.

For a' my wark is like His ain,
 Wha aims at perfectin' the breed
 O' sheep and kye as weel as men,
 Wi' rowth o' wark and halesome feed.

Sae, as I mix their cake and bran,
 Or neeps and hay for winter stored,
 There's whiles I ca' the Cattleman
 A fellow-worker wi' the Lord.

GEORGE BLAIR.

Scots and Ulster-Scots in the Southern States.

BY JUDGE W. C. BENET.

IT would require a volume of goodly size to do anything like justice to the interesting subject suggested by our title. Brevity may be the soul of wit, but it cannot be the body of history. The utmost we can hope to do in the limits of this paper is to take, as it were, a bird's eye view of the general field, fixing our attention, however, more especially upon a few of the more important and representative portions.

At the outset let us summarily dispose of the "Scotch-Irish." This is easily done, for no such being nor race of beings actually exists, nor ever did or ever will exist. "Presbyterian-Catholic"—that is what the term "Scotch-Irish" would properly imply, and that is a compound as unlikely to occur as one of oil and water, or of Orangeman and Ribbonman. The term "Scotch-Irish" is of American manufacture, and is a misnomer of a most misleading and mischievous character, which ought to be dismissed from our vocabulary. It misleads Americans; it misleads Irishmen; it misleads even the Ulster-Scots; it misleads foreign historians.

When in 1718 five little ships sailed into Boston Harbour bringing about 750 Presbyterian Scots from the North of Ireland, it was not strange that those pioneers of the Ulster-Scots were spoken of as "Irish," although—to use an Irish witticism—"Is it any reason for calling a man a horse because he was born in a stable?" Very cold, unkind, and even cruel was the treatment they received from the Puritans. They were despised and rejected; not allowed, it seems, to be seen in Boston; they were "warned to depart" by the Boston Selectmen, as the records show. Here is a specimen out of numerous entries: "Recorded July 25, 1719—Robert Holmes and wife, William Holmes and child, who came from Casco into This Town abt. 12 days before was on the 15th of Aprill curt warned to depart." Even a poor "widdow, Joan Maccoullah," from Casco Bay, was "warned to depart." (Some of the Ulster folk had settled at Casco Bay.)

The term "Irish" became one of opprobrium, and was bitterly resented by the Scots immigrants. We find a Rev. James MacGregor writing to Governor Shute of New Hampshire: "We are surprised to hear ourselves termed Irish people, when we so frequently ventured our all for the British Crown and liberties." The term "Scotch-Irish" was equally opprobrious. In 1763 we read of a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature speaking of the Ulster settlers as "a pack of insignificant Scotch-Irish who, if they were all killed, could

well enough be spared." So commonly and so constantly have the terms "Irish" and "Scotch-Irish" been applied to the Ulster Scots and their descendants that Americans generally have come to believe that the so called "Scotch-Irish" are a race of mixed Scottish and Irish blood—and chiefly Irish, misleading the real Irish in America as well as other Americans.

Indeed, the Scots and Ulster-Scots settlers in America are in danger of being wiped off the page of history and their millions of descendants labelled as Irish and counted as such by the professional Irish leaders and the pro-Irish politicians. And thus the numbers of the Irish—and coveted votes—are made to swell visibly and enormously. Not so long ago, the claim used to be made that there were five or six millions of Irish in this country; then, a little later, eight or ten millions; but now pro-Irish Senators, twisting the British lion's tail, assure the Senate of the United States that there are twenty million Irish in America. And going back in history to the Revolutionary War, an Irish Justice of the Supreme Court in New York State tells a Madison Square Garden audience of Hibernians that one-third of George Washington's soldiers were Irishmen. And the official historiographer of an Irish Historical Society, in a letter censuring Senator Williams, which appeared in the *Congressional Record*, tells the Senator and the world that "America owes more to Ireland for the part played by her sons in the struggle for our independence than she does to any other country on earth." He proceeds to prove it by quoting from the British General, Sir Henry Clinton, who reported to the British Secretary of War that "the emigrants from Ireland are, in general, to be looked upon as our most serious antagonists." He quotes also from Serle, a confidential agent, who reported to the Secretary of State, Lord Dartmouth, that "great numbers of emigrants, particularly Irish, are in the rebel army." That, according to his logic, settles the question. It does not occur to him that the "emigrants from Ireland" referred to by Clinton and the "emigrants, particularly Irish," reported by Serle, were the emigrants from Ulster, the Scotch Presbyterians, who had been pouring into this country in countless thousands for fifty years before the Revolution. He had not learned from the historian, Fiske, that half a million Ulster Scots, more than half the Presbyterian population of Ulster, had come to the colonies between 1730 and 1770; and that those Ulster Scots at the time of the Revolution made one-sixth of the total population—and this without including the Scots who had come in large numbers directly from Scotland; for at that time, as computed by a very careful authority, one-third of the whole population were of Scottish blood.

It is historical fact that Scots and Ulster-Scots formed a large

proportion of Washington's soldiers; in the South, at King's Mountain and Cowpens, they were almost all of Scottish descent. In those two important battles the American generals in command were ruling elders of the Presbyterian Church.

We have unquestionable historical records of the various Scottish settlements and of the invasion of the Ulster-Scots, from the arrival of the five little ships in Boston Harbour, in 1718, down to the Revolution. We have no similar records of Irish settlements, nor of an Irish invasion until about seventy years after the Revolution. It is doubtful if there were fifty thousand Irish, all told, in America before the Revolution; some place the number at thirty thousand. No doubt there were Irish soldiers in the army and Irish officers of distinction; but to make up one-third of Washington's army we shall have to include the Ulster-Scots, the descendants and the followers of those immigrants who landed in Boston in 1718, and of whom Thomas Lechmere wrote to Governor Winthrop: "These confounded Irish will eat us all up, provisions being most extravagantly dear and scarce of all sorts."

Lecky, in his "History of England," says speaking of the emigration of the Ulster Presbyterians: "Many went to the American colonies. They went with hearts burning with indignation, and in the War of Independence they were almost to a man on the side of the insurgents. They supplied some of the best soldiers of Washington. The famous Pennsylvania line was mainly Irish. . . . Emigrants from Ulster formed a great part of the American army."

But the Irish in America are not alone in being misled by the term "Scotch-Irish." The descendants of the Ulster-Scots themselves, in many States, seem to be similarly misled. When in the early seventies Home Rule for Ireland was a subject of world-wide interest, while the Ulster-Scots in Ulster were to a man bitterly opposed to it, the Ulster-Scots in America were largely in favour of it. This was supposed to be due to their Irish blood. I recall one striking instance: Discussing the subject with a very intelligent man whose grandparents had come from County Down, I assured him that if he would go over to Ireland and visit his cousins there, he would find them opposed to the Home Rule scheme, and that he himself would become an opponent. He did as I suggested, and the result was as I foretold.

Another illustration: In Abbeville County, South Carolina, there is a rural settlement on Long Cane Creek. The people are known as the "Long Cane Irish." They are true-blue Presbyterians; in blood they are all of Ulster-Scottish descent; there is not an Irishman in the community; nor does anyone have an Irish name; yet the influence of the term, "Long Cane Irish," was so strong that

they were strenuous supporters of Home Rule for Ireland, and liberal contributors to the cause.

That the misnomer, "Scotch-Irish," misleads foreign scholars, and through them foreign nations, is shown by an official bulletin issued by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in which the learned Dr. De Santo informs the Italian people that President Wilson is of Scotch-Irish stock; but "more Scotch than Irish"; and he argues that what sense of humour Woodrow Wilson may possess is due to his Irish blood. It must be news to our Presbyterian President that he has even one drop of Irish blood in his veins. That he has a fund of humour, enjoys a joke, and tells a good story well, and yet is of unmixed Scottish blood—that, of course, should be a contradiction in terms. It is not the universal opinion in England and America that the Scottish people are devoid of humour? Did not Sydney Smith say that, "It requires a surgical operation to get a joke well into a Scottish understanding"? Yes, he said so; and Scotsmen—the fellow-countrymen of Burns, Scott, Smollett, Galt, Christopher North—enjoy in their quiet, "pawky" way, as one of the best of jokes that Englishmen and Americans have not yet discovered that, when he said so, the witty dean was not thinking of stating a fact, but was only joking.

It is curious that there is another Hibernian misnomer in use only in the United States—the so-called "Irish potato," which is no more Irish than are the Ulster-Scots. Although it is a South American tuber, found first in Peru, I believe, the name misleads many to think that the potato came originally from Ireland. The history of the misnomer is interesting. In the early forties of last century, a famine was caused in Ireland by the failure of the potato crop. A blighting disease, previously unknown, had destroyed the potatoes. As it had first appeared in Ireland, the potato blight was generally called the "Irish potato blight"—not that the potato was Irish, but the blight. Before long the word "blight" was dropped, and the "Irish potato" was left.

The famine was the real starting point of the emigration of the Catholic Irish to America. The Protestant emigrants from Ulster had over a hundred and twenty years the start of them. If from the prolific Catholic Irish there has descended a population of twenty millions in seventy-five years, there should be at least fifty or sixty million descendants of the equally prolific Ulster Protestants. We know we have here more than ten million negroes; eight or ten million Germans; Hungarians, Italians, Poles, Scandinavians, Russians and Jews make up at least twelve millions more; while the Red Indians, Chinese, and Japanese together number nearly half a million. Our whole population is not quite a hundred and ten

millions. We may well ask where are the descendants of the Puritans, the Cavaliers, the Huguenots and other early pioneer settlers? Are the good old breeds as near extinction as the buffalo? Fortunately, our census is not taken by pro-Irish Senators nor professional Irish leaders; and we may still believe that at least one-half of the white population of the United States consists of the descendants of the English and Scottish and Ulster-Scottish pioneers. In the Southern States they form the bulk of the white population.

This subject of the "Scotch-Irish" has delayed us too long. The misleading term should be dropped from our vocabulary, and the correct term, "Ulster-Scot," used instead, certainly by all of Scottish blood. In doing so they would be following the good example set by the late Whitelaw Reid, our Ambassador to St James's, himself of Scottish descent. In 1911 he delivered a notable address before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on "The Scot in America and the Ulster-Scot." It was eloquent, scholarly, and as full of authentic historical information as an egg is full of meat. I know it gave great pleasure to the members of that famous institution—of which I am proud to say I was elected a member in my student days, over fifty years ago. I sincerely wish that a copy of that admirable address were in the home of every Ulster-Scot in America. Mr Reid delivered substantially this same address before the Presbyterian Historical Society, Belfast, in 1912. It has been my helper and guide in writing this article.

Let us now turn our attention to the Scots and the Ulster-Scots in the Southern States. The first emigrants from Scotland and Ulster did not come directly to the South. They landed at Northern ports, and afterwards moved to different parts of the colonies. The first authentic Scottish arrival was a shipload of fighting Presbyterians who had been taken as prisoners of war at the Battle of Dunbar, and were sent by Cromwell, in the good ship "John and Sara," to be sold into service in the American plantations. This was in 1652. Such and so humble was the first coming of the Scots. Much has been said and written about the coming of the English Cavaliers to Jamestown in 1608. Much more has been said and written in prose and poetry about the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock in 1620. When we consider the great and important part played by the Scots and Ulster-Scots in the history and the making of the United States, in peace and in war, in church and school, in politics and commerce, in arts and industries, it would seem that the "John and Sara" is as deserving of remembrance in song and story as is the "Mayflower." Hanna, the historian of the Ulster-Scots, describes them as "that indomitable race whose pioneers, in unbroken ranks, from Champlain to Florida,

formed the advance guard of civilisation in its progress to the Mississippi, and first conquered, subdued, and planted the wilderness between."

(*To be continued.*)

The Sichts o' Dollar.

Aye, mony a year has passed awa'
 Sin' days o' auld lang syne,
 When ae sad day we left ye a'
 Tae cross far ower the brine.

And aye the dream hung roond me still,
 Tae ha'e anither ramble,
 Tae climb aince mair up Dollar hill
 And peer roond Castle Campbell.

Tae see again the fine old School,
 Whaur aince as lads in breeches
 We gaed, when fechtin' was the rule,
 Beneath the Back Road beeches.

Tae wander up the shady glen
 Tae hear the mavis singin',
 Tae be awa' frae haunts o' men
 Wi' a' the hammers dingin'.

Tae roam alang fair Devon's banks,
 Close tae its grassy edges,
 Whaur aince we "dooked" wi' mony pranks
 In and aboot the hedges.

Aince mair tae see the hawthorn's bloom,
 The wild rose, and the rowan,
 And ower the hills the gowden broom,
 The primrose, and the gowan.

The bonnie road by Vicar's Bridge,
 The "brig" they ca' the Rumblin',
 The Cauldron Lynn and ilka ridge
 And scaur wi' waters tumblin'.

And a' the places that I kent,
 Roond a' there hung a glory;
 The dream was ower me till I *went*,
 And noo ye ha'e my story.

Tho' grander sights than these be seen
By mighty men and taller,
I lo'e them best that greet my een,
The bonnie sights o' Dollar.

Sae a' my life I'll sing the praise
In thochts as they cam' tae me,
O' Dollar and o' Dollar days,
The memory's aye wi' me.

D. A. S.

Spoken to the Boy Scouts.

BOY SCOUTS, my first duty is to return your Captain and yourselves my hearty thanks for the honour you have done me in asking me to address you to-day. It gave me very sincere pleasure to promise to Captain —— to do so, and in preparing to fulfil that promise my chief difficulty was the selection of a subject—a subject at once sufficiently interesting and in some degree appropriate to the occasion and circumstances of our meeting. What I propose, then, is simply to say something that may be to you fresh and entertaining regarding the Patron Saints of England, Scotland, and Ireland, for we know that since the time of the Roman patricians every country has its own Patron Saint, one who is regarded as the special benefactor of the nation, who is looked upon as a protector in war and in peace. And first let me speak of St George of England, who was made Patron Saint by Edward III. More than one account of the life and deeds of St George have come down to us; but the one that is most generally believed is that he was born in Cappadocia, a Roman province bounded on the east by the river Euphrates, a lofty, treeless plateau affording pasture to immense flocks; that his father and mother were nobles of that country, that they were Christians also, and brought up their son in the Christian faith. When he was seventeen he became a soldier, and the shining sword which he buckled on was kept all his life as stainless as his honour. He never drew it in a wrong cause, but used it to defend the righteous, the weak, and the helpless. He rose to a high grade in the ranks of the army, until the persecution of the Christians, by Diocletian, compelled him to throw up his commission, upbraid the emperor for his cruelty, by which bold conduct he lost his head and gained his saintship.

The popularity of the name of St George in England dates

from the time of Richard Cœur de Lion, who, it was said, had successfully invoked his aid during the first crusade ; but, as I have already mentioned, it was not till the time of Edward III. that he was made patron of the kingdom. Thereafter the standard of St George was borne before English kings in battle, and his name was the rallying cry of English warriors. Shakespeare tells us that Henry V. led the attack on Harfleur to the battle-cry of "God for Harry, England, and St George!" Edward of Wales exhorts his peace-loving parents to

"Cheer those noble lords,
And hearten those that fight in your defence.
Unsheath your sword, good father, cry St George!"

In the battle of Bosworth, Richmond exclaims :—

"Sound drums and trumpets boldly and cheerfully,
'God and St George! Richmond and victory!"

And the fiery Richard invokes the same saint :—

"Advance our standards, set upon our foes
Our ancient word of courage, fair St George ;
Inspire us with the spleen of fiery dragons."

It is true, however, that St George is best known in connection with the legend of St George and the Dragon. Let me read the account of the struggle, as given by a poet of the sixteenth century :—

"Know then this noble champion hearing one
Along his travel making piteous moan,
In mere remorse drew nearer to the noise
Till he perceived it was a lady's voice,
Who in a virgin-milky-white arrayed,
Showed by her habit that she was a maid ;
Careless her hair hung down, and in her look
Her woes were writ as in a table book ;
Warm trickling tears came streaming from her eye,
Sighs from her heart, and from her accent cries.
Tied was she fast unto a pitched stake,
Bounding on Sylen's dragon haunted lake.

St George observed her tears, and from his eyes
Her tears by his find their renewed supplies ;
Both vie as for a wager which to win—
The more she wept, the more she forced him.
At last with modest haviour in relief
Of her distress, he thus allayed her grief :
'Sorrowful lady, if griefs lessened are
When those that pity griefs receive their share,
Impart your sorrows to me, and in lieu
If right I cannot, I will pity you.'

Alas ! (sweet youth, quoth she) pity's too late
 When my disease is grown so desperate ;
 Yet do I thank thee for thy love to me
 That never yet deserved so much of thee ;
 Pray thee, begone, such friendship I'll not try
 To see thy death ; one is enow to die,
 And I am she—cross not the will of Fate ;
 Better's to lose one than a double state.
 Begone, I say, do not the time foreshow,
 Perish I must of force, so needs not thou."'
 Imminent horror would admit no more ;
 For now the dragon from Sylene's shore
 Came spitting loathsome venom all about,
 Which blasted trees and dried up their root.
 St George the dragon had no sooner viewed
 Than fresh supplies of spirit was renewed
 In his unmatched breast ; him he assails,
 And though o'ermatched his spirit never fails
 Till he subdued him ; and, as some aver,
 He tied him fast and made him follow her
 Unto her father's palace, where we read
 In public triumph he cut off his head !

Mythology, I may tell you, abounds with such narrations, apparently emblematical of the victory gained by spring over winter, of light over darkness, of good over evil.

St George's festival is kept every year in England on the 23rd of April. So late as 1614, it was the custom of fashionable gentlemen to wear blue coats on that day, probably in imitation of the blue mantle worn by the Knights of the Garter.

I have spoken to you of St George as a Christian warrior, but our own St Andrew might be more truly designated a Christian missionary ; indeed, the first Christian missionary, for when he became a follower of Jesus he went in search of his own brother Peter, and brought him to the Saviour. By this act he gained a special pre-eminence among the apostles. He was son of a fisherman, and was a disciple of John the Baptist before he came to Christ. Not much is known of his career. He travelled as a missionary through many countries in the south of Europe, but in the end he was crucified in Greece. The cross we are told was X-shaped to distinguish it from the T-shaped cross of Christ, and was so constructed at his own request, for he did not consider himself worthy to be crucified on the same form of cross as that on which his beloved Master, Jesus, suffered. Whether this legend is true or not we do not know, but the story was accepted by the people of Scotland, who adopted a cross so formed as their national emblem, and that is how the blue cross of St Andrew came to be used on the national flag. A Christian lady, Maximela, caused the body to be embalmed and

honourably buried, and that in the early part of the fourth century it was removed by Emperor Constantine to Constantinople, where it was deposited in a church erected in honour of the twelve apostles. The history of the body does not end here, for we are informed that, about thirty years after the death of Constantine in 368 A.D., a pious Greek monk, named Regulus or Rule, conveyed the remains of St Andrew to Scotland, and there deposited them on the east coast of Fife, where he built a church, and where, afterwards, arose the renowned city and cathedral of St Andrews. Whatever credit may be given to this legend, it is certain that St Andrew has been regarded from time immemorial as the Patron Saint of Scotland; and his day, the 30th of November, is a favourite occasion of social and national reunion at home and in the colonies. I am able to tell you that the St Andrew Society during the war contributed £33,000 to the funds of the Red Cross.

I come now to the Patron Saint of Paddy's land, St Patrick. Almost as many countries claim the honour of having been his birthplace, as made a similar claim with regard to Homer. Scotland, England, France, and Wales each furnish their respective pretensions. I believe that he was a Scotsman, and that he was born at Nemthur, which was situated at the Clyde end of the wall of Antoninus, where Dumbarton now stands. But though his birthplace may not be known, all agree that, as his name implies, he was of a patrician or higher class family:—

“Oh, St Patrick was a gentleman,
Who came of dacent people.”

He was born about the year 372; and it is recorded that when he was only sixteen years of age he was captured by pirates, carried off, and sold into slavery in Ireland. Here his master employed him as a swine herd in the well-known mountains of Antrim. After many years of hardship, during which it is said he obtained comfort and help to bear his cruel fate only through his faith in God, he escaped from captivity, but not till he had acquired a knowledge of the Irish language, and made himself acquainted with the manners, habits, and customs of the people. After many adventures the fugitive reached the Continent, travelled through many towns in France, was successively ordained deacon, priest, and bishop; and then once more, with the authority of Pope Celestine, he returned to Ireland to preach the gospel to its then heathen inhabitants. So successful was his mission that, it is said, before his death the whole of Ireland had adopted Christianity, though when he first landed in the country there were no Christians there at all.

The Druidical priests, we are told, strongly opposed St Patrick



R. K. Holmes

THE LOWER MAINS

in his efforts to introduce Christianity. These Druids being great magicians, would have been formidable antagonists to any one of less miraculous and saintly powers than Patrick. They were so obstinate in their opposition that, notwithstanding his benevolent disposition, he was compelled to curse their fertile lands so that they became dreary bogs; to curse their rivers so that no fish could live in them; to curse their very kettles so that with no amount of fire and patience could they ever be made to boil; and, as a last resort, to curse the Druids themselves so that the earth opened and swallowed them up. St Patrick's miracle working power must have been marvellous. The greatest of his miracles was that of driving the snakes, toads, and other venomous reptiles out of Ireland, and rendering the Irish soil, for ever after, so obnoxious to the serpent race that they instantaneously die on touching it. This feat he accomplished by beating a drum, which he struck so hard that he knocked a hole in it, thereby endangering the success of the miracle. But an angel appearing mended the drum, and the patched instrument was long exhibited as a holy relic. One old serpent resisted, but St Patrick overcame it by cunning. He made a box and invited the serpent to enter in. The serpent insisted that it was too small; and so high the contention grew that the serpent got into the box to prove that he was right, whereupon St Patrick slammed down the lid, telling him to remain there till Monday. The serpent every Monday calls out in Irish, "It is a long Monday, Patrick." That the serpent does call every Monday morning is firmly believed by the lower orders who live in the neighbourhood of Lough Dilveen, into which the box was thrown.

One more legend relates that the saint and his followers found themselves one cold morning on a mountain, without a fire to cook their breakfast or warm their frozen limbs. Unheeding their complaints Patrick ordered them to collect a pile of ice and snowballs; and this having been done, he breathed upon it, and it instantly became a pleasant fire—a fire that long after served to point a poet's conceit in these lines:—

"Saint Patrick, as in legends told,
The morning being very cold,
In order to assuage the weather,
Collected bits of ice together.
He gently breathed upon the pyre,
When every fragment blazed on fire.
Oh! if the saint had been so kind
As to have left the gift behind
To such a lovelorn wretch as me,
Who daily struggles to be free,
I'd be content—content with part;
I'd only ask to thaw the heart—
The frozen heart of Polly Roe."

There is a popular belief that when St Patrick was preaching the doctrine of the Trinity, three in one, he used the shamrock bearing three leaves upon one stem as a symbol of the great mystery, and that is how the shamrock came to be used as the national emblem of Ireland. Pliny, in his "Natural History," tells us that serpents are never seen upon the shamrock, and it prevails against the stings of snakes and scorpions. It is almost universally worn in the hat over all Ireland on St Patrick's day, 17th March. In the words of the poet :—

"Long may the shamrock
The plant that blooms for ever
With the rose combined
And the thistle twined,
Defy the strength of foes to sever.

Firm be the triple league they form,
Despite all change of weather ;
In sunshine, darkness, calm or storm,
Still may they fondly grow together."

I thank you, boys, for your orderly, soldierly bearing and attention. Good-night.

Notes from Near and Far.

SUMMER VISITORS.—Season after season shows that our F.P.'s, when on holiday, make a point of revisiting the scenes of their schooldays, and during the summer we have had the pleasure of welcoming, among others :—

Mr William M. Young, California (Football Captain, 1874 and 1875; Cricket Captain, 1875); Mr David A. Spence, California; Mr James Dudgeon and mother, Birkenhead; Mr J. S. Walker, Mrs Walker, and son, Edinburgh; Dr Malcolm Farquharson, Mrs Farquharson, daughter, and son, Edinburgh; Mr George Laurie, India; Mr Crichton Strachan, Mrs Strachan, and children, India; Mr James Neilson, Mrs Neilson, and son, India; Mr Henry Fraser, Mrs Fraser, and sons, London; the Rev. George Blair, B.D., Mrs Blair, and children, Dundee; Mr Archibald Anderson and Mrs Anderson, India; Captain E. C. Cross, India (Football Captain, 1907-8; Cricket Captain, 1907 and 1908); Mr Victor Savi, Mrs Savi, and children, India (Football Captain, 1903-4); Mr J. Duncan Jackson, India (Cricket Captain, 1898, 1899); Miss Mary Beath, with Miss Millen, Argyle House; Mr W. Roxburgh and Mrs Roxburgh, Glasgow, with Mrs Armour, Broomrigge; Mr W. Scott Fell and daughters from Sydney, Australia; Miss Jessie Anderson, Edinburgh (formerly Argentine); Dr R. Dalziel, Mrs Dalziel, and son, India; Mr E. F. Bratt, Mrs Bratt, daughter, and son; Mr Cecil Fergie,

New Zealand; the Rev. Andrew Mutch, B.D., and Mrs Mutch, Philadelphia; Mr John M'Kinlay, London; Mr J. Westwood and Mrs Westwood, India; Mr H. MacLuskie, Aberdeen; Mr Robert Halley, Bloemfontein, South Africa; Mr Robert Briggs, Edinburgh; Mr Arthur Briggs, Edinburgh; Mr Gordon Milne, Aberdeen; Mr Alick Darby, Edinburgh; Mr Frank Harding, India; Mr Linton Hope, Cambridge University; Miss Charlotte Paul with Edinburgh "Girl Guides."

Unfortunately, the weather was most unfavourable for holiday making, as almost daily during the months of July and August there fell very heavy rains, which culminated, on 17th August, in one of the biggest spates which the oldest inhabitant can remember. The Devon valley between Dollar and Tillicoultry was one lake, with colls of hay floating on the surface. Through the kindness of the Rev. Mr Cameron, of Blairingone, we are able to give the following particulars of the phenomenal rainfall:—The amount of rain which fell on Tuesday at Blairingone Manse, Devon valley, where observation has been kept for thirty-five years, constitutes a twenty-four hour record for that period. The wind suddenly changed from south-west to north-east, and about day-break rain began to fall. At ten o'clock (summer time), the regular time of daily measurement, the amount was .48 inch. But the downpour continued, becoming heavier as the morning advanced, and up to mid-afternoon had been falling at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch per hour. Taking the total from 10 A.M. on the 17th to the same hour on the 18th—the period of regular observation—we have 2.86 inch. This, added to .48 inch, which occurred earlier, makes a continuous fall of 3.34 inches in less than twenty hours. Of course, the observer's day, 9 A.M. to 9 A.M. (sun time), throws the .48 into the 16th as a rain record.

Nothing equal to this has been recorded here, the dates when 2 inches fell within twenty-four hours being as follows:—

	Inches.
August 29, 1892, 4 P.M. to same hour on 30th -	2.73
October 17, 1898 - - - -	2.10
August 8, 1906 - - - -	2.43
August 15, 1907 - - - -	2.10
August 31, 1908 - - - -	2.36
July 7, 1916 - - - -	2.63
August 17, 1920 - - - -	2.86

The nearest approach to the continuous fall of 17th August happened on 7th and 8th February 1903. It amounted to 3.13 inches, as compared with 3.34 on the former date.

* * * * *

SCOTTISH CHURCHES SUMMER SCHOOL.—The natural attractions of Dollar and the surrounding district, and the excellent accommodation provided at the Academy and grounds, constitute it one of the finest places in Scotland in which to hold the Summer School Meeting—a meeting whose object is to get together the younger men and women of all the churches to take part in social intercourse and spiritual fellowship, and to study the application of Christianity to the present day problems of life. There were about 140 delegates present. Special thanks were given to the Chairman of the Governors of the Academy for the efforts he had put forth to make them comfortable. “It was a privilege,” said one, “to sit in these councils; the days of the Convention are bright gems of memory to us, and we hope have not been wholly uninfluencing in our own inner life. And when, on the eve of this day, we part away from each other, and as on the morrow we return to our various spheres of labour, be it ours to carry with us not only pleasant memories of our meetings here, but to disseminate their blessed influences far and wide.”

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DOLLAR ACADEMY CLUB.—Rummaging among some old papers this morning, the anniversary of our birthday, we came upon the following report which we had written forty-four years ago. It may interest some of our readers. We should like to hear from 9, 8, and 15—who, we understand, are now taking an active, honourable part in the world's work—which subject he tackled, and what he recollects of the competition. No. 2 died many years ago.

REPORT.—Your Committee were able, as usual, to present a medal for the best impromptu English essay, and they were fortunate enough to secure as examiner, the Rev. F. Crombie, D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism in the University of St Andrews, a former pupil of Dollar Academy. The subjects prescribed by the professor were :—

- (1) What are the advantages—social, moral, and political—which Great Britain has derived from her insular position in the north-west of Europe?
- (2) What are the respective advantages of Monarchy and Republicanism?
- (3) What are the characteristic features of the present century as distinguished from the last?

Fifteen competitors entered—five girls and ten boys. The following is Dr Crombie's report: “The essay which I am disposed to place first is that marked No. 9. Several others, however,

are of great merit, and deserving of honourable mention—Nos. 8, 15, and 2. The latter is unequal in point of execution, the first part being marked by great clearness and precision of arrangement, while the last part has been very hastily written.

The penmanship of all the essays is excellent, of some of them even beautiful. I have observed only two or three instances of bad spelling, while the punctuation, as a whole, is extremely accurate and distinct. The essays reflect great credit upon the writers, considering their youthful years and the difficulty of the subjects proposed for their consideration."

1st (No. 9), John Thomson (Medal).

2nd (No. 8), Selby Henderson.

3rd (No. 15), John Hamilton.

4th (No. 2), George Wylie, jun.

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WOMEN JUSTICES.—We take the following from the *Court Journal* of 30th July:—"On the passage into law of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, the Lord Chancellor concluded that a number of representative women should be added to the Commission of the Peace, and that the women chosen should be from those who had either distinguished themselves in the public service or by the possession of exceptional private gifts. He invited the assistance of a Committee of Ladies to advise him, and they submitted the following report—"We beg respectfully to submit to you the first list of women who are, in our opinion, qualified for the office of Justice of the Peace in England, Scotland, and Wales. In preparing this list it has been our endeavour to secure the representation of various public activities and of different types of experience throughout the country. . . ."

"These women, who have been selected for appointment by our common consent, have all rendered themselves conspicuous by distinguished public service, and will, we believe, maintain the high standard and prestige of the Bench.

"The Lord Chancellor has accordingly approved the appointment of the following ladies, recommended in the list referred to in the report."

In the long list which follows we are glad to see the name of ex-Provost Mrs Malcolm, and we heartily congratulate her on the distinction thus conferred upon her. Her public service on the School Board, the Parish Council, and the Town Council extended over twelve years; and as Provost during the years of the war her duties were many and onerous. She represented the Convention of Royal Burghs at meetings held in London on Infantile Mortality;

was a member of the Belgian Relief Committee; arranged and presided over entertainments given to the 4th Royal Scots Fusiliers and to 600 men of the Black Watch; was the only woman in Scotland who presided over the several tribunals for the hearing of appeals by men who wished exemption from military service. Add to these the ordinary duties which fall to the chief citizen of the burgh, and we have a series of services well worthy of recognition.

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THOUGHTFULNESS.—It gives us much pleasure to place on record the thoughtful kindness of Sir Robert Maule (F.P.), who annually gives at his residence, Ashbrook, near Edinburgh, an entertainment and treat to the crippled girls and lads connected with the Edinburgh Cripple and Invalid Aid Society. On 24th July over 200 of them had the pleasure of joining in cleverly organised varied amusements, and every guest on leaving received gifts and fruit. "Kind hearts are more than coronets."

* * * * *

F.P.'s SUCCESS.—Bob Anthony's friends—we use his schoolboy name—will be interested to learn that one of his songs, "If You Could Come to Me," has recently been published by Ascherberg, Hopwood, & Crew, 16 Mortimer Street, London, W.1. This song was one of those produced at the Coliseum, London. We wish R. Marc Anthony every success in his career.

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EXAMINATIONS, R.A.M. AND R.C.M.—Again we have much pleasure in recording the success of the pupils of Miss Olive K. Holmes in the School Examinations held under the auspices of the R.A.M. and R.C.M., London:—Elizabeth M'Pherson passed in Division I., Marjorie M'Arthur Moir in Division II., and Iona Elliot in Division III.—all of them with a very high percentage of marks.

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PROMOTION.—El Miralai R. G. Archibald Bey, D.S.O. (F.P.), has been appointed Director of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories in succession to the late Dr A. J. Chalmers.

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PRESENTED.—During the visit of the King and Queen at Holyrood Palace, the following ladies and gentlemen had the honour of being presented to His Majesty:—Mrs W. H. Dobie, of Dollarbeg; Miss Haig, of Dollarfield; Mr Charles Blair, D.L. (F.P.), of Glenfoot; Lieutenant-Colonel Haig, V.D. (F.P.), of Dollarfield. Former pupils who were present at the garden parties included

Marchioness of Ailsa, Mr A H. Briggs Constable, C.B.E., K.C., Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and Mrs Briggs Constable, Sir Robert Maule, Sir David Wallace, K.B.E., C.M.G.

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PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The Public School was closed for holidays on the forenoon of 9th July. The Exhibition, which in former years proved a great attraction for parents, was dispensed with, and keen disappointment was manifested in some quarters. The M'Diarmid-M'Ivor medal was won by Alan Reid.

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MUSIC.—Among the successful candidates at the recent School Examination, held under the auspices of the Associated Board of the R.A.M. and R.C.M., London, we note that Miss Lydia Roy, pupil of Miss S. M'Gruther, passed in pianoforte (primary division).

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APPOINTMENT.—We note with much pleasure that Miss Agnes W. Dowdeswell (F.P.), at present mistress of gymnastics, games, and dancing at St Michael's Boarding School, Malton, Yorkshire, has been appointed assistant gymnastic instructress under Leith Education Authority.

* * * * *

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT.—We are indebted to Mr George M'Laren (F.P.), who was one of the student members of the Conference, for the following report:—

On 6th July there assembled in Dollar 120 students, of both sexes, from our Scottish Universities and Training Colleges—a small section of Scotland's contribution to a world-wide organisation, the Student Christian Movement. They came for a week's study under the guidance of some of our most distinguished churchmen—each of these a leader in some particular line of religious and social thought. [Few Dollar people, one fancies, realised what a wealth of intellect was stored away in that gathering of very ordinary looking people!]

A carefully arranged programme of study centred round "the vocation of Scotland in view of her religious heritage." [Viewing our social and religious needs to-day in the light of Scotland's wonderful history, one cannot but be full of hope for the future. The demand is for the youth of the Church to be fired with devotion to the great ideal of bringing to our land, in place of the old social orders, a way of life based on the spirit of universal brotherhood with Christ in the fatherhood of God. Christianity offers to youth a career of manly enterprise, and in our Church life and organisation to-day definite outlets in real social service must be found for youthful energy.]

This, the serious side of the Conference, intermingling all was the sport and fun so dear to the hearts of students. Despite none too pleasant weather, it was a week crammed full of the joy of living.

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A.R.C.O.—It gives us very much pleasure to note that Mr William Murray Henderson (F.P.), after four years' training at the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, has, in addition to obtaining his certificate as a very efficient piano tuner, taken a musical course and gained the Associate Diploma of the Royal College of Organists. The professors speak very highly of his character and abilities, and declare him to be "qualified to exercise the profession and duties of an organist." Our best wishes for his future success are with him.

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PRESENTATION TO F.P.—At a social gathering of the congregation of St George's U.F. Church, Hawick, on 18th August, the senior minister, the Rev. W. A. P. Johnman, M.A. (F.P.), received as a birthday gift the handsome sum of £106. His colleague and successor, the Rev. Donald G. Ross, presided, and in his opening remarks stated that Mr Johnman had completed his eighty-third year that day. On previous birthdays Mr Johnman had been wont to entertain a select party of his friends, but to-day they had turned the tables, and were to do their best to entertain him. It was not only Mr Johnman's birthday but also the anniversary of the date of his ordination fifty-five years ago at Darlington. He had, in last April, completed his forty years' ministry in Hawick. To-day, then, they were remembering all three important events—his fifty-five years in the ministry, his forty years in Hawick, and the completion of his eighty-third year.

As Sir Thomas Henderson (in making the presentation) said, any person who had lived so many years was a witness to the march of progress or retrogression of generations; but one who, like Mr Johnman, had taken a strenuous part in all the movements which lay to his hand, had had an experience of extraordinary interest. Mr Johnman, in returning thanks, said he had always been liberal in his distribution of means so as to leave as little behind him as possible, and by their kind courtesy that evening they had added to his difficulty in that respect. We heartily wish Mr Johnman many more happy birthdays.

" To the Editors.

"DEAR SIRS,—I have read with pleasure your amusing article on 'Noses,' which appeared in your last issue; but I think you are

scarcely justified in saying that the poets have neglected this 'most prominent of our facial ornaments.' Nor is the nose itself content to be looked down upon by the eyes in a metaphorical sense, as the following case testifies. "W. M."

REPORT OF AN ADJUDGED CASE, NOT TO BE FOUND
IN ANY OF THE BOOKS.

Between Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose—
The spectacles set them unhappily wrong ;
The point in dispute was, as all the world knows,
To which the said spectacles ought to belong.
So the tongue was the lawyer, and argued the cause
With a great deal of skill, and a wig full of learning,
While chief Ear sat to balance the laws,
So famed for his talent in nicely discerning.
In behalf of the Nose, it will quickly appear,
And your lordship, he said, will undoubtedly find
That the Nose has had spectacles always in wear,
Which amounts to possession, time out of mind.
Then holding the spectacles up to the court—
Your lordship observes they are made with a straddle.
As wide as the ridge of the Nose is ; in short,
Designed to sit to it, just like a saddle.
Again, would your lordship a moment suppose
('Tis a case that has happened, and may be again)
That the visage or countenance had not a Nose,
Pray, who would or who could wear spectacles then ?
On the whole it appears—and my argument shows
With a reasoning the court will never condemn—
That the spectacles plainly were made for the Nose,
And the Nose was as plainly intended for them.
Then, shifting his side, as the lawyer knows how,
He pleaded again in behalf of the Eyes ;
But what were his arguments few people know,
For the world did not think they were equally wise.
So his lordship decreed, with a grave, solemn tone,
Decisive and clear, without one if or but—
That whenever the Nose put his spectacles on,
By daylight or candle-light—Eyes should be shut.

COWPER.

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NEWS FROM CHINA.—We are very much pleased indeed to have news of our former pupil and kind friend, Mr Bosham Weiyuk, C.M.G. Ever since he finished his curriculum at the Academy in 1872 and returned to his home at Stowford I., Bonham Road, Hong Kong, he

has kept alive his friendship with the Misses Gellatly by correspondence at important intervals; and on his receiving news of the death of Miss Jemima, he sends to her bereaved sisters a letter of condolence which breathes a fine Christian spirit and tenders words of comfort. He speaks with pride of his schooldays, thanks Miss Gellatly for her good advice on many occasions, and attributes the success of his career to the education he had here.

Some time ago he retired from Hong Kong Legislative Council, and the report of the eulogiums passed upon him by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., and others, is pleasant reading to his friends here. We append the conclusion of His Excellency's speech: "His valuable services have been recognised by His Majesty, by the bestowal of the Companionship of the most distinguished Order of St Michael and St George. But though we lose his services on this Council, I rejoice to know that we shall still have his valuable help on the District Watchmen's, and on numerous other committees, through which the Government is kept in close touch with the Chinese community—a duty for which his education of six years at home peculiarly fits him. His foreign education has not had the effect of warping, as it sometimes does, his instincts as a Chinese gentleman, it has only broadened his outlook. Mr Weiyuk, on behalf of this Council, I tender you our profound respect and esteem on your leaving us, and, on my own behalf, I wish to express my affectionate regard."

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MAGAZINE.—The Committee beg to return their grateful thanks to Mr W. Scott Fell, Sydney, Australia, for his handsome donation of £10 to the funds of the *Magazine*.

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FARM STOCK.—We have much pleasure in recording the success of Mr Ernest Kerr, of Harvieston Castle, at the show of the Perth Agricultural Society, recently held in Perth. He gained the following prizes: (1) Challenge Cup for best Clydesdale (bred by exhibitor); (2) Clydesdale Horse Society's Medal for best one or two-year-old filly entered on stud book; (3) 1st for two-year-old filly; (4) 1st for best female in Clydesdale Section; (5) 1st for Hackney stallion, shown in harness; (6) 1st for Shetland mare, with foal at foot; (7) reserve for Challenge Cup for best animal in Clydesdale Section; (8) reserve for best Shetland pony; (9) 1st and 4th for Leicester shearling ram; (10) 1st for best three shearling rams.

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BY some mischance, which we deeply regret, we omitted, in the last number of the *Magazine*, to refer to the loss Dollar had sustained through the untimely and sudden death of Donald Ferguson. Donald came to School in 1909, and almost at once established himself as a first favourite among his fellow pupils, as well as with his teachers. He was a very prominent member of the First Fifteen, to which his great weight and strength lent much assistance in many a hard-fought fight. While he was still at School he contracted an illness which necessitated a serious operation; but this operation was successfully performed, and he was well on the road to complete recovery when he visited Dollar in the spring of this year.

On 6th April he left Loch Boisdale, the home of his father, in a motor boat, to perform some business on a neighbouring island. The return journey was made in a stormy sea, and apparently something went wrong with the steering apparatus. The two men who accompanied Donald, noticing the erratic course of the boat, looked round and saw him standing up as if making some adjustment of the rudder. Suddenly he disappeared, and before the boat could be stopped, he was lost. The news of his death brought sorrow to the hearts of many who loved him in Dollar.



IN recognition of the work she did as Convener of the Dollar War Work Party during the years of the war, Mrs Dougall has received the following acknowledgment:—

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

TO

MRS JEANIE DOUGALL.

“It is a sincere pleasure to me to learn that at a meeting of the Council of the British Red Cross Society, held at St James's Palace, your name has been inscribed upon the Roll of Honourable Service.

“I cordially congratulate you upon your good work, and gratefully thank you for your services in connection with the cause which I have so much at heart. (Signed) “ALEXANDRA.”

We heartily congratulate Mrs Dougall on the well deserved honour.

Marriages.

YOUNG—HUNTER.—At Westerton, Dollar, on 10th June, by the Rev. R. S. McClelland, B.D., Lewis H. Young, carriage hirer, Dollar, to Maggie (F.P.), daughter of the late John Hunter, grocer, Dollar.

PHILLIPPS—LONNON.—At Great Bookham Parish Church, on the 17th June, by the Rev. E. F. Bayley, Vicar of Effingham, Captain Richard Alexander Phillipps, of 31 Fitzjohns Avenue, Hampstead, to Margaret (F.P.), widow of Arthur E. Lonnon, of Selukwe, Rhodesia, and only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Pender, of "Onich," Great Bookham, Surrey.

COCHRAN—MACEWEN.—At 25 Gayfield Square, Edinburgh, on the 27th July, by the Rev. Thomas A. Warnock, M.A., parish minister, Dyke, Robert Michael (F.P.), son of Mr and Mrs Cochran, Springbank, Corstorphine, to Mary Elspet Helen, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Macewen, M.A., parish minister, and the late Mrs Macewen, Dyke.

CRAM—KIRK.—At Glendevon Parish Church, on 7th September, by the Rev. A. O. Taylor, B.D., Glendevon, assisted by the Rev. Wm. C. Dickson, M.A., Muckhart, James Baillie Cram (F.P.), farmer, Glensherrup, to Agnes Isabella Monteath (Mona), elder daughter of the late John Kirk and of Mrs Kirk, Kaimknowe, Glendevon, Dollar.

Births.

SLOAN.—At Enderley, Helensburgh, on 28th June, the wife of Herbert C. Sloan, C.A. (F.P.), a daughter.

SCOTT.—At Sandbank, Dollar, on 3rd September, the wife of James M. Scott (F.P.), a son.

ALLSOPP.—At Aberdona Villa, Dollar, on 11th September, to Mr and Mrs C. E. Allsopp, a daughter.

Obituary.

MACKAY.—Suddenly, on 11th June, the result of an accident, John Selby Mackay (F.P.), advocate, Edinburgh, eldest son of the late Andrew Mackay, of Grangemouth, in his 42nd year.

DICKSON.—At Ochilton Road, Dollar, on the 17th August, Robert Dickson, plumber, in his 83rd year. He will be much missed in Dollar. His knowledge of the drainage system of the burgh and of the piping arrangements for water and gas in the houses was complete and thorough, and his services were highly appreciated. He was an excellent tradesman, a kindly neighbour, straightforward, upright, and honourable in all his dealings.

TURCAN.—At 36 Kersland Street, Glasgow, on the 21st August, William Henderson Turcan (F.P.), second son of the late Robert D. Turcan, Kinross, formerly of Dollar.

ANTHONY.—At 46 Cransley Gardens, London, on 23rd August, A. Stephen Anthony (F.P.). He was Captain of the Cricket Club and of the Football Club in sessions 1887-88 and 1888-89. To his bereaved widow, his son, and daughter, our deep sympathy goes forth.

HOPE JOHNSTONE.—At a nursing home, Edinburgh, on 28th August, George Wentworth Hope Johnstone (F.P.), of Moffat House, Moffat, the beloved husband of Annie Hope Johnstone.

TROUTEN.—At City Hospital, Cardiff, on 5th September, Richard Trouten, beloved husband of M. Wearing, High Street, Dollar.

School Notes.

EXHIBITION DAY, 30th JUNE 1920.

As the Exhibition of the Academy, held on the 30th of June, is likely to be the last one under the present régime, we give a full narrative of the proceedings of the day, which may stand as a testimony that the work of the School has been kept at a high standard. At one o'clock there was the usual assemblage of parents and friends in the Academy Hall. Mr R. Malcolm, Chairman of the Governors, presided, the Rev. Mr M'Clelland having opened the proceedings with prayer.

The CHAIRMAN, in a few preliminary remarks, congratulated the assemblage on the favourable nature of the weather, which had enabled them to carry through the outdoor part of the programme and made it possible for their friends from a distance to look around and view the beautiful scenery and form an opinion as to the

suitability of the locality as the site of a great school. He expressed the pleasure it gave Mr Dougall and staff and the Governors of the School to see so many friends present from a distance, showing that the old interest in the Academy was being maintained. Dollar was the education capital, the chief seat of learning of their little county, and he noticed that friends of education in the county and in the neighbouring burghs, as a time-honoured rule and practice, paid the capital a visit at least once a year to see whether the lamp of learning—which had been lit one hundred years ago—was still brightly burning. (Applause.) He also welcomed friends from Kinross-shire who, time out of mind, had been represented at the annual Exhibitions, and he hoped that they would continue to keep up their interest in Dollar Academy, which had educated so many of their brilliant sons and daughters. (Applause.) He noticed within the grounds, and in the present audience, friends from over the seas, former pupils of the old School, for Dollar Academy, it is well known, has a niche of its own in the history of secondary education in Scotland, its merit being that in its influence it had been world-wide, and is so still. Therefore they were welcoming to-day friends from north and south and east and west.

He would now call upon Mr Dougall to read his annual report :—

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Attendance.—The total enrolment was 407—42 girls and 68 boys in the Junior, 81 girls and 168 boys in the Intermediate, and 13 girls and 35 boys in the Senior Department. This constitutes a record for the eighteen years during which I have been Headmaster. For various unavoidable reasons, the average attendance was extremely low, being only 323.8.

Staff.—Since my last report, the following changes in the staff have taken place :—Miss L. R. Milne has succeeded Miss J. C. Fry as assistant in the Art Department ; Mr Junks has resumed his post as Head of the Classical Department ; Mr Walton has taken over the work of the late Mr W. G. Cruickshank in the English Department ; Mr Purves has acted temporarily as assistant in the Modern Language Department, and Mr J. Greig has been installed as Commercial Master. I have to report on resignations of Miss R. M. Millar, Gymnastic Instructress ; Mr T. R. Hyslop, Assistant Science Master ; and Mr J. Purves, Assistant in the Modern Language Department. The vacancies have been advertised, and I hope to make nominations agreeable to you at your meeting to-day. I am glad to have an opportunity of thanking the members of the staff for their loyal support throughout the session.

Commercial Department.—The Commercial Department, under Mr Greig, has been eminently successful. The following certificates have been gained :—

6 certificates, shorthand (Elementary), 3 shorthand (Theory), 1 shorthand (speed: 50 words per minute), 1 Amanuensis Certificate (shorthand, 80 words per minute, and typewriting); Book-keeping—10 first class and 1 second class certificates; Business Training—2 first class and 2 second class certificates, and 1 first class typewriting certificate. Mr Herbert C. Sloan, C.A., Glasgow, a former pupil, has very generously presented a silver cup to be awarded annually to the best pupil in the Commercial Department, and I beg to thank Mr Sloan on behalf of the School for his gift. The first winner of the cup is Catherine S. Gegg.

Music.—At the recent Musical Festival held in Edinburgh, the girls of the Academy won the gold medal in the Junior Choirs' Competition, and Eleanor M. W. Young was also one of a short leet of four in the competition for Junior Solo Singing.

Athletics.—On the athletic side normal conditions have been resumed, and although the Football XV. was not up to the high standard of some former years, yet there was a very distinct advance towards the end of the season. The Cricket XI. was the best for many years, and at the time of my writing this report it has been undefeated by any school team. The O.T.C. has kept up its work during the session. Captain Wilson and Lieutenants Frew and Allsopp now retire from the posts they have held as officers in the corps, and my thanks are due to them, especially to Captain Wilson, who has been in command of the corps during the past eight years, for the time and trouble they have spent in drilling the cadets. Captain Walton will take up the command of the corps next session, and I hope the boys will support him as loyally as they have supported the officers in the past. An interesting and successful competition in angling took place on the Devon, in May, for the beautiful silver cup presented by Mr John Brown, President of the Uddingston Waltonian Club. In commemoration of the celebration of the Centenary of the School last year, I appealed for funds to secure the athletic field on a perpetual lease at a nominal feu-duty. With interest on deposit receipts, a total sum of £995. 14s. 11d. was realised, and after paying for the field and meeting the necessary expenses, a sum of £200 is left to be devoted to the improvement of the field for its purpose as an athletic ground.

Former Pupils.—I am glad to say that the number of students at the Universities continues to increase. I have printed in the Prospectus a list of distinctions gained by them, and only this morning I have learned that Miss C. Calder has graduated M.A. with Honours in English. The following former pupils have earned distinction since my last report, and I have pleasure in offering them the congratulations of their old School. Mr R. A. Roxburgh has been appointed Depute Clerk of Session; Mr G. H. Paulin, Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy; Professor Hector J. W. Hetherington, Principal of Exeter University College; Dr Alexander Morison, London, President of the National Medical Union; Sir D. Wallace, C.M.G., has been raised to the rank of K.B.E., and Mr A. H. B. Constable, C.B.E., formerly Sheriff of Argyll, has received the highest honour open to a member of the Scottish

Bar in being appointed Dean of Faculty. On 16th July last, one of the most brilliant of Dollar's former pupils, Mr Matthew W. Robieson, was accidentally drowned. During his career as a student Mr Robieson gained every philosophical distinction open to him, including the Ferguson Scholarship, open to the four Scottish Universities, and the Logan Gold Medal awarded to the most distinguished graduate in Arts in Glasgow. As assistant to Sir Henry Jones in the Moral Philosophy Department of Glasgow University, and as lecturer in Moral Philosophy in the Queen's University, Belfast, he made a name for himself as one of the most promising of young philosophers in the country, and his untimely end brought not only sorrow to those of us who were his friends, but also loss to the whole world of scholarship. The names of 150 former pupils who died in the service of King and Country have appeared in former prospectuses, and I have included in this issue 8 more, bringing the total up to 158. Since this was written, I have heard of 2 more, so that the total is now 160. I have also added 6 to the list of 144 distinctions previously issued.

Memorial.—In addition to the £1,000 subscribed by Mr Adie, and the £500 subscribed by Mr Pitt for scholarships, a sum of £1,591. 1s. 4d. stands at the credit of the War Memorial Fund. It has been decided to erect in the Academy grounds a monument on which will be inscribed the names of those who fell in our defence, and I calculate that, with the subscriptions from the Dollar Parish Memorial Fund, there will be left about £500 for scholarships, so that the Scholarships Fund will amount in all to £2,000. I cannot close what will in all likelihood be my last report to the governing body as at present constituted, without expressing to you my sincerest thanks for the generous support you have given me during the last eighteen years. In that time the staff of the School has been increased and strengthened, and the general equipment has been brought up to modern requirements. The School grounds have been enclosed by a handsome fence, boys' and girls' pavilions have been built, ash courts for tennis have been furnished, very complete and up-to-date building for science, etc., has been erected, and now the athletic field has been secured to the School for all time. I am exceeding proud that it has fallen to me to have had a part in bringing about these improvements, but I most heartily recognise that progress has been possible, only because the affairs of the Academy were administered by a sympathetic, enlightened, and devoted body of Governors. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the kindly sentiments expressed in the report towards the Governors, and remarked that not so much credit was due to them for the success of the School as to Mr Dougall and his staff, and he would just like to express in a word what they had learned that forenoon in the Governors' meeting from the results of the Leaving Certificate Examinations and from reports by His Majesty's Inspectors, which were really so favourable that he thought Mr Dougall and his staff were to be heartily congratulated. (Applause.) As he had already said, this

small county, the smallest in Scotland, was possessed of one of the finest Secondary Schools in Scotland, and to-day it was being maintained in a high state of efficiency. (Applause).

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing Major Simpson, J.P., D.L., of Mawcarse, said :—" It is not always easy to estimate the enthusiasm with which the old school life is regarded by men who look back to it after the lapse of many years ; and to those who have never been members of a great public school it is still less easy to understand the attachment which many distinguished men—divines, poets, soldiers, merchants, statesmen—have retained for a school such as Dollar Academy. At all events the attachment is there, and it gave him much pleasure to introduce as their speaker that day one who stands in the very forefront among those who have shown their loyalty and liberality to their old School.

Major SIMPSON (on rising, received a great ovation from the pupils, whose welcome lacked nothing in its spontaneous whole-heartedness) spoke as follows :—Mr Chairman, Ladies, Gentlemen, and Pupils of the Academy, the first public speech I ever made was in this hall, from this platform, and to such an audience as I now see before me. That took place a good many years ago. I was about to give you the exact date, but, on consideration, I think it would be wiser not to do so ; not, I assure you, on my own account, but because I see in this large audience a number of my contemporaries of both sexes, and some of them, particularly the ladies, might not like to be reminded of the " Flight of Time." To-day we have had the privilege of witnessing an open-air performance of a part of one of Shakespeare's plays, acted in a most delightful manner by some of our young friends. At the time I speak of, all exhibitions of the pupils were given inside this hall ; and on the particular occasion to which I refer, a debate on the subject, " Should Pigeon Shooting Matches be Allowed," was given by the senior boys. I chanced to be one of them. It is rather a remarkable coincidence, I think, that the author and teacher of the debate (my esteemed friend, Mr Malcolm), who was then English Master, should be presiding here to-day. On Exhibition Day, as a general rule, it has been the custom for some former pupil to give a short address, generally one who has distinguished himself in his profession, and thus brought honour and fame upon his old School. Well, I cannot claim to have done anything of that nature, but there is one thing I can claim, and it is this, ever since I left School I have always taken a keen interest in its welfare, keeping in touch with it, and for a number of years

as one of the Governors have taken a share in its management. I daresay some of you who come here regularly on Exhibition Day may get rather tired of hearing about the School. But, after all, the address is intended for the pupils, and to my way of thinking no subject can be more interesting to them. At the same time I should like to impress upon the parents, guardians, and friends of the pupils the great and many advantages the Academy possesses over most other schools. One of the many is its delightful situation, and I have no hesitation in saying it would be almost impossible to find a more ideal spot for an educational centre. Last year you remember we celebrated the Centenary of the School, and Mr Constable in his brilliant address, after tracing the history of the Academy, clearly showed how deeply indebted the inhabitants of Dollar, and thousands of others besides, were to that great benefactor, John M'Nab. When that patriotic Scotchman left half of his hard earned fortune in trust for the benefit of Dollar Parish, little did he realise that he was to be the means of making Dollar famous throughout the world as a seat of learning. Yet, undoubtedly, such was the case; and I have only to mention the names of Sir James Dewar, the great scientist, and Sir David Gill, the astronomer, two of Dollar's most famous pupils, as proof of the statement. Again, the Great War gave a magnificent, although a sad testimonial to the Academy, and proved beyond a doubt that Dollar Academy boys and girls are made of the right stuff. While I cannot give you statistics, I have no hesitation in saying the war record of the School will compare more than favourably with most of the other public schools in Scotland. The Headmaster has just told you that no less a number than 150 former pupils had laid down their lives for their King and Country, and that about an equal number had gained high military honours. When you hear such a statement as that, boys and girls, does it not make you feel proud of your School? (Loud applause.) I am certain it does; and I can very well imagine you all making the resolution now that you too will do everything in your power to uphold its splendid tradition. (Cheers.) I suppose it is only natural that whatever school a boy or a girl attends they should, as a general rule, always retain a kindly feeling towards it. This is certainly the case with old Dollar Academy pupils. I think I cannot give you a better illustration of that fact than the generous response they made when called upon last year. At the time of the Centenary, you will remember, the Headmaster (who, I consider, is an expert in collecting subscriptions) issued two appeals, one with the object of purchasing the cricket field, and the other to erect a memorial to the F.P.'s who fell in the war. The result was truly a remarkable

one. Mr Dougall was almost "snowed under" with cheques, and the magnificent sum of £4,000 was realised. In consequence, I am delighted to say the purchase of the cricket field is now an accomplished fact, and the School is to be heartily congratulated on possessing such a beautiful field for sport. The War Memorial, I understand, will soon be begun, and will stand for generations to come as a fitting monument to those gallant pupils of the School who made the greatest of all sacrifices. As I have already told you, the money collected was got through the untiring and ceaseless efforts of Mr Dougall. Up to the present time the Academy has had six headmasters, the first one being the famous Dr Andrew Mylne. No doubt all of them worked hard for the success of the School, but certainly none more so than the present "Head." It must be very gratifying for him to know his efforts have been appreciated, as is borne out by the fact that the number of pupils enrolled last session is the highest since he took command. One of the most illustrious teachers the School ever had was the celebrated Dr Lindsay, and undoubtedly he was the means, to a very large extent, of making the School so widely known. I cannot let this opportunity pass without referring to the splendid record of service of another well known master. I need hardly say I allude to our chairman. From 1866 to 1910, forty-four years, if my arithmetic is correct, he did his duty faithfully and well in instructing the young mind, and hundreds upon hundreds of men and women to-day owe no small measure of their success in life to his careful tuition and wise counsel. Personally I can never thank him enough for his many kindnesses and sound advice when under his care, and nothing I value more to-day than his friendship. On his retiral from the English Mastership he was very soon after appointed a Governor, and now to-day we find him Chairman of the Governors and presiding over the School he loves so well—an honour, I am certain, he highly appreciates.

Every school nowadays to be a conspicuous success must encourage physical as well as mental training, and you boys and girls are singularly fortunate in being well looked after in this respect. I am glad to see you take full advantage of your good fortune, and that this year the School has excelled in athletics. It is with great pleasure I now congratulate the Cricket XI. on its splendid performance this season, winning nearly all its principal matches, and many of them by very large majorities. Then, in the inter-scholastic sports the reputation of the School was upheld, one of the boys breaking the record for the mile.

Boys and girls, the Headmaster has already announced the fact that before very long the School will probably be under different

management. To many like myself who have been long associated with it, it is a matter of very keen regret that this change has been found necessary. The reason is a very simple one—the lack of sufficient funds to carry on. The cost of education in the way of teachers' salaries, since the war, has increased enormously and, unfortunately, there is no corresponding increase of income. The Governors, therefore, had no alternative but to come to some arrangement with the Clackmannan County Education Authority. It is certainly some consolation to know that an amicable settlement with the Authority has been arrived at; and its chairman, Mr Mullan, who, I am sure, you are well pleased to see here to-day, on behalf of the Authority has given us the assurance that the status of the School will be maintained. Another extremely gratifying fact is that all the privileges of the Endowment will be conserved to Dollar parishioners.

Well, boys and girls, I don't intend to detain you very much longer. Another milestone in your School career has been passed, and once again you have come to the end of another session. Many of you have been specially successful in your work, and in a few minutes will reap the reward of your labours by receiving those splendid prizes I see on the table. But, after all, prizes cannot be gained by every one, and although it redounds greatly to the credit of the pupils who get them, still they are not absolutely essential for one's success in life. Very many men and women who only took a comparatively humble position in these classes have risen to highly exalted stations. So long as you do your work steadily, honestly, and conscientiously, nothing more can be expected of you, and doubtless you will ultimately get your reward. There is a small sentence of three words which was used greatly during the war, and I would like you always to remember and act up to on all occasions. That sentence is, "Play the Game." It sounds very simple, doesn't it? But as you grow older you will find it is not so simple as it sounds. Before you can become first class at cricket, tennis, golf, or indeed any other game, you know as well as I can tell you that it means a great deal of practice, and attention to small details. Well, it is just the same in that much higher game—the game of life. Before you can attain complete success, you are certain to experience many failures and disappointments, but if you "Play the Game," success will be assured to you in the end.

To those of you who are here to-day as pupils for the last time, I would only ask you to remember, wherever your lot is cast, that it is your proud privilege to say you were educated at Dollar Academy, and that you will always see that you leave no stone

untuned to uphold the honour and dignity of your old School. Before I sit down, boys and girls, I have to thank you for the attentive way you have listened to my remarks, and I wish you all a bright and joyous holiday. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said it was usual to propose a vote of thanks to the speaker on such occasions, and he asked the pupils to give three hearty cheers to Major Simpson for the excellent address he had given them, which he was sure they all thought most appropriate and brimful of common sense. The pupils responded with right goodwill, and their cheers, resounding through the open windows, echoed and re-echoed amongst the woods and hills surrounding the School, as if these things inanimate joined in responding to the call for a cheer to one who in former years spent so many of his school days playing amongst them.

The CHAIRMAN now called upon Mrs Simpson to present the prizes. They could not, he said, claim Mrs Simpson as a former pupil, but she had done her best to qualify for that distinction by marrying one of the most highly respected old boys.

Mrs Simpson gracefully presented the prizes and medals to the successful pupils. On the call of the Headmaster, she received three ringing cheers. The singing of the "National Anthem" brought a pleasant meeting to a close.

OPEN AIR DISPLAY.

The Open Air Display took place in the forenoon. We are able to give only a bare outline of it:—

The first part of the programme included a mass drill by the pupils, exercises on the vaulting horse, also a display of boxing, all of which were witnessed with great interest by the crowds of visitors. These exercises were admirably carried out under the supervision of the instructor, Sergeant Watson. The second part opened with a most enjoyable performance of an overture (Haydn) by the Dollar Academy Orchestra, under the direction of Mr Allsopp, which showed careful training on the part of the conductor. Then followed a most attractive item, the performance of an arrangement of Shakespeare's "Tempest" by the Academy pupils, the leading characters especially being attired in distinctive costume to represent the part portrayed. Those taking the leading parts were:— "Miranda," Winnie Williamson; "Ariel," Eleanor Young; "Ferdinand," Alan Watson; "Prospero," Alan Young; "Iris," Isa May Ritchie; "Ceres," Evelyn Stein; "Juno," Jessie Baillie; "Gonzalo," Eric Musgrave; "Alonzo," Robert Gray; "Sebastian," Douglas Farmer. In the course of the performance incidental music was

played by the orchestra, and the songs—"Where the Bee Sucks" (Dr Arne), "Come into these Yellow Sands," and "Full Fathom Five" (Purcell)—were tastefully rendered by Eleanor M. W. Young (as Ariel). During the Masque a country dance was given by "Reapers" and "Nymphs." A minuet by Haydn (orchestra) closed this part of the programme, and the entire performance passed off with much success, and the young people deservedly received the hearty plaudits and congratulations of friends and visitors. It was fortunate that the weather—dull and threatening in the morning—favoured the performers, as genial sunshine prevailed during the greater part of the time, and one could not have wished for a better background than that selected for this open air display.

A RECORD YEAR IN CRICKET.

MANY years have passed since the School XI. emerged with such a fine record as the present XI. have done. Not since the hard hitting and tall scoring of Ernest Fox, Eric McNaught, A. Hanbury, and J. Fox, have the spectators at the summer game been treated to such a fine display as the XI. served up in the season just finished.

Only one game was lost during the whole season, and the others were, with the exception of the match against Clackmannan County, won with several wickets to spare. The one failure was against George Watson's College, and even that failure had its success, for the School XI. had the visitors all out for a score far lower than any other school had managed. A goodly bowler completely hypnotised most of the XI., and they played carelessly and fell victims rather easily.

The greatest game of the season was that played against the County XI. After disposing of West, Shiel, and Cairns, the XI. simply romped through the remainder of the opposing XI. The end was a real procession, and the County were all out for 73 runs. Davidson had 5 wickets for 29 runs, and Watt had 4 for 40. The School XI. never fielded better, and the state of the wicket-keeping may be gathered from the fact that only 3 extras were given.

When the School XI. went in to bat, it was hoped that they would survive the wiles of A. West and Ackroyd, and pull off a victory. Garland and Watt fell easy victims, but Young and Johnson kept up and began a useful partnership, the former scoring 18 before he was caught cleverly in slips by West. Alan Watson put up the score of the game, retiring after compiling 22.

The match ended in an atmosphere of the tensest enthusiasm,

and when the winning hit was made by Wrighton, the old hills echoed with the roar of a delighted mob of schoolboys and, might we say, old boys, too.

The hit of the evening was Mervyn Johnson's fine 6—clean over the boundary and a well taken stroke.

Against the F.P.'s at the beginning of the season some good scores were made. Johnson put up an excellent 47, containing five 4's and three 3's; Watt had a 23, and A. Young a 21.

In the next match against Daniel Stewart's College, A. C. Watson had a 47, which included seven 4's—a very creditable performance indeed.

Against Edinburgh University "B" XI., Alan Young came out top with a carefully compiled 38.

A. C. Watson and C. Watt retired with 24 and 23 respectively to their credit against Glasgow High School, in which game the School won comfortably with five wickets to spare.

Another easy victory was that over George Heriot's School, when the XI. had six wickets to spare. In this game Mervyn Johnson had 32 to his credit, and again he had a good bag of 4's.

Kenneth Dawson put up 35 against the R.A.O.C. from Stirling, and he was well backed up by C. Wrighton and A. Young, with 23 and 25 respectively.

The batting average for the season was won by Mervyn Johnson, with Alan Watson a very close second.

The bowling average fell to J. Davidson.

In the Quint competitions, Hill carried off the honours; and in the 2nd XI. competition, Castle easily took first place.

Below are detailed results of the 1st XI. matches:—

Opponents.	Runs for XI.	Runs Against.	Result.
F.P.'s	120	70	Win
Daniel Stewart's College	105	25	Win
Edinburgh University "B" XI.	62	58	Win
Glasgow High School	91	51	Win
George Heriot's School	99	41	Win
R. A. O. C.	148	30	Win
Clackmannan County	87	73	Win
George Watson's College	45	78	Loss

Mervyn Johnson won the Simpson Cup for tennis, and Edith Bradley carried off the same honour amongst the girls.

RUGBY PROSPECTS.

An excellent fixture card has been arranged, and some good games ought to result.

The XV. will not be so strong as in previous years, but those of last year's XV. who have returned have the ability to make an excellent nucleus, and we expect things to go very well. The opening match is in the beginning of October against the F.P.'s, and we trust a good team will be put up against the School XV.

When at Athens last Easter on duty, Col. J. L. Findlay, D.S.O., C.F., was sent for by the King, and, at the conclusion of the interview, was decorated with the Order of the Redeemer. Our heartiest congratulations to a very distinguished and popular F.P.

SESSION 1919-20.

The following are the winners of Special Prizes and Medals:—

English and English Literature	-	-	George W. Garland.
Latin	-	-	Winifred C. Williamson.
French	-	-	{ Janet B. Thomson (Merit).
			{ Winifred C. Williamson (Medal)
Mathematics	-	-	George W. Garland.
Science	-	-	James L. Ross.
Art	-	-	Edith D. Bradley.
Special Geography Prize	-	-	Janet B. Thomson.
Special History Prize	-	-	Alan C. Watson.
Special Prize for Verse Competition	-	-	George W. Garland.

Gymnastic Badges—

Boys	-	-	-	Mervyn C. Johnson.
Girls	-	-	-	Edith D. Bradley.

THE MILNE MEDALS,

founded in memory of Dr John Milne, Principal of Dollar Academy from 1851-68, are awarded to the best general scholar in the Boys' and Girls' Schools.

Medallists for 1919-20—

Girls	-	-	-	Winifred C. Williamson.
Boys	-	-	-	George W. Garland.

THE WM. WILSON MEMORIAL PRIZE

was founded by the late Mr Wilson, London, and has been endowed by bequest left by him. Its value is £2. 10s., to be expended on books, and

it is awarded on the conditions attached to the scholarships founded by the late Right Honourable Cecil J. Rhodes—

1st	-	-	-	George Alan D. Young.
2nd	-	-	-	Frederick Edgar Cairns.

BRONZE MEDAL

for best pupil attending the Technical Classes, presented by the Fife, Clackmannan, and Kinross Edinburgh Association—

William S. Fraser.

THE WM. MASTERTON MEMORIAL PRIZE.

Boys	-	-	-	(David L. Ellis.
				(William T. H. Stewart.

SILVER CUP,

presented by Herbert C. Sloan, Esq., C.A. (F.P.), for the best scholar of the year in the Commercial Department—

Catherine S. Gegg.

Silver "Record" Cup—won by G. Alan D. Young. Event, 1 mile; time, 4 min. $57\frac{2}{3}$ secs.

Silver "Record" Cup—won by Charles T. Watt. Event, high jump; height, 5 ft. $7\frac{5}{8}$ in.

"*Quint*" *Cup* (presented by Mrs Dougall)—won by "Hill" Quint—Captain Ian D. C. Davidson.

The Archibald Bat and Belt (presented by Major Archibald in memory of his brother)—Bat won by Mervyn C. Johnson; average, 23.2. Bowling Belt won by Ian D. C. Davidson; average, 5.8.

"*Fifty*" *Bat*—won by Mervyn C. Johnson; score, 80 (match against Dollar Club).

Angling Cup (presented by J. Brown, Esq.)—won by Frederick Edgar Cairns. Second Prize and Special Prize for Heaviest Trout won by Alexander Baillie.

Tennis Cups (presented by Major Simpson, J.P., D.L.)—*Boys*, Mervyn C. Johnson; *Girls*, Edith D. Bradley.

Girls' Tennis Rackets—*Open*, won by Edith D. Bradley; *under 16*, won by Janet F. Kaye; *under 14*, won by Jessie G. B. Bennett.

Golf Tournament—1st, Charles T. Watt; 2nd, Alastair M'Intyre.

Silver Cup, for Miniature Range Shooting (presented by Professor Scott-Lang), won by—1st, Corporal James Bodeker; 2nd, Sergeant Ian D. C. Davidson.

Silver Cup for Long Range Shooting (presented by Major Leckie-Ewing) won by—1st, Cadet R. A. Cameron; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Chas. Wrighton.

The Dewar-Lammie Cup, for O.T.C. Efficiency, won by—Sergeant G. Alan D. Young.

The Greater Dollar Directory.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

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