To Mr. Thomas Graham
from his uncle.

Mr. Graham.
ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

GREENOCK HIGH COURT.
1930.

OFFICIAL HANDBOOK

AND

Souvenir Guide

With the Compliments

OF THE

HIGH COURT RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.
WHERE MEETINGS ARE HELD.
PREFACE

In presenting this little handbook the High Court Reception Committee hope it will assist the delegates to see all that is interesting round and about Greenock. We are delighted to have the honour of welcoming the High Court on this, their first visit to Greenock. It is fully sixty years ago since we invited the High Court to hold their meetings here. This invitation was renewed on three occasions, and on the last at Weymouth, our patience was rewarded, and the privilege so long postponed of having the High Court in our midst is a fitting reward to the District, who has for ninety years held aloft the banner of Forestry. That your stay may be both pleasant and enjoyable is the earnest wish of the Committee.

We gratefully acknowledge the kindness of many friends who have assisted us in the preparation of this handbook. Specially do we thank Mr R. M. Smith, for his article, "Greenock—An Impression,"; Mr Thomas Henderson, B.Sc., Edinburgh, for permission to allow this article, which appeared in the Educational Souvenir Book; Mr John Donald, for his valuable assistance, and Messrs Orr, Pollock & Co., proprietors of the "Greenock Telegraph," for the use of blocks. To all who in any way assisted, we give thanks.

Will the Delegates kindly remember the advertisers when making purchases.
Exx. Stanley L. Duff, C.B.E.,
Permanent Secretary.
Mrs. DRUMMOND.
Bro. Rev. J. Lawson MacCurrah, M.A.,
High Court Preacher.
Bro. John Robertson,
District Chief Ranger.
High Court Officers and Conveners.

CHAIRMAN—
Bro. JAMES W. GRAHAM, D.S.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—
Bro. JAMES McKIRDY, TRUSTEE.

TREASURER—
Bro. JOHN ROBERTSON, D.C.R.

SECRETARY—
Bro. WILLIAM E. GRAHAM, P.D.C.R.

Convener of Entertainments, — Bro. GILBERT KING, P.D.C.R.
Convener of Sunday Service, — Bro. JAMES McNEIL, P.D.C.R.
Convener of Finance, — Bro. JAMES SIMPSON, P.C.R.
Convener of Publicity, — Bro. WM. DALZIEL, D.S.C.R.
Convener of Lodgings, — Bro. JOHN L. MCKELLAR, TRUSTEE.

High Court Reception Committee

Court Banks of Clyde No. 1109.

Sister MCTAVISH.
,, A. FRASER.
,, R. HENDERSON.
,, J. L. MCKELLAR.
,, W. BUCHANAN.
,, J. WOOLER.

Bro. A. MORRISON.
,, H. LAMONT.
,, D. McINDOE.
,, R. HUTCHISON.
,, A. LAMONT.
,, J. L. MCKELLAR.

Court Caledonia No. 1275.

Bro. G. KING.
,, H. O'NEILL.
,, J. SIMPSON.

Bro. W. FORRESTER.
,, G. IRVING.
HIGH COURT RECEPTION OFFICERS, WITH DISTRICT OFFICERS AND CONVENERS.
Reception Committee—continued.

**Court Royal Archer No. 1544.**


,, Miss A. B. Graham. ,, A. Conning.

,, Mps H. McKellar. ,, H. McKellar.

,, Mps P. McPhail. ,, J. Graham.

,, Mps R. L. McAuslan. ,, H. McKellar, Jr.

,, Mps R. Lemmon. ,, W. R. Smith.

,, Mps J. Allan. ,, W. E. Graham.

,, Miss Dalziel.

**Court James Watt No. 4468.**


,, R. Brown. ,, T. M. Gray.

,, Brown. ,, W. Kidd.

,, M. Scott. ,, R. L. Bradley.

,, A. Lamont.

,, J. Martin.

**Court Robert Burns No. 5753.**


,, W. Downie. ,, C. W. Russell.

**Boro.** W. McNeil. ,, D. McLean.


**Court Highland Mary No. 5851.**

**Sister** Donaldson. Boro. J. McEleny.

,, McKenzie. ,, J. Robertson.

,, J. Robertson. ,, D. McNeil.

,, F. Wasson. ,, J. Keown.

,, A. Alexander.

,, J. McMillan.

**District Officers.**

A. Lamont, P.D.C.R. J. Robertson, D.C.R.


J. McKirdy, Trustee. J. L. McKellar, Trustee.

A. Lamont, Trustee. W. McNeil, D.B.

M. McInnes, P.D.C.R. W. E. Graham, P.D.C.R.

J. W. Graham, D.S.
# Greenock District.

District Chief Rangers since the District was instituted in 1842.

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Greenock District—continued.

**District Secretaries since the institution of the District, with years of service.**

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**District Officers and Management Committee 1929-30.**

John Robertson, District Chief Ranger.
William Dalziel, District Sub. Chief Ranger.
James McKirdy, District Trustee.
Alexander lamont, District Trustee.
John L. McKellar, District Trustee.
William McNeil, District Beadle.
Malcolm McInnes, Past District Chief Ranger.
William E. Graham, Past District Chief Ranger.
William Scott, District Treasurer.
James W. Graham, District Secretary.
ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

95th HIGH COURT, GREENOCK

Programme of Arrangements.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2nd.

The Executive Council will be in attendance in the Town Hall, from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m., to receive Delegates’ Credentials, and to distribute the usual packages of Stationery, Order of Business, Reports, Lists of Delegates, etc. A Guide to Greenock will be presented to each Delegate by the High Court Reception Committee.

Bro. John L. McKellar and his assistants will be in attendance at the Town Hall to give information regarding accommodation and to answer other enquiries.

A Reception to the Delegates will be given by Provost John Drummond and the Corporation of Greenock in the Town Hall, from 7.30 to 10 p.m., where vocal and instrumental music will be given. A buffet for light refreshments is being kindly provided by our hosts.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3rd.

Procession from Regent Street, facing the Well Park, via Roxburgh and Nelson Streets to Mid Parish Church,
Greenock. Assemble at 10 a.m. Service, 11 a.m. Regalia will be worn. The High Court Preacher, the Rev. J. Lawson MacCurrrach, M.A., will conduct the service and preach the sermon. The collection will be in aid of the new Auxiliary Hospital, Larkfield.

Delegates should form up in procession immediately after the Executive Council, Officers of the Order, Investigation Committee and Auditors.

Prior to the procession the High Chief Ranger, Bro. Arthur Marsden, will lay a wreath on the War Memorial in Well Park.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4th.

The Executive Council will be in attendance at the Town Hall, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, to receive Delegates’ Credentials, and to distribute the usual packets of Stationery, Order of Business, Reports, List of Delegates, etc. A Guide to Greenock will be presented to each Delegate by the High Court Reception Committee.

The Polling Station in the Town Hall Saloon adjoining the Town Hall, will be open from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m., for voting for members of the Executive Council, etc., where voting papers will be handed to Delegates on application.

Bro. Malcolm G. McCallum will play on the Grand Organ in the Town Hall from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.

The High Court will be opened at 10 a.m. in the usual form by the High Chief Ranger, Bro. Arthur Marsden.

The Provost of Greenock (Bro. John Drummond, J.P.), the Right Hon. William Adamson, M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland, and other distinguished visitors will be in attendance.

The Executive Council will submit Regulations for the adjournment of the High Court as follows:—

Monday, ... ... 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, ... ... 3.30 p.m.
Wednesday, ... 12.30 p.m.
Thursday, ... 4.30 p.m.
Friday, ... 4.30 p.m.

The Annual High Court Bowling Match will be held at 5 p.m. on the Grosvenor Bowling Club Greens, the use of which has been kindly granted by the Grosvenor Bowling Club. Bro. William Heath, of the A.O.F. Bowling Association, has the arrangements in hand.

A 'bus will leave Cathcart Square at 4.35 p.m. to convey the bowlers to the Grosvenor Greens. Tea will be provided by the High Court Reception Committee.

Mrs Drummond, wife of Provost Drummond, will give a Garden Party to the Lady Delegates. Motors will leave the Town Hall entrance at 3.30 p.m.; round the Cloch, via Inverkip Road to Darroch House, where tea will be provided.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5th.

The High Court will resume at 9.30 a.m.

The Annual Meeting of the Juvenile Foresters’ Insurance Funds will take place immediately after the announcement of the Election results. All Delegates to the High Court are Delegates to this meeting.

In accordance with the General Law 31, particulars of the whole of the applications received for assistance from the Foresters’ War Memorial Benevolent Fund, together with the report and recommendations of the Executive Council, will be submitted to the High Court immediately after the Juvenile business has been completed. Delegates will be given the opportunity, after consideration of the report, to present to the High Chief Ranger the monetary results of the efforts on behalf of the War Memorial Fund during the year under review.

By the kind invitation of the Greenock Corporation Electricity Department, the Delegates are invited to visit the
works, Dellingburn Street, where Mr D. McDougall, Electricity Manager, will show the Delegates over the works and Refuse Destructor. Light refreshments will be supplied. The High Court will adjourn at 3.30 p.m. and guides will be in attendance to take the delegates to the works.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6th.

A Cruise has been arranged by the new turbine steamer, Duchess of Montrose. The steamer will leave Greenock (Princes Pier), at 2.15 p.m. and call at Gourock, if required. The Cruise will then be up Loch Long to the mouth of Loch Goil, returning when a call will be made at Dunoon, if required. Proceeding along Cowal shore and through the Kyles of Bute, past the Island of Inchmarnock, Garroch Head, the south end of the Lesser Cumbrae and through Largs Channel to Rothesay where the delegates will land for about 1½ hours. Leaving Rothesay calls will be made at Dunoon and Gourock, if required, before arriving at Greenock (Princes Pier). High Tea will be served on board of steamer.

An inclusive charge of 2s 6d per person is being made by the Greenock High Court Reception Committee to cover the Cruise and tea.

Delegates are requested to apply for their tickets through their District Secretaries, from Bro. W. E. Graham, who will be in attendance in a room specially denoted, from 2 to 5 p.m. on Monday, 4th August, 1930.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7th.

The High Court will resume at 9.30 a.m.

The Annual Meeting of the Foresters' Guarantee Society will take place at 4.30 p.m., in the Town Hall. Bro. Arthur Marsden, High Chief Ranger, will preside.

The Lady Delegates, by the kind invitation of Messrs Fleming, Reid & Coy., Scotch Hosiery Stores, are invited to
visit the Hosiery Mills. Buses will be provided to convey the Lady Delegates to the Mills, leaving the Town Hall at 4 p.m.

A Bowling Match between the A.O.F. Bowling Association and Grosvenor Bowling Club, will be held at 7 p.m. on their greens at top of Bank Street. The visitors will be the guests of the Grosvenor Bowling Club.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8th.

The High Court will resume at 9.30 a.m.
Bro. J. W. GRAHAM, D.S.,
Chairman of Reception Committee.
Forestry in Greenock.

By J. W. GRAHAM, D.S.

To GREENOCK belongs the honour of having inaugurated the first Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in Scotland, in October, 1840, Timothy Booth, Joiner, John Forrest, Clerk, and Neil McLeod, Clerk, all residing in Greenock, presented a petition to the Seventh Executive Council at Warrington, craving that a dispensation be granted for the institution of a Court of the Order in Greenock. Recognising the importance of the petition and the advantages which would doubtless follow the extensions of the Order to North Britain, the Executive Council cordially granted the dispensation craved and dispatched a Past District Chief Ranger from Bradford, qualified and duly empowered to assist in constituting the first Scottish Court. In the second address of the Warrington Executive Council it is stated:—

"Court Banks of Clyde, No. 1109, Gardeners' Arms Hall, Market Street, Greenock—We have also sent a dispensation to Greenock, in Scotland, a circumstance we hail with pleasure, as the principles of our society, if carried out in their purity, will harmonise with the habits of that strictly moral people, and add thousands to our number." Such a statement is gratifying, and recalls the pleasant relationships which subsisted with the then Executive Council and which have happily continued with all the succeeding Councils to this day.

The report submitted to the members at the close of the first year contains the following statement:—"It is only twelve months since the Green Flag was planted in the land of the mountain and the flood, and during that period the noble cause of Forestry has flourished in an unprecedented manner, and far outstripping in number and success all other
organisations that had taken root in Scotia’s soil during the same period.” The enthusiasm displayed by the Greenock Brethren at this time is much to be admired. The second Court to be instituted in town was Court Caledonia, No. 1275, which was opened in July, 1841, when 17 members were admitted. Bro. Robert Birch, of Court 1109, took the leading part in the formation of this Court, and he had the honour of being its first Chief Ranger. During the twelve months of his office the members, under his paternal care, took an active interest in everything tending to the development of a fraternity that was, by judicious management, to become one of the largest affiliated societies in the world. The progress of the two Courts was maintained by a steady adherence to those principles of economy which are the great characteristics and leading objects of our Order. The spirit of fellowship and harmony which bound the brethren prompted them to co-operate for a union, with the result that the District Branch was opened on 12th April, 1842, when Bro. Robert Birch was appointed the first District Chief Ranger. The membership then was 217. It is worthy of note that the first District Secretary was Bro. Allan Weir, whose caligraphy, as contained in the original Minute Book (fondly treasured by the present District Officers) is greatly admired.

On 17th February, 1843, Court Royal Archer, No. 1544 was instituted, a member of Court 1109 taking the leading part, viz., Bro. Timothy Booth, who joined the new Court by clearance. Trade in Greenock at this period was very bad and progress was slow, but steady.

District’s First Report.

In the first annual report of the District Officers, which refers to the unanimity and brotherly feeling that existed amongst the members, there occurred the following:—“The excellent object of our Society has in view to secure for its members an honourable degree of independence, must secure success. The day of sickness and death will sooner or later visit every one of us. The eye which now beams with affec-
tion and love must in a short time be closed in death. The hand which welcomes our approach with the grasp of friendship and tenderness must become cold and motionless. The tongue which greets us with the voice of joy must, ere long, be silent in the grave. How distressing, then, in the hour of pain and sickness to be destitute of those means which a prudent forecast in the days of health might have prevented." Those beautiful sentiments show the stamp of our brethren who in the early days of our Society sowed the good seed of "Unity, Benevolence and Concord," the watchwords of our Order.

Missionary Work.

Those pioneers were imbued with the missionary spirit and commenced to look further afield. When we remember the facilities for travel 90 years ago, so greatly inferior than those of to-day, we cannot but admire those early stalwarts who travelled far and wide to open Courts and thereby spread the principles of Forestry. They were giving their time and talents for the advancement of a noble cause—the uplifting of an institution which binds men together in bonds of deepest sympathy. Courts were opened by the Greenock Brethren in Port-Glasgow, Paisley, Largs, Johnstone, Glasgow, Dumbarton, Leith, Haddington, Easdale, Rothesay, Barrhead, and Kilbarchan. The District Officers also visited the Sister Isle, Ireland, and opened Court Emerald Isle No. 3916 in Belfast. At the opening of these Courts torch light processions took place in the evenings, and this form of propaganda was very profitable. The opening of the first Court in Dumbarton was a real Gala Day. A steamer, specially chartered, left Greenock Quay accompanied by the 1st Renfrewshire Rifle Band, calling at Port-Glasgow, where the members of the two Courts there embarked. On arrival at Dumbarton a procession was formed headed by the band and, after marching through the principal streets, the procession entered a hall and opened Court Sir William Wallace No. 5385 when many were initiated at the opening ceremony. All these Courts were part of the
Greenock District, and on leaving to form Districts of their own received the goodwill and best wishes of their Mother District. Three additional Courts were opened in Greenock: Court James Watt No. 4468 on 10th September, 1864. Court Robert Burns No. 5753 on 8th October, 1872, and Court Highland Mary No. 5851, in July, 1873.

The District now consists of 12 Courts; six in Greenock, one each in Port-Glasgow, Largs, Rothesay, Ardrishaig, Easdale and Lochgilphead. There is a large Juvenile Society and two Courts have juvenile sections. It will be interesting to note that the last Directory Returns show a combined membership in Scotland of 140,633, which includes Adult, Juvenile and National Insurance Members.

In 1872 the Juvenile movement was inaugurated, and it has been most successful. To-day its membership is fully 1,200. The Adult Courts owe much to the Juvenile Societies to which they have been splendid feeders. Many of the present officers in the Courts came from the Juvenile Society, and, in addition, three of the District Chief Rangers of the District began their career in the Juvenile Society.

Financial.

The early Tables of Contributions and Benefits were issued by the Warrington Executive Council: the contributions were on the flat rate system, all members contributing 4½d per week; the funds of the Courts rapidly increased, and mortality and sickness claims were light. On the passing of the Friendly Societies' Act of 1876 the District and Courts immediately registered as branches and the first valuation in 1881-2 staggered the Friendly Society world, few of the branches being solvent. In the Greenock District minor reforms were adopted; but it was not until 1897—when the Courts adopted the Leicester Tables of Contributions—that any considerable improvement took place. Great sacrifices were made by the members—sickness benefits were reduced and every effort was made to attain solvency. No District in the Order made greater sacrifices. These hindered our
numerical progress but, by steady economy, many of the Courts have attained their aim and surpluses were common at last valuation. In 1908 the District departed from the old levying system to the District Funeral Fund, and adopted Graduated Tables for all members, the result of which has been most satisfactory. To-day we are stronger, financially, than at any period of our District history. A further reform was carried out in 1922, when the District and Courts adopted the Leeds Tables for all new entrants, and three years ago the Personal Thrift Tables came into force. During the past five years our membership has steadily increased. The new tables of contributions and benefits have been a great inducement to those outside of our ranks to join us, and members are being admitted regularly.

With the adoption of the Leeds and Personal Thrift Tables the doors of the Courts were thrown open to women, and the result has been a large accession to our membership. The sisters are now actively engaged in the work of the Courts, and in addition to holding office, they are splendid recruiting members. In the various schemes of the District they have rendered valuable service, and in the work of preparing for the High Court they have been most enthusiastic. Forestry is exceedingly popular in our midst to-day. Some years ago the District Investment Fund was instituted which enables Courts to invest small sums, and thereby earn the maximum amount of interest. The Fund has rapidly increased and all depositors are being paid 5 per cent. on their investments.

**Hall Accommodation.**

Hall accommodation was a difficult problem with our early brethren. Halls were few in number and did not meet the wants of the many kindred societies in our midst. The Foresters led the way by the erection of the Foresters' Buildings in Roxburgh Street. These buildings consist of large hall, lesser hall, tenement of houses with shops, and Curator's house. It was intended that the six courts in Greenock would
all join in this building scheme, but difficulties arose and ultimately it was left to Courts 1109, 1544 and 4468 to carry out the venture. The Memorial Stone was laid by Brother Samuel McCuaig, of Court 1109, on 29th June, 1889, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. Prior to the ceremony, a large procession consisting of Foresters, Oddfellows, Shepherds and other kindred societies paraded the principal streets of the town. A choir of Juvenile Foresters led the praise at the ceremony of placing the stone and, with fine weather, the whole proceedings passed off successfully. The financial return to the three Courts has not been profitable, but the Foresters' Buildings have given the Order a standing in Greenock that it otherwise would not have had. The total cost of the buildings was £3,600.

Scottish Foresters' Federation.

The members of Court Caledonia No. 1,275, issued a circular in October, 1876 to all Courts in Scotland, with a view to amending General Laws to provide for a Subsidiary High Court for Scotland. The meeting was held in the hall of Court Royal Oak No. 4640, in Glasgow. The question of the Subsidiary High Court was postponed then, but dealt with at various later conferences. A special committee was appointed to deal with the whole matter (the present writer was a member of that committee), and after carefully examining the whole question fully, the committee were unanimous that a Subsidiary High Court for Scotland was not advisable. It was agreed at this first meeting called by Court 1,275, that a meeting of Scottish Foresters be held annually, hence the birth of the Federation in Scotland.

National Insurance Section.

In the work of the National Health Insurance Section we have a splendid record. For years we have been paying the insured members additional cash benefits, while Dental, Optical, and Surgical Treatment has been freely given. In the recent Valuation Report received the surplus is larger
than ever, with the result that additional non-cash benefits will be available for every member.

**Other Activities.**

The Convalescent Home question was first mooted by the Greenock brethren at the Second Scottish Federation Meeting in 1878, when papers were read by Brothers Archd. McKenzie, of Court 1,275; and John Sheddon, of Court 4,468. Nothing came of it at the time, but the Home was established some years afterwards. It has been loyally supported by the Greenock brethren. During the many years of the District's career the members have not lived for themselves alone. Concerts have been held for many years in our Town Hall before crowded audiences, the proceeds of which were handed over to the Greenock Royal Infirmary. Sunday Services and other gatherings have been carried on, and all benevolent institutions in town have benefited by these efforts.

**Closing.**

In closing this short review, I am desired to say that the District has had much pleasure in looking forward to this visit of the High Court. We give all a hearty welcome to our town and hope that favourable weather may afford ample opportunity to view its environments. The labour necessarily involved in making arrangements for the suitable reception of the delegates has been a labour of love, cheerfully undertaken to promote the comfort and the happiness of our visiting Sisters and Brethren, and it is hoped that the efforts made have not been unsuccessful. Assisted by Bro. Provost John Drummond and the Greenock Corporation—while sympathy and support have been received from all sections of the community—in the belief that the High Court Week will be an epoch in the history of the Greenock District, our sincere desire is that from it may date an ever increasing prosperity for our Order; that its principles may be more and more widely disseminated and appreciated; that its numbers may be enlarged, and its resources firmly established.
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FROM BANK STREET.
Greenock—An Impression.

By R. M. SMITH, F.I.I.

Greenock is the sentinel seaport of the River Clyde, an increasingly popular gateway of the Transatlantic tourist and emigration traffic, and in the unique position of having a safe, natural anchorage practically at the harbour walls. Prior to the general application of steam, and to the formation of great centralised steamship companies, Greenock merchants, pioneers in sea-borne commerce, owned an unrivalled fleet of sailing vessels that traded to the new fields of enterprise and adventure that were then opening up in almost every corner of the world. Apart from the strictly transport side of shipping interests, the town fills a leading place in other essential industries of the country. Craftsmen took to boat and shipbuilding while yet the community was still in its infancy; the great firm of Scotts’ Company was founded 218 years ago, concurrently with the first local harbour; for over a century the name of Greenock has been synonymous with the highest skill and workmanship in marine engineering; and sugar refining as a staple industry on an extensive scale began so long ago as 1765.

Few towns in this country have from small and unpromising beginnings taken root so quickly and so surely, or have come to such eminence in industry or in general importance within a period so comparatively short. Little
more than three hundred years ago the population of the entire district did not much exceed one thousand, and even up to the Peace of 1783 the increases were on a steadily gradual scale. From this point of time, however, owing mainly to the revival in shipping, the advances sometimes approached the phenomenal. Thus in 1801 the figures were over 17,000; 20,300 in 1811, 35,000 in 1841, and then in fast rising numbers on to the new century, 68,217 in 1901, 75,140 in 1911, and 81,120 in 1921; while the next census in 1931, despite the spell of dull trade, will probably show close on 90,000.

Feudal Authority.

Hugh de Grenock is mentioned in history as having been created a Scottish Baron by Edward I. This is the first time the name is met with in a family connection. In the following century the lands of Greenock were in possession of the Galbraiths, who originally belonged to Lennox. In the reign of Robert III. the two daughters and heiresses of Malcolm de Galbraith were married, the elder to Schaw of Sauchie, the younger to Craufurd of Kilbirnie, and the Barony was divided into Wester and Easter until 1669. In that year the Easter Barony was purchased by Sir John Schaw from the Female Craufurd of Kilbirnie, wife of the Hon Patrick Lindsay, and a new free Barony created by charter of Charles II. for Sir John's good services to the Royal cause. With about 200 of his tenantry he fought at Worcester in 1651, and was knighted on the field of battle. In 1715 the second Sir John Shaw, with over 100 men and accompanied by Rev. Andrew Turner, West Kirk, joined the Duke of Argyll at Edinburgh on his appeal for assistance, and remained there for eighty days under military discipline. This Sir John also raised a regiment in King William's service, and fought under the Earl of Mar against the insurrectionists. In the sale of Easter Greenock the right to Cartsburn was reserved and conveyed to Thomas Craufurd, who was created a Baron by Charles I. on the field of battle in 1642.
The Schaw family is descended from Shiach, a son of MacDuff, Earl of Fife. In 1718 Marion Schaw married Charles, Master of Cathcart, afterwards the Eighth Baron Lord Cathcart, a connection with Greenock that lasted for over a hundred years. On the death of the third Sir John, in 1752, Greenock through marriage came to the Shaw-Stewart family, who remain superiors. Sir Michael Stewart, grandson of the third Baronet, married Helenor, daughter and heiress of Sir John Houstoun of that ilk, whose mother, Margaret Schaw, was the only daughter and heiress of Sir John Schaw; and by this marriage the estates of three ancient houses were brought into the Stewart family.

The Stewarts of Ardgowan, Inverkip, are in male descent from Robert III., second of the Stewart line. Three charters of land were granted by this king to his well-beloved son—Auchengowan, Lochwinnoch, in 1390; Blackhall, Paisley, in 1395; and Ardgowan, in 1403. The present representative is Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, who in 1883
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married the Lady Alice Thynne, daughter of the Marquis of Bath.

Wester Greenock Castle or Mansion house was built by the eighth John Shaw in 1542. It stood immediately to the east of Well Park, and was demolished in 1886 on the extension of the Caledonian Railway to Gourock. It was believed to be the oldest dwelling-house in Greenock. The new Mansion-house, estate office only, an excellent example of Scottish renaissance style, was built at the corner of Ardgowan Square and Patrick Street. The old castle of Easter Greenock was on the shore a mile west of Port-Glasgow. It was a ruin at the beginning of the 19th century, and has long since disappeared. The newer Mansion-house was built in 1672 at the extreme western part of the estate, and was removed about sixty years ago to make way for public works.

The Mansion of Ardgowan occupies the site of the ancient Castle of the family, overlooking the Clyde at Inverkip Bay, of which old building a solitary tower remains. The present Mansion-house was built by Sir John Shaw Stewart, the fourth Baronet, in 1801. It is Grecian in style, of four storeys, and is flanked by long wings, one of them ending in a Gothic Chapel erected by Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, fifth Baronet.

The Beginnings.

Greenock as a potential centre of population came into being in 1591, the foundations laid in feudal and ecclesiastical soil, and, within the prevision of the Superior, with uncountable possibilities of growth and affluence from the commerce of the sea. John Schaw in 1589 was granted a Charter by James VI. for the erection of a Church and Manse, at his own expense, so that the poor people, all fishers, and his retainers, four miles from the Parish of Inverkip, "and having a great river (the Kip) to pass . . . . might have an ease in the winter and better commodity." An ex-
cerpt from a Church Commission minute of the time reads:—
"Of auld Grenok vas a pairt and pertinent of the paroche
of Innerkip belonging to the Abbacce of Paslay bot dewydit
from Innerkip in respect of the great lenth of the paroche
and far distant frome the Kirk of Innerkip four large myles
vith dyveris great burns and wateris in the way quhill in
the vinter sessone are unpassable and the number of people
many." Around the old Kirk and on the banks of the West
Burn (now a subterranean stream) were raised the begin-
nings of the town. This Kirk, which was in use continually for 250 years, and for 150 years the only church in Greenock, was condemned in 1837, closed in 1841, and restored in 1864 and re-named the North Parish. Through the shipyard extension scheme of Messrs Harland & Wolff of 1916 it was removed stone by stone to a site at the corner of the Esplanade and Campbell Street, the cost being borne by the shipbuilding firm.

This is believed to be the first Protestant Church built in Scotland after the Reformation, and is supposed to have been the only one honoured with a Royal Charter and confirmed by a Special Act of Parliament. There had been Roman Catholic Chapels prior to 1591, and a Chapel of the Culdees, of which a memorial remains in the name Kilblain, cell of the Blane.

On June 5, 1635, Charles I. granted a Charter to John for the erection of Greenock into a Burgh of Barony. It was then still a straggling fishing village, with a jetty of unmortared masonry that in landing facilities was little improved upon until after 1700. A second Charter was granted in 1670 in favour of John Schaw and his son, the first Sir John, with privileges extended to the inhabitants of buying and selling wines, brandy, and other articles of foreign trade, and giving the Baron power to elect Bailies and other officers, but not, as before, to remove them from office during the year. Mainly as a concession to popular opinion, a Charter of January, 1741, gave to the feuars and sub-feuars power to elect nine managers of the public funds arising from a voluntary assessment on all malt grinded at Sir John’s mill at Wester Greenock. Ten years later, in September, 1751, there was a Supplementary Charter, coincident with the first local Act of Parliament, that remained in force until the passing of the Reform Act of 1833. It granted power to elect twelve managers, the Baron Bailie having a cumulative jurisdiction with the Bailies chosen; and it rendered the burgh virtually independent of the Superior, conferring upon the inhabitants power to elect and remove their rulers.
Order Insurance Fund

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A few examples from the Monthly Premium Tables are given below—

WHOLE LIFE

A benefit of £100 at death requires the payment of 27 per month at age 20 next birthday; at age 25, 3/-; at age 30, 3/5; and at age 40, 4/9.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES

An Endowment Assurance at age 20 next birthday to mature at 65 for the sum of £100 requires a premium of 3/2 per month; at 60 years, 3/5; at 55 years, 3/11; and at 45 years, 5/11.

An Endowment Assurance in 15 years for £100 at the age of 20 next birthday requires a premium of 10/8 per month; in 20 years, 7/7; in 25 years, 5/10; and in 30 years, 4/9.

The sum assured is payable at death if it happens before the above-mentioned periods.

The Tables of Premiums apply to both sexes, and to non-members of the Order.

The Valuation made as at 31st December, 1929, disclosed the financial position of the Fund to be excellent, and the surplus of assets over liabilities enabled the Executive Council to declare a bonus of 50% per cent. in respect of each complete year entered upon since 31st December, 1924, although the tables of premiums are of the class known as "Non-Profit" Tables.

Full particulars on application to

17 Russell Square,

STANLEY L. DUFF,
Secretary.
Sea-faring.

It was in the main to sea traffic that Sir John Schaw had first looked in his desire to found a town and harbourage of importance, and it has principally been to shipping that Greenock owes her name and precedence. The herring fishing was the basis of her sea trade, the original motto of the port being, "Let herrings swim that trade maintain." As early as 1674, 20,000 barrels of salted herring were exported in a year, part in a regular business with the West Highlands by way of Dunoon ferries. In 1700 about one thousand boats were working between
Greenock and Old Kilpatrick. Fifty years later Greenock owned three hundred, employing a thousand hands. Curing yards and cooperages extended from the Mid Harbour to Herring (Charles) Street, along the West Burn and the quay breasts. The shoals began to disappear from the upper reaches at the beginning of the 19th century, and most of the fishing and curing vessels then went north-west and elsewhere.

Sir John Schaw made repeated application to the Scots Parliament for a grant towards the construction of a harbour, but without avail, and it was not until 1705 that the inhabitants agreed to proceed on their own charges. The West Harbour, completed in 1710, cost £5555 11s 1d, and was acknowledged to be the greatest work of the kind then in Scotland. Sir John advanced £5000, and the debt was cleared off within thirty years by a levy of 1s 4d on every sack of malt brewed into ale within the burgh. By the Act of 1751 the Magistrates and Council were constituted the Sole Trustees of the port and harbour, with powers to impose for thirty-one years twopence Scots on every Scots pint of ale and beer brewed, brought in, tapped, or sold within the town. Finances were for a long time at a low ebb. As an illustration, we find that £50 was borrowed from the Poor Sailor’s Box on the security of the Magistrates and Council, “rather than let the public works lie behind”; and again the sum of £100 from the same source.

An agitation in 1772 in favour of the inhabitants having full control of the harbours resulted in Mr John Shaw Stewart agreeing to sell the anchorage dues for £66 13s 4d of yearly feu-duty, which as set out in the charter meant that he “sold for ever the harbours, quays, and piers built and gained off the sea since 1700, with the anchorage, shore, bay and ring dues, the right of property to remain for ever with the Magistrates and Council and their successors for the use of the community and for the purpose of enlarging and improving the same.” Nearly a hundred years afterwards, in accordance with powers given in the Act of 1866, the anchorage dues were sold by the Town Council to the Har-
hour Trustees (the two bodies then identical in personnel) for £20,000, and within a short time these dues, against the imposition of which Glasgow had for long protested, were abolished.

Until the end of the 18th century the trade of the port was in great measure coastwise, but fast increasing. Few large vessels were owned in Greenock, and these were chiefly engaged in trading to Sweden, the Baltic, and other Continental places. After the Union commerce with America and the West Indies opened up, and with the East Indies on the withdrawal of the Company’s monopoly. Foreign connections grew rapidly and to great dimensions, Greenock sharing largely in the importation of rum, tobacco, sugar, etc., from the West Indies: American and East India products: whale and seal fishing; timber from the St. Lawrence, Quebec, Pensacola, the Pacific Coast, and the Baltic; wines and fruit from Spain and Portugal; and wherever trading was to be done Greenock vessels were leaders in the fields. The last of the timber (Pensacola) fleet was sold in 1895 to Norway.
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GREENOCK.

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With the deepening and widening of the river channel in the upper reaches, and the growth of city interests, there began the setting of sea commerce to Glasgow, and from the effects of this radical change Greenock could not altogether escape.

For a considerable period no other harbour had been added to that of 1710, and it was 1786 when the West Graving Dock was completed. The East India Harbour was opened in 1809, the Graving Dock in 1818. This had to suffice until 1850, a point of time at which money was flowing in much more freely. Victoria Harbour was completed in that year, then Albert Harbour in 1867, Princes Pier extensions in 1870 and 1921, West Quay in 1880, Customhouse Quay in 1885, Garvel Graving Dock in 1874, and James Watt Dock and Great Harbour in 1886. The total expenditure on the harbour system, exclusive of ground purchases, etc., has been little short of two millions sterling.

Shortly after the opening of the James Watt Dock the Trust experienced a financial setback from which it took several years to recover. The crisis arose from a number of causes, mainly from depression in trade and a change in traffic that could not have been foreseen, and also from the discovery of priority claims by early bondholders of which the Trustees had not been made aware. Between the bondholders and the Trust negotiations, local and Parliamentary, were of a protracted nature, the former insisting on a larger representation. These finally resulted in a re-constitution of the Board as follows:—Six bondholders, five Corporation and five shipowners’ and harbour ratepayers’ representatives, with an impartial chairman. By a financial readjustment the Trust was restored to a solvent position (the Corporation guaranteeing £100,000 under certain conditions), and the Trustees were enabled to carry out extensive improvements from which there followed increased imports and a general brightening of the harbour system. There was a record revenue in 1921, and from time to time some of their departments have shown an upward tendency. The Trust has at present several important Schemes under considera-
tion. Revenue for the past financial year, £85,537. General Manager, Mr H. Gough Gilchrist.

Municipal.

Greenock Town Council, as constituted by the Act of 1751, entered into the business of the burgh early in that year. They acted in a three-fold capacity—as administrators of the Common Good funds; as Trustees along with

nine other feuars, sub-feuars, or burgesses in managing the revenue from the assessment on the rents for paving, lighting, and watching, and supplying the town with water; and as Trustees for improving the harbours and managing the funds, under the surveillance of Commissioners, some of whom were nominated by Act of Parliament, and others by the shipowners of Greenock and Glasgow. In the course of time the appointment of Commissioners fell into disuse. As
the town was in a state of poverty and confusion, the Authorities for many years met with constant difficulties in trying to bring order out of chaos. They had, to begin with, no stated or proper meeting-place. For a number of years previous to the Act a large room in an inn in High (Shaw) Street was utilised for public business, and it was quite a common usage for committee meetings and civic gatherings to be held in taverns and hostelries. The books of the town treasurer contained such records as—“To cash paid John McLaren for punch at Council meeting, 2s 6d.”; “Expenses for Bailie Rae and Bailie Watt in Jean Gordon’s about Council business, 6d.”; “As Bailie Rae was buried yesterday, we had this day a Council meeting for proposing some one to fill the vacancy, 1s 4d.”; “Paid for punch after examination of Latin School”; and so on. In 1753 part of a little shed originally built for the water engine was fitted as a Post Office, and also used for Council meetings and the weekly Courts. A Town House was built in 1765 at a cost of £240, and served for 116 years. A re-construction scheme to embrace a hall to accommodate 2,600 was carried through in 1858, the cost £1,700. Little more was done in this direction until in the height of prosperity in the Seventies of last century the Council set their minds upon Burgh Buildings that would be in keeping with the size and importance of the town. Design and outlay were to begin with on a comparatively modest scale. In the course of consultations these grew far beyond the original intentions or estimates, and the ultimate cost of the present Municipal Buildings, the foundation-stone of which was laid in 1881, was close on £200,000.

Greenock is a healthy town, and has been so for many years, thanks in some measure to its topography and to the rain that in error is believed to be a sore point with the people, and on the contrary is accepted as a gift of Providence. By the Consolidation Act of 1840, which amongst other things extended the boundaries to include Cartsdyke, the Police Commission was constituted, nine feuars and sub-feuars added to the Town Council in the exclusive control of streets, lanes, and thoroughfares. Still larger powers were obtained in
1865, and then in 1876, through the appointment of an Improvement Trust under the Artisans' Dwellings Act of 1875, (which Greenock was amongst the first to adopt), eight acres of slumdom, affecting 2,700 persons and 605 houses, were cleared away and workmen's houses were erected on the site, all at a cost of over £200,000. From this date on to the opening of the present century the elimination of the uninhabitable went on gradually, 500 dwellings being closed and 300 working-class houses built. The transfer of workmen from Woolwich to the Torpedo Factory placed an additional burden on the Authorities, who, during the past quarter of a
century have been literally immersed in the housing and public health question. The further demand following upon the Harland & Wolff extension scheme proved the climax of the situation. Over 300 houses, most of them in slumdom, were demolished, and to provide accommodation for the dispossessed new districts have sprung up at Murdieston, Inverkip Road, and the East End.

The lighting of the town with gas took place in 1828. The works were at first under the direction of public subscribers, but were conveyed to the Authorities in 1831. The present works at Inchgreen were erected in 1870, and the history of the department has been one of steady progress. Capital expenditure to date, £391,571; gross revenue for past year, £94,275. Manager, Mr George Keillor.

Horse tramways from Rue-End Street to Gourock were opened in 1872, and in 1886 a line was formed from Port-Glasgow to Rue-End Street. Electricity was applied to the whole in 1899, and running powers under a lease subject to breaks was continued until 1929, when a system of motor ‘bus transport was adopted.

An installation of electricity was introduced by the Corporation in 1899 at a cost of £32,000, and the new station at Dellingburn was erected in 1907, at £41,000. Capital expenditure to date, £1,114,144; gross revenue for past year, £174,010. Engineer, Mr D. McDougall.

The water supply was for a time obtained from the hill streams, and for domestic service from wells sunk throughout the town. The Long Well (now marked in Duff Street) was sunk prior to 1682, and recovered during Improvement Trust operations in 1877. Parliamentary powers to form waterworks were got in 1773. James Watt prepared the plans (still in existence), and the works were constructed under his supervision, while with the assistance of a man and a boy to carry the stakes he laid the levels with his own hands. Loch Thom was completed in 1827 by the Shaws Water Company, the primary object to supply public works on the line of falls and thereafter a domestic supply. The works were
As supplied to Leading Caterers and Shipping Firms

Ask your store to show you some of the various designs

Manufacturers of ALUMINIUM CASTINGS AND

SOLAR TRADE MARK

CAST ALUMINIUM WARE

The Aluminium Castings Co. Ltd.
INGLESTON FOUNDRY GREENOCK
in 1866 sold to the Municipal Water Trust for £170,000. Increasing needs were met by the Gryffe Scheme in 1872, costing £160,000, the total catchment area then approximately 10,000 acres, with in addition a number of smaller dams used for compensation and trade purposes. Certain extensions and improvements in filtering, etc., have since been made from time to time, and now the works are in every way complete and the store of water calculated to meet any de-

mand short of an extraordinary emergency. Engineer, Mr James McAllister.

A number of changes in the constitution of the Town Council have been made in recent years. By the Extension Act of 1882 the body was increased from 16 to 25, the Wards from six to eight; and by the Consolidation Act of 1909 the Corporation was constituted the sole Authority for all purposes hitherto under the control of the Board of Police and the Water Trust. The present Council consists of Provost John Drummond, six Magistrates, and eighteen other Councillors.
Special Reports of
HIGH COURT MEETINGS
APPEAR DAILY
IN
THE
"GREENOCK TELEGRAPH"

You will doubtless want a complete record of the Greenock High Court to retain for future reference.

The "Greenock Telegraph" daily reports will contain all the essential details.

Place your order with
Mr. Alexander Foulds, who will be in attendance in the Town Hall Vestibule, Greenock.
At the close of the present financial year intimation was made of a reduction in the aggregate rates of 2s 8d per £. Town Clerk, Mr Andrew Nimmo.

Trade.

The pre-eminence of Greenock in shipbuilding and engineering is an established fact acknowledged throughout the civilised world. It owes this reputation in no inconsiderable part to the enterprise of three outstanding families — Scott, Steele, and Caird. The history of the first began in 1711; of the second in 1786, and wound up in 1883; and of the third in 1844. Fishing and coasting craft were the chief launches for the greater part of the eighteenth century, and most of the yards so situated that the vessels had to cross the highway to get to the river. Scott's Company were amongst the first to build steamships, and they launched the largest in the kingdom in the three successive years 1819-20-21. They have since then turned out liners for almost every one of the leading ocean-sailing companies, warships of all classes for the British and foreign Governments; and naval engine work since 1839. They built the first Dreadnought and the first submarine on the Clyde, the first ocean Liner for the merchant service to be propelled by the geared turbine, and during the war vessels of practically every type required for the fleets of the British Navy. Steele and Company were famous for the construction of fast China clippers, for large and successful racing yachts, and vessels for many of the great steamship companies. Caird and Company were most widely known as the builders of a numerous fleet for the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, and for similar companies in this and other countries. Harland and Wolff acquired the shares of Caird and Company in 1916, and for a time carried on the business. They had in view a great extension scheme that involved an area of forty acres and included the West Harbour, still in process of being filled up. A partial clearance had been made when further operations were held in abeyance and the yard closed. On a recent authoritative statement there seems to be a little hope of
GWESTERN HAIRDRESSING SALOON
APPOINTMENTS. TELEPHONE 372.

INTERIOR OF NEWLY FITTED GENT'S DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN—Hygiene is the keynote of everything at Holms'. You experience the Comfort, Service, and above all the Absolutely Germ-proof Methods of Modern Hairdressing.

SHAVING, 4d. HAIRCUTTING, 9d.
BOYS' HAIRDRESSING, 6d.; on Saturdays, 8d.

Ladies' Hairdressing
BY EXPERTS ONLY.

Trimming, ... ... ... 1/-
Waving, ... ... ... 2/-
Shampooing, ... ... ... 2/-
Face Massage, ... ... ... 3/6
Manicure, ... ... ... 2/-
Chiropody, ... ... ... 1/6 up.

WM. HOLMS & SON,
THE HAIRDRESSERS WITH EXPERIENCE,
7 WEST BLACKHALL STREET, GREENOCK.
re-opening. The present shipbuilding and principal engineering firms in addition to those just mentioned, are the Dockyard Company, Brown and Company, J. G. Kincaid and Company, Hastie and Company, the Eagle Foundry, G. and J. Maconie, and Blake, Barclay and Company.

The sugar trade is just recovering from a prolonged dull period, and prospects are once more hopeful for refiners and workmen. Whilst the firms are few in number, it is noteworthy that when melting is at the normal the output is sometimes greater than in the old days when a dozen or more refineries were in operation. The sugar industries of London and Liverpool were established by members of Greenock families, the names of which are familiar throughout the country—Fairrie, Macfie, Lyle, Leitch, etc.

With a few exceptions in addition to the staple industries, the general trade of the town has at no time provided employment on an extensive scale. There was a good deal of variety in the enterprises of the earlier days, one or two only still surviving, and most of them quickly fading out. Candleworks date back to 1680, bottleworks to 1700, a rope and sailcloth factory to 1725 and going on to 1867, the woollen mills of R. Houston and Son to 1780, a soapwork to 1781, Greenock Ropework Company to 1796 and still in operation by the fifth generation, Greenock Grain Mills to 1799 and to-day carried on by the original family, a saddle and shoe factory, Ladyburn Tanworks to 1805, a straw hat factory to 1808, the Clyde Potteries to 1816, silk and felt hat factories, flint glass works, a distillery in 1825, iron forges, the worsted factory of Fleming, Reid and Company to 1840, the Cotton Mill to 1841 (in which year the Greenock railway was opened), the Overton Paper Mill, and a number of other mills on the line of falls from the Cut. In recent years the general trade has been maintained by the woollen and worsted mills, aluminium works, a large cooperage, a tin printing works, grain mills, tanyards, boat-builders, brassfounders, chemical manufacturers, distillers, sailmakers, timber merchants. The Royal Torpedo Factory employs a large number of men.
Dunlop's Motor Services

TELEPHONE GREENOCK, 958.

Patronise the Pioneers of the Road between GREENOCK and LARGS

SEE "GREENOCK TELEGRAPH FOR TIME TABLE.

SPECIAL TOURS ARRANGED
AT MODERATE TERMS

TRAVEL BY D·M·S IN SAFETY

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO OFFICES AT

16 KILBLAIN ST., GREENOCK,

Where Public WAITING ROOMS, with every convenience, are at your disposal.
Public Buildings.


Open Spaces.

The citizens are well provided with public parks and open spaces, gifted in nearly every instance by the Superiors, the Shaw Stewart family. They comprise the Lady Octavia, the Lady Alice, the Battery, the Well, and the Broomhill Parks; the Whinhill, Grosvenor and Ardgowan Bowling Greens; Glenpark Cricket Field; the Pirrie Park; West-End Playing Fields. Battery Park was the most recent gift of Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, who at the same time presented the town with £5,000, part of the purchase price paid by the Admiralty on taking over a section of the ground for the Torpedo Factory. Wallace Square, an open space in the centre of the town, is contiguous to the new main thorough-
Ancient Order of Foresters

ACCOUNT BOOKS, REGALIA OF ALL KINDS, JEWELS, MEDALS, BADGES, SUMMONSES, NOTEPAPER, ENVELOPES, CERTIFICATES, OFFICIAL FORMS, MANIFOLD BOOKS, &c., &c

for the use of

Districts and Courts

may be obtained of

The Executive Council

ANY ARTICLE SOLD BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MAY BE OBTAINED FROM DISTRICT SECRETARIES.
fane now in formation, extending from Rue-End Street to Grey Place, an area that until a few years ago was in great part a mass of slum property.

The opinion that the town is altogether dismal and uninviting is flagrantly erroneous. Parts of the older districts are not yet what they ought to be, but for finely laid-off streets, elegant residences, and a wealth of wide-spreading trees the central area westward will bear comparison with any town in Scotland. The townspeople justifiably boast of the path round the Cut, from Loch Thom to the Whinhill, and of the view from this point, that embraces in a great sweep mountain and loch, firth and fertile slope, from the Arran Peaks to the Dumbarton Rock. The month of August affords opportunities to appreciate the value of the ripened mellow tones which adorn the prospect in succession to the brighter hues of preceding months, and the pleasure to be derived from the variety of natural features here displayed is intensified by wondrous colour schemes. These are, it may be, unfolded and delicately illumined by the soft saffron glow of a westering sun, or, again, as the gorgeous glory of its sinking casts crimson glares on distant hills and sets the Firth afire, the beholder is impressed by aspects which for varied beauty are probably unsurpassed. The Lyle Road, which commands a less expansive yet still unrivalled prospect, is a favourite walk and coign of vantage. In a populous industrial community subject to cycles of dull trade the methods of practical sympathy take many forms. The most outstanding instance was the formation of this road in 1878 by the unemployed at an outlay of about £18,000. It was named after Abram Lyle, Provost of the time.
GREENOCK KNITTING WOOLS, 
KNITTED HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR

We Spin the Wools, Knit them into Garments,
And Retail to the Public.

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER TOWEARER
AT FACTORY PRICES.

ARTIFICIAL SILK
We carry an extensive range of Underwear for Ladies and Children in
Artificial Silk and Artificial Silk Mixtures in the Latest Styles and Colours

Greenock Branches:
13 West Blackhall Street :: 57 Rue-End Street
130 Drumfrochar Road.

Proprietors:
Fleming, Reid & Co. Ltd., The Worsted Mills,
GREENOCK.
Messrs Fleming Reid & Co. Ltd.

The evolution of the Scotch Wool and Hosiery Stores makes quite romantic reading. The Mills, originally known as The Shaws Water Worsted Mills, were established in the year 1841. The Woollen Mills, to which John Oxenham refers in his novel "White Fire," was none other than the worsted mills, the fountain head of the Scotch Wool & Hosiery Stores.

In the year 1840, John Fleming and James Reid, brothers-in-law, built a small spinning mill on the site of the present great factories.

The mill was originally intended for the production of worsted yarns for the Glasgow and Bradford manufacturers, and the wools used were principally Cheviots. These were the days of hand combers, who were amongst the highest class of workmen. Most of them hailed from Yorkshire, and in view of the dignity of their calling, it was their usual custom to wear tall hats while at work.

The "Knitting Wool trade" had a very simple, almost accidental beginning. A "parcel" of single yarn returned from the manufacturers as not correct in shade was twisted four-fold into knitting wool and sold to the work people. The success was immediate. The townspeople quickly learned of the wonderful wearing qualities of this new knitting wool and the firm had to open a retail shop in a busy thoroughfare in Greenock.

It is now almost forty-five years since the firm recognised the vast importance of the hand knitting machine, and immediately added knitting of hosiery and underwear to the business. This new departure now constitutes one of the most important departments in the business.

Beginning with a few experimental machines, this branch of the business has grown to such an extent that one knitting shed, covering 30,000 square feet, is fully occupied by over 900 knitters, winders, finishers, etc., with the necessary machinery.

The business has steadily progressed, the constantly increasing demand necessitating repeated extensions, and the present buildings, consisting of spinning mills, hosiery
Specially Prepared

FOR

HOUSEHOLD USE

Ask your Grocer for

Packed at Refinery in 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb. (net weight) Paper Bags.

Costs You No More and Eliminates Handling.

JOHN WALKER & CO., Sugar Refiners (Ltd.), Greenock
factories and warehouses cover 8 acres of ground. The company quite recently acquired the well-known mills of R. Houston & Sons, Ltd., adjoining their own mills and at present are erecting a large warehouse and scouring house on these grounds. The warehouse will be fireproof throughout and consists of three flats, giving a floor area of 57,000 square feet, and the scouring house 6,000 square feet.

The mills and factories are equipped with machinery of the most modern type. All the latest up-to-date methods are employed in the process of manufacture. There are about 4,000 workers constantly employed by the company.

A start was made with one small shop in Greenock in 1881. Other branches quickly followed and additional branches have been opened every year since, and now there are over 320 shops established throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

Messrs John Walker & Co. Ltd., Sugar Refiners.

The firm of John Walker & Co. was established in 1849. It was formed into a Limited Company in July, 1928, and is now associated with Messrs Tate & Lyle, Ltd., London.

The raw sugar used in the refinery is imported from all parts of the world, but principally from the islands of Cuba and San Domingo. British Colonial raw sugar is also used, being imported from West Indies, Natal and Australia.

All grades of sugar are made in this refinery, such as:—Crystal Sugar, Granulated Sugar, Castor Sugar, Mineral Water Granulated Sugar, and Soft Yellow Sugar for Bakers and Manufacturers.

Besides Sugars this firm also manufactures pure cane Golden Syrups, which are packed in barrels and in tins. There are grades of syrup for table use and also for manufacturing.

Still another product is pure cane Refined Table Treacle, which is packed in tins for table use.
Dependent on Others
or—

Independent of Everybody?

Carefully prepared figures tell us that five out of six people at the age of sixty are dependent on others. In many cases the task of providing for them falls on sons or daughters.

It cannot be denied that parents who are compelled to go to sons or daughters for an indefinite stay do so with the feeling that they are unwanted.

This may not be due to any lack of love on the part of the children for the parents, but because the addition to the family circle creates increased financial difficulties. How different it is when one is independent and able to pay his or her way.

Co-operation is a particularly effective means of providing independence for one's later years without worry or additional expense.

By joining this Society and purchasing your every daily need, you are building up in dividend a reserve of savings which, if allowed to accumulate, will eventually place you beyond the reach of necessity.

You can join to-day at any of the Society's branches.

One Shilling Membership Fee entitles you to all the benefits of Co-operation.

Interest on Shares, 5 per cent.; on Loans, 4 per cent.

DIVIDEND 2 IN THE £.

Greenock Central Co-operative Society Ltd.

Over 70 Branches throughout the District.
"Once upon a time," as the story books say, Gourock was a little "Sleepy Hollow," a clachan built along the sounding shore, which woke up with the advent of summer to entertain the visitors who came, in the parlance of that day, "to drink the saut watter." In 1755 the population was only 3,800. Now it has become a popular and a populous place, with a stir of business lasting the whole year round. "A' to the a'e side" it was when the fishing boats or "buss-es" used to bring their glittering cargoes to the old quay, that they might be turned into "Glasgow Magistrates," and its one-sidedness happened because there
ALL
FORESTERS SHOULD JOIN
THE
ORDER INSURANCE FUND.

LIFE & ENDOWMENT INSURANCE POLICIES
FROM £25 TO £300

A Mutual Insurance Fund,
THE CONSTITUTION OF WHICH IS SUCH
THAT VIRTUALLY EACH POLICY HOLDER
BECOMES A SHAREHOLDER, AS
ALL PROFITS REVERT TO THE POLICY
HOLDERS AS BONUSES.

A VALUATION OF THIS FUND HAS NOW
ENABLED THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO
DECLARE A

BONUS OF 30/- PER CENT.
PER ANNUM.

REVISED PROSPECTUS CAN BE OBTAINED, UPON APPLICATION, FROM
THE SECRETARY,
17 RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.
were only one or two houses along the Ashton shore, and Gourock could not be described by the mariners who came up the firth till they reached the point where the Barr Hill ran slanting down to the sea. Gourock has memories of the olden time. A hold or castle of the Douglas family once stood near the site of the present Gourock House, no man knows exactly where, for the canny and utilitarian Gourock-

![Gourock from East](image)

ians of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries used the stones to build houses for themselves. I fancy that if there had not been a superstitious glamour protecting "Granny Kempock," that ancient stone would likewise be part of a building somewhere in the vicinity. But the hoary monolith, round which witches danced (believing that it was itself a witch turned into stone), and where sailors used to leave as offerings any old things they had no use for to buy a favour-
"THE OLD FIRM."

GEORGE TUTILL
83 CITY ROAD, LONDON.

Makes and Supplies the Best Quality

ARTISTIC REGALIA
FOR
Court and District Officers
in proper Colours for each Office
and with correct Badges and
Letters.

EVERY FRIENDLY SOCIETY
can be supplied with its proper
Regalia, such as Collars, Sashes,
Aprons and Jewels, with its own
correct Emblems upon them.

Send for Samples, which will be sent Carriage
Fee, and without any obligation to purchase.

Also Manufacturers of

UNSURPASSABLE
PURE SILK BANNERS

ARTISTIC & DURABLE
Made Entirely on the Premises

Artistically Painted with appropriate Designs for any Friendly Society,
Trade Union, Sunday School, Club, or similar Organisation.

Ask for Quotation, which will be sent per return on receipt of particulars
of what is required.

A CENTURY'S REPUTATION FOR GOOD WORK.
able wind, still stands, and you can go up through the narrow passage near the pierhead and view the old relic of a day when our forefathers burned women for dancing and cutting cantrips round it, and when, as one of the witches said, "the devil kissed them when they went away." Visitors admit that there is a witchery about the Gourock lasses yet, and they don't need the aid of Auld Hornie to teach them how to kiss.

I have mentioned red herrings, first made in 1688, and the herring trade was great in these days, but there are other memories of work and of romance as well. The Gourock Ropework had its beginning here in 1777. Copper mining as carried on behind the Tower Hill, where now the quiet scene is given up to the couples who walk in the moonlight to tell the oldest story in the world. The stone of
The
Official Photographer
to the
High Court

W. P. EADIE,
29 West Burn Street,
Greenock.

Appointments

For groups or private portraiture made at
the Town Hall or at the Studio.

A general invitation is extended to all delegates for private sittings without sitting fees.
Craigmuschat Quarry is still famous, and evidently, unlike the copper, inexhaustible. The town had its two annual fairs, and the Highlanders ferried across from Dunoon to the Cloch stone, bringing their cattle and other marketable things for sale and barter. Shipping, too, there was from Gourock, and it is upon record that from Gourock Quay the unfortunate James IV. set sail on his expedition to cow the wild chieftains of the Western Isles.

It is said that an ancestor of the present laird of Gourock was Duncan Darroch, who started life as a herd laddie in Inverkip, prospered by strenuous endeavour, and latterly bought the lands of Gourock from the Stewarts of Castlemilk, into which family they had fallen on the attainder of the Douglas in the time of James II. The family mansion stands in the midst of beautiful grounds, but the old sense of quiet and retirement is now broken by the growth of the town. About half-way to the Cloch stands Levan Castle ruin, once a seat of the Mortons, and at Ardgowan, the family seat of the Stewarts, there is another old tower of historic interest.
Scottish Foresters' Convalescent Home
(Registered as a Benevolent Society under the Friendly Societies' Acts).

Orwell House, Kinbuck, Perthshire
(OPENED 1909).

Station, - KINBUCK, L.M.S. Railway.

The property of the Foresters in Scotland, and is used for "The providing of a home, with the requisite food, attendance, etc., for members of the Ancient Order of Foresters and others, to assist their recovery from illness."

Accommodation—24 Patients.
Over 2,000 patients have passed through in 5 years.

Any further particulars to be obtained from the Secretary:

DAVID BERTRAM, J.P., P.H.C.R.,
Foresters' Office, Broxburn, West Lothian.
As I have remarked, the Gourock of to-day is a busy place. When the extension of the Caledonian Railway from its former terminus at Cathcart Street, Greenock, was mooted it was a terrible bogey to many of the Gourock folks, but those who cursed it then have had cause to bless it since. Since the day it was opened, 1st June, 1889, the progress of the burgh has been by leaps and bounds, and the business men of Glasgow, carried to the sun-lit shores of Ashton in some thirty-five minutes, are at one in their praises of both the railway and the place. What a change from the times previous to 1768 when there was only a foot-track along the shore from Greenock and a high tide would stay the traffic altogether! Or even when the old horse cars, started in 1873, plied their slow and dreary way between the burghs!

The Provost and Magistrates are quite awake to the possibilities of Gourock, and spare neither pains nor expense to maintain its popularity as a watering-place, a popularity which its situation earned for it more than a century ago.
The visitor has the choice of many fine walks. Up upon the moorland, where there is a good golf course of nine holes, one may breathe the purest ozone. Down by the Cloch Lighthouse, and on by Inverkip, the views are grand, and the sunsets seen from the shore as Old Sol sinks over the Cowal hills are magnificent in the extreme. Larkfield Road, over the Biniens, the Greenock Lyle Road, and many other walks, give opportunities of viewing scenery such as may be found nowhere else in the world—mountain, hill, and loch, all spread in a panorama of grandest natural beauty at the feet of the observer.

The scene constrains one to seek its farther beauties, and at the Caledonian Railway Pier you may step on board one of the swift and comfortable L.M.S. steamers and sail up Loch Long, Loch Goil, the Holy Loch, or down towards the lower reaches of the Firth, where the matchless Kyles of Bute charm the lover of romantic scenery. The turbine steamers, too, offer sails to such distant beauty spots as Inveraray, Campbeltown, and to the shores of the wide Atlantic at Machrihanish Bay.
Motor cars, char-a-bancs, and other means of conveyance, are at the disposal of those who would seek the way of the shore to Inverkip, Wemyss Bay, and Largs, and along Ashton and in Cardwell Bay the petrol launch may be used to enjoy a short and lively sea trip.

The authorities, as I have mentioned before, have been at pains to maintain the attractions of the burgh. They have formed a fine Esplanade, at the western end of which is the stately clubhouse of the Gourock Yacht Club, the gift of Mr James Coats, of Paisley thread fame. Sand-castle playgrounds, bathing ponds, and wading ponds, where the children sail their toy yachts, have been made along the shore so that each recurring tide renews the briny contents.

The beautiful skating rink is a great attraction for the youth and beauty of the place. It is said to have one of the finest floors in the country, some 150 feet in length by 65 feet broad. It possesses a fine band, and is most successful managed.

During the summer these hardy annuals, the Pierrots, keep the amusement going on the Esplanade or upon the Tower Hill. There is the Gamble Institute, with its concert hall, library, and reading rooms, and on the Sabbath some half-dozen places of worship offer the opportunity of spiritual refreshment to the people. The passing tourist
with his camera can change his plates or films at Robertson's photographic studio at the Pierhead.

To either the occasional visitor or the health-seeker who settles down for a week or a month, the burgù offers plentiful accommodation. The Ashton Hotel is the principal caravanserai, "Where sultan after sultan with his pomp, abides his little hour, and goes away" (to misquote "Omar Khayyam"), and here the traveller will find a first-

class cuisine and every modern convenience and luxury. This hotel has a more than local fame, and the visitors' book contains the names of many travellers of note who have found at the Ashton all the comforts and luxuries of a metropolitan hotel.

When the busy man has left his desk or counter in the city, and has been speedily transferred by rail to Gourock, he has, as I have tried to show, many ways of spending a
pleasant evening. Gourock Bay, with its crowd of yachts and pleasure boats, bathed in the warm rays of the westering sun, is a wonderful and charming contrast to the city streets he has left, and if he would see more of the river, even at eventide he can do so. Palatial turbine steamers are at his disposal for an evening cruise, from which he, and his womankind, return refreshed by the sails and the music, to the rest of his temporary or permanent home by Ashton's villa studded slips or Gourock Bay.

As a residential place, Gourock has grown greatly during the past decade, and as the railway communication with Glasgow makes it easy for gentlemen engaged in business there to live at the coast all the year round, it promises to still extend. The building of house property has kept pace with the increasing population, and there will be found accommodation for all who may seek to make either a shorter or longer sojourn at one of the most attractive and popular of the Clyde resorts.
'Tis gloaming's hour, and Gourock Bay. 
From purple turned to darked grey,
Reflects the stately yachts that ride,
Secure upon the rippling tide.

The long pier stretching to the west
Folds Clyde's swift argosies to rest,
And higher, lines of twinkling light,
Like strings of jewels, charm the night.

Music, and love, and laughter seem
To throb along each twinkling beam;
For every light a story tells
Of homes where peace abiding dwells.

Above the craigs the rising moon
Lifts her bright ample shield, and soon
The bay returns her silvery sheen.
And faery glamour holds the scene.

A silver path divides the sea,
And Fancy, walking there full free,
Comes to a place, on swiftest feet,
Where surely earth and heaven meet.

The restful scene, fair Luna's light,
The balmy airs, the quiet night,
So charm my soul I fain would stay
For ever here, by Gourock Bay.

JAMES BROWN.
The Foresters' Guarantee Society
ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branch Trustees
should make themselves
acquainted with
LAW 43 (2) (11) and (12)
LAWS 58 (14) and 73 (14)
which specify their duties in relation to this Society

The Fidelity of Officers is guaranteed under General Law 43.

Failure to comply with any of these General Laws may result in the rejection of a Claim.

Every Officer holding Monies of a Registered Juvenile Foresters' Society should be guaranteed under a Policy issued by the
Foresters' Guarantee Society.

All communications on the business of the Guarantee Society to be addressed to the Manager:
W. S. BENNETT, F.F.I., 8 Charlotte Rd., Wallington, SURREY
This Grey Town
That pipes the morning up before the lark
With shrieking steam, and from a hundred stalks
Lacquers the sooty sky; where hammers clang
On iron hulls, and cranes on harbours creak,
Rattle and swing whole cargoes on their decks;
Where men sweat gold that others hoard or spend,
And lurk like vermin in their narrow streets:
This old grey town, this firth, the further strand
Spangled with hamlets, and the wooded steeps,
Whose rocky tops behind each other press,
Fantastically carved with antique helms
High hung in heaven's cloudy armoury,
Is world enough for me.

—John Davidson.