

founded on the three ancient institutions of ideal civilization, the home with its family altar, the school, influenced by religious instruction, and the church, the pillar and ground of truth. To them religion was a deep conviction of the attitude of God toward man, and what the attitude of man ought to be towards God and country.

These Celtic heroes were not the only "Knights of the Forest" who founded here that ideal communal life, which appears to-day in substantial superiority. During and subsequent to the revolutionary period, there appeared in New York and New England, sixty thousand United Empire Loyalists, who, rather than forsake the British flag for that of the United States, became citizens of what is now the Dominion of Canada. These superior people represented the noblest ancient families, the most intelligent, refined and wealthy inhabitants of New York and New England. Among them were prominent and distinguished clergymen, judges, lawyers, physicians, agriculturists, merchants, civil and military officers, manufacturers, statesmen, capitalists and persons of leisure. Their advent was to Canada a benediction, they being the cream of society, the choice element of British-American aristocracy, the best blood of the upper and most prosperous classes in the colonies, of which they had been honorable citizens. The people of Canada should never, through any form of traditional or national prejudice, lose sight of the historic fact that they are largely indebted to their southern neighbors for that moral and industrial force which has made their country the most valuable and brilliant jewel in the crown of the world's greatest empire.

Here it should be remembered that Zorra was first settled by a colony of United Empire Loyalists from what had formerly been the Brit-