

sacrificed much, leaving homes and positions behind for the love of King and country.

We should not, however, belong to the land of the Loyalists if we failed to look to the British Army as our model in military organization and military administration—that army, with its history and traditions, of which it has been said that “it could go anywhere and do anything.”

We naturally value the strong ties which bind us to the army of our forefathers, ties which—in an important integral portion of the empire such as this—may, I hope, be strengthened more and more until there may be firmly established throughout the whole empire such a uniform system of military organization and administration as would render invasion impracticable.

Without referring in detail to the three arms of the service, Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery, nor to that fourth arm—so called—Engineers, it will suffice to say of British Cavalry, in the word of a recent distinguished German officer critic, “Superb.”

Nor is it necessary to say more of British Artillery, whether field or garrison, than that, proud of its history, ancient and modern, proud of its traditions, it has at all times kept before its eyes its two mottoes “Ubique,” and “Quo fas et gloria ducunt.” Of British Infantry, whether representing England, Ireland or Scotland, its gallant deeds of heroism are written in letters of gold on every page of British history.

Not less worthy of a place in history are those deeds of the Loyalists of New Brunswick, so well recorded by the M. P. of St. John, Mr. J. V. Ellis, in his well known essay on the subject. The march of the 104th N. B. Regiment from Fredericton to Quebec on snow shoes in the depth of a severe winter, February 1813, and the feat performed by Captain C. Rainsford (one of many noble men) in saving lives during that march,