dom and our precious berltage of constitutional government and equal law.

Strengtbening the parts we most effectually strengthen the whole, and protecting the whole we must eursly protect the parts.

## Gensral Sir John French

You must prepare. When the time arises I have no doubt there will be tens of thousands willing to defend their country, but unless these have been previously prepared, they are useiess for that great duty. I heartily sympathize with the iaudabie object of the Canadian Defence League.

## A Sacred Duty

But most important of aii, what of those good and bonest people who are conecientiously opposed to military and physical training of the boys, and to Lord Stratb-cona's munificent gift towards that object. Is it conceivable that the people of Canada ars willing to look forward to the day, be it twenty or thirty years bence, when this country will be a tempting prey on account of bcr wealth, and an easy mark on account of the feebleness of ber people, and their inability to defend themselves and their country?

No! I do not believe that the people wish the rising generation to grow up unacquainted with arms, a suplne and fesbls racc. It cannot be and it shail not be. It is a sacred duty to be prepared to defend one's country. We bave the authority of the most eminent clergy for thie. History telle us that wealthy, prosperoue and cultured races, when they forgot the art of war, always went down before iess wealthy, less cultured, but more warllks races.—Lt.-Col. A. M. Smith, London. Ont.

## Ontario Artillery Association Endorses Universal Training

At the annual general meeting of the Ontario Artillery Association, held in Toronto in January, 1913, the following recountion was passed and sent forward to the Canadian Artillery Association:

"Resolved that this Association commends and approves of the principle of Universal Military Training for Can-