

Beaver-Dams, Chrysler's Farm, Chateauguay and Lundy's Lane, the embattled Canadian farmers not only saved the provinces, but kept alive for future generations the idea of a united empire. The test was repeated in 1837 with a like result.

In the first year of the century, Britain found herself confronting all Europe in arms. Only a few years ago she stood again "in splendid isolation." Not Europe alone, but all the world seemed hostile. Then the seed sown in the planting of British Canada came to its maturity, and while England rejoiced, all the world wondered and betook itself to studying the new political problem. By resolution of the Houses, Canada formally ranged herself by the side of the mother land in her hour of peril. Thereby her people, through their representatives, pledged their property, lives and sacred honor in defence of the empire. Then in the jubilee year came her offer of preferential trade. The heart of Britain was thrilled. The poet grasped the real significance of the sentiment that was behind the act. Canada had been the first to proclaim to the old land a new and a great idea, that was to unite the scattered empire in a new life and a clearer perception of its mission. But the idea was the natural outgrowth of the original germ brought by the U. E. Ls. to Canada more than a century ago.

I called my chiefs in council
In the din of a troubled year,
For the sake of a sign ye would not see,
And a word ye would not hear.
This is our message and answer,
This is the path we chose,
For we be also a people,
Said our Lady of the Snows.

Carry the word to my sisters,
To the queens of the east and south,
I have proved faith in the heritage
By more than the word of mouth.
They that are wise may follow,
Ere the war trumpet blows,
But I, I am first in the battle,
Said our Lady of the Snows.

A nation spoke to a nation,
A queen sent word to a throne,
Daughter am I in my mother's house
But mistress in my own.