

register with the quaint remarks inserted at baptism, wedding or funeral by its first rector, who sometimes, from that vast parish reaching from Niagara to Long Point, baptized dozens, nay scores, using this simple china bowl.

A pocket book gives us a pathetic reminder of the day Niagara was taken, 27th May, 1813. On a tablet at the north door of St. Mark's is an inscription to the memory of four heroes who were killed while defending the town, the first name being Capt. Martin McClelland, and here is the name in his own hand in this pocket book, Dec. 1812. It was thought at first that the purse was found on the dead body, but a different explanation is now given, no less pathetic and striking: the captain went to Virgil where his wife then was, to bid her good-bye, having a presentiment that the morrow would be his last day on earth, an engagement being expected, the American force having anchored in sight of the town. To the wife were given the pocket-book and watch and the presentiment proved true, for in spiking the guns while retreating the fog lifted and he was slain.

But perhaps the article which attracts the most attention is the cocked hat of General Brock with white ostrich plumes, red and white cockade and gold plated chain. Since like George Washington, we cannot tell a lie, it must be confessed that General Brock never wore the hat as when it arrived for him from England he lay in a hero's grave in Fort George. A letter is in existence written by him to his brother "All the articles I ordered have arrived except the cocked hat for which I am sorry, as on account of the enormous size of my head I find it difficult to obtain a hat to suit me." The ladies of the Historical Society, Toronto, wrote to have it measured inside, and the result quite justified the use of the descriptive adjective as the measurement was twenty-five inches. A military order of 1811 that the ostrich plumes be inside the flaps, and another in 1814 repealing this order justify the position of the trimming. The hat was used at the different funerals, being placed on the coffin in 1824 and again in 1855 when many old soldiers asked permission to try it on.

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