

was wounded there. This brief sketch shows the part that the 100th Regiment of that day played in the history of Canada. After the war was over and peace was restored, in 1818, this 100th Regiment, following the fate of all the regiments of the same name, was disbanded, in Canada, at the same time as the Duke of Richmond came out here to be Governor General of Canada, with his son-in-law, Sir Perigrine Maitland. They were embarked in bateaux at Quebec, to come up the Ottawa here to be located as pioneer settlers of the country. The regiment came up as far as the Chaudière Falls, and there they cut a road through the woods and established their headquarters at Richmond, and the regiment which I am now speaking of, which had such an interesting history during that period, founded the great settlements that exist now in the counties of Lanark and Carleton. So that the 100th Regiment is closely associated with Canada, in so far as the regiment that was disbanded turned their swords into pruning hooks and founded the magnificent counties I have spoken of. Their descendants to-day are among the leading Canadians of our time. That is a very interesting phase of this particular question to show how identified they are with Canada. Then we come down to the time of the Crimean war. Offers were made by officers in Canada to raise a regiment during that war, but the proposition was not deemed expedient at the time, especially as the Crimean war was drawing to a close. At the end of 1857, the British government accepted an offer to raise a regiment in Canada during the Indian mutiny, fearing, perhaps, that they might have a prolonged struggle in maintaining the supremacy of British power in that country. That regiment was raised forty years ago. The recruiting commenced in March, 1858, exactly forty years ago this month. I had the honour of receiving the commission of ensign in that regiment, and I raised forty men in my neighbourhood—back of Port Hope, out in Lindsay, and that direction. The regiment was raised in this way: The major had to raise 200 men. He was Major Dunn, son of a former Receiver General of Canada, who had won the Victoria Cross at the age of 20 in the Balaklava charge. He afterwards became colonel of the regiment, and in 1868 lost his life in the Abyssinian campaign. There were six commissions as captain given, and they had to raise eighty

men. There were seven lieutenantancies, and each lieutenant had to raise forty men. In that way the regiment was raised in a very short space of time in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and in July it was formed in Quebec. There it received its first drill, and was uniformed in the old coatees of the days of the Peninsular war, from old stores which had been sent out here and had been lying at Quebec some forty or fifty years. When we arrived in London, that was the uniform that we were arrayed in—the old coatees of forty or fifty years previously. The regiment was 1,240 strong, and, after being drilled by non-commissioned officers of the Guards, we went to Aldershot, and thence to the Mediterranean. We served there some time, and then came to Canada and served a couple of years here; then went to England, and, after having served there for some time, the regiment was sent to India. In the course of time it became the policy of the British government to do away with the numbers of the regiments and to assign them to what is called territorial districts and to unite two battalions together in the territory, and also link with it one or two militia battalions raised in the same district; so that each district had its territorial complement of about four battalions, two of them active service battalions and the other militia battalions. When that was done the identity of the regiment was lost. It ceased to be called the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, but linked with the 109th, a regiment that was raised by the East India Company, and they became known as the 1st and 2nd Leinster Regiment. One of the officers was Captain Smythe, from the neighbourhood of Brockville, and as a major of the regiment he fought very hard indeed and was able to retain the name of the Royal Canadians in the title of the regiment although it was known as the 2nd Leinster. This territorial system, as I said before, is confined to the British Isles. There is a disposition on the part of the British government to extend that territorial system to all parts of the British Empire—at least the self-governing portions of the British Empire—so as to identify the services that are raised for the defence of Canada, Australia and South Africa with the British army in its role, and the object of the petitioners is to endeavour by such means as they took, to have the territorial system established in Canada, and to