

wounded or missing. The losses of individual corps were in some cases even larger. The 89th regiment brought 40 officers and men into action and lost 264, or five out of every eight. The incorporated militia lost 142 out of less than 300.

Quite one third of the British troops engaged were Canadians. The 104th regiment, the Glengarry Light Infantry and Incorporated militia had all been enlisted and mainly officered from these provinces. Besides these corps, which were practically regular soldiers, there were detachments of the Lincoln, Middlesex, Norfolk, Oxford and York militia and the Provincial Light Dragoons. Their aggregate loss was 209 officers and men.

The spot where we now stand was the scene of the hardest fighting. Here the 89th regiment, to which most of these dead soldiers belonged, fought and fell around their colors which we are told formed a rallying point for all the other corps. Here, where the victory was won, the survivors slept beside the guns they had regained and retained at such terrific cost. Here, too, the dead were huddled into a trench with scant ceremony.

You do well to cherish the memory of the men who died here for the Empire. To the patriotic efforts of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society mainly is due the handsome monument that commemorates them. But to my mind it is yet incomplete. A tablet should be affixed to it, recording the names of those who fell. (This is being done).

You will find that some American historians of repute deny that the battle was a British victory. If the concurrent testimony of all British authorities fail to convince, the evidence of Generals Ripley, Porter, Major Hindsman and other American officers of rank which has lately been printed ought to be sufficient. But in this case deeds are more eloquent than words. A victorious army does not abandon the field

of battle, leaving its dead and wounded and part of its artillery in the hands of a beaten enemy. A victorious army does not relinquish its designs of aggression and retreat twenty miles in a single day. A victorious army does not destroy its baggage and burn bridges behind it to check pursuit.

It may be said that by commemorating these events we are trying to open old sores; that is quite untrue. No self-respecting people can afford to ignore the memorable events of its history. The great and noble deeds of the past when opportunity offers will inspire great and noble deeds in the future. Those whose corps belong to the brood of Little Englanders, who say "ye must not speak of Trafalgar or Waterloo, least ye give offence," were they Swiss, they would doubtless consult their countrymen to forget the glories of Sempach and Morgarten. Were they Greeks they would strive to blot out the memory of Marathon and Salamis.

There is no thought of hostility or boastfulness in our hearts to-day. We sincerely desire to be friends with our neighbors—allies if they will, but they must not expect that we can altogether forget the past or the cause that incited the heroic deeds of our forefathers, or forego the course sanctified by the blood of our ancestors.

WILLIAM McCLEARY, M. P.,

Followed with a short patriotic speech, which stirred the loyalty of the thousands in his hearing. He said he was glad to meet with the loyal and patriotic men, women, girls and boys who have gathered here and believed that this great assembly is attributable first and foremost to the fact that the martial spirit is abroad in Canada to-day. Loyal sentiment has never been so deeply stirred as it is at present, when Britain is at war with the South African Republics. He had heard the words "old sores" mentioned to-day and agreed with the colonel that there are now no old sores. There is a different feeling