

of the naval service of the Empire.

As for our fair countrywoman, the beautiful and accomplished lady who inspired so passionate a regard in the heart of one of England's most illustrious sons, the record shows that yielding at length to Colonel Matthews' ardent proposals she joined him in England, where they were married. There, in London, she continued to reside for the remainder of her days, acting well her part of wife and mother, and enjoying in amplest measure the respect and esteem of all. She survived many years her early admirer, her death occurring in London, not before she had reached her 70th year. Officers of distinction who had served in Canada, including H. R. H. the Duke of Kent and Canadians on a visit to the mother country, were in the habit of calling to pay their respects to her up to the last; and on such occasions, we are informed, the former beadle of Stadacona was accustomed to make particular enquiries touching old friends and old scenes in the land of her nativity.

It may not be out of place to mention here that not a few of Nelson's veterans found their way to Canada at the close of the long war, and were either given employment under the Crown, or received from the Government allotments of land in various parts of the country. The late Admiral Baldwin, of Toronto, a near relative of the Father of Responsible Government, had fought under the intrepid naval commander; so also, we believe, had the late Admiral Vansittart, of Woolstock, the former at Copenhagen and the latter at the Nile. In the Ottawa Valley we had living with us for many years, among other gallant survivors of the stirring times referred to, two, at least, who had had the honour of serving King and country side by side with Nelson. These were Reuben Frayder, A. B., long a tipstaff, or a crier of the Court, in the older days of Bytown, and Commander Read, of South March. Traveller, as the epitaph on his tombstone in the old Sandy Hill cemetery relates, was at the battle of the Nile—where, from what we have heard of the man, we can have no doubt he gave a good account of himself. Captain Read, on the other hand, was not only at the Nile, but he was likewise privileged, as a midshipman, to participate in the other glorious victories of Copenhagen and Trafalgar.—Henry J. Morgan in the Ottawa Citizen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AND MILITIA.

To the Editor Canadian Military Gazette.

Sir,—Now that the staff has been re-organized at Headquarters the General Officer Commanding may find time to look into the presumed advantages derived by the Militia from the establishment and maintenance of the Royal Military College at Kingston. The Royal Military College up to date has cost the taxpayers of Canada the enormous sum for maintenance alone of about \$1,000,000. During the time it has existed 368 cadets have attended the College, at an average cost of \$2,717 each. By the last Militia list (1893) 171 cadets have graduated together with 13 in June, 1893, making 184 at an average cost of \$5,434 per graduate. In what corps are these graduates to be found, and what advantage has and is the Militia of Can-

ada deriving from this very large expenditure? There is not one graduate connected with the local Militia in the Province of British Columbia, the Province of Manitoba, the Cities of London, Hamilton, Toronto and Quebec, or the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island. This is not because there are no graduates in these places, for I happen to know there are in every one of them. Surely there must be something radically wrong in the administration of the College, when such results follow. Is it not time, in the interests of the Militia and taxpayers, that the subject should be looked into? What do the taxpayers of Canada think when \$1,000,000 has been spent for the so-called benefit of the Militia, when not one single graduate is connected with the local Militia in any of the places named. And Militia corps are still without equipment, and retain the old "gas pipe" for an arm. Perhaps you will be able to enlighten me as to the benefits derived by the Militia from the College.

MILITIA C.O.

THE WALKER RIFLE TROPHY.

The Walker Rifle Trophy was made by the Gorham Manufacturing Co. of New York, one of the most celebrated firms of silversmiths on the continent, and was regarded by them as so representative a piece of work that they borrowed the cup to form part of their Chicago Exhibit. The prize was given to the Association last previous to last year's contest, so that it has been shot for twice. It is competed for by battalions, but this firm also gives an individual prize for the highest score made by any member of either battalion. This firm's idea in this was that it would tend to keep up the interest to the end and conduce to better shooting. It seemed to them only natural that when it should become apparent that any battalion was hopelessly behind, their shooting would under ordinary circumstances become more or less careless; whereas with such a prize as we have mentioned every man might be expected to do his best from beginning to end. The individual prize is not of a fixed character, but this firm endeavours to gratify the personal taste of the winner. Last year they gave a pair of field-glasses, and this year a match rifle. The cost of the cup was something over \$600. It is of course made of silver.

The Davis Cup was presented for the first time last year. It is a handsome piece of work, and the product of a Montreal workshop.

Sir Fred. Middleton's Suppression of Rebellion in the North-West Territories of Canada, 1885.

Continued.

The ball-practice was continued the next day, and accustomed the men to the recoil of their weapon if it did nothing else. At this time the whole of the Canadian militia, cavalry, and infantry were armed with Sniders, and it was feared at first that we should be at a disadvantage, as the half-breeds were known to be most of them well armed with repeating rifles. It was at one time proposed to send the troops being sent forward with Martini-Heurys, of which there were some 10,000 in store, but I did not think it advisable to put an entirely new arm into the hands of men just entering into a campaign, particularly one which was known to have a much greater recoil; better not to "swap horses crossing a stream," as President Lincoln once said. The Sniders were therefore retained, and, as it proved,

they were quite good enough for our work when they were held straight.

Fifty of the best shots of one of the regiments were armed with Martini-Heurys, but we never derived much advantage from them. The few pieces of artillery we had were all muzzle-loaders, nine-pounders, but that did not matter much, as we knew the enemy were not to be feared in respect of artillery, though they were said to have one or two guns, which proved, however, to be only a "Nor-Westler."

Thanks to the energy of Mr. Archie McDonald, assisted by Major Bell, a good many teams came in, and Bedson collected a quantity of hay and oats. The price of forage had naturally gone up, and as far as I can remember the price then was, hay twenty dollars a ton, and oats one dollar and fifty cents a bushel. These wagons, or teams as they are called in the Northwest, constituted our transport during the whole campaign. They were the ordinary waggons used by the farmers of the country, and were lightly though strongly built on four high wheels, which were very narrow as compared with those of English carts. They proved admirably suited for rough work and roads, and were able to go wherever the guns went. They were drawn by two horses of a good class, and were capable of carrying about one-and-a-half tons weight. The cost at first was high, but, after all, not much more than they were worth at the time to the Government. It was ten dollars per team—including driver per diem, and all found. The forage allowance was forty pounds of hay, the teamster receiving the same ration as the soldier, with arms and ammunition. Later on the price of forage and of wagons was much reduced. A man of the name of Garlon came in from Prince Albert with an account of the fight at Duck Lake.

The next day was Sunday, and after Divine service I rode out on the trail* we should have to follow on the morrow. I found that the bridge across the stream joining two small lakes required strengthening to allow the infantry and wagons to pass, and that the guns would have to ford it. The ascent to the plateau was also very steep and muddy. After that the trail appeared fair enough. The view from the plateau of the valley, with the settlements and the tents, was very picturesque.

On my return I sent men at once to work at the strengthening of the bridge, which was done in a few hours.

This day, 5th April, I put Lord Melgum in orders as chief of the staff.

Among other grave points to be considered in my arrangements for the forthcoming campaign was the question of "drink." At that time the sale of all stimulants, including beer, was prohibited in the Northwest Territories from the fear that the Indians might get it, liquor of any sort having the effect of bringing out all their bad qualities and deadening any good ones they might chance to possess, and the half-breeds were not much better. The whites in the territories were allowed under certain circumstances to obtain a permit for the introduction of a small quantity of liquor into the territories, but these permits were only obtained from the Lt. Governor himself, who was very chary of granting them. It is needless to say that under circumstances most extraordinary stratagems were had recourse to, in order to smuggle liquor into the country. Eggs, carefully opened and cleaned, with filled with liquor, and then carefully fastened on and imparted as "eggs" in boxes. Casks, filled with whiskey and a little kerosene oil poured into them, were imported as lamp oil, medicine-bottles, labelled "Davis' Pain Killer" and "Jamaica Ginger," filled with pure whiskey, &c. &c.

To be Continued.