

litia Company Roll," Regimental Division, East Riding of Durham. No. 7 Company Division. Limits : the town of Port Hope ; taken on January 9, 1871. Captain Brown Wallis was the enumerator for the government. The population of Port Hope in 1871 was given in the Dominion census at 5,114. The following extract from the enrolment, made by Capt. Brown Wallis, commanding that Company Division, will be noted with interest. It was as follows :

No. of 1st class men.....	238
" " 2nd " "	61
" " 3rd " "	595
" " 4th " "	295
Total.....	1189

Of the above there are :

Seamen.....	49
Volunteers.....	192
Exempt men.....	295
Total.....	496

The first-class men are unmarried or widowers without children, 18 years of age but under 30 ; second-class, same, 30 years of age but under 45 ; third-class, married or widowers with children 18 years old but under 45 ; fourth class, same, 45 years old but under 60.

For the opening of parliament next Thursday, Jan. 2nd, the usual military ceremonial will be observed. There will be a guard of honor of the G.G.F.G., with bands, the Governor-General's escort, furnished by the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, and detachments of the Field Battery at Nepean Point to fire the big guns.

The Governor-General's Foot Guards, it is now stated, will not commence their season's drill immediately after New Year's, but in February, when the battalion will meet one night a week. The non-com. class will start regular work at the same time. The prospects are good for a smart season's drill.

As soon as the next snow falls the G.G.F.G. snowshoers will start their tramps for the present winter. These tramps have proved a splendid attraction to the young fellows in the past and are joined by men from every company in the battalion. Even if the tendency is to keep them out of bed later than they ought to be who have to turn out for business at 6 a.m. sharp as most of them do. Better exercise than these tramps cannot be imagined.

Fully a dozen 43rd Battalion men will avail themselves of short courses at the different schools of instruction this season.

The 43rd Battalion non-com. class, under the instruction of Sergt. Major Mahoney, is making very favorable progress.

The high standing of the battalion and prospects of honors seem to have spurred the non-coms. to the keenest possible emulation. There is every prospect of the desire to add two companies to the battalion, long gratified, and this is a further incentive to exertion. The entire battalion is animated by a strong *esprit du corps* and desire to excell.

MILITARY SUPPLIES.

The Department of Militia has awarded contracts for supplies at the stations of the different permanent corps as follows :

Toronto.—Meat, J. Beddingfield ; bread, Wm. Carlisle ; potatoes and groceries, W. S. Fry ; forage, A. Youle ; straw, R. H. Graham ; coal oil, W. H. Lake.

London.—Meat, A. E. H. Jolliffe ; bread, Joseph Johnson ; potatoes and groceries, Scandledd Bros. ; forage, W. Percival ; coal oil, Jas. Wright & Co.

Kingston.—Meat, Henry Warrington ; bread, T. R. Carnvosky ; groceries, potatoes and coal oil, H. Sharpe ; forage and straw, G. Donghue.

The arrival of Major Cantlee, lately commander of the Field Battery at Winnipeg, to take the position of precis writer in the Supreme Court, is gratifying to the older members of the Ottawa Field Battery and to many other citizens. The major held a lieutenancy in the battery previous to his leaving for Winnipeg some eight or ten years ago, and was a decided favorite with his fellow-officers and with the men generally. It is not known whether Major Cantlee will again associate himself with military matters in the city, but he would certainly be a valuable addition to the force should he again fall into line.

And speaking of the old Ottawa Field Battery it may be said that through the efforts of the oldest officers of the corps, Major Woodburn, paymaster, a photograph of Lieut.-Col. Turner, the organizer and first commander of the battery, has been procured and suitably enlarged to hang up in the library-room at the drill hall. There have been four commanders deceased, Major Bliss, at present commanding, being the fifth, and the pictures of all are to occupy positions of honor among the young men now connected with the battery.

The Conquest of Canada.

HALIFAX, December 21st, 1895.

The Editor of the CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—May one who has never hitherto asked space in your pages crave that favour for the purpose of making some suggestions as to the most expeditious and practical way of preparing for the calling out of the whole armed force of the country, which will become necessary should the threatened invasion of our borders by our American cousins go beyond the realm of mere talk.

I leave it to wiser and better informed men, than I claim to be, to discuss the probabilities and the improbabilities of war ; suffice it for me to say that, if preparations on the part of this Canada of our be left till that question is settled, "our friends the enemy" will with ease carry out their threat of over-running Canada, whereas, if we make ready in due season, we can I feel sure reduce their progress to a very slow walk, the running being a strategic movement to

the rear. It is certainly very difficult for our minds to grasp the idea that the people across the border, with whom we are and long have been on such intimate terms, both socially and commercially, among whom some million or more of our fellow Canadians are residing in the best of good fellowship, in whose veins flows the same blood, be it Saxon or Celtic, as in our own, are so lost to every sense of right or reason, to every appreciation of the welfare of the two nations and of the world at large, as to declare war against the British Empire, by union with which only they can reach their own highest development of power and influence. The best thinkers in the United States as in Canada and the British Empire are at one in desiring the closest drawing together of the many bonds which unite the two nations, in order to establish one great English-speaking confederation, which will for all time be able to dictate terms to the rest of the world, and make war a thing of the past. Those who, like myself, have been unable to see that there was any ill-will against our empire among the Americans as a whole, and have attributed the utterances of some sections of the American press to a mere pandering to the Irish American vote, have had a rude awakening at last. It is impossible to explain the universal furor of delight which the press across the border hailed the startling message of President Cleveland, as anything else than the voicing forth of a long suppressed national hatred of Britain and all things British. To Britishers, both at home and in the colonies, who, with the exception of a handful of ultra jingoes, have always regarded the sister nation with the friendliest of feelings, such sentiments of hatred on their part are incomprehensible, but of such a state of feeling no doubt can longer exist. The few American papers which have had the courage to differ from the general approval of the message, have done so in a manner which in itself affords the strongest proof of this. They go no further than to show that the Monroe Doctrine does not apply to the Venezuela incident, and that the President's ravings are not justified on that ground, not in one single instance do they pretend to deny the universal hatred of Britain or to try to inculcate a friendly feeling in its place. Given a national hatred, and the smallest incident will fan the spark into the blaze of war. France is not the only nation which goes to war for an idea. It is useless to rely upon the common sense of the educated and thinking Americans. Unfortunately for them they are powerless. The United States, like all republics, where there is universal suffrage, are ruled by their worst elements, the ignorant unthinking mob, and the unanimity displayed in their Congress and Senate shows that this great nation has descended to a depth of childishness pitiable to behold, and only to be equalled by Republican France.

War may be averted, and God grant that it may, but we must not shut our eyes