

in advance of what he had expected to have seen." Colonel Foster "attended the ball practice on the afternoon of the 9th, and morning of the 10th, at a place about two miles above Woodstock, and had an opportunity of seeing some good exhibitions of standing gun drill. The ball practice, as the accompanying report will shew, was good, but the locality would not admit of shell practice."

Lieut. Colonel Foster also adverts to the very handsome presents given by friends of the battery in general, and Mr. Appleby, M. P., in particular, to be competed for at the target practice.

67th Battalion, Carleton, Light Infantry.

Nos. 6 and 7 Companies, Captains Bossié and Baker, owing to the long distance of the local head quarters of these companies from camp it was not deemed expedient to order them to attend it, much to the disappointment of both officers and men. The Brigade Major, Lieut. Colonel Inches, subsequently inspected them on completing their annual drill, and that officer reports favorably as to the efficiency of these companies.

2ND BRIGADE DIVISION.—Lieut. Colonel Otty, Brigade Major.
CAMP SCOUODOUC.

A brigade, composed as follows, assembled in a camp of exercise at Shediac on the 3rd of July.

Brigadier Lieut. Colonel Otty, Brigade Major; Lieut. Colonel McCulley, Brigade Major; Lieutenant Ewing, Garrison Artillery, Supply Officer; Captain F. B. Hazen, 62nd Batt., Orderly Officer; Capt. E. Arnold, 74th Batt., Musketry Instructor; Quarter Master Hallett, 8th Regiment of Cavalry Camp, Quarter Master.

8th Regiment of Cavalry, Lieut. Colonel, J. Saunders; 73rd Battalion, Major Sherriff; 74th Battalion, Lieut. Colonel E. Beer.

On the 13th of July I inspected this camp and the different corps composing it.

The Brigadier, Lieut. Colonel Otty, had exercised great judgment in his selection of the site for the encampment, it being all that could be desired, a most picturesque place overlooking Shediac Bay, about four miles from the town of Shediac, on the main road to Buctouche, with a wood close to the camp, affording shelter for the cavalry horses, and having an abundant supply of excellent water. The grounds for prade and field manoeuvres were very extensive.

Besides the ability displayed by Lieut. Col. Otty in handling troops on parade, I noticed with much pleasure that great attention had been paid to the practical instruction of corps in the routine of camp duties.

At inspection parade, after usual marching past, deployments, &c., the brigade was exercised in most interesting and instructive field manoeuvres, in a manner creditable alike to officers and men.

It is but just, however, to make special mention of the great improvement in drill displayed by the 8th Regiment of Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Saunders. Lieut. Col. Otty's report with respect to this camp will be submitted at an early date. The following is Lieut. Col. Otty's Brigade Order, on the breaking up of the camp.

"CAMP SCOUODOUC."

SHEDIAC, 13th July, 1874.

Brigade Orders by Lieut. Colonel Otty, Commanding.

No. 8.)—The Deputy Adjutant General commanding the District desires to express

to the troops assembled at Camp Scouodouc, his gratification for the manner in which, at his inspection to day, the troops manoeuvred on the field, and for the soldier like appearance of the officers and men, as well as for the report received of their exemplary conduct during their stay in camp. Lieut. Col. Maunsell noticed with much pleasure that great attention appears to have been paid to the practical instructions of corps in the routine of camp duties.

The Brigadier commanding the camp takes this opportunity of thanking the officers and men under his command, for the willingness and alacrity which has been invariably displayed in carrying out the discipline and exterior economy of the several regiments composing the brigade. His thanks are particularly due to the brigade staff, for the efficient manner in which they have performed their several duties, and hopes that should another brigade be under his command he may have as efficient aid as he has had on this occasion, and he may have officers as well qualified to assume command of their respective corps, and as steady and efficient men to carry their orders into effect.

By Order.

(Signed,)

C. McCULLEY, Lieut. Colonel,
Brigade Major.

In connection with the better efficiency of the 8th Regiment of Cavalry assembled at this camp, I again respectfully submit the following suggestions as deserving special consideration—(1) the want of a fresh issue of saddlery, *vide* Report 1873, page 26, and (2) the necessity for the issue of a medicine box, furnished with medicines for horses, Report, 1873, page 32.

(To be Continued.)

Mr. Childers, M. P., on Canada.

Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M. P., delivered an address to his constituents at Pontefract on the 30th ult., on the subject of his recent visit to the United States and Canada. Before speaking of his tour in the United States, to which the greater portion of the lecture was devoted, Mr. Childers gave his impressions of Canada. He said:

"I had the advantage of travelling through the greater part of Canada, and, with the exception of Quebec, I visited all its most important cities. Having done so I cannot better describe the general feeling of that great Dominion than by telling you that on all hands—whether speaking to public men, or to persons in private stations, to rich or to poor—I found at all times only one great sentiment, and that was the sentiment of loyalty and attachment to the mother country, coupled with the hope and desire that Canada might long flourish as the most important colony of this country. There ought to be no mistake about that; because from time to time impressions have got abroad that the loyalty of the great Dominion was only lip service—that the love of England depended upon purely material considerations, and that we ought to be prepared at any moment for a break in the connection between ourselves and Canada. Personally I never entertained that opinion, but if ever I had, my views would be entirely altered by what I saw there last winter. Our Canadian brethren are as much attached to our Queen, and as anxious for the Imperial connection as any of us can be, and of those who would tell you otherwise, I will only say that they are thoroughly mistaken.

I may be asked again, "What is the condition of Canada? Is the Dominion of Canada overshadowed by the great empire of the United States close to it?" Of this again, I would say, that if there are any who think so, it is only another great mistake. The Dominion of Canada has advanced in wealth, prosperity, population, and in matters of self government quite as much as the United States of America. Of course, when I say advanced in wealth and prosperity, I do not mean that times may not come—as come they do in every nation—when prosperity has a check, as I am afraid that even at the present time it is checked. Indeed it is not impossible that the crisis which a year and a half ago came over the United States may find its way to Canada; and there is a considerable probability of a certain amount of interference with commercial prosperity there; but, taking it as a whole, viewing the great works which have been so successfully undertaken in that country, looking at the success of agriculture, and looking at the wealth and the powers of self government in that country, I think you may be satisfied that we have in Canada not only a thoroughly loyal, but a thoroughly prosperous and well governed country. But I have been told—and I have heard it since I came home—"Oh, the Canadians, however you may speak of their success and of their loyalty, are not such fine fellows as the inhabitants of the United States are, and in the long rivalry between the two nations, the Canadians must go to the wall." I think also that that is a great mistake. I am not at this moment speaking of question of warfare, of what might happen if any differences between ourselves and America were to lead to a war in that country, but as to the character of the people which occurred to me, watching as I did, the different classes from the top to the bottom of society. I saw both their public men, those engaged in the humbler vocations of life—and it seemed to me that the Canadians bore to their American neighbours much the same position that the Scotch bear to the English. They may be in some respects a colder people, they may have all those special characteristics which we attribute to the Scotch, but just as you know that Scotchmen are able at all times to hold their own with Englishmen—as however proud we may be of being English, the Scotch character is a thoroughly independent and thoroughly stable character—so it seems to me that our Canadian fellow subjects will be thoroughly able to hold their own with the United States, and retain their thoroughly national characteristics. On that ground, therefore, as well as on many others, we may well be thoroughly proud of our connection with them.

REVIEWS.

We welcome No. 5 of the *Chorister* with its two fine Anthems,—"How beautiful upon the mountains" by Cook, and "Praise ye the Lord" by the Rev. R. Lowry. Send in your subscriptions to C. H. Ashdown, Amherstburg, 50c. pays for the year, or 25c. for the five numbers now out. The next number will contain "Sign to-night," "The song of the bells," and "The Workman's Chorus."

We have received the illustrated *Household Magazine* for May. It is a superior number—all the articles first class. The following are the contents:—"Views on the Hudson"; "One Crime"; "Livingstone's Last Journal"; "On the death of a Poet"; "The Woman of Smyrna"; "A Visit to Long Branch"; "Love's Perplexity"; "A Trip on Lake Como"; "Rossom, the Beau," &c.