

out such an example before the eyes of rural corps it would be impossible to accomplish great things. It is often the case that the men forget they are under military discipline the night before dismissal; but the last night of this camp order and discipline were just as carefully observed as at any time during the camp, a fact that speaks volumes for the character of the men and the influence of those in command.

BRIGADE ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. MAUNSELL, D.A.G., COMMANDANT.

CAMP FREDERICTON, Oct. 2, 1885.

4. The brigade will be formed in review order on parade at 2 p.m. in usual position, a half battery on each flank of the brigade. Ten rounds of blank will be issued. After the "march past" the brigade will proceed to field manoeuvres, of which the following is the general idea:—On the grounds south-west of the camp an opposing force (the Engineer Corps) is supposed to have advanced on Fredericton from the frontier, and to occupy the height of land near the Hon. W. H. Odell's woods, with the usual outposts. The position of the enemy having been discovered by infantry scouts, the following are the instructions for the attack:—The Infantry School Corps will extend and advance in fighting formation on signal from Brigadier, preceded by scouts on flanks and in direct front. The 71st Batt. will proceed farther west (right flank to rest on road) keeping touch with the School Corps, and in like manner extend and advance towards the enemy's position, but with a view to a flank attack. The advance will be conducted as laid down in Field Exercise for a battalion, covered by the fire of the Field Battery. When at any point the resistance is such that the advance as ordered cannot be carried out, the reinforcement by the supports will take place, and the battalion main body (the 67th in half battalions) will close up to within two hundred yards of the attacking line. The 67th Batt. will avail itself of any opportunity that may offer to reinforce, or, if necessary, prolong the line, and endeavor to out-flank the enemy. Officers commanding corps are reminded of the necessity of *at once* reforming after a successful attack.

8. The Fredericton Brigade Camp (one of many successful camps held in this province in previous years) will break up tomorrow. The Deputy Adjutant General commanding is of opinion that the camp has been formed under exceptionally advantageous circumstances. The presence in camp of the Infantry School Corps has proved an undoubted advantage, the individual soldiers thereof serving, as they should, as examples to others in steadiness in the ranks and in soldierlike appearance, the corps as a body serving, as it should, as a model in general efficiency. The result of the examinations held in camp has been satisfactory. There are many well qualified officers in the different corps; the number of competent non-commissioned officers, also, has increased of late. There is, however, still room for improvement in this particular, both as regards officers and non-commissioned officers. The progress of the men in the knowledge and practice of drill and discipline from day to day has been most marked. The course of target practice has been carefully carried out by the musketry instructor. The result of the competition in cleanliness of arms, accoutrements, &c., as well as in the internal arrangement of the camp, has been very satisfactory. The conduct of the men has been most exemplary, there being a total absence of crime or misconduct of any kind. The Young Men's Christian Association, with the best interests of the force and its individual members in view, has pitched its tent for the first time in brigade camp in this district. The soldiery have thus been enabled to spend their leisure hours in camp with pleasure and profit. Finally, on the completion of the most successful period of annual training, the commandant desires in the most emphatic manner to express to the staff, from the brigade major downwards, and to officers commanding corps, his sincere thanks for their support, assistance and well-directed efforts to insure success. To the forces generally, Lieut.-Col. Maunsell's best thanks are offered.

NOTES FROM THE BRIGADE CAMP, KINGSTON.

The annual camp of this district began on the 15th September and continued for 12 days. We had fine weather and the most successful camp ever held in the district, and held in the only place where it should be held. The whole surroundings had a military aspect, and the camping ground is about perfect, with lots of water close at hand, the bridge making it an excellent place to keep the men in, as there are no fences or hedges to get over and only one way to get to town, unless by swimming. The troops came in in the following order: 47th Batt., Kingston Field Battery, 16th Batt., Durham Field Battery, 3rd Reg. Cavalry, 40th Batt. and 46th Batt., the D. A. G. and his staff being on the ground first. Capt. Ponton, Brigade Major did his duty most efficiently; he is every inch a soldier. We had a good deal of drill. The shooting of the men was very bad. There should be more time given to shooting; the instructor cannot give them a proper idea of shooting, and very few company officers know how to shoot. Officers in getting certificates at a military school should qualify in shooting so as to be able to teach the men.

The officers of the Royal Military College, from the commandant down to Sergt.-Major Burtells, did their utmost to instruct one and all by way of lectures and showing the use of instruments in connection with military engineering and artillery work. Major Raban was in the camp explaining the working of the heliograph and pocket sextant. On Thursday, before breaking up camp, we had a sham-fight. It consisted in attacking Fort Henry. The attacking party were the Kingston Field Battery, 3rd Cavalry, 40th Batt. and 47th Batt., the 47th being thrown out in skirmishing order, supported by

the 40th, two guns, and one squadron of cavalry, one squadron of cavalry being in reserve. The defending party consisted of the Durham Field Battery, two guns, under Major McLean, supported by one company of the 16th, under Capt. McDonald, in the first ditch, the 46th Batt. around the base of the fort, supported by one company of the 14th, under Capt. McDougall; three companies of the 16th in the fort, under Col. Bog. At 3.10 p.m. the firing was begun by the Kingston Field Battery at about 2,000 yards, and promptly answered by McLean's guns from the outside of the fort. This was a signal for the advance; the fighting line began to extend for attack at about 500 yards. In a few moments the firing became general along the line, the whole body advancing and changing front quarter left, under the command of the D.A.G., who was conspicuous on his white charger. By this time the defenders were driven towards the fort into the ditches. The fighting line came up with a rush, when, to its utter disgust, the 16th opened fire on them from the ramparts and drove them back in disorder. By this time the band of the defenders were all in the fort, pouring fire on the retreating foe. The cavalry was very much exposed during the engagement and might have been annihilated. At last the bugle sounded assemble, when all marched back to camp. The D.A.G. addressed the several colonels, who then marched their respective commands to their private parades, and after addressing their officers dismissed the men. Friday and Saturday were given up to muster, marching out and breaking up camp, everyone leaving satisfied with the treatment received at the hands of the D.A.G. and his staff, and hoping to meet again next year.

Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick met with an accident by his horse striking him on the mouth with his head, breaking off three of his front teeth. Riel was hanged outside the lines and then blown up with gunpowder. No officer knew anything about it until after it was done. Lieut.-Col. Bolton looks as hale as ever, and his pleasing face brightens up when you speak to him. Long may he live,

A DEFENDER.

THE CAMP OF No. 2 DISTRICT

The annual camp of the Second Military District was held this year in the military reserve near the town of Niagara, at the point where the river of that name enters Lake Ontario. It would be almost impossible to find a place possessing better qualities as a camping ground. All that is really required to make it second to none in the Dominion is to run a few drains through it. This could be done at a very small cost. Owing to the fine weather this year the necessity of a drainage system was not felt. The water-supply was very satisfactory, each corps having a pump in its own lines. Not the least interesting feature about Niagara and its surroundings lies in its history. The camp ground itself was the scene of many a hard-fought encounter. Its eastern boundary is formed by the remains of old Fort George. Nearer the mouth of the river is Fort Mississauga, still in a good state of repair. Seven miles up the river, on the summit of Queenston Heights, stands the tall monument erected by Canadians to the memory of General Brock, who fell a short distance below when leading his brave volunteers against the invading Americans in 1812.

But to return. The camp this year was formed by the following corps:—2nd Regiment of Cavalry, Hamilton Field Battery, Welland Canal Field Battery, 19th, 31st, and 44th Infantry, and 20th, 37th, and 39th Rifles. The total strength was about 2,150 officers and men. Lieut.-Col. Denison, D.A.G., was Commandant; Lieut.-Col. Milsom, Brigade Major; Major Dunn, Governor General's Body Guards, Camp Quartermaster; Capt. McLaren, 13th, Supply Officer; Capt. White, 34th, Musketry Instructor, and Capt. Stewart, 13th, Orderly Officer.

All the corps present were composed of an unusually fine lot of men, who picked up their drill with remarkable rapidity. The cavalry occupied Paradise Grove, on the extreme right of the ground; they worked hard every day, and at the end of the camp had become tolerably proficient in their drill; but there was room for a very much greater improvement in many respects; the best remedy seems to lie in the compulsory attendance of at least the officers at the cavalry school, and on this account it is to be hoped that a branch school will be established in Toronto. The artillery was brigaded under Major King. The brigade was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Cotton, assistant Inspector of Artillery, on the Wednesday of the second week in camp; he was very much pleased with both batteries and complimented them highly, saying that they were the best he had inspected this year; the sword exercise of the Hamilton battery he said he had never seen better done in Canada. The 20th Halton or Lorne Rifles turned out well, accompanied by a brass and a pipe and drum band. All the companies wore tartan pants and Scotch bonnets. The 37th Haldimand Rifles are composed largely of Indians, who appear to make good