CANADIANS IN AFRICA

(Continued from page 11).

got there in time to get back some of the prisoners the Boers had taken, but not the gun, and returned to Bloemfontein on the 3rd of April. We had one more expedition out of Bloem-fontein on the 4th, 5th and 6th, with plenty of hard marching, pouring rain, and no tangible results. On the 21st our brigade marched out to Spring-field in support of Gen. Pole-Carew's force, which was fighting about five miles to south of us at Loi Kopje. On the 23rd we bivouacked on the now historic ground of Sannah Post; on the 24th we recaptured the water-works and adjoining kopje, and on the where Col. Otter received the wound which sent him back to the hospital. Gen. Ian Hamilton had joined Smith Dorrien's force that morning with a large body of mounted infantry, and he assumed command of the whole column, with all the rest of the forces which subsequently joined it until we got into Pretoria. 26th we had the fight at Israel's Poort,

AT HOUT NEK. On March 26 we occupied Thabanchu and remained in that neighborhood, and remained in that neighborhood, doing a bit of fighting day and night, and getting occasionally well shelled until the early morning of the 30th, when the whole force moved out towards Hout Nek. Our mounted troops came into touch with the Boers in a very strong position on some high kopjes about 10 a.m., and then the trouble commenced. Our brigade was the only infantry with the force. The Cornwalls were protecting the trans-Cornwalls were protecting the transport in rear, the Canadians were in support and escort for the guns, and the Shropshires were to attack the right front, and the Gordons a high kopje called Tobah Mountain on our left front. The first thing of moment left front. The first thing of moment that happened the infantry was that the Cornwalls and transport, two miles in rear, suddenly found shells from a Long Tom dropping with persistent accuracy right in among them. Finally, however, they got out of range, when the guns commenced to pay their at-tention to the Canadians and the guns, this fire coming from our right rear. Meantime the Gordons required help in their attack on Tobah Mountain, and two companies of the Canadians were sent. Yet again two more companies, yet again two more, and, fin-ally, the last two. All these had to cross a fire zone directly enfiladed by two large Boer guns on our right at about 2,000 yards range, and it was not a pleasant jog either. It was whilst doing this poor Harry Cotton met his soldier's death. As soon as across this soldier's death. As soon as across this zone, rifle fire met us from the right front, then we had to climb the precipitous face of the kopje, about 350 feet, and hang on to the top edge under a sniping rifle fire all night long, without food, water, blankets or coats to keep out the biting cold. In the morning the Canadians and Gordons cleared the kopje, and by 11 o'clock we had complete possession of it, but we had complete possession of it, but we got no food worth speaking of till 7 o'clock that evening, our last meal having been at 4 the previous morning. The next day we had a well-earned rest at Jacobsrust, when, with the addition of more troops, the column was reformed to be known as the "Winburg Column." It now con- all told, were given the task of holdsisted of the Nineteenth Brigade, the Twenty-First, Major-General Bruce Hamilton's Brigade, the Highland Brigade, one brigade of cavalry, four gade, one brigade of cavalry, low corps of mounted infantry, two horse artillery batteries, five field batteries, four 5-inch and two 4.7-inch guns, sometimes known as the "Royal Artillery" or more familiarly as "Cow Guns" for the reason that they were drawn by oxen, all under command of Gen. Ian Hamilton, with Smith-Dor-Gen. Ian Hamilton, with Smith-Dorrien as his right hand man—a team
that could not be beaten, and they
never were. We had a half day's
fighting on the 4th of May at Wilken,
but it was mostly an artillery duel,
and we captured Winberg on the 5th,
where the first and only draft for the Canadians reached us, after a hard chase from Bloemfontein. Gen. Ina

Hamilton on this day issued the fol-lowing order, which sets out so clearly the work done since we left Bloemfon-

WORDS OF PRAISE. "Special order by G. O C., Winberg

"During the past thirteen days a portion of the Winberg Column has marched over 100 miles, fighting the enemy on nine separate occasions, and capturing two important towns.

"The other portion of the column has borne at least its full share in the very successful operations which have porne at least its full share in the very successful operations which have followed upon the battle of Hout Neck. The G. O. C. cannot, therefore, but feel that his column has earned not only the praises of the field marshal commanding-in-chief, which are published separately, but also a day or two's comparative rest. In the same two's comparative rest. In the same message, however, in which Lord Rob-erts expresses his high appreciation of the successes we have achieved, he directs us not to slacken our efforts for several days to come. The enemy is hurrying northwards to concentrate, and it is of nothing less than national importance that his movements should. be impeded and his guns and convoys if possible captured. Thanks to the good work which has already been accomplished, the column now finds itself complished, the column now finds itself better placed to carry out the field marshal commanding-in-chief's wishes than any other portion of the troops under his command. The opportunity is a great one, and Gen. Ian Hamilton confidently appeals to the officers and men of the Winberg Column to make the very best of it regardless of the fatigues and privation which will probably have to be undergone before success is secured. probably have to success is secured.

"(Signed)

"Lieut.-Col. A. A. G.

"Winberg, 5, 5, 1900."
"The G. O. C., Winberg Column, has much pleasure in informing the troops under his command that he has received a telegram from the field marshal commanding-in-chief in South Africa in which Lord Roberts ex-presses his high appreciation of the work recently performed by all ranks in the Winberg Column. His lordship has yet to hear of the further success achieved by the captain of Winberg. By order, "(Signed) J. LYTTLETON.

"Lieut.-Col., A. A. G."

HELD BACK THE ENEMY. The column moved out of Winberg on Sunday evening, 6th of May, at o'clock, and on the afternoon of the 9th reached Bloemfontein, a fine farm on the banks of the Zand River. Here the springbok, clesbok and hartbeest were in great numbers and so bewild-ered at the influx of such a large number of men and horses they at times came rushing through our bivouac with disaster to themselves, but with pleasure to us, and a gratifying addition to our somewhat scanty food supply. The Boer army was entrench-ed on a long line of kopjes on the north side of the river, and at 5:30 next morning our forces started out to next morning our forces started out to tackle them. It was a difficult job, but by 2 p.m. they had been dislodged all along the line. On this day especially our "Cow Guns" made most magnificent practice, knocking the Boer guns out in every case in short order. The first shot from one of our 5-inch guns knocked over a Boer "Pom-Pom" at a range of 6,000 yards, destroying it and killing three who were serving it, one of them being an officer of the German army. The Royal Canadians had four companies on escort for the big gun throughout the day, but the ing the right flank against an attempted turning movement of the enemy. It was a trying position, as the fire was very hot and continuous, and there was little cover, but we succeeded, and found out afterwards that over 1,000 Dutchmen had been trying to drive us back from early morning till after 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

MORE OR LESS SCRAPPING. Generals Ian Hamilton and Smith-Dorrien both expressed their thanks and high approbation of what they were pleased to call the gallant conduct of the Canadians that day, and Gen. Ian Hamilton said "I wish to God I had a few hundred more Canadians."

Ventersburg was occupied on the 11th, and Kroonstad on the 12th. Next day we were delighted to have a visit from

Thousands of Persons are Hastening towards their Graves as a Result of this Dread Disease.

A few of the many symptoms of this destroyer of

Cough, Pain in Chest, Shortness of Breath, Loss of Appetite, Chilliness or Shivering, Chills, Fever, Night Sweats, . Expectoration, Weak-

PUL-MO

if used as directed, will check the progress of this fatal disease and restore the afficted to perfect health. Do not go to Florida, Maderia, California, Mexico or the Rocky Mountains. Remain at home with friends and home comforts around you and use Pul-Mo, which is the achievement of the century in medical science. Pul-Mo is an absolute cure for Consumption, Throat and Lung Troubles, Coughs, Colds and all other consumptive symptoms.

Pul-Mo is inexpensive, being sold by druggists at \$1.00 per large bottle, or you may procure a sample bottle for 15 cents.

Pul-Mo stands alone—the use of any other medicine as an assistant is not necessary. Eat good, plain, nourishing food, get plenty of fresh air and out-door exercise, and use Pul-Mo as directed, that is all—Nature will do the rest.

If your druggist has not got Pul-Mo in stock, a sample bottle will be delivered to any part of the world.

By remitting 15 cents to cover cost of postage, give Pul-Mo a trial and convince yourself that it cures. Address all letters to the PUL-MO CO., Toronto, Canada.

FREE.

brother Canadians of the Dragoons and Mounted Rifles, the first time we had met since their arrival in Africa We left Kroonstad on the 15th, and on the 18th the advanced portion of the column occupied Lindley whilst our brigade with some details had some little fighting in the neighborhood. It was at Lindley that our much esteemed was at Lindley that our much esteemed friend Gen. Christian Dewet first offered to surrender with 1,000 men to Gen. Ian Hamilton, but the offer being "on condition" it was promptly declined. On our way to Heilbron, which we captured on the 22nd, we had more or less scrapping, the enemy hanging about our flanks and rear all the time, but always avoiding a general engagebut always avoiding a general engage-ment at our front. On the 26th instant Col. Otter rejoined from hospital, having been from the battalion 31 days. That afternoon the column crossed the Vaal River, entering upon Oom Paul's own territory. The Royal Canadians had the distinction to be the first British infantry regiment to cross the river in this war. On the 28th our brigade was in reserve whilst Lord Roberts' main column was having some heavy fighting at Kliperiverberg.

AT HISTORIC DORNKOP. We expected to be called upon to make a turning movement on the left, but Gen. French, with the mounted division, succeeded in doing this unassisted, except by our support. On the 29th we first came within sight of the tall chimneys of the Rand mines near Johannesburg. The Boer positions were found to be at Dornkop, the historic position, where Dr.Jameson made his last stand in the eventful raid. Gen. Ian Hamilton's whole force was to dislodge them. Whilst the mounted troops of our column made a very wide sweeping movement to our left the Twenty-First brigade was to turn the Boer right, our brigade was to make the frontal attack on the position, which was 2,000 yards distant.

The Gordons and Canadians were to attack, the Cornwalls in support and the Shropshires in reserve. The ground cord none need be ashamed of. the Shropshires in reserve. The ground between us and the enemy was almost without cover of any sort, nearly smooth and gradually sloping up-wards towards the enemy, who occupied a long ridge of rocks at its summit, with several Krupp 40-pounders to assist them. The low afternoon winter sun was shining in our eyes, making it difficult to see ahead, and the enemy had set the veldt grass on fire to make it more uncomfortable fire to make it more uncomfortable for us, and to leave the ground over which we had to pass a dead black. thus showing us up in our khaki kit

through the smoke and fire of the burning grass and came on to the dead black ground. The Seventy-Fourth Field Battery, under Major McLeod, commenced to pour shrap-nell into the Dutchmen at 2,500 yards as we advanced, but finding their fire at that range not so effective as might be the battery limbered up and boldbe, the battery limbered up and bold-ly galloped straight forward to within 1,600 yards of the position, as soon as we got that far, and came again into action notwithstanding the hot shell and rifle fire being about them, and with rapid fire poured such a hallstorm of shrapnell into and about the Boer 40-pounders that they were very shortly withdrawn.

INTO PRETORIA.

This action of Major McLeod's Battery was the smartest and most gallant piece of work on the part of a field battery I saw during the campaign. It materially aided the infantry attack which was driven home as soon as the turning movement of the 21st Brigade had developed. The Gordons and Canadians together rushed the position, and at 5 o'clock we were in full possession. On the 1st of June our force bivouaced close to Johannesburg, and on the 2nd we visited the city. Next morning we were off again for Pretoria with Lord Roberts' main column on our right. We had a stiffish fight on the afternoon of the 4th, and on the afternoon of the 5th the whole army marched in triumph through the and on the afternoon of the 5th the whole army marched in triumph through the streets of the Transvaal capital and passed in review before "Little Bobs." As the Royal Canadians came along the band struck up that old familiar air, "The Boys of the Old Brigade," and we went by with a swing that drew applause from the assembled crowd of Pretorians. On this day our beloved brigadier, Smith-Dorrien, issued the following order, which describes in brief the achievements of the Fighting 19th up to that date:

A PROUD RECORD.

"The 19th Brigade has achieved a record of which any infantry might be proud. Since the date it was formed, December 2, 1900, it has marched 620 miles, often on half rations, seldom on full. It has taken part in the capture of ten towns, fought in ten general actions, and on 27 other days. In one period of 30 days it fought on 21 of them and marched 327 miles. Casualties, between 400 and 500; defeats, nil."

It was expected that General Ian Hamilton's column would be dissolved, and a new force got together for him after the occupation of Pretoria, and this came to pass, but Lord Roberts in his army order of that time stated in regard to the work accomplished by that force: "The column under Lieut.-Gen. Ian Hamilton marched 400 miles in 45 days, including 10 days' halt. It was engaged with the enemy 28 times." A PROUD RECORD.

CHARGING DEWET.

It was now reported that our brigade was to be broken up, the Gordons and Royal Canadians remaining to garrison Royal Canadians remaining to garrison Pretoria for a while, and so some of us looked forward with satisfaction to a bit of rest for a while. But this was not to be, for at noon the 7th of June, we got orders to trek south on the Standerton road at 2:30 p.m., and off we started again, the Suffolks taking the place of the Shropshires in the brigade. Eventually the whole brigade was placed on the line of communications between ally the whole brigade was placed on the line of communications between Pretoria and Vereening, the Royal Can-adians having one company on the arm-ored train, one at Boksburg, and the re-mainder at Springs, where there were several alarms and one attack by the hovering Boers on a foggy morning, which was repulsed without much trouble. The old 19th Brigade was never orought together again, although our chums, the Gordons, came out to Springs and gave us a hand on several occasions of threatened attack. Up to the time the Royal Canadians occupied Springs they had treked an actual distance, from point to point since leaving Graspan, of 744 miles. Subsequently the battalion treked on a fruitless chase after that "Will o' the Wisp," Christian Dewet, a further distance of about 250 miles, making a total of about 1,000 miles marched

A LESSON TO BE LEARNED.

A lesson from that campaign is this: If Canada is to go on turnishing troops as these were, and as undoubtedly she will, it is absolutely necessary that some provision should be made for maintaining each regiment at something like its numerical strength in the field. The wastage through wounds and sickness in a hard campaign is enormous, and if drafts of fresh men are not continually received the regiment soon drops down to such small numbers that it becomes an inefficient unit in a brigade, and is thrown out to do line of communication duty or something of that kind. At the time Lord Roberts inspected the Royal Canadian Regiment at Kroonstad on the 14th of May, out of a total of 1,140 who left Canada, there were only present on parade 415. That shows you the wastage that takes place, and in future arrangements should be made to provide for this and keep our A LESSON TO BE LEARNED. and in future arrangements should be made to provide for this and keep our ranks comparatively full all the time.

MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL. A more important lesson to be learned A more important lesson to be learned from this campaign, in fact the most important of all, to my mind, is this: The absolute necessity of every officer, non-commissioned officer and man being trained before he takes the field to be a thoroughly practical rifle shot. I mean by practical, one who can judge dis-tance, can fire accurately and quickly at either stationary or moving objects, and who in the excitement of battle re-mains cool enough to make effective use mains cool enough to make effective use of his rifle under all circumstances. In fact who is so accustomed to its use that there is no chance of what is sometimes called "buck fever" getting hold of him. On service nowadays every officer carries a rifle and he ought to be able to find out ranges, distances and objects with his own rifle, and so put his men on to any good thing there may be to have a crack at. I see by a recent army order "all officers gazetted to the cavalry and infantry will be required to qualify at a "all officers gazetted to the cavairy and infantry will be required to qualify at a school of musketry before promotion to the rank of captain." The sooner that order is made law for the Canadian forces, and the means of qualification provided, the better for us. Permit me before closing to quote a letter I have just received from a very distinguished imperial officer in which some reference is made to the general character of the work done by Canadians in the war, and which I think perhaps you would like to hear:

WOLSELEY'S LETTER.

WOLSELEY'S LETTER. "Farm House, Clynde, Jan. 11, 1902. North Lewes.

"Dear Colonel Buchan—Pray thank the officers of the regiment for their kindness in sending—me so interesting a Christmas card. All Canadians should now be very proud indeed of the great services their men have rendered to the empire in South Africa. I am told by men whose opinion I would take upon such a point in preference to all others, that no men have shown greater military aptitude and genius during this war than the Canadian troops, with whom it was my privilege many years ago to be intimately associated. Believe me to be very truly yours.

(Signed)

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, for the patient hearing you have given to my somewhat lengthy remarks.

When Henry Comes.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

When Henry comes from Germany
We'll fire salutes and things.
And give him royal welcome for
The messages he brings.
We'll bow, and at his every smile
Have throbs and thrill ecstatic,
And quit the practice for awhile
Of being democratic.
We'll dream of Emperors and Kings
As still our blood relations,
For, oh, we dote on royal things
Despite our protestations. [Chicago Record-Herald.]

girl who was fond of her E's Attended so many pink T's,
That she ruined her I's,
Which was not very Y's,
And it's only at times that she C'L

The handwriting has changed but the quality of Blue Ribbon is just as good as ever.

Was there ever such a tea!

ACHING BACKS-There are a whole lot of women (and men too) whose health would be good if they didn't have trouble with their backs. The back is the vital part of the body that requires strength. A weak back weakens you all over. You may have

leg and arm muscles likeaprize fighter, but those muscles won't do you any good if your back is weak. Nature supplies in Omega Oil all that is needed to make the muscles of the back strong. It is a greencolored, oily liniment. Rub it in at night before retiring, or get some one else to do

it for you. Keep up this treatment for a little while, and your back won't hurt any more. If weak women will use more Omega Oil outside and less drugs inside, they will be better off. You simply rub it into the pores, and next day you'll feel its good effects. It

is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

Never take a substitute for Omega Oil. If your druggist persistently refuses to give what you ask for, the Omega Chemical Co., 257 Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle, prepaid, for 50 cents in cash, money order or stamps.

The Northern Life Assurance Co.

Head Office - - - London, Ont.

1901 Was the Banner Year. Increase over

Insurance written.....\$1,267,500 00 Insurance in force..... Premium cash income. 2,769,870 00 75,928 72 84,755 92 Total cash income Government reserve.... 122,983 93 284,275 55 Total assets.....

The ratio of expenses to premium income shows a decrease over last year of 15 per cent. The interest income has more than paid all death claims since the com-

pany commenced business. Our policies are up to date. Rates reasonable. For particulars see our agents or address

JOHN MILNE,

Managing Director. London, Ont. tx-tf



Baby's Own Soap

is a guard against all skin troubles in children. It cleanses, softens, soothes and prevents chafing and sores. IT IS AS GOOD FOR THE OLD AS THE YOUNG. ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS.

Style need not cost a woman more than roe if she will only buy a cake of that famous English Home Dye of highest quality, Maypole Soap, which washes and dyes at one operation. Old clothes can easily be made new again. Brilliant, fadeless colors. "No mess, no trouble" with

Maypole Soap.

Sold everywhere. 10c. for Colors. 15c. for Black.

today for a free copy of our interesting books ors Help" and "How you are swindled." occurring experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo, for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and filantic Building, Washington, D. C.



is caused by the poisonous uric acid left in the blood by defective, weak or worn

DR. WALTON'S ENGLISH KIDNEY PILLS

will positively cure rheumatism by driving the cause out of the blood. They dissolve the uric acid deposits, purify the blood and restore and stimulate the

Sold by C. McCallum & Co. Druggists, London. A. R. BREMER CO., Limited, Toronto

Sole Agents for Canada.

WHY ? ? ?

There is a host of careful housewives, who simply wont receive any other kind of Rolled Oats from their grocer but

TILLSON'S

If you have never used them, it is natural to ask "YWHY?"

In the first place, they are the most economical—they are eatable to the last ounce.

They are sold in bulk but equal to anything that can be made. They are uniform and can be relied upon for clean-

For the sake of a good breakfast, wouldn't it pay you to buy

TILLSON'S PAN-DRIED OATS

THE TILLSON COY., LIMITED TILSONBURG, ONT.

Anyone Sick? Then you need Vapo-Cresolene in the house. There is nothing equal to it for purifying the air and making it free from all germs of disease. It quickly and completely destroys disagreeable odors, and yet is perfectly safe. It matters not what the disease may be, typhoid fever, bilious fever, or any other fever, or disease of any kind, you should use

Vapo-Cresolene in the sick room. You put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and let the purifying and germ-destroying vapor fill the room. You can prevent diphtheria, scarlet fever, whoopingcough, and other contagious diseases by using Vapo-Cresolene. For asthma, bronchitis, sore throat and

hard colds, it is the common sense cure; and for whooping-cough and croup is a perfect specific.

CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP

Yours truly in the Salvation War.

MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH.

Gentlemen:—I take great pleasure in recommending your Vapo-Cresolene. I have spoken of it to a great many of my friends and to hundreds of my fellow workers in the Salvation Army. Many of them have used it with excellent results, and I have, without besitation, stated in our publications that I recommend that no family where there are young children should be without this Vaporizer.

In my own home I found it very beneficial for my little ones with whooping-cough and influenza, also it cannot be overlooked as a valuable disinfectant for fumigating in cases of infection. I am convinced that it can but prove an exceedingly useful assistant whatever treatment may be used in the check and cure of the trying diseases for which it has been specially recommended.

Vours truly in the Salvation War.

New York, April 17th, 1894.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Yapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 30 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.