

To "make the connection" on the last day out (the only daily train for Fredericton, leaving at 2 p.m.) we had to break up camp at the Three Mile rapids at daybreak, and we pushed on as steadily as possible, being much delayed by the lowness of the water, having frequently to carry our canoes over sand bars.

"To be or not to be, that is the question!" as we approached the railway station, where a few loafers remained, they having come to see the daily wonder of civilization, the train. "She's gone!" was the speedy answer to our eager inquiry. It only remained for us to make the best of the situation. Our choice lay between spending two days (the following day being Sunday, with no train) in a small public-house, a sad contrast to the independence of the forest, or to drive in a country wagon 40 miles over rough roads to Fredericton. We preferred the latter course.

"Well shaken," therefore, was the dose thus administered in our nocturnal journey. The tonic of the holiday trip, however, from start to finish, remained a tonic that will go some way towards preparing the frame for a return to "the common round, the daily task," in this work-a-day world.

BEAVER.

Fredericton, July 25, 1896.

The following extracts are translated from a "Manual of International Law for the use of Officers of the French Army," a work authorized for use in the military schools.—D. T. Irwin.

PART I.

Hostilities, Properly So-Called.

CHAP. I.

MEANS OF INJURING THE ENEMY.

War does not resemble a duel, in which an equality of weapons is the rule. Each belligerent uses the most improved engines of war whose merits he has previously tested, and his adversary has only himself to blame if he is less well provided.

However, the laws of war do not recognize on the part of the belligerents, an unlimited choice of means to injure an enemy. They proscribe a certain number, some because they involve acts of treachery, others, because their nature is to cause, without necessity, excessive suffering or damage.