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New York Writer on the Relations Between the Dominion and Britain.

A Eulogy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier -Bracketted With Mr. Chamberlain.

New York correspondent of the London Times writes as follows: The general relations of the Dominion Canada to the Empire were probably a more interesting subject than They have become far more interwithin the last few years, and still so during the last few months. deserve careful study from several tion which even the most casual observer help making. It was a piece of fortune for Canada and for the Empire that a Liberal ministry have been in power at the opening of the war in South Africa, and that the Prime Minister should have been Sir Wilfrid Laurier. What course events might have taken otherwise is matter of conjecture. That—the mere existence of a doubt-is reason enough why both Englishmen and Canadians should re-Quebec in line with Onbario? It all a patriotic obligation. mens on that. The attitude of French The superficial likeness between the

It Was Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He could do it, and did it; not because he was more faithful to the Crown than his Conservative rival, but because he was a French Roman Catholic, and because his influence over Canadians of his own race and religion was unrivalled. England has long understood that she a great debt to Sir Wilfrid Lau-Nobody has forgotten what a figwas in London at the Jubilee, or the whole Empire, Canada first owes him. Whether that is land Canada. Sir Wilfrid well understood in England know. It is understood in Can-It is much the fashion in Canada speak of Canada as if she were a itical unit. Her loyalty and her serices are accepted, and rightly accepted, those of the whole people of the whole Dominion. In that sense she is unit. But there are parties in Canada as elsewhere, and a country in which the divisions are not merely political but en front. It has had that skilled leading from Sir Wilfrid Laurier-it is beause of what he has done that you are

There is no dispute that

one in this matter of war. The Glory of Canadian Troops have won in the field, the position of Canada with reference to the Empire of which it is an integral part have their sources in Canadian politics and, speaking generally, in the triumph of the Laberal party and its possession of power when the crisis came. As so often happens, spite of Macaulay's well known and well worn theory, the causa causans is to be sought in the genius of one man. Eliminate Sir Wilfrid Laurier and what would have been the history of Canada these last four years, and especially these last seven or eight months?

How much tact was needed for the task may be seen from the speech of Mr. Bourassa in the Canadian House of Commons early in June. Mr. Bourassa talked about a war forced on the people standing except Mr. Bourassa and three ensured the co-operation of Quebec.

matist, and not otherwise than by diplomacy can the heterogeneous provinces be governed. The task of Sir John Macdonald for the greater part of the generation during which, directly or indirecthan that of the Prime Minister of the was a man of extraordinary political capacity, with few scruples. vere to him so many political obstacles,

and he swept them away. The Political System of Canada and the faults of that system as a mat-

ter of practical politics are a legacy from im. I make no comparisons. Sir Wilrid Laurier is entitled to be judged as ie is, and by himself. He can point to what he has done, which no man else able estimate of a Canadian Prime Minould have done. Into the tangled maze ister who has, I will not say prevented, of Dominion politics I have no wish to enter, nor any knowledge of it which of so many dangerous disputes between would entitle me to discuss details. One the two countries. nust judge broadly.

If personal impressions are permissible, nine are first impressions. I had never met Sir Wilfrid Laurier till the other patch of Canadian forces to South Africa. lay on a visit to Ottawa. You in Engand are perhaps still too apt to think dier. Lord Minto has seen 30 years' ser-

seem to the observer as much Imperial Afghan campaign of 1879, with Lord Robrica or Canada only. Mr. Labouchere, with that proneness to think evil of his fellow men which he mistakes for know-The Little Englanders generally, if they empire. The two men have one crime

Imperial Politics,

and each has contributed to strengthen and not weaken the great fabric which a few recreant Englishmen—and a great knowledge of men and of the world, sagamany Irishmen-would pull to pieces if city in dealing with men and with affairs view. But there is one reflect they could. The parochial view does not are a power anywhere, and they are a prevail here. It was an American who described Great Britain as:

"A power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts; whose morning drumbeat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

Mr. Webster was almost if not quite Englishmen and Canadians save the the first orator, the greatest advocate of joice that the matter was not put to the proof. Nobody questions Sir Charles his day, and a statesman to whom union, proof. Nobody questions or doubts in his own or any other country, was the Tupper's loyalty of the would have done what Sir Wil-secret of strength. He was an American that he would have did. When it came to a of the Americans, but never of that comat laurier and. State of that constitution of sending troops to South Af- pany, whether American or English, to estion of sending troops to South put whom the belittling of England seemed The Most Daring Feat in the

Canada was not at first quite the same men I have named is not close; what hat of English Canada. I do not brings them together is an identity of mean that it was less loyal, but that its view as to the end which they pursue of what loyalty required of the by varying methods. Sir Wilfrid's talk Dominion in that, emergency was one is on broad lines; his political conceptions in Ontario and another in Quebec. are not less Imperial than those of the Who harmonized those two views? ministers who assemble in Downing street, and a good deal more so than some of them. Not once did I hear a remark that I thought purely colonial in the narrow sense of that word. Canada first, no doubt-he is Prime Minister of Canada and her interests come first just as to any departmental chief of his own department comes first. But who can now think of Canada otherwise than in her relation to the Empire as a whole? much to draw closer the Imperial bonds how he was received. What he has which indissolubly unite them. The cays since adds vastly to the obligation of purely local considerations are past. Canada cannot forget England, nor Eng-

Does Not Narrow His Mind, it lights up as he talks and his eyes light up. Whoever has conversed with many Frenchmen knows that they generalize; they all have certain formulas to which all sets of facts are expected to adjust themselves. They take logical views. They are not content to ask of a law or custom or piece of political machinerysubject, and with it goes a suppleness It is quite consistent with the flexibility ble to think and speak of Canada as ed than the Englishman to whom England is the Alpha and Omega, but is sympathetic. That is why he was able to kindle in French Canada the flame of warlike lovalty which has burnt so brightly in South Africa. It is not necessary to cross the border in order to see that the Boer war has had an effect of lasting value in the British possessions of North America as well as in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain is rightly credited with a large share in bringing about a new and closer attachment between the mother country and her great American dominion. But I should bracket Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It required

A High Order of Statesmanship of England by politicians and financiers, on this side of the Atlantic to ensure the very much as Mr. Bryce and Mr. Labou- full fruition of the very brilliant and there have talked. He was met by the business-like statesmanship which has inloyal majority, Conservatives and Lib- spired the Colonial Office in Downing erals alike, with groans and hisses and street. And I imagine that even the cries of "Traitor." To smooth things Conservatives, whose strength is not in over, a Conservative member, Mr. Mon- the province of Quebec, would admit that tague, called for three cheers for the without Quebec any great measure of Queen. They were given, and the Na- success was impossible, and that it was tional Anthem was sung, all members Sir Wilfrid Laurier's leadership which

other French-Canadians. He is the Sir Wilfrid's attitude to the United member who resigned his seat for La- States would raise a very different series belle last November as a protest against of questions, into none of which do 1 the war and was re-elected. It has not wish to enter. I repeat what I have been an easy situation for even the pre- said before. It is not the moment. No sent Prime Minister to deal with; for friend of either country desires to see any other it might have been impossible. any one of them put at issue during a They say of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that presidential election. It may be supposhe lacks authority or the disposition to ed that the Americans have a greater rule by sheer force of will. In the cir- sympathy with Liberals as Liberals, or cumstances, it is a eulogy not a criticism. with anything which calls itself Liberal-Nature and education made him a diplo- ism, than with Conservatives or Conservatism. Possibly; but we have not found the present Prime Minister of which make up the Dominion of Canada | Canada a less resolute champion of Canadian claims than his Conservative predecessor. It was Sir Wilfrid Laurier who induced the British government to y, he ruled Canada was less complicated recede from its agreement with respect to other matters in order to force the present Dominion. Sir John Macdonald United States to yield to what the government at Washington thought an inequitable adjustment of the Alaskan boundary. The attempt failed, and the wiser second thoughts of Canada led her to accept the existing modus vivendi, under which the controversy is not adjusted, but adjourned. It need not, therefore, be thought that an American writer, because he is American, has any particular reason to take an unduly favor-

> Canada has had Another Piece of Good Fortune

but certainly postponed, the settlement

in connection with the war, and the dis-She has a Governor-General who is a solof your own colonial statesmen as col- vice of the most various kinds. He was in Tsin. But the Cossacks settled this. He fined to his house.

as colonial-indeed, more so. The parts erts, as private secretary, in South Africa which such men as Mr. Cecil Rhodes, for in 1881, in Egypt in 1882, in the Northwest example, and the present Prime Minister rebellion in 1885, which he put down. His of Canada have played leave their mark experience in military organization and adon the whole Empire, not on South Af- ministration was of the highest value when it came to embodying and equipping Canadian troops. The Radical view of the office of Governor-General in Canada and elsewhere is, I believe, that the post is ledge of the world, reviles Mr. Rhodes. mainly ornamental. It is ornamental, and ought to be, in the sense that, while any do not revile him, rebuke him in terms the subsists between the Crown and the which imply that an empire is to be won colonies, the dignity of the Crown ought to or kept by strict adherence to maxims be maintained, and maintained handsomefit for the conduct of a Sunday school ly. But to insist that it is mainly ornaor a conventicle. Sir Wilfrid is perhaps mental is not to agree with the Canadian a less masterful personage than Mr. Ce- view. The Canadians and the Canadian cil Rhodes, but he is just as much en. press have much to say about Lord Mintitled to the abuse of the Little England- to's policy and conduct of affairs pertainer as Mr. Cecil Rhodes, since he too, though in a different way, is a builder of the Ministry of Militia, or of other in common. They do not take the paro- have seen what official life means at Govelsewhere, that the degree of influence and depends at least as much on the man as on the office. Energy and good sense, a

Watts's Ride

power in the Governor-Generalship of

Canada at present.

How the Brave Briton Brought the News of Tien Tsin's Plight.

Story of the Boxer Uprising.

The desperate ride of James Watts and his handful of Cossacks, through the ranks of the Boxer army investing Tien Tsin-his narrow escapes from capture -his thrilling adventures and his final success preaching Taku and bringing relief to the beleaguered garrison at Tien Tsin-these are the most thrilling and realistic incidents in the history of the Boxer rebellion.

Previous mails from the Orient have recorded the feat but not in detail. Sport Certainly not the man who has done so and Gossip, an Oriental publication, thus describes the briliant ride:

"Tien Tsin, with its women, its children, and its handful of defenders, was compassed about with enemies. The strain of attack tightened day by day, and launches were sent away to Taku with the news of how hard-pressed the settlement was, though none of these passed the enemy. Finally, on the 20th of June, things were getting desperate, and Jim Watts volunteered to ride through and bring back relief. The offer custom or piece of political machinery—
he, mounted on a hardy Cossack pony
and armed with revolver and sword, left
out ostentation, rather with a feeling the divisions are not merely pointical out principle in obedience to which it has racial and religious requires a great deal come into existence. That habit of mind skilled leading before it presents, on shows itself in the discussion of every of skilled leading before it presents, on shows itself in the discussion of every carried carbines and one of whom led a second pony for their leader's use. Darkwhich prevents it from proving an ob- ness had fallen, and in silence they trotstacle in the working of the machinery. ted past the defenders' lines, and left the Tien Tsin University on the left. which is a condition of political effi- The lines were half an hour's ride be- feit, but he went on undeterred. Britons ciency. All that seems to me true of Sir hind them when they came upon the should be proud of the story of how he Wilfrid. He is not only more open-mind- first obstacle—a village. The plan of saved Tien Tsin." operations to be pursued when this village was reached had previously been arranged, so that now they disposed themselves accordingly. The intention was charge at full speed through the maining two Cossacks. Thus was it ceive instruction; which means that in soldiering. done. As they entered they were fired case of war Germany will have two hunupon, but without result, and they tore dred and seventy-five thousand trained lies in reducing the weight to rational once again-at the other end of the village, when the shots whistled close. They had won, though, however, and were speeding in the open country, with behind them the crowd of Boxers who had been drawn out, and their shrill cries of "Sa! Sa!" which signifies "Kill."

> n Chinese, with excited demands that it. e should be shot. Evidently the enemy ncluded ex-mafoos who knew him. little party from ahead. They were, so From the second village advanced as might be in the darkness, for a village known to him, but missed it and came instead upon one larger than any nothing for it but a bold dash. They passed swiftly along a pathway, and ome upon a mud wall. There were men round with the suddenness bred of imninent danger, while the Cossacks unas they rode they went back on their tracks some two hundred and fifty yards before the Chinese fired.

"Suddenly Watts's pony stumbledonly a strong hand held him up. He had been shot in the leg, and it was but the work of a moment to dismount, change the saddle to the led pony, and hey! again for the open country.

"Conceive the position. Four men riding for life in a black night, with the country about them alive, for aught they knew, with hostile villagers alarmed by their passage. Over fields and bare country they passed swiftly, taking a wide sweep in their course. Then they halted, to find themselves again on the spot at which their perils began-about two miles between the race course and Tien Tsin. For some time Watts considered

onial only or mainly. The best of them the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, in the made known to them roughly, but clearly his half-decision. They shook their heads and grinned, as they passed significant hands across their throats. The meaning was plain. Did they dare to return, would pay the penalty.

"Watts no longer hesitated-they must go through with it. Once again they set out, leaving the Taku road five or seven nules on their left. Thus they came upon the big creek which runs near Pei tangkou. They forded swiftly and set their course on the other side for the village itself. A stone bridge met them, over which they clattered noisily. The unwatchful sentries, roused by the ring of hoofs upon the stone, rose and fired. Again the riders struck off at a right angle from their course, and raced on till the trees which fringe the Taku road were dimly seen. With these trees as a mark Watts knew his position again, ministries. It is not the view of those who and they held on as far as the village such complete ignorance of the abnorof Shensikou, which is half way between mal conditions under which our cavalry ernment House. The truth is, there as Tien Tsin and Taku. Once again they served in South Africa that his adverse were met by sentries posted at a bridge, authority possessed by a Governor-General once again these sentries fired, and once ridicule on himself, the operations of the again the course was changed. This British cavalry in the South African war canal which leads to Hsiaochan, the press; and, moreover, by the commanmilitary camp. An even greater peril der-in-chief in South Africa unstinted which is above the Taku custom house. It was of high importance to know whether or not these forts were occu-

found themselves right underneath the forts. There were three of themone fort guarded each side of the head of the creek, and the third lay about half a mile away from its fellows. They gave no sign of life or occupation. Seeing this the party pushed on through the reeds, swam a canal, and came again upon the road. Ahead they saw another party of Chinese, but as they approached, to their surprise, these stood by, and saluted them as they passed. The bombardment and taking of Taku forts had taught a lesson in manners—this was education by cannon.

"Danger was over. By 8:30 that morning they had reached Taku. Twelve perilous hours it had taken to accomplish a ride usually done in three. Watts's arrival and news was the signal for busy preparation. A force of 1,500

men of all nationalities was prepared. "How they fought their way to Tien Tsin, how they took their share in the awful work in the settlements there, is already an oft-told tale. But when the history of this war comes to be written, the gallant ride of Jim Watts and those three Cossacks should be writ large as an example and for encouragement, To save his fellows Watts adventured his own life-unselfishly, and with quiet plack. Tien Tsin was in parlous case, could have held out but little longer. A desperate measure was the only hope. was accepted, and at 9:30 that evening and he was found as the man ready to otherwise miserable business. Those in which their lives were saved, and rightly so. He knew the perils before him. may even have considered his life as for-

TRAINING GERMAN TROOPS

The total membership of athletic societies in Germany at the present time serving with the colors.

Up to the organization of the Royal

The training is not looked upon in the be in every case "Yes." In fact, the nature of a pastime or recreation, but only thing one cannot reduce is "By this time they had struck the road is in every sense a drill, whose object is weight of the rider; but after all these again, however, where half a mile ahead to develop the physical side of the sol- had been reduced to a minimum the of them was another village. Either the dier in a scientific manner. The meth- weight would still be an impossible hourse cries of those behind, or previous ods followed do not differ from those in one. What is to be done then? I have knowledge of this attempt, had prepared vogue in an ordinary gymnasium, ex- mentioned a rational weight, and you the inmates of this second village. Their cept that they are much less elaborate. will ask men what I call rationalvells, borne on the still night air, met the All soldiers receive daily instruction. from 13st. 7lb. to 14st. Then you will The bane of a recruit's life is the quer- say, how is it possible to solve to speak, between the devil and the deep balken, a horizontal bar with square problem, seeing that if one could reedges. Upon this the recruit hangs by duce the actual weight of arms and body of them, whereupon Watts and his hands, and he is then compelled to do equipment by 2st. (which would be the his followers swung off at right angles as many "pull ups"—in other words, to most one could hope for), it would his followers swung off at right angles as many "pull ups —in other words, to the road, and took to the open country again. In doing so Watts aimed, as well again. In doing so Watts aimed, as well level with the bar—as he possibly can. 2st. over the "rational" weight. Manilevel with the bar—as he possibly can. 2st. over the "rational" weight. Manilevel with the bar—as he possibly can. 2st. over the "rational" weight. "Setting up" exercises play a prominent part, too, and they, together with the various other exercises, soon whip the

agile soldier, if not a graceful one. The Germans have an apparatus rareburst into a narrow passage on the fringe ly seen in other countries. It is known of the village. Once again the order to as the sprungkasten, and consists of a charge was given, and they sped swiftly table-shaped box upon which a mat is and working out by an expert, or, better through the murky little ways-only to fastened. This is used for the purpose of mounting and vaulting. Wall scaling, there, armed men, and the riders came ditch leaping, rope and mast climbing, leaping, and swimming are all included in the school of the soldier. The instrucslung their rifles. Covering each a man tion in the latter is very thorough, and no dron-might be added to the establish-

> six to twenty feet in height. clad, than any other soldier in the world, and thoroughness which are displayed and games are unknown to him.-Munsey's Magazine.

John H. Meldram, who received a seand the advisability of a return to Tien having fallen from a scaffold, is still con-

Gavalry

Lessons Learned From War in South Africa--Horses Over-Burdened.

Have Had to Carry Too Much Weight For the Work.

With the exception of one weekly journal, whose correspondent showed opinions and criticisms merely brought time they followed the banks of the have been done full justice to in the was to be expected there. Alert and praise has been bestowed on this branch vigilant they rode, keenly awaiting the of the service. We are gratified by the first alarm. But the usual sentry post commendations of the press of our counwas deserted. A thick fog had fallen, try, we are elated at the praise of our and they passed, shrouded in this, commander-in-chief, and we are therethrough Hsiaochan village. The merci- by certified of the value and undoubted ful white folds of the fog hid them from success of the branch of the service that delt of the soldiers there, and they we love. (I am alluding solely to cavalgalloped swiftly and safely through. ry operations on the frontier of Cape Still on they went, until the new city of Colony and in the Free State; I know Heinchang was reached. One shot was nothing of those in Natal, which country fired at them, but they won past the city is about as suitable as Switzerland for the forts at the head of the creek the operations of cavalry.) Nevertheless, in spite of the praise showered on us, I am quite prepared to admit that our calvary is very far from being perfect, pied. They halted, dismounted, and and I consider that any man of ordinary crept cautiously among tall reeds till intelligence who has taken part in the Kimberley relief march, the operations at Paardeberg, and the subsequent march to Bloemfontein could suggest many important, I might say necessary, changes. I contend that as our material in men and horses is by far the best in the world, so our cavalry is facile princepsbut do we make the best use of the splendid material at our command? No, certainly we'do not; and I maintain that | waterbottle and haversack. Do away our cavalry ought to be, could be, must be doubled in efficiency. Horses Too Heavily, Loaded.

Let us take the blackest spot first and see what can be done to eliminate it. This is, undoubtedly, the ridiculous weight that our horses have to carry. It is an impossible weight. All cavalry officers who have been brought up—as cavalry officers should be-in the hunting field, where they learn a very valuable part of cavalry soldiering by the same methods that ducks learn to swim (and this part of the science it is almost impossible to learn later on, that is the reason why some of our cavalry commanders, otherwise able, fail somewhat as horse masters), have recognized this for some time, and it is thrust on their notice in the most unpleasant way possible in a campaign like the present one. Think of it, that a lightweight horse should have at least 18 st. put on his back and after being piled up with this impossible weight must (if our cavalry is to be efficient) satisfy the following requirements. He must be able to march for many days consecutively at least 20 miles a day-30 would be nearer the is a great deal more to be said on this mark; he may then be called upon at any time, possibly at the end of a long day, to gallon two miles and charge, and then with his 18 st. on his back take part in a pursuit in which the problem to be solved is how to catch a fleeing enemy on comparative fresh horses riding 4 st. or 5 st. lighter. Is not this the reductio ad absurdum, and yet this is what our cavalry must do to give their full value? And why is it that our cavalry horses are crushed down with this ridiculous and unnecessary weight? Simply because none of our authorities have brought their ability and intelligence to place, in this order: One Cossack, then is five hundred and fifty thousand, over bear on this the most important and dif-Watts, and last a rearguard of the re- half being members who regularly re- ficult problem connected with cavalry When I say difficult, the difficulty

through the place only to be fired upon athletes in her army, exclusive of those dimensions, for there is no difficulty whatever in reducing the weight considerably, though there might be a Central Gymnastic Institute, in 1857, the little extra expense incurred. Put to training the German soldier received was any expert or to a committee on the left to a great extent in the hands of the subject the following problem: "Can officers in command. At the present you possibly reduce the weight of the time, however, this work has been placed saddle, the carbine, the sword, the Also Watts could hear his name called in charge of those specially trained for lance, the bit and a head-piece, the men's FORGET YOUR BUSINESS AT NIGHT. cloaks and capes?" The answer would must be carried elsewhere than on the horse. I feel sure that the majority they had yet encountered. There was gawky farmer's boy into an active and are with me as far as I have gone, that or another be taken off our troop horses' backs; but how they should be carried requires careful thought

Field Carts Proposed.

May I, however, be allowed to offer the suggestion that light carts, one per field troop-that is, four per squaone is considered proficient until he is ment for this purpose? These carts able to swim thirty minutes with the would, I think, be best drawn by mules breast stroke. The proficient swimmers and should accompany their squadrons are then taught to swim with knapsack in the field wherever they go, whether and rifle and execute all sorts of jumps with the main body of cavalry or on and dives from the different jumping outpost or other duty. I have no doubt and diving platforms, which range from that someone of inventive genius could construct a cart which when emptied, The wonderful endurance of the Ger- could be turned into a field kitchen or man soldier, who is probably handicapped some equally useful machine. Limit the by more weight, and less comfortably men's kit to be carried in these carts to, say, 28lb. weight, then each cart would is directly traceable to the infinite care have to carry 30 cwt. for one field troop of 120 men. I know there are disin his physical training. Athletic sports advantages to this, but the saving in horseflesh in sore backs alone would pay the extra cost many times over in one month of campaigning. There may be villiers, France, with the two young men other and better ways of carrying the as seconds and sole witnesses. The first vere sprain the other day owing to his kits than this. This is only one that shots missed, but fortunately they sufficed having fallen from a scaffold, is still consumers itself to me. The conditions to bring a policeman, who marched the that should be satisfied in carrying the whole party ingloriously to the station.

kit otherwise than on the horses are that they must be able to be got at any moment they are required, they should be kept dry, and every man in the troop should know where his kit is, and be able to get it without disturbing the rest. With a cart none of these requirements would be very difficult to deal with. In considering, therefore, how the weight can be reduced from 18st. to 14st., we should begin with this item-weight of kit to be carried elsewhere than on the horse, 2st. Then the problem would begin to solve itself, for the saddle, having much less to support, could be reduced enormously in weight. It now weighs the absurd burden of 28lb.: I am told that the American cavalry saddle weighs considerably less than 14lb. Have you ever taken up in your hands a cavalry bit and bridoon and head collar, reins, It is a marvel how a horse can carry his head with it all. Away with it, it can and must be reduced, say, 25 per cent. The lance weighs up to 5lb., making it a too heavy weapon for any but a strong man to use effectively, and this weight is useless. Take 3ib. off it. Look at the cavalryman's sword, heavy and clumsy throughout, with a needlessly heavy steel scabbard which is not only unnecessary but spoils the edge of the blade when sharpened. Let us return to the old leather scabbards with steel shoes and rings. Lee-Metford carbine, very heavy, if a magazine carbine is necessary for cavalry, which is open to question, still the weight can be reduced.

Economy in Horseflesh. No doubt all this means increased expenditure for the finer material, but if it could save the wholesale waste of horseflesh on service it would be true economy. One portion of lancers had more than 400 horses through their ranks up to the end of April in this campaign, and these were not by any means all killed by the enemy Another squadron of dragoons I saw, which only had seven horses left fit for duty, and these are not exceptional cases. But I am wandering somewhat from my subject We have got rid of 2st., to be carried elsewhere than on the horse, and have reduced all the items of equipment to their minimum. Let us see what must be carried on the horse. The soldier and his clothing, bandelier with 150 rounds, with his cloak and cape on service. The Indian regiments in South Africa have a garment called officially "the coat warm British" made of khaki serge, thick. with a flannel lining and pockets, much lighter and less cumbersome than the cloak. This rolled in the waterproof sheet, carried as either a front or rear pack, preferably the latter, is all the kit that should be required. Nose-bag with one feed, or even that might be in the cart (in a very dry and hot country the chagul for water might be carried), lance, sword and carbine. I think the wallets might then be done away with, the men would ride much better and more comfortably without them (for our cavalrymen would be far better horsemen than they are if wallets had never been invented, and the absence of straps and buckles would be a great advantage, the haversack would carry all that was necessary; in this case the coat and water proof sheet must, of course, be carried as a rear pack. Everything else should be carried in the cart-horseshoes, blankets, built-up rope (or one long rope for the troop), and any change of clothing that is absolutely necessary. There subject, but I hope I have written enough to give your readers food for reflecting whether some trouble and possibly expense should not be devoted to reducing the weight carried by our troop horses on active service. From time to time it has been hinted to me that our cavalry soldier does not take sufficient care of his horse on service. I believe this insinuation arises from the excessive mortality among horses during the war, and one of your contemporaries even attributed it to what he was pleased to call "the peace traditions of the British cavalry." I think if this writer were to study the army list and note the honors won by the British horse he would be shamed into withdrawing this offensively silly paragraph. But alas! how many writers on military subjects nowadays are grossly ignorant of all military matters? I propose, therefore, in my next article to show that this libel on the British cavalry soldier has no foundation in fact, and at the same time to explain the reasons for this equine mortality.-Capetown correspondent of the London Times.

That Is the Only Way to Be Sure of Doing Your Best Work.

"Every business man of common sense knows, whether he chooses to acknowledge it or not, that the further away he gets in the evening from his commercial associations during the day, so that his business associates or thoughts of it or them cannot get at him, the healthier he is, the wiser life he leads: in short, the better off he is in every respect, and the abler for the duties of the morrow," writes Edward Bok of "The American Man and the Country," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Now, what does he get in the city in the evening, even if he live a carefully regulated life? There is no mode of life he can possibly follow which is in any way recuperative to his mental or physical being. He has never been out of hearing of the noises of the city or out of the range of its lights. Every night he has slept in the polluted air of the city, and in the morning has looked out on the gray sidewalks which he sees all day long. What does such a man know of the exhilarating refreshing and blood-quickening experience of opening the shutters of his chamber window upon a landscape of space and sunshine? And what is far worse, what do his wife and children know of such a lessing? Yet he deludes himself into the belief that he must live in the city so as to be 'in touch with things.' If you ask him what those 'things' are you invariably discover that they are of a business nature, either strictly business or some social convention which he feels has a bearing on his business. But it is always business, business! Now, a man living under this pressure rarely does his best work, although he fully believes that he is doing it. But he cannot be giving out the best because he does not allow the best to get within him."

Two girls of fifteen, mutually jealqus concerning two youths of about the same age, fought a duel with pistols at Auber-