

## LOOKING-GLASS (Continued.)

territory to its rivals. As explained by the Rev. Dr. Warren, the federation of churches does not mean unity in beliefs and dogmas, nor conformity in church government, but consolidation of that religious work and that philanthropy in which the various churches should work hand in hand. Why, for example, cannot Methodists, Presbyterians and Anglicans use the same church building in a village, and have it a credit to the common faith, instead of supporting three separate places of worship—all paltry and unspeakably unæsthetic?

THE New York Tribune agrees with Mr. Ford, the cable correspondent, that the sudden revulsion of feeling by which General Cronje has been converted, even in London, into a popular hero, is "peculiarly English." The Tribune does not think it is exclusively English, but confesses that it seems to be more often and more strongly manifested in Great Britain than elsewhere. "Whether it be the national love of fair play or the national combativeness of spirit which causes appreciation of a good fighter, or what else, it is certain that the British have generally been inclined to recognize in an exceptional degree the good qualities of those with whom they are at war." It is flattering to have such a testimonial as the above from a great New York daily, but I am not as sure as the writer that the ability to see more than one side of a thing at once is peculiarly English, or even peculiarly British. We have virtues markedly our own, but is magnanimity one of them? Has not the Englishman always been insular? And, is his success, as a conqueror and colonist, not largely due to his insularity—his abiding faith in his own national qualities and his aggressive contempt for anything that is not "English, you know"? I once heard of an Englishman in this country who would not eat maple syrup because, "We never had it in England." This story, it seems to me, discovers the fundamental character of the average Englishman much more truly than the sudden recognition of Cronje's mad heroism. And a very admirable and practical character, too! English self-

sufficiency and self-dependence it is that has carried English institutions to the dark corners of the world. We may, on rare occasions, be able to see good in our enemies or in those who are simply not of us, but as a rule we are totally blind to the virtues of other nationalities. Irishmen and Scotchmen, though often accused of clanishness, are really much more cosmopolitan than the true type of Englishman, but even they by contact have learned something of the latter's faith in things British,

and so there are really very few "Britishers" to-day who do not in their hearts firmly believe that one "Britisher" is better than any ten "foreigners." It is a very useful illusion to cherish, and has done much to build up the Empire. But it is merely an illusion.

FELIX VASE.

"When a man's young he's anxious to show his knowledge," says the office philosopher; "and when he gets older he's anxious to conceal his ignorance."



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## ARISTOCRACY IN THE STRATHCONA HORSE.

THE STRATHCONA HORSE, now mobilizing in Ottawa, are quartered in the long, low sheds in the exhibition grounds, used at the time of the Canada Central Fair for the accommodation of the live stock. Over each door, in large letters, the name of the particular breed for which the shed was set apart is given. "Holsteins" are now composed of some of Britain's bluest blood. In this building are to be found Mr. Beresford, cousin of the Marquis of Waterford, who belonged to the Royal Navy, and has been mining in British Columbia for the last four years; Mr. Shaw, the son of an English baronet; Mr. Warren, a son of Colonel Warren, of the Royal Horse Artillery; Mr. O'Brien, a near relative of Lord Inchiquin, and Hon. Mr. Cochrane, a son of Lord Dundonald, the cavalry officer who has become famous in this war. These scions of illustrious families all came from British Columbia, in the Nelson troop, and are enlisted as privates.

Apropos of the Strathcona Horse, here are two stories, the truth of which we can vouch for: "Father," said a small boy, "What is the difference between the Strathcona Horse, and any other horse?" "I saw the Strathcona Horse to-day, mamma, and it was black," said another little boy. "It wasn't horse at all" said his little brother, "It was mounted men."

IF glass building stones become popular people may yet "live in glass houses." The stones were invented in France, and are now being made in Germany. They are hollow, are filled with rarefied air and permit the entrance of daylight, at the same time diffusing the sunlight. They are not transparent, however, and one on the outside cannot see what is going on within. The walls may be readily washed. The experiment has been tried with success in an operating room at the Elizabeth Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, in Cassel, Germany.



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