Bishop's Eloquent Address to Nanaimo Brethren

The following is the address given by the bishop in St. Paul's church, Nanaimo, after Evensong on Wednesday. The service, which was fully choral, was taken by Rev. A. Fillingham White, Mr. A. Rector and the Archdeacon, the versus being read by Rural Dean Leakey and Canon Beanlands. The clergy in their robes present were the Rev. C. E. Cooper, Rev. R. Connell, Rev. J. S. Ard, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, Rev. T. Heneage, Rev. E. S. Miller, Rev. R. A. Heath, Rev. J. Simonds, Rev. H. W. Laffere:

My Reverend Brethren and Brethren of the Laity,—Six years have passed since the synod met in Nanaimo, and the rector and parishioners are to be congratulated upon this new church, which I was allowed to consecrate on April 11 in this year. It is a proof of what can be done when all work together. Large gifts were made by those who had it in their power, and the liberality of the former rector (Rev. C. E. Cooper) ought certainly to be mentioned, but the list of subscribers makes it clear that all have had their share in the work.

Is it too much to hope that the time has come when a determined attempt may be made, to collect funds for the new cathedral in Victoria. A change has come, and every one says that an era of prosperity for Vancouver Island is at hand. We have the most beautiful site in the city and the design of Mr. J. C. M. Keith is decidedly worthy of the site. The cathedral could not be built today for less than $250,000, but to build a portion of it would be a grand thing. By an order of the court the sum of $10,730.14 has been handed to the synod in trust. It represents the amount subscribed in 1892, with accrued interest. If an appeal were made, we may reasonably hope that some of the wealthy people in the city would contribute according to their means, and the fact that it is a parish church as well as the cathedral will, we hope, in no way interfere with its being a diocesan work, in which every member of the church should feel an interest.

I have to record the following changes amongst the clergy: The Rev. R. J. Bowen has left Ladysmith, having accepted the office of organizing secretary to the Canadian Bible society, and the Rev. D. Dunlop has accepted the charge of Sapperton in the diocese of New Westminster. The Rev. R. A. Heath has been appointed to Ladysmith, and arrangements have been made for the transference of the Rev. P. G. Christmas from Cumberland to be assistant to the Rev. J. A. Leakey in the Cowichan district, and the Rev. H. W. Laffere is to undertake Cumberland. Two new districts are arranged, one at Chemainus, Westholme and Crofton, which has for some time been under the care of the archdeacon, and for which we are fortunate in securing the help of the Rev. W. Barton, of the Quebec diocese, and the other for Northfield, Wellington and French Creek. The appointment to the latter has not yet been made, but I hope that it will be announced shortly. The Rev. J. Simonds has been of the greatest assistance in supplying services during the vacancies, and I have also to thank the Rev. W. W. Bolton for occasional help.

The Rev. W. Baugh Allen was elected rural dean of the Southern deanery in succession to the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, whose term of office had expired, and I had great pleasure in confirming the election.

St. Philip's church, Cedar district, Mayne Island parsonage and St. John's schoolroom, Victoria, have all been destroyed by fire this year. The church and schoolroom were both insured, but the parsonage, (which was an old house that had been built upon the property before it was given to the church) was not worth insuring. In all three cases efforts are being made to rebuild, and we hope that they will be crowned with success. I trust that the churchwardens will in ever parish not only see that their insurance premiums are regularly paid, but also that the amount for which the buildings are insured is as large as it ought to be. Three fires in one year should be a sufficiently loud warning.

The diocese is practically free from debt, almost the first time (if I mistake not) in its history. The burden has been removed by the sale of the Angela college property. In accordance with the resolution passed at our last synod every effort was made to again use it for a girl's school, but those who came to see the hall all agreed that in its condition it was wholly unsuited for the purpose, and it was out of the question for the synod to expend a large sum of money upon it. Accordingly, it was sold for a sufficient sum to remove the whole of the liabilities, and leave a small balance in hand. The only property now held by the synod is the Mountain District Lot, bonded for $4,500, and a small holding at Hope.

The miserably small stipends of our missionary clergy—$800 and a house—are not a "living wage," in these days of ever increasing prices of the necessities of life. It is a question for the laity. To add $100 a year would mean an additional $1200. This is not a very large sum, and if the response to the appeal for the Lenten offerings were more what it ought to be, the addition could be made. It must be remembered that there is no superannuation fund in the diocese, although I am glad to say that the Widows and Orphans' fund now amounts to $7,318, as compared with $3,302 ten years ago. The M. S. C. C. have slightly reduced their grant from $2,500 to $2,350, without which it would be impossible to carry on the work of the diocese.

The work of the "Columbian Coast mission" has, by God's blessing grown marvellously, and my only fear is the strain upon Mr. Antle. At present he has, in addition to his spiritual responsibility, the duty of Captain of the steamer and the burden of managing the finances, in which he is greatly helped by the treasurer of the mission, Mr. C. Durrant, of Vancouver. Additional assistance must be forthcoming before long. An earnest lay reader would be the best help possible, especially if he had the vocation to Holy Orders. A new hospital has been built by the Marble Bay Steel company on Texada Island, and leased to the Mission at a nominal rate, upon condition that the equipment should be provided, and that the work should be carried on by the mission. A ready response was made to the appeal and I had the great pleasure of opening the hospital on June 5. It is on an ideal spot, and nothing is wanting to make it an excellent institution. In Victoria a sum of $400 was raised, and four of the twelve beds were furnished by branches of the Woman's Auxiliary. Vancouver also contributed its share. The necessity has arisen of enlarging the hospital at Rock Bay.

The mission is specially fortunate in having the services of Dr. Darrel Hanington and Dr. J. H. MacDermot, and the staff of nurses is excellent. A third doctor is employed on the steamer. The fact that the subscriptions of the men themselves amounted last year to no less a sum than $5,000 speaks for itself, but if the work is to be developed, as it must be, there will be need of financial help for some time to come. A grant of $350 is made from the mission board towards Mr. Antle's stipend, and this is the only regular help from the diocese. The reports of the services that are held in the camps and for the settlers are most encouraging; in some cases every member of the camp being present. The distribution of literature is highly appreciated, and thanks are due to Messrs. Hibben for receiving the books and magazines. A box is despatched every month and if the quantity were doubled, which might easily be done if people would take the trouble of sending periodicals, it would be most acceptable. At a recent meeting of the committee it was resolved to approach the synods of New Westminster and our own with the object of incorporating the mission under the Benevolent Societies act and placing it under the control of the bishops of the two dioceses, and a committee of not less than ten members of the Anglican church to be nominated by the bishops.

The increased interest in missionary work has, I am thankful to say, been maintained, and we have now in addition to the Woman's Auxiliary, with its junior and girls' branches, organizations for men and boys. There are still some parishes that virtually do nothing for foreign missionary work, and they are the same parishes that contribute very small sums to the M. S. C. C. or our own diocesan mission fund. The practical exclusion of the Chinese, owing to the tax of $500, has had its effect upon our mission, and the Rev. J. Grundy has a much smaller attendance at his classes and Sunday services than in years gone by. The S. P. G. has continued the grant of £200 until the end of 1908, and Mr. Grundy feels that some new methods must be adopted to bring home the message of the Gospel to the Chinese living amongst us. In China things are moving rapidly, and we have to abandon the well known formula "the unchanging east," as we see China beginning to emulate the progress of Japan. What the effect of such a movement will be upon the world's history who can tell? It is the grandest opportunity for the Church conceivable. May God help us to have our share in it. If any new Chinese are admitted, or in the case of those who return from China it is to be expected that they will be touched by the march of events in the east, and so be more ready to hear what we have to teach about the religion of Jesus Christ.

The appearance of Hindus in our streets, and their employment as laborers in our industries, must also make us think, together with the possibility of a large influx of Japanese. Shall we leave them severely alone, or make some effort to bring them to a knowledge of the True God? In all probability, many of them will have heard of Christianity either from friends or enemies, and now that they find themselves in a so-called Christian country, what report will they send home of our example and endeavors to teach them the faith?

The number of our confirmation candidates is still below what it ought to be, considering our church population. One remedy seems to me to be more definite teaching in the Sunday schools. The minds of the children should be constantly directed to the subject, and they ought to look forward to their confirmation with eager interest. The subject might also more frequently be treated in sermons. The well instructed know that the renewal of the baptismal vows was only introduced into our Church of England service "that confirmation might be ministered to the more edifying of such as shall receive it." It is not an essential part of the Apostolic Ordinance, which is the gift of the Holy Spirit to enable those who are confirmed to live and be as God would have them. "Then laid they their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost." May this coming year see an increase in our numbers.

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I have thus far endeavored to bring before you some at least of the questions which concern us as a diocese; let me turn to two matters that are of wider interest.

First, the Pan-Anglican conference, which is (D. V.) to be held in London next year. It is to consist not only of the bishops of the whole Anglican communion, who are called to meet at Lambeth in 1908, but also of clerical and lay delegates to be appointed by the diocesan synods. The representation is fixed at not more than six, and the proportion of clergy and laity, and the method of election is left to each individual diocese. I hope this far western diocese may be represented. Hospitality is offered for the week of the meetings in London (June 15 to 24) but no provision can be made for the transportation of delegates.

The object of the conference is to give expression to the thoughts and desires and hopes of Churchmen regarding the spread of the Gospel throughout the world; the coo-peration and co-ordination of missions; the building up of independent churches; the unity of Christendom, and particularly of the Anglican churches; relations to other Christian communions; the promotion of a true Christian spirit in the dealings of man with man, and race with race; the supply, training, and maintenance of clergy of all races; the ordering of lay ministrations; the duty of the Church with regard to national sins and evils; the social, industrial, scientific, educational, ecclesiastical, domestic and linguistic problems of all kinds which the Church has to face; in fact, any and all subjects affecting the well-being of Christendom and of mankind.

The Pan-Anglican Congress committee in London have prepared a draft programme, capable of easy modification and adjustment, but for the present comprising the following groups of subjects, with many sub-divisions: —The Church and Human society, including industrial problems and marriage questions the Church's ministry, including that of laymen and women; the Church's missions, both in Christendom, at home and abroad, and in non-Christian lands; the Anglican communion, with its relation to other communions; and the source of Spiritual power for all the Church's work.

It is proposed (as you know) at the close of the conference, to have a special service at St. Paul's cathedral at which a united thankoffering is to be presented. At present very little has been done in this diocese, but it has been decided that the amount collected shall be "appropriated," that is to say, it will be left to the direction of a committee to be appointed to distribute as it seems best for missionary work, for the purpose. The offering will represent a thankoffering to God from the whole Anglican communion throughout the world for "immeasurable blessings to the churches in all parts of the world." It is essential that the thankoffering should be entirely independent of, and additional to the regular contributions of Churchmen to existing objects. There must be an absolute determination that not one of them shall suffer by the diversion of their funds. No offerings thus diverted could be acceptable to God.

The congress will begin on Monday, June 15, 1908, and continue until Tuesday, June 23. The meetings of delegates will be held in the Church house and there will be mass meetings in the Albert hall. The closing service at which the thankoffering will be presented will be on St. John's Baptist's Day (June 24) at 11 o'clock.

The most feasible way will be to issue special collecting envelopes throughout the diocese for this object (let me repeat) it must not take the place of subscriptions to the M. S. C. C. or the Diocesan Mission fund.

The second matter is the attitude which the Anglican church is to adopt towards the movement of the leading bodies of our Separated Brethren towards external union amongst themselves. We cannot too often press the fact that they separated from the Mother Church of England. There has never been anything approaching an act of excommunication. The Independents were the first to break away in the year 1568 (the tenth year of Queen Elizabeth) upon the question of Church Polity, and the Presbyterians followed shortly after. Nearly seventy years passed before the Baptists formed their first congregation in 1633, and not until after the death of John Wesley did the actual severance of the Wesleyans take place in 1795. Into how many fractions these several bodies have subdivided it is too sad to tell. The Scots in "Whittaker's Almanac" are nearly 30 in number. But now a determined effort is being made to find some bond of union for the leading bodies in Canada, and if there are no really important differences, it seems indeed wicked that not only in our towns, but in the smallest centres of population each should have a separate organization. From time to time those who have been appointed to consider the matter have been courteous enough to send me the results of their deliberations, and I understand that the Independents (or as they are now called) the Congregationalists, the Presbyterians and the Methodists have passed resolutions in favor of union, and have asked the co-operation of the Baptists, but no official answer has been given by that body. The committee on Christian Unity, which was appointed at the last general synod of our Church, has also been approached to deliberate with them, but of course that committee has no power to take any definite action. Personally, I am not at all in favor of our taking any part in these preliminary proceedings. The doctrine of discipline of the Anglican church are plainly and clearly set forth in our Book of Common Prayer. When the united body of those who have separated themselves from us set forth equally plainly and clearly their Articles of Faith and Canons of Order and Discipline, it seems to me that it will be time to approach us, and moreover, the Canadian church is only a small part of the whole Anglican communion, and we certainly could make no terms of agreement apart from the rest.

We have also carefully considered the relation to the Roman Catholic and eastern branches of the Church who, together form by far the majority of professing Christians in the world. To some, I know, it is beyond the bounds of thought that either of these bodies should in the least retract from their position, but there are some who feel that with regard to our Roman brethren, especially in the United States of America, it is possible that the unscriptural and unhistoric position of the Papacy may be altered. It need hardly be said that this is in reality the crucial question, and if we in the least jeopardize our position in the Anglican communion by yielding points of doctrine or discipline, or even speaking of them in a doubtful manner, untold harm may be done, and that reunion of Christendom for which we pray may be indefinitely postponed. It is difficult to take a stand like this, and we may be accused of egotism and bigotry, but that really does not matter. We may have the highest opinion of our brethren, admire their zeal, allow all that God sees fit to work through them at home and in the missionary field amongst the heathen, and yet, instead of apologizing for our position, we may thank God with all our heart for having called us as members of the Anglican church. We are constantly told that there is no difference, that one form of Christianity is as good as another, nay, forsooth, that a "New Theology" is about to take the place of the old altogether. To some of us it is beneath contempt and has no more effect than a marble shot at the rock of Gibraltar. Others are anxious, and inclined to make terms if possible. But for us all there is one message above all. It is not our divisions only that make the enemy to blaspheme. Show it out in our lives, they say, and we will believe; but as long as religions appears to have so little effect, and Churchmen and women adopt no higher standard of living than others, the world can well scoff. Be it ours then, my brethren, to humbly ask God to forgive us all our sins, negligences and ignorances, and amend our lives according to His Holy Word. In this spirit may we enter upon the work before us in this synod, and it will not be held in vain.

Roosevelt and the Presidency

The people of the United States are now the witnesses of a peculiar contest that is going on between President Roosevelt and his own party. The president, sincere in his determination not to run for a third term, finds himself embarrassed by the action of his own adherents, who are with apparent equal sincerity insisting that he again head the ticket.

The peculiar situation is presented of a man using his best efforts to bring about the nomination of somebody else, although there is no question but that he himself is the choice of his own party in many sections of the country, to succeed himself. Mr. Roosevelt is for the nomination of some leader who would devote his entire energies to carrying out the Roosevelt politics, but from one end of the country to the other polls of the various state legislatures, and of Republican partisans generally, indicate that only by accepting a renomination can the president control the next Republican National Convention and name the candidate.

In spite of the efforts put forth from the White House to create a general sentiment in favor of the various favorite sons that have been trotted out by the different states during the last two years, there is every indication that Mr. Roosevelt will meet with defeat in case he insists until the last on the nomination, in his stead, of a member of his cabinet or of his "advisory board," whom he has trained in Roosevelttian policies and theories to carry on his idea of government.

By the time the date of the national convention is reached, Mr. Roosevelt and his intimate advisers are likely to discover such a clashing of the booms of Taft, Shaw, Root, Fairbanks, Knox, Lodge, Hughes and various other Republicans of national prominence and presidential aspirations, that the only Roosevelt man able to secure the nomination may prove to be Roosevelt himself. Whether this would be sufficient to force him to cast aside all personal preferences, jump into the thick of the fight himself, accept the renomination, and, throwing traditions to the winds, indulge in active campaigning from one end of the United States to the other against the third-term issues which then will be raised, is a question yet to be answered.

When President Roosevelt issued his statement on election night, 1904, in which he expressed his gratitude to the people for their support and declared that, under no circumstances, would he be a candidate in 1908, undoubtedly he was sincere. No one questioned it at the time and no one with propriety questions it now. Today Mr. Roosevelt is just as sincere, but nobody knows what a national convention will do and Mr. Roosevelt would be in an embarrassing position if the delegates should nominate him by acclamation, against his own wishes.

Events of the last few weeks have shown how intensely the president is wrapped up in his determination to have the government carry out the politics that he has inaugurated since he became president by election instead of president by succession. He has shown that he is determined to fight to the last ditch against any interest or any combination of interests, whether political, commercial or financial, that may seek to nullify the policies of the Roosevelt administration by nominating and electing an anti-Roosevelt man.

This is the situation that confronts the president today and this is the only situation that might succeed in forcing him into the field. From every section of the country comes ample indication of the trend of affairs. Even the president's most intimate friend and neighbor, Jacob R. Ritts, voiced this in a speech which he made at Toledo on January 20, 1906, when he said:

"If duty commanded Roosevelt to continue this fight he would do it. I know that he does not want to be a candidate for another term; but at the bottom of his heart he believes in the people and will fight for them."

On August 15 last year resolutions endorsing Roosevelt for renomination were adopted at the Republican Congressional Convention of the Tenth District of Tennessee, and, at about the same time Col. Henry Watterson of Louisville, Speaker Cannon of the house of representatives, and Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, the unsuccessful opponent of Roosevelt in 1904, declared in interviews that they firmly believe Roosevelt would be nominated in 1908.

The Republican State Convention of the State of Washington, held September 20 of last year, passed resolutions urging the president to lay aside his personal wishes and lead his party's forces. No secret was made of the belief that unless the president followed this course his party would be split asunder and probably defeated.

Following this, during the last few months, there have been many polls in various state legislatures, all showing an overwhelming party sentiment for Roosevelt's renomination. Of a total of 279 Republicans in the legislatures of Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska, 251 of them declared for Roosevelt on a most careful poll. Of the Republican members of the Iowa legislature 75 were for Roosevelt and 19 scattering; in South Dakota 106 were for Roosevelt and seven scattering; while in Nebraska 70 out of 72 were for Roosevelt. In each case a majority of the scattered votes were for Taft, but they formed a very small percentage of the total.

On March 29 the Republican members of the Tennessee legislature, in joint caucus, unanimously adopted resolutions appealing to Republicans throughout the Union to renominate Roosevelt. They declared it to be the absolute duty of the party for its own future. The Republicans of the Massachusetts legislature have been polled and show 128 members for Roosevelt and 56 scattered for other candidates. In Michigan a poll of the legislature has shown 75 members for Roosevelt and 37 for other candidates. In addition to this, newspaper polls which have been taken of Republican voters indicate that two-thirds of them demand Roosevelt again as a candidate, while the remaining third are divergent in their ideas as to who should be named in his stead.

Even Congressman Burton of Ohio, a strong Taft supporter, is on record as declaring that Roosevelt should run. Senator Allison of Iowa is another leading Republican outspoken in the same belief. Recently he said:

"It seems inevitable that President Roosevelt will be forced to run again. I think the president was sincere in his declaration not to run, but the Republican party must not allow him to remain firm in that determination."

John D. Long of Massachusetts, secretary of the navy under President McKinley, has voiced the same sentiments. During the recent session of congress fully four-fifths of the Republican senators and representatives declared, either privately or publicly that they fully expect to see Mr. Roosevelt a candidate next year. This was in spite of the fact that many of them, for personal reasons, would prefer to see almost any other man in the field.

Only a few days ago Congressman James S. Sherman, chairman of the Republican Congressional campaign committee, expressed himself openly as to the belief that President Roosevelt would be forced to take the nomination whether he wanted to or not. Congressman Sherman said that, in accordance with the president's wishes, the New York delegation in the national convention would be obliged to cast its vote for some other than Roosevelt on the first ballot, but he was convinced that the convention would be stampeded for the president's renomination.

It undoubtedly was in accord with the wish of the president that various states recently put forward their favorite sons. He has sought to bring about a sentiment in Ohio for Taft and has done his best to force the opposition into line. He has also been responsible for much talk of Root among New York Republicans, but has not in any way been responsible for the Hughes sentiment which has cropped out at various times and in various places.

As for the discussion of Senator Knox of Pennsylvania there is also reason to believe the president in a way was responsible. What Mr. Roosevelt would like to see, and probably will see, will be a united Ohio delegation for Taft, a Massachusetts delegation for Lodge, an Indiana delegation for Fairbanks, a Pennsylvania delegation for Knox, an Iowa delegation for Root or Hughes, and each candidate with support from one or two additional states. Possibly still other favorite sons will be in the field before that time.

But, unless all signs fail, the president will be unable to develop a situation strong enough for any of these favored sons to win. The convention, if the spirit of today continues to intensify, will try and force all of these candidates to one side, try to force the nomination on Roosevelt, and seek to destroy the third-term issue by declaring that it will be but his second nomination for the office.—Edward Staats Lather, in Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

"I'm troubled greatly with insomnia," said the man at his gate; "I wish you'd come to my church," said the parson, who was passing; "I need a few fellows like you."—Yonkers Statesman.

How the War Horses Are Trained

It rarely occurs to the average person what an important part the horse plays in the economy of war, for without well-trained, trustworthy horses even the magnificent cavalry and artillery of France and Germany would collapse and the whole war machine would come to a full stop. Thus it is little wonder that France spends $1,100,000 a year on her troop horses, Germany $970,000, and Great Britain $400,000.

The great military nations, too, maintain state breeding establishments as well they may, seeing that on a war footing Imperial Germany is supposed to put 201,000 horses on the battlefield, France 202,040, Austria 105,196, Great Britain 100,000 and Russia the enormous number of 548,400. The Czar's vast Asiatic dominions yield an inexhaustible supply of hardy animals for the imperial army.

No doubt one of these days the horse will have disappeared from the battlefields altogether in favor of the motor. Already inventors and general staffs are discussing the feasibility of gigantic armored cars, powerful enough to cross any kind of country—land Dreadnoughts, in fact, capable of blowing towns out of their path.

It is worth noting, however, that, in spite of the vast number of automobiles in this country, the price of horses has doubled in the last seven years. Efficiently to horse an army is a vast and complicated business. The work of training, classifying, and alloting the animals to the various branches of the service calls for a large and expensive staff of veterinary experts. For there is much difference between horses for heavy, medium and light cavalry, and also between those needed for the horse artillery, transport and commissariat.

It was notorious that the hundreds of thousands of "green" young animals bought recklessly by Great Britain during the Boer war utterly failed the British army on the veldt, besides hampering Lord Roberts and Kitchener, prolonging the costly war and causing thousands of soldiers to sacrifice their lives, simply through inability to avoid a better mounted enemy. In one "bunch" 25,872 Argentine horses were sent out, and altogether the vast number of 265,000 journeyed 7,000 miles across the seas to take part in that great war.

"There were occasions," wrote Lord Roberts, "when the presence of an adequate supply of remounts would have enabled our generals to deal a crushing and decisive blow at the enemy. This was instanced during the second invasion of Cape Colony, where a few train-loads of useful horses issued to flying columns would certainly have resulted in the capture of De Wet and his commando, an event which would have brought the war to a speedy conclusion, and so saved fifteen months of further warfare, the expenditure of thousands of lives, and scores of millions of treasure."

Very interesting are these great establishments of the military powers, where horse and man are trained as a fighting unit under the direct supervision of the general staff. For the horse is the cavalryman's other self, and arrives as a recruit either half- or wholly broken. At the depot he is trained, and then drafted according to size, color and weight-carrying capacity into the various regiments, where he makes the acquaintance of his other self, and where the twain shall, for all military purposes, become one—on drill and parade, in peace or in war.

This training of horse and man is seen in all its perfection in the great French cavalry school at Saumur, which was founded in the eighteenth century. Hither come all the smart young lieutenants from the great military school at St. Cyr to learn equitation and horse-training as well as veterinary work, shoeing, saddle-making and military telegraphy.

Work begins before dawn, by the light of great electric arcs, and the younger horses are broken to every kind of trick, while carefully confined between two padded columns. You will see gay dragoons and hussars galloping, leaping hurdles, hitting the Turk's head, mounting and dismounting at full speed. Or here will be recruits trying to maintain their seats without bridle or stirrups, while the riding master flicks the horse with his whip, causing him to send the exhausted cavalryman high up in the air, as if shot by a living catapult.

The war horse of today must be indifferent to all sorts of startling reports, from the crack of a service revolver to the dread roar of parked artillery. Some of them take the flash and report very quietly, even at first, and pass on to more severe trials. Others are very timid, and require much patience and gentle treatment before they are broken. At last, however, a 15-pounder might be fired almost over their backs, and they would hardly flinch.

After this they are taught to face fire—that is, to gallop fearlessly up to a line of infantry blazing away with their rifles. Curiously enough, many of the horses that would face guns firing black powder a few years back, will now shy and grow terrified at a flash and roar not accompanied by smoke.

Years ago the mortality among the horses in actual warfare was terrible. In the Franco-German conflict at least 55,000 horses were killed, while in Napoleon's campaign beyond the Niemen 65,000 out of 80,000 were either killed outright in battle or else succumbed to wounds and sickness.

Great attention, however, is paid nowadays to wounded horses on the battlefield. After a fight the surgeons go in search of fallen animals, for whom, as for the ordinary soldiers, there are ambulances and hospitals replete with electrical appliances, operating tables, and every device that modern science can suggest.

Preservation of the Forests

"Scientific forestry is one of the most practical forms of national insurance, and in France, vital importance is attached to the preservation of woodlands.

In France the forests are being encroached upon by the requirements of hand-to-mouth agriculturists, of those who wish to clear away trees to make way for the planting of wheat, sugar beets or potatoes, and by the ever-increasing demands of the countless industries that consume wood or its bi-products for their raw material." This remark was made a few days ago to the present writer by M. Charles Dupuy, ex-prime minister, upon whose initiative, together with that of M. Pierre Baudin, formerly minister of public works, laws have been enacted for the purpose of bringing large tracts of woodland, hitherto carelessly administered by happy-go-lucky village communities, under the national scientific forest regime.

With the exception of ancient Greece, France was the first country in Europe to make special laws for the preservation of forests. As long ago as 1355 the states general met for the purpose of protesting against the wanton waste and destruction of trees. In 1376 Charles V. issued a series of edicts that form the basis of the present Code Forester, or wood preservation laws, which have served as the model for the sylvan legislation in Germany, Austro-Hungary, Russia, and in all other countries where the fact is realized that the protection of forests is a national necessity. The French forestry code was modified by Francis I., who made the royal forests inalienable, and by Charles IX., who decreed that ten years should be the minimum period of rotation for cuttings, even for woods belonging to private individuals, and the severity with which he enforced these laws was the main cause of his unpopularity with the land owners. It was Sully, the right-hand minister of Henry IV., who required that double rows of trees should be planted and maintained on all the roads of the kingdom, "as a measure of utility in keeping the routes in good condition as well as protecting those who use them from sun, wind or rain."

By the irony of fate this same Sully, the great lover of forests, felt constrained to sacrifice his own trees on his estate at Rosny, on the Seine, by cutting them down and selling them to supply funds to his royal master, who, previous to his marriage with the wealthy Marie de Medicis, was constantly in debt. Colbert, the great minister of Louis XIV., was an enthusiastic protector of forests and under his administration the wooded area of France was increased by three million acres. Forests were neglected during the reign of Louis XV., who caused thousands of acres of woodland, including trees more than two hundred years old, to be cut down to meet his financial requirements. Napoleon I. saw the necessity of drastic legislation to protect the forests and enforce the laws made by Colbert for the scientific rotation of tree cuttings. It was Napoleon who organized the forestry school of Nancy, but this model institution was not put upon a working basis until 1824, and is remarkable as being almost the only act of public utility accomplished by Charles X. It was Napoleon III., who, upon the suggestion of Baron Haussmann required that all the trees in the streets of Paris and other large towns should be protected from encroaching asphalt or pavement by an open circle a metre in diameter to enable the roots to receive an adequate water supply. The French forestry laws were renovated by the Tirard ministry during the presidency of Sadi-Carnot in January, 1888, and were again brought up to date by the Meline ministry during the presidency of Felix Faure, in April, 1898. There is no Arbor Day in France, as there is in Canada, although there is one in Algeria. Frenchmen are not natural lovers of trees, and the history of forest protection in France is full of interesting features and experiments bearing directly upon the great work of tree planting, tree culture and national forest reserves so wisely recognized by President Roosevelt as of vital importance for the future prosperity of the United States.

The wealth of France today is largely due to the laws enforcing scientific forestry that were enacted centuries ago, and owing to the continued observance of which one-sixth of the total area of France is woodland. According to the latest figures, no less than 2,925,000 acres of forest are the exclusive property of the state. The woodland belonging to the communes comprises altogether 5,500,000 acres, of which 4,800,000 acres are fortunately subjected to the national forestry regime and are consequently cared for with paternal affection and scientific interest. There are, in addition to this 15,000,000 acres of forest belonging to private individuals, which brings up the total wooded area of France to nearly the total area of the country. The "Administration des eaux et Forests" 24,000,000 acres, or about one-sixth is placed under the direction of the minister of agriculture. The curators inspectors, sub-inspectors and other officials entrusted with the duties of applying the forestry laws exceed eight hundred. They are selected from the graduates of the National Forestry School, at Nancy, where the course of instruction lasts two years. The Forestry School is largely recruited from the twenty-five elementary agricultural schools of France, although the course is open to any French born youth who has successfully passed a competitive examination similar to that required for admission to the Polytechnic School in Paris.

The "management" or scientific management which is the basis of the French forestry code, permits of three distinct systems. Each forest is subjected to the particular system best suited to its wood and soil. These systems are known as the "taillis" the "futaie" and the "taillis sous-futaie." The system most in favor, because it enables the owner to derive a larger yearly revenue from the forest, is that of the "taillis." The principle of this is that the regeneration is derived from shoots supplied by stumps and roots of the trees that have been cut down. The "taillis" enables the owner to apply the minimum period of rotation for cuttings, which is that of thirty years. The disadvantages of the "taillis" are that it is only useful for the production of firewood; that it creates a tendency to transform the forest in to trees of white wood of rapid growth, thereby diminishing its value. The system known as that of "en futaie" is founded upon the regeneration of young plants supplied by the seedlings or "brins de semence." The trees are fell at an advanced age, usually that of one hundred years. A forest cultivated under the "en futaie" system is divided into one hundred sections. On the section chosen in rotation for annual cutting a certain number of strong, hardy trees are left standing which supply healthy seedlings and afford sufficient shade to protect the young plants. The trees left standing are called "porte-graines," and are distinctly marked.

Each season the sections are cleared and thinned so that the young trees and saplings have plenty of space and are not interfered with by the rapid growth of white wood trees, shrubs or harmful vegetation. Under the "futaie" system the trees attain splendid size and shape, and the value of the forest steadily increases each year, although the annual income is comparatively small. National woodlands, such, for instance, as the forests of Orleans (the largest in France), and those of Fontainebleau, Esterel, Compiegne, Ramboullet and Lyons-la-foret, are all worked and exploited "en futaie." The system known as that of "en taillis sous-futaie is a combination of the "taillis" and "futaie". It enables trees to be cultivated under regimes of cutting rotations varying from periods of forty to two hundred years. The French have ever been foremost to appreciate the incalculable value of forests, which equalize temperature, prevent floods keep the soil of mountains and hills from being washed away by rainfull, avert landslides and innumerable disasters.