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## Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 8, 1916.

### WAR COMMENT.

The events of 1915 confounded a great many prophets, but silenced only a few of them. The war editor of the Toronto Globe predicted that 1915 would see the end. He was wrong, and wrong in much good company. But with the experience of 1915 behind him he now predicts victory for the Allies before next harvest time. He says:

"The Germans everywhere except in Alsace are fighting on the first day of 1916 upon the soil of the Allied nations. Austria-Hungary and Turkey have shown greater powers of endurance than were then believed to be possible, and the entrance of Bulgaria into the war on the side of the Central powers has led to unexpected results in the Balkans. Nevertheless it is true that a beaten Germany confronts the Allies daily. Her resources are being exhausted, her strength of Britain and Russia increases daily. The role of prophet should be assumed with all modesty by any writer far from the scene of operations. The Globe ventures, however, to express a firm conviction that there will be no war summary in this corner of the globe until January 1, 1917, and that the collapse of Germany when it comes, as it will before next harvest, will be complete, and will result in the acceptance of terms of peace which at the present moment would not even be listened to by Germany's autocracy."

Hope that this prediction will be verified by events is not enough. We must help to make it come true, and that is the work into which Canadians must throw themselves with new vigor and resolution, now and hereafter, until the enemy is down. The overseas Dominions will give more than a million men to the cause. They will throw their weight into the scale when it will tell most. Canada must not be late in springing into effort. Our recruiting campaign during the early weeks and months of this year must establish a new high-water mark in that kind of patriotism which carries men all the way to the firing line.

All sorts of prophecies are afloat as to what is going to happen on the western front. The promised German drive has not yet materialized, but many still expect it. On the other hand, there are many who say that the British and French are piling up a tremendous reserve in shells which will be used in a general assault upon the German front in the West in the early spring.

Mr. John Buchan, who represented the London Times with the British army in Flanders up to the end of the September offensive, is one of those who keep insisting that the decisive battle of the war will be fought in the West. The battle of Champagne, he says, with a little extra good fortune, would have taken the French through the German front. As he expresses it, the Allies have not yet opened wide the gate, but have shattered the bolts and forced the gate ajar. The British in the action at Loos, he says, were not conducting the main movement, but only a minor action in connection with the greater French assault, but "almost by accident the British forces found a real weakness in one section of the German front, and had we been prepared to push through at all costs we might have reached a decision. But for this we were not prepared, and while the lesser gain which we anticipated was made the greater slipped from hands unprepared to receive it."

Mr. Buchan says the most striking feature after the hard fighting at Loos was the confidence and high spirit of the British soldiers. They felt, after that battle that it was within their power to break the German front and that they were certain to do it when the time came. They looked forward to further terrific fighting, but "each time our advantage and the enemy's disadvantage would be greater."

The nerve centre of the war, according to Mr. Buchan, is not in the Balkans or at the Dardanelles, but where the great armies are, in France and Poland. He said on this point:

"He had no wish to make any captious criticism about our campaign in the Near East—there were urgent reasons, policy and honor which took us there—but we must win in the main theatre or fail. While agreeing that Germany might be defeated without a victory won by what the Allies desired, Germany was obsessed by an insanity of pride. If the mighty might of a savage warship, which she worshipped as a savage worshipped his god, was not broken, but merely came to a standstill for lack of motive power its volleys would still be the hope of setting it once more going. But if the machine was smashed to pieces on the field, if the gods in which Germany had trusted played her false, howed in Great Britain the period of

there was hope she might turn to more wholesome duties. He believes the German machine will be broken on the western front.

### THE SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Austro-German submarines have been doing considerable damage to the sea lanes, but naval experts are of opinion that their activity in that quarter is limited and that before long not only transports and hospital ships but also merchantmen may sail in perfect safety from Gibraltar to Port Said. So far, the protecting wing of the Allied fleet has been sufficient to prevent hostile torpedoes from reaching many of the transports, and when one stops to think that hundreds of transports are swarming in the Mediterranean it will be seen that this is no mean achievement. The Allied auxiliaries are now rounding up the pirates in the Mediterranean just as they did in the English Channel and in the North Sea.

When Von Tirpitz declared his submarine "blockade" of the British coast it was no secret that Germany staked everything on her U-boats. These underwater monsters were to wear from the British navy the command of the sea and starve Great Britain into submission; they were to sink transport after transport until no troops could be moved to or from England. But in war they do not always happen as they are planned; it very often is the unexpected that takes place. This was so true in the case of Von Tirpitz that in six months the British coast waters and the North Sea were practically clear of his private crews. He had miscalculated the strength and initiative of the British navy and he very soon found the tables completely turned and his submarine war reduced to a matter of secondary importance. John F. Pollen, a well-known naval writer, discussing the collapse of Germany's "blockade," says:

"In passing there is one fact that is worthy of notice. It is that in his recent speech on the progress of the war the German Chancellor made no reference whatever to the sea aspect of it, beyond one of the usual lies on the subject of the sinking of the Lusitania. The situation with regard to the submarine campaign in the Mediterranean remains much the same. After the first week of feverish activity, in which a number of transports were attacked and several merchant ships sunk, with due frightfulness, the victims became fewer and fewer, until several days passed without any casualties. The reason was not hard to find. The British navy had taken protective measures adopted by the navy began to take effect, and in fact, as was stated at the time, the navy had the licence well in hand. The prospect that there would be several more outbreaks was also veiled, and the events of the last fortnight have proved its truth. In this period a really considerable number of ships have been sunk, indeed, the Germans have made better 'bag' than they did in any of the weeks when the 'blockade' of England was at its zenith, but this apparent success must not be construed into a proof that the navy has lost control over the U-boats. On the contrary, the Allied navies are slowly but surely rounding up these pirates."

This display of ingenuity and resource by the British navy has never been equalled in this or in any other war. It has rendered the German and Austro-German private warfare practically useless so far as any military advantage is concerned. Britain's fleet never sleeps. Not since the days of Trafalgar has its command of the sea been so complete as it is now after seventeen months of the greatest war the world has ever known.

### PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

Hon. C. W. Robinson and Mr. W. E. Foster, at the request of this journal, have examined the recently published statement of provincial finances and this morning in our news columns their views on the subject are published. These are business men of sound experience, and what they say is worthy of careful reading by the people of New Brunswick. The present government spent last year nearly \$700,000 more than was expended in 1907, but the very large revenue at its disposal was not sufficient and it added very greatly to the public debt. That debt has been increased by many millions since the old government went out of power, but the condition of the public services does not afford any reasonable explanation of the startling expenditure.

Every man who desires to know the amazing truth concerning the government's financial course should read with care the facts, figures, and comment presented by Messrs. Robinson and Foster today.

### RECRUITING.

Probably recruiting in this province, and in Canada generally, will assume new features in the near future. That is to say, it may probably take on a more systematic and more personal aspect.

On examining what any part of the country has done in the matter of producing recruits it will be found that some parishes or counties have done well, and that others, for reasons which do not lie on the surface, are far below the general level.

Recruiting officers, and public men giving attention to recruiting, will have to fall back upon detailed information concerning the population in each district. This is to be found in the census of 1911. Making allowance for those who have arrived at the recruiting age since the figures of 1911 were published, the records will show how many males between eighteen and forty-five there are in any parish, and approximately how many of them are married. The records should show, also, how many recruits such district or parish has already provided. The number of available recruits remaining could then easily be estimated, and the efforts of the recruiting officers could be directed towards these individuals.

This more intensive recruiting, followed in Great Britain the period of

## H.M.S. NATAL SUNK BY AN INTERNAL EXPLOSION



general appeals, public meetings, posters, and newspaper articles, and as the demand for men from Canada grows in intensity, it may be supposed that the recruiting campaign here will assume gradually this more systematic and personal character. But our young men do not need any one or any record to tell them whether or not they are eligible. Every man knows clearly his own fitness or unfitness and the nature of his circumstances. And each has this knowledge concerning many friends and acquaintances. The man who steps forward promptly not only does the most useful and most admirable thing, but he also exerts, by his example, a great influence upon all the other young men who know him.

### THAT HALF MILLION.

The magnitude of the task which confronts Canada in the matter of increasing its armies until half a million men are under arms is shown by the fact that a little less than a quarter of a million have been recruited for home and foreign service since the beginning of the war. That is to say, we must provide at least another quarter of a million men. Sir Robert Borden, speaking for Canada, has given the pledge and it must be redeemed. Obviously the first call should be upon single men, although as a matter of fact a considerable proportion of the men who have already enlisted have wives and families. Obviously also we must not take another seventeen months to enlist that quarter of a million men. They should be enlisted by next spring if the militia department is in a position to provide the necessary equipment. We may assume that there will be a great speeding up of the factories turning out various kinds of equipment, and they are of course in a far better position to turn out the required materials than they were a year or six months or three months ago. Their will, of course, be a problem in connection with providing officers for the new battalions, but it may be possible in addition to those who will be trained here to secure some commanding officers from among those who have gone to the front. The militia department has had seventeen months to get into its stride, and we must assume that Sir Sam Hughes believes the department will be able to provide the officers and the equipment as rapidly as the men are made available. So far as New Brunswick is concerned there need be no worry on the score of new units until the ranks of those already in formation have been filled. That in itself is a large contract, and unless men rally to the colors at a very early rate, faster than in the past it will be well into the spring before we see the ranks of these battalions filled. It is important, in view of Sir Robert Borden's announcement, that all the people should interest themselves in the recruiting campaign. The honor and safety of Canada are at stake, and that concerns every citizen. There can be no excuse for indifference. The vital need of the time is men and more men, and they must be provided. There are now three army divisions from Canada in France, and no doubt others will follow these, and provision must be made for wastage in all of them. We owe it to the men who are now at the front to send reinforcements as quickly as possible. More than once since this war began, the lack of sufficient men has been very seriously felt at the front, and it is a matter of common knowledge that the lack of men on the western front has prolonged the struggle. When the great drive comes in the spring there will be need of every available man, in order to overpower the enemy and hurl him back into his own territory. There are no finer soldiers in the field than those sent from Canada, and if next spring we should be represented at the front by a quarter of a million men, with another quarter of a million in reserve, it would be of immense value to the cause of the Allies. The call has come to New Brunswick, and the responsibility is universal.

### INDIA'S LOYALTY.

In his address at the close of the autumn session of the Legislative Council at Simla, Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, referred with considerable pride to the loyalty of the people of India in this war. The blood of Englishmen and Indians, he said, would not be shed on the battlefields of Europe in vain, and all attempts to create trouble and sedition in India would be vain and fruitless. Since then reports have been sent out periodically by the German government

publicity mouthpiece, the Wolf agency, to the effect that uprisings in India indicate widespread dissatisfaction with British methods. A striding answer to these reports has just been given by the Indian National Congress which is now holding its annual session at Bombay. Here is its message to the British government—and to the world: "Millions in India are waiting to serve the Empire in this crisis."

The Indian National Congress represents the progressive movement of the Indian peoples of all races, all religions, and all castes. It gave birth to and nourishes the spirit of nationalism which has done so much to stimulate the deep-seated patriotism and whole-hearted loyalty of the Indian people. Its spirited message that "millions in India are waiting to serve" is the best possible answer to German machinations and German falsehoods. Such an answer shows that in this great struggle India, as a whole, is united. India's loyalty during the last seventeen months will shine forever as a beacon and illumine the history of the land, and although in the future there may be times of anxiety and depression, there is every reason to believe that internal peace and order will be rigidly maintained. On the frontiers some trouble has been caused by ignorant and fanatical tribesmen, but these people always have been subdued.

One of the encouraging features of the loyal attitude of India is the prompt manner in which the people of the Punjab gave assistance in hunting down dangerous desperadoes. The Punjab people have stood by the native police in the courageous performance of their duties. It was in the Punjab that trouble was caused by the emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas, merely for newspaper discussion, or for consideration in the House of Commons, but for our people as a whole, in the homes and in their hearts, must be this business of filling up the new battalions, and filling them up rapidly, until we have sent overseas our fair proportion of the fighting men required to win the war.

### THE POWER OF RUSSIA.

The winter season, as was expected, is more advantageous to the Russians than to the Austro-Germans along the eastern front. The daily report shows that the Russians are driving the enemy back and inflicting heavy loss. This will count very strongly in favor of the Allies when more favorable weather comes, and there is a concerted attack in great force upon every front. The Allies will have the advantage in men and munitions, and there must be some link in that far-reaching Tugton line which will be so weak that the attack will be driven home, and such a breach made as will hasten the end of the war. The Russians proved themselves to be very formidable fighters when they were short of arms and munitions, and by next spring they will be much better supplied with both. In the meantime they are continuing such a vigorous campaign that the enemy is gradually giving ground along the southeastern front, and is sustaining daily losses which will be very severely felt, because the Central Powers have drawn so fully upon their depleted ranks with such quick readiness as to have reached the limit of their capacity. The Russian army cannot hope to crush Russia. That hope must have died, when winter found the Russian ranks still unbroken. The latter are much better able to stand the rigors of a winter campaign, and are giving proof of it every day. Moreover, the success of the Russians in the southeast is certain to have a good effect in Roumania and the Balkans.

### WAR COMMENT.

The first instalment of conscription in Great Britain is introduced by the Asquith bill of Wednesday. Other instalments will come if the course of the war renders them necessary. The bill of Wednesday makes military service compulsory upon all single men and widowers—if the latter are without dependents—from the age of eighteen to the age of forty-one. Under the Derby act, the military service of thousands of married men who signed the roll were assured by the government that they would not be called out for active service until the unmarried men of active service age had first been enlisted. The compulsory legislation now introduced makes good this pledge to the nation. And it does more. It establishes fair play as between those unmarried men who enlisted voluntarily and those who failed to enlist. It provides some hundreds of thousands of men in addition to those who have enlisted voluntarily in the last few months, and it serves notice upon the world at large that the United Kingdom will hesitate at no sacrifice

which may be necessary in prosecuting the war with the whole vigor and manhood of the nation.

While a limited form of conscription has been found necessary, it must be remembered that the purely voluntary system produced in Great Britain a larger army than was ever raised in any democratic country without compulsion; and that will be a lasting credit to the race. In the American Civil War the South resorted to conscription before the end of the first year, and the North at the end of the second, although the North had nearly three times the population of the Confederate States. Even the Asquith bill, which presents conscription in a modified form, will cause no little political disturbance in Great Britain; but that is to be expected, and the troubles arising from hostility to conscription among some classes, be such troubles great or small, are to be preferred to the troubles which would arise from a national failure to provide men enough for victory.

We in Canada must give thoughtful attention to this latest British war legislation. We must regard it as disclosing an unflinching decision to place in the field a much greater proportion of the men of the British Isles than has hitherto been thought necessary. We must remember that the proportion of men to be furnished by Canada is bound to depend largely upon the proportion provided by Great Britain. The British government considers it unwise to disclose the number of men already in the field or preparing to go to the front, but that number is believed to exceed three million, and even larger estimates are given. As the United Kingdom provides more and more men, Canada must provide more and more. In fact, the parliament issue in this Dominion, not merely for newspaper discussion, or for consideration in the House of Commons, but for our people as a whole, in the homes and in their hearts, must be this business of filling up the new battalions, and filling them up rapidly, until we have sent overseas our fair proportion of the fighting men required to win the war.

The new Russian offensive in eastern Galicia and Bukovina is described as the highest movement in the war since the French and British attack on the German lines in the West last September. The Russians are striking the Austrians hard. A victory in Bukovina would find the Caspian forces once more on the Hungarian frontier. Their activity in this district is bound to exert a favorable influence upon Roumania, and the object is both military and political.

A New Year's cable from London says that in spite of constant criticism of the government the beginning of 1916 finds Great Britain more hopeful and determined than ever. The London correspondent of the New York Sun has this to say of the outlook as it appears in the Empire's capital:

"A discussion of the vital issues by men prominent in every walk of life here reveals the fact that Britons are fully awake to the imperative necessity of ending the terrible conflict by a complete victory within a year."

Every newspaper and review, without a single exception, reflects this unflinching determination. While uprisings in their criticisms of the blunders committed by the government during the last year, the reviewers of events in 1915 all agree that the darkest days have gone by and that the most cheerful days are ahead.

The consensus of opinion is well summarized by the military expert of the Spectator, a recognized authority, who says:

"Now that we know all the essential facts about our shortcomings, we have gained strength, like Athens, from touching the earth, and we shall not allow ourselves to be lifted from the ground and squeezed to death by the German Hercules. We are well content to be, at the beginning of this new year, with our knowledge, and not as at the beginning of last year, with our ignorance. From one end of the country to the other old and new workshops hum with the production of guns and shells. We are not safe yet by any means, but we are on the right road to safety."

The Spectator's military expert says in conclusion:

"Meanwhile the British navy maintains a stranglehold on German commerce. The squeeze is sensibly felt, although we must not exaggerate the effect. Everything in the coming year will be more difficult for the Germans and easier for the Allies. If during the coming year we do not turn our good hopes into certainties we shall be quite unworthy of our opportunities, which we and our allies owe to our matchless seamen."

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Russians are keeping up a determined offensive along the Bessarabian front. A pronounced victory over the enemy so near to the back door of Roumania would no doubt bring that country into the struggle on the side of the Allies. Evidently the Russian general has this possibility in mind.

"Ten dollars will keep a Belgian alive through the winter. Two dollars and fifty cents will buy a bag of flour which will keep one Belgian alive for a month." These sentences are taken from an appeal by the Belgian Relief Committee which we are publishing today. This appeal should cause thousands of the citizens to put their hands in their pockets, not reluctantly, but eagerly, remembering what Belgium did for the world, ourselves included, when it threw itself across the path of the invading Hun.

The British losses at Loos are now given officially as 58,666 killed and wounded, made up of 2,378 officers and 57,288 men. This would seem to mean that Loos was the bloodiest battle in modern British military history, and it was indecisive too. The losses quoted are, of course, not those of a single day, but of nearly ten days, up to the time the German counter attacks were repulsed. It is a staggering total, but this is a staggering war. The British must have had 800,000 or 900,000 men in action. The French have never made public their losses in the great battle of Champagne. The Germans in these battles must have had terrific casualties. If we knew what they were the losses of the Allies would look smaller.

### LIGHTER VEIN.

Where He Belonged. "They ought to have made him secretary of the inferior," said Mrs. Twickenbury, Christian Register.

He—Yes, I once thought of going on the stage, but friends dissuaded me. She—"Friends of the stage, I presume."—Boston Transcript.

### Bad Boy Ways.

Brown—"It must be terrible for a singer to know she has lost her voice." "Yes," said Robins, "it is more terrible when she doesn't know it."

Teacher—"Beside, your brother hasn't been to school for two days. Is he sick?" Reader—"No, ma'am, it's worse than that. Mamma cut his hair."

Magician—"I can read minds." Engineer—"You can't. Ken you read mine?" Magician—"Certainly."

Engineer—"Why don't you hit me, then—New York Globe."

Recruit—"Please, Sergeant, it said on the poster at the recruiting office that I should have a free trip to Berlin!" Sergeant—"What about it?"

Reverend—"Well, the very thing measured me for a fifth century—Passing Show."

### Mutual Suspicion.

She—"Were they married in rather a hurry?" He—"Yes, each was afraid that the other would back out."—Boston Transcript.

And elderly woman who was extremely stout was endeavoring to enter a street car, when the conductor, noticing her difficulty, said to her—"Try sideways, madam, try sideways."

"Why, bless you, I ain't got no sideways!"

### Those Pessimists Again.

Friday night my little boy asked his grandfather the difference between pessimism and an optimist.

"An optimist thinks the times are ripe," the pessimist thinks they are rotten," said the old gent.

### The Evening Comes.

The evening comes, the fields are still. The tinkle of the thrifty rill. Under all day, ascends again, Deserted is the half-moon plain. Silent the swallows' dancing wail. The mower's cry, the dog's alarm, All housed within the sleeping farm! The business of the day is done. The last-laid haymaker is gone. And from the thyme upon the height, And from the elder-blossom white And pale dog-roses in the hedge, And from the mist-point in the edge, In puffs of balmy night-air blows The perfume which the day forgoes. And on the pure horizon far, See, pulsing with the first-born star, The liquid sky above the hill! The evening comes, the fields are still.

### Life.

(By John Maschell, in the January Atlantic.)

What am I, Life? A thing of wavery aid. Held in cohesion by unresisting cells. Which work they know not why, which never halt, never balk, never fail. Myself unwitting where their Master dwells. I do not bid them, yet they tell, they spin.

A world which uses me as I use them. Not do I know which end or which begins. Nor which to praise, which pamper, which condemn.

So, like a marvel in a marvel act, I answer to the vast as wave by wave. The sea of air goes over, dry or wet, Or the full moon comes swimming from her cave.

Or the great sun comes north; this myriad I tingles, not knowing how, yet wondering why.

### Why Do We Sneeze.

Sneezing may be due to one of a number of causes. A bright light will cause many people to sneeze, as also the pollen of certain plants, while there are few people but will sneeze in the presence of heat. When you have a cold the sneeze is due to an attempt by nature to cure you. She is trying to make you sneeze for the same purpose that she wants you to sneeze—to generate heat for warming the blood, and preventing you from taking more cold to help to relieve the cold you have. For one does not sneeze with his nose, but with the entire body. During the act every muscle of the body gives a jump, as it were; it goes into a sort of spasm that warms the entire system. It is worth mentioning here that when sneezing—as a cold symptom—seizes a person a very deep breathing exercise will often avert the attack.—Scottish-American.

### SURGICAL WONDERS.

Today, happily, the wounded warrior has a better chance to recover from practically any type of wound than any soldier ever had before. All the accumulated science and skill of the surgical and medical fraternity of the warring nation is being concentrated on the men who have been battered and maimed in battle. Marvels of surgery are being performed daily by these cool-headed, clever-handed doctors, whose wonderful skill and nerve in carrying through operations of the most appalling nature is in most cases crowned with complete success.

The war has furnished at once a test and a triumph for the science of healing. Within a few hours of receiving their wounds on the field of battle the soldiers of today are being cared for, and in many cases cured, in the most elaborately equipped of British hospitals.

"If you want to see miracles," said the chief medical officer of one of these large beneficent institutions to a press representative recently, "I can show you some here—miracles of modern surgery." And he was as good as his word.

One of the wide corridors of the hospital came a soldier, one of the heroes of Hill 60, where he had "got it badly," as he expressed it. The doctor explained his case to the press man, and it was a most extraordinary one. He had been hurled over from France in a dying condition, with the abdomen and intestines terribly shattered by a bullet, and the ends of the intestines had protruded from his back. But within twenty minutes of his arrival at the hospital he had been operated upon, the intestines had been reattached, and he was actually made for him, and from that moment his progress was slow but sure. He has since been discharged from the hospital, feeling wonderfully fit.

Cases of Natural Healing. Even more remarkable, however, and the doctor was quick to admit it—were the cases of natural healing. There were several men—two of them just back from the Dardanelles—whom a bullet had completely traversed and yet left organically unharmed. In one instance the bullet had entered through the neck, missed the main carotid arteries, pierced both lungs, escaped the thorax, and emerged under the arm. With the exception of the trifling fish wounds and of the punctured lungs (of which a little care had naturally to be taken at first), the patient was unharmed. A week or two saw him well again.

The astonishing feature of this case, as the doctor pointed out, was the fact that the bullet had, as it seemed, deliberately described a curve around the danger zone. No surgeon in the world, he declared, could have directed a curette along the course taken by this bullet.

Long Wounds Not Necessarily Fatal. Bullet wounds of the lung provided no large vessels are touched are seldom fatal. In the case of a couple of remarkable instances of these injuries that occurred during the Boer War will prove of interest at the present time. Two officers were reconnoitering, when one suddenly fell to the ground with a forcible exclamation to the effect that he had been hit by a bullet in the foot. His friend likewise dismounted and proceeded to examine the wounded man's leg, and apply "first aid," both officers then remounted and rode back to camp. On the way the officer who had helped his friend to get up, and who had been hit in the chest, before camp, was reached he complained of a pain. He subsequently triumphed that a bullet had passed through his lung, and this must have been the case, for his friend was hit in the foot, but in the excitement the pain was not felt. This officer completely recovered.

The always careful to see that the person of a private who was wounded by a "pom-pom" shell, the diameter of which is 1.9 in. The missile perforated the left side of the chest, carrying away several ribs, and the result was the destruction of the greater portion of the left lung.

After several operations the man left hospital and went on a hole-travelling tour, during which, with the object of turning an honest penny, he exhibited himself as a "freak." Ultimately, he arrived in Hong-Kong, where, for some reason or other, he managed to get jailed. Later, he entered the local hospital for a further surgical operation, during which some dead pieces of rib were removed, and ultimately he was discharged cured.

Recovery from Brain Wounds. One of the most remarkable and humane features of modern warfare is that bullet wounds of the brain are no longer necessarily fatal, as they almost invariably were in the days of the Marlborough "Brown Bess." In such wounds brain matter may protrude from entrance and exit apertures, a phenomenon apparently due to so much to the direct action of the bullet to subsequent pressure set up by pathological changes. A soldier walked four miles after the battle of Mugerfontein, with brain matter protruding from each side of his head, yet this man made quite a good recovery.

There have been a number of peculiarly interesting cases in the present war. One soldier has a large hole driven in the frontal region of his scalp. The wound was cleaned up, a number of bone fragments were removed, and several weeks later the man was stated to be progressing favorably.

A gentleman describing the work at the Australian Voluntary Hospital, Boulogne, quotes the case of a soldier, the vortex of whose skull had been shattered by a glancing wound. There was extensive paralysis of the limbs on both sides. Without surgery an operation was performed at once, and the removal of the shattered splinters of bone was followed by most improvement, with every prospect of complete recovery.

Serjeant Parsons, formerly a gymnastic instructor at the Brecon depot, attached to the 24th regiment, South Wales Borderers, who was wounded at the front, returned to Brecon after undergoing a remarkable and successful hospital treatment. During the fighting in the La Bassée region, Serjeant Parsons was surrounded in the skull, and the injury rendered him absolutely deaf and blind.

On the eleventh day he regained consciousness and underwent a serious operation, as the result of which he has now regained his sight and hearing, of which faculties he was deprived for sixteen days.

### Very Different.

A gentleman travelling on the Great Northern Railway, having delivered his luggage to the care of a porter, made himself comfortable in the corner of a carriage. The porter came to the carriage for the "reward of merit." "Well," said the passenger, "I see by the letters 'G. N. R.' on your cap that Gratulaties are in the order. 'A little mistake, sir,' replied the porter. "It should be, Gratulaties Never Refused."—Scottish-American.

**PROV**  
**Hon. C. J.**  
**Issue**  
**\$700,**  
**Prov**

A comparison of the past year with that of difference. There is a difference there is an apparent small proportion.

No matter how buoyant a skilful bookkeeper to the expenditure upon persons N. B. Coal & Railway of \$27,456.24, and three of the revenue has been the coming year without was increased during the present year's output stumpage income smaller.

The receipts from the double the average receipt while the average of the debt and the higher rate will be greatly increased.

The total debt of the the net debt \$3,596,669.02 about another half million \$6,000,000, and the gross this we must remember bonds upon which the general report for 1914. total liability of our province was paying into the stock Stock Storage Comp must conclude that they will be interesting to know.

The various sinking funds to the extent of up by the Crown Land does produce revenue of the sinking state and is now sinking. However, some of the main sources of

territorial revenue, and of the present. This amount is the the yearly amount is the census of 1921 when population over 1911.

In this connection it both at Fredericton and the province. The Dominion govern money grants upon main

debt, and encouraged lumbering and the improvement in the man about from time and man in the successful attempt thing must be wrong. It is estimated in the lumbering industry to see the goats are rather popular conditions.

Comparing the different years to be a general activities of the province. Territorial revenue is increased \$886,000. Taxes of the province and local bill 068.08. This was of course mortality among rich men.

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