

BOARD OF TRADE.

Winter Port Trade Shows a Very Gratifying Increase.

Two Important Motions to be Discussed at an Early Meeting of the Board.

One Relative to an All the Year Liverpool Service and Better West India One, the Other to an Imperial Commercial Policy.

The Board of Trade met in regular session on Thursday afternoon. The president, D. J. McLaughlin, was in the chair and Secretary F. O. Allison at his desk. Among other members present were J. A. Lively, J. N. Sutherland, Thos. L. Hay, W. Frank Hatheway, G. Fred Fisher, F. L. Potts, A. L. Spencer, W. P. Burditt.

After reading of minutes the secretary read the following summary of proceedings of the council of the board:

Since the annual meeting of the board on Dec. 4th, six meetings of the council have been held, at which the following matters have been dealt with:

The council has elected F. A. Dykeman, G. Fred Fisher, G. McKean, T. H. Somerville, O. H. Warwick and H. A. Drury as additional members of the council.

The standing committees for the year have been appointed by the council. W. M. Jarvis has been appointed a member of the council of the Maritime Board of Trade.

A suggestion has been made by M. G. DeWolfe, president of the Maritime Board of Trade as to the advisability of holding a convention of the New Brunswick Board of Trade. The matter has been referred to the committee, consisting of the president, vice president and W. M. Jarvis.

The Toronto Board of Trade has asked the endorsement by our board of a resolution passed by the Toronto board advocating the adoption of a commercial policy based upon the principles of mutual benefit of the various parts of Her Majesty's dominions, which is to be submitted to the fourth congress of chambers of commerce of the empire, 1900.

At the request of the council the secretary has written to the Yarmouth S. S. Co. regarding discrimination by that company against St. John in the matter of freight rates between St. John and Halifax.

A letter has been received by the president from the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, enclosing a minute of meeting of the executive council in reference to a service between St. John and Liverpool throughout the year by the Elder-Dempster S. S. Co. The president has communicated to Hon. H. R. Emmerson the assurance that the council is in full accord with the object to be obtained, and will gladly co-operate with the mayor and council in their efforts to that end. This matter has been referred by the council to the full board and will come before this meeting.

The following communications have been referred by the council to the full board: A letter from George W. Booth, Toronto, addressed to W. H. Thorne & Co., urging the repeal of the order in council passed by the government to charge duty on commissions where goods are purchased by a house in Canada from a commission house abroad; a letter from the department of trade and commerce regarding a list of firms or companies producing goods for export; and a letter from the fourth congress of chambers of commerce of the empire, June, 1900, asking for appointment of delegates and list of resolutions.

The council has made strong efforts to secure the transportation of a part of the second Canadian contingent for South Africa. Col. Tucker was present at a meeting of the council, 29th December, and explained the steps taken by him at Ottawa to secure the transportation of a portion of the contingent from St. John, but stated that the government having completed their arrangements to have the shipment take place at Halifax, it was impossible to make any alteration in the plan. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered Colonel Tucker for his efforts in the matter.

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the council and sent to the government on the 23rd inst.: "Resolved, That the council of the St. John Board of Trade tenders its sincerest congratulations to the government on its offer of a second contingent to the British government for service in South Africa, as being not only in harmony with duty to and a token of our sympathy with the mother land in her time of trial, but also as symbolic of the unity of the empire which our council in common with all loyal Canadians so earnestly desire to see."

The secretary read two letters from Hon. Mr. Emmerson relative to the Liverpool steamship service and promoting trade with the West Indies. The premier suggested a conference at St. John of delegates from the cities, towns and counties in the province, to consider the whole matter. He suggested that the convention be held not later than the county councils have met and discussed the question. The letter of Mr. Booth of Toronto was referred to the tariff and customs committee.

The communication from the Toronto Board of Trade relative to an imperial commercial policy was on motion of W. Frank Hatheway, who spoke in favor of the idea, involved referred to the next meeting of the board for full consideration.

Following is the full text of the resolutions which it is proposed to submit to the congress of chambers of the empire in London next June:

Whereas it is generally recognized that an advantageous commercial bond is one of the strongest links in national unity, and that the maintenance and strengthening of trade is the keynote of a state's successful development;

And whereas, the existence of an empire is largely dependent upon the material prosperity of its people;

Therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of this congress the bonds of the British empire would be materially strengthened, and the union of the various parts of her Majesty's dominions greatly consolidated by the adoption of a commercial policy based upon the principle of mutual benefit, whereby each component part of the empire would receive a substantial advantage in trade as the result of its national relationship.

Further resolved, that in order to make the foregoing operative the chair shall appoint before this congress a committee of representative and proportionate members of home and colonial delegates to devise a scheme of this nature, and report to this or a similar commercial congress, and that a copy of this resolution be officially forwarded to the home and colonial governments concerned in the proposition.

COLESBERG.

Story of Its Occupation and Annexation by Boers.

Commander Grobler, an Eloquent But Profane Scoundrel Who Speaks English Fluently.

Commander Schoeman's Appeal to the Women—The Dutch Afrikaners Openly Sided With the Invaders—Loyalists Escaped in Disguise.

Now that Colesberg has been captured by the Boers, the following account of its occupation and annexation by the Boers is of interest. It is taken from the London Daily Mail:

The annexation of Colesberg and other colonial towns by the colonial forces of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal would be ludicrous if the already apparent effects were not so serious.

One morning this week a commando of 400 Boers surrounded the defenceless town of Colesberg, and while the peaceable inhabitants were still having their morning sleep, the rebel inhabitants were up making coffee for the enemy. The town was annexed; the magistratus, Mr. Wrench, was compelled to hand over the keys of his office, and the Free State flag was hoisted in place of the glorious Union Jack.

There was no demonstration. The Britishers looked on in sullen silence, while the enemy, possibly influenced by the fear of consequences, uttered never a word.

All day long the town was alive with Boers riding up and down, showing off their horsemanship, and stopping colored men who did not know the way for the big commando which they declared to be approaching. They amused themselves by chasing colored men, women and children who happened to be in the neighborhood, and compelled all the colored men, women and children to take off their hats. Shortly after the Boer commando began to file past.

MAKING A BRAVE SHOW. And doubtless influencing their friends, and the magnitude of their numbers. They were all mounted and armed, clothed in many colors, and filed past in twos, fours, and sixes, as they fancied—no formation, no order, every man his own "boss."

They were few and looked like 800. They were a motley crew of men, and seemed a very determined set of men—men who would dare anything from commandeering your horse to taking an undefended town.

After these warriors had marched past the crowd surged up to some meeting place at the corner of the market square, where Commandant Grobler was preparing to address the gathering. He began by reminding his hearers that Colesberg and district was now a part of the Orange Free State. Then, waxing eloquent, he appealed to all the Afrikaners to join them, their own blood relations, in this war against Great Britain. He appealed to them in the name of the great Afrikaner nation which England was trying to trample under foot.

Our arms have been victorious everywhere. Mafeking and Kimberley have fallen. Ladysmith is in our hands. We have annexed a large part of the Cape Colony. Where is the boasted strength of England?

He concluded an impassioned appeal by saying that the Boers of Heaven in their arms and again appealed to those who loved justice and freedom to come to the court house and enroll themselves under

THE BANNER OF UNITED SOUTH AFRICA.

It was a good speech—for those to whom it was addressed. Its rugged simplicity and directness of language told of the mind and demanded attention. Grobler quoted scripture copiously, and his heights of eloquence, which had a tremendous effect on his audience. But for the fact that it was a concoction of lies from beginning to end one could admire the man's determination, but as he must be in possession of a clear head, it can only be branded as a profane scoundrel willfully misleading a lot of ignorant people.

Commandant Grobler is a travelled man. He has toured through the United States on a mission from his government, and was given every opportunity of seeing everything. He is an intelligent man and a born orator, knowing how to perfect facts and bring them to bear on the rustic mind, as truths, with a force I have rarely seen equalled. He speaks English fluently.

Commandant Schoeman, one of the Transvaal generals, followed, and appealed to the women to assist them with their prayers. His words touched the womenfolk, who were all in tears at the finish. The people being worked up to a frenzy of enthusiasm, the secretary then proceeded to read out the proclamation, which was subsequently printed and distributed.

After this everyone dispersed, and the rest of the day was spent by the loyalists in discussing the situation. The Dutch Afrikaners held themselves aloof from the English, cut them in the streets, and openly declared themselves

WITH THE ENEMY.

Next morning, in spite of the commandant's promise that nothing would be taken without payment, field cornets made visits to the different storekeepers, and commandeered clothing, boots, saddles, and all manner of things, giving as payment a receipt not worth the paper it was written on. Before I left over £1,500 worth of goods had been stolen in this way. It soon became evident to everyone that

One in Seven Dies of Consumption

And Consumption Begins with a Cold that Could Be Cured by Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

That one in every seven persons dies of consumption is proven by government statistics, and when it is remembered that it is usually the young man and young woman who succumb to the effects of this terrible fatal disease, the ravages of consumption are more fully realized.

Consumption always begins with a neglected cold, and how dreadful must be the misery of every mother whose dear ones fall prey to this scourge as a result of mother's neglect to cure the cold.

It is rarely that consumption is ever cured, but it can always be prevented by a timely use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, the most popular and far-famed remedy for throat and lung diseases.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is composed of the best ingredients ever used for coughs and colds. It is pleasant to take, prompt in its action, and a positive cure for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, sore throat, hoarseness, asthma and coughs and colds of every description.

See a large bottle at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

will be sent to all New Subscribers One Year, for the sum of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY CENTS, paid in advance; also to old subscribers not in arrears.

Address, SUN PRINTING CO.,

St. John, N. B.

CATARRH.

Early Cured by Catarrh—New Scientific Treatment—Guaranteed to Cure Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever.

It has been confirmed that catarrh of the nose and throat is caused by micro-organisms which keep up a constant irritation, producing inflammation and ulceration of the mucous membrane.

The cause of catarrh being now well established, it is easy to understand that a remedy having the power to destroy microbes or germs will surely cure, or at least prevent the disease by removing the cause, providing this remedy will have no injurious effect upon the surrounding tissues.

Late scientific research has brought forward just such a remedy—Catarrh— which cures by the action of medicated air, inhaled through the mouth or nostrils, cleansing all the inflamed and diseased parts, which can not be reached by snuffs and ointments so frequently recommended for catarrh.

Catarrh is the only germicide having sufficient power to kill the bacilli of catarrh, bronchitis and consumption, and volatile enough to impregnate every particle of air breathed by the patient, thus enabling the cure to reach every part of the passages in the head and throat, and to penetrate the minutest air cells in the lungs.

For public speakers, ministers, singers, persons troubled with a weak and irritable throat, Catarrh is of inestimable value. The inhaler can be carried in your pocket and used at any time or in any place.

Price \$1.00 at all druggists or direct by mail. Send two stamps for sample outfit to N. C. Polson & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Box 425, Kingston, Ontario.

the promises of the commandant were not to be relied upon, and the majority of English people made preparations to leave.

It was at this critical moment that a proclamation, warning all loyal British subjects to be true to their allegiance, declaring the "annexation" of colonial territory null and void, and promising compensation for any actual injury, was brought into town by a loyal Dutchman named Geldenhuys. Copies were made and distributed before the commandant got wind of the document. As soon as he heard of it it was promptly annexed and Geldenhuys was arrested.

The effect of this proclamation was at once apparent. Britishers decided to stay and protect their interests. The loyal Dutch refused to join the enemy. The rebellious Dutch were afraid to do so, and it seemed as if their promised support would end in nothing.

But Commandant Grobler rode to the occasion. The field cornets for Colesberg were summoned to a conference and compelled to hand over the burglar list.

Certain names were marked and the field cornets were ordered to command these individuals. This they did, signing the letters with their own names. The letter reads as follows:

"In the name of the O. F. S. government, you are hereby requested to be at the Hoofde Leager, Colesberg, on Tuesday next, with horse, saddle and bridle and fifty rounds ammunition, and seven days' provisions.—Signed (by field-cornet)."

This piece of Boer cunning was only too successful, for nearly every one of the commandeered joined. Some, however,

Others openly refused to go, and demanded passes to leave, which were given them, thus demonstrating to those who were loyal the absurdity of the whole affair.

On Saturday afternoon I was given to understand that I had better ask for my passport and leave. The Masonic Hotel passenger car had been given by order of the commandant, owing to Geldenhuys's action, and a cart could not be procured anywhere for love or money. Finally I borrowed a bicycle and left on Saturday afternoon.

By dark I had got within eight miles of Naauwpoort. I carried my machine into the veldt, and, getting behind a bush, slept the sleep of exhaustion until daybreak, when I was awake by some colored refugees passing. Then I proceeded on my way.

The Boers behaved very well before I left Colesberg. They molested no one and were most polite. The majority of them spoke good English and made themselves most agreeable. An incident which happened in the Masonic Hotel bar will illustrate this.

Two of the enemy came into the bar and looking round, asked the company (Britishers) to join in a drink. When all were served the leading Boer said: "Well, gentlemen, you need not drink our healths unless you wish, but let us have a toast—Here's to an United South Africa under a Republican flag." The Britishers did not respond, and, seeing the toast was not an agreeable one, the friendly enemy then proposed the Queen—"not as Queen, but as a lady." Here to the grand old lady that ever stepped on the face of the earth; a woman every man can admire. Hats off to the Queen! Needless to say, the toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

The village Dutch were the most to be feared. A thousand times more bitter than the Boer, they made things unpleasant for the loyalists, and a good many left through fear of them. When the time comes there should be a heavy reckoning for these. Born and bred under the British flag, enjoying the benefits of the most liberal and generous government under the sun, they invited an armed enemy who have been raiding their country to take them over as an excuse to join the Boers. Let justice be done to the rebels, for generosity is misunderstood.

R. C. E. NISSEN.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Hugh Alexander arrived in Marysville on Saturday from British Columbia to join his wife and daughter, who have been staying with Mrs. Alexander's father, James Murray.

ON S. S. SARDINIAN

Bungling of Worst Kind by the Ottawa Government.

Eight Hundred Pairs of Trousers Too Many and Four Hundred Tunics Short.

All Grades of Society Represented in the Ranks—What the Boys Will Have to Carry—The Doctors Were Hoodwinked.

(Staff Correspondence Montreal Star.)

BUNGLED FROM THE START.

It is only fair to state that from beginning to end the arrangements for sending this contingent of citizen soldiers for service with imperial troops in South Africa have been bungled in the very worst possible manner by the government at Ottawa. This may be regarded as a sweeping statement, but the proof of it is easy to give. For instance, had unfortunately an epidemic taken place, and such would not have been surprising on a ship so crowded as the Sardinian in the change from a Canadian climate to that of the tropics, and again that of South African waters, imagine Surgeon Major Wilson and his assistants coping with such an epidemic in a crowded and make-shift hospital and a scanty \$150 worth of medicines. It is wholly unnecessary to even hint at what the awful results would have been. And in this same connection I may say that in a conversation with a prominent official about the plans, we struck the best weather of the tropics, I remarked to him that we would be exceedingly fortunate if we reached Cape Town with a clean bill of health. His reply came quickly: "Indeed we will."

EVEN CLOTHING BUNGLED.

But this is only a single chapter of a whole volume of just such blunders and unparagoned carelessness. It was only the other day when the quartermaster, Major Denison, went to issue the khaki uniforms for the regiment that he found that through some inscrutable blunder on the part of the contractors there were fully 800 too many trousers and not enough tunics by some 400. Had the quartermaster been appointed in time to have duly inspected the stores before they were placed on the ship this mistake could have been remedied. Now what is the result? Three companies have to make do with their uniforms which will be wholly unfit for the climate in South Africa, while the remaining four companies will be resplendent in new khaki. It is possible that this mistake may be remedied in Cape Town and, in fact, khaki uniforms may have to be ordered some time before the troops can go to the front. But even supposing the mistake is rectified, look at the effect of such mistakes upon the spirit of the men. They have seen and understood that just such mistakes have been made all along the line since we left Quebec new mistakes of a similar nature have been discovered day after day.

A nice looking contingent we will be landing in Cape Town with thousands of imperial troops in all probability, five companies in new khaki uniforms and three in dilapidated rifle uniforms stained and dirty after thirty days on a crowded troopship. A splendid incentive truly to the men to make such a showing as will reflect credit upon Canada.

But this is not all. Instead of having khaki helmets to match their uniforms, an issue of white helmets, some hundred short, were sent aboard the ship at Quebec. They were simply the regulation white rifle helmet without puggles, and about as suitable for wear with a khaki uniform as a straw hat would be. What was the result? During the past ten days the men have been busy trying to convert a white rifle helmet into a khaki helmet. And you ought to see those helmets! They are better, of course, than the white ones, but that is not saying much for them.

(Cor. Halifax Herald.)

All grades of society are well represented in the ranks. We have two ex-imperial officers serving as privates. One of them was, at one time, A. D. C. to Prince Albert Victor. We have a captain of the Montreal football team, an ex-member of the Sussex, England, cricket eleven, and a well known polo player. Several men who have been in South Africa before. We have a Jameson raider, an ex-ambassador, and a major to Colonel Plummer in the Matabele campaign. English public school men.

CANADIAN COLLEGE GRADUATES.

bank clerks, one dentist, journalists, some of the men connected with the best families in England and Canada (which cuts no ice) trades, labor classes, soldiers, in fact, the veritable cosmopolitan gathering which could possibly have been collected; but which is going to give a good account of itself if it gets a fighting chance. The English public school men wear a safety-pin on the left breast as a token of identity. They hail from all the schools—Marlborough, Eton, Westminster, Cranbrook, Rossall, Bedford, Malvern. Four Bedford boys mess at the same table. It is rumored that we have Radcliffe, the hangman, with us, under an assumed name, and we also have a lawyer (one of the firm) who defended the murderer, Burchell.

SNEAK THIEVES ON BOARD.

There are sneak thieves aboard the Sardinian. The day after we were off, two of company H were robbed of their money. Private James of No. 1 section lost \$14.40, and the lance corporal section No. 2 lost \$5 and a gold chain. Both these men were asleep in their hammocks when robbed. These losses are only a part of numerous cases of larceny occurring everywhere. Should any of the light fingered gentry be caught, it will go hard with them. Referring to the sneak thieves, we were paid on November 24, same night Private James of No. 1 section of our company, was

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WHAT THEY WILL CARRY.

Perhaps it may interest Herald's readers to know what articles and weight of same are to be carried by the non-commissioned men of the contingent.

TO BE CARRIED ON PERSON.

Article.	Approx. wt. Lbs.
Helmet	2 1/2
Belt	1 1/2
Trousers	10
Braces	1 1/2
Flannel shirt	1 1/2
Flannel belt	1 1/2
Socks	1 1/2
Boots	10
Puttees	1 1/2
Field dressing and description card	2
Haversack with bal. of day's rations and 20 rounds of ammunition	10
Bandolier in 8 folds	1 1/2
Clean knife and bayonet	1 1/2
Rifle, with full cleaning rod, oil bottle	10
Bayonet and scabbard	2 1/2
Great coat	6 1/2
Intrenching tool	2 1/2
Oliver equipment complete	2 1/2
Contents of valise (as below)	9 1/2
Consisting of water-bottle	1 1/2
Ammunition, 20 rounds in pouch	4 1/2
Total	61 1/2

Article.	Approx. wt. Lbs.
Emergency rations	12
tin of grease	1 1/2
tin of soap	1 1/2
Flannel shirt	1 1/2
Flannel belt	1 1/2
Field cap with cord	1 1/2
Spoon, shaving brush, razor and case	1 1/2
Worst cap	1 1/2
Field cap	1 1/2
Shoes and soap	2 1/2
Cloth brush	1 1/2
Canvas shoes	1 1/2
Shoes	10
Cloth knee trousers	2 1/2
Shoes	10
Total	61 1/2

Articles packed in kit bag, left at base: 1 large sack, 2 pair of boots, cape and 1 large sack.

DOCTORS WERE HOODWINKED.

Although at the time of the enlistment, it was supposed that all applicants for service had to undergo a rigid examination, it seems as if a good many got in who might rightfully have been rejected. In some cases physical deficiencies appear to have been winked at. At my mess table, I am sitting opposite a man who lost a thumb off his left hand with a circular saw. I know of another case where a man does not possess the index or middle finger on his right hand. As either of these are trigger fingers, it is hard to estimate the exact utility of this cripple when ordered to fire. The most glaring case is one where the individual was born with maimed hands. As for youths under 21 years of age, there are plenty of them; but those who exceed the age limit are few. Moreover, they are mostly old British soldiers who have seen fighting and their presence is a valuable adjunct since it will help to steady fighting line.

IS "WAR THE ONLY THING THAT HAS NO GOOD IN IT?"

By the Bishop of Armagh.

They say that "war is hell," the great act the sin impossible to be forgiven—Yet I can look beyond it all its worst. And still find blue in heaven.

And as I note how nobly nature's form Under the war's red rain, I deem it true That He who made the earthquake and the storm, Perforce makes battles too!

The life He loves is not the life of squal Abbreviated by each passing breath. It is the true humanity of man, Victorious over death.

The long expectation of the upward gaze, The unrelenting beauty on war's verge, Like flowers whose tremulous grace is learnt Beside the trampling of the surge.

And now, not only Englishmen at need Have seen a fiery and unequal fray—No infantry has ever done such deed Since Albuera's day.

Those who live on amid our homes to dwell Have grasped the higher lessons that endure—The gallant private learns to practice well His heroic obscure.