

and blue, the red being at the top. Take, for instance, the simple red, white, and blue flag of Holland and sew a vertical bar of green on the flagstaff end of it. That is all. The Boers speak of their flag as the "viekleur," the four color, just as the French call their flag the "tricolor." The Orange Free State flag is a simple rectangle of vivid orange.

Of what are the colors of the flag emblematical? Red was chosen because it is an emblem of courage and fortitude; white, purity; and blue, constancy, love, and faith.

Oceanica, the new White Star steamer, and the largest ship in existence, steamed from Belfast, Ireland, where she was built, to Liverpool. She sailed from Liverpool to New York on her maiden trip September 6. The length of the Oceanica is 704 feet, and her engines have 45,000 horse power. Her carrying capacity is 17,000 tons. She recently carried 1,444 passengers. Until the Oceanica was built the Great Eastern was the largest ship.

The war in South Africa has greatly increased the manufacture of khaki cloth, more than fifteen thousand persons now being engaged in making the material for the British soldiers. The word khaki is of Hindoo origin and means dust or clay-colored. The cloth is made entirely of cotton. It was probably used first by the English soldiers in India. It is very durable and is well adapted for use in hot climates, such as the British troops have been operating in for many years. As is well known, khaki cloth is also used to a large extent in the United States army in the Philippines, Cuba and Puerto Rico. A very distinct advantage of the use of this cloth in South Africa is its 'invisibility,' and it is worth noting in this connection that, according to an English journal, the horses have been dyed khaki color, in order to render them less easily seen by the enemy.

Alfred Austin, the poet laureate, and Dr. Conan Doyle, the novelist, were the guests of the Authors' club recently in London. In response to a toast for his health Dr. Doyle said: "This war marks a turning point in the life of Great Britain. Some months ago I took the chair at a peace meeting, but I wish now to abjure that error. I have seen more positive virtue in this country during the last three months than I saw during the previous forty years of my life. Why should we punish Kruger? That man has solved a problem which every statesman has found insolvable. I would build a monument to President Kruger of the size of St. Paul's cathedral, putting him under it, and I would write across it, 'To the memory of the man who federated the British empire.'"

Though there has been no further violence in connection with the Kentucky election dispute, the matter is still unsettled, each party claiming the right to govern in the name of the people. We who live under a limited monarchy cannot always realize the blessings of our stable government, until we contrast the condition of affairs under British rule with the uncertainty of authority, the consequent uncertainty of law and liberty, and the insecurity of life and property that

prevail under republican government, even in such countries as the United States and France, and more in the lesser republics of Central and South America and South Africa.

Late advices show that Lord Roberts is advancing from Paardeberg toward Bloemfontein, Gen. French with his cavalry harassing the front and flank of the opposing Boers. On the 9th inst., Gen. French who was ten miles in front of the main body reported no Boers in sight. It is believed that they are greatly demoralized and retreating northward since the affair at Poplar's Grove on the 7th, when it is thought both President Kruger and Steyn were with the forces and urged a determined stand against Lord Roberts. Had they done so the Boer force would undoubtedly have been captured, owing to the superb tactics of Lord Roberts. As it was, the enemy skilfully effected a retreat, fearing they would share the fate of Cronje.

Some anxiety is felt regarding Mafeking, against which the Boers are pressing the siege with unusual vigor.

Major Geo. W. Mersereau, Inspector of Schools in New Brunswick, is a soldier by instinct and inheritance, tracing his descent from a military ancestor, Gen. Joshua Mersereau, of the King's Guard in France. If Major Mersereau cannot go to South Africa himself he will be well represented by his son, Fred. Mersereau, who has been a member of the Northwest Mounted Police for the past two years, and who has joined the Strathcona Horse which sails from Halifax on the 15th. Another son is Capt. C. J. Mersereau, of the New Brunswick Militia, of the Senior Class in Acadia University.

Corporal Wm. Cox, a member of the South African Light Horse is a brother of Dr. Philip Cox, Principal of the Chatham Grammar School. Corporal Cox is in Lord Dundonald's detachment manœuvring in Natal and around Ladysmith. He has been in many engagements, including the disastrous battle of Colenso, and escaped unharmed. He in company with six others recently performed a daring and plucky action in successfully guiding a rope ferryboat across the Tugela river, exposed to the fire of Boer riflemen; all escaped unharmed.

A correspondent sends the following anecdote to the REVIEW. I have two nephews of the inquiring age. To-day they were looking at photographs of the ruins of Pompeii, and their aunt "explained." After they went home, the younger said, "Mamma, do you know about volcanoes?" "What about them?" "Why, you know, the red hot edgings come down on the roofs of the houses and set fire to them." "It is red hot lava," said the elder boy. "Oh, yes; red hot laths. I forgot."

The teacher who is ignorant of drawing should begin to learn now. A knowledge of the art will be equal in possibilities to the acquisition of a third hand.