

A SCHEME OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

One Queen, One Flag, One Fleet.

1-INTRODUCTORY.

(From the London Daily Graphic.)

Sir,—Recent public utterances, not less than recent political events, and the loyal demonstrations with which all the great outlying parts of the Empire have pledged their devotion to the Mother Country, seem to indicate that the time has arrived for the elaboration of some scheme whereby children and parent may be permanently and efficiently associated for the defence and advancement of their common interests. Roughly speaking, the British race, so far as its subject divisions are concerned, consists of three great divisions. There are 40,000,000 of us here at home; there are 10,000,000 of us in the self-governing colonies; and there are a couple of millions of us in the colonies which are not self-governing and in India. Outside of our kith and kin, are 350,000,000 of people, who, although not of our race, owe allegiance to the British flag, and are in all 402,000,000 souls whose welfare is bound up with that of the flag. This is more than one-third of the entire population of the world.

NO EXISTING ORGANIZED UNION.

More than half the shipping and carrying trade, and probably quite half the wealth of the world, belong to us and our fellow-subjects; yet, with certain comparatively trivial exceptions, the whole responsibility and expense of providing for the systematic defence of this huge inheritance fall upon us, and are borne by the 40,000,000 people inhabiting the United Kingdom.

It is not meant to overlook the fact that India and many of the larger colonies maintain defensive forces of their own; but it is important to bear in mind that, so far as least as the self-governing colonies are concerned, the forces in question are primarily local, and not imperial, in their character and objects. We have seen Australian and Canadian volunteers contributing fighting for imperial ends, and we know full well that they will not wait to be called upon ere, should occasion arise, they do so again. That, however, is not the point. The important thing is that there is no existing organized union for imperial defence; and that, because there is no organized union, we are in danger of wasting our strength whenever we may be called upon to put it forth.

THE MOTHER COUNTRY MUST LEAD THE WAY.

In these considerations there is, of course, nothing new; but I feel obliged to put them forward, once more, to serve as a preamble to what follows. And, in the meantime, in addition to the maxim "L'Union fait la Force," there are a couple of other postulates, the truth of which, I think, will not be denied. One is that the colonies are warmly and sincerely anxious to share with the mother country the burden as well as the advantage of the whole of the common inheritance. The other is that it is fitting for the mother country to lead the way in the matter, if only because it is not easy for the colonies to take the initiative. In point of fact, the colonies have already done what they could. They have called to us over and over again, "Don't forget that you have us behind you." But it has been only in times of crisis and danger that the call has been loud and urgent. At less exciting seasons the attitude of the great dependencies is as if to say to the mother country, "You know our sentiments; why don't you take advantage of them?"

A MASS OF HALF MANUFACTURED MATERIAL.

Nothing is more clear than that, if we would favorably employ our strength and resources in ways we must organize them in peace; yet, at least as regards the colonies, we have never acted upon that principle. We have been content to drift. All the nations around us are organized as vast machines for the most economical utilization of energy. The British empire only remains a mass of crude or half-manufactured material. Surely it would be a sorry compliment to the loyalty and generous promptings of the colonies, as called forth so markedly during the recent weeks of anxiety, if we did not now attempt to do something to commend to them not merely that we do heartily appreciate the warmth of colonial feeling, but also that we are sincerely desirous, with a view to taking the fullest advantage of it in the future, of inviting colonial assistance towards the permanent organization, upon a system suited to imperial needs, of the defensive forces of the outlying portions of the empire, and especially of the self-governing portions. The initiation of measures to that end would be the fittest and most practical memorial of the inspiring outburst which we have just witnessed, and the echoes of which will yet resound throughout the world for many a year. All men know that

There is no country bounded by the waves that is so rich in resources and so vast in area as the British Empire. She reaches far and wide beneath the sea, for all her children scattered though they be, she has her empire in the sun. A common gladness in the common weal; and where her empire lies in the sun, all British hearts are wont to beat as one.

THE HOUR AND THE MAN.

It is because this necessity for the organization of a system of imperial defence in which all portions of the colonial empire shall have their share is becoming recognized, and because we are at present so fortunate as to have at the colonial office a statesman of Mr. Chamberlain's imperial instincts and vigorous initiative, that I venture now to address you on this very important subject. In future communications I propose to lay before you readers the outlines of a comprehensive plan for enabling and encouraging the self-governing colonies, and others if they think fit, to actively participate in the defence of the inheritance which they and we hold in common. The main aim of the plan

is the advantageous concentration of patriotism, effort and force. An incidental object not lost sight of is the promotion of intercourse and thorough understanding throughout the empire, and the perpetuation, without prejudice to the special aspirations and institutions of the various colonies, of the idea that these islands are the home and altar of the race, and that the welfare of the empire as a whole, and of every part of it, is the affair not of Englishmen, or Irishmen, or Australians, or Canadians, but rather of each and all equally.

The naval portions of the scheme will first claim attention; then the military ones. With each of these will be associated questions of local as well as of imperial defence. There will remain for consideration the subject of financial methods. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

"SPLENDID ISOLATION."

A HINT TO YOUNG FOLK.

They are Apt to be Careless Where Health is Concerned.

A Statement from a Young Lady Who Neglected a Cold, and Was Brought Almost to Death's Door—It May Serve as a Warning to Others.

A great many people, and especially young people, are too careless of their health. They will sit in a draught when they know they are taking cold, and in numerous other ways show their indifference to the rules that govern health, realising sometimes when it is too late, the serious effect of their carelessness. Never neglect an illness, no matter how trivial it may appear. It is to this class of persons that Miss Annie Ramsdell, of Whitehead, N. B., wishes to speak. In June, 1895, she says, I contracted a cold, but did not take anything for it, thinking that it would soon pass away. In this, however, I was disappointed, and I finally realized that it had settled on my lungs, and I was obliged to take to bed. A doctor was called in and he said I was a very sick girl, which truth it is needless to say, I had realized before he was sent for. At the outset his medicine helped me somewhat, but the improvement was not lasting, and I found myself growing weaker and weaker. At last I reached that stage when I despaired of getting better. My appetite had almost entirely failed, I was reduced nearly to a skeleton, had a hacking cough and suffered from headache and fluttering or palpitation of the heart. As a matter of fact both myself and friends thought I was at death's door. While in this position I read in a newspaper of a case similar to mine cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I procured a supply, and by the time I had taken six boxes I was almost completely recovered. My appetite had returned, a healthy color came back to my face and my cough ceased troubling me. I am still occasionally using Pink Pills, and my recovery through their use has made for them hosts of friends in this locality, who look upon what they have done for me as a little short of miraculous. I am so grateful for what Pink Pills have done for me that I freely give you permission to use this statement in any form you please, in the hope that it may bring new hope to some similar sufferer.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, rich blood, and in this way strike at the root of disease, driving it from the system, often restoring the sufferer to health after all other medicines have failed. They are a specific for all diseases due to a poor or watery condition of the blood, or debilitated nerves. The reader should bear in mind that the genuine Pink Pills are never sold in loose form, but are always put up in round wooden boxes, the wrapper enclosing which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." All others are worthless substitutes, offered only because the dealer makes a greater profit on them. See that the trade mark is on every box, and under no circumstances accept anything but the genuine.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Commissioner Eva Booth Now in Command of the U. S. Division.

New York, Feb. 25.—Commissioner Eva Booth, who is now in command of the American division of the Salvation Army, today made a full statement of her intended activities. She said that the trouble between Ballington Booth and international headquarters grew out of a letter which Ballington Booth wrote on January 21 in reply to his recall from the American command. In this letter he made two definite charges: one against the incompetency as an individual and the other against the methods of the army. Until the new commanders, Commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, arrive, Commissioner Eva Booth will devote all her efforts to keeping matters quiet. The general's reply to his son's charges is expected on Saturday's steamer, and there will be then a further hearing.

Major Peter Glen and Wife Resign on Account of the Ballington Booth Affair.

New York, Feb. 26.—Manifestations of the much talked-of revolution in the Salvation Army took a more definite form today. Major Peter Glen, the oldest officer in point of service on the headquarters staff, who for several years has had charge of the field department, sent in his resignation. It was as follows:

To Commissioner Eva Booth: My dear Commissioner—It is with the deepest regret that we are compelled after nine and a half years of faithful service in the rank of the Salvation Army to herewith tender you our resignations, our reasons being, in brief, that we believe Commissioner and Mrs. Ballington Booth have been misled from their rank without just cause.

Believe me to be, dear commissioner, faithfully yours, Peter and Mary Glen. (Signed) PETER GLEN, Major. BLIZABETH G. GLEN, Major.

Major Glen said that Ballington Booth was in no way responsible for their action. He did not even know that they contemplated it. "We have no plans for the future. If our late commander engaged in any evangelistic work where our services are in need we will of course go with him. For the present I shall act as his secretary."

Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth are still at Mont Clair, N. J., where they intend remaining for several weeks. Mr. Booth has received letters from pastors, churches, in New York, Brooklyn and Boston asking him to conduct a series of meetings. He is in communication also with an undenominational committee of representatives from the army will come to nothing, but thinks the disruption of the army is more likely after the death of General Booth through dissensions among the Booths.

DR JAMESON IN COURT.

As He Entered the Room He Was Enthusiastically Cheered by Friends.

London, Feb. 25.—It was probably not without design that the appearance of Dr. Jameson for arraignment in the Bow street police court was delayed all through the day. There was a disposition to hilarity manifest in the locality from an early hour, and it was evident that there was a set purpose prevailing the London masses to give "Dr. Jameson" an ovation. The British government is well aware that though Dr. Jameson is brought to England for trial as a criminal, he is in the popular eye a hero, and his raid into the Transvaal, far from being viewed as a piratical enterprise, is looked upon as a chivalrous and knightly adventure to succour hard pressed friends and fellow countrymen. It was hoped the order of his admirers would be cooled by the long wait, and that the noisy mob waiting to cheer him, would grow weary and depart. But all this strategy was vain. At last the strange insisted upon waiting.

At 3.55 p. m. the faith of the crowd that they had not been waiting in vain was quickened by the arrival at Bow street police court of a party of aristocratic friends of Dr. Jameson. Among these were the Duke of Abercorn, Viscount Chelsea, the Earl of Arlington, Col. Stacey, private secretary to the Secretary of State, and other colonial officials, Chas. E. Warde, M. P., and many other people of note. It was quite late in the day before Dr. Jameson was landed at the hall, the way being through a throng of admirers and was then conducted by a roundabout route to Bow street police station. As a consequence he was almost 4.30 o'clock when he was finally driven up to the entrance of the court, and brought in his entrance to the court room by the signal for a remarkable scene. Everyone in the room was of one mind in sympathizing with him. All were his friends and all rose uncovered on his appearance, giving him hearty cheers. It was in vain that the court officers sought to quell the demonstration.

HOME CHEESE-MAKING.

How Many of the Troubles of the Amateur May be Avoided.

The New England Homestead gives the following suggestions for home cheese-making: Strain the milk into a vat and add half a pint of rennet to one hundred gallons of milk, which should bring the curd in one hour when the temperature is at about 80 degrees. Stir the rennet and milk thoroughly. Many of the unknown troubles of the amateur cheese maker arise from the use of ill-conditioned rennet; if double as to its purity extent, it should be filtered through a flannel or cotton filter. As the condition of rennet, quality of milk and temperature vary at nearly every cheese making, the prepared rennet tablets sold by dairy supply houses are undoubtedly more certain in results. To the beginner a thermometer accurately graduated is essential to success. The curd is cut into one-inch squares immediately after it has formed, to hasten the separation of whey and curd. The cutting is repeated two or three times at half hour intervals and then dipped carefully into a basket in which a strainer has been placed. Arrange the basket on a ladder over the whey receiver and the curd is gradually reduced to uniform size. When compact and fairly free from whey, tie

THE SAVING OF THE MACKAY MILK TESTER.

AN AUSTRALIAN INVENTION OF VERY SUPERIOR MERITS.

A Comparison Made with the New Centrifugal Apparatus—The Appearance of the Mackay Milk Tester and How It Is Used.

While the process of testing milk by means of the new centrifugal apparatus is simple enough to be soon mastered by intelligent dairymen, it is so complicated as to lead to frequent mistakes on the part of persons who have no natural capacity for using mechanical appliances. Angus Mackay, professor of agriculture in the technical college, Sydney, has lately devised a testing apparatus which is claimed to be perfectly effective, though it is surprisingly simple. According to the description published in an Australian paper, all that is required is a straight piece of glass tube, one end of which is marked off into three divisions of ten cubic centimeters capacity, and a fourth which is graduated. The milk to be tested is poured into the tube to the horizontal position, and well shaken, until the casein separates from the liquid mixture and forms in flakes. When all the casein is separated, the tube is again corked and held in a horizontal position, and well shaken, until the casein separates from the liquid mixture and forms in flakes. When all the casein is separated, the tube is again corked and held in a horizontal position, and well shaken, until the casein separates from the liquid mixture and forms in flakes.

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