

1. To British North America across the Atlantic (this line up to 1886 ended at Halifax, it now extends from Quebec to Vancouver Island in the North Pacific), is the most northerly and primary line—because the Canadian Pacific Railway has completed the communication between the oceans by its means. 2. To the West Indies, from Southampton to Barbadoes. 3. To India, China and Australasia by the Mediterranean and Suez Canal. 4. To India, China and Australasia round the Cape and *via* the Pacific. 5. From Australasia round Cape Horn. The area enclosed by these lines of defence extends from the 60th parallel of north latitude to that of 60 south, and in longitude it encircles the globe. There is no country with a seaboard in existence which has not felt what British influence means. This gives an idea—a rough one necessarily—of the vast interests of humanity and civilization confided to the care of this great power. How she is to fulfil these depends upon whether her rulers eschew “parish politics,” or whether following in the tracks of an ignorant democracy they will imperil the whole. The statesmen of her greatest dependency (Canada), led by the greatest statesman of the age, have solved a very difficult portion of the problem now before the Empire, and will be quite ready to lend a hand at freeing the remaining portion from the shackles and confusion thrown around it by mere demagogues, and as the lines of defence have been defined, do their part to put them into a state of efficiency at once.

As Capt. Colomb has clearly pointed out, when the location of those lines are placed it only remains to ascertain the relative value of each. He says: “The United Kingdom is the base, and its first line passes through the Dominion of Canada to Bombay, Kurrachee (the mouth of the Indus) or Calcutta—as hereafter may seem best for the interests of the Empire and the safety of India. It is a line partly by sea and partly by railway. The distance from Liverpool to Quebec, 2,634 miles, *via* North Atlantic; 3,302 miles of Canadian Pacific Railway, and 3,169 miles to Yokohama in Japan. Passengers can be placed at Vancouver Island in 15 days; allowing a day for trans-shipment, 16 days. Allowing for the passage across the Northern Pacific at the same rate, the 3,169 miles will be made in 10 days, or a grand total of 26 days between Liverpool and Yokohama.

The advantages to be offered by each line of communication and defence will require to be accurately stated. In that now under consideration, which should appropriately be styled the Great Canadian Pacific line, there is to be found in Nova Scotia, the North-West Territories and Vancouver Island ample supplies of coal, and more than ample supplies of grain, cattle and all that is necessary to equip troops with rapidity.

At Nova Scotia, Quebec and Vancouver there are ample ports, easily rendered defensible, and it would not spoil our harvests to turn out 50,000 soldiers—men who will fight and have enough experience to adapt their style of fighting to the circumstances by which they are surrounded—men who know what to do and how to do it. Look at the campaign on the Saskatchewan. Could it be excelled in any point by veteran soldiers?

If, as is asserted, Russia is destined to be a great Asiatic power, it will be in the event of judicial blindness falling on the people of Great Britain, for here is the power given into the hands of a weak colony to blockade every mile of sea coast belonging to this aspiring power, and to eventually bind her down to the civilization of her people and the improvement of their domestic happiness.

With respect to the defences of the north-east end of this line, would it not be open to the statesmen of Great Britain to make such treaties or conventions with the adjacent independent states. We have annexed Burmah and may occupy the Malay Peninsula. We may also use Afghanistan if we only treat it properly, and the fighting population will be with us to a man. A native army, officered in part by Englishmen, must play a great part in the future of India and the British Empire, and if the latter only does its duty by its people there need be no fear for the future. The great danger is at home, in the citadel of this great line of defence, and that arises from the masses of her unemployed poor. This source of trouble must be sternly met, and the only available way is to make military service compulsory on men who cannot find employment.

The series of papers to which this belongs recommended a great military station at Winnipeg, both as a strategical measure and an act of general policy. The more this is studied the more feasible it becomes. No government or constitution worthy the name should exist which did not as a general principle enforce the duty and the right to prevent population under their rule from becoming congested. It is quite evident that a total revolution in military arrangements is inevitable. With our illimitable resources—over 3,200,000 square miles—there is no reason why London should have nearly a million of paupers. This view of the case shows what may be done by a new state of affairs without confiscating the capital of the rich man to feed the poor.

(To be Continued.)

### Pneumonia!

A SCIENTIFIC AND ACCURATE DESCRIPTION OF THIS DREADED BLOOD DISORDER.

“It is generally supposed that pneumonia is due to the *accidental* penetrating of specific microbes into the system, but the observations of M. Jaccoud show that “the disease really results from the development, under favorable conditions, of microbic germs *permanently present in the system*. A chief condition of such development “is a sudden chill, which explains the frequent coincidence of lung affections with “abrupt changes of temperature.”—*Scientific American*.

Another prominent (American) authority ascribes pneumonia to an excess of ozone, ozone being produced by passage of electricity in the air.

A distinguished American physician tells the New York *Tribune* that the prevalence of pneumonia indicates the universality of a uricacid condition of the blood,— sudden chills always being characteristic effects of too much acid, of one sort and another.

The disease, as M. Jaccoud observes, is undoubtedly in the blood, but if in the form of permanent microbes or germs, these germs must be developed by the uric-acid condition of the blood. Indeed, they cannot presumably exist in alkaline blood. Uric-acid is the name for the waste matter of the system, which the kidneys, through evident though unsuspected impairment, have not been able to filter from the blood,— the filter being foul and stopped up in many of its little hair-like tubes.

The *Tribune's* authority says that pneumonia is a secondary disorder, the exposure and cold being simply the agents which develop the disease, already dormant in the system, because the kidneys have been but partially doing their duty. In short, pneumonia is but an early indication of a bright's diseased condition. This impaired action may exist for years without the patient suspecting it, because no pain will be felt in the kidneys or their vicinity, and often it can be detected only by chemical and microscopical examinations. Nearly 150 of the 740 deaths in New York City the first week in a recent March, and in six weeks 781 deaths, were caused by pneumonia alone.

If one has occasional chills and fever, a tendency to colds in the throat and lungs, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, extreme tired feelings, short breath and pleuritic stitches in the side, loss of appetite, backache, nervous unrest—scalding sensations or scant and discolored fluids, heart flutterings, sour stomach, distressed look, puffy eye sacs, hot and dry skin, loss of strength and virility, pneumonia is likely to strike him down any day, and his recovery will be doubtful.

These indications may not appear together, they may come, disappear and reappear, for years, the person not realizing that they are nature's warnings of coming calamity.

The disease is very quick-acting and if the accompanying kidney disorder is very far advanced, recovery is impossible, for the kidneys give out entirely, and the patient is literally suffocated by water.

The only safeguard against pneumonia is to maintain a vigorous condition of the system and thus prevent attacks, by using whatever will radically and effectually restore full vitality to the kidneys, and for this there is nothing equal to Warner's safe cure. If the kidneys are not sound pneumonia cannot be prevented. This remedy is known to millions, used, probably, by hundreds of thousands all over the globe, and commended as a standard specific wherever known and used. It does not pretend to cure an attack of pneumonia, but it does remove the cause of, and prevent that disease if taken in time.

When a physician says his patient has either bright's disease or pneumonia, he confesses his inability to cure, and in a measure he considers his responsibility ended. In many instances, indeed, persons are reported as dying of pneumonia, heart disease, apoplexy and convulsions, when the real cause of death, and so known by the physicians, is this kidney consumption. Thousands of people have it without knowing it, and perish of it because their physicians will not tell them the facts.

The same destiny awaits every one who will not exercise his judgment in such a matter and be true to himself, his family, and to society.

### The Target.

A very interesting rifle match took place on the 9th inst., on the Suspension Bridge, N.Y.C. rifle range, between teams picked from the crack shots of the 42nd Separate Company, N.G.S., Niagara Falls, N.Y., and members of 1st and 6th companies of the 44th Battalion, Niagara Falls, Ont. The wind was blowing a cold stiff breeze in the marksmen's faces. The match consisted of five shots each man at 200, 300 and 500 yards, and resulted in a victory for the Canadian team, as follows:

Canadians.				Americans.					
G. Margetts	20	17	24	61	C. Prat	23	17	17	57
Capt. McMicking	21	12	11	44	Lieut. Pettibone	19	15	15	49
Lieut. R. P. Skinner	10	14	14	38	T. C. Deveaux	18	9	19	46
J. Flynn	15	26	10	41	R. Barr	16	12	5	33
I. Bradley	17	16	13	46	G. Barker	10	8	15	33
Total				230	Total				218

#### THIRTEENTH BATTALION MATCHES.

The twenty-first annual rifle matches of the 13th Battalion, Hamilton, took place at the Victoria Rifle Club's ranges, on Monday and Tuesday of last week. The weather was fine, except that a varying wind blew. The *Times* in its report says:— The winner of the first prize in the senior match, singular to say, is almost a recruit and a comparatively young shot, Pte. J. R. Adam, of C company. This must be very encouraging to the young members of the regiment, as it shows what can be done with a reasonable amount of practice and systematic perseverance in a short time. This popular regiment is improving very much in all that constitutes perfect soldiers, and it only needs the comforts of the new drill hall to in a short time make it one of the first corps in the Dominion. Several well-known names will be missed from the prize list in the senior match through a generous act on their own part and a rather severe decision on the part of the Managing Committee, who ruled that they could not be allowed to shoot at the last range on account of being somewhat late of coming out next morning, they having given their places to shoot on the previous evening to men who could not come out at all next day.

Match No. 1—200 and 400 yards, five shots at each; for men who have never won a prize of \$5 or over; kneeling position at 200 yards, any position at 400 yards. Fifty prizes in cash and kind. 1st, value \$15; 50th, value \$1.00.

Col-Sergt Stannard, A	20	21	41	Pte A Stewart, C	19	14	33
Pte Madgett, B	21	18	39	Pte B Clark, A	15	16	31
Pte W Wilson, F	21	16	37	Pte J Clark, A	15	16	31
Pte John Baker, E	17	18	35	Pte W J Patterson, D	15	16	31
Pte Silk, C	19	15	34	Pte W Martin, E	21	9	30
Pte T Johns, E	16	17	33	W C Wilde, A	17	12	29
Corpl Waddell, G	16	17	33	Pte DD Stewart	17	11	28