

WAR RESOURCES OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

A Struggle Between Them Would Be a Titanic Affair.

It looks very much as if the war cloud which has hung over Europe for years is about to burst.

France and England are old enemies. And while the English affect to believe that the French are afraid of them, there is nothing in the French character or in history to substantiate the delusion.

The truth is few Englishmen understand the French.

The French have great vanity. They think that they can whip anybody, and



VICE-ADMIRAL SIR HENRY F. STEPHENSON, K. C. B., COMMANDER OF BRITISH CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(On this fleet, the most powerful ever organized under one command, will devolve the duty of bearing the brunt of any fighting.)

their record shows that they have never been afraid to try it.

This idea that France is afraid of England or any other nation is tommyrot.

In the many conflicts between France and England history shows that success has not always rested with the British army. True, Marlborough and Wellington were successful, but on many occasions the British lion has gone down before the eagles of France.

England had her Wellington, but France produced a Napoleon. Wellington had all Europe at his back, while Napoleon had only the French. Still history does not record that Wellington had a very easy time.

The fighting force of the two nations is of prime interest just now.

They are not so unevenly matched, after all.

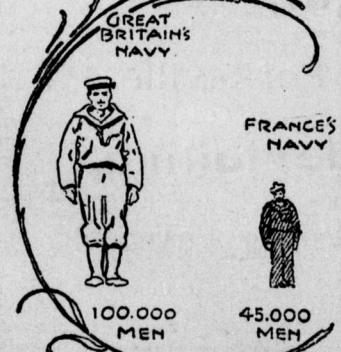
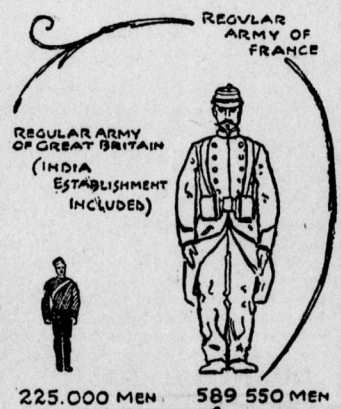
France has the stronger army—England the stronger navy. One month ago the English Weekly said, "The army of France is to-day among the most magnificent the world has ever known," and the Weekly added, "The nation that underrates her in time of war will as certainly rue it, for whenever her strength has had occasion to go forth, nothing appeared that might tend to show a shadow weaker than her fellow Powers."

These remarks were made by the British paper before there was a probability of war between the two nations.

On a peace footing the army of France is more than twice as great as that of Great Britain.

On a war footing France would have just 7½ times as many soldiers as England.

Now, on a war footing France would have the advantage, because practically all of her citizens are soldiers. England has nothing of this and would



have to go to work to make soldiers out of raw recruits.

On the sea, however, Great Britain shows to much better advantage.

The United Kingdom is the first naval Power of the world.

But France is the second.

And a good second at that.

They are not so wide apart on the water as people might imagine. Great Britain has 587 ships and France has 437.

But the French do not fight as well on the sea as the English. England has always defeated France on the ocean, and the victories of Nelson were not exceptional. Even Napoleon could do nothing with his navy. True, there are no Napoleons these days, but the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon has been shown on the sea. Great Britain has always won her naval wars—except when tackling the United States.

After all this has been said it remains to be noted that England's navy is needed to protect her extensive coast line and her vast commerce.

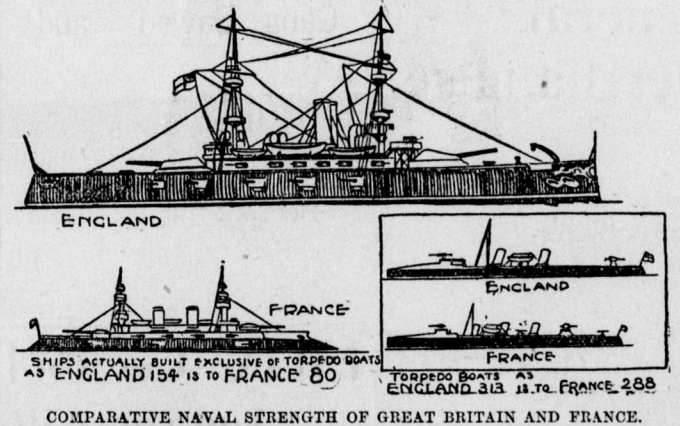
The French ships would destroy whole hecatombs of English property and capture a large number of prizes. They would ruin, for the time, England's immense carrying trade.

Now as for the sinews of war. Both nations are enormously wealthy. Mulhall gives estimates of the wealth of the nations for 1895. He puts the wealth of Great Britain at \$59,030,000,000 and that of France at \$48,450,000,000, the former nation being about twenty-five per cent. richer.

In all his statistical comparisons Mulhall makes much of what he calls energy—which means the horse, steam, and man power of nations. In this great Britain leads with 61,410,000,000 of foot tons daily, against 32,460,000,000 foot tons for France.

An important point in a war between the two countries would be the question of food supply. In this France is at a great advantage. Great Britain produces \$1,215,000,000 worth of food a year and consumes \$1,905,000,000. France produces \$1,590,000,000 worth of food and consumes \$1,700,000,000. From this it is evident that France is able to feed itself, while more than one-third of the food eaten by the British must come from abroad. The question of food supply in England would be important in time of war. It is one that has caused much worry to British statesmen who have not solved the problem. In a war with a nation with such a navy as France has it would be difficult to import food. The prices would advance enormously, and there would be much suffering among those at home.

These discussions are problematical. Yet in the tables Great Britain is shown to be better prepared for war, and no American can doubt that ultimately Great Britain would win. The friendly neutrality of Great Britain during our war with Spain might be followed by some such policy on our part, while France's unfriendliness would prevent sympathy with her. Yet it is certain that the fear of war would not in-



fluence France much except as it might give Germany a chance. And if war should come, it would be long and bloody, and it might be years before the issue will be decided. France and England fought one war that lasted more than one hundred years.

Here's a New Slang Word.

Only the native Kanaka speaks Hawaiian, and from the little I heard of it it is remarkably sweet, but there is no doubt that it will add one word to our slang vocabulary. Every soldier who leaves the port carries it away, and somehow it sticks to one's mind. It is "welakaho" (pronounced willy-ka-how-a).

It means, in Hawaiian, "Strike while the iron is hot." It took the fancy of the people who came to Honolulu long ago to grow up with the country, and is now a regular term, meaning "That's all right," or, in speaking of some work being accomplished, "That's done," until now it has become the expression among the people for anything they enjoy.

The nearest thing in American slang that I can think of is: "That's out of sight," or "That's bully." Anyhow, whenever we want to express delight or appreciation of anything we simply say, "welakaho." I predict for it a vogue in America. — Captain P. B. Strong, in Leslie's Weekly.

Chinese Ethics.

A Chinese phrase, for which we shall hardly find an exact equivalent in the English language, will help us to separate truth from error—or at least the probable from the unlikely—when we read such despatches as those recently published in regard to the flight, assassination, or suicide of the Chinese Emperor. The phrase may be literally translated, "to save his face." Any high official of the Empire may apply it to himself in certain contingencies, and may think that he defends his personal credit and that of his office by committing suicide when threatened with removal. In the case of the Emperor his sense of propriety and the rule of etiquette would leave him no choice. If his successor has been chosen, or it becomes quite certain that a successor is to be appointed immediately, he must "save his imperial face." It will not be necessary to murder him. —Harper's Weekly.

JAMESTOWN'S HISTORIC TOWER.

A Shrine For Churchmen.

On a lonely little island in one of the broad stretches of water where the James River, sweeping through the tidewater region of Virginia reaches



RUINS OF THE FIRST ENGLISH CHURCH IN AMERICA, JAMESTOWN, VA.

out for the sea, a crumbling tower of brick stands as a monument to the establishment of the Protestant religion in America. It marks the spot also where the first English settlement was located and where thousands of men, women and children, pioneers in the cause of religion and humanity,

found untimely deaths from famine, disease and massacre.

The tower is all that is left of the first English church, erected in 1610 by Lord Delaware, "wherein should be conducted Christian worship in accordance with the rites of the Church of England." To-day the Episcopal Church of the United States, once the humble offshoot, but now the august sister of that powerful ecclesiastical body, holds the ivy clad ruin in affectionate regard as the cradle of its infancy, and during the recent triennial convention of that body in Washington three hundred dignitaries of the church made a pilgrimage of two hundred miles to visit it.

Almost as desolate as when the first Englishmen set foot upon it is the little island to-day and its surroundings. Its surface is grown up in trees and underbrush, with only a cleared field in the center, while one little cottage nestling behind an ancient earthwork is the only habitation of man upon it. Shoreward, in every direction, it is girt with forests, for civilization retreated from that neighborhood years ago, and the rank vegetation of the alluvial soil has made haste to cover the retreat.

Those who have taken the trouble to investigate the records of the early days find a great deal of material dealing with the Jamestown colony and the religious feature of its establishment. There is even a description of the church, of which this tower now alone remains intact.

The first Protestant divine to preach on American soil was the Rev. Robert Hunt. He accompanied Captain Newport on a voyage of the colonists in the three ships, the Susan Constant, the Godspeed, and the Discovery. They landed at Jamestown about the middle of May, 1607, and their first act upon going ashore was to hold religious services. They hung an old sail from the branches, and with a pulpit formed of a bar of wood nailed to two trees the services proceeded. Dr. Hunt was described by John Smith as a wise man in council, of great courage and high character, and Smith gave him credit for many benefits of harmony enjoyed by the colonists during his life.

In the church erected upon the island and Pochontas, the Indian maiden who saved John Smith's life, was bapt-

tized, and there she was married to Rolfe, the Englishman. Their descendants are found in Virginia to this day. The first legislative body of Englishmen which ever met in America assembled in the church to legislate for the little colony, and this was a year and a half before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

Jamestown settlement has long ago disappeared, and nothing else thereabouts shows the hand of man except the cottage, the field of the tower's keeper and the wave-washed steam-

boat wharf putting out into the James. On a table by the tower the recent pilgrims from Washington spread the ancient silver cup and plate from which the first communion service was served in America according to Protestant rites. Bishop Randolph of Southern Virginia lead the service, and Dr. McKim of Washington, D. C., made the historical address.

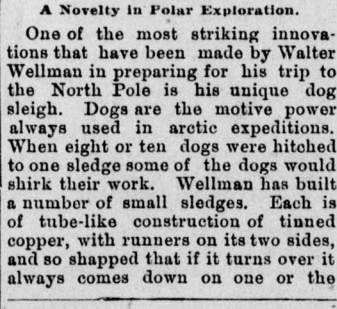
"This spot ought to be to every American holy ground," said Dr. McKim, "for here, 291 years ago, was planted by the right hand of the Lord our God a vine of civilization, liberty and religion which has spread over this whole land.

"If you seek the beginnings of Anglo-Saxon dominion on this Western continent they are here. If you would seek the seed plot of representative free government in America it is here. If you would discover the earliest spring and source of American Christianity it is here."

Pyramid Built by a Blind Man. — A great curiosity and no something of great interest to veterans is the historical pyramid owned and built by W. H. Sallada, of Los Angeles, Cal., who lost both eyes in the late war. The pyramid is about seven feet high and two feet wide at the base. Each side of the exterior is completely covered with relics of all kinds, such as swords, pistols, cannon balls, pieces of famous war vessels, flags, and each relic has a history of its own, which is willingly told to you by Mr. Sallada, who, though unable to see, knows instantly by touch which article you desire information about. The interior is composed of six revolving shelves containing miniature ships, forts and soldiers. —San Francisco Chronicle.

A Novelty in Polar Exploration. — One of the most striking innovations that have been made by Walter Wellman in preparing for his trip to the North Pole is his unique dog sleigh. Dogs are the motive power always used in arctic expeditions. When eight or ten dogs were hitched to one sledge some of the dogs would shirk their work. Wellman has built a number of small sledges. Each is of tube-like construction of tinned copper, with runners on its two sides, and so shapped that if it turns over it always comes down on one or the

other pair of runners. Mr. Wellman will have fifty of these sledges to each of which a dog will be attached. He will take advantage of that trait of dog nature which makes him reluctant to be left behind. He wants to keep up with the procession, but to do so he must work hard. When the food stored in one of the sledges is needed it is ripped open like a tin can and thrown away. The dog which has drawn it, being no longer needed, is at once converted into food for his fellows.



WELLMAN'S ARCTIC SLEDGE.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Two-Story Poultry Houses.

The volume of plans for poultry houses usually contains several plans for two-story houses. The novice at poultry raising is pretty sure to stumble at this point, for he reasons, and truly, that he will get twice as much space with only a little added expense. He thinks, too, that the upper room will be so free from that dreaded dampness. It is only with experience that he learns that the second-story room is too cold in winter and too hot in summer; that it is unhandy for the feeding of the stock, unhandy for the removal of refuse, in short, generally worthless except as a storage house, and as unhandy for this as for other purposes. "Cheap" is not cheap here.

Live Geese Feathers.

There are many people who object to picking feathers alive on the score of cruelty. But if the picking is done only at the time the feathers loosen, there is no cruelty in it, though it is a dirty and disagreeable job. About one-quarter of a pound of feathers is usually secured from each goose picked alive. The feathers are loose, or, as they are technically called "ripe" every six weeks. If not picked then the loose feathers gradually fall out and are scattered about the goose run. The first picking generally comes about the time the birds are making their nest and preparing to lay eggs. It is quite possibly the habit of geese in picking out their breast feathers for nests that led farmers' wives to picking them for their feathers. The price of feathers is now much lower than it used to be, as other material is now generally considered more healthful for bed making. —American Cultivator.

Saving a Peach Tree.

Last year the peach trees in our little orchard were overloaded and one of them, a fine, early variety, bore such an abundance of fruit that half of the tree split down and nearly off. After lightening the branches by picking much of the fruit, we lifted them by means of props until the opening was, as nearly as possible, closed. Then taking strong wire, we bound the tree together, placing several thicknesses of folded newspapers between the wire and the bark, and then filled cottle into and around the crack. Over this was wound a wrapping of cloth as a protection against insects. The props were left in place until the last of the fruit was gathered, and then removed. An examination revealed the opening entirely closed, and the bark along its edges fresh and green, not yet grown together. In the spring the broken half matured a large proportion of its blossoms, the fruit being larger than a teacup, and the admiration of all who saw it. —Lalia Mitchell in New England Homestead.

Marketing Dairy Products.

After five years' experience I find that this is a most important problem. If the yield from the creamery is poor especially in quality, the manager should investigate and if the fault lies with the butter maker, he should secure another one, as good men can be secured if reasonable salaries are paid. If the fault is with the patrons, it will be more difficult to remedy, but firmness at the weigh can will usually bring about the desired change. Packages should be neat and clean and put up in accordance with the demands of the market. The safest package for our Minnesota creameries is the 56-pound ash tub. The bulk of the goods goes to New York. By combining and shipping in carloads a saving of 10 cents per hundred weight can be effected. If you have a good commission house do not leave it. Investigate new firms carefully, even before shipping a trial lot. I do not like the idea of having one man to handle the butter on a salary. I would divide shipments several times and make careful comparisons of returns, considering not only the price, but the weight. It would be well for creameries to send their secretary or manager to study the market to which they ship. Beware of tempting offers from outside houses or wholesale grocers and never ship to them without investigating references carefully. —M. Halverson of Minnesota in American Cultivator.

Windbreaks Are Valuable.

The value of a windbreak has never been definitely determined. In order to secure a consensus of opinion from farmers and fruit-growers, Professor F. W. Card of the Nebraska experiment station, sent inquiries to residents in Nebraska and adjoining states, and also to a number of localities in New York, the idea being to determine the comparative importance of windbreaks on the western prairies and the more hilly lands of the east.

The great majority of the replies favored windbreaks, and the reasons given are noteworthy. The most generally accepted idea of their benefit is their protection against cold, but so far as the plains country is concerned this feature is of minor importance. In sheltering stock and dwellings they have an important office to fulfill against cold, but for the residents of the prairie the cold is not sufficient to cause much loss. The greatest problem of the plains is conserving to the utmost extent the available supply of moisture during the growing season, where winds are high and continuous evaporation is most rapid and drought damage first felt. Occasionally hot winds also sweep over the western prairies, doing untold damage to the farm and fruit crop. While wind-

breaks cannot prevent much of the injury which is due to the rapid evaporation of moisture.

Another important item is that where orchards are exposed to the full force of the wind during the fruiting season a good part of the crop is blown off. That there are objections to windbreaks cannot be denied. If close and compact they prevent free circulation of air, and thus make possible injury from frost, where it would not occur were there nothing to prevent the free movement of air. Fungous diseases and insects are given a home. Where birds are liable to damage fruit it affords an opportunity for building nests and raising young. In the east the windbreaks should be placed to the north and west for the same reason. A windbreak on one side of an orchard is of little value.

As to the kinds of trees used, the Russian mulberry seems to be the western favorite. Ash, box elder, willow, red cedar, soft maple and Lombardy poplar have been used with satisfactory results. Norway spruce is most commonly used in the eastern states. —American Agriculturist.

Manuring Pastures.

Apply manure to pastures by spreading it on the surface and it greatly stimulates the growth of the grass. The casual observer may conclude that the extra grazing thus furnished is the sole gain. Such a conclusion is a great mistake, says Thomas Shaw in the Ohio Farmer. Root production in the grass is increased proportionately with top production. This means that there is a great increase in fertilizing matter in the soil in the readily available form of vegetable plant food.

The benefit from the manure comes back in the form of a duplicate or at least a two-fold harvest. The first benefit is in the form of increased grass production, and the second benefit is in the form of increased grain production. Should the pasture be plowed up and sown to grain. Of course if the pasture is a permanent one, the second benefit will not be forthcoming otherwise than in the form of increased productivity in the pasture for a longer term of years.

Applying farmyard manure thus is certainly one of the most profitable ways in which it can be applied, and, for several reasons, it is, all things considered, the most convenient way of applying it. It can be drawn at any season of the year that may be desired. The time when it would be least advantageous to apply such a fertilizer is the season when it cannot usually be drawn, that is when the grass is growing vigorously in the spring. The much labor that is then on hand forbids the drawing of manure. It may be applied with great advantage in the late autumn and during the winter when the surface of the land is sufficiently frozen to sustain a loaded wagon or sled. There are no seasons of the year when the farmers have so much leisure for drawing it, and they can then apply it in the fresh form.

It is greatly advantageous to be able to apply manure in the fresh form, not only because it is convenient but because it is also economical. It is economical because it precludes the necessity for handling the manure twice as when it is composted in the field or piled and turned in the yard. It is economical since it precludes the necessity of having manure sheds, and it is economical because it prevents nearly all waste of fertility.

It may be objected that manure will waste by leaching when applied upon a frozen surface and when the snow is on the ground. The objection is not well taken except when it is applied on hilly surfaces or on land subject to overflow in the spring. All experience on this question points to the conclusion that there will be but little waste from leaching when manure is thus applied. The great growth of the grass the following season points to the direction which the leaching has taken. To be able thus to apply manure is a great matter. There is no loss from leaching in the yard. There is no waste of nitrogen from decomposition unduly rapid and excessive, and there is no waste from fire fang.

Farm Notes.

Never keep laying hens more than two or three laying seasons.

By the free use of air-slacked lime the chicks will escape the gapes, and the hens will be less subject to the roup.

Rats will eat poison hidden in the flesh of a newly killed little chick after persistently avoiding all other methods of poisoning or traps. The bird must be newly killed.

When thumps appear in pigs give raw linseed oil in quantities large enough to move the bowels. Give direct to the patient, not to the sow, unless more than one is attacked.

Give fowls an abundance of room; a yard 50 by 100 feet, or about one-eighth of an acre, is not too much for 25 fowls, while a house for that number should be at least 15 feet square.

Feed the sow liberally on grain which is not too heating. Keep a trough of wheat bran where she can get it at all times. Do not feed too much corn and she will be ready to farrow a good, healthy litter of pigs.

Ground manured during the winter direct from the stable for corn and another piece just before plowing in the spring gave higher yields of oats for the earlier application, and lower yields of wheat the following year. These results were obtained in Ohio.

Grooming Horses by Electricity.

The electric current is now applied to operating horse-grooming machinery, less than three minutes being sufficient for going over an animal. Horse-clippers can also be operated by electric power at high speed.