

# THE TOTAL ECLIPSE

Written for The Ontario by Chas. M. Rice, Attorney at Law, Denver, Colorado.

We live in an age too materialistic to fear the sun's obscuration for a brief period, otherwise the military monarch who brought about the great world war might tremble when darkness spreads over the earth the coming 8th of June. We do not pray anymore to be protected, though the animal world is perplexed and ill at ease from some time before during the eclipse and after. With us, it is all mathematics, science reduced to its minutest precision—that is modern astronomy, the most delicate, the most exact and the most wonderful of all our accomplishments.

Yet it was not science but superstition, dread of the unseen, the unresolvable, that led the way to our present enlightened understanding. Our nature-worshipping fathers feared solar phenomena. An eclipse was a judgment upon them and they sought earnestly for many centuries to find a way to appease the gods who brought these things to pass. To be prepared, they had their magi study the sky. Astronomy made headway because it had behind it the impelling force of a religion. Ancient art, which we continue to worship or admire, developed in the same manner. All that we prize in painting and architecture and sculpture had their first inspiration in worship of a divinity, which gave us also the rudiments, at least, of astronomy.

We have improved on the Chaldeans and the Chinese and the early Greeks and Arabians, but these peoples laid the foundations and progressed by slow, hesitating steps to an understanding of science, and were able to predict the progress of the planetary world in their own crude ways. Now, with our great observatories and their intricate instruments, delicately poised, we can tell a century or more ahead, the coming of an eclipse to the exact second. We can fathom the starry firmament so far as to weigh its constituents, determine its laws of motion, as well as to weigh its ponderous moving bodies, tell their compositions, when they will rise and set and come into conjunction; but we could not foresee, until it was upon us, the thunderbolt of war, right beside us.

On the afternoon of June 8th, next, the spectacle of a total solar eclipse will be observable in a narrow belt extending from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic, and running from the northwest to the southeast across the United States. Fortunately for Denver, it is in the direct line of the total eclipse, but the totality will last only one minute and twenty-nine seconds. But as a partial eclipse it will be visible all over North America.

For about an hour previous to the eclipse, the moon will gradually encroach upon the sun's disc, daylight will fade, then the narrowing crescent of the sun will suddenly disappear, and around the jet-black ball of the moon will be seen the pearly radiance of the mysterious solar corona. We may know a vast deal about the heavens, but the corona has not been explored to the satisfaction of science. The light of the corona is partly reflected sunlight and partly radiation due to the intense heat it receives from the sun; but the most interesting part is due to an unknown gas, called coronium, which has not been found on the earth or in the spectrum of any other sun. But chemists and physicists are delving after it and as with helium, the new element will be brought to light one of these years.

The properties of coronium have been predicted from the rays it emits, but the service this strange gas may play in our understanding of things cannot for the present be told. It may advance the study of radio-activity. These few brief seconds that will be permitted for observation, it is hoped, will throw a flood of light upon this perplexing problem.

Astronomers have been preparing for years and have their instruments ready for this very rare and notable event. For the first time, the moving picture film operator will be in evidence, with specially devised apparatus, and we may expect soon to see a reproduction of the scene upon the screen.

Astronomers hitherto have gone to the ends of the earth to witness a total solar eclipse, and to secure photographs for scientific use, but this time the path of total eclipse will be across a country affording every facility for observation, and we may confidently expect our knowledge of the phenomena will be greatly advanced regarding the corona, sunspots and adjuncts of the sun. The corona will be studied this time by the aid of the spectroscopic, the photometer, the bolometer and the photometer, the bolometer and

region around the sun will be taken for the purpose of discovering "Valcan", and to find whether the places of the stars have shifted since their former observations. Hitherto the intensity of the sun's rays has baffled all such efforts.

At Denver the sun will be at an altitude of 32 degrees above the horizon. A spectroscopic telescope belonging to the Yerkes Observatory will be attached to the 24-inch telescope of the University of Denver and a photograph of the spectrum of the corona will be taken with a view of determining rotation. The Allegheny Observatory will have a representative in Denver for the day, and special attention will be given to the stars in the immediate neighborhood of the eclipsed sun.

The Drake University has arranged to transport an eight-inch equatorial and photographic lens to make simultaneous exposures with a pair of cameras for comparative study. And so trained observers are busy all along the path of the total eclipse some from the ordnance department of the Government, its aircraft laboratories, etc.

A total solar eclipse is of very rare occurrence and is generally so isolated that astronomers have been unable to properly study its interesting phases, or settle theories regarding the sun. The coming one is of a very different order and will surpass the great eclipse of 1878.

We are told that not until August 21, 2017, will any considerable part of America again fall within the path of totality. Usually the shadow falls short of the earth, and is called an annular eclipse of the sun. Man is never so impressed with the mystery of the unknown as upon the occasion of a total eclipse. A thin band of rosy light, called the chromosphere, encircles the lunar disc, strongly contrasted with the darkness of the moon and sky and pearly radiance of the corona, which is tinged with the mysterious greenish light of the unknown gas coronium, the nature of which is the main object of science to discover. The scarlet flames of the Prominences will be seen shooting high above the rim of the moon, and the weird scene is completed by the appearance of bright stars and planets, while a sudden chill winds stir the air and reaches even to the heart of the observer, very trying to the nerves.

## Father Wouldn't Go With Him

Said Clayton N. Stevens, So He Did Not Report or Claim Exemption

Constable L. Soule and Sergeant Harman drove this morning to a farm within three miles beyond Trenton and took away Clayton Norris Stevens, aged 23 years as a defaulter under the Military Service Act 1917. Stevens has been working on a farm with his father.

"What excuse do you give for not registering?" asked Chief Newton. "You saw the notices and have heard the thing talked of."

"I did not think much about it. Well, my father would not go with me and I did not want to go alone," Stevens replied.

The police authorities notified the Provost-Marshal's office at Kingston and an escort is promised to take Mr. Stevens to Kingston headquarters.

## Sixty Years Married Today

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF WEDDING OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN HICK.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hick, Moira street, West, Belleville, are today celebrating their diamond wedding jubilee. Sixty years ago today they were married. In this city, Mrs. Hick's maiden name being Elizabeth Eplett. The event will be marked by a family gathering this afternoon and evening at their home. Besides Mr. Walter Hick, a son who resides in Belleville, there will be present another son, Mr. Frank Hick of Montreal; Mr. Wm. Lang of Montreal and Mrs. Lang (a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hick); Mr. Reddick of Trenton and Mrs. Reddick (another daughter) and their daughter. Relatives in the city will also attend the jubilee celebration. The best wishes of a host of friends go out to Mr. and Mrs. Hick on this rare occasion.

Medical War Congress, a combination, is meeting in Hamilton.

# Best Fed Force is Canadians Overseas

Balanced Ration Already Copied by the Australians, and the Imperial and United States Authorities Much Interested

An army travels on its stomach, and the Canadian army in England, by the same token, is said to be travelling very comfortably. Both British and American experts in the matter of feeding soldiers have expressed the unqualified opinion that no body of soldiers in the world has such good nourishment provided at such moderate cost. Among the Canadians here today not an atom of fat goes to waste, not a molecule of grain. Every particle is made to render its full quota to build up flesh, bone and muscle of Canada's fighting men. And yet, with all the enormous saving of food and saving of money to Canada which has resulted from the introduction of scientific feeding of the Canadians in England, the men never looked better and were never seemingly more satisfied.

### Feeding Is Scientific

To the average man of the street talk of "food values" and of "caloric units" (heat units), conveys little intelligence, sounds like high-brow stuff. Well, as a matter of fact, the full working out of such problems is a complicated matter, involving both chemical tests and experiments on men under all conditions of work. But the basic value in all food lies in the amount of heat which a given quantity will give out. The units are the degrees of measurement applied, just like the feet on your gas meter in your cellar, or the kilowatts clicked up by the cog-wheels in the light gauge on the wall. To find the "punch" in a piece of raw meat or in a chunk of bread or in anything else you can eat, the scientists weigh it and then burn it to an ash in a little furnace. The resultant heat is measured on a very delicate instrument known as a calorimeter. The action of the human stomach on food is very similar to that of the professor's furnace. Such phrases as "supplying food to the human furnace" are by no means mere figures of speech. The only difference is that in the chemist's tests the results all go up the chimney, while from the stomach they are absorbed into the system.

### Old Plan Unsatisfactory

When the Canadians arrived in England they were put on the same rations as those given the imperial troops in the British Isles. This ration consisted of meat, bacon, bread or flour, tea, salt and sugar, and was supplemented with a cash allowance of eleven cents per day per man to be spent on supplementing this bill of fare with other foods. The quartermasters of the various Canadian units did the marketing. But as time went on these arrangements proved more and more unsatisfactory. Food was growing scarcer, and this method of individual, unorganized buying in a market with which most of the Canadian quartermasters were unfamiliar was manifestly uneconomical. Complaints were rife. Major-General A. D. McRae soon after his appointment as quartermaster-general of the Canadians decided that there must be a change. He forthwith centralized the buying and sent for an expert on the feeding of men to put the whole matter of catering to the troops on a business and scientific basis. Major J. Ewing, chief surgeon for Foley, Welch & Stewart, the Canadian railway contractors, was chosen for the new task, and appointed head of the new Canadian army catering department. He had had sixteen years' experience with a firm which feeds 15,000 men.

### Revolutionized Feeding

At this time the waste of food in the military camps through out England, including the Canadian camps, had become a public scandal. The papers contained frequent references to the reckless extravagance with which the establishments were run. Vast quantities of meat, bread and other perfectly good supplies were being daily thrown into the swill piles every mess, and this at a time when the British Government had begun its earnest appeals to the nation to save food. The U-boat had become a deadly menace.

Forthwith Major Ewing introduced a revolution in the feeding of the Canadians. The vital matter of tonnage had made it important that every ounce of food should be made to yield its utmost. So tables based on the calculations of the world's most famous food-value authorities were brought into requisition and the system of daily diet sheets installed in every camp.

### Men Help Themselves

Since then every ounce of the daily menus is allotted on the basis of its value in caloric units. The compilation of these sheets is a mathematical exactitude, worked out by experts to a decimal point. The daily allowance to each man must contain the 3,200 caloric units essential to his well-being. And this amount the men have been receiving for many months with good results.

The "Self Help System" now prevails in all Canadian Camps in England. Instead of the old way of filing past and having their plates filled with a certain specified quantity of the various foods, whether they wanted them or not, the men have dishes set before them on the table. One dish contains the combined portions of bread, another that of the meat stew, another potatoes, etc., for a group of four men. The messing is centralized, with twenty men at each table. Each man helps himself as he would do in a boarding house in civil life. No hogging is allowed, and every man gets all he needs. The result is that no one takes more than he requires and there is nothing left over on the plates as in former days.

### Efficiency in the Kitchen

Efficiency in the kitchen is the watchword of the new method. Every effort is made to increase this efficiency and to eliminate waste by the cooks. All fats are conserved, even to the grease on the dish water. Where there were three big pails of swill in former days there is today but one. And the contents of that one or so thin that the local pig dealer, who once gladly carted it off to his grunting porters, now scarcely thinks it worth while calling for. Garbage cans are locked nowadays, and the sergt-cook made responsible for their contents. The knack of cooking meat without drying it up, of boiling, roast-

# Scantlebury Signs.....

Sign Writing in all its branches — Electric Signs, Gold Leaf Signs and Signs of all kinds. Signs that build business and in producer and consumer. Signs at reasonable prices. SCANTLEBURY'S

# Church and Home Decorating.....

No better class of decorating is produced than that which we are prepared to execute at your command. We have the facilities, the machinery, the goods; yes we have the ideas too. We also have the necessary your willingness being now necessary. Ever at your command for artistic decorating. If you do not desire it artistic, contact the other fellow. SCANTLEBURY—Household Art.

# Have Your Car Painted Different--BETTER

than the other fellows, you will have both if you run it into

## The Scantlebury Auto Paint Shop at Belleville

Where Auto Painting is considered an art; no dobbing or messing JUST Correct Auto Painting as it should be. Any Color. Any Car. Reasonable Prices. Satisfied Owners.

# C. B. SCANTLEBURY

Designer and Decorator

ing and trying food so as to get their full value is particularly impressed upon the cooks. Inspectors visit the camp kitchens and in cases where there is complaint stay until the cooking is satisfactory.

### Army Cooks Are Schooled

Over at the Canadian Cookery School, Major Hart Cameron, of Beaverton, formerly second in command of the 116th Battalion in France—the late Col. Sam Sharpe's old regiment—showed your correspondent over the premises. Here cooks receive a three weeks' course of instruction, both practical and theoretical. The anatomy of the domestic ox, sheep, pig, is explained to them so that they may cut up meat without waste. All the mysteries of the culinary art, from bread baking to preserving fruit are also imparted by chefs. Indoors tiny working models of every variety of field and camp kitchen are used for instructional purposes. Outdoors in the grounds of the school are life-size cookers of various designs, from that of the field kitchen on wheels to the common wooden barrel, which, having been hastily inserted in a bank and set on fire, leaves its steel hoops to support the earth surrounding the cavity it had made, and thus make an oven for bread. All cooks are required to pass an examination before getting their certificates from the school.

### Follow Canadian Lead

A tribute to the success of the Canadian scheme is the fact that the Australians are copying it and that the Imperial authorities have just adopted an almost similar method based upon our good showing. The other day the major, had the honor to be asked to give a lecture upon his work before the Royal Society. Prof. Ernest Starling, representing Lord Rhonda, was in the chair, while such eminent men as Professors Leonard Hill, Waller, Hopkins, Daylines, Gushing, Horace Brown, Dr. Thompson, Col. Cathcart, of the Food Survey Board, and Dr. Hardy, president of the Society, were present. In the audience were two American experts sent here to devise a substitute for the U.S. ration, which has never been changed since Washington's day. So interested were these two—Prof. Graham Luck, professor of physiology at Cornell, and Dr. Russell Chittenden, professor of physiological chemistry at Yale, that they deferred their visit to France so that they might hear the Canadian. After the lecture Major Ewing received the warmest congratulations from the two Americans and from the distinguished Britishers.

## Soldier's Prayer

SENT BY GUNNER HARVEY SMITH

The following prayer has been sent by Gunner Harvey Smith who left with the Cobourg Heavy Battery:

Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my rank to keep; Grant no soldier tries to take Shoes or socks before I awake, Watch o'er and guard my slumber, Keep my bunk and number; May no pole or guy rope break And smother me before I awake, Protect me in my dream, Make it butter, cheese and cream; Let me dream of chocolate cake, Forgetting not the sizzling steak, Grant that time may fly on wheels, Till I get some decent meals; And that snowy feather bed, Where I long to lay my head, Far away from soldiers' sins, And those greasy half-baked beans, Take me back in my dream tonight, And forever more I'll be all right, Take me back to that land so true Where they don't hike in mud all over your shoe, Where the rain storms cease and no cold wind blows, Where the laundries wash and don't spoil your clothes, Lord, Thou knowest all my troubles, From grooming nudes to pick and shovels, Lord, If Thou but take me home, I'll promise the world no more to

roam, No more to leave the old fireside, Though war may wage on every side, I'll never swear, I'll never drink, Or at fair ladies cast a wink, But I'll settle down with a bonnie wife, To live contented all my life, Lord grant this my earnest prayer, Just take me back to "Anywhere."

## Gunner Gorman Has Returned

TEACHER AT BELLEVILLE BEFORE HE ENLISTED

West Hill, May 31.—With the last draft of convalescents from overseas, there returned to his home at West Hill, Gunner Arthur Gorman, who was wounded in December 1917. Three days before he sailed for Canada he met his younger brother, Frank, in England where he is completing his course of instruction with the R.A.F.

Gunner Gorman was teaching at Belleville when he enlisted with the 74th Battery at Kingston and went overseas in November, 1916. He sustained a fractured jaw and cheek wound in December, 1917. His brother, Frank, enlisted last October and received a solid gold watch and chain. Auditorium Theatre, whose annex was set on fire by rioters some time ago, has filed a claim for \$25,000 damages against the city of Quebec.

### CARRYING PLACE

Church service was very well attended on Sunday last.

Mr. Burton Church spent the week-end with his mother and brothers at the village.

Sergeant Ross Weese is visiting his parents at the village for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Fred Rowe and Stanley Clarke spent Sunday afternoon at Trenton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hall visited at Mrs. George Taylor's last Sunday.

Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson is visiting at Mr. Ernest Bonters' for a few days.

Mr. Cornelius Hubbs has returned to his work after spending the week-end at his home in Brighton.

Mr. Harry Hutchinson and daughter called at Mr. Ernest Bonters' on Sunday evening.

Mr. Frank Hall spent Monday in Trenton.

Mrs. James Young is visiting with her son in Queenstown.

Mr. William Hart visited during the week-end at Roblin's Mills.

### ST. OLA

A shower visited this place on Saturday which was heavily needed.

After a severe attack of pneumonia, Mrs. C. Barragar is able to be out for a drive occasionally.

Rev. and Mrs. Woodger visited at Rev. Mr. Poulter's and other places last week.

Miss Vera Casement of Coe Hill, was the week-end visitor of Miss Aggie Casement.

Mr. Will Dafeo of Madoc, who has been in France for some time is renewing old acquaintances in this vicinity for a few days.

Miss Cora Reid visited Mr. and Mrs. A. Reid last Sunday.

Up till Tuesday morning little Charles Dudley Sargent, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morley Sargent, has been missing since yesterday at one o'clock. There is fear of him being drowned.

Frost has been general over Saskatchewan for several nights during the week, but as far as can be determined no particular damage has been done.

At a special meeting of the Quebec Junction Railway Board a dividend of \$10,200 was declared. This amounted to \$10,200.

Charles Cooper has been arrested at Englehart, charged with the murder of his stepfather, Theodore Taylor, who was found lying on his bed in a pool of blood, and a four-foot stick of wood saturated with blood nearby.

A three-year-old daughter of Thos. Glazier of Hullett township, was drowned in a cistern. The top had been removed to allow it to fill during a heavy rain. Although found by her mother in five minutes, she died.

Rev. C. A. Skyes, B.D., pastor of the Trinity Methodist Church at Kitchener for two years, who is leaving to assume the pastorate of Grace Methodist Church, Winthrop, received a solid gold watch and chain.

Auditorium Theatre, whose annex was set on fire by rioters some time ago, has filed a claim for \$25,000 damages against the city of Quebec.

# Bu

(Fr

Trent

Miss Beatrice M

was in town yest

Many Trenton

way to the Grifm

evening to the m

Girl from Kokom

Canon F. W. K

Kingston on Mon

Synod in that city

Capt. E. T. Ste

Belleville yester

Mr. R. M. Jan

town today from

Many aeroplan

hovering around

Mr. Hivon hav

tion with the C

Commerce and

points yesterday.

Capt. W. K. M

Belleville Tuesd

Mrs. George A.

ronto today.

Mr. and Mrs.

were visitors to

by auto.

Many of the De

in Belleville Tue

"The Girl from K

very well attend

Miss P. R. O'D

visited in town T

Mr. Leo Benson

rived here today

Mr. Edgar Woo

town.

Mrs. R. Battan

ronto yesterday.

Mrs. H. F. Wh

Garratt, left for

by auto.

Miss Evelyn Jo

arrived in town T

friends.

Mr. A. R. Wil

arrived here tod

tioned here temp

Tren

Dr. F. M. G.

Advisor to the

Co. Plant restur

er day from his

Mr. and Mrs.

visitors to Strlin

Miss Marie He

Collegiate was a

week-end.

Mr. and Mrs.

for Toronto toda

Mr. W. C. Nic

town after his v

Toronto.

Grateful

Fron

Mrs. W. J. Br

has received the

grateful letter

in response to t

overseas by the

Bridge Street;

My Dear Mrs. W

On my last tu

was given a par

and found a car

address, so am

you not only fo

parcel, which w

ed, but also fo

which prompted

boys over here

of gratitude to

as you certainly

plied with comf

Scotia boy and

France for three

good work that

women of Canad

erous cases wh

nobody to send

collected one fr

consequence has

for at least a fe

see your effort

been in vain.

mind I would li

souvenir in res

ness, and if tha