

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

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ADVERTISING RATES on application. W. E. MORTON, Business Manager. J. O. HERTFY, Editor-in-Chief.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1916.

WET WEATHER COMPENSATIONS.

The Spring season of 1916 will go down in history as one of the most persistently and provokingly humid in the annals of Ontario. This over-supply of rain-water is not confined to the Bay of Quinte division of the province, but it extends from Nova Scotia right through to the Rocky Mountains and all over the Eastern and Middle States. We have plenty of company in our aqueous misery.

On Saturday we made an automobile tour through a considerable section of the County and we must state that we were very frankly and agreeably disappointed on account of what we saw. From the dismal tales that reached Belleville we had formed the impression that the honest farmer was sitting helpless in the midst of a sea of mushy mud, while there was scarcely anywhere an evidence of growth owing to the continued chilliness of the ambient atmosphere.

Like the premature announcement of the demise of a famous humorist, we found all these reports to be "greatly exaggerated." In response to our inquiries many farmers informed us that they were "all done sowing" and were "gettin' the ground ready for plantin'." This was particularly true of the rolling and hilly districts to the north where there is plenty of natural drainage. In the southern parts of the County, seeding was in a much more backward condition, because of the heavier condition of the soil and the flatter surface. But here everybody was hustling to take advantage of the fine days and drying weather in order to prepare a fine bed for the precious seed.

Some of the fields of spring grain that were early sown had already made remarkable growth. If favorable weather continues up to the harvest season there will surely be some bumper yields.

There is a large acreage of Fall grain, particularly of Fall wheat, sown. And it all seemed to revel in the wealth of showers by exhibiting rank growth and a luxuriant shade of green.

But the meadows! Surely no such crops of clover were ever seen before in what Harry Corby was wont to call "this grand old county of Hastings." The manufacturers of hay-tedders will do a land-office business this year, for without the use of that implement the curing will be a matter of extraordinary difficulty.

But you ought to see the grave, matronly cows revelling in pastures so rich and dense that their tummy-tums were rounded out like barrels. Neither did they have to travel all over the lot to secure the filling material. Nineteen-cent cheese and ninety-nine per cent. pastures make a happy combination that should help to dispel a portion of the gloom caused by the clouds and showers.

The apple and pear trees were all in blossom and they too seemed to have entered into the patriotism and production idea for there was scarcely a slacker to be seen in any of the orchards.

Our Ameliasburg correspondent was lamenting the fact that the rains were making the efforts of the orchardists to spray their trees abortive. Strangely enough the wet and cold seem to have had a disastrous effect upon the caterpillars and other insect enemies. Things have not gone well with the caterpillar incubators this year. The tents are generally small, the inmates few in number and sickly in appearance.

For those who have not yet been able to finish seeding and who may be still further hindered there are the possibilities to be considered from later plantings of corn, potatoes, turnips, millet and buckwheat. The farmer in this favored climate is not limited to one crop or one month of seeding time.

Our worst troubles are those that never happen. Last year the rains that ushered in and monopolized the month of August threatened dire destruction to the ripening crops. But none the less Ontario harvested last year what was by far the greatest grain crop in her history.

History may repeat itself in a similar manner this year. In any event we would far rather take our chances in a year that was excessively wet than in one that was excessively dry.

THE LABORATORY.

To many minds the mention of a laboratory brings some haunting suggestion of flickering furnace fires and cabalistic signs. In the first dim morning of scientific endeavor knowledge protected itself from ignorance by a cloak of mystery. That has vanished. Science now

stands close beside and is ever ready to aid.

To the practicing physician the laboratory has become a necessity. There are numerous diseases which can be determined with absolute accuracy by means of laboratory tests and with less delay than is possible without this aid.

The basis of any successful treatment must be an accurate knowledge of the disease. This is why it is necessary for the physician to have recourse to the laboratory. It makes certain what otherwise would be in doubt.

With the microscope we can determine changes of tissue which indicate diseases and the chemist can determine the character of certain fluids of the body which are caused by diseases of the various organs.

Owing to the rapid advance in medical science laboratory work has become a specialty in itself. It is impossible for the average practitioner or even the small hospitals to maintain well equipped laboratories with pathologists.

In some countries now free laboratories are maintained to aid the practitioners in rural districts and municipalities too small to support their own.

"HOLDING THE BASKET."

A Toronto manufacturer who "makes as many shells in a week as anybody else and who can sell goods or borrow money in several of the capitals of the world," made the following rather remarkable statement to the Financial Post last week:

"I am a Tory, but I sincerely believe that those who were responsible for the letting of munition contracts in this country, deliberately passed by Canadian manufacturers and dealt with Americans for one single reason, namely that the boodle or profit or commission or whatever you may call it would so pass beyond the jurisdiction of the people of Canada. And furthermore, I believe that John Wesley Allison only figured in the business to hold the basket for others."

The facts of the investigation at Ottawa, the Financial Post adds, "are being obscured from the public by the quibbling of clever lawyers and the political bias of newspaper reporters. But a statement such as that above given from a man who would naturally side with the Government and who is in a position to know is significant. The present knowledge of unprejudiced manufacturers will be the knowledge of the people of Canada tomorrow."

PREPAREDNESS AGAINST WHITE PLAGUE.

A unique school, the only one of its kind in the world, opens this month at Saranac Lake, N.Y.

It is the Trudeau school for the study of tuberculosis found in memory of and to carry on the life work of the late Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau, who was the pioneer in America in developing the sanatorium treatment of tuberculosis.

Among his last labors, before his death last November, were plans for the school which opened the seventeenth of this month.

The opening of such a school at this time is especially important because the European war has seriously interfered with study and research along tuberculosis lines.

It is a notorious fact that the average medical curriculum is lacking in tuberculosis work. At the new school physicians will be offered a course of study which will qualify them as experts to lead in the fight against the "white plague."

It will mean a constant output of trained tuberculosis fighters who can step into the breach in any part of the world and battle with the "King of the Hosts of Death."

OH, JOY!

Can a person live on five dollars a week? A. B. Farquhar, who is so rich that he can spend five dollars a minute if he wants to, says—right out in public, too—that it is possible to live "comfortably" on a five-spot a week.

Farquhar, who manufactures farming tools in Pennsylvania, worked up the five-dollar-a-week idea to show us all how wickedly extravagant we might become if any more minimum wage laws are passed.

Farquhar experimented on himself to prove the possibility of living "comfortably" for seven days on a five-spot. He spent three a week for food and two for room rent and clothing.

Amusements? A few of the little luxuries that make life bearable?

Doctors' bills? Don't ask such impertinent questions! Farquhar says he lived "comfortably" on three a week in his youth back in 1857.

Underfeeding during that period evidently stunted the growth of his "funnybone."

MAIL BY AEROPLANE.

Aeroplane mail service in Alaska will be an accomplished fact if a satisfactory bond can be furnished by Earl L. Byers of Iditarod, who has submitted a bid for such service to the U.S. post office department.

Byers proposes to furnish aeroplane service

twice a week all the year round for 1,000 pounds of mail per trip, between Seward and Iditarod, at a rate of \$49,500 a year. This would effect important economies both in money and time in the Alaskan mail service. The mails from the United States to the Nome, Alaska, district, would be advanced from 20 to 21 days.

If the Byers aeroplane service is started, this route would become the main trunk line for mails to points in Alaska north of Iditarod. In winter, this would be especially economical and efficient. At present an expensive, difficult and roundabout service must be maintained. The winter mail for Nome starts at Cordova on the coast, goes to Fairbanks and Tanana by horse-drawn wagon or sled, and from Tanana to Nome by dog sled, a total distance of 1,500 miles. This takes about 39 days. With the Seward-Iditarod aeroplane route in operation, the cost of operation would be much reduced, and the present dog sled routes would be discontinued.

It is estimated that the winter "flying" time from Seward to Iditarod by aeroplane and from Iditarod to Kaltag and Nome would be about 18 days.

THE MARRYING AGE.

"Girls should not marry until they are 18 years of age, for they do not reach the age of discretion until that time!" That is the view of Superior Judge Richard E. Burke of Chicago, called the "City of Divorces."

Judge Burke does not believe in divorce, though he has granted many, and has been a foe of the divorce evil many years. He founded the bureau of statistics for the purpose of gathering figures to show the extent and causes of divorce.

"Men should not marry until they are 18, either," says Judge Burke, "but more often it is the girl who is under age. A girl of 17 rarely knows her own mind. Her tastes and opinions soon change. Her ideas are not fixed at 17. The result often is that as she gains the age of discretion, happiness flees and she gets into the divorce court."

"Of course there have been many marriages of girls at an early age, but that does not change my opinion."

P. J. J. McCarthy of the bureau of statistics, says 100 of every 4,000 divorces in a year are of persons married under seventeen. But persons will go right on marrying when and where they please.

President Poincare has issued a decree repatriating Sarah Bernhardt in consideration of her great work for France in the present war as well as the honor she has brought to the nation in the past by her great genius. Originally the divine Sarah was, of course, a citizen of the French Republic, but when she married Damala, the Greek, in 1882, she lost that citizenship and ever since she has legally been a subject of Greece.

The Australian apple crop, which is unusually big this year, is seriously affected because of the dearth of ships for export. In the two chief apple-producing states, Tasmania and Victoria, nearly 5,000,000 cases of apples have been harvested, but not more than a million cases can be exported. There will thus be left nearly 4,000,000 cases of apples from these states alone, and Australia must either eat them or see them go to waste. There being some 4,000,000 people in the commonwealth, every man, woman and child will have to eat an apple a day regularly for five months if the whole unexportable harvest is consumed.

The palatial steam yacht Josephine, owned by the late P. A. B. Widener, has been sold to the Russian Government for use in the war. This vessel, which cost \$300,000, has been laid up at a wharf in the Delaware river ever since the Titanic disaster, when George D. Widener and his son, Harry, lost their lives. When the Titanic disaster robbed the financier of his son and grandson he declared he would never again set foot upon the yacht. He kept his word and members of the family did likewise. The Josephine was built in 1899. She is 213 feet in length, has thirty feet beam and a sixteen-foot depth of hold. She is equipped with submarine signals, wireless, powerful engines and is furnished in the most expensive style.

All the large fourteen-inch guns for the Panama canal defences are now on the isthmus and soon will be in place in the fortifications at either end of the waterway. The single sixteen-inch gun for the top of Perico Island has not yet been shipped from the United States and it is not known when it is to be shipped. All of the fortifications now under way are rapidly nearing completion and soon will only require the mounting of the big rifles to complete the work. Transporting and mounting the huge sixteen-inch gun on Perico Island will furnish the engineers with an interesting problem. The island is more than 100 feet above sea level and conical in shape. It now has a railway line twice about its circumference at a very sharp curvature. A special railway car, with swivel trucks will be constructed to take the 110-ton gun to its final resting place.

"The only kind of preparedness I believe in," says Henry Ford, "is preparedness to do the work in life that man is cut out for." It is now up to Mr. Ford to discover some formula that will prove to a man who believes he was cut out for a minister, a doctor, or a lawyer that he really was cut out for a boiler-maker.

Premier Asquith has asked for a war vote of \$1,500,000,000, making nearly twenty billions in all. We have now got to accustom ourselves to talking in billions instead of in millions. An important point is that Great Britain has increased its revenue by taxation by a billion and a half, as compared with a German increase of \$125,000,000. That means that Great Britain is to this extent paying its way, and thus checking the increase of the national debt.

Work on the great memorial to the South, commemorating the events of the Civil War, was formally inaugurated at Stone Mountain, Georgia, on Saturday. The mountain presents one side which is practically a sheer precipice. On the mountain side will be pictured in colossal form some of the great battles of the war. The owner of this mountain has decided this massive wall to the United Daughters of the Confederacy. A central group of figures will represent the leading men of the Confederacy. The carvings will extend something like 3,000 feet along the face of the cliff, about 400 feet above the level of surrounding country. The plan includes the excavating of a chamber at the base of the mountain 180 feet long and sixty feet deep, to be used for a memorial hall. It is intended to be an imperishable monument to the memory of the men who, although they lost the cause for which they fought, nevertheless fought bravely and gallantly.

Work was completed Saturday on the Elephant Butte dam, in New Mexico, a United States reclamation service project, which, by damming the Rio Grande, forms the greatest storage reservoir in the world. Construction began five years ago. The reservoir will feed an irrigation system that will water 185,000 acres of land in New Mexico, Texas and Mexico. The dam blocks a canyon of the Rio Grande 120 miles North of El Paso. It is the fifth of the government's big irrigation projects, and will store the entire flow and flood of the river. The reservoir will hold 115,000,000,000 cubic feet of water, which reclamation service experts say would cover the State of Delaware to a depth of two feet. The dam stands 318 feet high and 1,674 feet long. It provides a roadway across the canyon sixteen feet wide, and at its base is 235 feet thick.

The recent census of the belligerent troops that have crossed the Dutch frontiers to date and are now interned in that country accounts for 27,886 Belgians, including 350 officers; 1,589 Britishers, including fifty-four officers; fourteen Germans, including eight officers; three Frenchmen, all officers. Several thousand of the men at present are working and living as ordinary civilians in various parts of Holland, while the others are accommodated at internment camps. All the fifty-four British officers are out on parole in accordance with the permission of the Government, and they enjoy full freedom within the boundaries of the country. Most of them live at The Hague, or at the seaside resorts close by. The actual cost to Holland of maintenance of the internment camps to date has been nearly \$7,000,000, but this money will be repaid by the various governments concerned when the general settling up comes at the end of the war.

THE TELEPHONE.

Whenever mother telephones She talks about a lot of things, So father only sits and groans Whenever anybody rings. "The season's earlier this year." "I haven't got my new straw hat." "I can't because my child is here." "What did her husband say to that?" And father only says, "Hello!" And takes the 'phone up in his hand. "Is that you, Hawkins? This is Snow." "I wired Chicago. Understand? I think our man intends to fight, But we can best him if we try. You'd better do so then, tonight. See you tomorrow. Well, good-by." And sister says, "Oh, is that you?" And then she fixes up her hair, 'S if anybody could see through. "Oh, I don't know, Oh I don't care." "I think I can, if you insist." "And wasn't yesterday a dream?" "There's seven on the waiting list." "I do love strawberry ice cream!" But what I do is just to say To Annabel, or Lucy White, "Can you come over here and play?" And then they answer me: "All right!" Perhaps when I am really grown— I'm only seven and a half— I'll get my friends upon the 'phone, And talk and talk, and laugh and laugh! —St. Nicholas.

Other Editors' Opinions

PASSING OF THE DOLLAR WEEK.

It looks as if the day of the one cent paper, and the dollar a year weekly, must come to an end, except the proprietors thereof are content to play the role of an animated Christmas tree, and be a perpetual Santa Claus for the dear public. The war has hit the publishers of newspapers pretty hard. While paper has risen enormously in value skilled labor is hard to get. Ink has gone out of sight, and the cost of white paper is more than what the newspaper is sold for. As the proprietor must have some profit to escape the tender mercies of the assignee, it is obvious this must come out of the advertiser. No daily should be sold for less than two cents and no weekly for less than a dollar and a half a year. The country newspaper occupies a most important part in the life of the community it serves. It is at all times ready to print news the circulation of which puts the place of its issue in a favorable light. Editors are called on to discriminate between real news and idle gossip, and often items, the publication of which would serve no useful purpose but only distress those concerned, is suppressed. If a man's team runs away, that fact is overlooked, as the printing of the fact might give the horses a bad reputation and lessen their market value. When a citizen dies his virtues are not "written in water" but emblazoned in the finest rhetoric the editor can command, his faults are forgotten, and the good old maxim—"of the dead speak nothing but good," is finely lived up to. The efforts of the local artists on the stage or on the concert platform are the subject of laudatory observation, and the "newly weds" are given a good send off and are always the recipients of the editorial good wishes. The local editor is the friend of every decent man, woman and child in the town or village he lives in. He does not patronize the department stores and is thankful, ever so much, for small favors. He is willing to print almost any item, if it is remotely news, even if it does contain a cleverly disguised "put" of the person contributing the same. All that he asks is that it be occasionally remembered that it costs real money to run a newspaper and the more support he receives the better value he will be able to give.—Bancroft Times.

BRITAIN THE MIGHTY.

England and Scotland are being criticized, and deserve such criticism. Let malice multiply every word that truth can utter in depreciation of the United Kingdom. Let critics emphasize each word of just or unjust detraction. Britain's reputation can be tattered to shreds in the winds of scorn and calumny. "The Needle of History in the Fingers of Truth" will fashion these shreds into raiment of glory such as never clothed, and never will clothe any 40,000,000 people in the history of the world. Islands the size of a collar button, almost lost in the magnitude of the surrounding seas and adjacent or distant continents, provide a navy which makes France defensible and saves Russia from the overwhelming power of the destroyer. The people of these islands have taxed themselves in blood and treasure. These people have accepted military service of 5,000,000 volunteers. British credit finances Russia, and largely finances France. English mines or ships provide France with iron ore and coal. English ships keep alive the export trade of France and Italy. Britain today, with all her faults and failings, is the mightiest figure among the nations of the earth. No people of less than 50,000,000 or twice 50,000,000 ever kindled such a splendor of sacrifice in the darkness of war or willingly served humanity and liberty with such an offering of blood and treasure as that which comes from the British Isles. If any nation outside the anti-Teutonic alliance had done a fraction of all that blundering Britain has done, the noise of that nation's self-approbation would sound louder than the thunders of war.—Toronto Telegram.

TEN MINUTE COLD CURE.

RELIEVES ALMOST INSTANTLY. Nothing cures so quickly as the healing pine essences in Catarrhzone. It fills the breathing organs with a healing, soothing vapor that relieves irritation at once. Ordinary colds are cured in ten minutes. Absolutely sure for Catarrh, and in throat trouble it works like a charm. Catarrhzone is a permanent cure for bronchitis and throat trouble. Not an experiment—not a temporary relief—but a cure that's guaranteed. Get "Catarrhzone" to-day, and beware of substitutes. The dollar outfit is guaranteed and small size 50c; trial size 25c. at all dealers.

WHELAN & Y OFFER THE FINEST PROPERTIES GET UNDER YOUR FEET SEVEN Room Frame Ave., barn, two garden, some fruit, bargain. \$1500—Blecker class story, good cell and water. \$1000—Two store Pope Street. \$4000—Bridge St. of the finest in the city. \$2600—Two store Dunbar St. onces, barn and large repair. \$4200 Lot 1, Con. 100 acres w. 75 acres workin; workland well tored; special terms for. \$650—Frame Hou lot, West side. \$1500—Frame ho James Street. \$600—Frame seve Catherine Street. \$200—Each—Burn lots, 48 x 122. \$12 per foot—Cor. Donald Avenue. \$350—Albert Street, West side. \$125—Dufferin Av. Pine Street and 5 lots about 80 feet fr. \$500—Corner Dun Streets, 50 x 8. \$250—Lot 65 x Street, just. Avenue. \$125 BACH for two lots 40 x 174, next to Bridge Street. \$150 BACH for two lots 40 x 174, next to Bridge Street. \$75 BACH, North C. 5 lots, 45 x 10. A BARGAIN! Meck. Sidney Street. \$10 per foot—F. north of Bridge. 2 ACRES on base street, in the age and about C.N.R. house on ground. \$800—Five acre best Collage City. Land suitable, down main road. \$6000—150 acres, Casselton, house, bank barn, etc. well watered and fenced. 145 Acres on base of the Ameliasburg Turnpike. Buildings well fenced about 500 apple trees, school and church, 20000 bush of corn, 2000 bush of wheat. \$6500—150 acres, Sidney, general vation, buildings in good fenced and watered. \$6000—87 1/2 acres, Sidney, good and frame dwellings, watered. 100 Acre farm, 87 1/2 first-class, fenced and watered, terms. \$14000—200 Acres of Peterboro, 200 ac 140 acres pasture and 200 ac buildings, well tored, first-class for farming. \$6500—200 acres, loan, all watered on Bay shore, Pictou, two-story 9 house, large new veran large clearn, large wagon house with 25 head sheep, and stable, orchard and fire wood, R.M.D. and school and blacksmith all painted. Good terms. 100 Acres on Kings brick house of the best situated close to Belleville markets. Would suit farm. Between 400 trees in first-class condition. \$1800—Just was good cellar, well and light, over one acre barn and fruit. \$3700—Two-store and barn, hot water heating, law if wanted; Victoria A. DOUBLE brick hou lately remodel with full plumbing heating, electric light, stable suitable for ing stable. Deep lot