

LE CARON WAS FIRST

CHAMPLAIN DID NOT DISCOVER GEORGIAN BAY.

Franciscan Priest Reached Arm of Lake Huron Nine Days Before the Great Explorer—Champlain Followed and Visited the Huron Indians.

A gathering of Toronto University professors and others, members of the Madawaska Club, at Go Home Bay, to celebrate the 300th anniversary of Champlain's voyage of discovery down the waters of the Georgian Bay, one of the speakers, Very Rev. Dean Harris, in his address, told the story of the discovery of the great bay, which, in somewhat abbreviated form, is here given:

The three hundredth anniversary of the landing of Champlain in Canada, celebrated in Quebec City in 1908, revealed to the world a spectacle new in our history. With one accord Great Britain, France, the United States, and Canada united in doing homage to the great statesman, navigator, and explorer, and in extolling his achievements. Rightly, therefore, have we assembled here to-day by the shores of Georgian Bay to pay tribute to the memory of Samuel Champlain, who, three centuries ago, dared the wilderness in doing homage to the great statesman, navigator, and explorer, and in extolling his achievements. Rightly, therefore, have we assembled here to-day by the shores of Georgian Bay to pay tribute to the memory of Samuel Champlain, who, three centuries ago, dared the wilderness in doing homage to the great statesman, navigator, and explorer, and in extolling his achievements.

The reading public naturally associate the founder of Quebec City with the exploitation of the great regions now included in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, forgetting that he made a voyage to Mexico in 1592. He was a distinguished faunal naturalist in his day. His narrative of the wealth and prosperity he observed in Mexico is in sad contrast to the condition of that unhappy country to-day. After his visit to Mexico he coasted Yucatan and sailed to the Isthmus of Panama, which he crossed on foot. When he returned to Europe he suggested to the French cartographers that a canal through the twelve miles which separated the Chagres River and the ocean was practicable and within the resources of Spain.

He was not, however, according to popular belief, the discoverer of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. This honor was reserved for an humble Franciscan priest, Joseph Le Caron. When Champlain returned to Canada on April 24, 1615, there sailed with him four members of the Franciscan Order, Joseph Le Caron, John D'Obseau, Denis Jansy, and Pacifique Duplessis, a layman. Father D'Obseau immediately began a mission to the Montagnais of the Saguenay River region, with whom he passed a winter of great suffering and affliction.

Discovering Georgian Bay. Father Le Caron started, in company with a band of Hurons and Algonquins of the upper Ottawa, on the long voyage of seven hundred miles to the great lake of the Hurons. Sailing up the St. Lawrence, amid a silence broken only by the splash of the paddle, they entered the Ottawa. They portaged the Caribou and the Golots, skirted the Allumette islands, and at last reached the tributary waters of the Mattawan. For forty miles or more they pushed on, bearing the canoes on their shoulders, they crossed a seven-mile portage, and through an opening in the forest Le Caron looked out—first of white men—upon Lake Nipissing. Skirting its shores they entered French River, whose pleasant current carried them to the "Fresh Water Sea," the great lake of the Hurons, a few days before Champlain's canoe shot into its waters. For more than a hundred miles they canoed the tortuous channels of the Georgian Bay. Around them on every side, as if floating on the water, arose a thousand islands and islets, thickly wooded, green with emerald moss, and rank with luxuriant vegetation.

The great Manitoulin loomed afar off. They hugged the eastern shore, sailed by Byng Inlet, Pointe-a-Baril, and Shevanga Bay; coasted the picturesque shores of Parry Sound, and, sweeping on past the seven-mile Narrows, Moose Point, and Midland, beached their canoes on the shore of Douglas Bay, to the west of the harbor of Penetanguishene. Striking an Indian trail, they plunged into the forest and passed by openings in the woods, fields of Indian corn, beds of melons and beans, and at last entered the palisaded Huron town of Toancho. Here, in what is now the northern and eastern section of Simcoe County, embracing the peninsula formed by the Nottawasaga and Matchedash Bays, the River Severn, and Lake Simcoe, were the fishing and hunting grounds of the Wyandottes or Hurons, supporting a population, according to Champlain, of twenty or thirty thousand—a confederacy of four distinct tribes, in time increased to five by the incorporation of the Petuns or Tinnontates. Perhaps of all the races of red men, the Hurons, "living like brute beasts," as Sagard tells us, "without law, without religion, without God," were the least inclined to be attracted to the self-denial of a Christian life. Father Le Caron, bound by his vow to a life of poverty, was, however, received hospitably by them. A wigwam was built for his accommodation and food furnished him.

When, nine days after his arrival among the Hurons, Champlain and his men greeted the Franciscan the mass was celebrated.

Windsor's Population. According to the figures compiled in a new issue of the city directory, Windsor has now a permanent population of 23,013 souls, an increase of nine per cent. over a year ago.

A PHILOSOPHERS' CLUB.

For Over Forty Years It Has Met in Queen's Park, Toronto.

For over 40 years a number of young, grey-headed men, anything from 50 years of age upward, have made the benches under the trees in Queen's Park, Toronto, a place of rendezvous every Sunday (weather permitting) for a friendly chat.

They have no regular form of discussion. No chairman, but Quaker-like, they speak as they feel. They are not here to discuss the weather, but to discuss the things that are in their minds. They have no regular form of discussion. No chairman, but Quaker-like, they speak as they feel. They are not here to discuss the weather, but to discuss the things that are in their minds.

One remarked that no unfit man or woman should be allowed to marry or be given the least opportunity to reproduce their diseased kind. It should be a case of operation or separation. If that were done disease would soon become unknown.

Mr. Hood: "Suppose you were an epileptic and you loved a young girl, would you not wish to marry her? Wouldn't you say: 'If you love me as I love you, no man shall cut our love in two?'"

A Voice: "A real red-blooded man wouldn't say any such rot. If he loved her he'd think more of her welfare and the natural results of marrying her."

General discussion followed. When a traveler of the North-West Territories, Peace River district, gave some interesting information about the Indian tribes of Crees and Beavers out of his party, who he assisted, and who advised him not to return. Now a Greek, he was thoroughly Canadian and pro-Ally. His story was told to a Macedonian in another restaurant. This third man thought his opinions might be right, but he has some high regard for British institutions, is not pro-German, and in race and religion was the same as the Socialist. Both men were in that part of the Balkan peninsula, they said, which Bulgaria lost when the late Balkan war came to a close.

WILD RADISH.

It Is a Very Common Pest in the Maritime Provinces. Wild radish is a very common pest in the Maritime Provinces, and, in fact, is an objectionable as mustard. The condition of things referred to in our correspondent's letter can easily be explained by the fact that the seeds of wild radish are able to lie dormant in the soil for many years without losing their power of germination.

When the sod was plowed last fall a great many of the wild-radish seeds were placed under conditions so that they could germinate. Just why fewer wild radish plants appeared in the oat field than in the fallow land is not clear. Possibly the explanation is that the fallow land received more stirring with the cultivator and plough, and hence more seeds were enabled to germinate. We are not able to state definitely how many years wild radish seeds will lie dormant, but authorities state that they may live for twenty-five years.

In regard to methods of controlling wild radish, several have been used to advantage. First, cultural methods, plowing and harrowing soon after harvest, as possible, so as to force all the seed in the upper layers to sprout, then to destroy these, after they have nicely shown themselves, by harrowing. In the spring this same soil should be cultivated as soon as possible to start the germination of the weed seeds, and then by means of a spike toothed harrow and weeder the weeds can be easily destroyed. After the crop has been planted the weeder should be continued in order to destroy the weeds.

When fields are badly infested with wild radish it is desirable to introduce a crop which can be tilled during the entire season, such as potatoes, roots, corn. Another method of dealing with wild radish is to spray the plants early, that is, before they have a chance to form seed, with sulphate of iron solution, 50 lbs. to 40 gals. of water, applied at a pressure of 80 to 100 lbs. so that a fine mist is formed. —Family Herald and Weekly Star.

Could Have Been Worse. Of course Adam had a hard time; but it might have been worse if he had lost two ribs and got twin results.

Don't whimper if your acts make you the object of unfavorable criticism. While waiting for the dead man's shoes you might have earned a dozen pair.

BULGARS DISAPPEAR.

Toronto Colony Has Dwindled in the Past Few Weeks.

Where are the Bulgarians of yesterday? Although number of Greeks and Macedonians in the colony on King street east, Toronto, stated recently that Bulgarians would under no circumstances return to their country to take part in another war, the restaurants which once were frequented by gambler Ferdinand's subjects were empty when a reporter called. Says The Toronto Globe: These Greeks and Macedonians, who all could speak English, could only volunteer opinions regarding the absence of possible enemies. They said that the construction camps and lumbering had taken many men away. Others, they claimed, last spring left for the United States when work was hard to obtain.

Police officials who have for years been forced to rely upon men who could be picked up in the colony as interpreters, state that it is almost impossible to obtain a man who can give satisfactory answers and can be thoroughly trusted. Their stories, they say, should be discounted. Plainclothesmen whose work carries them into the colony informed the reporter that the number of foreign-born had dwindled conspicuously. They took into consideration when making the statement the fact that these men are transients.

A few whose interests are financially in Canada, who have wives and families here, and who are Bulgarian in language and religion, however, show no great regard to assist their country in any manner, displaying in a measure the mercenary attitude of the Czar. They readily would exchange their property and their wealth for desolate fields, wrecked homes and starvation. One man stated that he would be forced to pay four or five times greater taxes in his native country if conducting his business there. He has freedom here not obtainable in Bulgaria and does not have to work for a pittance.

Another man who has become a naturalized citizen states that should Bulgaria enter the arena there is danger of a revolution. He is somewhat of a Socialist. He receives letters from his parents, whom he assists, and who advise him not to return. Now a Greek, he was thoroughly Canadian and pro-Ally. His story was told to a Macedonian in another restaurant. This third man thought his opinions might be right, but he has some high regard for British institutions, is not pro-German, and in race and religion was the same as the Socialist. Both men were in that part of the Balkan peninsula, they said, which Bulgaria lost when the late Balkan war came to a close.

The third man claimed that the Greeks were bitter, and from the tenor of his remarks it was evident that his institution was not pro-German, and in race and religion was the same as the Socialist. Both men were in that part of the Balkan peninsula, they said, which Bulgaria lost when the late Balkan war came to a close.

The foreigners claim that in Toronto at present there are no more than 200 Bulgarians. When Mr. Stefan Panatieroff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to America, visited Toronto recently he placed the number of his fellow-countrymen here at two thousand. Bulgaria has no Consular agent in Canada, no Minister or Ambassador. In the event of war the call for what few reservists are in this country would possibly be made, it is claimed, through some of the merchants.

Brome Grass in Alberta.

The grass that is giving the best results in the southern portion of Alberta is Brome, and as a plant to crowd out weeds, it is probably one of the best, as it forms a very heavy sod, thickening up by means of underground running roots. It should be sown about ten to twelve pounds per acre some time between the 15th of May and the 15th of June. If the land has been summer fallowed the year previous a nurse crop of grain may also be planted, but if it has not better results will be obtained by seeding alone. Where this is practiced it will be necessary to mow the ground two or three times during the summer to keep the weeds in check. In a case where Stinkweed is so very thick, it would be advisable to sow only on a well-worked summer fallow. In the spring before the grass is sown it should have two or three cultivations to kill the winter annual Stinkweed and that which has germinated early in the spring. Then if the seed was sown about the first of June without a nurse crop it should make a good stand, and the weeds would not give much trouble.—T. H. J. in Family Herald.

"How Are You, Captain?"

An interesting incident occurred at Niagara camp recently, when General Sir Sam Hughes was reviewing the troops, together with a number of officers. Turning to Lieut. Leprohon, 14th Battalion, who returned on the Corand, a few days ago, General Hughes said: "Well, how are you, Captain Leprohon?" The officer replied: "Pardon me, sir; I am a lieutenant." General Hughes: "Sir, I know what I am talking about. Go and get another stripe on your arm, and put another star on your shoulder. You look almost like a private now." Thus did Canada's Minister of Militia give well-deserved promotion to one of the Dominion's fighting heroes. Captain Leprohon's son is a lieutenant and is now in training at Valcartier for overseas service.

SCHOOLS FOR WOUNDED.

French Experiment Points Way to the Canadian Government.

The Dominion Hospitals Commission the other day announced that it had undertaken the work of teaching new trades to the soldiers, who by reason of injuries received at the front, were unable to resume their former occupations. How are they going to go about it? How can life be made supportable for the wreckage of humanity war leaves in its wake? Here is a story from La Nouvelle Revue de Paris, showing how the problem is being handled in France.

Mr. Eduard Herriot, the Mayor of Lyons, has established a trade-school for the wounded—an institution which is being copied all over the country, and even in Algeria. In the Lyons school, which was opened on the 29th of last December, soldiers permanently maimed are taught such trades as shoemaking, cobbling, tailoring, gardening, carpentry, toy-making, bookbinding, bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting. Courses are also planned in harnessmaking, metal working, coopering, and possibly jewel-setting. The school day is eight hours, and those whose trades involve manual labor also have courses of primary instruction in the evening.

Candidates for admission are selected with care, each name being proposed by the chief physician of the formation to the director of the Service de Sante, who transmits it to the Governor-General of the region, who accepts or rejects it. The candidates thus presented are the "amputated" and the "wounded," the latter term including all infirmities consequent on a wound received in war. As to the first the task of decision is easy. Examination is made to see whether the cicatrization is solid, definite, with no fistula nor painful spot. In the second category the question is more delicate. We have examined a great number and retained few, for most were susceptible of improvement by proper treatment. Furthermore the candidate must be incapacitated by the nature of his wound to resume his former occupation, and must lack resources for self-support. From the moral point of view he must enter the school with a firm and decided will to work and to learn. He is free to leave when he pleases, and the school reserves the absolute right to dismiss those whose conduct may produce trouble or scandal among their fellows.

Mr. Gratier gives a striking account of his visit to the Lyons school, whose director he found just granting an interview to inspectors of labor and representatives of the press: "At the moment he was speaking of the apprenticeship of shoemaking. 'You teach cobbling chiefly?' some one asked. 'On the contrary, we have our workmen make new goods—that creates new interest among the students. There is a risk of discouraging them by repair work alone. It is important that they should achieve the production of something as soon as possible.'

NEW METHOD Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing. Next done. We make a specialty of Ladies' Work. M. F. PATTON, Prop. 149 SYDENHAM ST. (Near Prince St.) Phone 214.

GERMAN NAMES.

Many Occur Among the United Empire Loyalists. Some of the German Canadian names have claim to greater honor than we are at present giving them. It is not generally known that a considerable number of those whom we have honored as United Empire Loyalists were of German descent. That such is the case the record of names preserved in the Crown Lands Department at Toronto shows. The German soldiers who were employed by the British Government to aid in suppressing the rebellion of the American colonies did not all return to Germany at the end of the war. Many came to United Empire Loyalists to Canada and received grants of land in reward for their services to the Crown.

It is to be noted also that the list from which the following names were taken is not a complete list of all the United Empire Loyalists of Canada, and a complete list would be much longer. Even in the list itself were many other seemingly German names which I have not listed here, as they were not indicated as names of German soldiers. It is interesting to note, too, that of these names, marked in the Government list as names of German soldiers, also do not seem to be German names. Nevertheless, all here listed are distinctly marked either "German soldier" or "Soldier of the German troop." One or two of these names are given as names of British soldiers also.

Here is the list: Abraham, Angie, Beth, Borman, Bungar, David, Dorder, Durnes, Eldam, Froko, Gantz, Goeberg, Hek, Hoffman, Huffman, Imendol, Inglehart, Keating, Keller, Kesler, Lotz, Mauk or Mark, Menke, Merckle, Metch, Meyers, Miller, Myncher or Moencke, Newalt or Newwald, Orval or Orbel, Otto, Pattingall, Rimmerman or Roemerman, Rutzemans, Saupé, Sweet, Viger or Visler.

Alma, Brant, Bewther or Beuter, Bents, Baker, Brinkman, Colton, Claick, Christen de Fitzinstin, Cien-genberner, Dandoist, Darder, Dye, Esto, Fridal, Faulstroth, Grichel, Gerhart, Gorman, Honff or Huff, Hailman, Hawles, Hoppenad, Hoek, Haner, Hameria, (Hessian), Holo-wager, Harman, Kienmann, Koenig, Krickel, Laws, Linch, Lass, Mines, Miller, Moenneke, Myers, Millon, Forty, Fangart, Poyer, Roggie, Rose, Resh, Siebelle, Stagman (Lieut. Hessian, Corps), Schel, Schliett, Schnitter, Semler, Schuman, Schoe, Sherman, Schelesta (a German), Stieneman, Sayer, Staughmill, Thim-bler (Templer), Tarpouse, Wyler. All United Empire Loyalists, founders of Canada. If these men are not Canadians, who are 1 if their names are not to be called Canadian, what names are Canadians?

A lot of men are unable to discern the difference between conclusions and delusions. The man who theorizes and whit-tles usually shut up a dull knife at quitting time.

This is new

The Peps way of treating coughs, colds, bronchitis and lung and throat troubles. How? Well, going to go about it? How can life be made supportable for the wreckage of humanity war leaves in its wake? Here is a story from La Nouvelle Revue de Paris, showing how the problem is being handled in France.

Peps

Telephone 201 Auto Livery Bibby Garage Agents for Dodge Bros. Motor Cars

SANTAL MIDY CATARRH of the BLADDER relieved in 24 HOURS. Each Capsule bears the MIDY name. Beware of counterfeits. No increase in Price.

NEW METHOD Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing. Next done. We make a specialty of Ladies' Work. M. F. PATTON, Prop. 149 SYDENHAM ST. (Near Prince St.) Phone 214.

Match Specialties. We have been making matches for 64 years now—domestic matches and every other kind. Some of our specialties are "The Gaslighter," with a 4 1-4 inch stick—"The Eddystone Torch" for outdoor use (burns 35 seconds in any weather)—Wax Vestas for the smoker, and many other varieties. For home use the most popular match is "The Silent 5" But for every use ask your grocer for Eddy's Matches

KINGSTON THE CITY OF NOW. Beautiful Canadian City. Best University and Schools. Best Military Academy. Choicest Summer Resort. Finest Fishing Grounds. On the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario. Daily Excursions through 1000 Islands. 3 Miles of Water Front. 45 Acres of Beautiful Parks. Coolest Place in Canada. Excellent Sites for Factories. An Ideal all round City. CALL UP KINGSTON Keep in mind the "Community Builder" cartoons and articles which appear each Saturday.

BRISCO For Frying For Shortening For Cake Making. Bringing Out the Real Taste in Food. There is a flavor, a delicacy, a tastiness about foods made with Crisco that seldom is found in those made with lard. More than one housewife has admitted that she did not dream of the fine flavor of certain cakes until she tried making them with Crisco. And others have discovered a new palatability in fried things which they never thought could be brought about. This is because Crisco itself has no taste to smother the real taste of the food which is cooked with it. Made in new, sanitary, sunlit factories at Hamilton, Canada