

# The Canadian Champion

When Your Sweet Tooth Says  
CANDY  
Your Wisdom Tooth Says  
BARNARDS

MILTON, THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1937

No. 33

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**CANADIAN CHAMPION**  
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EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

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2:42 p.m.—Daily, flag.  
8:10 p.m.—Daily except Sunday.  
—GOING WEST—  
9:31 a.m.—Daily, flag.  
3:10 p.m.—Daily, flag.  
12:45 a.m.—Daily except Sunday.  
—SUNDAY—  
Going East—7:40 a.m., 2:42 p.m., 9:31 p.m.  
Going West—9:31 a.m., 6:16 p.m.

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All kinds of Poultry wanted. Also Hides, Wool and Horse Hair, Feathers and old Rags. We also collect hens free of charge. Phone Allison Meat Market 42; J. Randall's Meat Market 143, or Galloway's Meat Market 302, write Moose Zener, 402 Davenport Road, Toronto.

**DON'T TAKE CHANCES**

When tuberculosis strikes, there is no uncertainty as to the result if it is allowed to run its course. Tuberculosis is preventable—it is curable if taken in time.

It is unfortunate that so many of those who are afflicted fail to appreciate the necessity of immediate hospital treatment or, obliged by family ties, endeavour to carry on their business, their chance of recovery and endangering all with whom they come in contact.

A recent article in the Crusader says—"Every case comes from another and every case may lead to another, too. The close association between parents and young children, therefore, often means the planting of fatal disease by tubercular parents among their helpless youngsters, especially their own children, is unrecognized and uncared for."

Fighting tuberculosis is a whole time job, demanding the abandonment of all other plans of life. It requires the application of much courage and patient, skilled medical and surgical treatment with expert nursing care.

Warnings of the approach of tuberculosis are just as definite as traffic lights on the road. Heed them and you will be safe. Neglect them—the penalty must be paid.

A persistent cough, over fatigue on slight exertion, loss of appetite, generally run down condition, all point to this disease and indicate the immediate advice of a physician. Don't wait to consult him until it is too late and don't lose heart if your fears are confirmed. Tuberculosis can be cured if taken in time.

The Muskoka and the Toronto Hospitals for Consumptives and the Queen Mary Hospital for Consumptive Children are equipped to serve those who are ill. The good they may do and the number they may serve is limited only by their means.

As the rates chargeable for maintenance of patients are fixed by statute at less than cost, these hospitals must spend each day more than they receive. The result for the year is a shortage of \$123,000, a large part of which amount must now be met by voluntary contributions.

Of all the charities appealing for help there are none where more good can be done with equal economy than at the Muskoka and the Toronto and the Queen Mary Hospitals for Consumptives, which care solely for the tuberculous poor. Please send your contribution to National Sanitarium Association, 223 College Street, Toronto.

**Bird Files Three Miles a Minute**  
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At the head of the list comes a duck hawk which traveled at 165-180 miles an hour (3 miles a minute) while hunting for food. Second in the list is a golden eagle which recorded 120 miles an hour while being chased by peregrines. Next in order come the canvasback (chased) with 72 miles an hour; the golden plover, 70; the teal (chased), 68; the peregrine falcon (average maximum), 62; pheasant (average maximum), 60; and the mallard, 60.

**Vice Presidents, Freemasons**  
Vice Presidents of the United States who were freemasons—there were 13—including Aaron Burr, Daniel D. Tompkins, Richard Mentor Johnson, George M. Dallas, William R. King, Andrew Johnson, John C. Breckinridge, Schuyler Colfax, Adlai E. Stevenson, Garrett A. Hobart, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles

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Indiana Farmer's Guide, it might be well to remember that the Egyptian rulers more than 30 centuries ago may have done the same thing.

**Ponce de Leon Was Among**

**Noted Victims of Battle**  
Christopher Columbus died May 20, 1506, at Valladolid, as a result of senile infirmities. He was about seventy years old. Magellan was killed March 16, 1521, upon the island of Mactan, in an attempt to subdue the inhabitants of the Philippine islands. De Soto died May 21, 1542, having wandered through the region of the Arkansas river and selected a site on the Mississippi river for a colony.

Ponce de Leon died in a battle with natives on the coast of Florida. Miles Standish died at Duxbury, Mass., October 3, 1656, at the age of seventy-two. John Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts Bay colony, died March 26, 1649, at the age of eighty-two. Massasoit, Wampanoag, Indian sachem, died in 1661 at about eighty years of age.

Philip, his second son, was slain in war, August 12, 1676. Father Marquette died on the shore of Lake Michigan, May 19, 1675, at a spot where his followers were obliged to stop because of his weakness.

Roger Williams died at Providence, R. I., in April, 1683, at the age of eighty-four. Captain Kidd was executed on May 24, 1701, in London, where he had been sent after his arrest in Boston. Benjamin Franklin died April 17, 1790, in his eighty-fifth year, after an illness of twelve months.

Nathaniel Greene died on the effects of a stroke, at Mulberry Grove, near Savannah, Ga., June 19, 1786, at the age of forty-four. James Madison died at his home in Virginia on June 28, 1836, at the age of eighty-five. David Crockett was killed with five companions in 1836 after their surrender to the Mexicans at Ft. Alamo, Tex. Daniel Webster died at his home in Marshfield, Mass., on October 24, 1852, at the age of seventy.

**Britain's Public House**  
**Signs Have Real Meaning**  
Much of Britain's history, and more of its manners and feelings can be gleaned from various public house signs, seen in villages and towns, notes a writer in Pearson's London Weekly.

Many of these were selected out of compliment to the reigning king, or lord of the manor. "The Blue Boar" was the badge of Richard III; "The Bull's Head" of Henry VII; and "The White Hart" of Richard II.

"The Fox and Hounds" and "Hare and Hounds" were named in compliment to a sporting squire, and "The Green Man" probably originated when the squire's gamekeeper married, and was promoted to the village public!

It is thought that the "Saracen's Head" was thus named by a Crusader after his return from the Holy wars. "The Chequers" is said to refer to the Stuart kings, whose shield was "checky."

"The Spread Eagle" being the arms of Germany, indicated in past days that German wines were sold in that inn, and the "Castle," being the arms of Spain, signified that Spanish wines were sold.

Most inn names have real meanings, some easy to discover, as "The Horse and Groom," some more difficult, like "The Goat and Compasses," which is a corruption of "God encompasses us," originally so named in the Puritan days.

**The Magi**  
The Magi—the name means literally "wise men," or magicians or soothsayers—were a priestly order of ancient Media and Persia. The three Magi of the east who brought gifts to the manger of Christ were, traditionally, Melchior, Gaspar and Balthazar, three kings of the east. The first offered gold, the emblem of royalty; the second, frankincense, in token of divinity; and the third, myrrh, in prophetic allusion to the persecutions which awaited the Child. Melchior is said to mean "king of light"; Gaspar, or Caspar, "the white one," and Balthazar, "the lord of treasures." Medieval legend calls them the Three Kings of Cologne, and the cathedral there claims their relics. They are commemorated on January 2, 3 and 4, and particularly at the Feast of the Epiphany.

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**Flax is Pulled From Ground**  
Flax is pulled from the ground, not cut, to preserve the full length of the fiber. Harvested, it is first de-seeded and then soaked—retted—in large vats of water, a process which rets the stalk from the fiber. The retted flax is loaded and carried back to the open field, where it is "wigwamed" to promote drying of the retted stalks. Next comes the scutching process, in which machines separate the woody material from the fiber. The fiber is then combed, or hackled, ready for sale to spinning mills.

**It Pays to Deal at Days**  
**WARNING**  
Cold weather is on the way. Let Empire Cook Stoves and Heaters provide you with the comfort and satisfaction for which they are famous.

Empire Ranges are beautiful in appearance and superb bakers.  
Quebec Heaters are stocked in two styles and in all sizes. Will burn any kind of fuel.

**PHONE 28 C. I. DAY & SON MILTON**

By order W. I. DICK, Milton,  
Clerk of the Peace

**How Nature Has Helped**

**To Improve Man's Eyes**  
The starfish has an eye in every one of its five arms, but it looks through only one at a time. Many human beings use only one eye, and future man may have only one, asserts a writer in Pearson's London Weekly.

Man wouldn't recognize the world through any other animal's eyes; if he had a cat's eye he could never learn to read; if he had a rabbit's eye he couldn't tell his wife from a tree stump unless she moved, only apes, owls and a few others have sight that could ever distinguish their own photograph from a piece of spotted paper.

When fish turned into land animals millions of years ago, one of the first things they had to learn was how to weep.

As Nature made bigger and more complicated animals she began groping around to improve their sensibility to light.

The first step appears in the jellyfish, which has an "eye spot." This is only a tiny cluster of thickened nerve endings.

This eye spot cannot distinguish color, shape, or distance of motion, but it can tell differences in degrees of brightness.

Nature's next improvement was the eye socket. Eye spots were easily injured things and the simplest way to protect them was to drop them into little depressions surrounded by a ring of tougher material.

This defensive development was the beginning of the eye socket, and at once gave the creature a sense of direction.

**Companies Incorporated**  
**to Limit Obligations**  
If you saw the words "Naanlooz Vennootschap"—N. V. for short—after the name of a company, you probably would be stumped as to what it meant unless you belong to a Dutch family. In Holland, however, notes a writer in the Chicago Tribune, it would be simple. Naanlooz Vennootschap—means "Inc.," which is the abbreviation of "incorporated."

The British and Canadian "Ltd.," which stands for "Limited," and means the same as "Inc.," is more familiar. In France it is "S. A." for "Societe Anonyme." The Italian, Spanish, South American, and Mexican companies also have "S. A." for their tag.

Germany's designation for "Incorporated" is "A. G." of "Aktien Gesellschaft." Sweden's "A. B." is "Aktie Bolaget." Japan has "K. K.," which stands for "Kabushiki Kaisha."

The British term "Limited" is more expressive than the American "Incorporated." Companies are incorporated to limit the legal liability of their owners to the amount they have invested in stock. In unincorporated partnerships the legal liability of the partners is not thus limited.

**Horse Shoes Made to Order**  
Racehorses have their shoes "made to measure." They seldom wear standard shoes. When young, each horse has a number of faults which must be eliminated; some step too high, others not high enough. Many kick themselves while running, or drag a foot, and so on, says a writer in London Tit-Bits Magazine. The trainer studies each horse and fits it accordingly, and in the first year or two even these shoes have to be changed according to traits which have developed. If, for instance, feet are lifted too high, heavy shoes are ordered until the fault is cured, then they are fitted with light ones.

Horses that kick themselves have shoes sharply angled at the point of contact and soon rid themselves of this fault. The idea, of course, is to mold the horse's running so that it develops an easy yet powerful stride which economizes strength and stamina.

**"The Thinker"**  
The statue "The Thinker," is by Auguste Rodin, the greatest of French sculptors. His original idea was to employ the figure above a museum doorway he had been commissioned to make, and a study which had this use in view was displayed in Paris in 1889. But he did not use it for that purpose, and the huge bronze "The Thinker" was not exhibited until 1904, in Paris. Soon afterward it was shown in plaster at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. This plaster figure is now in the Metropolitan museum in New York. There are several bronze casts in this country—including the one at the entrance of the Cleveland Museum of Art, another in Detroit, and a third in Golden Gate park, San Francisco. The first cast of "The Thinker" is at the Rodin museum in Paris. Rodin was born in 1840 and died November 17, 1917.

**Corn Boon to Colonists**  
The first Europeans to recognize corn's importance were the English colonists on our Atlantic coast. When they tried and it failed them; and when the very existence of the Massachusetts and Jamestown settlements hung in precarious balance during those first hard winters, it was corn that saved them. Capt. John Smith forced every family of his little band to plant corn. They were rewarded handsomely. Like the sparse crops of the first dawn of civilization, it became a

surplus corn built up trade and commerce, encouraged the growing stream of immigrants crossing the Atlantic, and opened the gates to wealth and prosperity.

**Back to Year 7000 B. C.**  
The art of brewing has now been traced back to 7000 B. C., when it was a common occupation of the peoples of the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates.

Beer also played an important part in the social and religious life of the period. Different rations of beer were allowed to each class of workmen, and it was also used as an offering to the gods and for diluting medicine, according to a writer in Pearson's London Weekly.

By 5000 B. C. brewing businesses existed on a large scale. It is not known whether hops were used in Egyptian times, although other flavoring herbs, such as rue and safflower, were used.

The ancient Greeks learned brewing from the Egyptians, and the ancient Romans also had their beer, though both Greeks and Romans rather despised it as a cheap substitute for wine. The Gauls and Spaniards of 2,000 years ago had beer. The Britons of that time brewed some sort of ale, as is recorded by Roman historians at the time of Julius Caesar's invasion.

Outside Europe, the Chinese had samshu and the Japanese had sake, both of them brewed from rice. The Kafirs of South Africa brewed a kind of beer from millet, and still do.

In Britain, beer was not a popular drink before the Roman conquest, the drinks then being chiefly mead and cider. The improvements in agriculture following the conquest led to the brewing of ale from barley and other grain.

**Royal Siamese Cat Much**  
**Like Dog in Its Habits**  
The royal Siamese cat, which is distinguished from other members of the feline family by its fur and markings, is one of the popular pets of fashion. It is the most remarkable of all the domesticated breeds of the Old World, says a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Siamese cats are very rare in the United States. The difficulty of raising them, coupled with their rarity, makes them rather costly pets. These animals distinguished for the darkness of the fur that covers their faces and legs, have either straight or kinked tails. It is not known whether the latter feature belongs of right to this breed or has been acquired by crossing with ordinary black and taffy, kink-tailed Siamese cats.

The royal Siamese cat is a beautiful animal. The intelligent concern shown in its bright blue eyes which matches so well its coffee-colored fur and smoky ears, gives the animal a very distinguished appearance. It is loyal to those it likes and is very sensitive to its environment.

In its demeanor, habits and attachments the Siamese cat, breeders say, is much more canine than feline and as a pet appeals more to men than to women.

Like a dog it tends to attach itself to one person. It becomes uneasy in a strange place, just like a dog. It often prefers the company of a dog to that of some other cat.

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**T. B. MUST BE**

**SCIENTIFICALLY TREATED**  
The most important factor in the care of tuberculosis is rest. If a patient has tuberculosis of a joint, the limb is put to rest by splinting or by some other means. The same method applies to tuberculosis of the lungs. In a certain number of patients the diseased lung can be put at rest by artificial pneumothorax or by other surgical operations.

In most cases, however, the only way to rest the lungs is to rest the entire body. This general rest reduces all muscular action, thereby saving energy with which to fight the disease.

Rest is also essential in the treatment of tuberculosis and neither freedom from worry nor proper rest can be had at home.

Hospitals alone can provide the proper environment and scientific treatment necessary to effect a cure and the earlier such treatment is sought by those afflicted, the greater is their chance of recovery.

The Muskoka and the Toronto Hospitals for Consumptives and the Queen Mary Hospital for Consumptive Children are equipped to serve those who are ill. The good they may do and the number they may serve is limited only by their means. This year these hospitals face an operating deficit of \$123,000, which large sum must chiefly be raised through voluntary contributions.

If you care to help help this great, charitable work, will you please send it to National Sanitarium Association, 223 College Street, Toronto.

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**Marriage by Elopement**  
**Is Common in Bali Land**  
In Bali, prearranged marriage is in general the old-fashioned respectable way for the feudal aristocracy to marry; but marriage by elopement is much more common, writes Miguel Covarrubias, in Asia Magazine.

The average boy in love with a girl makes his marriage arrangements directly with her and, aside from his father, perhaps, and a few friends from whom he needs help, he keeps his intentions secret until the day, previously agreed upon between the boy and girl, when he will steal her.

She couples simply run away together to the house of a friend, as a rule in another village, where they spend their honeymoon in hiding. But the Balinese love spectacular kidnappings. The girl arranges for her clothes to be taken secretly to the future hideout, and on the appointed day she is captured somewhere on the road in the fields or on the river by the kidnaping party led by her suitor.

She is expected to kick and bite her abductors. Although there may be witnesses, they would not dream of interfering, unless they are relatives of the girl, in which case they are supposed to put up a great fight.