

The Canadian Champion

MILTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1934.

No. 41

When your sweet tooth says
CANDY
Your wisdom tooth says
BARNARD'S

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VOLUME 74.

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9:33 a.m.—Stops on signal only.
6:04 p.m.—Daily.
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HAS VAST DIOCESE

Bishop Of The Arctic Supervises Huge Section Of Continent

Territory covering an area of approximately a million square miles, not more than ten thousand souls in the entire diocese, yet possessing two hospitals, one the most northerly in the British Empire and the other the most remotely situated in the world and both equipped with electric light.

That in brief describes the new diocese of the Arctic, of which Ven. Archbishop A. L. Fleming, well-known Toronto divine, is the first bishop.



BISHOP OF THE ARCTIC

Bishop Fleming for many years served as archdeacon of the area now included in his diocese, and he has spent many months of his time in the frozen northlands, among the Eskimos and Indians.

The diocese extends from Baffin Land and Ungava to the Yukon and bordering on the south at the height of land, extends to the north right into the Arctic Circle. The territory to be supervised also extends into the Hudson Bay region to Churchill, continuing southwesterly to James Bay and then east to the Labrador boundary. It also includes all the islands of the Canadian Archipelago. It has approximately 10,000 inhabitants. Half of these are known as Indian-Whites.

Fifteen missions, all active, are located in the diocese and two hospitals. Each of the latter institutions is equipped with electric light, transmitted from a private power plant, and one has a most modern X-ray plant, the gift of Lady Kemp, and named in the name of her daughter, Katharine, in the memory of her father, the late Hon. Sir Edward Kemp.

Two residential schools, one at Fort George and the other at Shingle Point, on the Arctic Ocean, are the only exclusive Eskimo residential schools in Canada. There are eight actual church buildings, while there are a number of chapels which are part of the mission property.

The hospital, which is the most isolated institution of its kind, only receives mail once each year.

A STRANGE DELUSION

Unbalanced Young Man Claimed to Have Come From Heaven.

"I am the Holy Ghost,"

This was the reply when a tall, fair-haired young man with a sprinkling of three days' growth of beard on his jaw stepped into Recorder's Court at Montreal and was asked his name. He was charged as being a "vagrant" without visible means of support.

"Not guilty," stated the man. Police said he had been found loitering on city streets in a "seemingly dazed manner."

"But he is intelligent," Your Honor, though he repeats that he is the Holy Ghost, and claims that he was never born," testified Sergeant Detective Hugh McGoy, of the missing persons squad.

Detective McGoy expressed the belief that the man was educated, though suffering from a chronic form of mental obsession. In view of a typically unbalanced man's speech, police believed he had probably escaped from a private sanatorium in that country.

"I am the Holy Ghost; I was never born but came directly from Heaven. I have been on earth about 27 years, but do not contemplate remaining on it any longer if this persecution keeps up," the unfortunate man kept repeating.

PARROT HATES RADIO

Royal Pet Does Not Hesitate To Voice Objection

Perhaps the most vehement opponent of British broadcasting is an old lady named Charlotte.

Charlotte, it should be explained, is a parrot and a great pet of the King; she travels with him from Buckingham Palace to Sandringham and Balmoral.

And like most parrots, when she is good, she is very, very good, but when she is annoyed, well, she makes herself heard!

And no sooner does the King switch on the wireless than Charlotte raises her voice in protest. So loud, indeed, is her protest, that she has to be "covered up."

The King is not a wireless fan, but he never without his radio set wherever he may be in residence. He uses it, however, principally for listening to political speeches or matters of topical interest.

For music he makes excellent use of a gramophone.

ROYAL LONGEVITY

Queen Victoria lived to be eighty-one years and 243 days—a greater age than any other King or Queen of England. The oldest King was her great-grandfather, George III, aged eighty-one years, 239 days. No others were octogenarians, and from Edward down to George II, who was seventy-seven, there was not a single septuagenarian King for over 900 years. But exile seems to have been more conducive to longevity than the responsibilities of sovereignty. James the Third, the Old Pretender, was seventy-eight, and his second son, "Henry the Ninth," who became a cardinal bishop instead of a King, died on July 12, 1807, aged eighty-two years and 129 days.—London Daily Mail.

MIL OPEN FIVE CENTURIES

As far as the textile industry is concerned, Britain could hold her own with all her competitors in the opinion of J. W. Armstrong, British textile official, who has not closed since the time of Chaucer, was interviewed at Montreal. The factory which Mr. Armstrong is connected with a matter of some five centuries.

Bargains in Winter Coats at Galbraith's

Orders received at THE CHAMPION Office for a daily newspaper, has a lot of trouble to order through.

Weird Eastern Country

Seems Another Sphere

The name, Mountains of the Moon, is believed to have arisen from a mistaken translation from Arabic; but it has fitted well into the atmosphere of mystery that has surrounded Ruzhik for centuries; and it has a genuine justification because of the weird appearance of the mountain slopes.

The relatively few white men who have made the arduous climb have all noted the impression that they had blundered into some alien world. The combination of excessive moisture, altitude and equatorial sun has produced a unique vegetation that in many ways is utterly fantastic.

After emerging from the dense tropical forests of the lower slopes, a climber feels like a Lilliputian visiting the meadows of Brobdingnag. He walks among parsley plants, nine feet high, "bird-seed" three times his height, and heather plants, relatives of the low Scottish shrub, that have expanded into great trees 70 and 80 feet tall. To add to the weirdness, colored mosses—brown, yellow, green, white and red—are all about underfoot and overhead. They grow in huge cushions that encircle the limbs of the heath trees like giant mushrooms impaled on a skewer. The unearthly appearance is heightened usually by fog, although which the straggling growths loom dimly; and there is a continual drip of water from limbs and moss clumps.—Montreal Family Herald.

Lotteries Once Used by Nations to Raise Funds

Lotteries were prohibited a hundred years ago in New York state and Massachusetts (many other states followed their lead shortly afterward) in a wave of opposition that had already done away with them for all time, as it was thought, in England (1826), France (1832) and Belgium (1850); that led Sweden to abolish them in 1841. The public had lost confidence in lotteries, turned with disgust against them after almost two and a half centuries of enthusiasm that had amounted almost to mania in the Eighteenth century.

Annually for more than a hundred years (1700 to 1824) the English government had been raising large sums by this means. The average from 1700 to 1824 had been £348,765.

Queen Elizabeth established the first English state lottery in 1569. It was for the benefit of harbor improvements and other public works. The Colony of Virginia benefited by a royally sanctioned lottery in 1612. Westminster bridge, an early water supply system in London, the British Museum and many other public buildings and works were erected on lottery money, which contributed also to the payment of war debts in late Seventeenth century England.

Lotteries were resorted to by the American colonies when they were poor and could raise money by taxation only with great difficulty. They helped to found schools, construct highways, bridges, canals, courthouses, jails, poorhouses and to pay for many other public benefits. They were exceedingly respectable in Colonial days.

Peppermint and Spearmint

Both peppermint and spearmint are grown for their essential oils, and peppermint, to a limited extent, as a dried herb. Commercial mint culture in the United States began more than 100 years ago in Wayne county, New York. The growing of mint declined much in Michigan and Indiana were found to be well adapted for this crop. More recently certain areas in western Washington, Oregon and California, where the conditions for mint growing are more favorable than in New York, have also developed the industry on a commercial basis. Mint oils are used extensively in numerous medicinal products, but principally for flavoring candies, chewing gum and toothpastes.

Greenland's Icebergs

The great ice cap that covers all but a small coastal strip of Greenland to an estimated depth of 5,000 feet is responsible for icebergs. As the great glaciers that form the cap move down into the sea they break off at weak points and pieces float off into Baffin bay and Davis strait. Thousands of these are sent out from Greenland's icy mountains each year, but the greater part of them are grounded on the shores of Labrador and Newfoundland or are melted by erosion.

Under the Holy See

Vatican City includes St. Peter's, the Vatican palace and museum, covering more than 13 acres, the Vatican gardens, and neighboring buildings between Viale Vaticano and the church. Thirteen buildings in Rome, although outside the boundaries, enjoy extra-territorial rights; these include buildings housing the congregations or offices necessary for the administration of the Holy See.

Flowers From Mountains

Flowers are being sought in the Himalayas for the Royal gardens of England, rare poppies and lilies having been found at 10,000 feet altitude, and others are being searched for in Bhutan at 13,500 feet.

Tonnage

Tonnage is the world-wide shipping standard upon which dock dues, pilotage, insurance and the like may be calculated. Originally the term was "tunnage" (the words "tun" or "ton" are of common origin), and it was based on the number of tons of wine a ship could carry. Now tonnage is calculated on the cubic capacity of the entire hull, the net tonnage being arrived at by the assumption—after engine rooms, crew's quarters, etc., have been allowed for—that each ton of cubic feet of space is the equivalent of one ton of cargo—in the case of warships the tonnage is based on the amount of water displaced by the ship's hull.

The Eskimos

Very little is known about the origin of the Eskimo race. Even the word Eskimo is not their own but was bestowed upon them by their Indian neighbors south of the Arctic circle. For a long time they were regarded as Mongolian stock who had in some way crossed the ocean, possibly near Bering strait. But many anthropologists regard them as one kind of North American Indian, possibly one of the oldest of the Indian races.

U. S.-Mexico Boundary

Line 1,833 Miles Long

The boundary line between the United States and Mexico was established by treaties in 1848 and 1853, and is 1,833 miles in length, 1,196 of which are covered by the Rio Grande from the Gulf of Mexico inland, observes a writer in the Indianapolis News. Under the Gadsden treaty of 1853, the line is formed on the northeast by the Rio Grande from its mouth up to Ciudad Juarez on the Mexican side opposite El Paso, Texas. It then extends parallel with latitude 32 to about longitude 108 degrees 40 minutes, where it drops to El Paso, whence it extends in a parallel line to Nogales; then north-west to near the confluence of the Rio Gila with the Colorado; and then down west to the Pacific, terminating a little to the south of San Diego, Calif.

Mexico's maximum length is 3,900 miles; extreme width, 750 miles; narrowest point, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 120 miles; Atlantic coastline, 1,727 miles; Pacific coastline, 4,571 miles. It is about three times as large as Austria-Hungary, and nearly four times as large as France, or equal in extent to Great Britain and Ireland.

France, Germany and Austria combined, comprising a number of outlying small islands, its area is about 765,635 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea, on the south and southwest by Guatemala and British Honduras, on the west and southwest by the Pacific ocean and on the north by the United States.

Class Bottom Bucket Is Used to Locate Sponges

Just as in other tropical islands, where natives live off the land with edible fruits, herbs and vegetables growing profusely, a fair part of the Bahamas' natives manage to live on what the sea contains—but not on fish.

Essentially coral islands, the Bahamas are noted for the sponges which they produce. For years the sponging industry involved as many as 600 vessels and 3,000 men and women. Natives found they could live profitably by "sponging" for sponge, chiefly around Andros Island.

The fleet of boats usually is accompanied by flocks of small doves from which the natives do the sponging. Class bottom buckets are responsible for much of the success, for with them the natives are enabled to look through the clear water along the reefs and spot the sponge growth. Without them the dazzling sun and the water's ripples impair the vision.

The buckets are not used for catching the sponges. Long, spiked hooks are used to break the sponge growth from the bars and lift it to the dory.

Then it is cleaned and dried and taken to Nassau where the sponge exchange and packing houses are located.

Natives give their lives to sponging as a profession just as in modern capitals men study law and medicine.

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General Individualistic Trend is Visible in Western Colonies

Break-up of the Christian Community of the Universal Brotherhood of Doukhobors would not be a surprise to those close to the sect, according to reports published by the Lethbridge Herald.

There seems to be a spirit of discontent among the members of the community, the paper says. "The iron hand that held the thousands of Doukhobors in fear and almost servile obedience for many years seems to have passed on with the death of Peter Verigin the First. Peter the Younger seems to lack the sure grip of his famous father."

Rumours coming from the Doukhobor colonies are that the community spirit is fast fading and that a general individualistic trend is visible.

GLARE LIGHTS

All over this continent the automobile death rate is now almost fifty per cent. higher during the hours of darkness than during the hours of daylight. The truth is the menace of night driving is due to ill-adjusted, neglected and poor lights of motor cars. And the worst of all perils of the night is the glare light. That can be found in expensive cars and on old ones. Headlight glare has made night driving a "game of blind man's bluff" that often ends in tragedy. Glare is responsible for a larger percentage of fatalities than any other one light fault. While many of the accidents occurring in darkness could be prevented by careful driving or by proper care of equipment, glare is essentially a problem beyond the pale of carelessness, according to the conclusions arrived at by special investigators.

This is definitely established by scientific research in the field. Physiologists have found that if it takes one second for a man's eyes to contract and adjust themselves to the glare, it requires sixty seconds—a full minute—for his eyes to return to the focus required for night driving without glare. It has been shown that the driver of a car going twenty-five miles an hour who is subjected to the glare of headlights is blind to any object in his way after passing the glare for from 111 to 148 feet. Going at forty miles an hour he is unable to see clearly for from 172 to 236 feet.—Brandon Sun.

THE TALE OF A WATCH

An elderly man hurried into police headquarters at Vancouver. He explained he had felt a tug at his watch chain as he passed through a crowd. When he looked in his pocket, the watch was gone. A second man hurried into the station. "I've just found a watch," he said. The newcomer said he found the watch hanging to the buttons on the cuff of his coat sleeve. Exit the elderly man, happy once more.

Thrifty Housewives Buy Quality

"SALADA" TEA

"Fresh from the Gardens"

SPLENDID FERTILIZER

Wood Ashes Long Recognized As Valuable For Certain Crops

The ashes of wood have long been recognized as a fertilizer of very considerable value, indeed their use in agriculture is historic, says the Dominion Chemist. In all countries practicing agriculture, including Canada, they have been highly prized, especially for clover, grapes and fruit trees and leafy crops generally on sandy and light loams. It was only through the advent of high-grade potash salts that their use fell off, though, of course, the production of ashes is decreasing in quantities of late years, owing to the disappearance of our forests, has been an important factor in making it more and more difficult for the farmer in the older settled districts to obtain them.

They are essentially a potassic fertilizer. Ashes of good quality, that is, dry, unimixed with sand and unattached, contain between 4 per cent. and 6½ per cent. potash, the average potash content being about 5½ per cent. This potash is in a soluble form and hence immediately available for crop use. Moreover, the potash exists in these ashes in a condition (the carbonate) much more favorable for the nutrition of plants than in more commonly used compounds and should be worth at least 1 cent per pound more than in the latter. In fact, there is no better potassic fertilizer.

In addition to their potash, wood ashes contain some 2 per cent. phosphoric acid and from 20 to 30 per cent. carbonate of lime. This enhances their fertilizer value and makes them in a sense an all-around fertilizer for supplying the mineral elements required by crops. Further, wood ashes correct acidity, a condition detrimental to the thrift of most farm crops. Muric acid and sulphate of potash are of no value for neutralizing acidity.

COW MANIPULATES PUMP

A cow on a farm near Pembroke, Ontario, wasn't depend on anyone for a drink of water. Owned by Milburn McBride, Westmeath Township, it was seen in the barnyard busy at the well, shoving the pump handle up with its nose and down with its horns. When there was enough water in the trough she drank her fill and nonchalantly walked away.

A WATER DIVINER

This picture, taken at the international congress of diviners, held at Lumberberg, Germany, shows a water diviner in action. The photograph was taken at the moment when the diviner crossed a water vein and apparently the action of the twig caused the Nazi demonstrator an anxious moment.

ARROW BUS SERVICE

TO TORONTO

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Leave Milton 9:30 a.m. 6:50 p.m.

Leave Boyne 9:40 a.m. 7:00 p.m.

Leave Omagh 9:45 a.m. 7:05 p.m.

Return Service

Leave Ford Hotel 7:50 a.m. 5:20 p.m.

Leave Main Terminal (Bay & Bloor) 8:00 a.m. 5:30 p.m.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

RATES:

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(single)75

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