

# The Champion

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

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## CANADIAN CHAMPION

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Plumbing,  
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## Shallow Water Fish Know

### Colors That Assure Food

The retina of the eye of all our mam-  
mals contains minute rods and cones.  
The rods help us to perceive the dif-  
ference between light, shade, and form,  
while the cones assist us to tell the  
difference between colors. In all ocu-  
lar animals, observes a writer in the  
Detroit News, the rods predominate  
to such an extent that they have little  
color sense. In some birds, and  
especially in the reptiles, the cones  
contain tiny drops of red or yellow oil,  
which has the effect of making it im-  
possible for them to select blue as a  
color.

Animals able to change their ap-  
pearance to agree with surroundings  
are able to distinguish colors, and  
many painters might envy the quick  
change artist, the chameleon.

It has been stated that all back-  
boneless animals are color-blind, but  
experiments have shown that some  
are able to distinguish colors. Fish  
which live in shallow water learn that  
certain colors denote food, but the  
elusive trout seems to be constantly  
changing his favorite hues, as fly-  
fishermen know.

I have sometimes whipped the water  
for hours without obtaining a rise, but  
on changing the artificial fly, and offer-  
ing them one of more attractive colors,  
several fish have been landed. But the  
deep-sea fish have little opportunity  
of using colors since the depths are so  
black.

The common frog is sensitive to  
color, as a simple experiment will  
prove. Shine different colored lights  
upon its body, and we find that it  
alters the rate of its breathing with  
each hue.

## Phrase "Go to Jericho"

### Dates to Henry Eighth

Do you know a Jericho lying beyond  
Jordan and yet within 25 miles of Lon-  
don? It was there that Henry the  
Eighth often spent his week-ends with  
the latest lady of his heart. This Old-  
world spot, replete with history and  
romance, and practically untouched by  
the passing of Time, is near Ougar,  
amid the Essex woodlands. Here runs  
Jordan; and close by lies Jericho in  
all the glory of its Tudor red brick,  
with cedars of Lebanon, arbors festooned  
with roses, laurel hedges, the most  
resplendent of green lawns and tower-  
ing battlements. It was one of Henry's  
whimsicalities that induced him to  
bestow these Biblical names on a little  
Essex rivulet and the adjacent  
manor. Little did he realize, how-  
ever, that at the same time he was  
providing the English-speaking races  
with that expressive phrase, "Go to  
Jericho!" For so boring was the work  
for his courtiers in this lonely retreat  
—Henry demanding their presence but  
rarely giving them anything to do—  
that when one member of the court  
wanted to be rude to another he would  
exclaim, "Oh, go to Jericho!"

## Million Men Cross Bridge

Abydos, an ancient city of Asia  
Minor, was the scene of the greatest  
military display of early history. It  
was there that Xerxes crossed the  
Hellespont in 480 B. C. Throwing a  
bridge of boats a mile long across the  
intervening water, Xerxes was pre-  
pared to march his army over when  
waves dashed his bridge apart, during  
a heavy storm. Angered, the mighty  
leader had the waves subjected to 300  
lashes, after which chains were cast  
into the waves. Then a second and  
stronger bridge was erected and wine  
was poured on the water in a peace  
offering. When all was ready, the army  
started on the march. For a week,  
soldiers from 46 nations, all attired in  
their own national costume or uniform,  
passed in ceaseless line across the  
bridge as Xerxes sat on a throne and  
watched. It is estimated that his army  
numbered a million warriors.

## Eighteenth Century Migration

In the latter decades of the Eight-  
eenth century migration from the east  
to Ohio was progressing at such a  
rate that many persons of New England  
feared that their country would be  
drained of the best blood and  
settled in America, relates the Cleve-  
land Plain Dealer. To stop this flow  
many tales were told of the terrible  
life one must suffer in this new coun-  
try. One caricature, published in a  
Boston newspaper of this period, pre-  
sented a well-dressed gentleman on a  
large horse, with the sentence, "I am  
going to Ohio," while in the opposite  
direction was headed a wretched, sick-  
en man of humanity in rags, on a thin  
wretched beast, with the words, "I've  
been to Ohio."

## Ohio's Vice Presidents

Three vice presidents were native  
Ohioans. They were Thomas A. Hen-  
dricks, born at East Fentonham, Mus-  
kingum county, in 1810, who served  
with President Cleveland for the term  
beginning in 1885; Charles W. Fair-  
banks, born in Union county in 1822,  
Theodore Roosevelt's vice president  
during his second administration; and  
Charles O. Davis, born in Marietta in  
1855, vice president in Coolidge's sec-  
ond administration. The youngest vice  
president was John C. Breckinridge  
of Kentucky, who was thirty-six years  
old when he was inaugurated.

## The Santiago Naval Battle

Five hundred Spaniards were killed  
or wounded in the Santiago naval en-  
gagement. But only one American lost  
his life. Four armored cruisers, in-  
cluding the 7,000-ton Vizecaya and two  
destroyers, were sunk or driven ashore  
by deadly Yankee gunfire. Oervera's  
defeat was complete. The fight was  
marked by gallant deeds on both sides,  
and by the immortal exclamation of  
the American captain who shouted  
above the din: "Don't cheer, boys,  
the poor devils are dying."

## Five November 11s of Note

There were five November 11s culmi-  
nating in the Armistice of November  
11, 1918. On November 11, 1914, the  
British warship "Vigier" was sunk by  
a German submarine. November 11,  
1915, marks a Russian victory on the  
eastern front. November 11, 1918, the  
British bombarded the Germans on  
the Ancre and the French recaptured  
most of Sailles and on November 11,  
1917, there were heavy rains all along  
the trenches with enemy artillery fire  
active.

## Keop of Fables Fame

According to tradition, Aesop of the  
Sixth century B. C., represented  
as a dwarf and originally a slave,  
Samos and other places claimed the  
honor of being his birthplace. After  
obtaining his freedom he visited Lydia  
and Greece. Of the so-called fables of  
Aesop there have been several edi-  
tions. Some of those attributed to  
him are drawn from Egyptian sources  
older by 300 years than Aesop.

## To Motorists—Get your car

lubricated and tires repaired at Gord's  
Service Station, Milton.  
Orders received at THE CHAMPION  
Office for a daily newspaper. It  
saves a lot of trouble to order through us.

## Use of Tobacco Defended,

### Condemned for 450 Years

The use of tobacco has been con-  
demned and defended for the entire  
span of the 450 years since its adop-  
tion by the European nations. But Co-  
bacco traces its ancestry back to 3000  
B. C. when the Egyptians burned  
sweet herbs in their temples. The Ro-  
mans and Greeks also followed this  
custom, and the former initiated the  
practice of burning medicinal herbs.  
In America, says a writer in the Wash-  
ington Post, the Mexican Maya tribes,  
which flourished from the Fourth to  
Seventh century, A. D., also burned  
herbs in ritual—a practice so common  
among all the peoples of the New  
World that a thousand years later the  
popes of Rome issued bulls forbidding  
smoking in church on the grounds that  
it was a pagan rite.

The real red-letter day of tobacco  
history was that on which Columbus  
discovered the Antilles and saw the  
natives smoking. However, it was not  
until five years later—in 1497—that  
one Romano Pano brought the first  
specimen of smoking to Europe.

The 1519 voyage brought specimens of the  
tobacco plant to Portugal, where,  
strangely enough, it was regarded as  
merely a kind of potted blossom of  
no practical value. In 1559 Jean Nicot,  
French ambassador to Portugal, dis-  
covered that the leaves had some  
curative qualities and introduced them  
into France.

## Playing Cards European;

### Known in 14th Century

Cards were not introduced by the  
Saracens, or from the East, but were  
of indigenous European origin, and  
are first mentioned, although probably  
known previously, at the very end of  
the Fourteenth century, says the Bos-  
ton Herald.

## Marathon Dance Is Old

### in Venezuelan Jungles

In the Venezuelan jungles near the  
lonely Brazilian border the cock-of-the-  
rock, sometimes called "the most beau-  
tiful bird in the world," goes through  
a remarkable dance routine. The per-  
formance takes place on the ground  
witnessed by a score or more of other  
same colored males and their drab  
consorts, gathered on bushes.

While the audience cheers approx-  
imately, the dancer, with lowered wings  
and outspread pumping tail, walks  
round and round, scratching the  
ground and springing into the air.  
When it tires another male takes its  
place. There seems to be no data as  
to the duration of these marathons,  
according to the National Geographical  
society.

Other dancers even more accom-  
plished, are the mannikins. There in  
one with jet-black coat and bright-  
blue cap; another, of the same dimen-  
sions, exactly like him except that the  
blue cap is replaced by one of  
white; and a third of the same stature,  
with orange head and red boots.

All are denizens of the deep shadows  
of the undergrowth, and in the dusk  
might well be mistaken for little black-  
coated gnomes, as they go so seriously  
about their intricate dances.

## Outs of the Hebrides

On Ulst and other islands of the  
Hebrides there grows a special oat  
called the "small oat." Plant breeders  
know it as *Avena strigosa* and it is  
the only oat that can be grown in these  
islands. The Hebridean islands are  
situated off the northwest coast of  
Scotland where farming conditions are  
not too favorable. The small oat is  
also grown in Wales. It was very com-  
mon on most farms in Scotland prior  
to 1700, when newer varieties of oats  
were introduced. The small oat has a  
higher feeding value than the culti-  
vated varieties. The analysis shows  
it to be higher in protein, oil and ash  
than ordinary oats. The small oat is  
an important crop in these islands and  
in parts of Scotland and Wales where  
it is also used to feed in sheaves to  
stock, and is mainly depended on for  
fodder.

## The Damascus Sword Blade

The Crusaders first drew attention  
to Damascus blades. They were found  
to possess not only great elasticity,  
united with considerable hardness, but  
their surfaces were covered with beau-  
tiful designs formed by a tissue of  
dark lines on a light ground, or light  
lines upon a dark ground and occa-  
sionally by the inlaying of gold on the  
steel blue ground. Gold and silver are  
inlaid in the highest class of sword  
blades. In genuine Damascus blades  
the designs run through the substance  
of the blade and the watering on regu-  
lar, almost symmetrical figuring is not  
worn off by friction or even grinding.

## Holland Under Water

Ages ago nearly the entire area of  
present-day Holland was under water,  
with here and there a small island  
rearing its crown above the waves.  
The early "Batavians," as they were  
called, realizing the fertility of the  
soil which was being inundated at  
stated periods, devised means of re-  
claiming small areas of land by in-  
stalling the beaver. They constructed  
primitive dams and dikes to hold back  
the water which they pumped by equal-  
ity primitive methods from their small  
"polders," gradually enlarging these  
areas until about 8,000 square miles,  
of a total land area of 12,000 square  
miles, has been conquered from the  
sea.

## Lured the Chinese

In the days of the California gold  
rush everybody was so busy digging  
for gold that the homelier household  
chores were neglected. With gold  
beckoning, no one was willing to work  
at plain jobs. There was no hand con-  
struction with the West but ships  
were constantly plying to China. The  
Forty-niners acquired the habit of  
sending their washing to China, get-  
ting it back in two or three months.  
This showed the Chinese that there  
was a business opportunity in this  
country.

## Striking Flint to Make Fire

The Indians and also the trappers,  
used a small pile of dried leaves, when  
such could be found, to catch the  
spark when striking flint and steel to-  
gether to make fire. The pioneers,  
however, knew that it was not always  
possible to obtain dry leaves when  
they wanted to light a fire, so they  
generally carried some sort of tinder-  
box with them which included a bit of  
scorched linen or charred cloth.

## IF YOU HAVE anything for sale

or rent; if you need domestic or farm  
help, let THE CHAMPION help you to  
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Get your auction sale bills printed at  
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and all work done at reasonable prices.

## Indiana Broke in 1837,

### and Owing \$14,000,000

The first white persons to enter the  
present limits of the state of Indiana  
were French explorers and traders.  
In the winter of 1670-80 La Salle  
crossed the portage from the St. Jo-  
seph to the Kankakee river. In 1702  
the French built a fort at Vincennes,  
and soon after made the first per-  
manent settlement. In 1783 the Eng-  
lish occupied the territory, which pre-  
viously had been inhabited by French  
and Indians. The Virginian expedi-  
tion under George Rogers Clark in  
1778-9 conquered the region west of  
Ohio and north of the Ohio river,  
known as the "Illinois Country." This  
was ceded in 1783 to the United States,  
and became part of the Northwest  
territory four years later. In 1800,  
Indian territory was organized, includ-  
ing the present Indiana, Illinois and  
Michigan. The state of Indiana was  
admitted to the Union in 1816.

An era of wild speculation in land  
culminated in 1837 in general bank-  
ruptcy and a state debt of \$14,000,000.  
The construction of the National road  
and the beginning of railroad build-  
ing in 1850 and 1859 the Wabash  
and Erie canal was built.

During the Civil war, Indiana fur-  
nished a full quota of men, and was  
an important source of food supplies.  
Industry was stimulated by the de-  
velopment of coal deposits from about  
1870, and the discovery of abundant  
natural gas in 1885. In 1905 a new  
municipal code providing uniform sys-  
tem for cities and towns was put into  
effect.—Indianaapolis News.

## Roofs Old Tomb Reveals

Gallo-Roman women 1,500 years ago  
used perfumes to make themselves at-  
tractive, and in all probability had an  
equivalent for rouge and talcum pow-  
der, judging by relics discovered in  
an ancient cemetery, dating back to  
325 A. D., the year when the Nicene  
creed was formulated.

Remains of this Gallo-Roman ceme-  
tery were discovered seven feet un-  
derground by workmen constructing a  
sewer, writes a correspondent in the  
New York Times. They unearthed a  
stone sarcophagus containing a leaden  
cuff, measuring 7 feet 3 inches.  
This coffin held no bones, and it is  
presumed that this particular tomb  
had been violated centuries ago.

However, the discovery of perfume  
bottles, intended to contain oil, tooth  
powder, toilet water, probably rouge and  
powder, proves conclusively that the body  
of a woman occupied this sarcophagus.  
Within it was also a small greenish  
vase which Gallo-Romans used for  
carrying pins. Such toilet articles, ac-  
cording to historians, were common in  
Gaul-Belgium about the Third and  
Fourth centuries, and were usually  
buried with their feminine owners.

These bottles were of diverse forms  
and sizes; the biggest was five inches  
high, one was hexagonal, with a handle;  
the others, cylindrical but minus  
handles.

## Unearth Roman Ruins

Since 1911 Italian archeologists have  
been unearthing imposing Roman ruins  
at the site of the ancient city of Lep-  
tidia Magna on the coast of Africa, near  
the Italian colony in Tripoli. The town  
was in its glory during the reign of  
the Roman Emperor Lucius Septimius  
Severus, who was born at Lepidus Ma-  
gnus in 146 A. D. He built most of the  
beautiful buildings. Severus was the  
Roman throne from many other claim-  
ants by superior generalship and by  
political strategy. He had learned  
Latin as a foreign language and never  
lost his African accent. In the last  
years of his reign he went to Britain,  
where he died. His native city, ancient  
Lepidus Magna, is considered the most  
important of all Roman ruins in Africa.  
—Chicago Tribune.

## Basjo Clocks

The first basjo clocks were made  
by one of the families of Connecticut  
clockmakers, the Willards, in a dozen  
clockmaking enterprises, as individ-  
uals or in partnerships. The earliest  
form of the basjo clock was patented  
by Simon Willard of Boston, in 1802,  
as an "improved timepiece." The basjo  
clocks were a comparatively small  
part of his product but there were  
nevertheless a great number of them,  
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## "Horn Fair" or Festival

### City of London Custom

The Worshipful Company of Horners  
are representative of one of the old-  
est industries in the city of London—  
and in the country, for that matter—  
for drinking horns were used in the  
reign of Alfred the Great, if not ear-  
lier, according to the Morning Herald.  
Horn fair, which used to be held at  
Charlton, near Woolwich, for three  
days each year, beginning on St.  
Luke's day (October 18) was institu-  
ted in the reign of King John. Here  
many articles of horn were sold. With  
the passing of the centuries Horn fair  
became a somewhat disreputable fes-  
tival, giving rise to a saying: "All is  
fair at Horn fair"—but both fair and  
saying have now passed into oblivion.

In the reign of Edward IV, a statute  
was passed which allowed only freemen  
of the company to buy horns un-  
wrought within a radius of 24 miles of  
the city, and it also fixed the market  
price at which such goods were to be  
sold.

Drinking-horns, hunting-horns, pow-  
der-horns, ink-horns, horn-lanterns,  
and horn-books were among their at-  
tributes in use in those days. Their  
names explain them all, with perhaps  
the exception of horn-books. These  
consisted of thin strips of wood upon  
which were painted the letters of the  
alphabet, numerals, and sometimes  
the Lord's Prayer. A very thin sheet  
of transparent horn kept them clean,  
and when learning their lessons from  
them children held these horn-books  
by wooden handles.

## Gallo-Roman Women Used

Rouge, Old Tomb Reveals  
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325 A. D., the year when the Nicene  
creed was formulated.

Remains of this Gallo-Roman ceme-  
tery were discovered seven feet un-  
derground by workmen constructing a  
sewer, writes a correspondent in the  
New York Times. They unearthed a  
stone sarcophagus containing a leaden  
cuff, measuring 7 feet 3 inches.  
This coffin held no bones, and it is  
presumed that this particular tomb  
had been violated centuries ago.

However, the discovery of perfume  
bottles, intended to contain oil, tooth  
powder, toilet water, probably rouge and  
powder, proves conclusively that the body  
of a woman occupied this sarcophagus.  
Within it was also a small greenish  
vase which Gallo-Romans used for  
carrying pins. Such toilet articles, ac-  
cording to historians, were common in  
Gaul-Belgium about the Third and  
Fourth centuries, and were usually  
buried with their feminine owners.

These bottles were of diverse forms  
and sizes; the biggest was five inches  
high, one was hexagonal, with a handle;  
the others, cylindrical but minus  
handles.