

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

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

VOLUME 77.

MILTON, THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1936.

No. 89

## CANADIAN CHAMPION

PUBLISHED  
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING  
At the Office of Publication,  
MAIN ST., MILTON ONT.  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—\$2.50 a year. \$2.00  
paid in advance.  
To subscribers—No paper will be stopped  
until all arrears are paid, except at the option  
of the proprietor. A post-office notice to dis-  
continue is not sufficient.  
To subscribers in the United States \$3.00 a  
year, \$2.50 if paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.  
Business Cards of ten lines or less, 25¢ per  
annum. The number of lines to be reckoned  
by the space occupied, measured by a scale of  
solid nonpareil.  
Advertisements without special instructions  
inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.  
Any special notice, the object of which is to  
promote the pecuniary benefit of any indi-  
vidual company, institution or fund, will be  
considered as advertisements, and charged  
accordingly.  
Notices of births, marriages and deaths  
50¢ per line, 10¢ extra for post-  
age.  
Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line,  
except those of lost, strayed, stolen, and waste,  
which will be inserted at 50 cents for the first  
insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent  
insertion.

BLIGHT & WHITE,  
PUBLISHERS.

MEDICAL

DR. STEVENSON & ROBERTSON  
Physicians and Surgeons  
X RAY  
PHONE 1 Day No. 37,  
Night No. 34.  
Office Hours—8:30-9 a.m.; 1-3 p.m.; 7-9 p.m.  
C. K. STEVENSON, M.D., L.M.C.C.U.  
Coroner and Gaol Surgeon.

DR. G. E. SYER  
(Phone No. 33)  
Offices—Main St. and Victoria Ave  
Office hours—9 a.m.—1 to 3 p.m.—7 to 8:30 p.m.

DR. G. D. DENTON  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office Hours—2-4; 7-9 p.m., or by ap-  
pointment. PHONE 178

LEGAL  
W. I. DICK  
(County Crown Attorney)  
Barrister, Solicitor and Conveyancer.  
Money to Loan.  
Office—Court House, Milton, Ont.

T. A. HUTCHINSON  
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.  
OFFICE OVER MILTON HARDWARE.  
Telephone 54.

GEORGE E. ELLIOTT  
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public.  
OFFICE—Next door to the Canadian  
Champion Office.  
Telephone 70.

IN TORONTO  
J. R. CADWELL, M.A.  
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public,  
31 Bloor Street East (at Yonge)  
Telephone, Toronto Bantoloph 1222. Long  
Distance collect.

DENTISTRY  
DR. G. A. KING  
DENTAL SURGEON  
Office in Roy 1 Building, Milton.  
Hours—9 to 5. Telephone 197  
X-RAY SERVICE. Evening by appointment.

DR. F. E. BARCOCK  
DENTAL SURGEON  
Office over Princess Theatre.  
Night appointments may be arranged.  
X-RAY SERVICE. GAS EXTRACTION.  
Hours 9-5. Tel. 65 w

NIELSEN  
The Chiropractor  
24th year of practice.  
DRUGLESS THERAPIST. X-RAY  
2 to 5 - 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.  
CLOSED EVERY THURSDAY  
Over Dominion Store, GEORGETOWN.  
Phone 150 w.

J. A. ELLIOTT  
Licensed Auctioneer  
For the Counties of Halton & Peel  
Phone 154-r-11  
Rural Route No. 3 MILTON

## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
(All Trains Run on Standard Time)  
—GOING EAST—  
7.40 a.m.—Daily, flag.  
2.42 p.m.—Daily, flag.  
7.56 p.m.—Daily except Sunday.  
—GOING WEST—  
9.31 a.m.—Daily, flag.  
6.11 p.m.—Daily, flag.  
12.43 a.m.—Daily except Sunday.  
—WEDNESDAY—  
Going East—7.40 a.m., 2.42 p.m., 9.31 p.m.  
Going West—9.31 a.m., 6.11 p.m.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY  
GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH.  
8.04 a.m. 7.15 p.m.

POLLOCK & INGHAM  
Successors to Cater & Worth  
MONUMENTS  
Designs on Request.  
GALT, Phone 3048 ONT

C. R. TURNER  
Funeral Director  
and Embalmer  
Agent for Dale's Funeral Designs.  
PHONE 68 MILTON.

INSURANCE  
Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness,  
Automobile, Etc.  
For all classes of Insurance consult  
F. W. E. FITZGERALD  
Phone 53 Office: Martin St.

INSURANCE  
Life, Fire, Automobile, Burglary  
Plate Glass, Accident, Health.  
F. D. DEWAR  
Phone 72. Office: Cor. Main & Martin St.

T. G. RAMSHAW  
Valuator and Auctioneer  
Valuations promptly attended to.  
Sales conducted and satisfaction guaranteed.  
PHONE 103 MILTON.

D. R. HUTCHEON  
Real Estate  
PHONE 15 MILTON

T. F. CHISHOLM  
Licensed Auctioneer  
For the County of Halton.  
Phone 99-r-21.  
Rural Route No. 3; MILTON

WANTED  
All kinds of poultry, hides, wool  
and feathers. Absolutely highest  
prices paid. Also old rags wanted.  
Will pay one dollar per hundred and  
M. Zener will call for them. Write  
or phone Dewit Galloway, phone 302  
Allison's Meat Market, phone 42,  
Milton. W. Dent, Trafalgar, phone  
9215.

FRED'S  
SERVICE STATION  
Cor. Main and Ontario Sts.  
—MILTON—  
GAS - OIL - TIRES  
Tobacco, Cigarettes,  
Confectionery.  
OPEN FROM 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.  
Prompt and Courteous Service at  
all times. Phone 178.  
FREDERICK JOHNSON

## Flicker Feasts on Ants and Finds Ample Supply

As an ant-gathering machine, the  
adult flicker is really a marvel. He  
or she does not pick them up one by  
one. This would be far too tedious a  
process of collecting as many as 5,000  
ants for a single stomachful. The  
flicker picks out an ant hill on the  
lawn or perhaps in the field and probes  
down with its bill to eat the ants.

Then the bird sticks out its 2-inch  
tongue and plunges it down into the  
ant nest. The tongue is sticky as fly-  
paper, asserts a writer in the Detroit  
Free Press, and once the ants are at-  
tached to it, they can't get loose. The  
flicker merely draws the tongue inside  
its bill to get a nice meal, or carries  
the ants back to her babies and feeds  
them.

The flicker babies stay in their nest,  
which is a hole in a tree or a deep  
nesting box, scarcely two weeks. Of-  
ten the youngsters will follow the pa-  
rents around for over a month, and us-  
ually keep together in family groups  
until fall.

While "flicker" is the most common  
name, this bird has over 100 different  
names. Most common are such names  
as high holder, golden-winged wood-  
pecker, yellowhammer and pigeon  
woodpecker. It is a large bird. It has  
considerable yellow under the wings,  
which especially may be seen in flight.  
The best distinguishing mark is the  
conspicuous white rump, and it is the  
best field mark at a distance. It is  
the only woodpecker with a brown  
back.

Leprosy is Prevalent in  
Various Other Countries  
Contrary to common belief that it  
is almost exclusively confined to semi-  
tropical and tropical countries, espe-  
cially the Mediterranean area and  
Asia, leprosy prevails in Iceland, Nor-  
way, Sweden, parts of Russia, espe-  
cially along the Gulf of Finland coast,  
and in certain portions of Spain and  
Portugal. Great Britain has many re-  
cognized cases, says a correspondent in  
the Detroit Free Press.

There are a few leprosy in Canada,  
in New Brunswick and British Colum-  
bia, nearly all of them Chinese. The  
disease is epidemic in the West Indies  
and also occurs in Mexico.  
In the United States it is not uncom-  
mon along the Atlantic seaboard and  
in California but is uncommon among  
native white Americans, most leprosy  
in this country being from the Near  
and Far East.

Medical science has succeeded to  
some degree in bringing leprosy under  
control, and cures, especially in cases  
where it has been found in its early  
stages, have been observed.  
Leprosy is not inherited, doctors  
agree, and while it may be possible to  
contract it by accidental inoculation,  
they say that no evidence is available  
to prove such incidents. The incuba-  
tion period of the disease is of great  
length, several years intervening be-  
tween the time of inoculation and the  
appearance of the first symptoms.

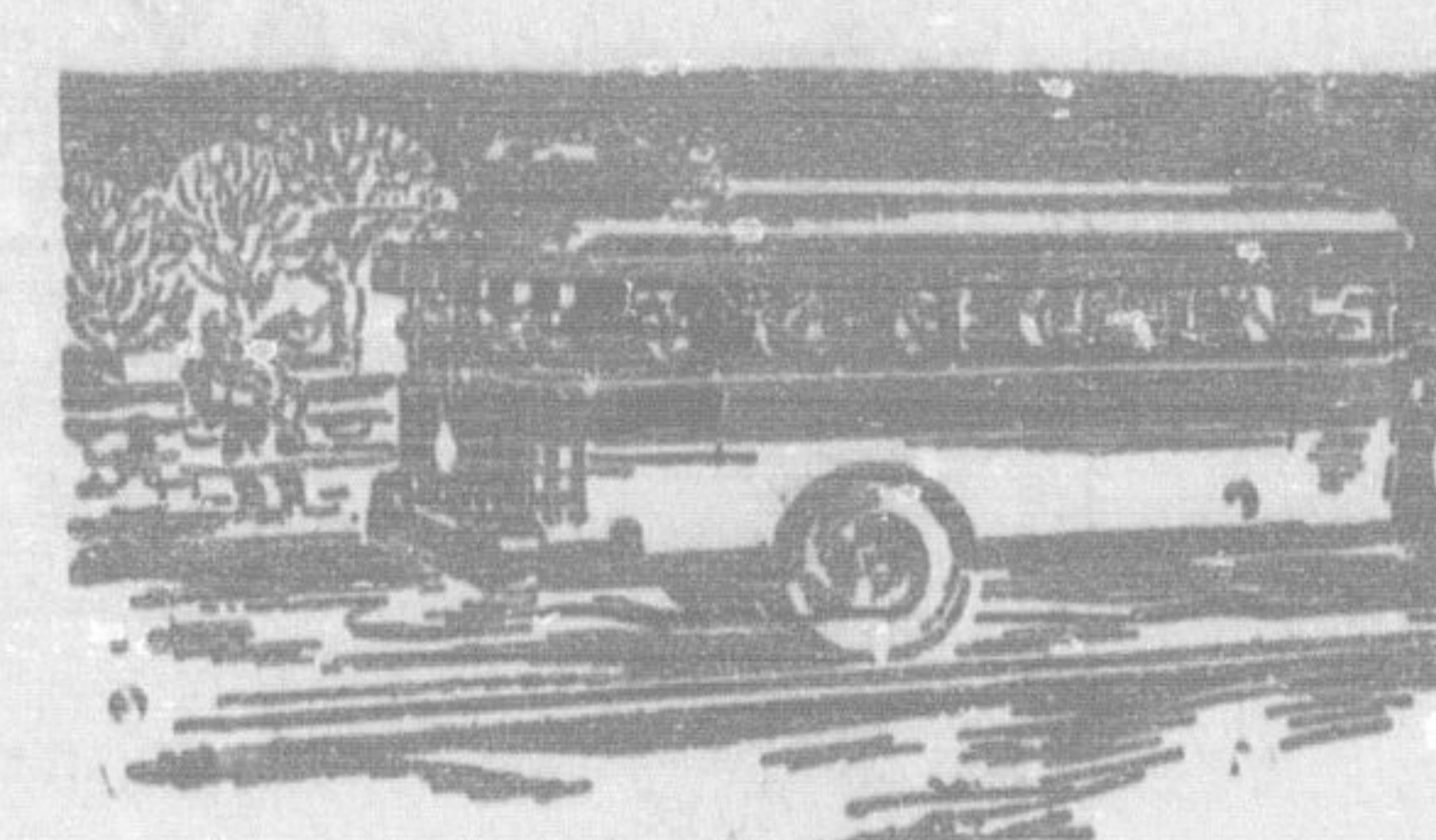
Oldest Game  
The oldest game played in the United  
States, or on the entire North Ameri-  
can continent for that matter, is lac-  
rosse. The name was given by French  
colonists in Canada to the intertribal  
Indian sport of baggatawa, once a  
favorite sport of the Iroquois. The  
game, which antedates the discovery  
of the New World, was played with a  
furry second only to the Indian temper  
in battle, and there were frequent  
casualties. French and English set-  
tlers adopted the game and formalized  
it as a sport. The present game, which  
is the recognized summer sport in Can-  
ada, bears only slight resemblance to  
baggatawa, but it remains one of the  
most strenuous sports of any race.  
Many people, in fact, claim it is a more  
exciting and interesting game than  
baseball and many leading colleges in  
the United States have adopted it as  
a spring sport.—Washington Post.

Eruption of Krakatoa  
In the summer of 1883 an eruption  
occurred on the small volcanic island  
of Krakatoa in the Sunda strait,  
whose effects were far-reaching. The  
finer particles of the volcanic dust  
attaining the higher layers of the at-  
mosphere were diffused over a large  
part of the surface of the earth. With-  
in the tropics they were borne along by  
air currents at a rate of 73 miles an  
hour from east to west until within a  
period of six weeks they were dif-  
fused over nearly the whole space be-  
tween latitudes 30 degrees north and  
45 degrees south. Eventually they  
spread northward and southward and  
were carried over North and South  
America, Europe, Asia, South Africa  
and Australia. It was reported at the  
time that ashes fell on the decks of  
vessels at sea many miles distant from  
the source of the eruption.

"Badger State" Nickname  
The term "Badger State" was ap-  
plied to the early lead miners who on  
first coming to a new location dug in  
the side of a hill and lived under-  
ground much as the badger digs in his  
burrow. The lead mines were located  
near the corner of the state where  
Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa meet. At  
first the term was applied in derision  
to the occupants of these temporary  
subterranean residences, then to all  
the inhabitants of the mining region,  
then to all the people of the state.

Coloring of Pearls  
Birds, butterflies, pearls, the lining  
of seashells—they owe their irides-  
cence not to dyes, but to their pe-  
culiarities of surface, says the New  
York Times. Waves of white light  
fall upon them—waves of many dif-  
ferent lengths. The surface reflects  
them in this way and that. They clash.  
Sometimes there is total extinction in-  
dicated by black patterns; sometimes  
a few colors are blotted out while  
others remain in fringes.

## TRAVEL BY



## HIGHWAY KING COACH LINES

### Knot Equivalent to One Nautical Mile an Hour

The knot is a unit of speed equiv-  
alent to one nautical mile an hour.  
When a ship travels ten nautical miles  
an hour her speed is said to be ten  
knots.  
The knot is a survival of the ear-  
liest practical method of ascertaining  
the speed of vessels, observes a writer  
in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. A  
small weighted object which floated  
in a stationary position was thrown  
from the moving ship, attached to a  
long line which spun off a reel. The  
length of line which ran off in a  
stated period gave a basis for the cal-  
culation of the ship's speed.

The common log consisted of three  
parts—the reel, the line and the log  
chip or log slip (sometimes called  
merely the log). The log chip was a  
thin piece of wood, 5 or 6 inches  
across, so weighted at one edge and  
so attached to the line that it met  
sufficient resistance from the water  
to keep it practically stationary and  
thus to unravel the line as the vessel  
moved away from it.

The line, after about 90 feet of it had  
followed the log chip, was divided into  
equal spaces called knots—because  
they were marked by knots tied in it.  
In American and British usage the  
knots were 47 feet 3 inches apart.  
That distance bore the same propor-  
tion to a nautical mile that 28 seconds  
do to an hour. By counting, then, the  
number of knots that ran off the reel  
in 28 seconds, you had the number of  
nautical miles traveled in an hour.  
The log glass, a small sandglass which  
ran down in 28 seconds, was often used  
to do the timing. The knot, as a unit  
of speed, therefore, meant one nautical  
mile—4,802.7 feet—in an hour.

Although knot as a unit of speed is  
still used, the old method of measur-  
ing the speed of vessels has been  
superseded almost entirely by auto-  
matic logs which register on dials.

### Cormorants Are Taught Swimming Lessons Daily

Wild cormorants are usually caught  
with traps. As soon as a flock of  
wild birds is sighted near the falls,  
men try to ensnare them with long  
bamboo sticks on the end of which  
they place a sticky substance, states  
a correspondent in the Chicago Trib-  
une.  
The cormorants caught in this man-  
ner are then trained. They are given  
swimming lessons once each day. As  
they are not to bite people until they  
are tamed, their beaks are bound with  
straw string.  
In time they are released in shallow  
waters and, with the older birds to  
teach them, begin their education. To  
prevent them from escaping they are  
tied with a cord attached to their  
necks. It is a painstaking task to get  
the younger birds to imitate the older  
ones, particularly in the matter of  
bringing up their catch without harm-  
ing the fish.

When they get through this stage  
of their education they are taught to  
fish at night. Most cormorants are  
frightened by the light of torches and  
it often takes one or two years before  
the training of a bird is completed.

### William Penn's Baptismal Record Visitors at the Church of All Hal- lows, Barking, England, may see the entry of William Penn's baptism in one of the old registers. It was in this church that John Quincy Adams, later President of the United States, was married in 1797. William Penn is buried in the cemetery of the old Quaker meeting house at Jordans, in Buckinghamshire. The gravestone of the founder of Pennsylvania stands hardly knee-high, and a newcomer to the little burial ground beneath the trees would never know how much American history lay there unless he stopped to read the name cut into the lichened stone.

### Never Lived in His Castle Standing on a hill near New Lon- don, Wis., is a 40-room house which keeps alive the story of Capt. Enos Drummond, who built the mansion in 1849, but was murdered before he car- ried out his plan of importing 40 slaves in order to live like a plantation gen- tleman, according to a writer in Har- per's Weekly. Although the "Northwest Ordinance" prohibited slavery in Wis- consin, Drummond was said to have planned a secret system of slavery. He was killed just after the house was completed.

### Jerusalem's "Wailing Wall" The "Wailing Wall" in Jerusalem is near the Moslem Mosque of Omar. A portion of it is 50 feet high, and it is supposed to contain some of the stones of Solomon's temple. It is the gather- ing place of Jews on Fridays to lament and pray. It is said to have been built 3,000 years ago by King Solomon to protect his temple. The Wailing Wall has been a shrine sacred to the Jews since Titus destroyed the temple in the year 63 A. D.

### Earth and Moon The length of the earth's axis is about 7,900 miles. Notes a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, while the di- ameter of the moon is about 2,100 miles, the earth's surface is about 133 times as great as the moon's; its vol- ume or bulk is nearly 50 times larger, and, owing to its greater density, the mass or actual amount of matter con- tained in the earth is about 81 times greater than that of the moon.

### "Sweating" of Glass Glass is not porous to any appreci- able extent, and the "sweat" does not come from the inside of the glass, vessel or pipe. The water vapor con- tained in the air condenses when it comes in contact with the cooler pipe or other vessel. The observation that pipes and walls tend to sweat more in warm weather is explained by the fact that warm air can absorb much more moisture than cold air. When this air is cooled by contact with cold water pipes, it cannot retain all the moisture held in suspension, and some is deposited.

### Noisy Celebration A corroboree is a ceremonial dance, of a more or less public character, in vogue among the Australian aborigi- nes. It is generally held at night, the men doing the dancing and the women furnishing the music. This dance is the nearest approach to a national in- stitution among these primitive people. It serves also as a peace ratification and as a means of intercommunication. Hence, the term is applied to any noisy or disorderly celebration.

### Formation of Natural Glass Natural glass is a phenomenon well known to science. As a rule it is caused by the fusion of lightning and sand. Examples found in the Arabi- an and other deserts are invariably tubular and friable. Another variety, known as tektites, occurs in meteoric craters, and has long been familiar as "obsidian," "water chrysolite," and "Moldavite," the various names given to gem stones cut from it.

### "Ravenously Hungry" The word ravenously is derived from the verb raven which means: "to eat voraciously; prey upon; tear, as a beast of prey." Those meanings do not necessarily involve hunger; they denote rather manner of appeasing greed. It is quite permissible, there- fore, to employ the expression "raven- ously hungry," indicating a hunger so intense that one would satisfy it by eating voraciously.—Literary Dig- est.

### Blenheim Spaniels The Blenheim spaniels were always popular in the south of England, par- ticularly in and around Oxfordshire, in which Blenheim castle was con- structed as a testimonial of gratitude to the duke from the English people after the Battle of Blenheim. This popularity was confined largely to the hunting people, who liked a small dog for hunting woodcock and other feath- ered game in the more or less open country of that section.

## Captain Cook, Explorer, Was Slain by Hawaiians

Capt. James Cook, English naval cap-  
tain and explorer was born on Octo-  
ber 28, 1728, at Cleveland in York-  
shire. In 1755 having become a mate  
on a commercial ship he joined the  
Royal navy. After four years' service  
he was appointed master of the sloop  
"Grampus." From 1759 to 1767 Cook  
surveyed the St. Lawrence and the  
coast of Newfoundland, relates the Phil-  
adelphia Record.  
In 1768 he was sent to the Pacific  
with an expedition to observe the  
transit of Venus. Having observed the  
transit from Tahiti, he voyaged west-  
ward, completing the first circumnaviga-  
tion of New Zealand, charting the  
coast. Passing on to Australia, he sur-  
veyed the east coast northwards and  
sailing through the strait separating it  
from New Guinea, showed that these  
two lands were not connected.  
The following year (1772) Cook re-  
ceived command of an expedition  
which was sent out to determine the  
extent of the reported southern con-  
tinent. Sailing again to the south and  
east, in January, 1774, Cook's second  
voyage covered more than 20,000  
leagues, and was the first circumnaviga-  
tion of the globe eastwards.  
Upon his return he was made a mem-  
ber of the Royal society and received  
the Copley medal.  
In 1776 he started on his third and  
last voyage in an attempt to find the  
northwest passage. However, he was  
going to sail from the Pacific to the  
Atlantic, not from east to west as had  
the others. Of course he didn't ac-  
complish this, but on turning back  
from Alaska, he discovered the Ha-  
waiian Islands. Cook was slain by the  
natives there, on February 14, 1779.

## Mechanics of an Eclipse Simple, Scientist Says

The mechanics of an eclipse is ex-  
tremely simple, asserts a scientist in  
the Montreal Herald. As the moon  
goes around the earth in a monthly  
orbit there will be a position in each  
revolution when the earth will lie be-  
tween the moon and the sun. As all  
light comes from the sun, there would  
be an eclipse of the moon each month  
if all three bodies were in the same  
plane. However, the plane of the lu-  
nar orbit makes a small angle with the  
ecliptic, or plane of the earth's  
orbit, and this angle is large enough  
to carry the moon above or below the  
earth's shadow in space on most lunar  
revolutions. Ordinarily, therefore,  
when the earth is between the moon  
and sun, we have just the regular full  
moon phase. As the lunar orbital plane  
constantly shifts its position in a peri-  
odic manner, we find full moons which  
occur when the moon is also passing  
through the ecliptic plane. This pro-  
duces an eclipse since the earth's shadow  
is necessarily close to this plane  
only.

## Cat is Most Independent Pet; Obedience Not Known

It is impossible to understand cats  
on the strength of superficial acquaint-  
ance, writes Michael Joseph in Har-  
per's Magazine. They are shy, unob-  
trusive creatures who prefer solitude  
to congenial company. Unlike dogs,  
they are not anxious to make a good  
impression. In the cat's philosophy  
there is aloofness, pride and a profound  
dignity. Even the most ordinary cat  
has a touch of the aristocrat.  
The cat does not ask to be under-  
stood. The blandishments of other  
more sociable animals are not in his  
line. It is human beings are so foolish  
as to regard him as the social inferior  
of the dog, as a convenient mouse trap  
and nothing else, the cat's philosophy  
is proof against such injustice. He  
goes his own way, blantly indifferent  
to human folly. It is not his business  
to correct it.  
Above all, the cat is independent. If  
he chooses he will follow you around,  
play with you, demonstrate his affec-  
tion; but try to exact obedience from  
a cat and you will immediately find it  
is not forthcoming.  
This reluctance to obey—call it per-  
versity if you will—is responsible for  
the common lack of appreciation of  
the cat.

## Smallest Isolated Group Resides on Midway Island

Perhaps the smallest isolated group  
of people living under the American  
flag are the inhabitants of Midway Is-  
land, Midway, marking almost the ex-  
treme western end of the Hawaiian  
archipelago, is 1,300 miles from Hon-  
olulu. Its inhabitants number less than  
two dozen and their business is opera-  
tion of a "repeater" station for the  
cable between the United States and  
Asia. Here messages that are flashed  
under the Pacific have to be "stepped  
up" in power.  
When the station was established  
Midway's shifting sands between the  
coral reefs seemed an insecure foot-  
ing for a cable station. Shrubs and  
trees had to be planted to bind the  
sand together. Now the dazzling white  
sand is covered with a dense thicket.  
The cable buildings, living quarters  
and windmills are surrounded by  
lawns, hedges and flowers. The in-  
habitants amuse themselves with ten-  
nis, golf, fishing, swimming and sail-  
ing. There are no automobiles, traffic  
cops, skyscrapers, smokestacks, sub-  
ways or burdurgades.

## Animal Prophets A pit-horse at Markham colliery proved wiser than the man who drove it, says Tit-Bits Magazine. Suddenly, for no apparent reason, the horse, which had worked underground for seven years, bolted and refused to re- turn. When its driver returned alone, the roof fell on him almost immedi- ately. Animals often sense danger and the authorities in England know, for instance, that pit-horses are aware of danger long before the miners. Not long ago, a New Forest dog pulled its master from under the radius of an old oak, which crashed a few seconds after he reached safety. In Burma, where elephants carry logs, one of these beasts refused to cross a certain bridge with its load. Eventually the logs were loaded on carts and dragged by bullocks, but the bridge collapsed when they were halfway across.

## "Sweating" of Glass Glass is not porous to any appreci- able extent, and the "sweat" does not come from the inside of the glass, vessel or pipe. The water vapor con- tained in the air condenses when it comes in contact with the cooler pipe or other vessel. The observation that pipes and walls tend to sweat more in warm weather is explained by the fact that warm air can absorb much more moisture than cold air. When this air is cooled by contact with cold water pipes, it cannot retain all the moisture held in suspension, and some is deposited.

## Jerusalem's "Wailing Wall" The "Wailing Wall" in Jerusalem is near the Moslem Mosque of Omar. A portion of it is 50 feet high, and it is supposed to contain some of the stones of Solomon's temple. It is the gather- ing place of Jews on Fridays to lament and pray. It is said to have been built 3,000 years ago by King Solomon to protect his temple. The Wailing Wall has been a shrine sacred to the Jews since Titus destroyed the temple in the year 63 A. D.

## Earth and Moon The length of the earth's axis is about 7,900 miles. Notes a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, while the di- ameter of the moon is about 2,100 miles, the earth's surface is about 133 times as great as the moon's; its vol- ume or bulk is nearly 50 times larger, and, owing to its greater density, the mass or actual amount of matter con- tained in the earth is about 81 times greater than that of the moon.

## Noisy Celebration A corroboree is a ceremonial dance, of a more or less public character, in vogue among the Australian aborigi- nes. It is generally held at night, the men doing the dancing and the women furnishing the music. This dance is the nearest approach to a national in- stitution among these primitive people. It serves also as a peace ratification and as a means of intercommunication. Hence, the term is applied to any noisy or disorderly celebration.

## Formation of Natural Glass Natural glass is a phenomenon well known to science. As a rule it is caused by the fusion of lightning and sand. Examples found in the Arabi- an and other deserts are invariably tubular and friable. Another variety, known as tektites, occurs in meteoric craters, and has long been familiar as "obsidian," "water chrysolite," and "Moldavite," the various names given to gem stones cut from it.

## "Ravenously Hungry" The word ravenously is derived from the verb raven which means: "to eat voraciously; prey upon; tear, as a beast of prey." Those meanings do not necessarily involve hunger; they denote rather manner of appeasing greed. It is quite permissible, there- fore, to employ the expression "raven- ously hungry," indicating a hunger so intense that one would satisfy it by eating voraciously.—Literary Dig- est.

## Blenheim Spaniels The Blenheim spaniels were always popular in the south of England, par- ticularly in and around Oxfordshire, in which Blenheim castle was con- structed as a testimonial of gratitude to the duke from the English people after the Battle of Blenheim. This popularity was confined largely to the hunting people, who liked a small dog for hunting woodcock and other feath- ered game in the more or less open country of that section.

## 'It Pays to Deal at DAYS'

New Empire  
Stoves and Ranges  
The New Empire Range surpasses anything you have seen  
for beauty, cooking and heating efficiency, and at a reasonable  
price.  
An Empire Range will give the service your kitchen de-  
serves.  
A full line of Cook Stoves and Heaters now on display.  
PHONE 25 C. T. DAY & SON MILTON

## IT'S A FACT

GENUINE SCOTCH  
ANTHRACITE  
PHONE YOUR LOCAL DEALER.

## The Georgetown Lumber Co. OF MILTON

MILTON, ONTARIO  
Now is the time to prepare for colder weather. Why not insulate  
your home with Red Top Insulation Wool? Install a complete set of  
Storm Windows and Doors to be really comfortable this winter. The  
savings in fuel bills alone will rapidly take care of the expense and will  
give you added comfort for years to come.  
We manufacture Storm Windows, Storm Doors and Combination  
Doors to fit any size opening.  
Let us have your order early and be prepared for Old Man Winter  
when he appears from the north.  
We also handle Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Interior  
Trim, Hardwood Flooring, Cement, Lime, Hardwall Plaster, Plaster  
Paris, Gypsum, Wallboard and Roofing of all kinds.  
For prompt service Phone 49, Milton.  
W. C. KENTNER, Manager

## Purina Poultry Chows

For maintained production, low mortality and sustained body  
weight feed Purina Lay Chow, Layer and 32% Chowder. The  
quality is high and the price is right.  
Chicken Fatena (a milk fed finish at no extra cost).  
Results from this feed have made it a best seller. Try it and  
judge for yourself.  
Coal and Coke for all requirements  
Oyster Shell and Grit, Mineral Mixture and Bone Meal for cattle  
PHONE 16 A. S. Willmott PHONE 16

## "I'm your PRIVATE SECRETARY"

"Let me take care of the little trying details  
that slow up your business day."  
"You want bits of information here, important  
data there? Alright, I'll get them for you."  
"Will Mr. Blank be able to see you after lunch?  
Okay, I'll find out for you."  
"Do you suppose Mr. Daal would be interested  
in this new proposition? Let me sound him out  
before you call."  
"Work me as hard as you like; I love it. My  
salary? . . . Only a few cents a day!"  
HAVE YOU ADEQUATE  
TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT?  
Our local business office will gladly  
supply information.

## COUNTY OF HALTON

## 1936 - LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR - 1936

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Hours of Sitting	Jan.	Mar.	May	June	Sept.	Nov.	Jan.
1 Milton	Friday	10.00 a.m.	10	8	8	26	4	6	8
2 Oakville	Friday	10.00 a.m.	7	5	5	23	2	4	6
3 Georgetown	Wednesday	10.00 a.m.	5	4	4	24	2	4	6
4 Ayrton	Friday	10.00 a.m.	5	5	5	24	2	4	6
5 Brantford	Friday	10.00 a.m.	11	7	7	27	5	7	9
6 Burlington	Monday	10.00 a.m.	9	7	7	22	9	11	13