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The Canadian Champion

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Your Wisdom Tooth Says
BARNARDS

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—GOING WEST—

9.31 a.m.—Daily, flag.
6.16 p.m.—Daily, flag.
12.43 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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NOTICE!—In order to publish THE CHAMPION on time every Thursday, all copy for items of news and advertisements MUST be in our hands not later than WEDNESDAY NOON to ensure publication of same on Thursday. Please note this fact.

COUNTY OF HALTON

1937 - LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR - 1937

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Jan.	Mar.	May	June	Sept.	Nov	Jan. 1938
1 Milton	Friday	8	5	7	25	17	5	7
2 Oakville..	Tuesday	5	2	4	22	14	2	11
3 Georgetown ...	Wednesday	6	3	5	23	15	3	5
4 Acton	Thursday ..	7	4	6	24	16	4	6
5 Burlington....	Monday	*13	1	3	21	13	1	*12
			*Wednesday					

May, June and September Courts will open at 9 a.m. standard time. All other Courts at 10 a.m. standard time.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CLERKS—1. B. Knight, Milton; 2. J. H. Chambres, Oakville; 3. E. C. Thompson, Georgetown; 4. R. S. Ramshaw, Acton; 5. W. J. Stewart, Burlington.

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings with or without Jury, 8th June and 7th December, on opening days at 1 p.m.

County Court Sittings, without Jury, 6th of April and 5th of October, 10 a.m., and so often at other times as may be required for the dispatch of business.

Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts, 11th January, 2nd April, 2nd July, 4th October, 10 a.m.

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

Ireland Honors Brendan, Saint of Discovery Fame

On St. Brendan's day in this land where saints are always remembered, Ireland honors the man who sailed out of Galway bay, famous for its salmon and as the gateway to the Aran isles, to discover America more than 900 years before Columbus, according to legendary accounts of the voyage, writes a Galway, Ireland, correspondent.

St. Brendan, the old story says, provisioned his ship for seven years, but needed only forty days to reach the American shores with his fourteen monks. He believed that his new land was the paradise of Adam and Eve, but the land he discovered soon came to be regarded as mythical, although for years after America was found by Columbus St. Brendan's island was sought by voyagers.

In the Middle ages everyone knew the story of the saint's journey and it is found in manuscripts of all languages in western Europe. Columbus himself, or his brother some say, went to Galway for further information before sailing in 1492.

Even after America was discovered the old legend was still believed in, for as late as 1721 Spain sent vessels in search of St. Brendan's island and English charts long located it in the Atlantic. Many Americans visit Galway, but few know the tale of the Irish saint who called America paradise.

Grape Fruit Came From Spain in 16th Century

Beans have been cultivated since long before there was any recorded history. They are known to have been eaten by the ancient Egyptians and Greeks, and when the first voyagers reached the Western continent, they found beans growing. Natives of this country added corn to give the world a new dish, succotash, says the Kansas City Star.

Remains of apples have been found in Switzerland's prehistoric lake dwellings. North America is the world's greatest apple-producing country, the annual crop exceeding 100,000,000 barrels.

Ice cream, generally thought to be an American invention, originated in Italy in 1600. It spread to France and England, then crossed to the American Colonies. Even the wide diversity of ices and ice creams is neither nor American, for when the process of freezing first was discovered it was used for almost every dessert and beverage.

Why is a grapefruit called a grapefruit? Every child at some time in his life asks that question. The answer is that the name originated because of the grapelike cluster or bunches in which this fruit grows. It was introduced into Florida by the Spaniards early in the Sixteenth century, but did not become popular until comparatively recently.

Shawls Were Once Worn by Both Men and Women

The shawl had its beginning early in our civilization. It was worn by both men and women among barbarous and semi-civilized peoples. It is thought to be referred to in the Bible—the twenty-seventh chapter of Ezekiai, to be exact, notes a writer in the Rural New-Yorker.

The silk shawl is originally Chinese. The lace shawl made its first appearance in Spain and the Cashmere shawl started its career in India. The Paisley shawl, which was a high-grade copy of the Cashmere shawl, was made in Scotland.

But the young lady of fashion first discovered the possibilities of the shawl early in the Eighteenth century when British officers stationed in India began sending them home to England.

The style was greatly admired in fashionable London and soon feminine hearts on both sides of the water began to ache for possession of a Cashmere shawl—and masculine minds began to understand that if life was to pursue its even tenor they had to take out their ponderous wrought iron keys and dig down into the family exchequers. A fine Cashmere shawl of first-class coloring and pattern cost $1,200 to $1,500. Such a shawl would weigh about seven pounds. Later they were produced to sell as low as $70 or $80. Even so, this was quite a sizable sum in the era when the whole of Manhattan island sold for $24.

Five-King Dinner Given in Thirteenth Century

There is much obscurity about the origin of the famous five-king dinner of 1363 in the Vintners' hall.

Apropos of a Swan dinner tendered in London by the Worshipful Company of Vintners, honoring princes of England, a writer in the London Observer describes the original company as Edward III (England), David (Scotland), John (France), Waldemar III (Denmark) and Amadeus VI (Cyprus).

"John," he continues, "was at the time a prisoner in England. He had been made a captive at Poitiers (1356) and was released on ransom four years later, but, on arriving in Paris, found himself unable to raise the money. His son had been left at Calais as hostage, and when he escaped in the summer of 1363, John returned to England to give himself up.

"It seems quite probable that the Vintners' banquet was given in compliment to him, for we read that he was received in England 'with great honor,' was lodged, as before, in the Savoy and was a frequent guest of Edward at Westminster.

"He died in the following spring, and his body was sent to France with royal honors."

Brick Was Favored for Old Temples, Palaces

Brick for buildings was riding a crest of popular favor in ancient civilizations, decayed now and gone these thousands of years. Royal rulers of the Mesopotamian plains, and kings and sultans and emperors eastward to Persia, India, and China and westward to Egypt, Asia Minor, Greece and Rome followed the brick tradition and left to posterity great palaces of brick, splendid temples, and immense walls—not to forget the hanging gardens of Nebuchadnezzar himself, writes Louise Barglett in the Chicago Tribune.

Even on pyramids, untold centuries ago, was carved tribute to the glories of brick. As an example, on a pyramid of brick outside of Cairo, somewhere back in unrecorded time were these proud words:

"The pyramid speaks. Disparage me not by comparing me with pyramids built of stone. I am as much superior to them as Ammon is superior to the rest of the deities. I am constructed of brick. I am made from mud which adhered to the ends of poles drawn up from the bottom of the lake. I am indestructible and shall endure forever."

Kiev, Old City of U. S. S. R.

Kiev, situated on the banks of the Dnieper river, is one of the oldest cities of the U. S. S. R., its history dating back to the Eleventh century, and one of the most picturesque cities in Europe. Of unique interest is Saint Sophia cathedral, carrying on its 1,000-year-old walls many priceless frescoes which are gradually being rediscovered under the subsequent layers of paint added through the centuries. In Kiev, the center of Ukrainian culture and art, is located the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Ukrainian National Library and a magnificent opera.

Dacres Commanded the Guerriere

Capt. James Richard Dacres commanded the Guerriere, defeated by the Constitution on August 19, 1812, in one of the most famous naval engagements of all times. Dacres and his crew, made prisoner by Capt. Isaac Hull, were taken to Boston by Old Ironsides. News of Hull's brilliant victory electrified and inspired the nation; the legend of British naval invincibility had been dispelled.

Odd Rocks in Isles of Scilly

Nowhere else in the whole of the British Isles can such a plethora of fantastic rocks be found as in the Isles of Scilly. Noted for its flower fields, the oddity of the huge masses of granite, beaten and molded by weather and sea, presents a strange contrast. Some rocks look like petrified, prehistoric monsters. Others are like giant tortoises or grotesque gargoyles, while others resemble faces. Equally interesting are the loggans, or rocking rocks, one of which is 300 tons in weight, yet can easily be rocked by hand. Because of their striking peculiarity some of these rocks were objects of veneration to the bygone inhabitants of the islands. One such was the "Tooth Rock" on the Island of St. Marys. From certain markings on the base of this rock, which is 30 feet high, it is surmised that sacrifices were offered there in prehistoric days.

Where Shawl-Goat Thrives

In northern India, at the foot of the Himalaya mountains, lies the fertile, placid valley of Kashmir. Here is found a particular type of shawl-goat whose coarse outer hair is but the covering for an inner coat of the very finest and softest curly hair. And it is from this infinitely soft, fine hair that Cashmere shawls are made. These are of two types: sometimes woven in one piece, but more often in small segments and sewn together with such precision that the sewing is imperceptible. The second type shawl is embroidered instead of woven.

Lyrebird Named for His Tail

The male menura is a gorgeous and elegant bird. Two of his sixteen tail feathers are as colorful as a peacock's, and their curves have given him his name, but he never holds them in the conventional lyre shape as depicted in dictionaries and encyclopedias and on Australian postage stamps. The female is just a pheasant, a little brown hen sort of creature who never participates in her husband's popularity. She cannot sing and she does not dance.

Poe Solved Police Mystery

Edgar Allan Poe achieved the unique distinction of having solved, under the guise of fiction, a real police mystery before the police themselves. In his book "The Mystery of Marie Roget," he gave a true account, as was proved by subsequent confessions, of what had happened in the famous case of Marie Cecilia Rogers in New York.—Collier's Weekly.

Kashmir, Isolated, Has Real Mixture of People

On the southern slopes of the Himalayas lies the native Indian state of Kashmir. It occupies a number of successive steps or valleys, the largest and richest of which is the famous "Vale of Cashmir," approximately eighty miles long and twenty-five miles wide. With an average elevation of 6,000 feet, it is surrounded by lofty mountain ranges, and is separated from the plains of northern India by rocky barriers fifty to seventy-five miles in width.

Despite this isolated geographical location, its inhabitants, the Kashmiris, are a mixed people. They are typical representatives of the Indo-Afghan races of northwestern India and Afghanistan. Medium in stature, though quite variale in height, they have rather long heads, with regular features and a tendency to prominence of the nose, which is usually straight or convex. Their skin color is light transparent brown; they have dark eyes and black, wavy hair.

The Kashmiri language is classed among the Indo-Aryan group, but shows an undercurrent of a more primitive dialect. In religion most of the Kashmiris are Mohammedans, but about one-quarter are Brahmans, and it is a common sight to see a holy man sitting under a tree surrounded by his disciples, or sunk in deep meditation in the attitude of prayer.

First Zoo, in China, Was Operated About 1100 B. C.

Caged animals have always fascinated man. It's probable that even primitive man had menageries of a sort. The first recorded zoo, however, was in China, advises a writer in the Washington Post.

Set up about 1100 B. C., it was named "Intelligence Park." Ancient Chinese scientists thus learned zoology.

Even before that, the idea of collecting animals had taken root. The easiest way to win the favor of an ancient ruler was to present him with a wild beast.

From China we jump a long way to the next organized zoos. Although Romans kept lions, they weren't for everybody's amusement, as many an unfortunate captive discovered before being fed to the beasts.

It was in the Middle ages that zoos, as we know them, began. Henry I of England probably had the first zoo of note, in the Twelfth century. Years later, France's Philip IV followed his example.

On this side of the water zoos started at about the same time. Spanish conquerors in Mexico found that Aztec rulers had had menageries.

We switch back to Europe for what is usually conceded to be the oldest zoo still attracting crowds.

Foreign Titles

The Constitution of the United States does not forbid American citizens to take titles or honors from foreign governments despite an agitation in the early part of the last century to put one there. Congress in 1810 submitted to the states a proposed amendment which would have forfeited the American citizenship of any person "who shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power." The amendment could not muster sufficient ratifications among the states, and after 1814 expired without further attention.

Deadwood Dick From England

Deadwood Dick was born on December 18, 1845, in England and came to the United States when he was sixteen years old. While he was still a young man he joined a party of prospectors in Illinois and went overland to the Black Hills in search of gold. His real name was Richard Clarke. He was a typical plainsman, swaggering, always ready for excitement, chivalrous and handy with his fists or guns. He drove a stage coach, worked as a miner, rode the Pony Express and was a member of a vigilante band.

Upper Jaw Not Hinged

The common belief among all natives where crocodiles and alligators are found is that these animals move their upper jaws rather than the lower when they open their mouths. This is a ridiculous idea to anyone who has examined the skeleton of one of these animals. The upper jaw is not hinged, says a writer in Pearson's London Weekly, but is built solidly into one piece with the upper part of the head, just as in other animals, and the lower jaw is hinged just as in man. The reason people believed these animals opened their upper jaws was that when lying on the ground the lower jaw could not be moved any lower, so the mouth was opened by raising the whole head and leaving the lower jaw still on the ground.

Blondes and Brunettes

The brunette is thoughtful, imaginative, serious and tenacious. When they start anything they see it through. They are conservative and more stable than blondes, declares a writer in Pearson's London Weekly. They are emotional and it is remarkable that many of the great religious cults have been founded by brunettes. The brunette is slower than the blonde, not so brilliant, but sometimes more sure of "getting there" in the end. The blonde is the builder, the go-getter, seeker after fresh fields and pastures new. They are the explorers and inventors, the civil engineers.

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