

The Canadian Champion

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CANDY
Your Wisdom Tooth Says
BARNARDS

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VOLUME 81.

MILTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1941

No. 50

CANADIAN CHAMPION
PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
At the Office of Publication,
MAIN ST., MILTON, ONT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—\$2.00 a year, \$2.00 paid in advance.
To SUBSCRIBERS—No paper will be stopped until arrears are paid, except as the option of the proprietor. A post-office notice to discontinue is not sent.
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Notice of births, marriages and deaths \$50, memorial \$100.—line extra for poetry.
Transient advertisements, 12 cents per line, except those of real estate, which will be inserted at 50 cents for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

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7.30 a.m.—Daily, flag.
2.07 p.m.—Daily.
8.45 p.m.—Daily except Sunday,
—GOING WEST—
9.27 a.m.—Daily, flag.
6.16 p.m.—Daily.
12.38 a.m.—Daily except Sunday, flag
—SUNDAY—
Going East—7.30 a.m., flag, 2.07 p.m., 9.32 p.m. flag.
Going West—9.27 a.m. flag, 6.16 p.m.

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8.04 a.m. 7.15 p.m.
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Fight on Bindweed in Missouri Major Project
Bindweed is such a serious problem in Missouri that the Missouri College of Agriculture has adopted eradication of the crop as a major project, and with the groundwork of control laid in campaigns over a three-year period, specialists are hopeful of success of their program. Surveys have indicated that bindweed can be found on farms all over the state, and only seven counties have reported that their fields are not afflicted. It is roughly estimated that 20,000 farms have bindweed, while the college has 1,900 farms practicing control. The Missouri control program was begun three years ago with an educational campaign to enable people to identify bindweed and to realize its seriousness. The next step was to demonstrate control practices, including the use of sodium chlorate for small patches and a two-year fallowing, "clean cultivation" program for large fields. The third step was to encourage farmers to use the methods of control. This step last year resulted in farmers pooling orders for chemicals. Control of the bindweed, which spreads underground with a vast root system, is less of a problem in Missouri than in some of the Far Western states where moisture is plentiful. The sodium chlorate treatment is effective in proportion to the amount of rainfall and brings better results with copious rains. The clean cultivation program, too, is most effective when fields can be followed several times a year to the point where bindweed is starved out.

Colombia Abounds With Natural Endowments
The Republic of Colombia is the only country on the southern continent whose shores are washed by both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, a study issued by the Columbia University Press, says. Colombia ranks fifth in size among Latin American nations. Dr. Dwight C. Niner, the author, says that there are few areas on the earth's surface which can boast a more beautiful endowment than Colombia. The gold and silver mines of Antioquia and Cauca rival those of Peru in the centuries of Spanish dominion and are by no means exhausted today. Platinum, copper, lead and coal are known to be plentiful, and from the quarries of Muzo and Cocagua come the finest emeralds in the world. Soil and climate are well adapted for the growing of coffee, bananas, maize, cacao, cotton and sugar cane, while the forest yields dyewoods, mahogany, medicinal plants, orchids and vegetable ivory. A recent estimate places the potential energy of the republic's streams in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 horse-power.

Tailless Sheep
Sheep without tails have been developed by the South Dakota experiment station, it was recently announced, after experimenting for 25 years with cross-breeding head of sheep imported from Siberia with American sheep. Advantages of the tailless breed of sheep are many, according to the animal husbandman—they are very hardy and good hustlers of their own food; they have no tails to be docked and there is an absence of blow flies common with long or imperfectly cut tails. The first sheep, both male and female produced without tails was in 1924 after about 10 years of experimenting. It is believed that this flock of sheep is the only one of its kind in the world. **Few Heavyweight Babies** Out of 8,890 babies delivered at the St. Louis City hospital in the past five years there were only 102 babies who weighed more than nine pounds. This is 1.1 per cent. According to the hospital staff, its studies of the large babies gives little ground for the proud fathers to boast of the abnormal size of their offspring. The large baby, the staff reported, is not a sign of an extra healthy condition. "In fact, it is liable to be a liability, not only at the time of birth, but also for some years afterward," said one staff member.

New East-West Railroad Although railroads have lagged behind airways in South American transport, construction of the new transcontinental line from Santos, Brazil, to Arica, Chile, opens vast productive areas of the interior to settlement and development. As early as 1890, an intercontinental system from U. S. to Argentina and Chile was proposed, and the 10,227-mile route surveyed but the line has never been completed. In 1925 Argentina, Chile, Bolivia and Peru were linked by rail, but this route did not direct. The shorter Transandine line, from Valparaiso, Chile, to Buenos Aires, Argentina, was damaged by flood several years ago and reconstruction has been delayed.

Puppet Government Napoleon, in the only peace he ever made with Great Britain—that of Amiens—sought the surrender of French exiles. The demand was indignantly repelled. To give up these men to certain death "would be," said Charles James Fox, "the worst and basest act I am capable of conceiving." But such an act came easy to the puppet government of Vichy which, in relation to Hitler, has no will but the will to obey.

Pewter Was an Essential Commodity in Early Days
Pewter was an essential commodity in the early days of America and those who were responsible for its production were kept busy turning out articles needed in the home. Almost every community had its pewterers. Little skill was required to produce plates, basins, mugs and the like, as they required only casting, finishing on a lathe and a little soldering or welding. For a period of nearly 100 years before the Revolution, pewter was practically the only tableware available. Gradually it had supplanted the woodenware of the early days of settlement. Many of the designs were copied from English pieces which were shipped to the Colonies, but on the whole the American pewterers designed themselves to making plain and practical pieces of their own designing. It may be noted that many of the households had their own molds for the small pieces such as spoons and other articles in general use. It was a neighborly act to lend these molds to others as they needed them, much as our grandmothers loaned their candle molds and large copper kettles to make apple butter and other good things. While today we collect pewter for its tradition and association, we also recognize the fact that it has a distinct decorative value. The soft gleam of this old metal makes a pleasing background when arranged in an open cupboard or on shelves in a room paneled with pine. It is especially appropriate for the ranch or suburban home.

Chemists Invent Diet Costing \$1.80 a Year Two formulas either of which reportedly would feed a person properly at a yearly cost of \$1.80, may be offered to the United States government. Dr. Robert S. Harris of Massachusetts Institute of Technology announced the formulas in a paper presented at the seventy-seventh annual meeting of the New England Dental Society in Boston. He said the preparations, developed by himself and other technologists and biochemists, were virtually complete foods. Dr. Harris denied a published report that the formulas had been presented to the federal government or the dental society in Boston. No. 1—A 20 gram preparation of skim milk powder, whole wheat meal, solvent soy bean meal and a concentrate of all necessary vitamins except vitamin C. No. 2—A 20 gram formula of oats, corn, wheat, skim milk and a concentrate of all necessary vitamins except vitamin C. Dr. Harris said the preparations resembled corn flakes and were eaten like cereals. Two ounces of tomato juice daily, he said, would supply the vitamin C deficiency. Asserting that the mixtures were "more or less a medicine," he doubted that they ever would replace the normal human diet.

Map Makers Having Trouble So you think the average map maker is cleaning up in these days of war? Well, you are wrong, according to one of the four globe companies in the United States. The truth of the matter is that they are hardly getting along, said the president of one company. There was a big spurge of mapbuying right after the war started, but it died down rapidly and nothing has happened since, the official said. There was a bit of map buying when Germany went into Belgium, but it ended quickly. Changing conditions in this country also necessitate change in map making. A big atlas, put out by one company, with an index that carries 200,000 items, will have to be corrected due to the census. Fifteen thousand miles of railroad have been abandoned in the last 10 years and these will have to come off the maps. So, all in all, the globe and map makers are having troubles of their own keeping pace with the march of Hitler and the march of progress in the United States.

Booing Schools A campaign to discourage the practice of "booing" by Geneva, Ill., school children has been started by Harry M. Coultrap, superintendent of Geneva schools. He distributed bulletins to teachers, urging them to address their pupils a few minutes each day on the un-American habit of "booing," which reached a new high during the last election. He said: "Teachers will be asked to encourage our children to be polite, respectful and tolerant of all persons and their opinions. A chaotic state will result and mob rule may develop if 'booing' is not stopped. The foundation of our democracy is tolerance, and we must practice it in all things. The children must be taught to forget the 'booing' by grown persons they hear over the radio in the recent election campaigns."

Borrowed Time Club A strange organization entitled "Borrowed Timers" exists in Ellenburg, Wash. Every one of its members has been marked for death by his doctor. Not one has reached the obituary column since the start of the organization in 1936. They are a nonsectarian, self-governing and self-supporting group of young and middle-aged people living beyond the life spans predicted for them by their physicians. As the club grew, it imposed a few limitations on membership. One is that 90 days must elapse, after a physician has predicted the time of death before a candidate can become eligible. This is to "soften the blow of a physician's tragic words. 2. To offer encouragement to the newly doomed. 3. To create a desire to live in the condemned and incite a mental and physical effort to remain among the living."

Fuel From Coal Waste An experiment leading to the development of a super-combustive "colloidal fuel" has been announced by the chemical engineering department of Kansas State college. The experiment consists of mixing slack from coal washings, a waste product, with oil. The mixture is 40 to 50 per cent from coal washings. Dr. J. E. Hedrick, instructor of the college, declared that the fuel is cheaper than oil and has a higher heat value and is easier to handle than coal.

Bamboo Cribbs Catch Bombs A bamboo basket to catch bombs designed by inventive Chinese to protect their more important buildings from Japanese air raiders was "recently described by W. L. R. Tack, counselor for the United States embassy in Chungking, China. The Chinese run up a three-story bamboo framework above a building and load all three floors with cut bamboo. When a bomb hits, it is harmlessly detonated, he said.

Five Simple Rules for Making Good Pictures
Anyone from a 12 year old schoolboy to an octogenarian can make good negatives, reports Hillary G. Bailey, F.R.P.S., in Popular Photography magazine. It is just a matter of following the rules laid down for developing procedure. **FIRST**—Read the instructions which the manufacturer supplies with each package. These instructions describe proper manipulation for that particular type of film. **SECOND**—Use reasonably fresh developer. Keep track of age and deterioration rate of your solutions. Stay on the conservative side in favor of freshness. Chemicals are cheaper than films. **THIRD**—Be fussy about using a thermometer. All solutions should be kept as near as possible to a temperature of 65 degrees Fahrenheit. **FOURTH**—Use a clock to time development. Too short development reduces contrast, and too long increases it. **FIFTH**—Standardize on a method of agitation. The average worker does this in tray developing by keeping the solution moving with a non-directional rocking motion. But with tank development, it is easy to shake or jiggle the tank three times during development on one occasion, and on the next, shake it six times. The result is that the contrast and density of the negative agitated six times is greater than the one agitated three times. If consistent results are expected, this factor absolutely must be standardized.

Deaf Persons Learn to Hear Through Toes, Teeth
Through your toes, your teeth, or even your funny bone, you can learn to hear. And a score of men and women afflicted with deafness had proved it at the University of Southern California, where they were "guests" at the nation's first class in rehabilitation of the hard of hearing. Under the direction of Dr. B. V. Morkovin, noted psychologist and scientist, they learned to use a scientific mechanism known as the Phlips unit, which transmits sounds on the principle of bone induction. "Through development of the other senses we teach the deaf various methods by which the deaf can adjust themselves to their condition and be compensated for their weak hearing," said Dr. Morkovin, inventor of the technique of using motion pictures to aid in teaching lip reading. As an expert on hearing, the professor noted that 50 per cent of the soldier and civilian casualties in bomb-torn cities suffer either total or partial loss of hearing from the shattering concussion. "This why our work even has its national defense side," he explained. "Should a similar situation come to pass here, we would be able to alleviate suffering by teaching the war deaf literally to feel in their mouths what others say to them—even though they cannot hear."

Alimony a Racket Alimony has become quite a racket, according to a psychologist, because of the combination of antiquated laws, shyster lawyers and neurotic women. Divorced women who jail their husbands, do it partly for spite, but most of them do it because they are psychopaths, according to a recent investigation. One ex-wife had a private fortune of \$200,000 and still jailed her husband for failure to pay her \$60 a week. Another divorced woman had her husband jailed because he failed to pay her \$50 a week although he was making but \$45 a week. This psychologist blames crooked lawyers for this dilemma, stating that divorced women are persuaded to jail their husbands by these crooks.

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Milky Way in Early Days Anyone from a 12 year old schoolboy to an octogenarian can make good negatives, reports Hillary G. Bailey, F.R.P.S., in Popular Photography magazine. It is just a matter of following the rules laid down for developing procedure. **FIRST**—Read the instructions which the manufacturer supplies with each package. These instructions describe proper manipulation for that particular type of film. **SECOND**—Use reasonably fresh developer. Keep track of age and deterioration rate of your solutions. Stay on the conservative side in favor of freshness. Chemicals are cheaper than films. **THIRD**—Be fussy about using a thermometer. All solutions should be kept as near as possible to a temperature of 65 degrees Fahrenheit. **FOURTH**—Use a clock to time development. Too short development reduces contrast, and too long increases it. **FIFTH**—Standardize on a method of agitation. The average worker does this in tray developing by keeping the solution moving with a non-directional rocking motion. But with tank development, it is easy to shake or jiggle the tank three times during development on one occasion, and on the next, shake it six times. The result is that the contrast and density of the negative agitated six times is greater than the one agitated three times. If consistent results are expected, this factor absolutely must be standardized.

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Giant 'Human Eye' in Health Drive Museum
A "human eye" larger than a man and a working model of the heart play their part in public health instruction in Cleveland's Museum of Health and Hygiene, the only institution of its kind in America. Dr. Bruno Gebhard, director of the museum, believes that as a person acquires greater familiarity with his own organic structure, his interest in maintaining health increases. As a result, the museum's exhibits consist largely of ingenious mechanical reproductions of human organs from which the layman may gain a knowledge of how his body works. In the new institution people will learn by seeing. The visitor will be able to walk inside a model of a human eye, press a button and see the interior of the museum as it appears to a near-sighted person. By pressing other buttons it will look as if it would to one who is farsighted, color blind or aged. The public may start or stop a model of a heart, see how it is built and nourished, watch food in the process of digestion, or minutely observe the movement of muscles. The museum will maintain a workshop for the manufacture of models of organs, now available only from Germany and Japan.

Official Language of State Is American, Not English
American is the official language of Illinois, although citizens of the state may have overlooked the fact. It was brought out in Chicago court the other day when an interpreter was being sworn. The clerk read the oath pledging the interpreter to translate faithfully from the Polish into the "American language." An attorney objected, saying that the English language was meant. The clerk produced a yellow card on which the oath was printed. The word "English" had been crossed out and "American" substituted. Then the bailiff spoke up. "I did that," he said, "when the general assembly made 'American' the official language in 1928." So the statute was hunted up and the bailiff's statement verified. In this connection it is interesting to know that South American school children, asked whether they studied English in their schools, have answered, "Yes, but it is English, not American English."

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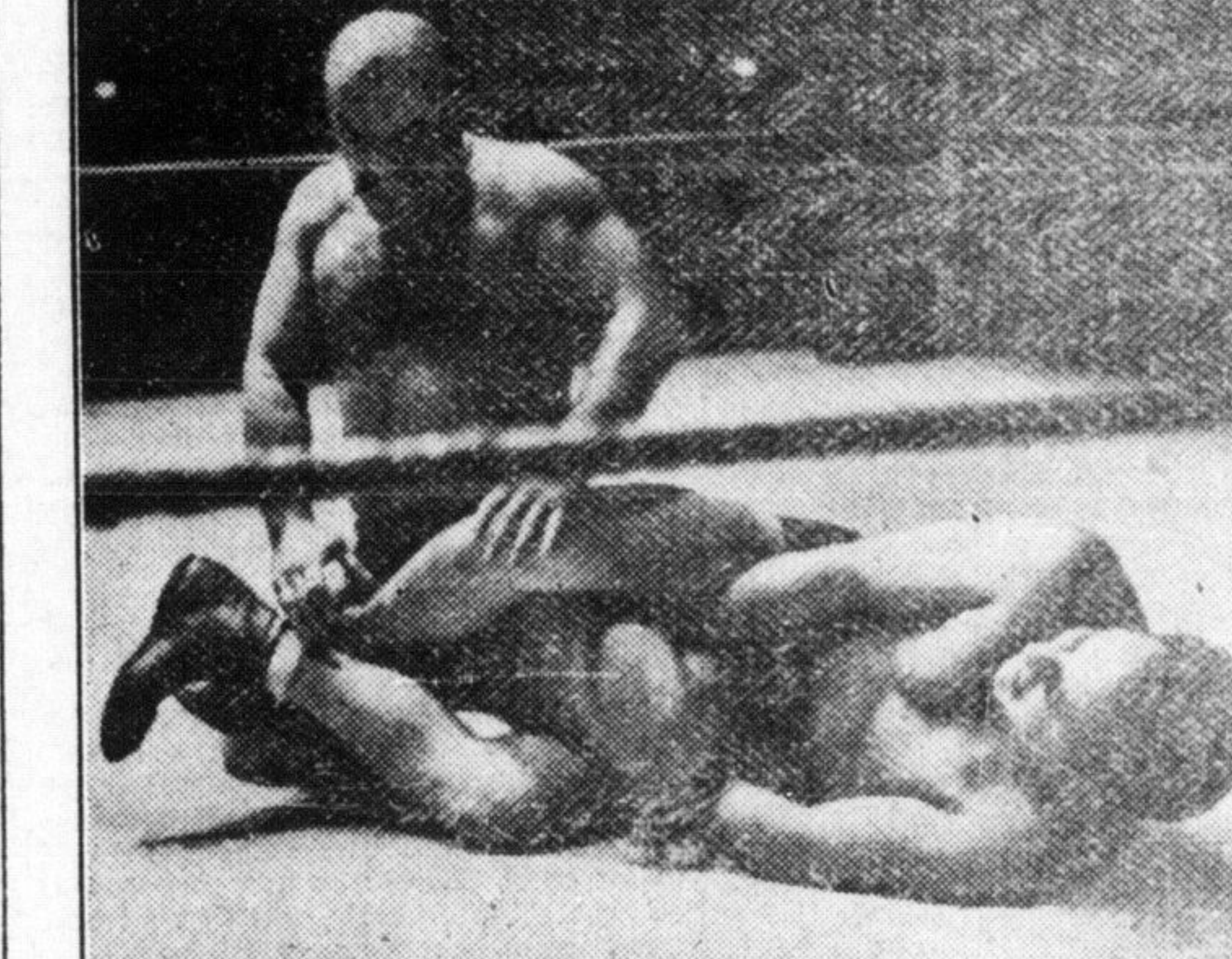
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NIGHT PICTURES EVERYWHERE



Modern films and fast lenses allow night sport shots such as snapshots, not time exposures—even without special photo lights. This is a "golden age" for the camera fan.

ONCE there was a time when, to get your picture taken, you had to sit still for ten minutes in brilliant sunshine, with your face powdered white as snow so it would reflect more light. Ten minutes—think of it. And then compare this ordeal with today, when snapshots can be taken in a mere fraction of a second—either in the daytime or at night—and with the most inexpensive camera.

Yes, photography has certainly made tremendous strides. Today, with modern high speed films, you and other camera fans can take pictures practically anywhere at any time. With inexpensive photo bulbs, you can get splendid snapshots at night even if you have just a box camera. And if your camera has a fast lens, you don't even need the extra lights in many cases. For example, if your lens is as fast as f/5.6, you can take snapshots of many (well lighted) night sports events—wrestling, boxing events, baseball or softball games, ice skaters under a spotlight, and similar subjects. Not time exposures, but snapshots. You can snap pictures of actors on a theater stage, and pictures of the crowds out front under the bright marquee. And there's no special technique to it—you just load the camera with high speed film, open up the lens to the largest opening, set the shutter at any 1/25 second, and shoot.

With such possibilities as that, it's no wonder that more and more camera fans are taking up the finer cameras with faster lenses. Because, of course, a fast-lens camera can also be used for all other kinds of snapshots. If the light is bright and clear—sunshine, or photo lights—you just close the lens down to a smaller opening. Or, if you're shooting a fast-action subject, you just set the shutter for more speed. Either way, the fast-lens camera helps you get what you want.

At home, too, a fine camera gives you many snapshots that you couldn't get with a slow-lens camera. I have at hand a little cardboard exposure guide which tells the exposures for ordinary home lighting. It cost a dime. And believe it or not, with an f/3.5 lens you can take snapshots at 1/25 second—extra lights in many cases.

Yes, at home or away, modern films and fine modern cameras enable us to do remarkable things—whether we're beginners or experts. It's a wonderful age—and camera fans are learning how to make the most of it.

John van Guilder
323

COUNTY OF HALTON
1941-LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR-1941

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Jan.	Mar.	May	June	Sept.	Nov.	Jan. 1942
1 Milton	Friday	10	7	9	27	5	7	9
2 Oakville	Tuesday	7	4	6	24	9	4	6
3 Georgetown	Wednesday	8	5	7	25	6	5	7
4 Aton	Thursday	9	6	8	26	7	6	8
5 Burlington	Monday	6	3	5	23	4	3	5

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—L. R. Knight, Milton; S. John Chambers, Oakville; E. C. Thompson, Georgetown; R. T. Stafford, Aton; W. W. O'Riordan, Burlington.

General Sessions of the Peace and County Courts Sitting with or without Jury 2d June and 2nd December, on opening days at 1 p.m.

County Court Sittings, without Jury, 1st of April and 1st of October, 10 a.m. and so often as other times as may be required for the dispatch of business.

Audit of Original Justice Accounts, 15th January, 7th April, 7th July, 6th October, 10 a.m.

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

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