

When Your Sweet Tooth Says  
CANDY  
Your Wisdom Tooth Says  
BARNARDS

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VOLUME 82.

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## CANADIAN CHAMPION

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"THE PUREST FORM IN WHICH  
TOBACCO CAN BE SMOKED."

## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

(All Trains Run on Standard Time)  
**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**  
—GOING EAST—

7:30 a.m.—Daily, flag.  
2:07 p.m.—Daily, flag.  
8:45 p.m.—Daily except Sunday,  
—GOING WEST—

9:27 a.m.—Daily, flag.  
6:16 p.m.—Daily, flag.  
12:38 a.m.—Daily except Sunday, flag

—SUNDAY—  
Going East—7:30 a.m., flag, 2:07 p.m.,  
8:32 p.m. flag.  
Going West—9:27 a.m. flag, 6:16 p.m.

**CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY**  
GOING NORTH GOING SOUTH.

8:04 a.m. 7:15 p.m.

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Cemetery Lettering  
Prices Moderate—Work Guaranteed  
D. R. HUTCHEON, Proprietor

## Something New—Candy

**Aids in Weight Reducing**  
Sounds too good to be true, but  
there is a new and very special  
kind of candy now available which  
not only satisfies the overweight per-  
son's sweet tooth, but which also ac-  
tually aids in weight reduction.

"Aids" is the appropriate name  
of this new candy, which is said to  
reduce weight without the aid of  
cathartics, glandular products or  
harmful drugs of any kind.

Its manufacturers state that their  
product contains only vitamins A,  
B and D, plus food factors from  
milk, egg yolk, maltose and plants.

Analysis shows the following in-  
gredients: Vitamins A, B and D;  
dicalcium phosphate, powdered car-  
rots, powdered egg yolks, whole  
milk, soy bean flour, coconut oil,  
salt, corn syrup and sugar.

Here's a typical day's diet, each  
meal to be preceded by one or two  
pieces of Aids candy 15 minutes  
previously:

Breakfast—1 orange, 1 boiled or  
poached egg, 2 slices crisp bacon,  
1 slice thin toast, 1 square butter,  
2 tablespoons thin cream.

Lunch—4 tablespoons cottage  
cheese, 2 slices crisp bacon, 1/4 head  
lettuce, 6 radishes, 1/2 slice bread,  
1 square butter, 1 glass skimmed  
milk, 1 fresh peach.

Dinner—1 medium serving (1 1/4  
ounces) pot roast of beef, 1/2 medium  
head cauliflower, 1/2 medium size to-  
mato, 1/2 slice bread, 1 square but-  
ter, 1 glass skimmed milk, 3/4 cup  
fresh raspberries, 2 tablespoons thin  
cream.

## Julius Caesar Made Jan.

**Beginning of New Year**  
January, the first month of the  
year, was named in honor of Janus,  
the Roman god of gates and doors,  
hence, of all beginnings. He is rep-  
resented with two faces, looking in  
opposite directions. One looks be-  
hind, reflecting on the past, and the  
other looks forward to the future.

This is the version of Dr. C. H.  
Clemenshaw of the Griffith ob-  
servatory and University of Califor-  
nia.

"That January is the beginning of  
the year is an accident, Dr. Clemens-  
haw declared. For it was a result  
of Julius Caesar's decision to  
change the beginning of the year  
from the time when days and nights  
are equal to the time when the days  
are shortest. He intended to start  
the year with the shortest day, when  
the sun is at the winter solstice,  
about December 22.

However, he delayed the beginning  
of the year out of regard for the cus-  
toms and superstitions of the people,  
who had always begun the year with  
a new moon. The new moon nearest  
to the winter solstice that year fell  
on January 1, and so the Julian cal-  
endar was started on that date in the  
year 45 B. C. Only occasionally  
does a new moon happen to fall on  
January 1. Thus we see that our  
New Year's day is not related to any  
astronomical fact or logical reason.

## Shortage in Seed Supply

With Holland, Denmark, Belgium,  
and France completely out at this  
time as sources of seed supply, the  
shortage already is worse than that  
of 1914-15, according to David Bur-  
pee, head of the W. Atlee Burpee  
company, world-famous Philadel-  
phia seed growers. "England now  
buys all the vegetable seed we can  
spare," he said, "and importing of  
flower seeds into England is no longer  
permitted."

Our country in general needs a  
summer flower that can stand  
severe summer heat, according to  
Burpee. Marigolds are best but  
some people can't stand their smell.  
C. D. Holton, an American mission-  
ary, discovered an odorless mari-  
gold growing wild in northwestern  
China. The sweet pea used to be  
America's garden favorite, but a  
disease has weakened its resistance  
to summer heat.

## Economic Condition in Japan

Only one side of Japan is seen  
by the Americans, and that is the  
bad side, according to the Rev. A. P.  
Hassell, Presbyterian missionary to  
Japan. "The individuals Japanese  
are a good people," he said, "I  
have eaten in their homes and eaten  
with them, and in 31 years found no  
lack of hospitality." He is on his  
fourth furlough to America.

Dr. Hassell said that it was re-  
markable how the Japanese manage  
to live on so little. He has had  
very little difficulty for Americans to  
understand the real conditions.  
Their economic condition is acute.  
There is very little sugar, and the  
rice is rationed strictly. Coffee is  
out, bread is hard to get, cotton  
goods are scarce and milk is only  
for babies who are a year old or  
less and in need.

## Slave Labor Expensive

Many people believe that slave-  
owning was very profitable for the  
plantation owners of the Southern  
states in America prior to the civil  
war, but this is not generally true.  
Actually slave labor was more ex-  
pensive than free-man's labor. Ben-  
jamin Franklin even pointed out  
that if the original cost of a slave  
were added to the keep, insurance,  
doctor bills and other costs of the  
slaves, that it would be more expen-  
sive than hiring workmen for la-  
bor. "Slavery was definitely waning  
in the South even before the Civil  
war—for the simple reason that it  
was becoming less and less profit-  
able.

## Have THE CHAMPION with you

all the home news follow you on your vaca-  
tion. We are always pleased to change  
the address of regular subscribers or  
send it to others at 5c. per copy—\$2.00  
a year in advance.

## Scientist Reveals Real

**Secret of Glamour Girl!**  
There are four glands which con-  
trol or direct the behavior of wom-  
en, according to Dr. Guglielma Fell  
Alsop, college physician at Barnard  
college, Columbia university. These  
glands divide women into distinctive  
types such as glamour girls, house-  
wives, career women and women  
artists, etc.

The four glands are known as en-  
docrine glands and they are the pitu-  
itary, thyroid, adrenal and the gon-  
ads. The secretion of the pitu-  
itary gland controls the growth of the  
body; the thyroid, situated in the  
neck, called the general welfare  
gland. Women with thyroid either  
become sluggish or too active. The  
adrenal, situated on top of the kid-  
neys, have a complicated influence  
on the body, particularly with the  
emotions. In anger they work over-  
time. The gonads, or sex glands,  
play a most important part in the  
emotional as well as physical life of  
the individual.

Girls with pituitary glands are the  
ones who make successes in the arts,  
on the stage, the screen or in some  
type of creative writing. The thy-  
roid type is the well-balanced girl.  
She looks healthy and acts healthy.

The adrenal type is the essential  
leader. They are on the short side  
with great physical vitality and  
forcefulness. The gonad type is the  
"Venus" type. She is pre-occupied  
with men and men find her most  
fascinating. She is more in the  
company of men than that of wom-  
en. She is the "glamour" girl.

## 'Aniseikonion' Makes One

**Appear Less Intelligent**  
If you have children it may be  
worth more than a fortune for you  
to learn the meaning of the word  
"aniseikonion." The word describes  
a newly discovered defect of the eyes  
which causes both children and  
adults to appear less intelligent than  
they are. Aniseikonion makes it dif-  
ficult for even those with the highest  
native intelligence to understand  
clearly what they read and study.  
It is blamed for certain types of  
"sick" headaches, for the branding  
of people as neurotics, and even for  
hitherto unexplained automobile  
and airplane accidents.

Said to have been discovered at  
the Dartmouth Eye Institute, Han-  
over, N. H., this visual handicap re-  
lates to the fact that each eye of a  
considerable number of persons  
sends images to the brain that are  
very different in shape as well as  
in size. The furious struggle of the  
brain to reconcile these contradictory  
images leads to a mental con-  
flict that may explain why that in-  
dividual is thwarted in ambitions  
and becomes a nervous wreck.

Fully as important as the discovery  
of aniseikonion is the report that  
special spectacle lenses have been  
developed which cure the defect.  
Tests indicate that as many as 1  
out of every 10 college students are  
afflicted to some extent with this  
heretofore almost insurmountable  
barrier to success.

## Starch From Potatoes

Disrupted imports of foreign root  
starch are stimulating the manufac-  
ture of starch from Irish potatoes  
in Maine, Long Island, Virginia,  
Minnesota and Colorado. Surveys  
are being made as to the possibili-  
ties of successful starch manufac-  
ture, especially in Maine, where two  
large factories are now in operation  
in Aroostook county, world's fore-  
most producer of Irish potatoes.

Irish potatoes suffer from periodical  
surpluses, which has brought  
growers and manufacturers togeth-  
er. At present some 50,000 tons of  
potatoes are being made into com-  
mercial starch in Maine and is sold  
to the New England textile industry  
as sizing material. The North can-  
not grow sweet potatoes success-  
fully but the yields of Irish potatoes  
in the sandy areas of Maine range from  
200 to 600 bushels an acre. Texas  
yam producers and processors bet-  
ter get together soon if they are not  
to see their potential starch markets  
pre-empted by northern potato  
farmers and manufacturers.

## Man-made Eclipses

A new type of telescope that looks  
like an anti-aircraft gun, and a  
novel device using television to trap  
the sun's glaring light, are the two  
new tools with which astronomers  
can now create man-made eclipses  
of the sun.

Total solar eclipses, rare astro-  
nomical events that have sent  
astronomers hurrying all over the  
world for a fleeting glimpse of the  
sun as the moon blocked off its in-  
tense glare, can now be produced in  
the laboratory. From the day-by-  
day study of the sun's faint en-  
velope of light, called the corona,  
scientists hope to fathom the secrets  
of the electrical bombardments that  
pour out from the sun's surface and  
sweep the earth.

## Town Hall Talks

No doubt, most radio listeners  
have at some time or other listened  
to or heard of "Town Meeting of the  
Air," radio's most controversial pro-  
gram. Here is a glimpse of the "be-  
hind the curtain scenes," according  
to George V. Denny, president and  
moderator of Town Hall in New  
York city. The audience is assem-  
bled at one hour before the broadcast  
with the principal radio talks gone  
over ahead of time. Before the mike  
is turned on, the noisy and argu-  
mentative listeners are weeded out.  
The meetings are held for those  
American citizens who vote and  
think independently, Denny says. He  
thinks that this 50 per cent con-  
trols all elections and constitutes the  
intellectual leadership of the nation.  
The Town Hall moderator believes  
democracy can work—if this leader-  
ship potential is developed and made  
effective.

## PERFECT

**RACKET**  
By RICHARD WILKINSON  
(Associated Newspapers.)  
WNS Service.

**WANTED:** Young man  
with \$500 to invest to  
manage motion pic-  
ture business."

The young man with the glasses,  
who said his name was Melvin Byers,  
looked up questioningly into Mr.  
Rance Ackert's eyes.

Mr. Ackert nodded, impatiently.  
"Yes, yes. That's the advertise-  
ment I inserted in the newspaper.  
But, as I've already told you, I've  
decided upon one of the fifty odd  
men who applied earlier in the week.  
You can't expect to answer an ad  
in a week-old newspaper and find  
the job still vacant, young man."

"But I didn't have the money a  
week ago, Mr. Ackert. I've just  
succeeded in raising it. Moreover,  
I'm sure I'm the man you want.  
All I ask is a trial. I'll prove my  
worth to you."

Melvin Byers let his eyes wander  
about the room, his gaze resting  
fondly upon the battery of cameras  
that lined the wall, the sections of  
ceiling stacked neatly in a corner,  
the large gaudily colored portraits  
of famous stars that hung from the  
ceiling.

Mr. Ackert drummed on his desk  
and thought rapidly. After all, he  
told himself, \$500 was \$500. And this  
young aetled like a push-over, a much  
easier push-over than any of the  
other twenty motion picture manag-  
ers he had hired during the past six  
days.

Mr. Ackert reflected momentarily  
on his week's receipts. There had  
been twenty-five applicants as the  
result of his advertisement. Ten of  
them had been completely taken in—  
had plunked down their \$500 and  
promised to come to work on the fol-

lowing Monday. Five more were  
hooked for \$300 each, with promises  
of raising the remaining \$200 within  
another week's time. Five more  
had come through with amounts  
varying from \$250 to as low as \$75.  
The remaining five had merely  
promised to raise the necessary  
funds if given a little time.

These latter—the non-paying five—  
were worthless as far as Mr. Ackert  
was concerned. For on Sunday pre-  
ceding the Monday when all twenty  
"managers" were scheduled to re-  
port for duty, Mr. Ackert expected  
to be winging his way to Mexico,  
carrying with him the \$7,500 which  
the racket had netted. His total  
overhead had amounted to less than  
\$500. Which wasn't bad, but was  
doubtless poor compared to the old  
days.

Melvin Byers was watching Mr.  
Ackert earnestly. "I'm the man  
you want, Mr. Ackert. Just let me  
prove it."

Mr. Ackert sat suddenly forward,  
as if he had reached an abrupt  
though perhaps too hasty decision.  
"Very well, young man, you shall  
have your chance. I'll briefly out-  
line the plan and you can make your  
own decision. As you may know, I  
am the eastern representative of the  
Acme Films of Hollywood. Recently  
we decided to establish studios  
in New England, with Boston as our  
headquarters, and I was invested  
with the job of attending to details. I  
immediately made a survey of con-  
ditions, found them to be entirely  
satisfactory to our requirements and  
went ahead with plans.

"A month ago the Acme Film peo-  
ple met with reverses and wired me  
to postpone the opening of the Bos-  
ton office until further orders were  
received. However, my plans here  
had developed to such an extent and  
conditions were so indicative of the  
success of the venture, that I decid-  
ed to go ahead on my own initia-  
tive. I needed \$500 in cash, and a  
general manager. Whoever cared  
to invest that amount of money, pro-  
viding he qualified as a general man-  
ager, would, of course, be assured  
of a most remunerative income and  
lifetime position. Besides this, his  
initial investment would be returned  
within six months time by the Acme  
Film people, who, I happen to know,  
are rapidly overcoming their difficul-  
ties."

Mr. Ackert paused and watched  
the eager face across his desk. Mel-  
vin Byers' eyes were shining. "Why,  
that's a splendid opportunity, Mr.  
Ackert! Just the sort of opening  
I've always wanted. I'd appreciate  
it immensely if you'd give me a  
chance."

Unwarily Mr. Ackert smiled. It  
would take a shrewd man to pos-  
sibly over a fast one on one of these Bos-

## WANTED:

All kinds of poultry  
bags and scrap iron, bags of all kinds.  
Phone Gordon McLellan 42, Randall &  
Morley 143 or Paddy Wilson 302 or  
write Moses Zener, 402 Dovercourt  
Road, Toronto.

ton Yankees, he'd heard. Mr. Ackert  
almost chuckled. Why, it wasn't  
three years since he'd worked an  
entirely different racket right here  
in this city of Boston. Hooked a  
youth quite like this Melvin Byers  
chap for five grand. Some sort of a  
mining racket, as he remembered it.  
And they said you couldn't hook a  
Yankee.

Mr. Ackert smiled inwardly.  
"Very well, Mr. Byers. You may  
pay in your \$500 now and report for  
duty Monday morning. Your salary  
to start will be \$75 per week, and  
expenses. Is that satisfactory?"

"You bet it is!" Melvin Byers  
reached into an inside pocket and  
produced an envelope which con-  
tained five \$100 bills. Mr. Ackert  
glanced at the money with a plegmat-  
ic born of long practice, drew a  
large book from his desk and  
scratched off a receipt. Next he  
produced a contract, filled in the  
blank spaces, signed it and handed  
it over to the youth to read. Melvin  
Byers glanced over the agreement,  
signed it with his own fountain pen  
and returned the sheet to Mr. Ackert.  
Mr. Ackert had meanwhile filled  
out and signed a second contract  
which he gave the young man to keep.

The two then shook hands. Mr.  
Ackert explained that they could go  
over the details of the work on Mon-  
day, and Mr. Byers departed.

Bald-headed, short, fat Mr. Ackert  
chortled happily as he fingered  
the five \$100 bills. Well, there was  
the overhead money. Everything  
that was in the bank could now be  
considered net profit.

Perhaps it would be better to leave  
tonight rather than to wait until Sun-  
day. There was a plane scheduled  
to take off for Chicago at six. Mr.  
Ackert picked up his telephone, but  
hesitated as a knock sounded at the  
door. The expression on his face  
changed to one of surprise, and  
askance as Mr. Melvin Byers  
stepped into the room, followed by a  
uniformed police officer.

"There he is, officer," said Mr.  
Byers. "If you don't believe me,  
search him!"

The officer advanced across the  
floor and Mr. Ackert stood up.

"Did you," said the officer, "just  
purchase a fountain pen from this  
young man?"

Mr. Ackert's mouth sagged open.  
Before he could reply, Mr. Melvin  
Byers picked up a pen that was ly-  
ing on Mr. Ackert's desk. It was  
the pen with which the youth had  
signed the contract.

"Here it is, officer, the very pen.  
Look, it's brand new!"

The officer looked, and scowled at  
Mr. Ackert. Mr. Byers was speaking  
again. "There's some money on the  
desk now! Take a look at it, officer."

The officer forthwith stretched  
forth a hand and plucked from un-  
der Mr. Ackert's nose the five \$100  
bills. He examined them, holding  
each up to the light. Presently he  
turned.

"Counterfeit. Get your hat, mis-  
ter. We're going to the station. Now  
I understand the money isn't yours.  
Of course not. But you can explain  
that to the sergeant. Maybe you can  
talk yourself out of it in a day or  
two. According to this young chap,  
you'll have plenty of talking to do."

Mr. Melvin Byers nodded agree-  
ably and grinned. "A day or two  
will be plenty. Just keep him until  
Monday morning. I have an idea  
there'll be quite a gathering up here  
Monday morning, and everyone who  
gathers will want to have a word  
with Mr. Ackert." He grinned, re-  
moving his glasses. "Remember  
three years ago, Mr. Ackert, and  
the mining stock racket? You got  
the jump on us that time, but we  
knew you'd be back."

## Huge Spider in Brazil

**Catches Birds in Web**  
In some tropical forests, spiders  
spin webs of such size that it is  
hard, or at least unpleasant, for a  
traveler to pass. No spider webs,  
however, are strong enough to en-  
trap a human being, whether young  
or old.

Flies, mosquitoes, and other in-  
sects are the victims usually caught  
by spiders. Their webs are spun  
with the special purpose of obtain-  
ing a food supply.

In the abdomen of a spider are  
openings known as "spinnerets."  
Usually there are four or six of  
them, close together. A liquid is  
pressed from each opening, and it  
once hardens into a silken strand.  
The strands combine into a single  
thread.

Dozens of kinds of webs are made  
by spiders. Among these the web  
of the common garden spider is not-  
ed for its fine pattern.

A framework is made first, the  
lines being fastened to objects such  
as branches of a plant. Later the  
garden spider spins thread to make  
a spiral figure. The framework  
may make a person think of the  
spokes of a wheel.

Although insects are the usual vic-  
tims, some spiders go after larger  
game. I am thinking chiefly of  
"bird-catching spiders."

Bird-catching spiders are found  
in Brazil and certain other lands  
in the torrid zone. They grow to great  
size, the body being about two  
inches long and the legs spreading  
out two or three inches on each side  
of the body.

Bird-catching spiders have large,  
strong fangs. Some natives of the  
tropics are said to use the fangs as  
toothpicks. Of course that does not  
take place until the fangs and the  
spider have been separated!

Bird-catching spiders spin heavy  
webs, and there are times when  
small birds, such as humming birds,  
are trapped in them.

August 21st is the date set for the  
Street Fair sponsored by the Legion  
and the Milton Red Cross.

Why are the girls so fascinated by  
the man who wears a soldier's uni-  
form. Perhaps one reason is that the  
soldiers have learned to obey orders.

## "I'm Going to the Bank"

This remark is as commonplace as  
"I'm going shopping" or "I have  
some calls to make".

It indicates the everyday use of  
services necessary to men and women  
alike, both personally and in connec-  
tion with their business activities.

"Going to the Bank" may be merely  
to get change or to cash a cheque—  
it may be to make a deposit, arrange  
a loan, buy a money order . . . . .

All Banking Services are available to you and  
your active use of them will be welcomed.