

# The Canadian Champion

When Your Sweet Tooth Says  
Your Wisdom Tooth Says  
BARNARDS

When Your Sweet Tooth says  
Your Wisdom Tooth Says  
BARNARDS

VOLUME 83.

MILTON, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1942

No. 11

## CANADIAN CHAMPION

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 as the option of the proprietor. A post-office notice to discontinue 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, \$2.50 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 individual company, institution, or fund, will be considered an advertisement, and charged accordingly.

NOTICES OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, funeral notices, obituaries, notices of loss, stray, stolen, and wanted notices, and all notices for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

BLIGHT & WHITE, PUBLISHERS.

## MEDICAL

**Drs. Stephenson and Wagner**  
M.D.; L.M.C.C. M.D.; L.M.C.C.  
Physicians and Surgeons  
Phone 2W X-RAY  
Office Hours—8:30-9 a.m.; 1-3 p.m.; 7-9 p.m.  
Coroner. C.P.R. and Gaol Surgeon.

## CAMPBELLVILLE:

**Drs. Wagner and Stephenson**  
Phone—Milton 392-3.  
After 10 p.m., Milton 2W  
Office hours—9-10 a.m., 1-3 p.m., 7-8 p.m.  
Sundays by appointment only.

## DR. G. E. SYER

Physician and Surgeon  
Office—James Street.  
(Phone No. 38)  
Office hours—9 a.m. to 2 p.m.—7 to 9:30 p.m.  
Coroner. M.O.H.

## LEGAL

**DICK & DICK**  
W. I. DICK, K.C.  
(County Crown Attorney)

**KENNETH Y. DICK, B.A.**  
Solicitors, Barristers

COURT HOUSE — MILTON  
TELEPHONE 4.

## T. A. HUTCHINSON

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.  
OFFICE—Next door Champion Office,  
Main Street—Milton  
Telephone 54.

## GEORGE E. ELLIOTT

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public.  
OFFICE—In Farmers' Building, Main  
Street, Milton.  
Telephone 70.

## DENTISTRY

**DR. G. A. KING**  
DENTAL SURGEON

Office in Royal Building, Milton.  
Hours—9 to 5. Telephone 197  
X-RAY SERVICE. Evenings by appointment.

## DR. F. E. BABCOCK

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  
28th 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.

## H. WHEELER

Teachers of  
PIANO - VIOLIN  
GUITAR  
Piano Tuning and Repairing  
PHONE 24 MILTON

## CUT COARSE FOR THE PIPE

**OLD CHUM**  
CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES

## COUNTY OF HALTON

### 1942 - LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR - 1942

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
1 Milton	Friday	9	6	8	26	11	6	8		
2 Cayuga	Thursday	7	4	6	24	13	8	5		
3 Georgetown	Wednesday	7	4	6	24	13	8	5		
4 Cayuga	Thursday	7	4	6	24	13	8	5		
5 Georgetown	Wednesday	7	4	6	24	13	8	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—1. B. Knight, Milton; 2. John Chambers, Cayuga; 3. E. G. Thompson, Georgetown; 4. E. T. Thorndyke, Acton; 5. W. C. Biddiford, Burlington.

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

County Court Sittings, without Jury, 7th of April and 1st of October, 10 a.m. and so often as times may be required for the dispatch of business.

Audits of Criminal Justice Accounts, 6th January, 7th April, 7th July, 6th October, 10 a.m.

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

## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOING EAST—  
7:36 a.m.—Daily, flag.  
8:25 p.m.—Daily.  
8:45 p.m.—Daily except Sunday,  
GOING WEST—  
9:27 a.m.—Daily, flag.  
12:42 a.m.—Daily except Sunday, flag  
SUNDAY—  
Going East—7:36 a.m., flag, 2:07 p.m.,  
9:37 p.m. flag.  
Going West—9:27 a.m. flag, 6:25 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 2048 ONT

## C. R. TURNER

Funeral Director  
and Embalmer  
Agent for Dale's Funeral Designs.  
PHONE 63 MILTON.

## J. COOKE

CEMENT and CINDER  
BLOCKS  
BRICK and TILE  
MANUFACTURED  
With up-to-date power machine  
All Sizes — Any Quantity  
3 NEW ST. PHONE 838  
BURLINGTON

## INSURANCE

Life, Fire, Automobile, Burglary  
Plate Glass, Accident, Health.

## F. D. DEWAR

Phone 72. Residence, Mill Street.

## J. A. ELLIOTT

Licensed Auctioneer  
For the Counties of Halton and  
Peel  
Phone 155r-21  
Rural Route No. 3 MILTON

## T. F. CHISHOLM

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

## GALT

Monument Works  
62-66 Water St., North, Galt

## Monuments, Markers and Cemetery Lettering

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

## F. W. B. FITZGERALD

Insurance and Real Estate  
All lines of Insurance Transacted.  
Farm and Town Property  
for sale or rent.  
PHONE 63 MILTON

## More About Bombs And Bombings

Article No. 23  
BY HUGH TEMPLAN

Since the new tactics of the Royal Air Force have been demonstrated lately against a number of German industrial cities, there is renewed interest in bombs and bombing. Last week, I wrote about planes used by the Royal Air Force and by the R. C. A. F. in Britain. This week, I will carry on the subject a bit farther. Bombs dropped from planes on land are of two general types—incendiary and high-explosives. The incendiaries are meant to start fires, and the power of the blast and the damage done by flying fragments constitute the menace of the high explosive bomb.

Among the souvenirs I brought home are the two ends of a burned-out incendiary bomb. It is comparatively small, weighing only two pounds and a quarter before it burns. It is a cylinder, less than two inches in diameter and probably between two and three inches in length (the centre portion of this one is gone). The head is heavy, being of steel, and the tail has fins on it to insure that the bomb drops so that the heavy end hits first. The fuse of the incendiary bomb is made of a material that generates a high degree of heat, setting fire to the magnesium portion of the bomb which constitutes the centre. It is said to burn with a temperature of some 5500 deg. Fahrenheit.

Because of their small size and light weight, a big bomber can carry thousands of incendiary bombs. They are dropped out in wholesale quantities, often in "sticks" of ten or so at a time. Falling from a height of 15,000 feet or more, they have power to go through a slate roof, the fender of a car or anything of similar resistance.

It takes about two minutes for this type of incendiary to really get going. In the early days of the bombing of Britain, most of the damage was done by incendiaries. They do not kill people, though a direct hit by one of them would certainly be fatal. But of course, many died in flames of burning buildings, but their primary aim is to start fires.

**Fighting Incendiary Bombs**  
A thorough system of fighting the incendiary bomb has been built up in Britain now, so that I don't think nearly so much damage can be done by them in future, except in some cases which will be mentioned later. Bombing by incendiaries is more or less a matter of chance. For that reason, the civilian population suffers. The bombs drop on all parts of the city.

If the bomb can be found and fought within the first two minutes, there is a good chance of controlling it. It cannot be put out by pouring water on it, nor apparently by the use of chemicals. The fire is too hot. But a wall of sand, dropped on the bomb confines it. Water sprayed on it from the hose of a stirrup pump also confines the fire and makes the bomb burn out more quickly. Pouring a pair of water on the bomb will make it explode and scatter. As a result, all British houses have pairs of sand handy at various places around the premises, and the bath tub is kept full of water, with water in pails to be used with stirrup pumps in the various rooms.

As I have said, incendiaries are dropped overboard in wholesale fashion. Most of them are wasted. They fall on gardens, streets, parks and other open spaces. They may even bounce off roofs of a certain shape. I believe it is figured that if 15 per cent. are effective, it is a fair average. The loss from one bomber may be 75 fires. Multiply that by hundreds of bombers and you can see how busy the fire-fighters have to be.

The destruction in the older part of London was mostly from incendiary bombs. As I have pointed out before, the damage in the old City, behind St. Paul's cathedral, was due in part to the fact that it happened on the after-Christmas week-end, when the buildings were not being watched as they should have been. Often a failure of the water supply, usually due to the bursting of high-explosive bombs, has been a factor. Nowadays, old cellars are cemented to hold surplus water and huge tanks stand in the middle of wider London streets.

Some buildings provide extra good targets for incendiaries because of the way they are constructed. That is why so many old churches were burned. They had two or three roofs, usually of slate on the outside, with lead coated over timber below, and no room to get in between to fight a fire. The incendiary bombs would go through the slate roof, stop at the second roof, and burn where no one could reach them. Once a hot fire like that gets under way, there's nothing left to do but call the fire brigade. With several hundred fires blazing at one time, the firemen are obliged to go where they think they can do the most good.

**High Explosives Mixed In**  
It is the unpleasant custom of bombers to mix high explosives with the incendiaries. After the fires get going, the next round of planes may start to drop explosives. There are several reasons. The fires light up the neighborhood and show up the factories and buildings like that which are normally hidden in the blackness that makes them easier to hit. But generally speaking the high explosives are dropped to discourage the fire fighters and to drive people into shelters, so that the fires can burn unhindered. It is believed that on the raids over London in December, 1940, a deliberate attempt was made to kill off the London firemen and destroy their equipment by having them concentrated in a small area, where they could be effectively bombed. A change in the weather helped to thwart the German plans.

High explosives also burst water mains and makes it harder to fight the fires. That was one reason why Coventry was so badly damaged. The water mains were burst near the pumping stations and the canal that flows beside the city was drained by well-placed bombs along its banks.

**High Explosive Bombs**  
High explosive bombs are of an entirely different type, or rather, of two distinct types at least. (There are variations). The bombs are usually pointed, have fairly heavy cases of metal, carry fins on their tails, some of which produce quite a loud

whistle, while others give more of a "whoosh" sound.

They vary considerably in size. At the Air Training camps in Canada, the little practice bombs weigh about 14 pounds. In actual bombing, few weigh less than 100 pounds. They may weigh up to a ton apiece—it is possible that some may be even heavier by this time.

The explosion is varied by means of different kinds of fuses. Most of them explode on contact or soon afterwards. The Germans use some delayed action bombs, which may lie for hours or even days before they go off, creating a mental hazard. The other main type of high explosive is the land mine or parachute bomb. These are invariably large, and come floating down on big parachutes. The casing seems to be of fairly light, thin metal, judging by samples I picked up after seeing two of these explode at fairly close range. They depend for their effect on the blast force alone, the fragments being fairly light and not travelling far. They usually weigh from 1000 pounds to a ton. Given favorable conditions, one of them can level several city blocks.

**Easy To Tell Difference**  
Looking at the ruins of a building, it isn't hard to tell what type of bomb caused its destruction. Those burned by incendiaries look like any other building gutted by fire. Most likely, the walls alone remain standing and they are likely to be blackened. Those struck by high explosive bombs show no sign of fire, as a rule, but they do show the power of the blast.

There's a great deal of chance about what happens when a big bomb goes off. In some cases, its amazing power does little damage is done. For instance, I saw what had once been a garden in front of a little suburban house. A bomb of considerable size had buried itself deep in the earth before it exploded, and when it went off, the garden simply disappeared to a depth of ten feet or more—but the house wasn't damaged.

Bombs may explode against an outside wall or in the street, taking out one wall of the house, but leaving the floors in place, the furniture in the rooms, and even clothes hanging on hooks on the walls. In other instances, a bomb may penetrate the roof and explode in the interior, blowing everything to bits, or possibly leaving the outside walls, but nothing inside. Whole blocks of London have evidently been planned and built at one time, with rows of apartments, for instance, five or six stories high. One portion may be blown out fairly cleanly, and others be little affected.

But it would be a mistake to think that the results of bombing are always localized. A big explosive may shake the houses for half a mile around, breaking most of the windows and shaking loose the plaster from walls and ceilings. Plaster may end up falling for hours as the buildings gradually settle back into place. I saw one of the smaller cities the morning after two land mines had exploded. There didn't seem to be a square inch of plate glass left in any of the stores. Windows miles away were cracked.

**Not So Many Casualties**  
How do people live through such terror?

I used to wonder about that, but the fact is they do, and the number of casualties is surprisingly small. At least, I was surprised. The total number of casualties in Britain to the end of the year 1941 was less than 100,000. That is a small percentage. Of those, less than 45,000 were killed, and the number of injured was slightly more. In the last war, at the end of the year 1914 was less than 100,000. That is a small percentage. Of those, less than 45,000 were killed, and the number of injured was slightly more. In the last war, at the end of the year 1914 was less than 100,000. That is a small percentage. Of those, less than 45,000 were killed, and the number of injured was slightly more.

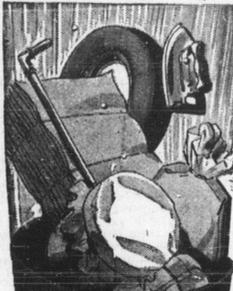
After seeing the wholesale destruction in Coventry, a city as large as Hamilton, it amazed me when I heard that less than 1300 people had been killed in all the raids. I heard of only two cases of those persons in shelters who were killed in large numbers by un-lucky direct hits. People in shelters are secure against injury by bomb fragments, falling walls and similar hazards. Firemen, air wardens, London fire-watchers and those on duty in their duties to remain in the open, are in the greatest danger.

**What A Bombing Looks Like**  
Many Canadians are curious to know what it is like to be bombed. In an earlier article, I have already told about a bombing with land mines in Bournemouth. I never saw an incendiary bomb falling. One night, in London, I watched the defences at work against a lone raider, while I stood with roof-watchers on top of a newspaper office. The anti-aircraft fire was continuous, though I doubt if any bombs were dropped. It would have been impossible to distinguish between the sounds. Except there was no rain, it was much like a bad Canadian thunderstorm, both to watch and to hear. The flashes from the ground and in the clouds were much like sheet lightning, accompanied by the low rumbling of thunder. I was reminded of that night during the recent heavy storms at home, especially while the Hydro was off.

Next week, I will write something about defence against bombing.

It is sometimes remarked that cats are not intelligent. Yet they usually succeed in getting what they want out of life without working for it, which human beings rarely succeed in accomplishing.

It was announced Saturday that trucks used to haul any products or material may carry as many as two passengers in the cab, in addition to the driver. That is new ruling, and a barrage of inquiries about the exact significance of a Board order which prohibited operation of trucks for transportation of persons other than the driver and driver's assistant to load or unload goods.



**YOU CAN PLAY ROUGH TOO!**  
**SAVE SCRAP**  
IRON & STEEL  
RAGS, PAPER,  
RUBBER



for collection phone—

Take part of your change in  
**WAR SAVINGS STAMPS**  
FROM  
BANKS — POST OFFICES  
DEPARTMENT STORES — DRUGGISTS  
GROCERS — TOBACCONISTS  
BOOK STORES and other RETAIL STORES

## Men, Women Over 40 Feel Weak, Worn, Old?

Want Normal Pep, Vim, Vitality?

Does weak, rundown, exhausted condition make you feel old? Try OTC's...  
O.T.C. helps you get normal pep, vim, vitality. Its...  
is sold at all drug stores everywhere.

For sale at Kerr's Pharmacy and Picketts Drug Store.

## Smallpox Still Here

Many U. S. citizens believe that smallpox was wiped out in this country decades ago. Metropolitan Life Insurance company's Statistical Bulletin recently pointed out a striking statistic: the U. S. in 1939 had over 10,000 smallpox cases. "With the single exception of India (with almost 130,000 cases)," said the bulletin, "we still lead the civilized world in our tolerance of this loathsome and dangerous disease." The reason: failure to vaccinate. Only ten states (nine of them east of the Mississippi) have compulsory vaccination laws. Smallpox is rare on the Atlantic seaboard, occurs mostly in Indiana, Iowa, California, Texas, Illinois.

## Specific Cure for T. B. May Be 'Around Corner'

A specific chemical cure for tuberculosis may be "around the corner," as the result of notable scientific advances listed by Dr. Kendall Emerson, famous tuberculosis authority, in a special interview.  
Dr. Emerson is the managing director of the National Tuberculosis association which has made total endowment of \$40,000 this year to distinguish scientists for research in the cause and cure of tuberculosis.

Among the scientists co-operating with him are Drs. F. M. Feldman, H. C. Hinshaw and their colleagues at the famous Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., who have made the most important discovery from the viewpoint of a chemical cure for tuberculosis.  
These doctors have used the newly prepared drug promin in attempts to destroy the germs of tuberculosis. Last October they announced that promin saved guinea pigs infected with the germs which produce tuberculosis in human beings. All animals not treated with the drug died.

Now, according to "unpublished reports," available to Dr. Emerson, the treatment appears to be effective even in human beings.  
In a number of cases of "pleurisy," that is pain in the chest and other symptoms that go with it, caused by tuberculosis infection, the administration of promin gave surprisingly good results.

## Prefer Blond Hereford Steers for Fattening

It's really true that blond Hereford steers gain weight faster than brunettes. They do just better if they're also short-headed and have reasonably small bones.

It has worked out that way in seven years of feed-lot testing at the University of Arizona's experimental farm. E. B. Stanley, animal husbandman in charge, thought it was a mere coincidence when the first two or three times that lighter steers took on flesh just a trifle more rapidly than those that were dark or medium red.

When it had happened five times straight he mentioned the color factor for the first time in his test reports. Now, after seven years, he says that pigmentation undoubtedly has something to do with a Hereford's ability to turn feed into beef. Stanley just can't explain it. He has read every book that might throw some light on the mystery, but not a clue has turned up.

Every year careful note has been made of the physical characteristics of the 120 steers on test. Now Stanley and his helper can look at an animal and tell how it is going to perform in the feed lot. If it has a fairly long head, it will gain more slowly than one with a short head. The raveled type shows less "efficiency of gain" than those with less prominent skeletal structure.

## Light But Strong

The Antarctic skua only weighs about 2 1/2 pounds, yet its strength is so great that its two-inch bill can carry chunks of meat larger than itself over great distances. It has been seen 300 miles inland, where it spends the winter and returns to the coast of the Antarctic about the middle of October. The arrival is timed with clock-like precision with the egg-laying of penguins for the principal food of skuas is penguin eggs and chicks which are devoured by the hundreds. Unable to match the superior size and fighting strength of adult penguins, the skuas use clever strategy in separating the parent birds from their chicks and then slaughtering them wholesale. Scores of half eaten and trampled bodies of baby penguins have been found near penguin colonies.

## Rye Flour

Rye flour, used for making bread, is an unexpectedly good source of certain vitamins which are essential for health and stamina, it was stated recently in a University of Wisconsin scientific report.  
The discovery, significant from the viewpoint of national nutrition, has been made by two University of Wisconsin chemists, Drs. Aaron J. Ide and Henry A. Schutte.  
For the first time the amounts of vitamin of B-complex were measured in various "milled products of the rye grain."  
It was found that rye flour surpasses wheat flour in vitamin content.  
Particular attention was paid to these vitamins: B-1, riboflavin, nicotinic acid and pantothenic acid.

## Buying 'Case' Goods

In considering the purchase of case goods (dressers, chests, sideboards, bookcases, desks, etc.) tables and chairs, if possible test the weight. The greater the density of the wood, the better. For example, you can buy a chest of thin, soft, porous wood that weighs 40 pounds; you can buy a good hardwood chest in the same size and it will weigh around 75 pounds. How the wood is dried makes a difference, too. Always ask the salesman if it is kiln dried. This is wood that has been air dried, then actually dried in an oven so that the moisture content has been reduced to 5 per cent. Wood not so dried is likely to warp, and in warping will split, throw drawers out of line, come unglued and give poor service in general.

## Many Men, It is Said, are Reluctant

to carry bundles for their wives. Back in the days of their engagement, some of these boys probably took pride in showing the girl friend what heavy packages they could carry.

## BANKING SERVICE

Is an Everyday Necessity

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS - For investment or special-purpose funds.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS - For business and for personal or household disbursements.  
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES - For securities and valued papers.  
LOANS - Business or Personal, including instalment loans.  
MONEY ORDERS, TRAVEL CHEQUES, DRAFTS.  
All Banking Services are available to you and your active use of them will be welcomed.

EST'D. 1832—OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING EXPERIENCE

## The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA

EST'D. 1832—OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING EXPERIENCE



## Clear telephone lines for ALL-OUT PRODUCTION

Your telephone is part of a vast interlocking system now carrying an abnormal wartime load. Don't let needless delays hold up messages on which production efficiency may depend.

## OTHER "WARTIME TELEPHONE TACTICS"

- 1 BE SURE you have the right number... consult the directory.
  - 2 ANSWER promptly when the bell rings.
  - 3 BE BRIEF. Clear your line for the next call.
  - 4 USE OFF-PEAK hours for your Long Distance Calls.
- These things may look trifling, but on 6,500,000 daily telephone calls, they are very important.

On Active Service Giving Wings to Words

## The Georgetown Lumber Co. OF MILTON, ONT.

Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Frames, Sash and Trim

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Gyproc, Asphalt

Shingles and Roofing of all kinds.

BLUE COAL — HAMCO COKE

For Prompt Service Phone Milton 49

W. C. KENTNER, Manager

## The Highest Grade POCAHONTAS Little Ash No Smoke No Soot

Tune In To HERMIT HOUR C.F.R.B. SUNDAY 10 p.m.

## "OLD COMPANY" ANTHRACITE COKE - ALBERTA

CEMENT - LIME - PLASTER

## FOR RESULTS THAT PAY FEED THE PIONEER WAY

Always ask the salesman if it is kiln dried. This is wood that has been air dried, then actually dried in an oven so that the moisture content has been reduced to 5 per cent. Wood not so dried is likely to warp, and in warping will split, throw drawers out of line, come unglued and give poor service in general.

## DEIVERED ANYWHERE R. S. ADAMS PHONE 48 NIGHT 16