

When Your Sweet Tooth Says  
CANDY  
Your Wisdom Tooth Says  
BARNARDS

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BARNARDS

VOLUME 84.

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No. 21

## CANADIAN CHAMPION

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We pay phone charges. Gordon Young  
Ltd., phone 48 3038, Toronto. 35-yr.

## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOING EAST—

7:30 a.m.—Daily.  
2:15 p.m.—Daily.  
8:45 p.m.—Daily except Sunday.

GOING WEST—

9:22 a.m.—Daily, flag.  
6:37 p.m.—Daily.  
12:57 a.m.—Daily except Sunday, flag.

SUNDAY—

Going East—7:39 a.m., 2:15 p.m.  
8:27 p.m.

Going West—9:22 a.m. flag, 6:37 p.m.

### CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

GOING NORTH GOING SOUTH.

8:09 a.m. 7:30 p.m.

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PHONE 68 MILTON.

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PHONE 63 MILTON

## Canada's Fifth Victory Loan

### To Speed The Victory

During the past week a largely at-  
tended and enthusiastic meeting was  
held in the town hall, Milton, the oc-  
casion being the organizing of Milton  
and district to carry on in Canada's  
Fifth Victory Loan.

Mayor Dawson occupied the chair  
and on behalf of the town welcomed  
the gathering. He then called on  
Messrs. Bicke and McCreary, the or-  
ganizers for Halton, who addressed  
the meeting and gave some very use-  
ful information in connection with  
the loan. They also expressed them-  
selves as being willing at all times to  
assist and co-operate in every way so  
that the success of the loan so far as  
Halton County was concerned, would  
be assured.

The meeting then selected the fol-  
lowing officers, namely—S. C. Whar-  
in, Chairman and Supervisor of Sales;  
T. A. Hutchinson, Secretary; Wm  
Anderson, Chairman of Publicity; L.  
L. Skene, vice-chairman of Publicity;  
General Committee, Mayor Dawson,  
F. H. Gilroy, R. E. McEandless. Pub-  
licity representatives, J. E. White-  
lock, Agricultural; W. J. Robertson,  
Township of Nelson; George Currie,  
Township of Esquimaux; H. Wil-  
mott, Township of Trafalgar; E. W.  
Foster, Milton schools; Dr. Carl Mar-  
tin, Manufacturers and Pay Rolls;  
Rev. S. A. Kirk, Clergy; M. E. Nixon,  
Theatres; Leeming Servos, Town of  
Milton.

Monday, October 18th is the start-  
ing date of the loan and from then  
on canvassers will call on you, the  
same men who called on you in the  
former loans. These men are at your  
service to assist you in every way  
possible. If by any chance you may  
be inadvertently overlooked, don't let  
that deter you from loaning your bit,  
get in touch with your bank or call  
at the loan headquarters situated on  
Main street, Milton, where you are  
sure to receive the best possible ad-  
vice regarding the loan.

Citizens of Milton and district,  
those of us who cannot take an ac-  
tive part in Canada's fighting forces,  
our job is to assist in providing the  
tools to finish the job. Halton County  
holds an enviable record of having  
subscribed well over the quota set in  
former loans, Milton and district has  
its share in this record, let us see to  
it that we again stand near the top.  
Since the last loan our fighting forces  
have taken part in some brilliant vic-  
tories and it would now look as if  
the tide had turned for the Allies.  
There is still some hard fighting to be  
done before victory and peace can  
be assured, therefore it is the duty of  
every one of us to give and lend to  
our utmost capacity so that our forces  
and our allies may carry on until  
complete victory and the peace of  
the world is assured.

SAVE AND LEND FOR VICTORY.  
God Save the King.

### Halton County Quota in Fifth

Victory Loan Set at

\$2,250,000

At a meeting in Burlington last  
Thursday evening, quotas for Halton  
and the various units of the county  
were established. Chairman of the  
district attended and Mr. Ames Mason  
represented Acton at the meeting.

Following is the allotment for Hal-  
ton County for the Fifth Victory  
Loan:

Burlington	250,000
Township of Nelson, O.S.	250,000
Oakville	\$500,000
Township Trafalgar, N.S.	280,000
Milton	\$705,000
Township Nelson, N.S.	65,000
Township Trafalgar, N.S.	75,000
SW part Esquimaux	40,000
Nassagaweya	\$335,000
	\$95,000
Georgetown	\$95,000
Part Esquimaux	140,000
Acton	\$370,000
NW part Esquimaux	30,000
	\$225,000

\$2,250,000

### Hens Should Be Comfortable

Laying hens must be kept cool  
and comfortable during hot weather  
and supplied with plenty of clean  
fresh water to maintain egg produc-  
tion. Windows and ventilators on  
the back of the poultry house should  
be opened, and also the ventilators  
at the ends of the house. Drinking  
water should be supplied to the flock  
at least two or three times daily.

When the consumption of mash  
drops sharply, the feeding of wet  
mash at noon each day is advised.  
The dry mash can be moistened  
with cool skim milk, buttermilk, or  
cool water at the rate of three  
pounds of dry mash for each 100  
birds. To keep egg production and  
profits up, the flock should be culled  
closely, sending all marketable  
birds to the market just as soon as  
they quit laying. This is not only  
good economy but it also helps to  
save feed, which is now critically  
scarce.

### Firm Raspberries for Canning

Only fresh, firm raspberries should  
be considered for canning. After  
they have been carefully washed,  
pack them into glass jars, alternat-  
ing berries and boiling red syrup  
until the jars are filled. Process  
either pints or quarts in a hot wa-  
ter bath for 20 minutes.

To prepare the red syrup, use  
over-ripe or soft berries, adding one-  
half cup of water to one cup of ber-  
ries. Heat slowly to the boiling  
point and strain through a fine sieve  
or cheesecloth. To each cup of juice,  
add one-half cup of sugar and bring  
back to the boiling point. Mixing  
this syrup with the fruit will aid  
in keeping the fruit from rising in  
the jars.

## Paraguay Once a Remote

### Gateway to South America

A Portuguese explorer, Alejo Gar-  
cia, is supposed to have explored  
part of present-day Paraguay as  
early as 1524, but Sebastian Cabot  
is generally credited with being the  
first European to set eyes on the  
virgin forests and plains of the South  
American paradise.

He never reached the present site  
of Asuncion, the capital, but in 1537  
Juan de Ayolas and Domingo Irala  
reached a point where the eastern  
shore of the Paraguay river opened  
into a broad bay. There they estab-  
lished the little colony which was to  
become the capital.

Asuncion, like a remote gateway  
to still more remote and beckoning  
regions, was a crossroads for ex-  
plorers and adventurers. And its  
history is written in so much ad-  
venture, cruelty, suffering and  
swashbuckling gaiety, that historians  
call it the most romantic of Ameri-  
can cities.

Paraguay declared its independ-  
ence from Spain in 1811 and was one  
of the first American countries to  
break with the mother country. The  
Spanish governor, Velasco, was in  
sympathy with the revolutionary  
movement, and became one of the  
first leaders of the budding repub-  
lic. A constitution and flag were  
adopted in 1812, and leaders have  
truster to two consuls. Two years  
later the consuls gave way to the  
first elected president, Carlos A. Lo-  
pez. Lopez served for ten years,  
and was succeeded by his son.

### Liberty Ship Designed

#### To Deliver the Goods

She is American designed, origi-  
nally built for the British on Lend  
Lease account. Altered slightly to  
meet our specific requirements, the  
first contract for construction was  
let in March of 1941 and the first  
Liberty Ship was delivered exactly  
three weeks after Pearl Harbor  
attacked the United States.

She is built for utility. She lacks the rakish  
streamlined appearance of the Mar-  
itime Commission's C-ships. But she  
is a very practical craft, sound and  
seaworthy. She's a sea-going truck  
of 10,500 deadweight tons.

The fame of the Liberty Ship is  
based on sound quality. She was  
designed to meet a pressing and ur-  
gent transportation need. They have  
been built in greater numbers than  
any ship of a similar tonnage. Their  
performance has been uniformly ex-  
cellent—the service hard and exact-  
ing.

Standardized to the last small  
screw, to the final door hinge, a con-  
tract can be shifted from one ship-  
yard to another, should the necessity  
arise, and no time would be lost. Re-  
pairs can be made readily at almost  
any place, and replacement of parts  
offers no serious problem, occasions  
no delay.

### Market Determines Waste Price

The little porkers that grow fat  
and sleek on waste from army kitch-  
ens hereafter will pay for their food  
on sliding scale of prices based on  
their value at the nearest stockyard  
as of the 15th day of each month.

A new form of contract for the sale  
of kitchen waste which links the  
price the army will receive with the  
market value of hogs has been pre-  
pared by the legal department of  
the quartermaster corps as an op-  
tional feature in future contracts for  
the sale of waste for hog feeding, in  
the war department reports.

Under the terms of the new con-  
tract, bidders will be allowed to sub-  
mit bids for kitchen waste on the  
usual "per man per month" basis,  
the price for each month or portion  
of a month during the contract peri-  
od to be determined by the selling  
price of hogs on the hoof at a desig-  
nated stock yard market. If the  
price of hogs goes up, the buyer of  
the kitchen waste will pay more; if  
it goes down, he will pay less, the  
amounts of variation to be stated in  
the contract.

### Memorial Day

Memorial day, or Decoration day,  
originated in the South when in 1865  
James Redpath led a parade of 100  
soldiers, citizens and children to  
nearby Union soldiers' graves and  
there planted flowers.

The following year the custom  
was taken up by Southern women  
for their dead, and in 1868 Gen.  
John A. Logan, commander-in-chief  
of the Grand Army of the Repub-  
lic, designated May 30 for the ob-  
servance of the celebration, the day  
now generally marked by Northern  
states. Some Southern states have  
set aside April 26, the date on which  
Gen. Joseph E. Johnson surren-  
dered, and others, June 3, Jerfe-  
son Davis' birthday.

### War Levels Paraguay

Independent Paraguay, blessed  
with immense natural riches and a  
mild climate, prospered until 1865,  
when a disastrous war with Argen-  
tina, Brazil and Uruguay depleted  
the country's wealth and population.  
The war was so bitter that only 50  
per cent of the population survived  
it. Of the 225,000 survivors, only  
22,000 were males.

### Falling Leaves

Falling of sugar maple leaves dur-  
ing June should cause no great  
concern among home owners. This  
condition is caused by the maple  
petiole borer. Although the number  
of leaves which fall may seem large,  
they represent but a very small per-  
centage of the leaves on the tree,  
and usually little if any effect results  
to the tree.

### Apple Tree Needs Care

Prune the apple tree. All dead  
and dying limbs should be cut off  
first. Water sprouts or succulent  
growth and weak limbs in the center  
of the tree should be removed to  
let the light among the branches.  
Cuts should be made smoothly with  
sharp tools.

### Sought Spice Islands

Like other parts of South Amer-  
ica, La Plata river in Uruguay was  
discovered by explorers trying to  
find the elusive spice islands. In  
the 15th century a Portuguese explorer,  
1516 Juan Diaz De Solis happened  
upon its wide mouth. Later Magellan  
saw it. Sebastian Cabot, son of the  
English discoverer, was its first real  
explorer. He traveled up its wide,  
muddy bay, and saw Indians wear-  
ing silver ornaments. Surely this  
was a sign that the country was  
rich in silver. In this belief, he  
promptly named the waterway Rio  
La Plata—which means the Silver  
River.

## Wright Brothers' Old Idea

### Finds New Favor Today

Wartime demand for high speed,  
high altitude, highly maneuverable  
airplanes has turned the minds of  
aviation designers back to an idea  
the Wright brothers put into prac-  
tice in their pioneering days—the  
use of propellers rotating in oppo-  
site directions.

The modern dual rotation propel-  
ler, or contraprop, is mounted on a  
single engine hub, one prop behind  
the other. The Wright brothers,  
fearing that the torque (twist) re-  
action of the single propeller might  
throw their primitive plane out of  
control, used two props of opposite  
pitch mounted on each side of the  
engine and driven in opposite direc-  
tions by chain drives from the en-  
gine crankshaft.

The more powerful engines of to-  
day, developing as much as 2,000  
horsepower, have made torque elimi-  
nation imperative. Torque tends  
to make an airplane roll in the op-  
posite direction from the rotation of  
the propeller, and gyroscopic reac-  
tion additionally has a tendency to  
force the plane in a direction at  
right angles to its normal course.

Dual rotation propellers eliminate  
both difficulties and other con-  
strain on both the plane and the  
pilot, who now has to compensate  
for the deviations by skillful guid-  
ing of the plane.

### Causes for Discomfort

#### In Air Travel Decline

Only one airline passenger in 1,000  
suffers from air-sickness, which  
thus virtually has disappeared from  
the airways as a source of discom-  
fort in flying, it is disclosed by United  
Air Lines.

A five-year survey of discomfort  
causes among passengers carried  
by United, revealed that the air-  
sickness rate steadily has been re-  
duced from 3.3 per 1,000 passen-  
gers in 1934 to one per 1,000 in 1942.  
It was disclosed that other causes  
of discomfort also have been de-  
creasing to the point where less than  
five in 1,000 passengers give evi-  
dence of any discomfort whatever.

Only one person in 1,000 suffers  
from the effects of altitude and has  
to take oxygen, which is provided  
on all planes; only one in 1,800 has  
ear trouble; only one in 2,500 suf-  
fers from nervous unrest; and only  
one in 1,000 indicates other mis-  
cellaneous discomforts.

United's survey of 2,248,998 pas-  
sengers carried in the years 1934  
through 1942 is declared the most  
extensive of its kind made by any  
airline on the subject of passenger  
discomfort.

### Grecian Sights

Peacetime visitors to Syracuse in  
Sicily need to see their sights. 500  
feet in length, built from 500  
300 B. C.; the Doric Temple, the  
Greek theater (third largest  
known), the Castle of Euryalus  
(most important and complete Greek  
fortification extant) and the several  
quarries whose products built the  
ancient city.

Aeschylus, Pindar, Theocritus and  
possibly Plato lived in Syracuse for  
varying periods, but Archimedes, in-  
ventor and mathematician, was the  
city's foremost citizen. He lent a  
good deal of color to the city by  
such acts as running unclothed  
through the streets shouting "Eura-  
reka" after discovering the princi-  
ple of water displacement while tak-  
ing a bath.

Archimedes told his king that he  
could move the earth, if he had a  
place to stand and a lever long  
enough. He helped put off Roman  
conquest of Syracuse by setting fire  
to invading ships by means of huge  
magnifying glasses set up on shore.  
When the city was finally taken,  
Archimedes was stabbed to death  
by a Roman soldier while deeply ab-  
sorbed in a mathematical problem.

### Jump With Two Chutes

U. S. paratroops jump with two  
chutes, the main one on their backs  
(28 feet in diameter) and a reserve  
(22 feet) hooked on in front. The  
reserve is released by ripcord, the  
main by a 15-foot long static line  
hooked to a cable inside the plane.

At 15 feet the static line rips off  
the pack cover, begins drawing out  
the chute itself. At 43 feet the  
chute is fully drawn out and the  
fine silk "break-cord," connecting  
chute and static line, breaks. After  
a further fall of around 50 feet the  
chute opens. It should not take  
longer than two or three seconds.

In a paratrooper usually drops  
around 100 feet down and 400 feet  
forward (momentum from the  
plane's speed) before his chute  
opens.

## Adjustments Made to Fit

### Women to War Industry

The necessity of fitting women to  
wartime jobs, and fitting the jobs to  
women, has brought to the factory  
progress both in production meth-  
ods and working conditions that may  
prove a boon in peacetime as well  
as now.

A study reveals that most of the  
changes manufacturers have had to  
make are good for men as well as  
women and that changes necessary  
to fit women to plants were less  
drastic than feared. Moreover, the  
psychological adjustments that have  
been necessary on the part of the  
employer, employee and public of-  
ten have outweighed in importance  
the mechanical changes and job  
simplifications that were required.

The distinction between "man's  
work" and "woman's work" has  
faded in many industries. Before  
the bombing of Pearl Harbor, many  
jobs that did not necessarily re-  
quire male strength were tradition-  
ally barred to women. Now some  
of these are completely manned by  
womanpower.

Many of the changes that wartime  
needs have highlighted were  
changes that intelligent employers  
were making anyway. A drill and  
tool concern in Chicago, making  
twist drills, built its plant and de-  
signed its machinery with the ex-  
press purpose of hiring women.  
Work benches were built lower to  
serve women's shorter stature or  
platforms were provided to accom-  
modate the worker to towering ma-  
chinery.

### Chickens' Feathers Can

#### Change Their Color

Maybe a leopard can't change the  
pattern of his spots, but a chicken  
can change the color of her feathers  
—merely through a new diet. This  
phenomenon was made known re-  
cently at the Pennsylvania State  
college, where laboratory chickens  
—and turkeys—were fed certain ra-  
tions that caused dark-feathered  
birds to develop white plumage, ac-  
cording to Dr. R. V. Boucher, as-  
sociate professor of agricultural and  
biological chemistry.

The strange deficiency does not  
seem to be caused by any of the  
recognized vitamins, Dr. Boucher  
reports, although its exact cause is  
still unknown. The condition may  
be prevented and cured by feeding  
dried brewer's yeast under certain  
conditions. The yeast should be fed  
at the rate of 5 per cent of the  
mash, should contain at least 45  
per cent protein, and should not be  
irradiated.

It takes about two to three weeks  
for the white growth to develop af-  
ter the birds are put on the "white  
feather" ration. This condition may  
be brought about any time during  
feather growth. So far the lack of  
pigment has been observed only in  
poultry confined in houses and has  
not been found in birds that have  
access to good pasture.

### Johnstown Flood

In May in 1889 a heavy rain fell  
for days along the Atlantic sea-  
board. The downpour in the Con-  
necticut valley in western Pennsylv-  
ania caused the Johnstown flood,  
a branch of the Conemaugh river,  
to rise inch by inch toward the  
breastworks of the dam.

On May 31 the dam gave way,  
unleashing 20 million tons of water.  
Carrying trees and bridges, houses,  
railroad ties and industrial machin-  
ery before it, the flood raced down  
the narrow valley. Less than an  
hour later the city of Johnstown,  
12 miles below, lay in ruins.

A warning that the dam burst  
rang through the valley too late for  
more than 2,000 of its inhabitants,  
mostly women and children, who  
perished. By the time the flood-  
water was stilled it was 30 feet deep  
in the valley and the property dam-  
age was estimated as high as 10  
million dollars.