

The Canadian Champion

When your sweet tooth says
CANDY
Your wisdom tooth says
BARNARD'S

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Your wisdom tooth says
BARNARD'S

VOLUME 74

MILTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1933.

No. 11

CANADIAN CHAMPION

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prices paid. Apply John Holmes, Mil-
ton, phone 42, Stan. Buck, Milton,
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COUNTY OF HALTON
LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR
FOR 1933

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Hours of Sitting	Jan.	Mar.	May	June	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
Milton	Friday	10:00 a.m.	11	10	5	22	4	16	9
Georgetown	Tuesday	10:00 a.m.	11	7	2	27	12	7	9
Georgetown	Wednesday	10:00 a.m.	11	7	2	27	12	7	9
Georgetown	Thursday	10:00 a.m.	11	7	2	27	12	7	9
Georgetown	Friday	10:00 a.m.	11	7	2	27	12	7	9
Georgetown	Saturday	10:00 a.m.	11	7	2	27	12	7	9
Georgetown	Sunday	10:00 a.m.	11	7	2	27	12	7	9

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CLERK—J. P. Peare, Milton; J. E. Chambers, Geor-
getown; S. O. Thompson, Georgetown; G. E. A. New, Aston; L. A. Moore, Campbellville;
S. W. J. Stuart, Burlington.

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings with or without Jury, 19th
June and 19th December, on opening days at 1 p.m.

County Court Sittings, without Jury, 4th April and 5th October, 10 a.m., and so often at
other times as may be required for the dispatch of business.

Sittings of the Court of Criminal Justice, 24th January, 7th April, 7th July, 5th October, 10 a.m.

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

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

(Standard Time)
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
9:33 a.m. 6:11 a.m.
6:34 p.m. Daily except Sunday
12:48 a.m. (ex. Mon.) 2:11 p.m.
Daily except Saturday
7:5 p.m. (ex. Sun.)

GOING WEST—9:33 a.m.; 6:34 p.m.
GOING EAST—7:10 a.m.; 2:11 p.m.; 9:31 p.m.

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First Post Due Stamps

Not Printed by U. S.
The first series of postage due stamps used in the United States was printed by an American concern. In 1804 the bureau of printing and engraving in Washington took over the printing of these stamps. From 1804 to 1820 the same design was used; U. S. at top with "postage due" in a semi-circle at the top, and a lozenge-shaped center containing the numeral of value. In the early months of 1820 there was quite a change. "United States" was printed in full across the top, the semicircle containing "postage due" was moved down and flattened somewhat and the numeral of value placed in the center with a lattice for a background.

In the United States envelope stamps there are so many varieties that most stamp collectors remain satisfied with simply the major varieties. Collectors will find that searching out the minor varieties is both interesting and fascinating and notice carefully the lettering, whether it is thick or thin, even or "wavy." Also it is well to note whether the paper is white, amber, blue marilla or Oriental buff. A millimeter scale is very useful in discovering minor variations.

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The Midnight Telephone Call

By CORONA RIMINGTON

MIRIAM OSBORNE entered her little apartment, hung her hat on the rack in the tiny hallway, ran her hand through her soft bobbed hair and breathed into the kitchenette as fresh and happy as if she had just waked up in the morning.

"Well, mother, I gave the boss notice this afternoon. I'm leaving the fifteenth."

Mrs. Osborne stopped in the midst of taking a pan of potatoes off the miniature gas stove and stared at her daughter.

"What'll we do now? What happened?" she asked, dismayed.

"Nothing happened and we'll do very well. Don't you worry about that. I've got another job promised at \$15 a month more. Anyway, you know we can get along if I didn't work at all."

"But what made you quit, Miriam? I'd rather you'd kept a job you were certain of at \$15 less than to risk not having a job at all. I believe you got fired. Was that 's honey? Seems like you could tell your mother. You know I wouldn't blame you."

"No, I fired myself, thank you. And the boss has promised me a wonderful letter of recommendation when I leave, so now you know I haven't done anything to make 'em mad."

"When can we eat?" she asked, suddenly changing the subject. "I'm hungry as a bear."

Occasionally, when Miriam was busy with her plate, Mrs. Osborne would risk an exploring glance in her direction, but the girl's face failed to divulge her secret. She looked happy and decidedly interested in her supper—that was all.

The middle of July she left her position and went to the firm of Ellington and Ellington and three months after the Tom Ramond, the head bookkeeper, was bringing her home in his little car every afternoon. Twice she stayed for supper in the baby kitchenette.

"I understand everything now," Mrs. Osborne laughed one day.

"Understand everything about what, mother?" the girl asked puzzled.

"Why?"

"Because of Tom." "Wrong first guess. I never saw Tom until I'd been there two or three days. But he certainly does work fast, doesn't he? I think he's wonderful."

"Well, why did you quit then, Miriam?" persisted Mrs. Osborne, determined to get to the bottom of the thing at last and give her mind a rest.

"I quit because I decided it wasn't any fun to be in love all by myself. When you feel yourself beginning to slip and the man doesn't show any signs of slipping too, it's best to get away. I believe there's many a girl has missed the right one because she was so busy pining after some one else's cook that she never saw the one who had the best secretary and she couldn't see anything less than a bank president's daughter, so I said to myself, 'This is where you'd better let Miriam's man-love little heart out o' danger.'"

Miriam looked her loveless when Tom called, but his manner disappointed her from the start. He seemed cool and preoccupied and she sighed a little as she remembered that while she was dressing she had imagined his exclamation of surprise when he saw her in her dainty frock. The explanation had not been forthcoming. She had hoped that he would suggest a ride, but he did not and they sat dully in the stuffy little parlour, one more uncomfortable than the other.

When he had finally taken leave, she dropped limply into a chair by the reading lamp. If only she hadn't talked so much to her mother, or if only she hadn't had to sleep in the same room with her. She would be sure to wake up and ask her whether Tom had proposed.

She sat there until nearly twelve when she was startled by the sudden jangling of the telephone. Irritably she took down the receiver.

"This is Tom. I was afraid you'd be in bed, dear, but I was so miserable I couldn't sleep."

"What's the matter?" she asked in alarm.

"I want over these tonight determined to ask you to—ask you to marry me, and then when I saw you; you looked so pretty and far away, somehow, I was afraid you wouldn't even consider a bookkeeper. A girl like you could marry almost anyone."

"Afraid of me?" she laughed happily some more. "Now you know you're kidding Tom. But you come over tomorrow night and . . ."

"Can't I come now?" he broke in eagerly.

"No, silly, it's nearly twelve. You go to bed. Good-night—dear."

She hung up the receiver and wiped a triumphant little hop and skip hurried into the bedroom to tell her mother the news.

Mind and Body
The first rule of mental hygiene is the conservation of our physical health, says Edgar A. Doll in a Hygiene Magazine article. Some physical conditions that precede mental breakdowns are faulty nutrition, infectious diseases and toxemia, nervous disorders and defects in the glands of internal secretion.

The present generation often pretends to be shocked. The present generation often pretends not to be.

The record crowd in the grandstand padlocked at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, in 24,000 and closed its capacity. That's enough population for several fair-sized towns.

Families Shrink; Baby Buggies Not in Demand

Out of 30,000,000 American families more consist of two persons than of any other number. There are 7,000,000 domestic groups of three size. Only about one in six or seven of them are newly married couples with a baby around the corner, for the yearly number of marriages is not much more than 1,000,000, observes a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Just Molly and me, and the baby makes three," ran a song popular a short time back. But the dwindling birth rate indicates that baby is being deferred.

These families of two help pull down the average size to 4.01, as revealed by the 1930 census. Since 1900 the average American family has lost about 75 of a member, a statistical member who can be neatly dissected for tabular purposes. But when servants and lodgers are counted out, the current average family is down to 3.61.

Economic and social pressure is making it tough for the makers of baby carriages. However, there is some hope. There are still more than 3,000,000 families of seven or more members.