

The Canadian Champion

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

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Your wisdom tooth says
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CANADIAN CHAMPION

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

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7.25 p.m.—Daily.
7.42 p.m.—Daily except Sunday.
9.31 p.m.—Stops on signal (Sunday only).
GOING WEST—
9.33 a.m.—Stops on signal only.
6.04 p.m.—Daily.
12.43 a.m.—Daily except Monday.
SUNDAY—
Going West—9.33 a.m.; 6.04 p.m.
Going East—7.20 a.m.; 2.35 p.m.; 9.31 p.m.

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Bananas Grow on Large Plants; Not on Trees

The banana is a large plant rather than a tree. It is perpetuated by asexual reproduction, the plant growing from a shoot which is cut from the parent plant when these shoots have attained a height of three feet or so and transplanted. The banana begins to bloom in about two years after being established. The flower bud is a large heart-shaped formation which develops from 50 to 150 blossoms—from which a bunch containing many bananas will grow. The plant grows from 10 to 40 feet in height, bearing at its top a whorl of broad, ornamental leaves. But the stalk bears fruit but once and then dies down, to be replaced by the sprouts, two or three of which are allowed to bear, the others being transplanted or destroyed. There are many varieties of the banana plant and all quite similar in appearance and habit. The variety most commonly cultivated is known as 'Martini'. The red variety is the banana or Red Jamaican. In spite of the fact that the banana plant is not thought to be a native of America, it is thought to have originated in India, although it is cultivated in all tropical countries. The fruit ripens on the tree. If left there, but it quickly spoils thereafter. Tree-ripened bananas are favorable, but for export it is necessary to pick the fruit while still somewhat green.

Lake Superior Pictured

The Pictured Rocks along Lake Superior are not pictured, but are a natural curiosity, a series of sandstone cliffs extending for seven miles along the coast north of Lake Superior. They rise from the water's edge, often vertically, to a height varying from 50 to 300 feet, and constitute a spectacular exhibition of the eroding powers of water, while brilliant hues are given there by certain minerals. The cliffs have been worn by the waves into many strange and fantastic shapes, as of castles, towers, chapels, gates, sails and profiles. Their hues are gray and green, amber and vermillion, blue and yellow. They extend westward from the sand hills of Sable, 30 miles west of the Soo, to Munising harbor. At one point a stream plunges 175 feet over the cliffs as the Silver Cascade. There are scores of other lovely waterfalls along the coast. This region is the heart of Ellsworth's country, and the wigwag of Nokomis stood near Munising, and Longfellow describes the site: Westward by the Big-Sea-Water, Came upon the rocky headlands, To the Pictured Rocks of sandstone Looking over lake and landscape.

Cheap Jewelry of Today

Rivals Gems of the Past
Many years ago there was a craftsman who made ornaments for lovely ladies. Slim wrists of Oriental dancers sparkled with his jewelry, and he was sought with the creations of his dreams of beauty. But of all the jewels which he worked the one he loved the most was the opal. One day he found an opal of great size and price. It was as large as his closed hand, lustreless as the star above the crescent moon, and luminous with elusive fire. He would make of this opal, he thought, the most perfect jewel he had ever made, so that seekers of beauty would see it and wonder. With reverence he worked, as he carved his dreams into the shifting colors, until he had fashioned a bracelet fit to adorn the loveliest lady of all time. That was so many years ago that most of the legends have been forgotten, and the craftsman's jewels are sought in undiscovered tombs. Ages later there was a lady in a floating rainbow gown, each of her slender wrists was encircled by three translucent bracelets of opalescent colors. She bought them somewhere for a small price, but their beauty was that of the opal, for craftsmen often have the same dreams.

Film and the Science Man

One of the most important things in the making of a film is a pair of scissors. When making a film each scene is photographed three or four times, and from two or three angles. The film editor (the cutter) has to cut the scenes out. He has to use the best ones, make "close-ups" balance with "long shots," and make the story run smoothly. The physical part of his job consists of welding his scenes together, and keeping the scenes short. He sees the film through a machine usually known as the moviola. This apparatus projects the film on to a small white background under a magnifying glass—the smallest screen in the world. Where the moviola is not available, the film is put on a spool, and wound on to another spool. As it is wound from spool to spool, the cutter studies it under a magnifying glass and stops it when he thinks it needs cutting.

Shetland Islands Numerous

The Shetland Islands, north of Scotland, comprise a group of about 100 islands, only a third of which are inhabited. The islands are practically devoid of trees, but a small agricultural development occurs on the inhabited islands. The principal industry of the islands, however, is fishing. The coast lines are dotted with harbors and bays. In fact, so broken is the coast line, no part of any of the islands is more than three miles distant from the sea. They were formerly a possession of Scandinavia, but changed ownership in 1468, when they came under Scotch domination.

Alder a Useful Tree

The alder, ornamental tree of the stream edges, serves useful as well as ornamental purposes. For one thing, nature provides the alder to line the edges of streams to prevent the banks of the streams breaking down into the water, but it has other uses beneficial to mankind. The branches of the alder serve to provide the finest charcoal for the manufacture of gunpowder, while the small branches are the best yield a substance of value to the dye-making industry. The wood of the alder is useful for water troughs, piling and other purposes where resistance to the destructive action of water is important.

Tinamous' Colorful Eggs

The tinamou, South American game bird belonging to one of the plainest colored bird families in existence, produces the most richly colored eggs of any birds. These are self-colored and when freshly laid show such tints as sea-green and plum-purple. In this connection ornithologists have noticed, however, that it is rather a general rule for plain colored birds to lay the brightest colored eggs and, vice versa, for birds of bright plumage to lay very ordinary looking eggs.

Two Kinds of Addiction

Drug addiction is of two kinds, true addiction and psychic addiction. A Wisconsin scientist claims. True addiction, such as is caused by morphine, brings about organic or functional changes in the central nervous system, which are responsible for the well known abstinence symptoms that appear when the drug is withdrawn. It is improbable that any simple and sudden cure can be found to remedy these changes, he said.

Cancel Has Rivals

Though the camel has long been noted for its ability to go without water for extended periods of time it cannot compare in abstinence with the giraffe and the ostrich. Moreover the camel can only go without water about twice as long as desert-bee horses.

Send us the names of your visitors.

A serious loss was suffered by Jack and Betty McLeod, when their cabin near Bonaventure, was consumed by fire, along with a quantity of clothing, some money and two motorcycles.

"Were Fairies an Actual Race of Men?" Discussed

Beliefs in fairies were at one time so universal and the superstitions which grew up regarding these tiny creatures have so many points in common that a lecture on the subject recently was given at the meeting of the British association, which is one of the world's most famous bodies of scientists, notes a writer in the Montreal Herald. This lecture, which had the intriguing title, "Were Fairies an Actual Race of Men?" treated the subject very seriously and was listened to most attentively. It is just possible that the legends about fairies had their root in fact. It is known that there have been successive migrations of races, and that in the course of these the aboriginal inhabitants of many countries have been wiped out by higher types. So it may be that, when the Aryans, who were the ancestors of the Europeans of today, arrived in Europe, they drove the original European people of a different race type—the wilder and less habitable parts of the various countries, where colonies of them persisted for some time, living in underground burrows, and keeping up a guerrilla warfare against their conquerors. This sort of thing has certainly happened in a number of other lands, and the lower races sometimes lingered on over long periods. Some Stone Age men, clinging to old habits, did actually survive side by side with later races. It would help to explain one of the most curious of all superstitions about fairies.

Wasps Given Credit for Making Paper From Wood

It is only within the last seventy-five years or so that paper has been made from wood fibers to any great extent. Before that time it was made of linen and cotton rags, says a representative of the American Tree Association. During those times, when rags were the only raw material for paper, periods of great scarcity occurred, for the mills were often unable to get them. Appeals were made to the public to save rags and linen for paper making. During the Revolution American officers could not always obtain the small amount of paper needed for military orders. Newspaper editors were often forced to print on even the margins of their papers, so scarce was this commodity that we have in abundance. In the eighteenth century a German who had studied the methods of the paper wasp was struck with the possibility of making paper from wood. But it was not until about 1843 that wood began to replace flax and linen and cotton rags for paper making. So it is probably to the wasp that we must give credit for first suggesting the possibility of using trees as raw material for paper making. The discovery that paper could be made directly from such an abundant raw material as wood revolutionized the paper industry and is largely responsible for the great spread of reading throughout the world. Nine-tenths of our paper is manufactured from wood. Only the more expensive, specialized papers are manufactured from rags.

Tequila Palm Is Used for White Panama Hats

Panama hats, which have earned a deserved celebrity under the name, are rarely manufactured in Panama, but are made in the neighboring states of South America. They originated during the gold rush to California in 1849. Prospectors purchased these straw hats in Panama and naturally called them Panama hats. Hats made from toquilla straw are made in Colombia, Peru and Central America, and all of them are indiscriminately known as "panama." Few male tourists leave the Canal Zone without one or more of these hats. Shops make a specialty of catering to the visitor. The Panama hat is made from the leaf of the toquilla palm. The tree is cultivated for commercial purposes in Ecuador, Colombia and north-central America. It becomes full-grown at eighteen months and lives for forty years or more. The straws are made from the new leaves, which are cut off just as they are about to unfold, and are split with needles on the finger nail.

Mountain Goats Smart

The mountain goat is the sure-footed and the most intelligent in meeting certain emergencies that arise on narrow trails. When two goats meet on an extremely narrow ridge with a precipice on each side, coolness and intelligence are indispensable. There is no room in which it turns about. Under these circumstances, the goats stand and look at each other thoughtfully for some time and mentally discuss matters. Then one of them kneels and lies down very carefully, and the other deliberately walks over him. They never quarrel and lose their heads. You will always find as clever as any other in the particular line of business which concerns its existence.

Boston's Name

This old town, about which centered much of the early history of our country, was named Boston in England. That town grew up around a church which was founded in Lincolnshire by a Roman monk by the name of Botolph or Botolph; that is, Bostelph. As the town grew in size it was given the name of Botolphstow, which was contracted to Botolphstun, and then to Boston. From the town in Lincolnshire there came to America Rev. John Cotton, who gave the name of Boston to the first settlement on the Massachusetts peninsula. Thus the Puritan settlement owed its name to a Roman Catholic saint and monk.

The Fall of Tyre

The fall of Tyre, most important of maritime cities in the heyday of its fame, added immensely to the reputation of Alexander the Great. But it deprived him of the use of the Phoenician fleet, by which he might have been able to pursue his victories along the Mediterranean coast, to Carthage, daughter colony of Tyre, and to Spain, Gaul and Britain, conquered by Julius Caesar some two centuries later.

"Alcohol" an Eye Pain


The word "alcohol" is of Arabic origin, the term having been first applied to a black paint used by eastern women to darken their eyes. How it came to be used to designate the substance which now bears the name is not directly known. It has been facetiously suggested that it still serves as the vehicle for the production of blackened eyes.

Mosquito Sticks to Birthplace

Although some species of mosquito fly for considerable distances, most of them spend their whole lives close to their place of birth. Because of this it is quite possible that limited areas may be freed from the pest without the fear of their being replaced by migrants from other areas still infested.

Ennotville Sunday School, near Ferguson, has had only two superintendents in sixty-two years—James McDonald from 1872 to 1902 and James Miller, who still holds that honored position.

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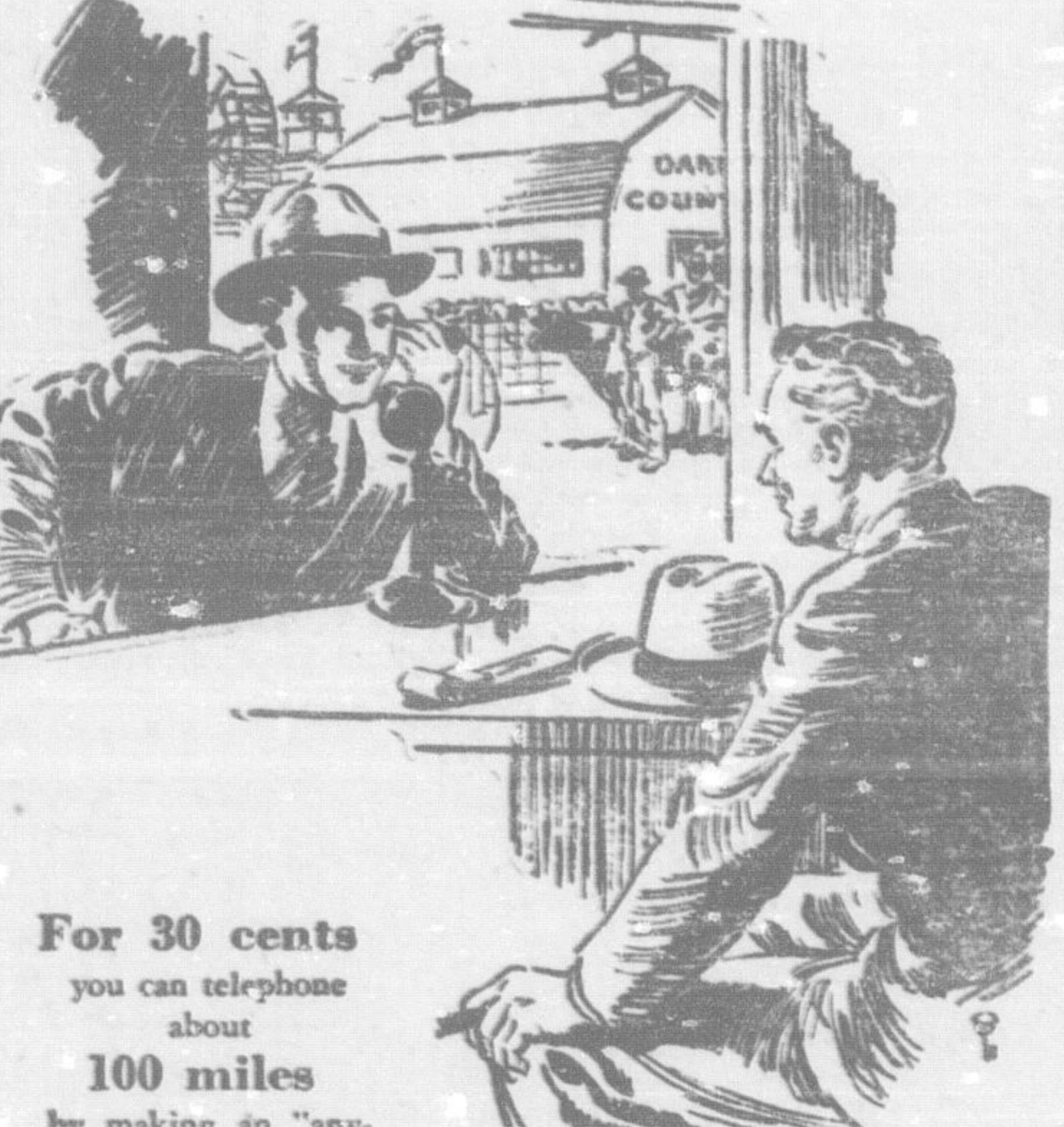


SAY MISS LILLIAN LOUGHTON, Dietitian and Cookery Expert of the Canadian Magazine


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COUNTY OF HALTON LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR FOR 1939

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Hours of Sitting	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Milton	Friday	10.00 a.m.	5	9	11	39	7	11	8	11				
Oakville	Tuesday	10.00 a.m.	9	9	9	28	11	8	9					
Georgetown	Wednesday	10.00 a.m.	5	9	9	27	5	7	9					
Acton	Thursday	10.00 a.m.	4	8	10	28	6	8	5	10				
Brockville	Monday	10.00 a.m.	6	10	12	32	8	10	12					
Burlington	Monday	10.00 a.m.	10	5	7	35	10	5	12					
Waterloo	Wednesday	10.00 a.m.	10	10	10	35	10	10	10					

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CLERKS—J. P. Sopas, Milton; G. J. H. Chambers, Oakville; E. C. Thompson, Georgetown; G. Geo. H. Agnew, Acton; A. T. Moore, Cambridge; H. W. J. Stuart, Burlington.

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings with or without Jury, 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. December, on opening days 1 p.m.

District Court Sittings, without Jury, 10 a.m. and 2nd October, 10 a.m., and so often as there shall be cause to require for the conduct of business.

Audit of Original Justice Accounts: 26th January, 6th April, 6th July, 5th October, 10 a.m.

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