

CANADIAN CHAMPION

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Physicians and Surgeons
X RAY
PHONE 1 Day No. 2
Night No. 300
Office Hours—8:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.; 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.
C. K. STEVENSON, M.D., L.M.C.C.
Coroner and Gaol Surgeon.

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Office—Main St. and Victoria Ave.
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Physician and Surgeon
Office Hours—2 to 4; 7:30 p.m., or by appointment. PHONE 178

LEGAL

W. I. DICK

(County Clerk & Attorney)
Barrister, Solicitor and Conveyancer.
Money to Loan.
Office—Court House, Milton, Ont.

T. A. HUTCHINSON

Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
OFFICE OVER MILTON HARDWARE.
Telephone 51.

GEORGE E. ELLIOTT

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public.
OFFICE—Main St. (former office of Hutchinson & Elliott).
Telephone 70.

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Office over Princess Theatre.
Night appointments may be arranged.
X-RAY SERVICE. GAS EXTRACTION.
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DENTAL SURGEON
Office in Royal Building, Milton.
Hours—9 to 5. Tel. phone 197
X-RAY Service. Evening by appointment.

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The Chiropractor
20th year of practice.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
2 to 5 - 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.
Over Dominion Store, GEORGETOWN.
Phone 156 w for other days and hours.

INTERIOR DECORATING

Painting & Graining
WE SELL
Exclusive Canadian and Imported
WALL PAPERS
Give us a call to see our samples at popular prices.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.
SIGN WRITING A SPECIALTY.
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THE S. A. FAY COMPANY

(S. A. FAY, Manager)
Plumbing,
Heating and
Tinsmithing
PHONE 205
Robert St. West, MILTON, ONT.

COUNTY OF HALTON LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR FOR 1934

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Hours of Opening	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Sept.	Nov.	Jan. 1935
Milton	Friday	10.00 a.m.	5	9	11	29	7	9	11		
Oakville	Tuesday	10.00 a.m.	9	9	10	30	11	6	8		
Georgetown	Wednesday	10.00 a.m.	2	7	9	27	5	7	9		
Aston	Thursday	10.00 a.m.	4	8	10	28	6	8	10		
Stratford	Saturday	10.00 a.m.	6	10	12	32	8	10	12		
Stratford	Monday	10.00 a.m.	5	10	12	33	10	5	12		

1* Wednesday, 2* Friday, 3* Saturday, 4* Sunday, 5* Monday, 6* Tuesday, 7* Wednesday, 8* Thursday, 9* Friday, 10* Saturday, 11* Sunday, 12* Monday.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CLERKS—J. P. Roper, Milton; J. H. Chambers, Oakville; E. O. Thompson, Georgetown; G. Geo. R. Agnew, Aston; S. A. T. Moore, Campbellville; W. J. Stuart, Burlington.

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings with or without Jury, 12th June and 12th December, on opening days at 1 p.m.

County Court Sittings, without Jury, 3rd April and 2nd October, 10 a.m., and so often at other times as may be required for the dispatch of business.

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

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

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOING EAST—
7:20 a.m.—Daily.
2:25 p.m.—Daily.
7:52 p.m.—Daily except Sunday.
9:31 p.m.—Stops on signal (Sunday only).

GOING WEST—
9:33 a.m.—Daily.
6:40 p.m.—Daily.
12:43 a.m.—Daily except Monday.

SUNDAY—
Going West—9:33 a.m.; 6:40 p.m.
Going East—7:20 a.m., 2:25 p.m., 9:31 p.m.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH.
8:00 a.m. 7:15 p.m.

J. M. HOLMES

FOR—
Fresh, Cooked and Cured MEATS
Fish and Poultry in Season
OUR MOTTO: "QUALITY AND SERVICE"
PHONE 42 W MILTON

POLLOCK & INGHAM

Successors to Cater & Worth
MONUMENTS
Designs on Request.
GALT, Phone 208 ONT

C. R. TURNER

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

INSURANCE

Life, Fire, Automobile, Burglary
Plate Glass, Accident, Health.
District Representative
SUN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
F. D. DEWAR
Phone 72. Office: Cor. Main & Martin Sts.

T. G. RAMSHAW

Valuator and Auctioneer
Valuations promptly attended to.
Sales conducted and satisfaction guaranteed.
PHONE 108 MILTON.

D. R. Hutcheon

Real Estate
PHONE 330 MILTON

Mrs. F. G. Russell

Supervisor of Public School Music and Piano Classes in Milton Public School.
Individual instruction in Piano, Voice, etc. Theory arranged on request.
Highest standing in piano grade at February examination. Highest standing in vocal grade at June examination.
Fifteen vocal medals, eight piano medals at 1933 Festival.

THE S. A. FAY COMPANY

(S. A. FAY, Manager)
Plumbing,
Heating and
Tinsmithing
PHONE 205
Robert St. West, MILTON, ONT.

Four Forms of Money in Demand in Normal Times

There are four principal forms of money in ordinary use. First, cash; second, securities of the federal government; third, bonds of the several states and their political subdivisions; and fourth, the securities of reasonably strong private corporations. All of these forms of money, says the Detroit News, represent accumulated wealth, or in other words, service rendered in the past that was in excess of current requirements. In many cases the immediate possessor of the wealth did not personally render the service but either inherited it or acquired it in the nature of a gratuity.

Cash includes coins and paper money and is the basic monetary unit of a country because under past custom it is backed up by a sufficient gold reserve to insure its redemption in a substance with a world-wide standard of value. It is the most liquid form of money and is used to make change and as the principal medium of exchange for small purchases. Whenever a nation is unable or refuses to exchange gold of the normal standard of weight and fineness for its cash money, it has departed from the so-called gold standard and its money therefore is regarded on a basis of the amount of it required to acquire gold in other markets.

Government securities are another form of money in large denominations and like cash, they can be exchanged readily for service or the fruit thereof. In lieu of a gold reserve to insure their redemption they bear interest to make them valuable and are backed up by the taxing power of the government over all the people. Taxation being a demand of a government upon its people for a share of their services for the common good, makes government securities the soundest of all money. On account of the interest requirements such securities are the most expensive form of money to the government.

Whale's Immense Tongue Is Devoured by Enemies

The Greenland whale, though huge, is timid and harmless, but the killer whale, much smaller, is one of the fiercest denizens of the ocean, and is the only species of cetacean which has a complete set of teeth in both jaws, observes a writer in the Montreal Herald. Killers hunt in packs and are thus more than a match for the great cachalot or sperm whale.

According to an Antarctic explorer, in attacking the killers leap high into the air by the whale's side. Two or three of them attack its jaws until they rend them asunder. They then devour the tongue, which will frequently weigh as much as four tons, leaving the huge prey to die. The explorer also asserts that he has seen a pack of eight to twelve killers come to the ice-edge and leap six feet out of the water, as if to discover whether any seals were basking on it. If there were, they would dive underneath, smash up the ice, and collect their victims. If they were of comparatively small size they would be greatly reduced in number, but they are comparatively worthless and thus enjoy almost complete immunity from attack by man.

Ben Franklin as a Fireman

It was in December, 1733, that Benjamin Franklin published his paper, the Pennsylvania Gazette, the first of several articles on fires in the city dealing with their causes and origins and pointing out the need of organized provisions for combating them. The "project of forming a company" resulted in the establishment in December, 1736, of Philadelphia's first organization of volunteer firemen—the Union Fire company, with Franklin's name on its rolls. Volunteer fire companies held their own for almost a century and a half. Even after Philadelphia grew to be a great metropolitan center property holders were still dependent on these semiofficial organizations of glumous history. It was not until 1871 that civic reformers finally succeeded in establishing a paid professional fire department.

Leprosy in Hawaii

The Chinese are charged with the introduction of leprosy in the Hawaiian Islands. It was unknown there before 1848, but by 1882 no less than 4,000 lepers were reported on the islands. Efforts to curb the disease by segregating victims in the famous leper settlement of Molokai were only partially successful, although much has been done in the way of relief. It is found in nearly all parts of Central and South America, and in certain parts of North America. That it knows no geographic boundaries is revealed by the fact that there have been cases in Louisiana and California and New Brunswick.

Hair Worms

Hair worms are objects of curiosity, not only to those who know their habits, but also, to people unaccustomed to seeing them. The life-history of the hair worm is by no means complete. It is known that the eggs are laid in water, and that the young worms begin their lives as free moving animals, which enter the bodies of aquatic insects, which in turn are eaten by fish. After a time they are passed out of the fish's stomachs into the water. After this, little is known, until they are found as parasites inside insects of various kinds, such as beetles, grasshoppers, crickets, etc. They are not poisonous.

Bargains in Winter Coats at Galbraith's.
Orders received at THE CHAMPION Office for a daily newspaper. It saves a lot of trouble to order through us.

Whittier, the Poet, Was Strong for Anti-Slavery

J. G. Whittier, the Quaker poet, was born on his father's farm near Haverhill, Mass., on December 17, 1807. There was a common opinion in those days in New England that children needed to pass through a toughening process to insure their strength later on. However well founded that opinion may have been for general circumstances, Whittier, in later years, maintained that it certainly did not suit his case, claiming that to it he owed his delicate health, although it had been allowed that his life was not seriously shortened thereby, for he lived into his eighty-fifth year.

He was educated rudimentarily at home, while he worked on the farm and at a shoemaker's bench, until when seventeen years old, he went to the Haverhill academy for two terms. At fifteen he sent some poems, anonymously, to a newspaper edited by that fervid abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, which led to an acquaintanceship with and the subsequent friendship of that influential writer.

Young Whittier became a fervent advocate of the anti-slavery principles of the warm-hearted abolitionists who worked for the emancipation of the slaves. His poems came red-hot from his heart, and as an editor of several newspapers he did such good service for the anti-slavery campaign, that in 1836 he was appointed secretary of the United States Anti-Slavery society, and later, editor of the important Pennsylvania Freeman of Philadelphia.—Montreal Herald.

Cultivation of Grapes Is An Ancient Industry

The cultivation of grapes is one of the oldest agricultural pursuits known to man. Explorers penetrating the innermost depths of the tombs of ancient Egypt have found grape stones or seeds very similar to the type of seed now prevalent, says Pathfinder Magazine. Among the Greeks in the days of Homer vine cultivation was an ancient art. Italy, in Virgil's time, had already laid claim to being the world's foremost grape-growing country. Many of the methods of cultivation employed in Italy today vary but little from those described by ancient Roman writers. Penetrating still further, even past the dawn of our known history, grape stones have been found among remains of Swiss and Italian lake-dwellings, showing that cultivation of the vine was not unknown to prehistoric man.

There are about 40 known species of grapes but the largest number are native to the North American continent. Little is known of the history of the grape in the west, but it is believed to be the first of the old world to penetrate the unknown seas to the coast of North America, left writings in which his discovery was called Vineland, from the abundance of wild grapes found. The grape industry of the eastern United States has been developed from native species, such as the fox grape, summer grape and muscadine grape with the well known variety scuppernon.

Deposed Kings

Charles X, who reigned from 1824 to 1830 was the younger brother of Louis XVIII and Louis XVI. He was known before his accession as Charles Philippe, count of Artois. A revolution in 1830 led to his abdication, Charles appointing Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, lieutenant general of the kingdom. Louis Philippe was proclaimed king a few days later. He was a descendant of Philippe, brother of Louis XIV, and his mother was a descendant of Louis XIV. He was, therefore, a distant relative of Charles X and belonged to a branch of the house of Bourbon. The revolution of 1848 caused his abdication and banishment, like his predecessor, from the royal palace called the Tuilleries in Paris.

Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls

An ambassador is the highest ranking member of the diplomatic service, the personal representative of his ruler and as such is entitled to personal audiences with the head of the country to which he is assigned. An ambassador is sent to a country of equal rank with his own. A minister is a diplomat of the second and third class, represents his country instead of his ruler and must transact all business with the State department. Consuls are commercial agents for their country and are not considered diplomats although they are usually accorded diplomatic immunity from arrest, taxes and civil action in the country to which they are accredited.

Pepper Once Was Precious

Although pepper now sells at so low a price that it may be utilized by the comparatively poor people, it was worth its weight in gold during the days of the Roman empire. The price in the Middle Ages led the Portuguese to seek a water route to the Far East and the first vessel that sailed around the Cape of Good Hope had for its object the finding of a cheaper way to procure pepper.

Court Tennis Not Same as Lawn or Indoor Game

The start of court tennis is suried in the mists of the Middle Ages, but there is a theory that it is the offshoot of some game played on horseback. In any event the sport was so popular among the nobles of France that Charles V, in 1369, considered it necessary to pass an edict against the playing of tennis in Paris. Just what the king of France in those days had against tennis is not clear, because he was so fond of the game himself, that he built two courts for his private use. The edict of Charles V had little effect, however, and people went on playing court tennis from that day to this.

Court tennis is not to be confused with lawn tennis or the indoor version of lawn tennis, says the New York Herald Tribune. The games may be similar in that they are played with a ball and rackets and the ball is hit over a net, but beyond that they differ widely. Court tennis is an indoor game, and the cost of a court is so great that the sport is limited to the wealthy.

Wasps Are Credited as the First Paper Makers

Wasps deserve credit for being the world's first paper makers, says an official of the American Tree association. It is only within the last 75 years that paper has been made from wood fibers to any extent. Before that time it was made from linen and cotton rags.

Sometimes there was a great scarcity of rags, when mills were unable to get enough to supply the demand for paper. 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 often were 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 1845 that wood began to replace flax and linen and cotton rags for paper making.

Two Groups Recognized in the Tobacco Industry

Tobacco, as an industry, is usually divided into two main groups, the first used in the manufacture of cigars, with the various types of leaves used for filling, binding and wrapping; the second group used in the manufacture of cigarettes, chewing and pipe tobacco and snuff.

The chief states growing cigar tobacco are Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York, Connecticut, Florida and Georgia. Tobacco used for other purposes comes from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas, Maryland and Louisiana. There is, however, no line of demarcation between the states and the types of tobacco. Some states grow tobacco for both the cigar groups and other production groups.

Just as cigar tobacco is divided into filler, wrapper and binder type, so is the other tobacco group divided into classifications flue-cured, fire-cured and air-cured. The names are self-explanatory. Flue-cured tobacco, grown mostly in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, is used mainly in the manufacture of cigarettes.—New York Times.

First Overland Mail

On August 9, 1857, the original Southern Overland mail route, connecting San Antonio, Texas, and San Diego, Calif., began operation, says the Telephone Almanac. Mail was carried at first on pack animals and the line came to be popularly known as the "Jackass Mail." On these early trips it was sometimes necessary to sling the mail bags across the Pecos river with rawhide ropes. Stages drawn by four or six mules were soon introduced, running at the end of the month and later weekly, in each direction. The scheduled time for the 1,476-mile trip was 30 days. Discontinued in 1861, the line was, in effect revived in 1865 and, until supplanted by a railroad, played an important part in the development of the South west.

Mount Ararat

Mount Ararat is a twin-peaked mountainous area situated where Armenia and Persia meet, south of the Caucasus range. It is noteworthy for its extreme height rather than its height. The highest peak here something over 17,000 feet. The mountain is of volcanic origin. Its lower regions are inhabited and the summits have been repeatedly ascended and thoroughly explored. The usual statement that Noah's Ark rested on Mount Ararat has no foundation in the Hebrew text which reads "on the mountains of Ararat." In ancient times Ararat was the name of a district in eastern Armenia, and sometimes also for all Armenia and the mountainous ridge in the southern part of that country.

Beard of American Indian

The beard of the American Indian is generally sparse; few of them show any beard at all on the cheeks. Some Indians, however, can and do raise mustache and whiskers. Complete beardness was practiced by the Indians before the coming of the white man. Some tribes, if not all, regard a beard as a sign of shameless pride, held the whites who were then in the greatest contempt. Depilation was the usual means employed for achieving a smooth face.—Literary Digest.

Wool

Wool retains the most equable temperature of all textile fibres when worn next to the skin. Materials woven from wool will hold the heat longer than any other fabric. In fact wool will retain the heat of the body twice as long as cotton. Also, it will absorb more moisture from the body and hold it longer than any other material, thus preventing discomfort and risk of chill.

Marking Historic Sites

Tablets Bear Imperishable Record For Canadians of Future
With a view to increasing interest in Canada's historical background and preserving, for all time, the monuments and memories of the past, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, marks and commemorates persons and incidents of national importance by the placing of suitable tablets at different places throughout the Dominion.

Each year since 1919 this Board, the members of which are recognized authorities on the history of Canada, has met in Ottawa to take under consideration the sites and proposals submitted for its review.

Among the sites recently marked are one at Vancouver, British Columbia, to commemorate the public services of Capt. George Vancouver, who in 1792, 1793 and 1794 carried out the first systematic exploration of the coast of the Pacific coast; and at N.W. Westminster, British Columbia, to mark the site of one of the largest prehistoric middens on the Pacific coast of Canada. Bone and stone implements found in it have thrown much light upon the culture status of prehistoric man in the vicinity.

Gowns of Notable Women

In two cases gowns of Presidents' wives shown in the National museum have been replaced by other gowns. A dress worn by Martha Washington was lent to the museum in 1912 and withdrawn by the owner in 1924. A second dress worn by Mrs. Washington was lent to the museum in 1928. In 1929 the dress owned by Mrs. Washington and installed in the museum from 1912 to 1924 was returned to the museum for permanent preservation. A dress worn by Mrs. Calvin Coolidge was presented to the museum in 1927. In 1930 another dress worn by Mrs. Coolidge was substituted for the first dress and the second dress has been on exhibition in the museum since 1930. In each of the cases mentioned the dress was an original and not a replica.

Earthquakes and Animals

One of the mysteries still unsolved is that of the sense by which the lower animals become aware of the approach of earthquakes. For three or four days before severe earthquakes at Guadalajara, Mexico, the many parrots of the city showed great and unusual restlessness, and during the period of disturbance the increased cries of the birds gave warnings of the nearness of the worst shocks. Birds, also, became alarmed, fleeing from the city before the earthquakes came. Super-sensitiveness to faint shocks hardly gives satisfactory explanation, for modern seismographs are very sensitive, and it is quite unlikely that tremors too slight to be recorded would be felt so strongly as to give alarm.

Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree

Those familiar with the mountain ash of Europe, which is similar to the native species, frequently call it the rowan tree, a common name wherever it is found. In Scotland, where it attains its greatest height, it is also referred to as the "whispering tree," for it is supposed to have secrets to tell. The superstitious believe it to be proof against demons and the evil eye. A spray of berries pinned on the coat brings good luck, while a tree planted in a cemetery will drive away the evil spirits that would disturb the dead and also bring flowers to place on the graves. It is one of the best loved trees of the Highland country.

Pepper Once Was Precious

Although pepper now sells at so low a price that it may be utilized by the comparatively poor people, it was worth its weight in gold during the days of the Roman empire. The price in the Middle Ages led the Portuguese to seek a water route to the Far East and the first vessel that sailed around the Cape of Good Hope had for its object the finding of a cheaper way to procure pepper.

Orange Pekoe Blend

"SALADA"
"Fresh from the Gardens"

"IT NEVER PAYS TO TAKE CHANCES WITH DOUBTFUL BAKING POWDER. WITH MAGIC LESS THAN 1¢ WORTH MAKES A FINE BIG CAKE."

SAYS MISS ANN ADAM, popular writer of food articles for the Home Service Bureau, the Canadian Home Journal

MAGIC

COSTS so little—and gives uniform results every time you use it—actually less than 1¢ worth of this fine-quality baking powder makes a luscious big cake. Don't risk failures! Bake with Magic and be sure.

"CONTAINS NO ALUM." This statement on every tin is your guarantee that Magic Baking Powder is free from alum or any harmful ingredient.

Made in Canada

Stock Feeds

WITH ADVANCING PRICES OUR CONTRACTS ENABLE US TO OFFER

Oat and Barley Chop
Oat and Rye Chop
and
Ontario Feed Oats

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES
ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

Sun Ray and Master

Starter and Growing Mash
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R. S. ADAMS

COAL SEEDS CEMENT
Delivered by truck anywhere.
Phone 48 Night 339

WE wish to thank you, the citizens of Milton and vicinity for your patronage and support during the past five years and to solicit your continued patronage of our products.

The Milton Bakery in future will be located in Palermo.

MILTON BAKERY

Phone 67 T. C. Bowen, Prop.

"It Pays to Deal at Days"

Don't let "parasites" rob your bank account, let

Cooper's Products

make you money.

Use Cooper's DRI-KIL for lice on hogs, cattle, horses, sheep and poultry. Simply dust it on, no washing or dipping.

Cooper's WARBLE FLY POWDER is a product which successfully combats the warble maggots in cattle. Should be used in March.

KEROL, larva disinfectant, can be mixed with water, 1 tablespoonful to 2 gallons of water. Should be in every home.

Phone 28 C. T. DAY & SON, Milton

ARROW BUS SERVICE

—TO—
TORONTO
EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 20th, 1933

Daily Except Sunday

Leave Milton 9:30 a.m. 6:50 p.m.
Leave Boyle 9:40 a.m. 7:00 p.m.
Leave Omagh 9:45 a.m. 7:05 p.m.

Return Service

Leave Ford Hotel 7:50 a.m. 5:20 p.m.
Leave Main Terminal (Bay & Bloor) 8:00 a.m. 5:30 p.m.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

RATES:

Milton to Toronto (return) \$1.35
(single)75
Boyle to Toronto (return) 1.20
(single)65
Omagh to Toronto (return) 1.00
(single)55

TICKETS AND INFORMATION AT
MILTON INN
Telephone 15