

The Canadian Champion

MILTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1935.

No. 4

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

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VOLUME 76.

CANADIAN CHAMPION

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COUNTY OF HALTON
LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR
FOR 1935

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Hours of Opening	Jan.	Mar.	May	June	Sept.	Nov.	Jan. 1936
Milton	Friday	10.00 a.m.	11	4	10	26	6	8	10
Oakville	Tuesday	10.00 a.m.	8	9	7	25	10	5	7
Georgetown	Wednesday	10.00 a.m.	9	5	8	26	7	6	8
Acton	Thursday	10.00 a.m.	10	7	9	27	8	6	8
Scottdale	Saturday	10.00 a.m.	12	8	11	22	8	9	11
Burlington	Monday	10.00 a.m.	4	6	6	24	6	4	29

Names and addresses of Clerks—M. T. White, Milton; S. J. H. Chambers, Oakville; S. U. Thompson, Georgetown; S. B. S. Ramshaw, Acton; S. A. T. Moore, Oakville; W. J. Sharp, Burlington.

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

County Court Sittings, without Jury, 2nd April and 1st October, 10 a.m., and so often at other times as may be required for the dispatch of business.

Audits of Criminal Justice Accounts, 4th January, 5th April, 5th July, 4th October, 10 a.m.

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

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
—GOING EAST—
7.30 a.m.—Daily, flag.
2.25 p.m.—Daily.
7.56 p.m.—Daily except Sunday.

—GOING WEST—
9.33 a.m.—Daily, flag.
8.15 p.m.—Daily, flag.
12.43 a.m.—Daily except Sunday.

—SUNDAY—
Going East—7.20 a.m., 3.25 p.m., 9.31 p.m.
Going West—9.33 a.m., 6.15 p.m.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY
GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH.
8.04 a.m. 7.15 p.m.

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Use for Mercury
Mercury, or quicksilver, so widely employed in thermometers, has a greater variety of uses than any other metal. It is utilized in a thousand different ways in the arts, chemistry and medicine. Mercuric salts, especially the chloride and iodide, writes Trevor Sanks, New York City, in Collier's Weekly, are the most powerful of all known antiseptics. Of the perchloride, one part in 2,000—the strength commonly employed in surgery—kills all known bacteria.

Charming Welsh Town
Knighton is a charming little town on the edge of the Welsh borderland of Shropshire. The surrounding hills have the dignity of mountains and provide many fine views. For the lover of antiquity, the naturalist and the angler, the district has many attractions. The great Caractacus waged many battles here and his earthworks still may be seen. There also is a ruin of a fortress at Hopton castle dating from the time of Edward the First.

Juvenile Etiquette
Bill, age eight, and his sister, Elizabeth, age five, had gone up to bed after bidding mother's guests "good night." Almost immediately sounds of dissension penetrated to the room below and mother sallied forth to calm the storm and learn its cause. "Well, Bill, Bill, you greenie! for kissing Miss Barnes good night," the small sister explained excitedly, "and she said girls never kissed girls, they just kissed boys. And I said 'Greenie yourself, Bill,' she ended triumphantly, 'girls don't kiss them!'"

"Book for Lies" for Widow
In the will of a man who died recently in Sydney, New South Wales, he left his widow "5 shillings to buy a book in which to write down all the lies she has told me." The will has been broken by the executors, who found the allegations false. The man of the will had three children, but his children, but the executors have provided, subject to the approval of the court, that the widow will receive one-third and each child an equal share of the remainder.

Abyssinians Inhabited
Present Home for Ages
The Abyssinians, the Ethiopians of the ancient world, have inhabited their present mountainous tableland surrounding the headwaters of the Nile since before the dawn of history. In early times, says a correspondent in the New York Herald Tribune, they were more or less connected with the Egyptians of the upper Nile and afterward assimilated in invasions of the Hebrews at the time of the Egyptian captivity; the Phoenicians, from whom they are said to have derived their alphabet, and the Greeks who had planted colonies along their seaboard. Christianity was introduced in the Fourth century and gradually spread throughout the land. This primitive faith, mixed with many customs of Judaism, is the principal religion there today.

In the Seventh century the Mahomedans conquered all of Egypt and the Abyssinian coastal possessions. The Abyssinians were driven into the interior mountain fastnesses, there to remain nearly a thousand years until their very existence was almost forgotten. About 1500 a Portuguese expedition seeking a mystical eastern Christian kingdom penetrated the country and entered into a relationship sufficiently friendly to permit the establishment of missions. To these Portuguese belong the credit for many churches, bridges and other public works constructed at the time and also to the fanatical zeal of their priests must be attributed the destruction of the ancient literature the Abyssinians are said to have had. This combination of the missionaries' hated nearly a century and a half, when religious disputes arose and the Portuguese were driven out, the Abyssinians again retreating to remain in seclusion until about the middle of the last century.

Ancient Builders' Jokes
Were Revealed in Stone
The builders of the old churches in England were not so serious, but that they now and then perpetrated a joke, even in stone. On more than one of their creations, notes a writer in the Montreal Herald, they carved in relief a scene representing a monk preaching solemnly to a flock of geese. The same humorous spirit is sometimes to be detected in the domestic architecture of early times.

Just upon the boundaries of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire formerly stood an old rambling farmhouse. The living room was long and low, and in the center that went across the ceiling was inscribed this legend: "If you are cold, go to Hertfordshire."
This seemingly inhospitable invitation was explained by the fact that one-half of the room was in one county and one-half in the other. The fireplace was in Hertfordshire.

The French Foreign Legion
The French Foreign Legion accepts men of any nationality over eighteen years of age and under forty, who measure one meter and 65 centimeters (five feet), and whose physical fitness is proved by a certificate presented at the recruiting office.

Enlistment is for five years, after which the soldier may re-enlist for a period of one to five years. After 15 years of service he is pensioned in proportion to the pay he has received. The Foreign Legion is garrisoned in Africa (Algeria and Morocco), in Tonkin and in Asiatic Turkey. Recruits are enlisted on French territory, and foreigners anxious to join must travel there at their own expense.

Color-Blindness Affects People in Various Ways
People who are color-blind were not very pleased when colored traffic signals were introduced and since bells have been in general use their troubles have increased.

Inability to distinguish between colors is more common than most of us suppose. More men than women are victims of it.

There are people who are color-blind in only one eye. For instance, while their left eye may see red as red, their right sees it as black.

The story is told of a famous Quaker chemist who was color-blind and had only three normal color sensations. A pink flower looked blue to him and when he cut his chin one day he saw green blood flowing from the wound.

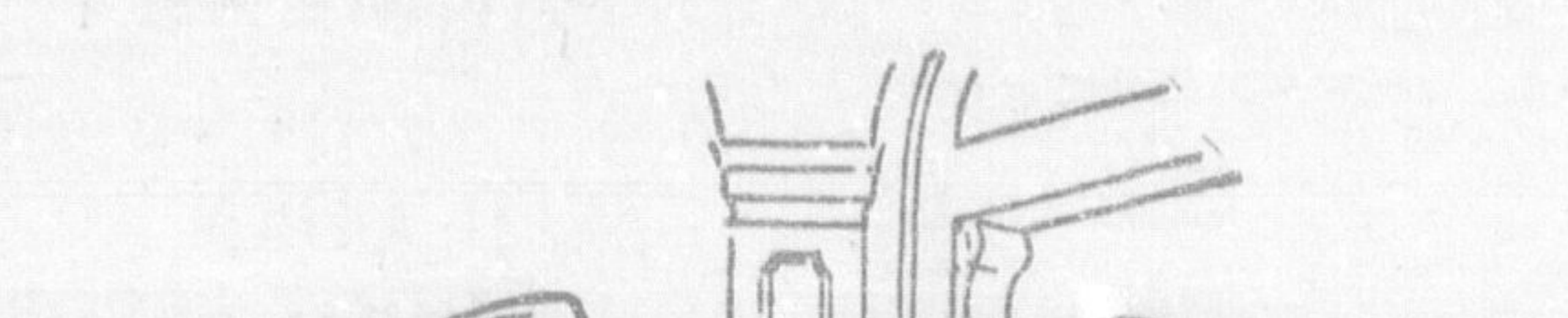
Instances of colored vision are not uncommon. Some people always see as though they were looking through green or red glasses.—Person's Weekly.

Heat Lizards
The idea regarding heat lizards, which are seen flying in ovens and running around inside the oven when the oven door is open, is a myth which is due to a misunderstanding regarding the nature and habits of the salamander, plus an optical illusion. The salamander was formerly supposed to be impervious to fire and actually lives in ovens. This idea was undoubtedly based occasionally on the fact that the winter time in search of warmth and seek refuge in hearths. The misconception was no doubt further heightened by the brilliant orange or scarlet color of some species. As a matter of fact, neither the salamander nor any other animal is impervious to fire, and the so-called heat lizards are entirely an optical illusion.—Washington Star.

"Maid's Money" to Servants
In the Guildhall every January 20, "Maid's Money" is given the maid-servant who has been in service for two years or more in Guildford, England. The old custom is maintained under the will of John How, who died in 1674. Claims are settled by the throwing of dice.

When the hotel clerk tells you he has no rooms
... and he sticks to his story ... and you have to
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Coal Is the Remnant of Prehistoric Plant Life
Coal is what is left of prehistoric plant life that has been subjected to subterranean temperatures and pressures for millions of years, notes a writer in the Chicago Tribune. The geologists know that because there are scattered throughout coal the fossilized forms of leaves, ferns, and even tree trunks, to say nothing of assorted vermin of that far-off day. Furthermore, coal in all stages of evolution has been found. There is peat, which is nothing more than a brown, spongy, water-soaked mass of decayed vegetation. There is lignite, or brown coal, which is so soft that it can readily be crumbled by the fingers. There is bituminous or soft coal, which is black in color but still fairly easy to powder. And, as a last stage, there is anthracite, which is a hard, flinty material the composition of which is almost pure carbon. These changes are undergone by wood in its evolution into anthracite. Coal steadily loses oxygen and hydrogen. This means that water, carbon dioxide, and probably some hydrogen-rich natural gas have been steadily bled and squeezed out of the coal, until its composition approaches that of pure carbon.

Chowchow, "One Man" Dog; May Be Native of China
Notably loyal and devoted to his master, the chowchow is often spoken of as a "one man" dog, says a writer in the Los Angeles Times. To strangers, the handsome face of this lion-headed, dignified and powerful creature, wears a scowl. It means "no nonsense" and is intended to deter one from undue familiarity. He will make up his own mind irrespective of any advances. To friends, however, his expression is kindness itself.

His plumed tail is held very tightly over the beautiful thick-coated back when he is happy, but lowered when he is frightened. His movement, straight as the neck of a crane, does not bend at the hock, is peculiar to the breed, as are also the characteristic blue tongues, almond-shaped eyes, cat-like feet, strong cobby bodies and an inscrutable oriental appearance.

Almond eyes may or may not be responsible for the claims of many authorities that China is his nativity. The breed, however, was foreign to China, being the outcome of Siberian sled dogs and the Tibetan mastiff.

Gradually drifting southward from the colder regions, he became known in northern China as early as 800 B. C., when all dogs were divided into three classes, hunting dogs, watch dogs and edible dogs. It was into this last category that the fate of the chow was placed.

Million Died in France During Reign of Terror
More than a million persons were put to death in France during the Reign of Terror, according to an item in Sir Archibald Alison's "History of Europe From the Commencement of the French Revolution to the Restoration of the Bourbons, 1815."

This list follows:
Guillotined by sentence of the revolutionary tribunals, 18,903.
Women who died from illness produced by excitement and grief, 3,748.
Women killed in La Vendee (a western province which revolted in favor of the Bourbons in 1793), 15,000.
Children killed in La Vendee, 22,900.
Men slain in La Vendee, 900,000.
Victims at Nantes, 32,000.
Victims at Lyons, 31,300.
This makes a total of 1,022,851, but the number killed in La Vendee is exaggerated.

The historian adds:
"In this enumeration are not comprehended the massacres at Verdun, at the Abbey, the Canons or other persons on the 23rd of September, the victims of the Glaciers of Avignon, those shot at Toulon and Marseilles, or the persons slain in the little town of Redoubt, of which the whole population perished."

Great Himalayas Grew for Millions of Years
A few million years before the Northern hemisphere came into the grip of the ice age, the Himalayan mountains began to rise from a low mountainous land, notes a writer in the New York Times. At that time dense jungles covered its southern slope, which was drained by numerous rivers that wound their way to the ancient Ganges plain. These primeval streams washed down the rock waste from the highlands, and their floodwaters carried with them logs of fallen trees, leaves and skeletal remains of forest animals which eventually got embedded in shaly and rocky matrix. This process continued for a long time and thick rock formations began to pile up in the plains, which gradually sank under the load. These formations nowadays form the foothills of the Himalayas.

It is here that, among numerous other fossils, are found the relics of large apes. These are represented by jaw fragments belonging to certain genera whose evolution developed in several directions, some becoming more like the recent great apes, while others approached man.

Holiday in Holland
All Hollanders know that they have something worth showing to the tourist. Other lands have ancient palaces, lakes, rivers and mountains to offer, but Holland lies largely below the level of the sea and was rescued from its ancient and powerful enemy by its sturdy and heroic sons through the construction of great dikes.

Athens Once Capital of Entire Civilized World
Athens was once the capital of the civilized world. Back of it is the most famous of all hills, the ruin-strewn Acropolis. The Acropolis, observes a writer in the Chicago Tribune, was the site of the early city which grew into Athens. It was fortified more than a thousand years before Christ. Part of the original walls still stand. Here the semi-mythical kings ruled and sat in judgment. Here under Theseus the city on the hill united with the villages that had sprung up on the plain below. Here was laid the foundation of the democracy that is still making its way westward around the world.

In 480 B. C. the Acropolis fell before the armies of Xerxes, who was later defeated in the naval battle of Salamis and he went back to Persia. In the same century the hill saw Socrates, Euripides, Sophocles, Aristophanes, and Pericles rise to immortality. The following century brought on the blight of Philip of Macedon after he had paved the way for his son, Alexander the Great.

As the town of the greatest sculptors, poets, and dramatists of antiquity and the seat of the schools of philosophy founded by Plato and Aristotle, Athens subsisted for centuries on the intellectual capital it had stored up during the golden age.

For 2,000 years Athens has owed its prosperity to the fame achieved in its early days. It is still reaping the harvest of the intangible factors on which the empire of the mind is built: learning and literature, art and eloquence, philosophy and democracy. Students go there from all over the world, and the visitor stands in awe before the might and majesty of things immaterial.

Gigantic Globe of Stone
Graces 14-Story Temple
India rivals Egypt so far as the miraculous is concerned. The building of the Pyramids provides enough wonder, but they were, despite their size, "piled" up stone by stone, says the Montreal Herald.

India, on the other hand, can go one better by boasting, in Tanjore, a temple which rises to a height of 218 feet, consisting of 14 stories, and upon which rests a gigantic globe of stone weighing some 80 tons. The globe is made of solid granite, and much speculation has been going on for years as to how it got there.

In the case of the Pyramids the theory is given that the mass was slowly raised as the building grew in height. In the case of the temple in Tanjore, however, it is believed that the stone, brought from quarries from miles away, was conveyed by means of an inclined plane and 12 years of strenuous labor were needed to accomplish the task.

Red, White and Blue Are Popular Hues for Flags
Red, white and blue, colors that come into the minds of people whenever flags are mentioned, are the most popular hues, it happens, for the flags of the world, says a writer in the Montreal Herald. Red is used more generally than any other color in flag-making, followed in order by white and blue. Next in order, but much less popular than the three leaders, are yellow, green and black. Orange, which appears in the banners of three countries, about exhausts the colors used in the world's flags. One country (Spain) uses purple. Brown does not appear on any national flag.

Astronomical devices are favorites of flag-makers. Stars are used by many countries and there are suns and moons, the latter usually in the form of crescents. Brazil makes use of a circle of the zodiac showing the Southern Cross and neighboring stars and the Southern Cross also appears in the flags of Australia and New Zealand. Alaska has placed on its flag the Great Dipper and Pole star.

Other countries use characteristic symbols—Afghanistan, a mosque; Cambodia, an eastern temple; the Republic of Lebanon, a cedar; the Papal state, crossed keys and triple crown; Germany, a swastika; Siam, white elephant; and the Soviet Union, a hammer and sickle. Tibet shows the sun rising over a snowy mountain.

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