

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

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VOLUME 76.

MILTON, THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1935.

No. 12

## CANADIAN CHAMPION

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—GOING EAST—  
7:30 a.m.—Daily, flag.  
9:25 p.m.—Daily, flag.  
7:50 p.m.—Daily except Sunday.  
—GOING WEST—  
9:33 a.m.—Daily, flag.  
6:15 p.m.—Daily, flag.  
12:43 a.m.—Daily except Sunday.  
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Going East—7:20 a.m.—2:25 p.m., 9:51 p.m.  
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**THOU SHALT NOT KILL!**  
—Drive Carefully!

## Bible Has Many Tales

**of Pugnacity of Bees**  
The determination with which bees protect their deposits and their homes is referred to by the writers of Deuteronomy 1:4, who speaks of the defeat of his people by the "Amorites which dwell in that mountain, who came out against you and chased you as bees do." The words of Psalm 118:12, "They compassed me about like bees," is also a striking allusion to their methods of attack on intruders upon their domesticity.  
That they lay up their honey in or about rocks was of course noticed by Jewish writers. Deuteronomy 32:13, telling us of the Almighty God's care for his people says among other things, "He made him to suck honey out of the rock," and the author of Psalm 81:16, declares that if those doubting God had turned to him, "He should have fed them also with the finest of the wheat and with honey out of the rock would I have satisfied thee."  
Bees are always on the lookout for places convenient where they may store their honeycombs out of the way of marauders, animal or human. It will be remembered how Samson found the skeleton of the lion he had killed on a former journey had been taken possession of by a swarm of bees, who had already stored honey in it (Judges 14:8).—Montreal Family Herald.

**Wood Cultivation Given**  
**Up by British Farmers**  
An English newspaper records the passing of wood culture in Great Britain—the last known area of wood, in Lincolnshire, having been displayed by potatoes and sugar beets. Wood or dyer's weed is a biennial of the cabbage family, which attains a height of three or four feet, says a writer in the British New Yorker. A blue dye is obtained by macerating the leaves in water. According to historians the ancient Britons decorated their bodies with this plant, dyeing their skins blue. The plant is a native of Great Britain, and its use as a dye is very ancient. Modern chemical research has displaced it, as other materials are now used to greater advantage. Studies in economic botany shows us many other plants, formerly of great value in the arts, which have gradually fallen into disuse. Such changes may mean hardship to individuals where the plant in question has been a money crop. Perhaps at the present time, some old-fashioned English farmer is lamenting the newfangled dyes that have replaced wood, just as his remote ancestors complained of the new fashions in costume brought into the land by the Roman conquest of Britain.

**Human Emotions Ruled**  
**by Chemicals in Blood**  
If your wife or sweetheart is inclined to be jealous, it is because there is too much iodine in her blood. That, at any rate, is the conclusion which leading medical men in Germany have come to as the result of a series of experiments. They claim to have proved that the blood of a jealous woman often contains 100 per cent more iodine than that of a woman who is not inclined to jealousy.  
This isn't the first time that human emotions and instincts have been explained in terms of chemistry. Just over a year ago a famous American scientist suggested that mother-love might be due to the presence of microscopic quantities of manganese in the mother's food, and might disappear if the manganese was eliminated.  
This theory was supported by experiments with rats. After 100 days on a manganese-free diet, female rats no longer bothered about their young. They simply didn't care whether they lived or died.—London Answers.

**Early Tennis**  
Lord Dunsin is right in supposing that by 1875 he could have been playing lawn tennis in a rectangular court with the net at the height that it is today; but it would be incorrect to say that by that time the court had been standardized. One of the earliest manuals on the new game—James Spalding was its author, and it is a book that it was just issued in the spring of 1875—makes it quite clear that for some time both the hour-glass-shaped and the rectangular courts were in use, says a correspondent in a letter to the London Times.  
Incidentally, "spaldrastike" was by no means the first attempt at a game of tennis without walls. "Field tennis" was played in more than one place during the eighteenth century, and there is a print of "Long or Open Tennis" dated 1837.

**Boil of Aleppo**  
Aleppo, one of the cities of old Syria, is really a city built on two cities. The first Aleppo was built on the ruins of the ancient city, Bercea. A little more than a hundred years ago during a violent earthquake two-thirds of the city were swallowed up, but a new city has arisen to replace that which was destroyed. A peculiar disease of the city, known as the boil of Aleppo, attacks children, usually on the face. The boil is cancerous in nature, but disappears after a year, leaving a pronounced scar characteristic of the citizens of the city.

**Wolfish From Maine**  
After many attempts the Shedd aquarium of Chicago succeeded in obtaining two good specimens of the Maine coast wolfish, which were transported successfully in a special tank car. The wolfish has formidable rows of teeth with a destructive ability equalled by no other Maine fish, except a few species of sharks. The fishermen know the fish as "catfish," but hotels serve it as "ocean white-fish."

**150 Islands in Chain**  
The Aleutian Islands, which are likely to figure in the establishment of any air routes between the United States and the countries of Asia, number altogether about 15 small islands, mostly of volcanic origin, although some are rocks in nature. The inhabitants of the islands are largely Eskimos, who live on fish and seal. The soil is so thin that the opportunities for agriculture are slim.

**Original Claimants to Canada**  
Russia did not own Canada. The original claimants to Canada were the French by virtue of the voyages of Jacques Cartier, French navigator, as early of 1534, but the claims of France to Canada were not undisputed by Great Britain. The struggle for supremacy terminated in 1763, under the treaty of Paris by the cession to Great Britain by the French of Canada with all its dependencies, except the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

**Red Admiral a Butterfly**  
The red admiral is a common form of British butterfly. The upper wings are black, with a broad band of scarlet, while the tips are spotted with white. The lower wings are also black, edged with scarlet, and have a blue spot.

**WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT GUM**  
THE PERFECT GUM  
SWEETENS THE BREATH  
THE FLAVOR LASTS  
THE STANDARD OF QUALITY throughout the World

**Mastodons Once Numerous**  
**in the American Section**  
One of the many mysteries which still baffle scientists is the question of why the mastodon, American ancestor of the elephant, suddenly disappeared from the Americas continent.  
Mastodons, creatures about the size of Indian elephants, were plentiful in this country about 10,000 years ago. The skeleton of one of these huge, long-tusked fellows was dug up in Manhattan not many years ago, says the Washington Star, when workmen were excavating to build an apartment house. Many other skeletons have been found in eastern and western United States, fewer in the southern and central regions.

**Small Adventurers in**  
**Peril From Poison Gas**  
The adventurous spirit of youth often sends boys into caves which slope downward into a dead end, where poison gas is likely to settle. They will enter underground pipes and go in search of adventure which too often ends in tragedy. Abandoned mines, with their dark and mysterious interiors, offer a lure that at times cannot be resisted.  
Like many an adventurer, these unwary youngsters walk unsuspecting into the arms of death. When the first dizziness of nausea attacks them and they turn to seek safety, it is often too late and they fall dying before they can reach the open air.  
That is why the bureau of mines has laid so much stress on the boarding up of abandoned mine shafts, the testing of air in sewers, the warnings to parents to discourage their children from too much exploring in caves and other underground places.

**Elihu Yale's Grave**  
For many centuries, Wrexham steeple or tower has been accounted one of the "wonders of Wales." It was built in 1472, replacing one blown down in 1331. It rises to a height of 135 feet and wholly overpowers the body of the church itself, and it is ornamented with the figures of 30 saints. In the church, many American tourists seek out the epitaph, and in the churchyard, the grave of Elihu Yale, the founder of Yale college, who was born in America but died in London. He was a descendant of the Welsh family of Plas in Lal, pronounced "Yale." The epitaph of "Elihu" (too long to quote here, is one of the quaintest rhymes to be found on any learned man's grave.

**Asses Are Particular**  
Did you know that once the hand of man has touched the wild ass that animal may never again be accepted by its friends and relations? Such is the law of the wilderness. One breath of civilization is enough to break the spell of freedom. In appearance the wild ass very much resembles a mule. It is of the same size, but reddish brown in color, with a great tufted tail. Yet, in spite of the similarity, the wild creature is infinitely superior to the gentler ass. Even a racehorse might be a sorry sight beside the "Equis Klang" career along the salt plains of Tibet, as gloriously free as the desert in which he was born.—Exchange.

**Locusts as Human Food**  
Locusts were reckoned among the clean things which might be eaten by the Israelites, (Leviticus 11:22) and being vegetable feeders are still among the articles of food in occasional use in the orient. John the Baptist is said to have subsisted upon them and wild honey while remaining in the wilderness, although a tradition has it that his locusts were the sweet edible pods of the locust or carob (a kind of acacia) tree, used as food for sheep and cattle in Europe, and known as St. John's bread, considered holy by certain of the Jews (Matthew 3:4).

**Britain's Great Seal**  
Each British sovereign, on accession, is entitled to have a new seal struck. From William the Conqueror to the present time there have been only a few exceptions in which the ruler is not shown on horseback on the reverse side of the seal. Usually the obverse side shows the enthronement or other prominent fact. This applies also to women: Mary Tudor, Elizabeth, and Marv (jointly with William) and Victoria are shown on horseback on the reverse. Queen Anne was not.

**Bad to Worse**  
Before the dinner began a young man with an eyeglass and a drawl said to somebody standing near: "Benstly nuisance, isn't it? Spoke to that felah over there—took him for a gentleman, and found he had a ribbon in his coat. The bally head waiter, I suppose?"  
"Oh, no," replied the other, "that is the guest of the evening."  
"Look here, old chap, would you mind sitting next to me at dinner and telling me who's who?"  
"Sorry, I can't, sir," was the reply. "You see, I'm the bally head waiter."—Pearson's Magazine.

**Conscience**  
There may be a common sense conscience, an ignorant conscience, a practical conscience, a nervous and trivial conscience. It may be sensible or foolish. It may act broadly or narrowly. It may regard general results with philosophical "idealism," or see only details. It may work for the minutes and seconds, but not for days and years. It may inspire justice, or it may organize cruelty. Just as conscience is educated, it will be a supreme blessing or a multifarious curse.—Henry Ward Beecher.

**Gift That Made Name**  
**of Faneuil Immortal**  
The preferable pronunciation of Faneuil is "fan-el," with the first syllable accented, although it sometimes is pronounced "fun-l," observes Pathfinder Magazine. Faneuil hall, known as "The Cradle of American Liberty," received its name from Peter Faneuil (1700-1743), a merchant of French Huguenot descent, who was born at New Rochelle, N. Y., and who made a fortune in Boston. Peter Faneuil offered to supply the funds for a market house and town hall combined provided the city would legalize and maintain it. The original building, consisting of a substantial brick building 30 feet wide, 100 long and two stories high, was completed in 1742, a year before Peter Faneuil's death. This structure was largely destroyed by fire in 1762 and the present structure was built by the city in the same and the following year upon the walls of the original building. It was dedicated March 14, 1763, by the patriot and orator, James Otis, who dedicated the structure to "the cause of liberty." Faneuil hall became known as "The Cradle of American Liberty" as the result of the numerous patriotic meetings held in it in the years immediately preceding the Revolution.

**Eating Camels Him the Hump**  
Some camels, though, have two humps. Those are the animals which are known as Bactrian camels (because they came originally from Bactria, now part of Afghanistan). The single-humped animal is the Arabian camel. A dromedary is a camel, too, but a special sort noted for its speed. It can bear its rider 100 miles a day. The hump or humps consist of fat from which a camel derives nourishment when it must go hungry and thirsty in the desert. After a lean time, the camel's hump is noticeably smaller.—Pearson's Weekly.

**The Bat's Wings**  
The surface of a bat's wing is furnished with a multitude of nerve-ends of almost incredible delicacy, by which, it is believed, the animal perceives the presence of something unseen, but to be avoided, by the varying of the air caused by its flight and reflected back. This theory explains the ability of bats to live and fly about in pitch dark caves, or when experimentally blindfolded in a room containing tangled wires that remain untouched.

**Clever Reynard**  
The name Reynard came from a German book of animal stories published hundreds of years ago. In that book the fox was called Regin-hart, meaning "strong in counsel," because of the clever way in which he outwitted the other animals. Ever since the book came to this country we have spoken of Reynard the fox—Reynard being our form of the German Regin-hart.—Pearson's Weekly.

**Sundial in Existence**  
**Before Time of Christ**  
A sundial in the garden, and an open fireplace in the house, are luxuries which have descended to us from distant generations, and, of the two, probably the sundial is the most ancient.  
The Biblical days, Ahaz, king of Judah, had a sundial. It is mentioned in the twentieth chapter of II Kings; and again in the thirty-eighth chapter of Isaiah: "Behold, I will bring again the shadow of the degrees, which is gone down in the sundial of Ahaz, ten degrees backward."  
This was about 700 years before Christ, and there is no record of how it was constructed. The first of which there is certain knowledge, was made about 400 years afterwards, by the Chaldean astronomer Berossus; and his principle appears to have been followed by Arabian astronomers as late as A. D. 900.  
Berossus' instrument consisted of a hollow hemisphere, placed with the flat side upwards, and the rim in a perfectly horizontal position. A bead or globe was fixed in the center, and the line of shadow defined by the sun on the inside of the hemisphere was divided into 12 equal parts, and called "temporary hours."  
It is constructed by a series of fine wires or strips stretched tightly across a wooden frame or sounding box which is to be fitted into an open window. The length of the strings or wires of its diameter is varied in order to give a number of different notes. The tautness is attained by the same method as the tuning of a violin.  
When the wind passes through an open window with a harp in position, a great variety of singing tones come from the harp, sometimes bright, sometimes mournful and sometimes in weird wailing.

**Lincoln's Idea of Life**  
In the spring of 1805 a number of men who had resided the draft in western Pennsylvania were pardoned in a batch by President Lincoln. His friend, I. H. Speed, who had heard the touching pleas of two women petitioners in the case, observed that he wondered how the President stood the anguish of such pleadings when he was at heart so sensitive. "I have in that order," said Lincoln, "made people happy and alleviated the distress of many a poor soul whom I never expect to see. Speed, did when I may, I want it said of me by those who know me best that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower when I thought a flower would grow."—Exchange.

**Bridges for Insects**  
In the orange groves of Canton, China, a number of men work hard erecting and maintaining little bridges by means of which ants can pass on their way. The reason for this is very interesting. In the province of Canton there are grown some of the most delicious oranges in the world. Much observation has taught the growers that certain kinds of ants keep the orange trees free from injurious insects. To make it easy for the ants to visit the trees, bridges formed of bamboo sticks are placed from one branch to another. Along these the ants can pass and so carry out the good work of destroying the harmful insects on the orange trees.

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## Ontario's Highways are NOT Speedways!

SENSELESS SPEED which leaves terrible injuries and death in its wake is hardening the hearts of people, police and courts against all reckless drivers. They will be dealt with ruthlessly... to make Ontario's highways safe for everyone.

In self-defence you are wise to fight the temptation to speed... especially at night. Make sure that your brakes, lights and tires are efficient. Cultivate a definite sense of responsibility towards pedestrians and other drivers. It is the only wise course.

**IT IS BETTER TO BE SAFE... THAN SORRY**  
MOTOR VEHICLES BRANCH  
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

**ONTARIO**  
**THIS MUST STOP!**  
In Ontario, during 1934, there were nearly 10,000 automobile accidents.  
**512 people were killed**  
**8,990 people were injured**  
It is a considerable increase over 1933. It must be evident to all thinking people that this must stop.  
Hon. T. B. McQuesten,  
Minister of Highways.

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**Low Night rates now start at 7 P.M. on "Anyone" (Station-to-Station) Calls**

**COUNTY OF HALTON LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR FOR 1935**

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Hours of Sitting	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Nov.	Jan. 1935
Milton	Friday	10:00 a.m.	11	8	10	28	6	8	10
Georgetown	Tuesday	10:00 a.m.	8	5	7	19	5	7	8
Georgetown	Wednesday	10:00 a.m.	9	6	8	20	4	6	8
Aoson	Thursday	10:00 a.m.	10	7	9	27	5	7	9
Burlington	Saturday	10:00 a.m.	12	9	11	22	7	9	11
Burlington	Monday	10:00 a.m.	4	1	3	24	9	4	5

Names and addresses of Clerks—M. T. White, Milton; J. H. Chambers, Oakville; E. G. Thompson, Georgetown; A. R. S. Ramsay, Aoson; S. A. T. Moore, Campbellville; W. J. Smeets, Burlington.

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court: 1st sitting 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 similar times as may be required for the despatch of business.

Advisory Criminal Justice Conference, 4th January, 5th April, 5th July, 4th October, 10 a.m.

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