

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

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7.40 a.m.—Daily, flag,
2.25 p.m.—Daily,
7.56 p.m.—Daily except Sunday.

—GOING WEST—
9.33 a.m.—Daily, flag,
6.15 p.m.—Daily, flag,
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Going East—7.40 a.m., 2.25 p.m., 9.31 p.m.
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"Matte" is Better

Some Distant Countries
"Matte" is to Chili, Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina what tea is to European countries, being drunk even more than coffee. The tree or bush grows exclusively in the temperate region, from 1,500 to 3,000 feet above sea level. It is from 12 to 20 feet in height and belongs to the Solanaceae, but is without spines leaves. In the state of Parana alone it covers an area of about 140,000 square kilometers.

The leaves are prepared in two distinct ways, according to a writer in the Indianapolis News: (1) Ground into powder to be used in the curl (for gourd) and the decoction, made with boiling water, is smoked through a perforated tube; (2) prepared as a sort of tea in flasks, with some fine stalks, and taken in cups. The infusion is of a green color. When brewed in a pot, a Brazilian custom is to put a piece of glowing charcoal in it, which turns it to a dark, brownish green, and makes it stronger. It improves also by boiling. Unlike tea, two brewings may be made of the same handful of leaves, with the second often stronger than the first. It is said to have no after-taste, no injurious influence on the digestive organs. It has been reported that, during a Paraguayan war, soldiers marched and fought for days with no other sustenance than matte. Taken in native fashion, without sugar, it is said to be a blood purifier.

Madstones Are Believed

to Prevent Hydrophobia
Madstones is the name of certain objects believed to have the power of drawing poison from wounds made by mad dogs and venomous snakes. They are supposed to be especially efficacious in preventing hydrophobia or rabies. The United States Department of Agriculture speaks of them as mythical stones, and says their alleged virtues have no scientific foundation, unless it is merely psychological effect.

The bezoar stone, which is a biliary calculus from the gall-bladder of an animal, is a common form of madstone, according to a writer in the Indianapolis News. Another form is composed of halloysite, which absorbs moisture with avidity and adheres to a moist surface until nearly saturated.

Those who believe in the madstone treat it for genuineness by placing it against the roof of the mouth. If it adheres it is genuine, they say; if it drops, it is not.

A pebble of carbonate of lime found in the stomach of a deer was once sent to the National museum as a genuine madstone. On another occasion two bear balls from a buffalo's stomach were presented with the statement that one of them had been "successfully used in two cases of dog-bite." To the same institution was offered a madstone of "proven efficiency" for the sum of \$1,000. It proved to be merely a polished seed of Kentucky coffee tree.

The Semaphore

In 1793, Claude Chappe, a young French engineer, established between Paris and Lille an experimental line of semaphore telegraph stations. The essential features of his apparatus were an upright post on the top of which was pivoted a movable beam or cross arm carrying, at each end, another movable arm. The apparatus was so arranged that the positions of these three movable units could be changed, as desired, from within the tower on the coast. Chappe's system was widely used in France and similar systems were adopted in practically all European countries and in the United States.

Oldest Botanic Gardens

The oldest botanic gardens in the world are situated on the island of St. Vincent, in the Windward Islands. It was established in 1783 and it was to obtain breadfruit tree specimens for this garden in 1787 that the British naval vessel *Bounty* sailed to the South seas, where the famous mutiny on the *Bounty* occurred. Eventually Captain Bligh, of the *Bounty*, was brought back to St. Vincent with 530 choice specimens for the gardens.

First Trip of Fast Mail

On September 17, 1875, great crowds at Chicago welcomed the first fast mail train, which completed the run from New York in 26 hours—about half the previous postal time between the two cities. In addition to a car for guests, the train consisted of four especially designed and equipped postal cars, manned by a picked crew of clerks who handled, en route, more than 30 tons of mail matter.

Siam's Idols and Temples

Nothing, it seems, was spared when Siam set out to build idols and temples. The idols were lavish; so were the results. Outstanding is the Wat Arun, but such idols adorn the entrance to the Royal Imperial castle are typical of the work which the Siamese undertook to express themselves. Gorgeous coloring and exquisite carving are the chief characteristics.

Anchor Ice

Since water expands on freezing, ice is lighter than water and therefore floats on the surface and floats. Anchor ice, however, is sometimes found at the bottom of the river. It consists of an aggregation of small crystals or needles of ice frozen at the surface of rapid open water and probably carried below by the force of the stream.



WON BY ONE
By D. A. McVICKER
© McClure Newspaper Syndicate, W.V.U. Service.

WON BY ONE

ought to get something out of it. Don't ask why I didn't get my handbag and prove they were alike. Here's why."

Neatly disposed inside were two oranges, four breakfast rolls, several lumps of sugar, and a tidily wrapped leg of chicken.

"It was all mine," she blinked haughtily. "My breakfast tray two mornings. And part of one dinner. Was so much to eat—and this was to do me all week till I got my pay from Mr. Coolidge for the job I can't go on for."

"But I thought," the boy's eyes were dancing now and he seized her wrists, "I thought you were rich. I thought you were rich as What's His Name. Your clothes that big about Newport that you talked so big about. All that front you put up. I was sore as blazes that I fell for you so hard the first time I saw you."

A door opened behind them. A head protruded. "Well, I never heard of such a thing," Mr. Coolidge exclaimed. "Followed you right here. But I see you have nabbed her now."

The boy's eyes laughed into Corinne's. "Yes," he said, "I have her. She won't get away again."

"Castle of True Wives,"

Story of Middle Ages
Not very far from Heilbronn, in Wurtemberg, is the ruin of the Castle of Welbretun, concerning which is told one of the most curious tales of the Middle Ages, writes a Heilbronn, Germany, correspondent in the Washington Post. It appears that in the Twelfth century the castle was captured by a feudal chief, who, holding the male inhabitants within its grim walls, planned to put them all to death.

As a parting gesture to the women, who were similarly captured, he gave them permission to leave the castle and take with them only their most valued piece of property. To the victor's astonishment, the women marched across the drawbridge to freedom, each carrying her husband on her back. For this reason, says the old legend, the old fortress came to be called "The Castle of True Wives."

The Castle of Welbretun is sought out by visitors who account it one of the quaint sights of this region. Mark Twain, when he was there, if he may believe what he says in his "Tramp Abroad," did not actually go up the hill to the ruin, but "observed it from a distance, while my horse leaped up against a fence."

Northern Ohio Indians

The Eries, for whom the lake was named, were at one time the occupants of northeastern Ohio, as well as of the whole southern shore of Lake Erie from near the site of Buffalo to Sandusky bay. They were kin to the Iroquois, but bitter enemies, and it seems that about 1650 a merciless war broke out between them. The Iroquois were superior in numbers and organization, with the result that they practically exterminated the Erie nation, a few remnants of it being received into other tribes. The lands of the Eries were thus left largely in possession of the Iroquois. They were also occupied to some extent by more westerly nations—Ojibwas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies.

Ruins of Pompeii

When the fury of the volcanic conflagration which destroyed Pompeii 79 A. D. was past, the site of the city was a sea of ashes, the upper parts of buildings not destroyed sticking out and serving as a guide-post to those who returned to dig among the ruins. By the Third century a number of buildings had been erected to the north of the city. This second Pompeii was, however, abandoned in the Eleventh century on account of the frequent earthquakes, eruptions of Vesuvius and incursions of Saracens.

Famous Greek Monastery

The famous Greek Orthodox monastery of Valamo, on one of a group of islands in the northern part of Lake Ladoga, Finland, is said to have been founded A. D. 992, and was at its height of fame toward the end of the last century, when pilgrims visited it in enormous numbers. The most noteworthy sight is the magnificently equipped Church of the Transfiguration, which consists of two churches placed one over the other. There are several smaller sanctuaries and hermitages.

Alaska's Lottery Known

as "Nenana Ice Pool"
Just as other countries have their favorite lotteries, and sweepstakes Alaska comes in for its sweepstakes known as the "Nenana Ice Pool." One puts down a dollar bet on a freak of Nature, says the Washington Star.

You set the date when you estimate the ice will break and flow down the Tanana river, designating the hour and the minute. For example: You select April 1 (though 'tis no April fool's stunt), designating the hour and the minute. This is considered your booking for your chance in lottery. Here's the way the winner is determined:

A crowbar is set in the ice, a wire runs across the frozen river six feet below the iron stake. This wire is connected to a clock on the shore. When the ice breaks and moves downstream contact is made, which stops the clock. There is a thunderous roar of breaking ice, flowing down the river. This tremendous noise keeps up for many days as the ice breaks up and flows with the current. Very often the ice jams cause floods. This great tide feeds the Yukon river in Alaska. It is a very spectacular sight, especially at early dawn. It has been found necessary at times to dynamite the ice, which accumulates in great boulders, to prevent overstacking of the river banks.

The "ice stake" is awarded to the person whose lottery ticket registers nearest the automatic stopping of the clock-time. There is no graft and very little overhead expense, and the full sum, with exception of minor expenses, goes to the lucky winner. At "Nenana Ice Pool," held in Fairbanks, the winner received over \$60,000. The whole performance is automatically operated and no one can possibly be cheated.

Copenhagen Porcelain Is

Marked With Wavy Lines
Royal Copenhagen porcelain has a regal background. The first attempts to found a pottery in Copenhagen were shrouded in mystery. Between 1790 and 1796 suitable kaolin was discovered on the island of Bornholm and pottery-making was started under the direction of Melhrohn, a modeller from Meissen. But there is definite information until about 1799, when a Frenchman named Lournier was making a soft paste at Copenhagen. These efforts were short-lived but may account for the French appearance of the porcelain, says a writer in the Kansas City Star.

In 1775, King Christian VII of Denmark gave the enterprise his support and the government took over the factory which had been re-established by Muller, a chemist who used the hard paste.

The Royal Copenhagen mark is three wavy lines, said to denote the three belts of sea which divide the islands of Zealand and Funen from Jutland.

First Public High School

In 1821 Boston established the first public high school in the United States. This school, patterned after the academies, did not at first prepare for college; it offered, rather, a variety of courses of the modern (non-classical) and practical type. In 1827 the Massachusetts legislature passed a law requiring towns of a certain size to establish high schools. Few of the towns acted upon this law until Mann became secretary of the state board of education, but by 1850 Massachusetts had 64 public high schools—probably more than all the other states combined. The high schools later undertook to prepare pupils for college and thus combined the functions both of the old Latin grammar schools and of the private academies. In the country as a whole the high school made little progress until after the Civil war.

Starting World Troubles

A good share of the world's troubles were started by the fellow who invented cities.

Discoverer of Eucalyptus

Sir Joseph Banks fitted out a vessel at his own expense and accompanied the famous Captain Cook on his first voyage around the world in 1768, and when they touched the shores of Australia (then called New Holland), Sir Joseph was the first man to see and describe the Eucalyptus which grew by the millions in California. He called them "Gum" trees because of the exudations of gum on the trunks and Gum trees they still remain to us. The Araucaria was first introduced from the Society Islands in the Pacific and named by him, while the same is true of the famous "Bird of Paradise" Streptocarpus, which he introduced from South Africa and named in honor of his friend Queen Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Rheumatism in Stone Age

Even in the Stone Age, some 4,000 years ago, Britons suffered from rheumatism. This was shown by the skeleton of a Stone Age man dug up at Notgrove long barrow, in the Cotswold hills, in the west of England. This Stone Age veteran showed extensive signs of osteoarthritis, indicating that when alive he was crippled with rheumatism. Experts take this as a sign that the climate of these isles was chillsome in winter.

St. Mark's Decorations

According to the ancient laws of Venice, every merchant trading in the East was required to bring back material for decorating St. Mark's, and every successful general or admiral returning from an Eastern campaign was expected to carry some offering for it. "Not one of the hundreds of columns and capitals within or without the church was originally built or constructed for St. Mark's," writes Arnold Lund in "Venice."



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The Snapshot Guild

DARING VIEWPOINTS
The eye looks up from below; why not the camera?
CONSIDER the worm and his viewpoint—his is on the ground floor.

Viewpoint means much, and is an important factor in picture making. It has much to do with the perspective we get in pictures. If the perspective is not pleasing to the eye, the picture will not be pleasing to the eye, and if the effect as seen from the viewpoint of the camera lens is odd or startling it will be recorded just so in the picture.

White distortion is to be avoided in the truly artistic photograph. It is possible to obtain many interesting shots from unusual points of view, even though the perspective be a bit violent. Expert photographers are today seeking and finding new angles from which to make their pictures, and for the most part the results are pleasing as well as attractive and unusual. Many amateurs are also finding a new interest in picture making from this effort to get something different. They, too, are "shooting" from positions that are daring and new.

May a worm look at a golf ball? A worm's-eye-view picture like the one above is dramatic and unusual wholly because of the position from which it is taken. To get a similar picture the camera should be held about eight inches from the ground with the golf ball far enough away to assure good focus. A very small lens opening should be used and the exposure time accordingly. This, after all, is a faithful rendering of the perspective that the eye sees from this lens viewpoint. Similarly with the shot of the men and the derrick atop the new building.

Try a number of worm's-eye views, some bird's-eye views (even a slight elevation will give the latter effect), and shall we say, some cross-eyed views or snaps from odd angles. Many of them probably will be of no value, until you have been taught by experience to see the most effective combination of angle and subject for a given picture. Doubtless the most of them will be criticized as crazy-looking, but, after all, what does it matter? The answer is that you were after something uncommon, startling, weird or fantastic, and you got it. You will find experiments in this sort of picture taking of fascinating interest. **JOHN VAN GUILDER.**



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CONSIDER the worm and his viewpoint—his is on the ground floor.

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1936 - LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR - 1936

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Hours of Opening	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
Milton	Friday	10.00 a.m.	10	8	8	8	8	8	4	6	8
Oakville	Tuesday	10.00 a.m.	7	3	3	25	1	2	3	5	6
Georgetown	Wednesday	10.00 a.m.	9	3	3	25	1	2	3	5	6
Acton	Thursday	10.00 a.m.	9	3	3	25	1	2	3	5	6
Brantford	Saturday	10.00 a.m.	11	7	9	22	22	22	22	22	22
Paris	Monday	10.00 a.m.	11	7	9	22	22	22	22	22	22

Names and addresses of Clerks—1. B. Knight, Milton; 2. J. H. Chambers, Oakville; 3. E. C. Thompson, Georgetown; 4. R. S. Kamshaw, Acton; 5. A. T. Moore, Campbellville; 6. W. J. Stewart, Brantford.

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings with or without Jury, 9th June and 8th December, on opening days at 1 p.m.

County Court Sittings, without Jury, 7th of April and 6th of October, 10 a.m., and so often at other times as may be required for the despatch of business.

Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts, 3rd January, 3rd April, 3rd July, 2nd October, 10 a.m.

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

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