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

The Canadian Champion

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Your wisdom tooth says
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7.56 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.

—SUNDAY—
Going East-7.40 a.m., 2.25 p.m., 9.31 p.m
Going West—9.33 a.m. 6.15 p.m.

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8.04 a.m.	7.15 p.m.

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COUNTY OF HALTON

1936 - LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR - 1936

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Hours of Opening	Jan.	Mar.	May	June	Sept.	Nov	Jan. 1937
1 Milton	Friday	10.00 a.m.	10	6	8	26	4	6	8
2 Oakville..	Tuesday	10.00 a.m.	7	3	5	23	1	3	5
3 Georgetown ...	Wednesday .	10.00 a.m.	8	4	6	24	2	4	6
4 Acton	Thursday ..	10.00 a.m.	9	5	7	25	3	5	7
5 Brookville....	Saturday ..	10.00 a.m.	11	7	9	27	5	7	9
6 Burlington....	Monday	10.00 a.m.	*3	2	4	22	9*2	2	13*2
				*Friday				*2 Wednesday	

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CLERKS—1. B. Knight, Milton; 2. J. H. Chambres, Oakville; 3. E. C. Thompson, Georgetown; 4. R. S. Ramshaw, Acton; 5. A. T. Moore, Campbellville; 6. W. J. Stewart, Burlington.

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings with or without Jury, 2th 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 dispatch 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

Popular Retriever Dates Back to English History

The history of the retriever dates back to 1850, when a black-coated dog was brought to England and crossed with an English setter. This was supposed to have been the beginning of all retrievers, observes an authority in the Los Angeles Times. We find them now developed to a stage where they are divided into four classes: Golden, Flat-coated, Curly-coated and the Labrador. The last was originally a much heavier dog than the present type, longer in body, faulty legs and not much to look at.

The eyes in the majority of breeds are required to be dark in shade. This may be because of a feeling that the dark eye denotes a higher grade of intellect, while the light-eyed dog, unable to express the same amount of feeling with his eyes, is often claimed treacherous. For this reason the fanciers of the breed hastened to overcome this criticism by crossing the Labrador with the dark-eyed Flat-coated retriever. In setting a trait, almost invariably other qualities are changed or added to a breed. It is not surprising therefore to discover some without the typical characteristics such as the otter tail. However, the majority of them show no evidence of the original outcross.

Ancient Egyptians Were Skillful as Mechanics

About five thousand years ago an Egyptian wrote a letter that has been preserved to this day, notes a writer in the Montreal Herald. In it he mentions among other things the numerous mechanical devices that were in common use among the people.

The ancient Egyptians were already acquainted with the lathe and the potter's wheel—inventions that must have originated in the remotest times—they were skillful workers in the less refractory metals, could draw them into wire, beat them into sheets, emboss and engrave them, and were able to inlay and enamel them. They could glaze and enamel earthenware and make beads of glass.

They either devised the loom or inherited it from an earlier culture, and knew how to weave cotton to such a fineness that we can only distinguish it from silk by the microscope. They were expert farmers and irrigating engineers, and the world's mightiest architects in stone. No one knows exactly how the pyramids were built, or the precise methods for getting the great obelisks and collossi into place.

St. David of Wales

St. David, Patron saint of Wales, who lived between 446 and 549, was an uncle of King Arthur of the Round Table. He was baptized at Porthclaes, where a spring was said to have bubbled expressly for that purpose; to this day it is reverenced as a holy well. Legend tells that when he preached the ground rose from beneath his feet and formed a natural pulpit. It was St. David who stamped out heresy in Wales, and when he died his body was buried in Glastonbury; but his tomb was destroyed later by Cromwell's men. It was he who persuaded Welshmen to wear leeks in their caps during a great battle under the leadership of King Cadwallader in 544, so they might distinguish their own men from their Saxon foes. The victory was theirs, and since then the leek has been the Welsh national emblem.—Tit-Bits Magazine.

Animal That Never Was

You know the Royal Arms, with the Lion on one side and the Unicorn on the other. The Lion is all right; it has been the royal emblem since the days of Richard the Lionheart. But what is the idea of the Unicorn—a creature that never existed? asks a writer in Pearson's Weekly. Well, the Unicorn was the emblem of the old kings of Scotland, and when James VI of Scotland came to reign over England, he introduced the Unicorn into the Royal Arms. How did the Unicorn get to Scotland? From the Crusades, it is believed. Scottish knights fighting in the East saw it used there as a device on shields, and introduced it into their own country. Although the Unicorn never existed, it is mentioned in the Bible! But it is taken there to mean the buffalo.

"Wooden Indians"

A noted collector of wooden Indians says: "Wooden Indians are not indigenous to American soil. As early as the reign of James I the wooden Indian was a familiar sight in England. Of the early wooden Indians in America, an odd cupidlike Pocahontas that once stood guard on Hancock street, Boston, dates from 1730. The pioneer authenticated appearance of a cigar store show figure was in 1770, when Christopher Demuth opened a tobacco shop in Lancaster, Pa. This figure was not an Indian, but a delicate, minuet-type gentleman extending a snuff-box invitingly."

Plow Designs From Potatoes

The plow invented by Jethro Wood in 1814—with mouldplate, share and landside cast separately—forecast modern plows. But Wood had great difficulty in getting workmen to mold his plows as he wanted them. He was taunted with being a "whittling Yankee" because he whittled away bushels of potatoes before he had a miniature model plow that suited him. Seward, Lincoln's secretary of state, said, "No citizen has conferred greater benefits on his country . . . none has been more inadequately rewarded."

Science Long Hidden

The evidence for the existence of special substances necessary for health, the lack of which causes definite diseases, the science of vitamins, has been known for 200 years but buried among a mass of mistaken theories until quite recently.

A Fortune for Shifty

By JACK BLOODHART

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SHIFTY O'NEILL waited nervously in the darkness of the alley. His fingers twitched around the handle of a blackjack. He strained his ears, listening for the footfalls of the broker's messenger. Presently he heard them. His first big job, first chance at the big dough. Shifty caught himself cursing the police. Pick him up after every little two-bit haul in town, would they? Well, this was one time—

The messenger's footfalls sounded closer. Shifty stiffened. There could be no hitches. He'd planned this too long. Then the messenger was at the alley and took a step across it—

Shifty O'Neill sped up the alley, glancing back at the prone figure of the messenger. With shaking fingers he stuffed the leather wallet inside his coat, turned from the alley and entered a building.

Half way between the second and third floors Shifty pulled out the wallet, extracted a flat packet of bills, tossed the wallet into a corner. The bills he put in his inside pocket.

On the third floor Shifty walked rapidly around a corridor. Before he pushed the bell to summon the elevator he smoothed down his coat, patted the bills in his pocket and allowed himself the luxury of a slow smile.

On the ground floor Shifty stepped from the elevator and walked slowly and disinterestedly toward the street door. Halfway there he heard the shriek of a siren, and paled. Like a dozen others he quickened his steps, arrived in time to see an ambulance pull away from the curb.

He went into a restaurant. As he drank coffee, Shifty thought it over. There'd been no slips. The chances of a big haul like this being pinned on Shifty O'Neill were slim.

He paid his bill and left the restaurant. On sudden impulse he turned into the entrance of a building. Then he looked across the street and nearly collapsed. Big as life, a plain clothes dick was lounging against the side of a building, staring across the street at Shifty. The money seemed to burn him. If he went out there, that waiting dick would collar him, and the ten thousand dollars, proclaiming his guilt would be found—Shifty's knees turned to water. A hand fell on his shoulder.

He whirled, face white. Instinctively his right hand streaked for the inside pocket of his coat. Behind him stood a well groomed man in formal clothes. He smiled at Shifty.

"You've come to see Mr. Harvey?"

Shifty's frightened eyes found a bronze sign near the door: "Wilcox and Jones, Funeral Home."

"Uh—yeah—he was my—uncle."

"Right this way. I'm Mr. Wilcox. Very sad about Mr. Harvey. A fine man."

The face of the dead man in the flower-banked casket was one Shifty had never seen before. A sidewise glance showed Shifty to be the only mourner. He looked at the man in the casket, and a strange look came into his eyes. His hand went inside his coat, came out with the pack of new bills.

With a quick glance around Shifty leaned closer to the corpse. With one motion he shoved the money up the dead man's sleeve. His own hand touched the cold one, and he shivered slightly. Then Shifty straightened up and left the room.

Mr. Wilcox was waiting for him. Shifty said, "When is the—uh—"

"Nine o'clock tomorrow morning."

At eight o'clock the next morning Shifty was dressing in his best clothes preparing for a last visit to Mr. Harvey, when the police came. Ten minutes later he was seated in the detective bureau, surrounded by a circle of hard-faced men.

A clock on the wall beat out the minutes as Shifty wilted under a fire of questions. He pleaded, swore, cursed. Eight thirty came and went.

Eight forty-five. Shifty was pale and shaking. He thought of the ten thousand dollars in the dead man's sleeve. Lord, if he got there too late—his ten thousand buried in the ground where he couldn't get it—

Eight-fifty.

At five minutes to nine they let him go. It was a twenty-five minute race to Wilcox and Jones'. A big black hearse was parked in the driveway. Then the funeral hadn't started yet. Shifty leapt from the cab, his mind whirling. Now, to get ten thousand and blow town, fast—

Shifty O'Neill entered. There were more people present than last night, but Shifty pushed through them, straight for the room where Mr. Harvey lay. One look around showed him that the casket was gone.

"Where," croaked Shifty, "is—"

"Mr. Harvey's body was cremated at nine o'clock this morning."

Early Civilization

Probably the oldest civilization recorded is that of the Egyptians, followed by the Babylonians, Assyrians, Hittites, Jews, Greeks, etc. The Chinese civilization is listed as one of the oldest in the world. Their Great Wall, built in the Third century B. C., was intended to protect their land and their civilization against the attacks of the Tartars.

Gardener's Cards Led to Use of Term Etiquette

If you will consult an old French dictionary, you will be surprised to find that the definition of etiquette is "a label, small ticket, or placard," instead of the definition given by Webster as "the observance of the proprieties required by a good breeding; conventional decorum; ceremony." The latter definition came to supplant the original one in an interesting way, states a writer in the Washington Star.

An old Scotch gardener, who was laying out the grounds at Versailles for King Louis XVI of France, was much annoyed because the courtiers so frequently walked over his newly laid flower plots. Remonstrance was of little use, so finally he appealed to the king himself.

The king advised him to place labels and placards here and there indicating where people might walk and where they might not. Moreover, he backed up the suggestion by issuing a formal order that pedestrians stay at all times "within the etiquettes."

Needless to say, the order was carefully observed, and the phrase, becoming a byword, soon came to mean "keeping within the proprieties" in every sense.

Curvature of the Earth

Some of the arguments in favor of the earth's rotundity are as follows, according to a writer in the Detroit News: 1. In eclipses of the moon, the edge of the earth's shadow on the moon is circular. 2. All other heavenly bodies, in whatever position they are seen, appear to be circular. 3. An observer watching a ship disappear at sea, first loses sight of the hull, then of the masts. 4. The visible horizon at sea is circular and a telescope does not enlarge the horizon, as it would if the earth had a flat surface. 5. Experiments such as the "Bedford Level experiment" of 1870 have actually measured the earth's curvature. 6. The sun and stars viewed at the same time from different stations on the earth have different altitudes; as their rays are practically parallel, this must be due to the earth's curvature. 7. The fact that ships have sailed around the earth and airplanes have flown around it.

Machine Gunner

Hiram Stevens Maxim was born in Sangersville, Maine, in 1840. He became the inventor of the machine gun which caused him (to quote Liddell Hart's "A History of the World war") to have his name "more deeply engraved on the real history of the World war than that of any other man." But neither this nor smokeless powder was his most noteworthy invention. He was having a dinner-table conversation with guests when he suddenly got the idea for the automatic regulator for "dynamo-electric machines" which was to make possible the widespread distribution of electric light and power.

Flotsam and Jetsam

This well-known expression Flotsam and Jetsam is really an English law term. Flotsam means goods lost by shipwreck and floating on the sea, jetsam means goods which have been cast overboard or "jettisoned," which is sometimes necessary in order to lighten the ship in a storm, and which may sink, but may, of course, be cast up on the shore by the sea. Goods cast overboard and which float are "flotsam," and in general "flotsam" also refers to any floating wreckage.

'SALADA' TEA is delicious

Garibaldi Battled for Liberty, Tasted Defeat

Guiseppe Garibaldi was born in Nice, July 22, 1807. In early youth and manhood he followed the sea. His connection with the cause of Italian liberty dated from 1833, when he formed the acquaintance of the patriot Mazzini.

In 1834 he took part in an attempted Genoese outbreak, and in consequence was exiled for twelve years. He spent this time in South America in the service of the struggling republics of Rio Grande (later a state of Brazil) and Uruguay. In 1848 he returned to Italy to take part in the war with Austria. The union of the French with the Austrians resulted in a disastrous defeat for Italy, and Garibaldi was again an exile.

He came to New York, and for several years managed a candle factory on Staten Island, observes a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Returning in 1860 to take part in the Italian revolution, Garibaldi soon placed himself at the head of the army. At Melazza, at Salerno, at Gaeta, and at Capua, Garibaldi and his legions fought for Italian liberty.

After the battle at Capua, he relinquished the control of the army into the hands of King Victor Emanuel, but in 1867 Garibaldi headed an invasion of the papal states. He was defeated, and was afterward banished once more, this time to the island of Caprera. He took the field again, however, in the Franco-Prussian war. In 1871 he was elected a deputy to the French assembly, from Paris, but declined to serve, returning to Caprera. In 1875, though, he left there to sit in the Italian parliament. He died at Caprera on June 2, 1882.

Newspaper Beginning Placed at 1450 B. C.

Egyptologists now place the beginning of the newspaper at about 1450 B. C. Scarabs made at that date in ancient Egypt, recently translated, indicate they were used to spread news throughout the empire, says a writer in Pathfinder Magazine.

These scarabs are large stone or clay tablets made in the shape of the sacred Egyptian beetle, upon which accounts of important events were inscribed. They have been known for years, but have heretofore been looked upon as tokens given by the king to those he sought to honor.

However, large specimens made during the reign of Amenophis III (Fifteenth century B. C.) seem to have had the chief purpose of spreading news. Forty specimens of one "edition" have been preserved. The various "editions" were made to announce such things as the completion of the large artificial lake of Zarukhe for Queen Tiye, the king's success in lion hunts, and other events of interest.

Reading

Our reading best serves the end of character in so far as it makes for breadth not less than loftiness of view. We inquire of men how large is their world, not what books have they read. Let them read their eyes out, still men of large prejudices and narrow sympathies expand slowly. But for the growing men, the world would have stagnated long since; men who do not remain imprisoned in any village, custom, or prejudice and to the timid appear dangerous. Measure yourself with every good book and see if it contains you, or you it. We criticise what we do not understand, whereas it may well be that our understanding is at fault. That author is to be cultivated who is able to give a new point of view, and a broader one. Some shallow books of good style lead you down an alley and show you a blank wall—avoid them! A few books take you to the mountains where you may look abroad. Reading is not living, but pre-eminently is it an aid thereto, and to live, means to grow.—S. D. Kirkham.

True Happiness

True happiness is of a retired nature, an enemy to pomp and noise; it arises, in the first place, from the enjoyment of one's self; and, in the next from the friendship and conversation of a few select companions; it loves shade and solitude, and naturally haunts groves and fountains, fields and meadows; in short, it feels everything it wants within itself, and receives no addition from multitudes of witnesses and spectators. On the contrary, false happiness loves to be in a crowd, and to draw the eyes of the world upon her. She does not receive any satisfaction from the applause which she gives herself, but from the admiration which she raises in others. She flourishes in courts and palaces, theaters and assemblies, and has no existence but when she is looked upon.—Addison.

Food Value of Honey

The Bureau of Chemistry says that the food value of honey lies principally in its being a source of energy or calories. The quantities of other food factors, namely, protein, fat, mineral salt and vitamins, are so small in honey as to be practically negligible when considered as sources of these factors in the general diet of man. One pound of honey has a fuel value of 1,520 calories. The low caloric value of honey is to be accounted for chiefly because of its water content, honey having on the average of about 18 per cent of water. Honey contains little, if any, vitamins.

Food Water Carriers

All foods, solid or liquid, contain water. Even bread is usually 35 per cent water. Fruits and juicy vegetables are often as much as 90 or 95 per cent water. Potatoes are about 78 per cent water. Dried seeds like grains of wheat and navy beans contain a little water. And the water in the foods we eat goes to make up the total supply the body must have for many vital purposes.

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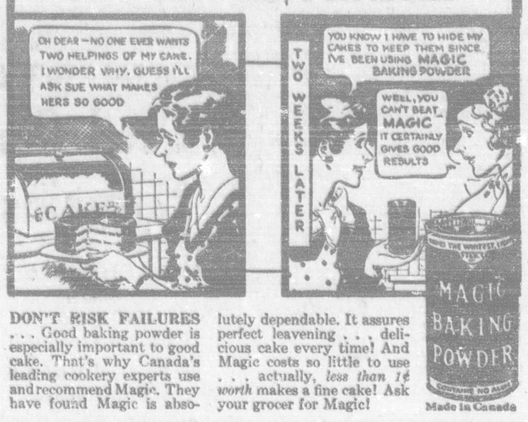

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The SNAPSHOT GUILD

Shooting From High Places

The effect of altitude is enhanced in these two pictures, (below) by including in the foreground the brow of the hill, and (right) by the shadow of the building (Empire State) from which the downward shot was made. The pictures were taken at exposures, respectively, of 1/50 second at f.16 and 1/25 second at f.16.

IN RECALLING your vacation tours, did it ever occur to you how often you were taken or went to high elevations for a view? The summit of a hill, the edge of a precipice, the mountain peak, the skyscraper, the lofty monument, the church tower, the crow's nest of a ship, not to mention going aloft in airplanes.

Therein lies a picture-taking idea for the next time you start going places. Forget not your camera, and, whenever you find yourself "on top of the world" somewhere, make yourself "monarch of all you survey" by snapping the picture below. Reserve a part of your album for such pictures with an intriguing title—"Jumping Off Places I Have Known," "Scenes from High Perches," "My Camera Goes Aloft," "Topside Snaps," "Hitting the High Spots" or what better can you think of? If you will take advantage of such opportunities—and once you get started on this hobby, you are likely to see that you go to high places purposely for picture-taking—you will soon have a collection of compelling, not to say dizzy, interest.

The impression that you want to give in these pictures is that of very altitude. To do this it isn't necessary to teeter on the brink of your perch or otherwise to risk your life while you snap the picture. It is better for you and the picture to stand far enough back to include a little of the brink in the foreground, thereby intensifying the feeling of height. Having the horizon line well toward the top of the picture also helps by adding distance and vastness.

You may be tempted to poke your camera over the edge of a retaining wall or window ledge and shoot down. If it be a country landscape, shooting down will not usually give the perspective that conveys the effect of great altitude, so well as shooting with the camera held level, although the picture may still be interesting. In any case, when you do shoot down, the effect will be helped by taking in a nearby object located on the way, such as a protruding gargoyle from a church tower, a jutting rock from a precipice, or a bit of the wing or wheel of your airplane. Have the sun at your back, because the shadow of your elevation on the terrain below also helps to tell that you were high up when *that* picture was taken.

In all such snapshooting it is advisable to use a small lens opening, otherwise, you will lose a little detail in the distance. Frequently, too, it is worth while to use a filter, particularly if your picture is to include a cloud-studded horizon or if there is haze.

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