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Egyptians Believed Cat Had Spirit Like Humans

"If humans had spirits that could leave the body, as did cats," this was the belief of the Egyptians, whose religion further provided a goddess to guide the little ghost travelers. At their journey's end was great happiness in a sort of glorified Egypt, with summer meadows and richer hunting grounds. This belief in immortality is related by Eleanor Booth Simmons, noted New York authority on cats and their care. It gives thought to the problem of the modern city dweller, confronted with the death of a beloved pet.

Health department rulings prohibit the burial of animals within the city limits. A final ride to the happy hunting ground, via the city garbage wagon, cannot possibly be conceived as just compensation for the wagging tail of yesterday. Frowned upon, perhaps, by those who know not the devotion of a loyal pet, the pet cemeteries nevertheless have provided the answer to those who find it in their heart to do homage to their loved animal friends. Fresh with flowers, pleasant and sunshiny, the summer meadows characterize in full the disposition of the faithful pet. Almost a thousand animals now are "resting" in the Los Angeles pet cemetery near Calabasas, including dogs, cats, monkeys, parrots, canaries and one turtle.—Los Angeles Times.

Wild Animals Like Homes; Some Take Long Journeys

A salmon taken in the nets at Gweedore was marked and released. Twenty-four hours later it was taken six miles away at Ballyshannon, writes an authority in the Montreal Herald. Good going, yet not equal to the traveling powers of the sea. Seals marked on the Pribiloff Islands in the Far North have been taken in the Antarctic, 10,000 miles away. They had covered that distance in five months. Most wild creatures are home-lovers and spend all their lives in one district, but there are exceptions. The caribou trek north in spring and south in autumn. They move in herds so large that they will take forty-eight hours to pass one spot, and they cover between fifty and seventy miles daily. Elephants move in small herds at irregular intervals. They travel at night, and, considering their weight, it is remarkable that they can cover fifty miles between dusk and dawn.

Species of Termites

Some of the species of termites of southern and tropical Africa build nests of clay twenty or more feet in height. These are called termite mounds. Among these higher species, the termites are often gigantic structures of great durability. They are formed of earth particles cemented together with either saliva or fecal material and upon drying the impregnated earth becomes of a cement-like hardness. Besides those of the African species, mentioned, the most remarkable of all termites are the lofty steeple-like structures of northern Australia. These also reach a height of 20 feet with a basal diameter of 12 feet, and the interiors of such a nest present a maze of irregular chambers and passages. In its deeper recesses the brood is reared and the royal cell containing the queen termite is located.

The Olive Tree's Arrival

Soon after the discovery of the American continent the olive was conveyed thither by the Spanish settlers. Introduced into Mexico by the Jesuit missionaries of the Seventeenth century, it was planted by a similar agency in California. The assumption is made that seed was introduced in 1769 from Mexico and planted at the San Diego mission, whence cuttings were taken to other missions throughout California.

Rats Fish With Tails

The "fishing rat," found on the uninhabited atolls of the coast of New Guinea, is an extraordinary animal, writes I. E. Taylor, Seattle, Wash., in Collier's weekly. As the islands are barren, these rats are obliged to fish in the sea for their food, a feat which they accomplish by dangling their pink tails in the water from the edge of a flat rock. Suddenly a crab will grab it—and that is the end of the crab.

Fly-Swallowing Tails

The matter of usefulness probably explains the fact that horses and cats have so much larger and heavier tails in comparison to their size than is the case with elephants and swine. The horses and cattle need their rear appendages to switch away the flies, but the elephants and swine, with their thick hides, are bothered comparatively little by these pests, so do not need large tails.

Distress Signal at Sea at One Time Was C. Q. D.

The first use of the wireless at sea on a sinking ship to save life was made by Jack Biana, wireless operator on the Republic, which was rammed by the Florida on January 23, 1909, in the north Atlantic, off Nantucket. The distress signal at that time was not S. O. S. but C. Q. D. (Come quick danger). The code S. O. S. was adopted by the international radio conference in June, 1912, because of its simplicity. The distress signals sent by Biana were received by the Baltic, which raced to the rescue, removing passengers from the overloaded Florida. No life was lost in the transfer of passengers and crew from the Republic to the Florida and from the Florida to the Baltic.

According to "Famous First Facts," the first radio S. O. S. was transmitted by the Arapahoe on August 11, 1909, when disabled off Cape Hatteras, both this and the C. Q. D. signal being sent out.

Two Meanings to Word Alcohol, Writer Says

The word alcohol has two meanings. It may refer to the volatile, ethereal liquid that is the essential constituent of certain beverages. From the organic chemist's viewpoint, says Thomas M. Beck in the Chicago Tribune, it refers to a whole class of compounds which consist of a string of carbon atoms, attached to which are a number of hydrogen atoms, and in addition an OH (oxygen and hydrogen) group.

The simplest of these alcohols is that containing one carbon atom, known as methyl or wood alcohol. That containing two carbon atoms is ethyl or drinking alcohol. A commonly known one, still higher in the series, is amyl alcohol, or fuel oil, which is used as a solvent. The lower of the alcohols are volatile, pungent liquids that are soluble in water. Higher ones are oils, and still higher ones are waxy solids.

Until recently these last have been laboratory curiosities. On the other hand, fatty acids, consisting of similar long chains of carbon atoms, but with a -COOH group instead of an OH at the end, are quite common as the chief components of all animal or vegetable fats. During the last few years there has been developed in Germany a wonderful method of changing the COOH into a -CH₂OH group, thereby converting the fatty acid into a solid alcohol.

These alcohols by themselves may be used for many of the purposes that other waxes are. Although they are insoluble, they possess a greater affinity for water, because of their alcoholic nature, than do most other waxes. For this reason they are readily emulsified with water.

Birth of B. & O. Railroad

As the Erie canal threatened the western trade of Baltimore, a group of business men of that community commenced plans for the building of a railroad across the mountains of the Ohio river. Thus was the Baltimore & Ohio railroad born. For the impressive ceremonies held at Baltimore July 4, 1828, Charles Carroll was called upon to make the speech and place the foundation stone of the B. & O., the first of the steel lanes connecting the West and the East. At the age of ninety-three, Carroll was a man who belonged to the past, but that he could look into the future is seen in his statement: "I consider this among the greatest acts of my life, second only to that of signing the Declaration of Independence."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Story of Tung Oil

Tung oil for paint, that is exported from China, must be brought down the Yangtze river in junks. These native boats must come through rocky gorges and shoot rapid rapids. It is estimated that one out of every ten boats is lost on the trip to the mouth of the river. Consequently, when a junk makes a successful journey, the crew celebrates with fireworks as a tribute to the images of river gods which are carved on the stones on the banks.

Early Day Barbers

Barbers were first incorporated as a guild or profession in England by a statute of Edward IV, in 1461. In France barbers-surgeons were incorporated as a distinct profession under Louis XIV, over 200 years ago. In 1745 an English statute separated barbers and surgeons into distinct corporations, but the striped barber's pole, the emblem of the barber-surgeon profession, is still cherished memorial of this ancient craft.

Stamp Act Congress

The Stamp Act Congress was a meeting of delegates from the colonies at the city hall in New York in October, 1765. Petitions were addressed to the king of England and to parliament protesting against the Stamp Act, a declaration of the rights of Americans was drawn up, stating, among other things, that internal taxes could not be laid on the colonies without their own consent.

Direction of Magnetic Field

The earth, as everyone knows, is a huge magnet whose field surrounds us. The direction of a magnetic field is the direction spontaneously taken by a magnetized needle freely suspended in it, and it is a known fact that the direction of such a field is distorted in the immediate neighborhood of a magnetic material such as iron.

Takes Earth's Quake Pulse

Records obtained by the large seismograph installed in an underground vault at the Seismological Laboratory at Pasadena, Calif., yield new facts about earthquakes which may cause scientists to develop new theories about the interior of the earth. Most seismographs indicate only the vibratory motions of the earth at a given point, but the Pasadena instrument also takes the earth's pulse by measuring the relative movements at two different points. It responds only to stretches or compressions and indirectly to vibratory movements.

Sonata Is Composed of Sections and Movements

A sonata is not a simple piece like a dance. It consists of three or even four sections or movements, each more or less independent of the other, states an authority on music in the Montreal Herald. It generally begins with a quick movement, followed by a slow one, and finishes with another quick or bright piece. The three are related by their keys, making one complete piece of music. Symphonies are also composed in this form. Allegro is a common word often met. It is used in a double sense.

A piece of music is frequently called an Allegro, and the word is used to indicate the character of the piece, which should be played in a lively manner. Andante is used in a similar way, but means almost the opposite. The literal translation of andante is "going." It is generally modified by another term, such as "Andante con moto"—with motion and a little life. Allegro is also subject to the same modification.

The Etude, or study, was invented by Bach. It was originally intended for purely technical purposes, but evolved into a beautiful piece, with Chopin, Henselt, Liszt, and others. Some of them are among the most popular of piano compositions.

Bells "Ring for Gofor," a Merchant Who Was Lost

In Newark Parish church "Ring for Gofor" is a custom which has lasted for over 300 years, says The-Bits Magazine. It commemorates the night when a wealthy merchant named Gofor lost himself in the forest which then surrounded Newark and was infested with thieves. Suddenly he heard the sound of Newark's bells and was guided safely home by their music. To commemorate his escape Gofor left a goodly sum for Newark bell-ringers, on condition that they "rang for Gofor" every year on Sunday nights in October and November.

Politics in Germany

Natural Socialists are those who belong to the Nazi party. Socialists are the members of the Social Democratic party. The party in the Kansas City Times, cling to the fundamental principle of Socialism, which advocates governmental control of economic activities to the end that competition shall give way to co-operation and that the opportunities of life and the reward of labor shall be more equitably apportioned. German Socialists cling, however, to the theory that the state exists for the individual. National Socialists of Germany, to the teaching that the individual lives for the state. Hence, the former believe in free speech and a free ballot, the latter in a benign dictatorship.

Sea Lion and Walrus

Despite their widely different habits and manner of living, the sea lion and the walrus belong to the same group of animals as the dog, cat, wolf, lion and the bears. Though they spend much of their time in the sea they are true mammals of the variety carnivora and would drown if kept under the water too long. They return to land to breed and give milk to their young in the manner of the above mentioned land-dwelling animals.—Detroit News.

Balkans Series of Ridges

The Balkans are a series of ridges of mountains in southeastern Europe. The term Balkan peninsula is applied to the region which contains them, which was formerly under Turkish suzerainty, except that Rumania and Greece are often omitted in naming the Balkan states. The others, now, are Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania and the remnant of European Turkey.

Haifa Is Modern City

Haifa is the principal port of Palestine, and is a modern city, being little more than a century old. From Mount Carmel, above the city, the view embraces half of Palestine. Mount Carmel was one of the resorts of the Prophet Elijah, and on the mountain may be seen the School of the Prophets, a large, partly artificial cavern, in which it is said the Holy Family rested on the return from Egypt.

A North American Spectacle

Columbia glacier in Alaska is the largest and most spectacular glacier in the world. The slow moving motion of the glacier creates a noise like the rumbling of distant thunder or heavy cannoning. The roar of the sliding and falling masses, reverberating throughout the surrounding mountains, may be heard 12 miles out to sea.

Fish Contains Deadly Acid

Of the hundred-odd species of poisonous fishes found in both tropical and temperate waters in various parts of the world, one of the most toxic is the Japanese fugu, notes J. A. Elliott, Battle Creek, Mich. This fish contains such a deadly acid that it is sometimes eaten for the purpose of suicide.

Duties of Toastmaster Include Witty Comment

It may be an honor to be invited to act as toastmaster, an indirect compliment from the host or hostess, but it is not an easy job, asserts a writer in the Detroit Free Press. The person who performs it successfully and the one who is invited to act in that capacity again is the one who possesses extreme tactfulness, good taste and sharp, quick wit.

The toastmaster is seated at the center of the speakers' table. At his right is the guest of honor, the principal speaker of the evening. The speaker or guest of next importance is at the left of the toastmaster. When the dinner is completed the toastmaster calls for attention. When he gets it he proceeds to make his own remarks about the importance of the occasion and the purpose of the party in as interesting a manner as possible. His talk is short and specific.

Animals, Birds, Insects Administer to Injuries

Elephants and other wild beasts wash themselves freely in streams and lakes, and sometimes use mud plasters. Rabbits and some insects—particularly ants—also bathe their injured parts. Sheep seek out certain helpful herbs and eat them, and cats sometimes do the same with special kinds of grass. Instinct seems to come into these healing methods a good deal, for animals that have rheumatism lie out in the sunlight, and so get the benefit of its warmth. Ants that have had their "first-aid" treatment from their friends, who dressed the wound with a fluid that came from the mouth. A wounded chimpanzee manages to stop bleeding by putting grass and leaves on the wound, and there is a well-known case of a dog which, when it had been badly bitten on the nose by a viper, kept on dipping its head into running water for several days, and in the end got better.—Montreal Herald.

Resolutions in Congress

A joint resolution, says the Washington Star, differs from a bill only in a technical way, and has, when passed, the force of law, and is, therefore, subject to veto. It should be noted, however, that proposed constitutional amendments do not require the President's signature. These are often made in the form of joint resolutions, and in that case need not be presented for signature. A concurrent resolution deals with matters pertaining to both houses of congress, but is merely an expression of congressional opinion, and as such has no legal effect and need not be presented to the President.

Stork Great Traveler

The fabulous stork is a renowned traveler. After spending the summer months in central Europe it takes a trip to Africa, a distance of 3,000 miles in a straight line, but the stork does not go straight, for it takes one or two routes, either through the Balkan states to Asia Minor and Palestine and thence along the Nile valley, or by way of France and Spain to Gibraltar and thence across the western Sahara to the lake region of central Africa.

Yellowstone River, Lake

Yellowstone river, largest affluent of the Missouri river, rises in the Rocky mountains of Wyoming; Yellowstone lake in Wyoming lies in the east base of the Rocky mountains. There is a place called Yellow Creek, about 30 miles southeast of Altoona in Pennsylvania and one called Yellow House in Berks county near Boyertown.

Vehicle Wheels Useless

Funchal, capital of the Madeira Islands, is so hilly that wheeled vehicles are useless. Sleds with greased runners provide the popular method of rapid transit—that is, as rapid as bicycles can provide it. It is in Funchal that many of the beautiful embroidery sold in large cities is turned out by deft fingers.

The Original General Sherman

It was Chaucer Depey, himself a noted after-dinner speaker, who said that General Sherman of Civil War fame, was "the readiest and most original talker of his time. At banquets his fashion was to rise and address the musicians instructing them as to the music they were to play. Then, to the waiting orators, "Each speaker is to speak as long as he holds his audience." Then, to the guests, "A good hearty laugh and marked applause are all right, but don't draw it out into a long giggle or into a noise. Let it be short and emphatic."



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The SNAPSHOT GUILD

ALTHOUGH good picture-taking with a focusing camera depends in a large measure upon obtaining the proper depth of field (or as sometimes called depth of focus) for the subject, some little uncertainty exists (even in the mind of some who are no longer beginners) as to precisely what this phrase means.

By depth of field we mean really depth of definition, or the distance from nearest to farthest object from the lens that is sharply defined.

Depth of field is controlled primarily in two ways. One is by the aperture in the diaphragm of the shutter. Using a smaller aperture increases the range of definition. Depth of field also depends upon the distance for which the lens is focused. The greater the distance, the greater the depth. When the lens is set for 25 feet, for example, at some particular diaphragm setting, the depth may be from 15 feet to 50 feet. Objects nearer than 15 feet will appear blurred, the blurring being more noticeable for objects closer to the camera. When the camera is focused for objects close to the camera, the depth is quite small. For example, when focused for 6 feet, the depth might be from 5 feet to 8 feet, again assuming a particular diaphragm setting. Objects beyond will be blurred.

Isn't there a way you can get good definition of both near and far objects? Yes, if you want it. This is done by using a small aperture, and since less light comes through a small aperture, giving a little longer exposure.

An experiment may be easily performed that will give a visible demonstration of the need of proper focusing on the object that you want to be clearly defined. Remove the back of your camera and open the shutter after setting it for "time." Place the camera on a table pointing it out of a window towards some fairly distant object such as a house or tree. Next, place a small piece of ground glass at the back of the camera. Now operate the diaphragm changing it from a large opening to a small one, while watching the image which will appear (upside down) on the ground glass. Note how the image changes in definition as the size of the opening is changed.

Then move the lens forward and back on the distance scale. Note that there is one certain setting at which the image is especially sharp and clear. At other settings it is more or less blurred and indistinct. Now having secured a sharp image of the distant object, observe the image of some nearer object, such as a vase of flowers on the

window sill, say at 6 feet from the lens. The image of the flowers will appear blurred. If the lens is moved forward on the scale, a setting can be found which will give a sharp image of the flowers, but the image of the distant object will be blurred.

The experiment should then be tried both with the largest and the smallest stops, when it will be found that if a small stop opening is used it is possible to have both near and far objects reasonably sharp at the same time.
124 JOHN VAN GUILDER.

COUNTY OF HALTON 1937 - LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR - 1937

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Jan.	Mar.	May	June	Sept.	Nov.	1935
1 Milton	Fridays	3	5	7	25	17	5	7
2 Oakville	Tuesdays	5	2	4	22	14	2	11
3 Georgetown	Wednesdays	6	3	5	23	15	3	5
4 Acton	Thursdays	7	4	6	24	16	4	6
5 Burlington	Mondays	1	13	15	18	1	12	12

May, June and September Courts will open at 9 a.m. standard time. All other Courts at 10 a.m. standard time.

Names and Addresses of Clerks—1. B. Knight, Milton; 2. J. H. Chambers, Oakville; 3. R. O. Thompson, Georgetown; 4. R. S. Ramshaw, Acton; 5. W. J. Stewart, Burlington.

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings with or without Jury, 4th June and 7th December, on opening days at 10 a.m.

County Court Sittings, without Jury, 6th of April and 5th of October, 10 a.m., and on other days as may be required for the dispatch of business.

Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts, 11th January, 2nd April, 2nd July, 4th October, 10 a.m.

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

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