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Song Dedicated to Grace Male Chorus

Dr. Albert Whitehead Writes
Swedish Folk Song

Dr. Albert Whitehead, of Montreal, has composed a Swedish folk song "As Bends the White Birch," written specially for Brampton's Grace Male Chorus. W. E. Capps, conductor of the chorus and supervisor of music for Brampton schools, received a copy of the new composition last week and no doubt it will take a prominent position in this year's repertoire of the group.

Dr. Whitehead was adjudicator of classes in which the Male Chorus competed at the Peel Musical Festival of 1939, which was held in Port Credit. He was high in his praise of the quality of the singing of the chorus, which is representative of every church in Brampton, and was delighted when a tie for the cup, donated to the best choir of the festival, gave the chorus an opportunity to sing for him a planissimo number, "Steal Away." He had previously, during his adjudication, expressed the hope that he would at some time have the opportunity to hear Grace Male Chorus in such a number. For their rendition of "Steal Away" he awarded them ninety-seven points.

Four Georgetown boys were with the chorus last year—Jack MacLaren, Bob Early, Tom Barnes and Roy Peck. This year Tom is with the 48th Highlanders at Camp Borden, and his talent will be missed.

ORIGIN OF SPORTS

(Continued from Page 6)

sion of a recent winter holiday, over 300,000 Americans enjoyed skiing over the winter snows of our Northern states.

Today basketball is the game most Americans like to watch, for approximately eighty million tickets to basketball games are sold in this country every year. Baseball comes next with some fifty million rooters, while football, boxing, horse racing, wrestling and hockey follow in that order. And next in line, judging by the number of paid admissions, comes a new sport which has begun to reach tremendous proportions—soft ball. It has been estimated that today there are two hundred thousand soft ball teams in the United States.

Sport is one of our greatest industries for each year sporting goods and equipment used for recreation valued at more than five hundred million dollars, are sold.

Labor-saving machinery and the ever-increasing skill of American workers have made it possible for more work to be accomplished in a shorter length of time. Thus, we are all not only finding more time to play, but we are learning that greater attention given to sport and recreation is making us altogether a healthier and happier nation.

Barbecue is derived from the French phrase, "barbe a queue," meaning "beard to tail." Since animals are roasted whole at a barbecue, the term may come from the fact that the animal is used from "beard to tail."

Wood for Sale

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J. BRANDFORD

BRITISH COASTERS CARRY ON

By "Tat-trail," famous British Naval Writer

Of the 6,772 steamers and motor ships of 100 tons and upwards registered under the British flag at the beginning of this year, no fewer than 4,247 are of less than 2,000 tons. Many of these are vessels of the coasting type, or those used in normal times for the shorter voyages to the Continent.

Britain's larger ports specialize in the import and export of certain commodities carried by ocean-going steamers from and to the uttermost parts of the world. But the smaller coastal ports, used by small vessels, play a most important part in what may be termed the secondary distribution of Britain.

This coastal vessels collect cargoes at the greater ports and distribute them to many smaller ones. In Great Britain, where no part of the country is at any great distance from the sea, a large part of the population can be supplied through one port or another involving only a short haul by either rail or road. The coasting trade is entirely responsible for the low rates existing between port and port, and from and to towns within a considerable radius of the coast.

Even in time of war much British coasting trade still continues to run. One may instance the distribution of coal from the coal-producing districts, and of the huge quantities of food and other materials, from the terminal ports where it is landed from overseas.

British coastwise trade lessens the burden on Britain's hard-worked railways, and diminishes the inevitable delays of sorting and shunting. One comparatively small ship will carry the goods that could only be handled by a fleet of lorries using imported petrol. For the carriage of goods in bulk, and in spite of German aircraft, submarines and mines, the distribution by sea over a considerable area is still swifter and more economical than by road or rail.

The debt that Britain owes to the Merchant Navy and to those who man it is generally recognized. What is not so often realized is the great percentage of the British Merchant Navy that is made up in the little ships plying between the various smaller ports of Great Britain. Their names, like those of the tramps which ply after the liners, are not known like those of the liners which carry passengers.

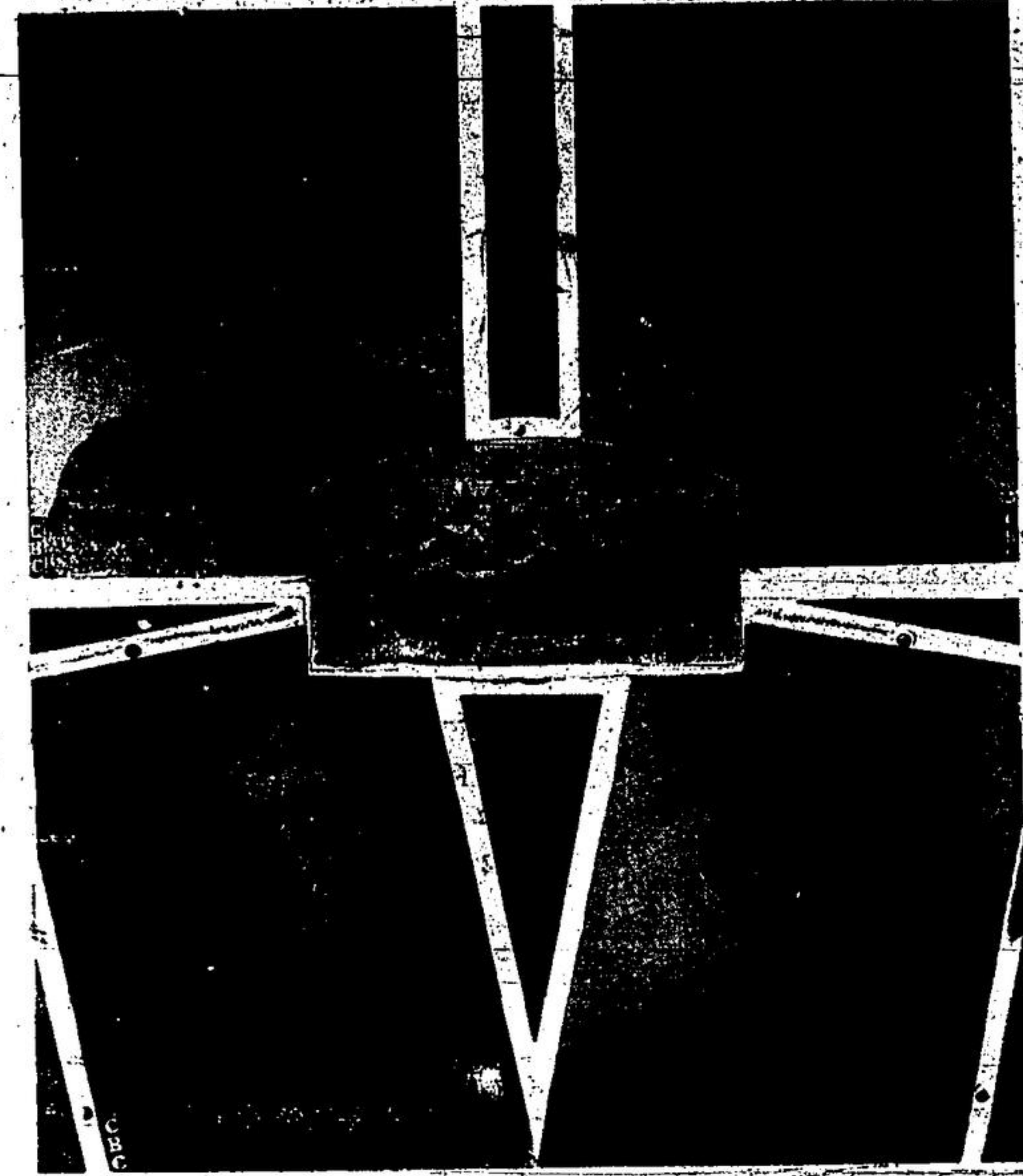
British coastwise seamen are now enduring the full fury of the German aircraft attacks on Channel and East Coast convoys. These are the men in the ships rounding what is popularly known as "Hell-fut corner," who daily risk being bombed, machine-gunned or torpedoed.

Protected by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, they carry on unperturbed, taking the risks of war merely as additional hazards to the ordinary risks of their work. They were not trained to the use of weapons, or for the rigors of battle.

Skilful, rugged, unflinching, stolid and perhaps a little unimaginative, British coastwise seamen enjoy none of the glamour of publicity, or the glow of ribbons and gaudy uniforms. One cannot distinguish them ashore, except perhaps by the silver badge with the naval crown and the letters M.N. (Merchant Navy), worn in their buttonholes. They are simple men carrying on their normal peace-time jobs in the midst of frightfulness of the fiercest war that Britain has ever known.

They are also carrying on a great tradition, that of the Elizabethan seamen who sailed from every little port in England, when, in 1588, the Armada sailed up Channel and Britain was threatened with invasion by the Duke of Parma's army in Flanders.

"God blew with His winds and they were scattered," was the pious legend



At the outbreak of war thousands of Canadians relinquished their civilian posts and went on active service with their various units. Among those to leave in the early months of the war were several members of the CBC staff, now serving in Canada and overseas. These young men have been granted leave of absence for the duration, and with staff members now attached to the Overseas Programme Unit, form the vanguard of this organization's representation in all branches of military and special war service. Four of them are pictured above: Top left, Capt. C. W. Gilchrist, R.C.A.S.C., former Maritime Press Representative; top right, Capt. R. E. Robinson, R.C.A.S.C., formerly of the Toronto studios; lower left, Lieut. W. E. S. Briggs, R.C.N.R., formerly Royal Tour announcer and producer at the Halifax studios, and lower right, Capt. Hamilton Z. Palmer, R.C.A., formerly of the National Traffic office. Inset are several members of the CBC National Office secretarial staff with samples of knitted articles which they are forwarding to men on active service.

used on the Armada medals bearing the effigy Queen Elizabeth. England gave thanks to the Almighty for her deliverance; but no small meed of gratitude was also due to her seamen. Without them the country would have been lost.

It is the same today. Those thousands of British coastwise seamen carrying essential cargoes in their small ships from port to port would hate to be called heroes. Yet to describe them by any other term would err on the side of understatement.



The Symphony Broadcasts

Symphony broadcasts from Montreal and Toronto will present Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra for the third successive season. The CBC has set aside the period on Tuesdays from 10.00 to 11.00 p.m. EDT for these broadcasts. The first concert was heard October 22, with the famous Montreal organization presenting the programme under the direction of Désiré Defauw.

On Tuesday, October 29 at 10.00 to 11.00 p.m. EDT, Sir Ernest MacMillan will conduct the Toronto Symphony Orchestra with William Primrose, world-famous viola player, as soloist. Of particular interest will be Mr. Primrose' choice of Godfrey Ridout's "Ballads for Viola and String Orchestra" for the broadcast part of his programme. This work by the young Toronto composer was given its first concert performance by the Toronto Conservatory Orchestra last season. The Ballade was written in the summer of 1938 just after the author's 20th birthday.

This season marks the 19th for the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, its 10th under the conductorship of Sir Ernest and its third as a broadcast feature of the CBC. John Adaskin will again be in full charge of the broadcast production from Massey Hall.

For Service to the Empire

Sir Gerald Campbell, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner to Canada for the United Kingdom since 1938, will be the speaker in the series "Let's Face the Facts" on Sunday, October 27 at 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. EDT.

Sponsored by the Director of Public Information and presented to the audience of CBC National Network each week since Dorothy Thompson inaugurated the series in July, "Let's Face the Facts" is a reaffirmation of democracy's ideals and the price that must be paid to keep them burning. Some of the most ardent believers in and workers for democracy in Britain, the United States and Canada have stated their allegiance in this broadcast series.

Among the men of richest experience in service to the Empire to accept this invitation to speak for freedom is Sir Gerald Campbell.

Sir Gerald Campbell first served Britain publicly shortly after his 26th birthday when he went as Vice-Consul to Rio de Janeiro. Since then he has held posts of responsibility and trust in the consulates of the Belgian Congo,

Venice, Philadelphia, Addis Ababa, San Francisco and New York.

He has been honoured several times for his services to Britain and the catholicity of his interests is revealed in the degrees he has won—he is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and honorary L.L.D. and he wears the Star of Ethiopia as well as the order of his knighthood.

Famous Orator Tells How

A man who has been making speeches for a good many years is going to tell CBC listeners how it's done. Arthur Wentworth Roebuck, K.C., M.P., is to be the speaker on Tuesday, October 29 at 7.45 to 8.00 p.m. EDT, and he has chosen a simple and direct title: "How to Make a Speech."

It's one thing to prepare a speech, says Mr. Roebuck, and another thing to get it over. It's such a good point that Euclid made it the basis of his fifth proposition, known to you, no doubt, as the pons asinorum. Mr. Roebuck says that he started making speeches 40 years ago in the Pickwick Club, a literary and debating society which met once a year for many years and which still meets now

and again. All the members went into businesses that didn't need debating except Mr. Roebuck. He was a candidate for parliament as early as 1910 and was grateful to the other members for having given him the floor so generously and so often. This year, celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Pickwick Club, he was elected to the Federal Parliament as member for Toronto Trinity.

Hostess: "I have heard so much about your musical ability. I am quite disappointed. I had expected to see you come with an instrument under your arm. Which instrument do you play?"

Guest: "The piano."

Smith: "It seems to me that your wife has been wearing a strange expression lately."

Jones: "Yes, she's trying to look like her latest photograph."

Manager: "What is this new idea which you think will revolutionize the business world?"

Salesman: "It is a plan to pay installments, in installments."



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