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**USED CAR VALUES**  
Below are listed a few of our used cars, thoroughly conditioned for Winter Driving . . . . .

**SEDANS:**  
1936 Chrysler Royal O. D. (beater)  
1937 Plymouth DeLuxe (beater)  
1937 Chevrolet Master DeLuxe (beater)  
1936 Chevrolet Master (beater)  
1934 Chrysler Airflow  
1934 Buick Special (beater)  
1933 Chevrolet Master Special  
1933 Pontiac (beater)  
1929 Chrysler "75"  
1929 Chevrolet  
1933 Graham Blue Streak.

**COACHES:**  
1938 Terraplane Custom  
1937 Terraplane Custom  
1937 Ford Custom, radio, heater  
1937 Chevrolet (trunk)  
1935 Pontiac "6" (beater)  
1936 Ford  
1935 Ford DeLuxe (trunk)  
1933 Chevrolet  
1933 Ford V-8  
1928 Chevrolet  
1928 Whippet

**COUPES:**  
1937 Plymouth DeLuxe (beater)  
1937 Hudson Opera (electric hand, radio, heater)  
1936 Plymouth DeLuxe (beater)  
1936 Terraplane  
1933 Studebaker  
1929 Dodge 4 Passenger

**TRUCKS:**  
1937 Ford 2 ton platform E.L.D.  
1934 G.M.C. 3 ton platform, dual wheels  
1935 Chevrolet 1 1/2 ton platform, dual wheels  
1934 Ford 1 ton panel  
1932 Chevrolet 1/2 ton panel  
1931 Dodge 1/2 ton panel, 4 cyl.

**Heffernan**  
MOTOR CAR CO  
Guelph - Ont.  
Georgetown Rep. SPEIGHT'S GARAGE

**A BUYING GUIDE . . .**

Before you order dinner at a restaurant you consult the bill-of-fare. Before you take a long trip by motor car you pore over road maps. Before you start out on a shopping trip you should consult the advertisements in this paper.

The advertising columns are a buying guide to you in the purchase of everything you need—including amusements! A guide that saves your time and conserves your energy; that saves useless steps and guards against false ones; that puts the s-t-r-e-t-c-h in family budgets.

The advertisements in this paper are so interesting it is difficult to see how any one could overlook them. . . . fall to profit by them. Just check with yourself and be sure that you are reading the advertisements regularly—the big ones and the little ones. It is time well spent . . . always.

**Your Local Paper Is Your Buying Guide**

Avoid time-wasting money-wasting detours on the road to merchandise value. Read the advertising "road maps."

**White Horse of Hanover Used for Battle Emblem**  
All cavalry flags are crimson, says a writer in Pearson's London Weekly. Dragoon guards carry square standards, dragoons pointed flags called guidons. A white horse appears on all. It is the White Horse of Hanover to show that these regiments saved the Hanoverian Succession by defeating the Stuart rebellions in 1715 and 1745. The first white horse standards were carried into our country by the Anglo-Saxon invaders, about 400 years after Christ. A white horse was their battle emblem. You can still see it carved in the Berkshire Downs above Uffington Vale to mark the site of one of their victories over the Danes. Their principal chieftains called themselves after it, Hengist (steed) and Horsa (horse). The Kingdom of Hanover covered the land of the ancient Saxons, so their white horse became the emblem of the Hanoverian kings. Lancer and Hussar regiments have no colors. Their battle honors are emblazoned on the saddle cloth instead. They have appeared here, as on flags, ever since the Peninsular war. No battle before Minden (1759) was recorded on them at first, but the rule relaxed with the years and battle honors now go back to the end of the Seventeenth century. The colors have ceased to be carried in battle. British regiments last carried their standards into action against the Zulus at Isandhlwana in 1878.

**Loud-Chirping Cricket Usually Fierce Fighter**  
Cricket fights appeal to cultured and wealthy Chinese who often wager large sums on the outcome of the insect battles. Fighting crickets get very special attention. To make them strong and sleek, a tasty dish is mixed for them consisting of fresh cucumbers, boiled chestnuts, lotus seeds and mosquitoes. When the hour for the fight approaches, relates a writer in the Detroit News, they are frequently dosed with a bouillon tonic concocted from the roots of exotic flowers. The best cricket fighters, according to Chinese authorities, are the loudest chirpers. On tiny scales especially constructed for the purpose, the crickets are frequently weighed during training. Extremes in temperature, reputedly bad for cricket organisms, are carefully guarded against and the crickets' minute mustaches, barometer of its health, are constantly watched for the least sign of drooping. No smoke is permitted in the rooms reserved for cricket fights. The entrants are elaborately matched as to weight, size and color and then are placed in a large container with screened sides and top. Like cocks, crickets almost invariably fight until one of the contestants is dead. Victorious crickets are carefully guarded and highly prized. When they, too, eventually die, they are buried with ceremony in little silver coffins.

**Indians Killed White Spy**  
Although Michigan has been a battleground in several wars, Saginaw was the scene of one of the few spy executions ever recorded in the state, relates a correspondent in the Detroit Free Press. During the War of 1812, the Americans were troubled as to which side the Saginaw tribe of Indians there would take. Jacob Smith, an Indian trader, was sent with two assistants, ostensibly on a trading trip, but actually to learn where their sympathies were enlisted. One of the assistants drank too much and revealed their actual mission. Smith and his other assistant fled, leaving their stock. The one who exposed the plan was killed as a spy but the others escaped. Smith later again won the good will of the Indians and opened a trading post where Flint now stands in 1819 and operated it until his death in 1825.

**Pliny's Panther Story**  
Pliny's story about the panther was: Philinus, a philosopher, saw a panther lying in the road, evidently waiting for some one to pass. He tried to go around the animal, but the panther headed him off, rolled over on its back to attract his attention, and showed signs of grief. When he attempted to draw away, the animal fixed her claws in his garment, evidently desiring him to follow her. When at last he recognized what she wanted he followed her and she led him to a pit into which her cubs had fallen. Moved by pity, he helped the young ones out, and the happy mother showed her joy and gratitude by frisking around him, and by escorting him with her cubs trotting after her, to the edge of the desert.

**Discovered Chromium**  
The existence of chromium as an element was discovered independently in 1798 by Louis Nicolas Vauquelin and Martin Heinrich Klaproth. Many years passed, however, before the free metal was isolated from its compounds, and even then it could be produced only in minute quantities and in an impure state. It was not until about 1900 that chemical technology had advanced sufficiently to permit the production of the metal in commercial quantities.

**PETER DENIES HIS LORD**  
International Uniform Sunday School Lesson, January 22, 1939  
**GOLDEN TEXT:** "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." 1 Corinthians 10: 12.  
**LESSON PASSAGE:** Luke 22: 31-34, 54-62.  
"If our blurred eyes could see beyond their weeping  
The sunlit hills that some day we shall climb,  
We would be stronger, and we would be keeping  
A trust with 'Hope through every darkened time."  
Temptation, 31  
There need be small wonder that we are tempted. It is difficult to get the body disciplined to obey the spirit. We hear and see many things in our environment that tend to degrade unless we block our minds to them. We are unconsciously influenced by customs which are ageing. It is impossible to read modern books, or see motion pictures or attend a theatre without being brought face to face with the seamy side of life. Each day the newspapers record crime on a worldwide scale. International politics have become a game of wits with scant regard for moral scruples. There is a downward drag in ourselves and in society that is attributed to Satan, a force of evil actively at work. It is well for us to learn, early in life, the terms upon which we live. Life is a constant moral struggle and we need to be on guard moment by moment. It helps us to be reconciled to temptation when we remember that goodness can only be attained by struggle. The triumph of right over evil develops moral strength. Each victory will help us some other to win. Even Christ was tempted but his victory over temptation has helped many others to victory also. Peter was tempted but he need not have yielded to the temptation.  
Support, 32  
Christ knew what Peter would have to face. For that reason Christ prayed especially for Peter that his faith should not fall. This gives us a hint as to the way to victory against temptation. We get strength not by having faith in ourselves but by having faith in God upon whose help we may repeatedly. Christ's help is available for us even as it was for Peter. There is also the encouragement that temporary defeat may fit us, by sympathetic understanding, to help others. The day would come when Peter would strengthen his brethren. He actually did become the leader of the apostles. Christ's hopeful prediction was abundantly fulfilled at Pentecost. It is possible to turn our failures and sins into assets for helping other people to get victory over their temptations and falls. If Christ had to depend upon followers with perfect records he would have few helpers, but he is ready to use those who have made mistakes and have turned their ways. Saved sinners have a powerful witness to give. They talk out of experience and are able to enter into the struggles of those who are hard pressed by temptation. Both Peter and Paul capitalized their mistakes for effective Christian service.  
Humiliation, 33, 34  
Peter was usually the spokesman of the twelve. Jesus had stayed at his home repeatedly. Peter was the first to make his confession of faith in Jesus as the Christ. The prediction had been made that Simon would become Peter, a rock like man. Peter may have begun to take himself for granted. He boasted that he was ready to follow Christ both into prison and to death. His pride preceded his fall. Jesus told him that within a few hours he would be guilty of a threefold denial. Our interest in Peter lies in the fact that he is so much like ourselves. He does noble things and then is guilty of folly. He shows sublime courage and then gives way to cowardice. The hopeful fact is that Peter did come out right in the end and did finally justify the confidence of Christ in him. Peter was stronger and safer in later life because he had lost his conceit and knew the possibility of evil in himself. There is an oft repeated prayer. "Take me, break me, make me." The breaking is part of the making.  
Denial, 54-60  
Caught off guard, Peter denied his Master repeatedly in the high priest's hall. Was it the real Peter who denied his Lord? There were several extenuating circumstances. He was tired and cold. He had been under great emotional strain. Events had moved swiftly from the entrance to Jerusalem to the public trials of Jesus. The other disciples had deserted and fled; Peter at least stood by. The leader whom he had trusted had been arrested and had forbidden him to fight. Peter had many true words and brave deeds to his credit before the denial and afterwards he became an outstanding leader in the Christian Church. Eventually, it is believed, he was martyred for the faith. It is impossible to excuse his threefold denial, but we must not forget his virtues which weigh heavily in the other side of the scale. It is encouraging to think that Christ does not judge us by our worst alone. Though he denied his Lord Peter had genuine devotion to Christ and he who forgave his enemies also forgave Peter and restored him to confidence and leadership. We must watch and pray lest we be led into temptation, but even Peter who denied had his soul restored by the grace of God and the love of Christ.  
Regret, 61, 62  
If we are tempted to erate Peter severely for his denial, let us not forget that he was severe towards himself. This strong manly behavior man wept bitter tears of regret. He did not attempt to lessen the enormity of his fault. He offered no excuses. He was ashamed of himself. Let us remember also that Christ himself was not harsh towards Peter. Hurt as he was, there was no anger. The Lord turned and looked upon Peter, fastening upon his erring disciples a look of love that melted him. Is it possible that we may learn to forgive after the fashion of Christ's forgiveness of Peter? Often we are sensitive about fancied ailments, or small injuries but Jesus forgave one of his most intimate disciples who denied him. That was forgiveness up to the standard of seventy times seven. So often we make things worse by saying, "I told you so" or "It serves you right." By our negative criticism we erect barriers that prevent us from giving help. Jesus showed no wounded self love to Peter. He gave his disciple a loving look that sent Peter out to weep. When next they met the way was open for Jesus to restore Peter to his place.  
Questions for Discussion  
1. Have you a working theory about evil?  
2. How does faith give victory over temptation?  
3. How could Christ predict Peter's threefold denial?  
4. How are nations denying Christ?  
5. What did Peter see in Christ's look?

**UNCLE SOLD HIS NEPHEW THE VILLAGE OF BOLTON**  
It is related that almost a century ago the village of Bolton was sold lock stock and barrel after a conversation that lasted less than one minute. Now one of the most important business centres of Peel county, Bolton was the creation of one man, George Bolton, known locally as the "Boss". According to old records Bolton purchased two hundred acres on the present village site in 1821, cleared the land, constructed a dam across the Humber river and started a grist mill, which in time became the centre of a small community. A few years later, with his success assured, Mr. Bolton employed a miller, his nephew, James Bolton. Within a few years through his industry, James had become head miller with the magnificent salary of \$100 a year. Some time later he left the milling business, and was succeeded as head miller by an Englishman. The spring of 1845 brought the Humber to its usual high level. The head miller was returning home across the dam one night when he noticed a trickle of water flowing over it. Acting apparently upon the impulse of the moment he cut a small "V" in the dam, and within a matter of hours ruin followed. Three days later "The Boss" visited his nephew's farm. Informing James that the dam was gone, he announced his intention of selling the property, and suggested that the nephew "had better buy." An offer was made accepted, and the deal closed in three or four sentences, and the village of Bolton was sold. The old deed showing the transfer of the mill property in 1845 from George to James Bolton is well preserved. James rebuilt the mill on its present site, and his business was successful. At the time of the Russian war flour rose tremendously in value, and he made enough money to pay for the new structure. It was sold in 1864 to E. Lawson of Toronto.—Orangeville Banner.

**Correct exposure, as in this snapshot, yields more pleasing pictures. Use an exposure guide.**

**SWINGING** out of autumn, why not pause for a moment to total up your season's picture-score, before you dive into the fun of this winter's picture-taking? Take your recent prints, figure out your batting average, determine your most frequent mistakes—and you will be better able to avoid those errors in the future. How many times were you "struck out" by underexposure? Bring out those underexposed films, and study them. Are they mostly early-morning or late-afternoon shots? If so, you should watch the sun more carefully. When it is near the horizon, and begins to take on a yellow tinge, its light is much weaker—and you should compensate by using a wider lens opening, or a slower shutter speed. Did you underexpose on cloudy days? Light is weaker then. The latitude of modern films will take care of reasonable errors in exposure, but on a dull day it's always safe to open up the lens to the next larger mark—f.6.3 instead of f.8, for example. If you underexposed on bright, sunny days, when the light was at its best, you were simply using too small a lens opening for your shutter speed. An inexpensive pocket exposure guide will help protect you from such errors—get one, and use it on every camera excursion. They cost but little—and some are given away free. How about blurred pictures, from subject movement or camera unsteadiness? Here's an easy cure. Just use a higher shutter speed. If your customary exposure is 1/25 second at f.11, try using 1/50 second at f.8 or even 1/100 second at f.5.5. And another point: when you shoot the shutter release, don't jerk. Hold the camera firm, push the release easily. Pretend you're firing a rifle at a distant target, and the shutter release lever is the trigger. Are your pictures framed correctly? Do they show what you expected? If not, watch that viewfinder! It gives you a "preview" of the picture. Is focusing correct, details sharply defined? If not, practice judging distance, so you can set the camera scale correctly—and try using a tape measure or range-finder for close-ups. A picture inventory is good camera training. Check your summer snaps—note down your "weak spots"—and you're better set for a successful winter snapshot season. 210 John van Gulder



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