

MILTON, SEPTEMBER 23, 1927

Ash Is Only Green Wood

That Will Burn in Grate

Logs do not always save the coal bill. Some have to have coals to make them burn, and a coal-and-log fire is not economical. All kinds of logs will burn brightly if they can be stored in a shed indefinitely, according to the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian. Ash is really the only wood that will burn when it is green. Birch and hawthorn make a poor second, with holly and beech taking third place.

Birch, pine, larch, and oak make excellent fires when dry, and beech does too, but beech produces an inflammable soot that may set the chimney on fire if it is used continuously. Elm and sycamore are not so good, but they are better than poplar, lime, fir, and chestnut, which are poor.

Cedar and cypress burn with a delightful fragrance. Yew makes a good blaze and approaches most to coal in density, but it must not be left unattended, as it sparks dangerously. Old orchard trees make good firewood and have a pleasant smell, but they must be well dried. Birch combines good combustion with a pleasant scent, as do in a lesser degree pine and larch logs when dry and resinous. Laburnum and laurel trimmings from the garden make good fires.

Large grates are the best log burners. It is a mistake to use the poker with the idea of urging on a slow-burning fire, for a new surface has to be heated through before there is a flame. Instead of a poker, coax the smouldering fire to a blaze with a pair of bellows.

History of Roast Pig Is

Traced to Burning House

Charles Lamb's humorous essay called "A Dissertation Upon Roast Pig" refers to a Chinese manuscript read to him by his friend M. It gives an account of the fire in the swineherd Ho-ti's cottage, the result of his son Bo-bo's carelessness. That Lamb never intended this story to be taken for the truth, observes a writer in the Detroit News, is shown in the following paragraph of his essay:

"Without placing too implicit faith in the account above given, it must be agreed that if a worthy pretext for so dangerous an experiment as setting houses on fire (especially in these days) could be assigned in favor of any culinary object, that pretext and excuse might be found in Roast Pig."

Mason's "Origins of Inventions," says: "Just how it first occurred to the primitive folk that cooked meat would last longer and digest more quickly than raw meat is unknown. The ever-ready guesser will say that a lucky accident was the teacher, but lucky accidents give no lessons to those who are not already alert. The only truth that can be arrived at is in the study of the cookery of modern savages. The most abject peoples in the world cook their food, the only exceptions at all worthy of mention being the Eskimos."

A Table-Setting Ceremony

For full state banquets at Buckingham palace, the famous crown dining service of solid gold—each plate is said to be worth \$2,000—is brought from the strong-room in Windsor castle, says Michael MacDonagh in "The English King." The laying of the royal table is a ceremony in itself. First come the "upholsterers," whose duty it is to see that the table is well and truly placed in the room, and is in a fit condition to bear its precious and heavy appointments. Next come the "table deckers" who lay the snowy napery, the knives and forks and spoons and the drinking glasses. The napkins are never twisted into fanciful shapes, being always plainly folded. The Yeomen of the Gold and Silver Pantries then arrange the gold and silver appointments. And, finally, other "deckers" adorn the table with flowers and trailing greenery. Fingerbowls are never seen at the royal table.

Oldest Meteorological Observatory

The "Temple of the Winds" may be called the oldest meteorological observatory in the world. It is a small octagonal building of marble and was erected about 100 B. C. The eight sides of the temple were built so as to face in the direction of the winds, with descriptive figures representing the character of a particular wind. The north wind was represented as a warmly clad man clothed in furs, blowing fiercely on a trumpet; the east wind was expressed by a young man with flowing hair; the west wind by the figure of a lightly clad and beautiful youth with lap full of flowers. On the roof and in the center was placed a wind-vane, displaying the figure of a Triton whose scepter always pointed to the "wind octant."

Blacks From Egypt

That the blacks of Australia came from Egypt has been confirmed by a mass of evidence, according to a member of the Anthropological Society of New South Wales. The aboriginal carvings at Devil's Rock, Wollombi, New South Wales, are especially significant. The totems, symbols and ideographs show that the ancestors of original Australians migrated, probably from Egypt, in the late Paleolithic and the Neolithic ages. One striking ideograph, the Muron, has been preserved by the blacks for 100,000 years.

ADVENTURES IN ECONOMY...

MARG, DO YOU KNOW THAT MY HYDRO BILL IS MUCH LESS THAN LAST MONTH SINCE THE GOVERNMENT CUT THE RATES?

YES, IT CERTAINLY MAKES IT EASY ON THE HOUSE-KEEPING MONEY HELEN.

HEPBURN SAVES US ABOUT \$15.00 BY OUR THREE CHILDREN NOT HAVING TO PAY EXAMINATION FEES

AND I'M GLAD THEY'RE GOING TO CUT DOWN ON EXAMS AND HOMEWORK

JACK TOLD ME OUR CAR LICENSE WILL BE ONLY \$2.00 INSTEAD OF \$7.00 THIS YEAR—JUST WATCH ME GET A NEW HAT OUT OF THAT SAVING

I NEVER THOUGHT OF THAT, I'LL HAVE TO GET AFTER JIM FOR MINE

I'M GLAD HEPBURN KEPT LIQUOR OUT OF RESTAURANTS AND WILL TAKE IT OUT OF POLITICS

AND I UNDERSTAND HE HAS MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR ALL DESTITUTE MOTHERS TO GET ALLOWANCES—THAT'S GOOD

HE ALSO GOT \$30,000 IN BACK PAY FOR GIRLS IN INDUSTRY WHO HAD BEEN DEFRAUDED

YES AND THERE'S NO TAX ON MOVIES OR HOCKEY GAMES ANY MORE

JIM SAYS THE FARM VOTE WILL GO TO HEPBURN BECAUSE HE REDUCED THE RATES FOR ELECTRICITY

YES AND THERE'S NO TAX ON MOVIES OR HOCKEY GAMES ANY MORE

EVEN OUR LOCAL TAX BILL IS DOWN DUE TO HEPBURN'S ONE MILL BONUS THAT MEANS \$500 TO US

NO WONDER HE IS CALLED A MAN OF ACTION IN SPITE OF ALL THESE TAX REDUCTIONS HE MAKES ENDS MEET

I'VE MADE SURE JACK'S AND MY NAME ARE ON THE LIST—OUR VOTES WILL SAY "CARRY ON" HEPBURN

DO YOU KNOW HELEN I THINK I'LL PERSUADE JIM TO VOTE LIBERAL THIS TIME—HE ALWAYS VOTED THE OTHER WAY

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HEPBURN HELPS HOUSEHOLD HAPPINESS

Issued by Ontario Liberal Association.

ELECT BLAKELOCK FOR HALTON

MILTON : FALL : FAIR

SEPT. 24 & 25, 1937

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

TRIALS OF SPEED

21.6 Trot or Pace Purse \$175
2.24 Trot or Pace Purse \$150

Live Stock Exhibits

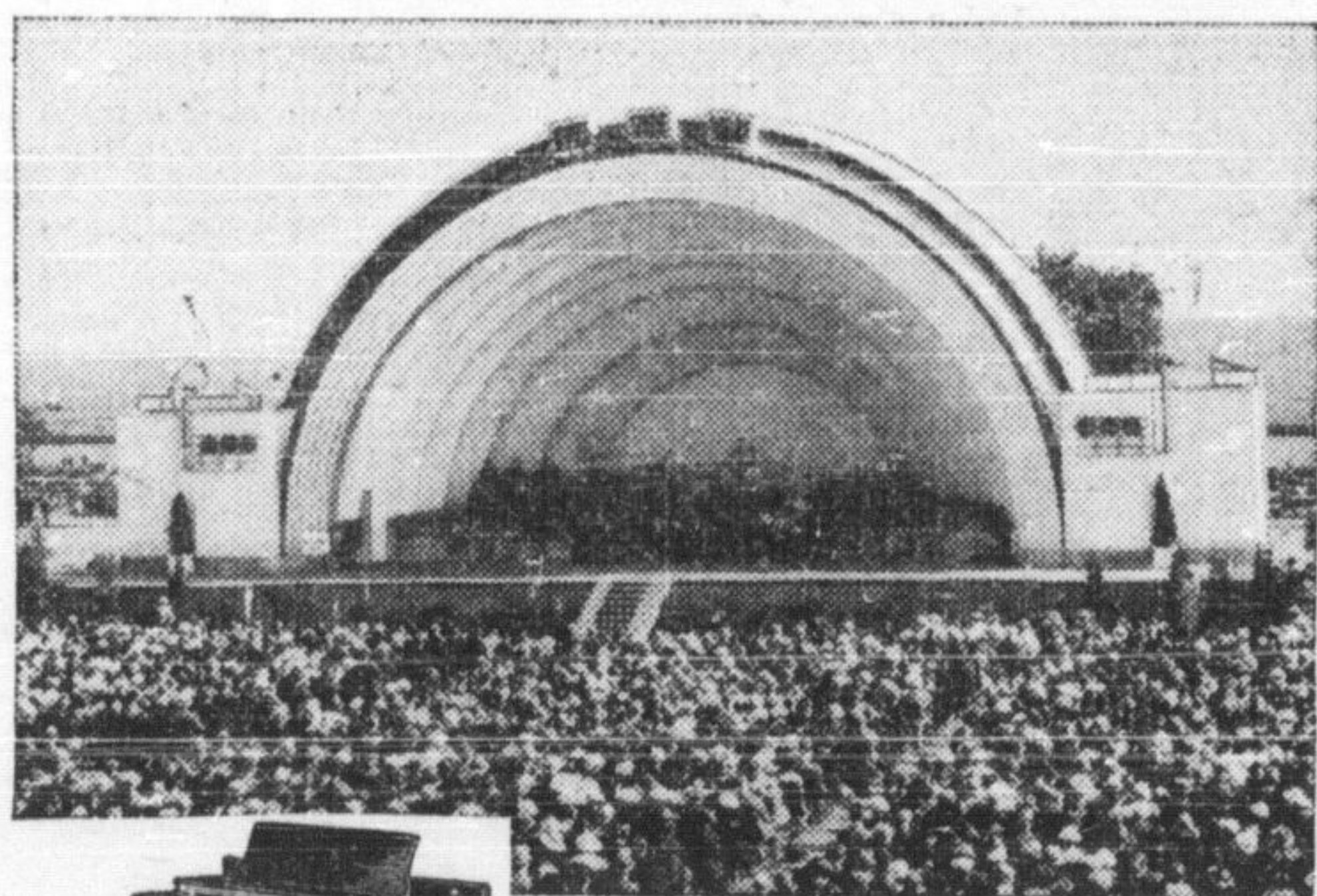
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Special Display Women's Institute Work, Boys' and Girls' Exhibits.
Ladies' Work, Poultry Show, Dom. Science.

Midway. Robinson's Special Draw

DANCE in Town Hall, Sat. Night, Sept. 25. Adm. 25c.
MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT MILTON FAIR
E. J. ELLENTOM, Pres. E. M. READHEAD, Sec. Phone 110 r-3 Milton.

Peerless Organ at CN Ex. Bandshell



AT THIS year's Canadian National Exhibition one of the outstanding attractions was the daily public concert from the new Bandshell in the centre of the grounds where the Northern-Hammond Organ, an entirely new kind of organ using electrical impulses with no pipes or reeds, was featured; thus proving the organ now has other fields than churches and auditoriums or the home. This new instrument which is not affected by heat, cold or dampness, is the latest product of the Northern Electric Company's plant in Montreal.

Primitive Man First to Devise a Foot Covering

Primitive man was a horny-hided creature with little brains. But despite the toughness of his skin he could be hurt. If he were hurt often enough, resentment would arise in his pigmy brain and gradually he would evolve a way to prevent the injury.

Thus came the shoe. A sharp piece of rock, a gashed foot, a few Neanderthal naughty words, and man seized a piece of hide to protect his foot from the next keen stone, observes a writer in the Washington Post.

In countries thick with vegetation, leggings were quickly put atop the shoe to protect ankles and legs. In sandy North Africa, this additional safeguard was unnecessary. So from there came the sandal. It is the preferred shoe in that region, as most of the people are Mohammedans, obliged to remove foot coverings before entering houses or praying. The sandal is easily slipped off.

As the shoe moved down through the years it changed its appearance from time to time. Materials changed, too. At one time bronze shoes were common in Scandinavian countries. In marshy lowlands, wooden shoes came into vogue and still are used.

Display of the Flag

The flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset; it should be displayed on national and state holidays and on historic and special occasions; it should be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously. In raising and lowering the flag it should never be allowed to touch the ground. When the flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the American flag is always at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs one flag of the United States should be hoisted first. No flag or pennant should be placed above or to the right of the flag of the United States, except where a number of flags are grouped or displayed from staffs, when the flag of the United States should be in the center.

The Seasons

Our seasons are caused by the fact that the earth's axis is tilted 23 degrees, 27 minutes from perpendicular to the plane of its path around the sun. Hence the sun's rays strike the earth at a constantly varying angle and only twice during the year, when the earth's axis is at right angles to the direction of the sun, are day and night of equal duration. These are called the "Equinoxes," and indicate the beginning of spring and autumn. The points when the earth, in its orbit around the sun, has its axis inclined at greatest angle toward or away from the sun, are the moments when, respectively, day or night begins to get longer and are known as "solstices." It is then that summer or winter begins.

Metals' Foe Is Found in Corrosion, Expert Says

The word corrosion is derived from a Latin word meaning "to gnaw." It describes a chemical process that goes on quietly day and night, eating up a considerable part of the metals that men have dug, refined and wrought. Its most readily apparent effects are those on iron and steel (we call the corroded iron "rust"), but it damages most other metals as well, according to Dr. Thomas M. Beck in the Chicago Tribune.

When a metal corrodes it is merely returning to a state similar to that in which it was first found. There is very little difference chemically between iron dust and iron ore. Both are essentially compounds of iron with oxygen. The same similarity between ores and corrosion products is found among other metals, although the nonmetallic elements combined with the metal need not be oxygen. But no matter what they may be, their reaction with the metal is called an oxidation, because it is fundamentally similar to the reaction between a metal and oxygen. The reverse change, in which a metal is released from the combining elements and returned to the metallic state, is called reduction.

The conversion of an ore to a metal is a reduction, and the corrosion of the metal is an oxidation. These changes are regarded as electrical. When an atom is oxidized it loses electrons (negative electricity) and becomes more positively charged. Conversely, an atom becomes more negative when reduced. In general, acids are far more corrosive to metals than is oxygen.

Tools in Ancient Egypt

Many details of the building of the Pyramids of Egypt are still shrouded in mystery; perhaps will ever be. Yet it is known that the workmen who built these colossal piles of stone, that have endured for more than 5,000 years, worked with tools which we think of as modern implements. They used both straight and circular saws. Their cutting and fitting of the stones have been the marvel of architects for centuries. They also used solid and tubular drills, and knew and used the principles involved in the modern lathe. Both their drills and the cutting edges of their lathes were set with hard jewels of some kind. Just as we point drills with diamonds, they had also discovered how to make their drills extremely hard, for the cutting marks show that while their drills could make a cut of a tenth of an inch at one revolution in solid granite there is no indication of wear on the drill.

\$25 Reward will be paid by the firm of **LOYD'S** for any **MOLATED CORN SALVE** for any corn or callous **THEY** cannot remove with this wonderful new scientific preparation for **CORN** or **CALLUSES**. It de-sensitizes and relieves pain with the first application. For sale by **KERR'S PHARMACY**, Milton.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

CHILDREN



When taking pictures of children snap them in a natural pose—doing something.

"STAND up straight now and look at me." "Put your hands down, darling, and smile. I want to get a good picture to send to Aunt Minnie."

Haven't you heard these two and many similar expressions on the part of parents when they are taking snapshots of their children? Let's hope you are not numbered among them for unless your child is quite apt at posing the result will be a rather uninteresting snapshot which does not do the child justice. First of all, as you know, youngsters are the cutest when they are perfectly natural. If a lot of fuss is made to get them to stand just so, or an effort is made to get them to do a certain thing, the chances are they will look too posed in the finished print.

There are two types of child pictures, I might say; just plain record pictures and the other kind you should strive to get—story-telling pictures. A little tot standing straight as an arrow with arms stiffened against the sides of the body and staring at the camera is a good example of a record picture, but snap a picture of that same little rascal making mud pies, or playing traffic policeman, and you have a story-telling picture with real human interest appeal.

Children's pictures should always be taken fairly close up, rarely more than ten feet from the camera. If you have an ordinary box camera don't get closer than six or eight feet unless a portrait attachment is

placed over the lens. With a portrait attachment you can get as close as three and a half feet to your subject and get sharp, distinct pictures that will show every curl and dimple. By moving a lever on the newer type box cameras, however, you can shoot as close as five feet to your subject without a portrait attachment.

With a folding camera of focusing type, the closer the subject is to the lens the more care is required in estimating the distance. Set the pointer on the distance scale at the number of feet between the lens and the child. If you change your position for succeeding pictures, be sure to change the pointer to the proper distance mark.

And watch your backgrounds. A nice, attractive background adds so much to your pictures. Telephone poles, wires, unattractive fences, garages, and what have you, often spoil an otherwise artistic, fascinating human interest picture. In fact, any prominent off-side object in the picture will detract from the interest in what the child is doing.

Here's another tip. Try to avoid having the sun shining directly in the child's eyes, for the poor little fellow can't help squinting under such conditions and neither could you. Let the sun come from the side. This gives an interesting lighting and what professionals call "roundness."

Follow these "tips" and you'll get real joy out of your snapshots.

John van Guilder