

When Your Sweet Tooth Says  
CANDY  
Your Wisdom Tooth Says  
BARNARDS

When Your Sweet Tooth says  
CANDY  
Your Wisdom Tooth Says  
BARNARDS

VOLUME 80.

MILTON, THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1939

No. 25

## CANADIAN CHAMPION

PUBLISHED  
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING  
At the Office of Publication,  
MAIN ST., MILTON, ONT.  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—\$2.50 a year, \$2.00  
paid in advance.  
To SUBSCRIBERS—No paper will be stopped  
until all arrears are paid, except at the option  
of the proprietor. A post-office notice to dis-  
continue is not sufficient.  
To SUBSCRIBERS in the United States \$3.00 a  
year, \$2.50 if paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.  
Business Cards of ten lines or less, \$8.50 per  
annum. The number of lines to be reckoned  
by the space occupied, measured by a scale of  
solid nonpareil.  
Advertisements without special instructions  
inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.  
Any special Notice, the object of which is to  
promote the pecuniary interests of any indi-  
vidual, company, institution, or fund, will be  
considered an advertisement, and charged  
accordingly.  
Notices of births, marriages and deaths  
50c, memorial 50c.—10c. line extra for poster.  
Transient advertisements, 12 cents per line,  
except those of loss, stray, stolen, and wants,  
which will be inserted at 50 cents for the first  
insertion, and 30 cents for each subsequent  
insertion.

BLIGHT & WHITE,  
PUBLISHERS.

## MEDICAL

**DRS. STEVENSON AND FREED**  
M.D.; L.M.C.C. M.D.; L.M.C.C.  
Physicians and Surgeons  
Phone 2W X-RAY  
Office Hours—8:30-9 a.m.; 1-3 p.m.; 7-9 p.m.  
Coroner, C.P.R. and Gaol Surgeon.

## CAMPBELLVILLE:

**DRS. FREED AND STEVENSON**  
Phone—Milton 235-r-3.  
After 10 p.m., Milton 2W  
Office hours—9-10 a.m., 1-3 p.m., 7-8 p.m.  
Sundays by appointment only.

**DR. G. E. SYER**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office—James Street.  
(Phone No. 38)  
Office hours—9 a.m. to 12 p.m.—7 to 8:30 p.m.  
Coroner, M.O.H.

**DR. R. N. MacPHERSON**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office 175W  
Phone 175W  
Office Hours—9-10 a.m.; 2-4 p.m., and  
7-8:30 p.m.  
Baby Clinic—Thursdays—3 to 5 p.m.

## LEGAL

**DICK & DICK**  
W. I. DICK, K.C.  
(County Crown Attorney)  
KENNETH V. DICK, B.A.  
Solicitors, Barristers  
MAIN STREET — MILTON  
RESIDENCE 40 OFFICE 112

**T. A. HUTCHINSON**  
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.  
OFFICE—Next door Champion Office,  
Main Street—Milton  
Telephone 54.

**GEORGE E. ELLIOTT**  
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public.  
OFFICE—In Farmers' Building, Main  
Street, Milton.  
Telephone 70.

## DENTISTRY

**DR. G. A. KING**  
DENTAL SURGEON  
Office in Royal Building, Milton.  
Hours—9 to 5. Telephone 197  
X-RAY Service. Evenings by appointment.

**DR. F. E. BARCOCK**  
DENTAL SURGEON  
Office over Princess Theatre.  
Night appointments may be arranged.  
X-RAY SERVICE, GAS EXTRACTION.  
Hours 9-5. Tel. 65 W.

**NIELSEN**  
The Chiropractor  
24th year of practice.  
DRUGLESS THERAPIST. X-RAY  
2 to 5 - 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.  
CLOSED EVERY THURSDAY  
Over Dominion Store, GEORGETOWN.  
Phone 150 W.

## LINTON NAYLER

Painting, Paper-hanging  
And General Repairs  
Estimates Given. Moderate Charges.  
Workmanship Guaranteed.  
PHONE 323. 26-3m MILTON

## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

(All Trains Run on Standard Time)  
**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**  
—GOING EAST—  
7:31 a.m.—Daily, flag.  
1:02 p.m.—Daily.  
8:45 p.m.—Daily except Sunday.  
—GOING WEST—  
9:27 a.m.—Daily, flag.  
6:16 p.m.—Daily.  
12:28 a.m.—Daily except Sunday, flag.  
—SUNDAY—  
Going East—7:31 a.m., flag, 1:02 p.m.,  
9:32 p.m. flag.  
Going West—9:27 a.m. flag, 6:16 p.m.

**CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY**  
GOING NORTH GOING SOUTH  
8:04 a.m. 7:15 p.m.

## POLLOCK & INGHAM

Successors to Cater & Worth  
**MONUMENTS**  
Designs on Request.  
GALT, Phone 2048 ONT

## C. R. TURNER

Funeral Director  
and Embalmer  
Agent for Dale's Funeral Designs.  
PHONE 63 MILTON.

## F. W. B. FITZGERALD

Insurance and Real Estate  
All lines of Insurance Transacted.  
Farm and Town Property  
for sale or rent.  
PHONE 53 MILTON

## T. G. RAMSHAW

Valuator and Auctioneer  
Valuations promptly attended to  
and satisfaction guaranteed.  
PHONE 108 MILTON

## PLEASED!

A client wrote us on April 16th,  
1939, as follows: "Your remittance  
are like getting money from  
home. I never could have got it."  
Let us get some for you too.  
Send your list now.

## KELLY & AIKEN

Collection Specialists  
Orangeville, Ont.  
Est. 1890.

## H. WHEELER

Teachers of  
**PIANO -- VIOLIN  
GUITAR**  
Piano Tuning and Repairing  
PHONE 24 MILTON

## S. A. FAY

Plumbing,  
Heating and  
Tinsmithing  
PHONE 205,  
MAIN ST., MILTON, ONT

## INSURANCE

Life, Fire, Automobile, Burglary  
Plate Glass, Accident, Health.  
**F. D. DEWAR**  
Phone 72, Office: Cor. Main & Martin Sts.

## Each His Own Stereoscope,

According to Professor  
The ability to see stereoscopic pic-  
tures without a stereoscope is, if  
not common, at least fairly easy to  
acquire. I have been able to view  
such pictures with naked eyesight for  
many years past. If one places  
a pair of stereoscopic pictures at  
the normal distance from the eyes  
for comfortable vision and then di-  
rects one's gaze just over the top  
of the pictures at some more dis-  
tant object, two images of each of  
the pictures will immediately ap-  
pear.  
By a little practice, the right hand  
image of the left picture and the  
left hand image of the right pic-  
ture can be brought into coinci-  
dence, the coincidence occurring  
rather suddenly in the end, and,  
as it were, engaging in that position.  
This sudden coincidence is, I pre-  
sume, due to the eyes refocusing  
at normal distance each on its own  
picture. When this has occurred the  
equilibrium is fairly stable.  
I have sometimes thought that it  
might be possible to teach this little  
accomplishment to an audience, and  
then to exhibit stereoscopic pictures  
in this way on the screen.—Prof-  
essor T. S. Patterson in "Nature."

## Near-Sighted Marksmen

Usually Good at Targets  
Short-sighted riflemen usually are  
more successful shots than those  
who are far-sighted, observes the  
Better Vision Institute. This is be-  
cause of the difficulty of the far-  
sighted person to focus correctly  
on the front sight, leading to in-  
accuracy in aiming.  
While they can see their target  
clearly, farsighted marksmen some-  
times make errors in sighting of at  
least a tenth of an inch, because  
of the inability of their eyes to focus  
exactly on the front and rear sights.  
At a hundred yards away, this would  
mean an error of 10 inches; at 200  
yards, one of 20 inches. On the  
other hand, the shortsighted person  
can line up his sights accurately  
and can, through practice, train them  
on the exact center of his target,  
although the outlines themselves  
are not sharply defined.  
As an aid to the sportsman, eye-  
sight specialists have developed  
lenses to focus the eyes a little in  
front of the front sight. These add  
to the rifeman's efficiency and en-  
joyment as well as prolonging his  
years of effective shooting.

## Preserving the Polish

The United States bureau of the  
mint issues the useful information  
that coins can be kept from tarnish-  
ing by wrapping them in cellophane.  
In case you have no cellophane  
handy, however, there is an old  
country remedy which will probably  
serve well enough in an emergency.  
Open your purse, take the coins out,  
slowly and forcibly release them  
from the grip of your itching palm,  
and spend them. This method is  
highly recommended, as it also pre-  
vents the formation of cobwebs and  
the multiplication of moths around  
the coins in the interior of the purse.

## Why It Is 'Red Letter Day'

In the early prayerbooks and al-  
manacs the saints' days and church  
festivals were printed in red ink, a  
practice which probably originated  
in the calendar of days in the Book  
of Common Prayer. Some prayer-  
books are printed in this style and  
many secular calendars have the  
Sundays and holidays indicated by  
red letters or figures. From this  
custom "red letter day" acquired  
its meaning—any day or holiday  
that is thought of with pleasure or  
because of some important event or  
benefit.

## First Wireless Distress Call

The first wireless distress call at  
sea was sent from the East Goodwin  
lightship in the English channel on  
January 23, 1899. The old C.Q.D.  
signal, used by its operator, was  
heard by an amateur experimenter  
in Kent. Through the police, relates  
Collier's Weekly, the message was  
telegraphed to the Dover lifeboat  
station and its members rescued  
the crew of the R. J. Matthews,  
which had run aground on the Good-  
win sands.

## Climbing Kangaroos

Members of the American Mus-  
eum of Natural History Expedition  
to Dutch New Guinea have dis-  
covered 11 specimens of tree-climbing  
kangaroos. They are five to six  
feet over-all length and come from  
the slopes of the Cyclop mountains,  
just behind Hollandia. These rare  
kangaroos climb like the natives  
reaching up with their front paws,  
then hoisting themselves as the rear  
paws follow.

## Threadlike Eel

One of the world's queerest and  
probably rarest fish is the thread-  
like eel obtained in the open sea off  
Cuba. The little eel, gray in col-  
or, and almost transparent, is about  
the size of wrapping twine at its  
head, but it tapers off to the size  
of the finest thread at its tail. Both  
the Cuban and New Guinea eels  
have a strange, undefined organ  
back of the head.

## Brandenburg Gate

The Brandenburg Gate is at the  
end of Unter den Linden in Berlin.  
Designed in imitation of the Propyl-  
aea at Athens, it is surmounted by  
an image of Victory in a chariot  
drawn by four horses. The entire  
group is cast in copper. The gate  
leads into the Tiergarten, one of the  
largest zoological parks in the  
world.

## Chinook Is Name Applied

To Various Winds in West  
"Chinook" is the popular name of  
various winds common in the north-  
western part of the United States  
and in British Columbia. It was  
originally applied by the early trad-  
ers at Astoria, Ore., to a warm  
southwest wind blowing from the di-  
rection of the Chinook Indian vil-  
lages on the Columbia river. Under  
the influence of a chinook wind the  
snow is melted quickly and the  
weather becomes balmy and spring-  
like. The name is also applied spec-  
ifically to a warm wind in winter  
on the lee side of a mountain. Such  
chinook winds are common in the  
Sierras and the Rockies. They are  
produced as follows: Humid air ris-  
ing on the windward side of a high  
mountain cools slowly with ascent,  
owing to the heat freed by conden-  
sation of the water vapor into clouds  
and rain. This same air descend-  
ing on the lee side is relatively dry  
and warms rapidly by compression  
with descent. Hence, level for level,  
the air is warmer on the lee than  
on the windward side. The differ-  
ence in temperature between the op-  
posite valleys of a high mountain  
may be 10 to 20 degrees, or even  
more. In Europe, especially in the  
Alps, "foehn" or "föhn" is applied  
to winds of this type. Glarus, Swit-  
zerland, was almost completely de-  
stroyed in 1861 by fire fanned by a  
foehn rushing down from the moun-  
tains. A law now requires every  
fire in the town to be extinguished  
as soon as a foehn begins.

## Children's Eyes Change

Color as They Grow Older  
Usually the eyes of white children  
do not become fully colored until  
several months after birth. The iris,  
the colored diaphragm of the eye,  
appears a slate-blue at birth be-  
cause of the dark pigment at the  
back of the eye which shows  
through, according to the Better Vi-  
sion Institute. White, yellow or red-  
dish brown pigment is deposited in  
the iris, which, against the dark pig-  
ment behind, gives rise gradually to  
gray, hazel or brown eyes. In blue-  
eyed persons very little pigment is  
deposited in the iris, while in albinos  
there is very little dark pigment at  
the back of the iris, the blood ves-  
sels imparting a pink coloration.

## Cloak Was Titian

That dress maketh the man was  
noted long ago. Titian, the famed  
Italian painter of the Sixteenth cen-  
tury, walked home in his working  
clothes unnoted, but returning im-  
mediately to the streets again, in his  
court costume of purple velvet, ev-  
ery person he met bowed and did  
him homage. Disgusted, Titian,  
back in his studio, threw the cloak  
on the floor, exclaiming, "Thou,  
then, art Titian; so much for dra-  
pery!"

## Determining Birds' Nature

We can usually determine a bird's  
nature and the kind of food it eats  
by its beak, states a writer in Lon-  
don Tit-Bits Magazine. Warblers  
and other insect-eating birds have  
soft slender beaks, for the food they  
collect is not likely to injure or hurt  
them; the finches that feed upon  
harder food have more powerful  
mandibles for breaking open the  
seed pods. Crows have beaks that  
can be used as hammers for break-  
ing bones, and the woodpecker has  
ground for hidden supplies, for tear-  
ing tough flesh and many similar  
tasks; the waders have long sensi-  
tive beaks for probing in soft mud  
and sand for creatures they cannot  
see, while the crossbill has a pair of  
powerful mandibles that might be  
likened to nut-crackers.

## St. Francis' Tomb

Sancien island, scene of the estab-  
lishment of the first Christian mis-  
sion in the Orient, is the land in  
which St. Francis Xavier estab-  
lished a mission in spite of efforts  
to keep him and his devoted band  
out of the Orient. And on this is-  
land he lies buried. In late August,  
1932, he landed on the island, called  
Chang-shuen-shan, off the coast of  
Kwang-tung which served as a ren-  
dezvous for Europeans. Soon after  
his arrival Xavier was seized with  
a fever, and died there.

## Things Not to Do

Never leave the house for the day  
without a mental census of windows  
and doors being locked and all gas  
and electricity shut off.  
Never pack away leather articles  
in a trunk or chest that is to be  
closed for a great length of time.  
They are apt to become mildewed.  
Never wash mirrors with other  
wet cloth. If the water gets in back  
of the mirror by flowing under the  
frame it will ruin the glass. Use a  
well-wrung chamois for the purpose.

## How to Win a Maiden

In the Cumberland mountains, ac-  
cording to tradition, a youth, to win  
the heart of his desire must fol-  
low the unusual procedure of count-  
ing her steps up to nine, take some  
dirt-earth from the track made by  
her left shoe-heel at her ninth step,  
carry this earth in his pocket for  
nine days—and she is his.

## Iron Will Float

It is usually said that iron will  
not float, but it will. A ball of iron  
placed in a pan of liquid mercury  
will float and even support other  
weight on top of it. Stones and  
other heavy objects will also float in  
mercury. The reason is that mer-  
cury has a specific gravity of 13.55  
while that of iron is 7.84. Iron will  
not float in water because the spe-  
cific gravity of water is 1, so the  
heavy volume of iron is 7.84 times  
as heavy as water.

## Walks Should Be Aimless,

Peripatetic Expert Says  
A walk should never have an ob-  
jective. If you have it firmly fixed  
in your mind, at the outset of your  
walk, that you are on your way  
to Cousin Ella's or that you are go-  
ing to get a pound of raisins, the  
awareness of this objective will  
gnaw constantly at your subcon-  
science, like a maggot in a walnut. It  
will tinge your sensibilities and irri-  
tate your psyche. Do not, therefore,  
have an objective. Just go for a  
walk.  
The taking of a walk must never  
be a premeditated ritual. It must  
not be an event that is planned in  
advance, like a bridge party or an  
application for a bank loan, but  
must be as spontaneous as a sudden  
smile.  
One of these days, while you are  
quietly sitting reading—or doing the  
housework or tidying the cellar or  
whatever—the notion will suddenly  
and unaccountably flit across your  
consciousness that it would be pleas-  
ant to take a walk. You must act  
upon this notion instantly. Do not  
attempt to think up reasons or pre-  
texts or objectives for the walk.  
Just open the door and go out.

## First Post Office Was

Located in Boston in 1641  
The first postal establishment on  
the North American continent was  
located in Boston in 1641 in the ta-  
vern of Richard Fairbanks who was  
given authority to charge one penny  
for each letter delivered, Professor  
R. Del French of McGill university  
told members of the Rotary club  
of Montreal, says the Christian Sci-  
ence Monitor. In Canada, the first  
record of postal service was during  
the French regime when a road was  
opened between Quebec and Mon-  
treal in 1735.

Private dispatches by mail in Can-  
ada were delivered on schedule only  
after the fall of Quebec into British  
hands. This marked the final real  
attempt to organize a postal service  
on a regular basis, and Benjamin  
Franklin was instrumental in devel-  
oping this keeping between Montreal  
and New York by way of the Cham-  
plain and Hudson route. Postal ser-  
vice was instituted between Halifax  
and Liverpool in 1755.

## Florence Nightingale Pledge

The wording of the Florence  
Nightingale pledge follows: "I so-  
lemnly pledge myself before God  
and in the presence of this assem-  
bly, to pass my life in purity, and  
to practice my profession faithfully.  
I will abstain from whatever is dele-  
terious and mischievous, and will not  
take or knowingly administer any  
harmful drugs. I will do all in my  
power to elevate the standard of my  
profession, and I will hold in confi-  
dence all personal matters commit-  
ted to my keeping, and all family  
affairs coming to my knowledge in  
the practice of my calling. With loy-  
alty will I endeavor to aid the phy-  
sician in his work and devote myself  
to the welfare of those committed  
to my care."

## A Stereotype

A stereotype (Greek stereos, "solid,  
firm" and typos, "impression,  
mold") is a plate or cast made by  
taking an impression from plaster  
or wood pulp (which has received  
the impression from the type), and  
reproducing it in metal—perhaps a  
cylindrical plate for a press. From  
this stereotyped plate, thousands of  
copies may be printed.  
We sometimes speak of phrases,  
ideas, manners, or actions as stereo-  
typed, when they are molded ac-  
cording to some fixed plan, or are  
presented over and over again in  
an unvarying style. Stereotyped  
ideas stay in ruts.—Christian Sci-  
ence Monitor.

## Arizona's Petrified Forests.

America's most famous petrified  
forest is in Arizona. The fossil trees  
there are species of pine, now ex-  
tinct, which grew in the Age of Re-  
ptiles, or about 200,000,000 years ago.  
After falling, they were washed  
down a watercourse and lodged on  
a sand bank, where they eventually  
became buried under sand and clay.  
Later the sand and clay was washed  
away, leaving the bare trunks ex-  
posed. At one place a stone log  
110 feet long forms a natural bridge  
across a deep gully which has been  
washed out under it.

## Wasting Time

To learn never to waste our time  
is perhaps one of the most difficult  
virtues to acquire. A well-spent day  
is a source of pleasure. To be con-  
stantly employed and never asking,  
"What shall I do?" is the secret of  
much goodness and happiness. Be-  
gin, then, with promptitude, act de-  
cisively, persevere; if interrupted,  
these will be the signs of a virtuous  
soul.

## Paint Prescriptions

"Industrial paints" are those coats  
designed for use in the multi-  
rious products of industry. The  
range is very wide—from automo-  
bile to agricultural machinery and  
implements—and in each case the  
paint is designed for its specific  
purpose, usually under specifica-  
tion of test requirements.

## Where Crusoe Was Born

The little Scottish village of Largo  
overseas—hundreds of visitors every  
year who come to see where  
Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of  
before's Robinson Crusoe, was born.  
He has a statue near the harbor,  
and visitors may stay at the Crusoe  
hotel.

## Collector Gives Advice

On How to Talk Antiques  
In promoting sprightly conversa-  
tion about fishing, horses, music,  
art, relief or aviation, familiarity  
with the subject is advantageous.  
In social symposia about antiques  
ignorance is a negligible detriment.  
One can put up a creditable front  
with a modicum of easily acquired  
patter. Such technical tidbits as  
"patina," "luster," "hallmark,"  
"sunburst," "salt glaze" and  
"Americana" are useful as evincing  
interest and intelligence (whether  
you possess them or not), but are  
not necessary as starters.

Upon finding yourself surrounded  
in an antique household without  
means of escape, any one of the fol-  
lowing leads will prove efficacious.  
"Have you been to any auctions  
lately?"  
"Is that portrait your great-grand-  
father's?"  
"Isn't it appalling, the fakes that  
are being put out now?"  
After that you may confidently  
withdraw into the silences, emerg-  
ing only for an occasional, well-  
placed murmur of appreciation. The  
antiquer will do the rest. There is,  
in a world resonant with chatter,  
no more prolific, determined and  
self-sustaining conversationalist  
than your collector of the residue of  
the past.—Samuel Hopkins Adams  
in Coronet.

## Novelist Learned English

By Heavy Hand of Father  
For years, on Sunday night, we  
sat around the fire and read. My  
father sat in his armchair on the  
right. My mother sat facing him  
in a low rocking chair. Between  
them was a long wooden backless  
bench on which we all sat: my sis-  
ters, my brother, and I.  
It was cozy enough in the kitchen  
then. There was a lamp hanging  
to a nail in the wall; a tin lamp,  
a glass chimney with no shade, a  
reflector of polished tin. We read  
"The Pilgrim's Progress" and  
"Robinson Crusoe," and many an-  
other good book, because my father  
abhorred rubbish. He would  
read a little; then, one by one,  
the children would take their turns.  
If we mispronounced a word once,  
he would correct us irritably; if  
twice, he would clout us across the  
head. So we became acquainted  
with wholesome English.—Howard  
Spring in Atlantic Monthly.

## Spice Center of the World

Zanzibar is an island 23 miles off  
the coast of Tanganyika in the Azan-  
ian sea, with a population of more  
than 1,370,000. Zanzibar is the chief  
spice center of the world, the bulk of  
the clove supply being grown there.  
It is estimated that 48,000 acres,  
with more than 4,750,000 trees are  
devoted to this industry. Next to  
clove growing is the copra industry,  
with 55,000 acres given over to 2-  
500,000 coconut trees. The island is  
governed by a sultan but is admin-  
istered by a British resident. The  
British residency is the finest build-  
ing in the town of Zanzibar, the  
capital of the island. Fishing gives  
employment to many natives. The  
island's only wild animal is the little  
gazelle. One of Zanzibar's subur-  
ban towns is called Bu-Bu, prob-  
ably the only triple-named town in  
the world.

## Old Iron Works

Reminder of the days when iron  
working was one of North Caro-  
lina's prominent industries is an old  
chimney, all remaining of the Wash-  
ington iron furnace located near  
Bessemer City, N. C. The furnace  
was active during the late Eight-  
eenth century and during the first  
part of the Nineteenth, and many  
hinges, andirons and other wrought  
iron fixtures were manufactured.  
During the battle of Kings moun-  
tain, which occurred just a few  
miles away, cannon balls were cast  
for the American army. None of  
these could be used, however, as the  
British had already been put to rout  
by the time the heavy balls had  
cooled off sufficiently for use.

## 'Seven Cities'

Far from the mainland and rarely  
visited by cruise ships the Azores  
are known as the "garden spots of  
the Atlantic," according to Ray-  
mond-Whitcomb.  
On the principal island of St.  
Michael's are the Seven Cities, not  
what the name implies, but two re-  
markable lakes in a volcanic crater.  
One of these lakes, Lagoa Grande,  
is brilliant blue; the other Lagoa  
Pequena, is emerald green. When  
water in the lakes is high the divi-  
sion between them is not discern-  
able but each retains its distinctive  
coloring.

## Wars in April

April has been referred to as the  
"battle month" because the four  
major wars that the United States  
has participated in have all begun  
in the month of April. The first  
battle of the Revolutionary war at  
Lexington and Concord, took place  
in April, 1775; Fort Sumter, starting  
the Civil war, was fired on April 12,  
1861. A state of war was declared  
with Spain April 25, 1898, and the  
United States entered the World war  
April 6, 1917.

## Indians' Tobacco

The first Indians encountered by  
Columbus in the New world were  
the Ciboneys of Cuba. In the now  
extinct Ciboney tongue the tobacco  
plant was called "cohiba," but when  
a cigar was offered the Spaniards  
by a native the offer was usually ac-  
companied by the expression "ta-  
baco," believed to mean, "Will you  
smoke?"

### 7 OUT OF 8 CANADIAN HOUSEWIVES WHO USE DRY YEAST— USE ROYAL ROYAL YEAST CAKES

BECAUSE  
IT'S ALWAYS  
DEPENDABLE



### "It Pays to Deal at Days"

#### COLD WEATHER AHEAD

RIGHT Now is the time to order that new 'EMPIRE' or 'SPENCER' Cook Stove. These Stoves have been giving 100 per cent. satisfaction for years and are good bakings, good Heaters and good Cookers.

For all around heating comfort the QUEBEC HEATER is still the favourite.

All Sizes and Styles of both Cooking and Heating Stoves are carried in Stock.

PHONE 28 C. T. DAY & SON MILTON

### MILTON DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE

American Anthracite Coal  
Alberta and Pocahontas  
Elkhorn Steam Coal  
Coke, All Sizes

## FLOUR and FEEDS

PHONES: OFFICE 127 — NIGHTS 91 & 22



## FISH is Delicious AND SO EASY TO PREPARE



Remove bones and flake one small can of salmon. Mix with 2 table-  
spoons horseradish, 1 teaspoon  
lemon juice, 4 tablespoons mayon-  
naise, seasonings. Spread gener-  
ously between bread slices; spread  
outside of each sandwich with  
melted butter; toast on both sides  
under low broiler heat until brown.  
Potato and fish casserole  
Place one pound of canned or  
cooked fish and place in casse-  
role. Slowly melt 1/2 lb. cheese  
in double boiler; stir in 1/2 cup  
milk. Pour this over the fish.  
Cover the mixture with mashed  
cooked potato, and line the rim  
of the casserole with unshredded  
biscuits. Bake in hot (425°)  
oven until biscuits are done.

There are so many delicious  
varieties of Canadian FISH  
available all the year round, no  
matter where you live, that you  
can add pleasing new dishes to  
the family menu.

And remember, Fish is nourishing,  
and is easily digested. Ask your dealer  
about the different kinds of Fish he  
can get for you, and arrange to serve  
Fish to your family often.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES,  
OTTAWA.

Ladies' WRITE  
FOR FREE BROCHURE

## any day a FISH day

308