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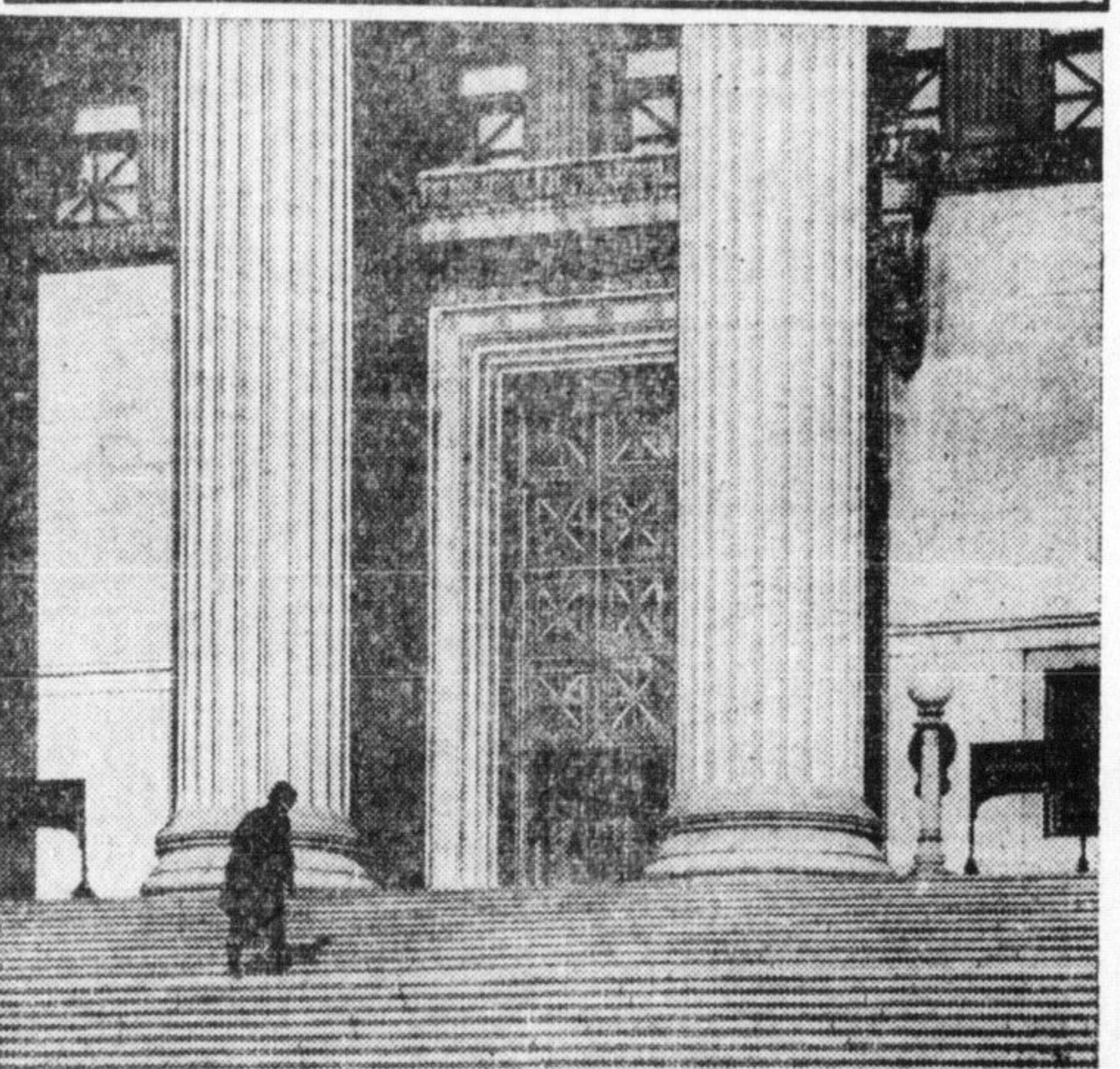
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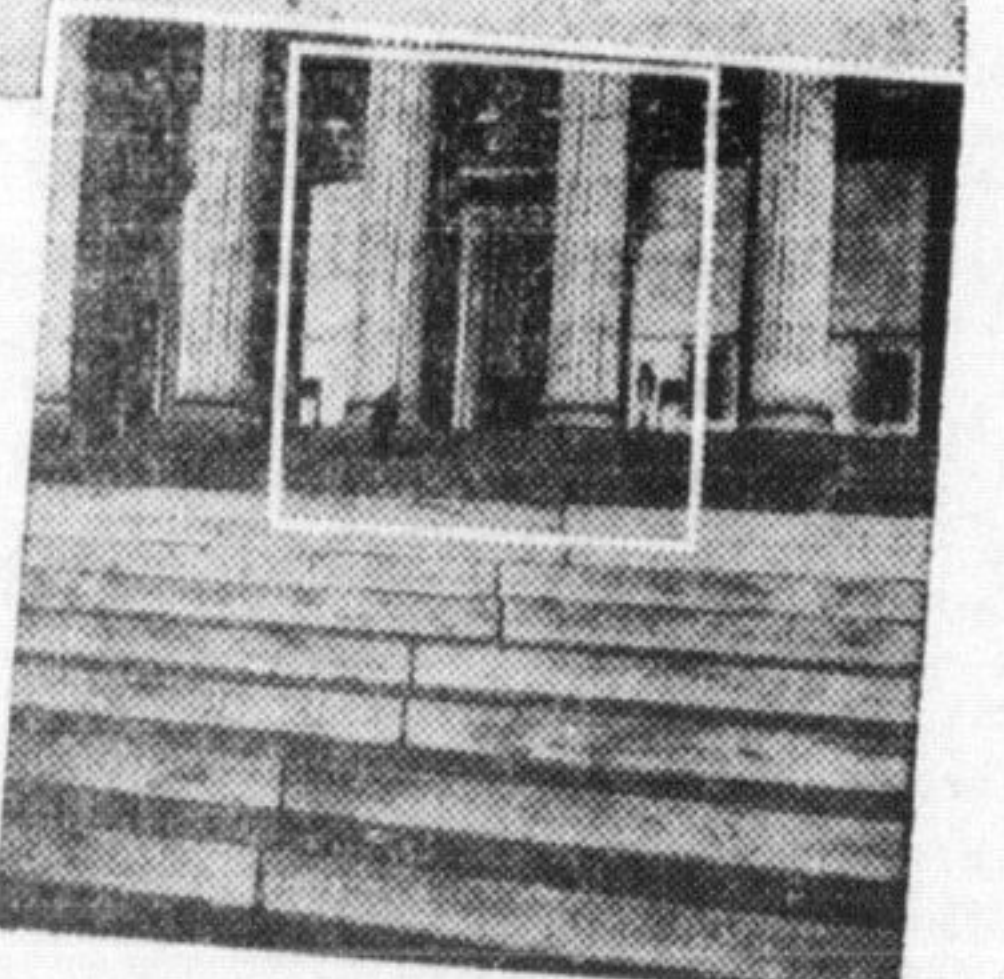
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PHONE 28 **C. T. DAY & SON** MILTON

The SNAPSHOT GUILD
MAKING PICTURES BETTER



Enlarging helps any picture—especially if you find the real picture first. Above, the final enlargement. At right, the part of the original that was used. The original has about 500 percent too much building—and the figure is "lost."



IT'S wonderful what a bit of trimming will do for the average picture—and it's especially worthwhile if you're planning to have an enlargement made. For the past few evenings, we have been going through our summer shots, studying the prints and trimming those that include too much—and we're getting a lot of pleasant surprises.

For example, here's a landscape shot that looks just so-so. Too much blank sky—no clouds that day. So, we try covering up part of the sky, and mask out a telephone pole at the left that doesn't "belong." It now becomes a very pleasant scene—worth at least a 5 x 7 enlargement. As a guide for enlarging, we mark the print, and then trim away the parts we don't want.

Then here's a shot of Jack climbing into his canoe. Good action—but the camera was too far away, and tilted a bit to one side. So, we mark off just the part we want—a middle section that takes in only about half of the original picture.

This trimming idea works for everybody's pictures—yours as well as ours. Pick the part you want—throw away the rest—and you have a better, more interesting picture. A good system is to cut out two L-shaped pieces of cardboard, turn them end to end, and use them as a movable "mask" over the print. By adjusting the cardboard, you can really find the "heart" of the picture.

Then, having found the real picture, you can proceed to make enlargements, or have them made—thus bringing out the detail and quality that comes with large size. And, chances are, you'll find you're a better picture-taker than you thought.

John van Gulder

The Treasure Chest
By **ELTIE OLIVER**
© McClure Newspaper Syndicate, WNU Service.

"WELL, I can tell you there's no cheap flat good enough for Mr. Billings. They've taken one of those new apartments right on Broad street, and Houston's interior decorator is going to fix it all up." Mrs. Wills was telling Margery Randall and her father about her daughter Peg's approaching marriage.

"Yes, and Peg's got the right idea, to get things before marriage, because a man may promise a lot of things, but he forgets all about them afterwards. But my Peg ain't going out empty-handed, either. Believe me, she has more beautiful things than many a girl who puts on airs." She directed a meaning look towards Marge.

"She's got a beautiful chest full of the most wonderful linens and a trunk with plain towels and things for everyday use, besides quilts and lampshades that she made; and kitchen stuff that she bought every time she went to town. I told her that marriage is bad enough when you have something to start on, but when one tries to live on love and cold potatoes, well, you know what happens."

"Marge, I suppose you have all your things ready, too, but then, it's different when you marry a farmer. Almost anything is good enough for a farm; even if Bill is the farmer and you are a school teacher."

When Mrs. Wills had gone, Tom Randall gazed with misery in his eyes at his little girl as she bent over her chest, looking at her belongings with a serious, thoughtful expression such as he had never seen before. He was wretched because his long illness and his inability to earn money had prevented Marge from having all the beautiful things she could desire.

"Marge," he called to her softly, "Marge, do you wish you were going to be Mrs. Billings instead of Mrs. Masters?"

"That old fool," retorted Marge. "But, Dad"—Marge slipped into his arms—"do you think we had better wait until I do get some nice things for my wedding chest? I don't think it's quite right to go to Bill empty-handed, as Mrs. Wills said."

That evening, when Bill and Marge were in the orchard, she told him of Mrs. Wills' and Billings' preparations for the wedding. Bill was as disturbed as Marge had been.

"Marge, darling, I've an awful nerve asking you to marry me. I've nothing but a farm plastered with all the mortgages that a mortgage thriller has, and nothing but broken down shacks for out-buildings. If you want to, we'll postpone it." He ended up miserably.

SHORT SHORT STORY
Complete in This Issue

"You know, Bill, somehow I think maybe it would be wiser."
"Oh."
She didn't dare to look at him, for she knew she had hurt him to the quick.
"Of course you have a right to change your mind," he said a little stiffly, "but you did know the state of affairs before now."
With Bill's arms about her, and soothed by the heavy fragrance of the apple blossoms and the distant whippoorwill, Marge explained:
"Ever since I can remember, I had always planned that when I would meet, be wooed and wed by my hero, I would have chests and chests of beautiful linens of all kinds: fine Irish, coarse Florentine and dainty Madeiras. Then I realized that even one chest of linens was much more than any poor schoolma'am could afford, so I decided that 'quality and not quantity' would be my slogan. Darling, I think you ought to have linen—real linen."
"But, Marge, I wouldn't know linen if I saw it. And, hang it all, what do I care about the old chest full of stuff, anyway? Won't the stores be open after we're married?"
"Then we'll never be able to afford it. It'll be an extravagance, then."
"Then we'll keep on hoping and working until we can afford it. I'm not going to be a poor farmer all my life—not with you to help me. Sweetheart, if you'll take a chance on my run-down farm, I'll be satisfied because you're the treasure I'm looking for and not an old cedar chest of linens."
They sat long and silent that evening under the fragrant apple blossoms.

Apples Good for Wounds, Says Nebraska Physician

Apples may have been dealt a body blow by the European war, as bankrupt nations can't afford fruit for their people, but the apple industry can well restrain its tears, according to Dr. James E. M. Thomson, Nebraska surgeon.

At a recent convention of the American Medical Association in New York, the surgeon discussed "pectin therapy," an essence that is indicated in treating compound fractures and all superficial open wounds and may prove to be valuable in treating war wounds.

Other authorities advocate its use in dressing poison gas burns, shrapnel wounds and shell fractures. Housewives have found that when some other fruit juice won't achieve the consistency they desire in their jellymaking operations, apples will provide the essence in abundance.

Dental Bridges Ancient

Many people have thought that the making of dental crowns and "bridges" was introduced to mankind by an American, but in various museums of ancient Greece and Rome are to be seen excellent examples of gold bridges and artificial teeth, such as were probably used by the plutocracy, if not by the aristocracy, of those early days.

The ancient Etruscans appear to have been highly skilled in dentistry and many specimens have been found in tombs in Etruria of gold dental bridges and similar appliances employed to replace lost teeth. In the villa of Pope Julius III in Rome, now used as an Etruscan museum, is to be seen an excellent specimen of a gold dental bridge in actual position in a skull which was found in an Etruscan tomb at Civita Castellana, a town in Etruria formerly known as Falerii.

Crown and bridge work was again "invented" in the United States in the sixties.

Much Sweets Produces Decay

Sugar is a potent dietary factor in the production of decay in teeth. Dr. Philip Jay, research associate professor of oral pathology at the University of Michigan, told a group of dentists recently.

Reporting on experiments conducted at an orphanage, Dr. Jay said that evidence was found to indicate dental decay is a manifestation of malnutrition. "It may be prevented by feeding adequate diets, or sweets definitely restricted," he said.

Decay activity was increased in children, his report disclosed, solely by raising the sugar intake while they were receiving a diet of optimum nutritional adequacy.

Million Trees for Protection

Land wasted either through erosion or intensive cultivations will be rehabilitated in the Dust Bowl region, if plans of the government are successful. The government is planting 1,300,000 trees and shrubs as part of its drive. Already 7,500 acres of farm land have been planted as protective windbreakers since the program started in 1935. Essential for the successful growth of the trees, a government official stated, is careful preparation of the tree site, supply of additional water through diversions, frequent cultivation and protection from damage by live stock and rabbits.

"I'll give you tastier bread... free from holes, doughy spots, sour taste"

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MAKE PERFECT BREAD

MADE IN CANADA

In Cricket 'What You Don't Do' Counts Plenty

Cricket is played by bowling a ball up and down a "pitch" of 22 yards (roughly 66 feet, approximately) at each end of which are set three upright sticks called wickets. A batsman stands just in front of each set of wickets, a little at the side, and with his bat stops the ball from hitting the wickets. If the ball hits the wickets he is out, but otherwise not. Thus if he begins on Monday and his wickets are not hit on Monday he begins again on Tuesday; and so on; play stops all Sunday.

Of course, when you are looking on at a cricket match, you are not supposed to shout and yell the way we do over baseball on our side of the water in Canada and in the States. All you do is to say every now and then, "Oh, very pretty, sir, very pretty!" You are speaking to the batsman, who is about 200 yards away and can't hear you. But that doesn't matter; you keep right on: "Oh, well done, sir, well done."

That day of the county match in England, an American heard an Englishman say, "Oh, very pretty! Very pretty, sir," and he asked the Englishman what was very pretty. But of course the Englishman had no way of telling him. He didn't know him.

A great many things in good cricket turn on what you don't do. You let the ball go past you, for instance, instead of hitting it, and the experts say, "Oh, well let alone, sir." There are lots more balls coming; you've three days to wait for one.

In one game the really superb piece of play was this: The bowler sent a fast ball through the air right straight toward the batsman's face, he moved his face aside and let it pass, and they called, "Well let alone, sir." You see, if it had hit him on the side of his face, he'd have been out.

Rich Deposits in Alaska Still, Scientists Think

The word "Klondike" has become synonymous in the public mind with such wealth-descriptive words as Midas and Croesus. No one really knows who discovered the first gold there, and the world first heard about it when the steamer, Excelsior, came into San Francisco harbor with \$750,000 in gold in her hold. The city went wild—but forgot all about that when four days later the wooden steamer, Portland, steamed into the same port with a \$2,000,000 cargo of gold!

The name "Klondike" derives from the Klondike river, a tributary of the Yukon, which flows through the Yukon territory in central Alaska and northwest Canada. "Klondike" is an Indian word, meaning "a river of fish."

While the Klondike gold lasted, lots in the business district of Dawson City, Alaska, sold for \$1,000 per front foot. Lumber was \$250 per thousand board feet. Nails were \$5 a pound. Despite this spectacular beginning, Dawson City today has a population of less than 1,000—in other words, it is not much more than a large village.

Food was held in high premium in Klondike days. Ham and eggs were \$2.50 an order. Black coffee sold at 25 cents a cup; with cream, it was 50 cents. Soup cost "one buck a bowl." Champagne was \$20 a pint. A "special" was beans—\$1 a plate. The rule at all the eating-houses was "No gold, no grub."

According to popular belief, the gold resources of Alaska have for the most part been exhausted. But a great many scientists believe that rich deposits of copper and other minerals remain to be discovered in the Alaskan interior.

Pictures Neglected

Two Cigarettes in the Dark, Isle of Capri, The Last Roundup, Underneath the Harlem Moon and Just a Gigolo are being neglected for years by Tin Pan Alley music publishers. M. G. M. eliminated Blue Moon from a flicker on the grounds it was a bad song. De Sylva, Brown and Henderson refused to put their names on the title sheets of Sonny Boy, because they were ashamed of its weepy sentiment. The song sold 2,000,000 copies. Writers of Bei Mir Bist du Schoen sold it for \$50.

There is no other tobacco JUST LIKE OLD CHUM

1941 MOTOR VEHICLE PERMITS AND DRIVERS' LICENSES ARE NOW AVAILABLE

Secure Yours Early and Avoid the Usual Last Minute Rush

There has been no increase in the fees for permits and licenses. The fees charged in Ontario are still lower than in any other province of Canada or in the neighbouring states.

Table of comparison of fees in Ontario and two neighbouring provinces and states for three popular makes of passenger cars:

CAR	ONTARIO	QUEBEC	MANITOBA	NEW YORK	MICHIGAN
No. 1—4 cyl.	\$ 2.00	\$17.80	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$ 8.40
No. 2—6 cyl.	7.00	22.00	16.50	15.00	10.50
No. 3—8 cyl.	10.00	21.30	16.50	14.50	10.15

Ontario's highway system is the largest in the Dominion, and for the very reasonable fees, indicated above, a great highway system comprising over 20,000 miles is maintained and made available to the motorists of Ontario and visitors from other parts of America.

The revenue collected from motorists by way of registration and license fees and the gasoline tax has made possible the construction and maintenance of this great system of highways.

For the convenience of motorists, permits and licenses are issued through the offices of 189 agents located throughout the Province.

T. B. McQUESTEN,
Minister of Highways.

Toronto, Nov. 18, 1940.

A SPECIAL REQUEST TO MOTORISTS:—When driving along the highways these increasingly cold days and nights, give our Soldier Boys a ride.

"FOR ECONOMY... CONVENIENCE AND SATISFACTION... I ALWAYS USE RAMSAY PAINTS"

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