



Show your car you care.

Tune Up And Save.

Get your car ready now for cold weather driving

Avoid being left out in the cold this winter. For better driving efficiency and improved economy, use this easy-to-follow check list to get your car ready for the ravages of winter.

- Radiator: Make certain the coolant is strong enough for cold temperatures. Periodically add water to maintain proper coolant and water mix. Summer driving may have left hoses cracked or extremely soft. Replace as needed.
- Engine oil: Truly the life-blood of your car. Check oil for proper level by reading oil "dip stick" found near oil fill cap. Kendall Superb XSP Synthetic Fortified Fuel Efficient

Motor Oil is one motor oil engineered to meet the specific needs of the increasingly popular four and six cylinder gas engines.

For diesel car owners, Kendall Super DSL, the motor oil engineered for automobile



diesel engines, offers complete diesel engine protection.

- Oil change: It is extremely important to change oil at least at manufacturer recommended intervals. Changing oil regularly at every 3,500 miles helps keep engines running better because 90 per cent of driving is of stop-and-go variety.
- Fuel line filter: Replace if it is clogged as the engine will be starved for fuel resulting in acceleration problems.
- Carburetor and choke: If carburetor and choke are not working properly, overfueling and a loss of fuel economy may

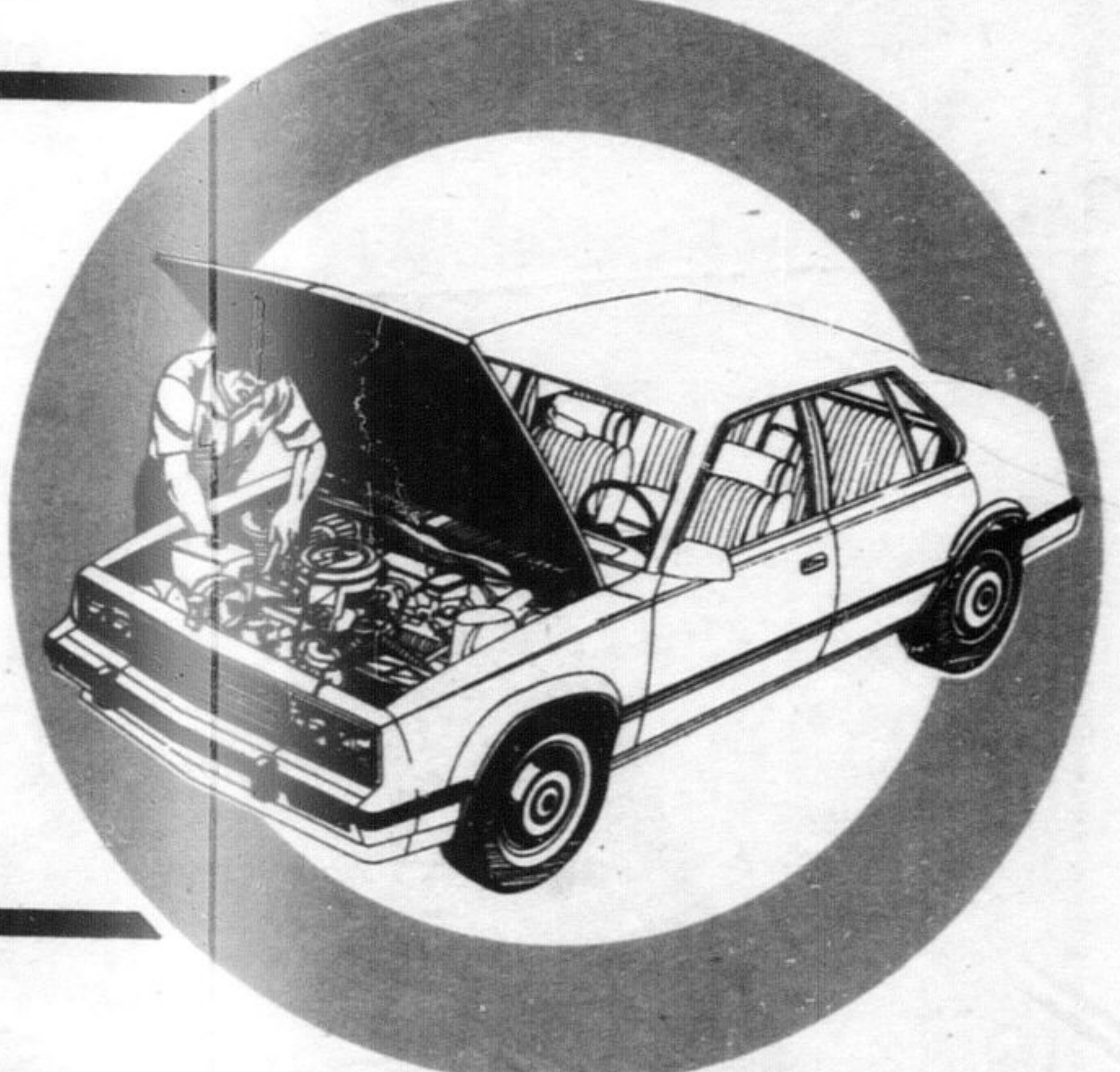
occur. A malfunctioning choke will cause difficult startup in cold weather. Clean the carburetor and reset the choke.

- Belts: Replace worn and frayed fan, alternator and accessory belts. Belts should fit tightly with little or no snag.
- Tires: Worn treads may suggest either an alignment or replacement is needed. Check pressure for proper inflation. Make sure the spare is in good shape and properly inflated.
- Tune up: It will make the engine run smoothly and soundly. Replace points, spark plugs and check the condenser.

The Canadian Champion

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CAR CARE



Keep windshields clean...

Visibility is more important than ever during winter months

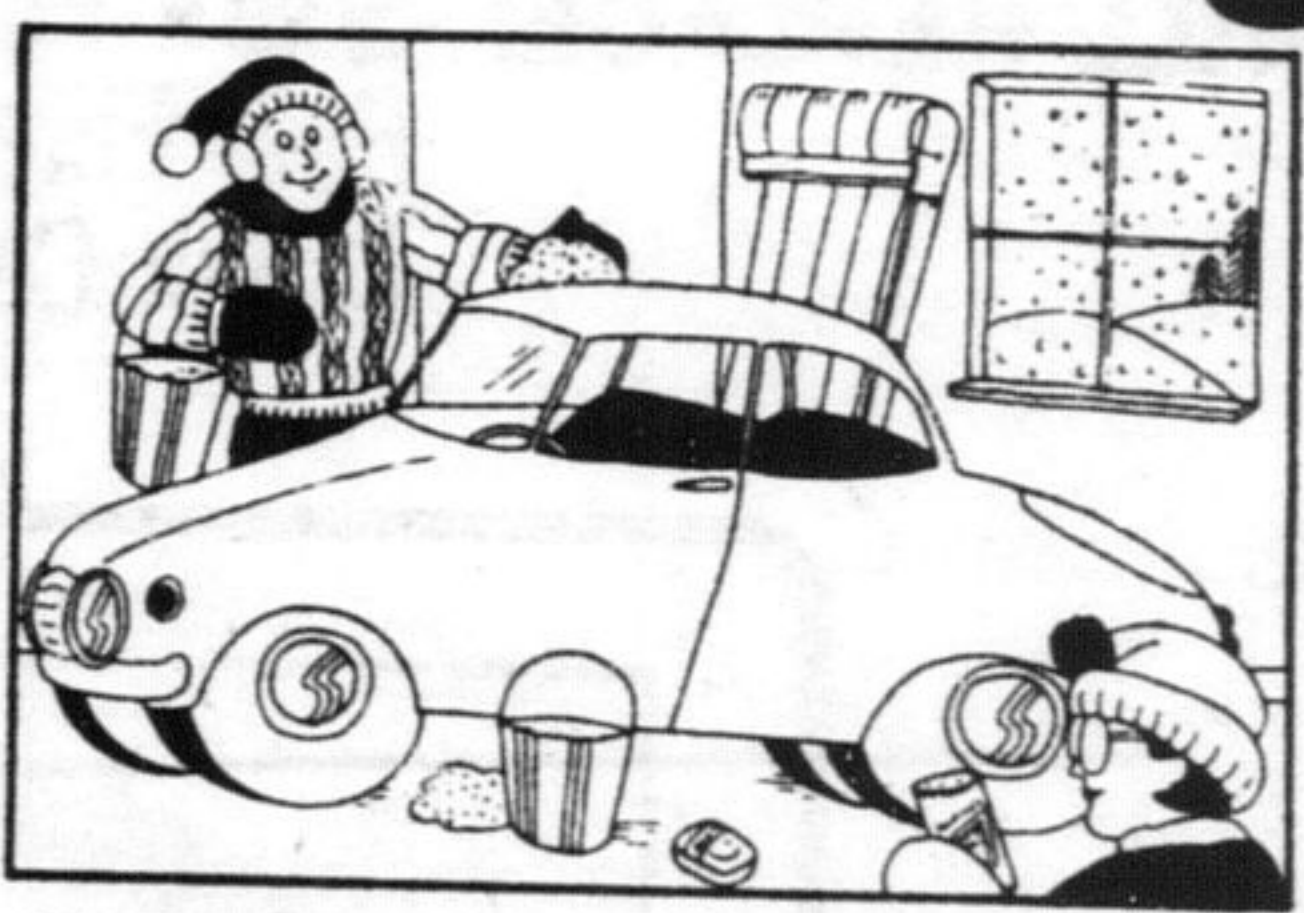
Winter driving is not a sport in the winter Olympics, but perhaps it should be. One needs the maneuverability of a downhill skier and the quick moves of a figure skater to safely pilot an automobile in dangerous winter conditions.

To minimize the hazards of winter motoring, a driver should know the fundamentals of winter driving before taking to the road.

Reduce speed

First, drive more slowly during the winter. Driving too fast can quickly put you in a ditch on the side of the road. On wet, snow-covered or icy roads, slow down when approaching curves or stoplights, even if the light is green.

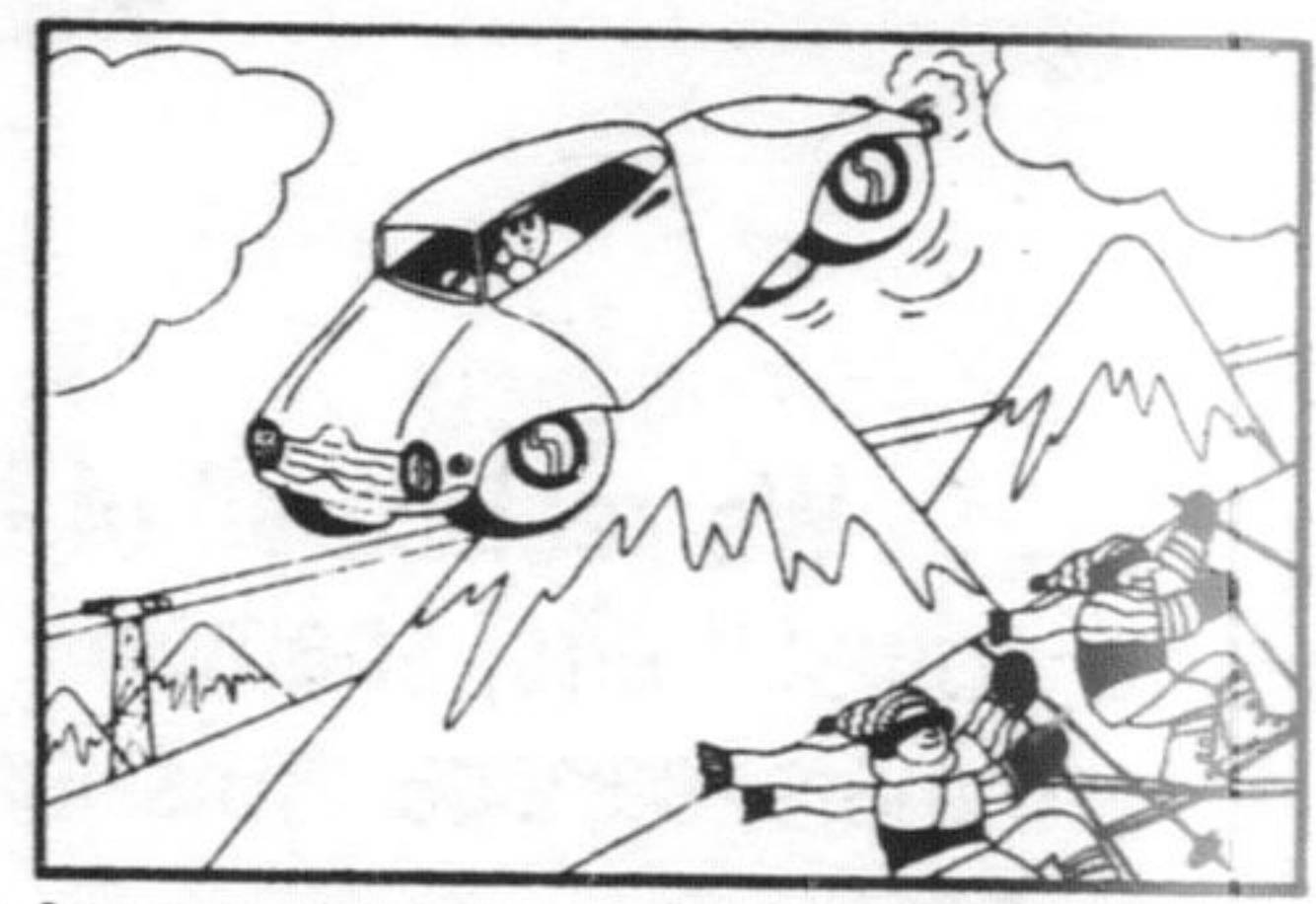
Correcting a skid requires the presence of mind not to overreact. Always steer into a skid to bring the car back into a straight



Winter driving is not a sport in the Olympics, but a good winter motorist must know the fundamentals of correcting a skid, improving traction and keeping visibility clear, just as a champion downhill skier must know his maneuvers.

course. For example, if the car slides to the right, steer to the right.

Locking the brakes while sliding will only cause the car to slide faster. Pump



the brakes slowly to reduce speeds on slippery roads.

Do not accelerate

Front wheel drive cars may have better traction than rear wheel drive models, but accelerating around slick corners can cause tail spins in the former.

Also, for improved traction, drive in the tracks made by other cars. The friction created by many passing tires tends to dry the roads and reduces hydroplaning.

Visibility is very important during the winter because one needs to be able to see possible dangers quickly to compensate for increased braking time.

Clean both the insides and outsides of car windows.

Clear view

While you're at it, clean headlights and taillights. Be sure to do it thoroughly to get a clean, bright view ahead and to give the driver behind you a clear view of your signals.

To ensure visibility, make sure wind-

shield wipers are clean and in good condition. Removable rubber wiper refills that are streaking and smearing can be washed in a gently soap solution, such as Bon Ami and warm water. Wipers or wiper blades should be replaced once a year.

A final word of advice: Always carry sand, a scraper and chains in the trunk during the winter. If you ever become stuck, spread sand around the tires for additional traction.

Exert caution

Drive defensively and cautiously in adverse weather, especially around the holidays, when some drivers may have had more than their fill of good cheer.

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Tips for selecting proper winter tires

There are so many different types of winter tires on the market that making the proper selection for your car can be confusing. Consumers today can choose from radials, all-season tires, regular snow tires and studded tires.

- Radials give better traction than regular bias or belted-bias tires and will work in light snow.

- All-season radial tires are becoming very popular. They give even better traction in snow, slush and ice than regular radials and have little of the noise associated with snow tires on dry pavement.

All-season tires are best for the areas of the country where there is generally not a

great deal of snow build-up at any one time.

- While both of the above tires are superior to bias or belted tires, nothing works better in heavy snow areas than snow tires. They can be bias, belted-bias or radial in design.

- If radial snow tires are mounted on only the drive wheels, be sure the other two tires are radials as well. Combining radials and bias tires may seriously impair handling.

- In a front-wheel drive car, put snow tires on the front wheels, instead of on the back as you would on a rear-drive car.

Proper selection is needed for the best traction and safe winter driving.