

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

ANIMAL PICTURES



Although this snap was made in a zoo, it has all the "feel" of reality, because the taker avoided the showing of bars or barrier.

ANIMALS—from Lousehold pet to jungle giants—afford ideal snaphooting. For animals don't pose; they are always entirely natural and, as a result, interesting. Next to babies, they are the finest "actors" in the world for the simple reason that they do not "act".

To get good pictures of any animal the first essential is patience. It is quite possible that the family dog will stand up obligingly for you on command, but in picturing all other animals you'll find it necessary to wait for the picture you want.

And this brings us to the question—what do you want in an animal picture?

Ten or fifteen years ago there was a great fad for picturing kittens in all sorts of outlandish poses. The poor little tykes were dressed up, propped up, and photographed as though they were puppets in a marionette show. To most people, however, pictures of animals as they really are have much more appeal. You will probably prefer to snap a kitten as it plays with a string or a dog wrestling with a big stick.

Domestic animals, of course, offer few real camera difficulties, for you can get them to come where the light is right. Open shade, on a bright day, will be found best. As

Greening Is Oldest Apple

Grown in New York State

The Rhode Island Greening is probably the oldest of the varieties of apples grown in New York state, says J. T. Breeger of the state college of agriculture. The original tree, a seedling, stood in a tavern yard near Newport, R. I., about 1700. The tavern was owned by a Mr. Greene and the apple so named his guests that he took considerable grafting work of the variety and placed it on other trees.

The apple was first known as the Greene Inn apple, or the apple from Greene's Inn; later it became known as the Greening or the Rhode Island. Records do not show when the variety was introduced into New York state, but it was widely grown in the older settlements during the eighteenth century and has been a ranking commercial variety for more than one hundred years.

The Baldwin variety is about two hundred years old, he says. It was a chance seedling, first noticed at Lowell, Mass., about 1740. It was first known as the Woodpecker apple but when Colonel Baldwin distributed the apple in different sections of Massachusetts, about 1784, the apple became known as the Baldwin. The Baldwin probably was not introduced into New York state until about 1800 and was not generally known until about 1850. Since that time it has been widely distributed and has been a leading commercial variety since about 1875.

Sixteen Tons of Bar Iron

In Largest Set of Gates

The largest set of ornamental wrought-iron gates in the world is at Forest Lawn Memorial park, Los Angeles. Measuring 25 feet in height and 80 feet in width, they are 5 feet higher and twice as wide as the famous gates at Buckingham palace, London.

More than 16 tons of bar iron was used in constructing the new entrance. Despite their tremendous weight the four big gates are so perfectly balanced on roller bearings that they can be opened or closed with the finger tips.

The entrance design is of early English renaissance. Family crests, escutcheons and heraldic symbols identified with the English buildings at Forest Lawn appear in the design. The gates were made in Los Angeles. —New York Times.

Groceries of Civil War Time

A daybook of a retail grocer located in a midwestern town at the time of the Civil war shows the entire list of imported articles sold by him in 1862 as follows: Coffee, tea, figs, mustard, pepper, cloves, allspice, nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, lemons, oranges, sage, prunes, raisins, almonds. Other foods handled by him were eggs, molasses, dried apples, dried peaches, cranberries, potatoes, sugar, vinegar, saleratus, butter, cheese, crackers, lard, smoked halibut, whitefish, dried herring, rice, sirup, salt, cream of tartar, beans, rye, coffee, peanuts, beef, veal, pork, lmon extract, onions, cabbage, turnips, native nuts.

Arts and Sciences

According to Jevons, a science teaches us to know and an art to do. Astronomy, for instance, is the foundation of the art of navigation; chemistry is the basis of many useful arts. The arts are distinguished as fine arts and useful arts, the former including painting, sculpture, music, poetry, architecture; the latter (useful arts) including the trades. The sciences have been variously classified. The principal ones are physics, chemistry, astronomy, meteorology, mathematics, geography, geology, biology, anthropology, archeology, history and medicine.

Sharps and Flats

A southern storekeeper, who is also a justice of the peace, was sitting in front of his store when a colored man drove up. "Say, judge," said the man; "dat woman you married me to las' week had ten children, an' every one ob dem plays some kind of a musical instrument."

"Why, that gives you a full band right in your family, Mose; you should be highly pleased. Do you want me to send off and get you a horn?"

"No, suh," was the gloomy reply; "Ah wants to get disband'ed."—Pittsfield.

From Eskimo to Pom

Strange as it may seem, it is said on good authority that the nearest relative of the tiny pet pomeranian is the stalwart Eskimo dog, the wolf-like "ack animal" of the frozen north. One noteworthy characteristic of these two have in common with each other and with other northern breeds of dogs is their habit of carrying their tails curved over their backs. It is thought that the northern dogs developed this trait to keep their tails from dragging in and becoming caked with snow.—Detroit News.

The Kaiser's Exile

The former Kaiser of Germany fled as a fugitive to Holland on the eve of the signing of the armistice, and a day after he had abdicated his throne. He crossed the Dutch frontier in an automobile and went to the home of Count Bentinck at Amerongen, near the town of Arnhem, where he remained for more than a year. In the meantime he had purchased an estate at Doorn, near Utrecht, and was later joined by his wife and a retinue of servants.

R. S. Adams is now unloading a car of nice quality Alberta coal.

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Changes in Old-Age Pension Administration.

Important changes in old-age pensions administration, which will result in a saving estimated at \$30,000 a year to the province and \$70,000 to the municipalities, are announced by Hon. David Croil, Minister of Welfare and Municipal Affairs.

The plan involves: Elimination of the present inspectorate system; acceleration of the whole pensions machinery; and abolition of pensions boards in the smaller municipalities. The new method of administration will go into effect on January 1st.

In brief, the plan includes these points: "1. The provincial inspection system is to be done away with, with the exception of perhaps three inspectors, for special investigations and for the northern part of the province. This will eliminate the salaries and expenses of eight inspectors, saving \$25,000 per annum, and will permit a reduction in internal staff saving at least \$5,000 a year more.

"2. Three types of municipality will be recognized—cities over 70,000 population (Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London); counties, cities under 70,000, and separated towns; and provisional judicial districts.

"3. In the case of large cities there will be a local board of five members appointed by the municipal council. The present form of administration will be continued, except that when the application form has been completed by the applicant and decided by the local board, the applicant shall appear before a judge or magistrate and attest to its truth. If a judge or magistrate is not available, a justice of the peace or the secretary of the local board may take the statutory declaration.

"4. In all counties and separated towns and cities under 70,000 population, the local boards will be abolished. In the counties, the township clerks will be to complete applications. In villages, towns and cities, the municipal clerk will do this. No fees are to be payable by pensioners. When the application is completed, the applicant will appear before a judge or magistrate. If the applicant is infirm, the hearing may be held in his or her home.

"5. On receipt of the completed application the Old Age Pension commission will be notified and will decide the amount of pension payable and inform the municipal clerk at once. Twenty days will be allowed for the municipality to appear against the award. Appeals by applicants can be made direct to the commission.

"6. In the provisional judicial districts the provincial investigator for the district will complete applications and take the statutory declarations.

"Under the present administration it usually takes two to three months for an applicant to receive a decision. This is a long period of time for an aged man or woman who is in want to wait. In some cases it has happened the applicant died long before the pension was granted. Under this new plan it should be possible, generally, to make application and receive a decision of the board within two weeks.

Fat Men and Giants

The United States has its fair share of fat men and giants. Miles Darden was both, says a writer in the Kansas City Times. He was 7 feet 6 inches, and weighed a little better than a half ton. He was born in 1798, and lived until 1857, war married, a father, worked all his life, and was a pretty normal individual in spite of his size. Silly statistics and information are always in order when discussing giants or fat men—it took thirteen and a half yards of material to make a coat for Darden.

Where Spanish Is Spoken

Countries in which Spanish is the principal language spoken include Spain, and the few remaining Spanish colonies, including the Canary Islands, Rio de Oro and some other African odds and ends; the Philippines, where Spanish ranks with English as an official language; Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, Cuba, and some lesser West Indian islands; Mexico, and all of Central and South America, except Brazil, the Guianas and British Honduras.

"One Cannon Ball Battle"

A "one cannon ball battle" occurred at Sackett's Harbor on Lake Ontario during the War of 1812, says Glen E. Sears, Chicago, in Collier's Weekly. A British ship came up and fired at the American fort. But the cannon ball fell short and landed harmlessly at the feet of an American, who promptly placed it in his cannon and fired it back, raking the ship from stern to stern, killing 14 men, wounding 18 others and ending the battle.

Many Names for Rabbit: Fur

An indication of the wide use made of rabbit pelts is contained in the list of trade names under which the fur is marketed. It may come in a garment or fur set or trimmings known as Arctic seal, Australian seal, Baltic black fox, Baltic leopard, Baltic brown fox, Baltic lion, Baltic seal, Bay seal, Beaverette, Belgian beaver, blueerette, castorette, chapchillas, chinchillette, Coast seal cony, cony leopard or mole, electric beaver, mole or seal, ermine, ermineette, fox hair, French beaver, French chinchilla, French cony, leopard, sable or seal, imitation ermine, muskrat or muskrat beaver, minkony, moline, muskratine, near or northern seal, Polar, Red River or Roman seal, Russian leopard, sable hair, seallette, sealine, squirrellette or squirreline and visonette.

Famous Russ an Fortress

The fortress of SS Peter and Paul in Leningrad, Russia, was built from the plans of Dom Trezzini in 1703-40, the walls being faced with granite in the reign of Catherine II. It contains the state prison, the cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, the oldest and the old arsenal with the Artillery museum. The fortifications have now lost their importance. The cathedral was founded at the same time as the fortress. It was rebuilt in 1753 and altered under Nicholas I.

DON'T FORGET the Armistice Dance and Euchre, town hall, Milton, Friday, Nov. 9, at 8 p.m. Tickets 50c, extra lady 25c. The spirit of Veterans to Armistice time has always been recognized—Poppy Day, the Armistice service, and the dance, the proceeds of all going to the relief of disabled and needy veterans. Listen! Milton Legion, No. 136, are depending on your support to their efforts. Get your tickets in advance from Legion members.

Babies in Japan Must Not Cry; Have No Fear

Few persons have ever seen a little Japanese in tears, because in Japan the children are taught from earliest infancy not to cry.

They are schooled to bear pain, disappointment and all the other little troubles that sometimes reduce western children to tears, with courage and fortitude.

One often sees little Japanese boys standing before their elders with straddled legs and unblinking eyelids, while swords are sent whistling past their noses.

Again and again the sword comes rushing down but the little boy never moves, always there is a faint smile on his lips, a smile that says: "This is the way to face danger!"

Again, all Japanese children are poets. This is no idle statement, but a recognized fact, and travelers report that, although they have visited villages in Japan where the inhabitants are too poor to offer the visitor a cup of tea, they are all able to write poems to their gods and their shrines.

The children of Japan are always happy, not because they are rich, well-fed, or live in nice houses, but because they are taught from the very beginning to look on the sunny side of life and to fear neither man nor beast.—Detroit News.

Gladstone Knew Homer; He Had Memorized Poems

It has been stated that Gladstone was not a great Homeric scholar. This depends on what scholarship means (asserts a correspondent). If to know the poems nearly by heart makes a Homeric scholar—you could give him a line anywhere and he could go on without the book to the bottom of the page—he certainly did deserve the title. On the other hand, and as already indicated in the earlier paragraph, his surmises and deductions were scooped at by professional scholars. Dean Liddell, of the lexicon, in a letter to his son, poured scorn on Gladstone's Homeric lecture at the Oxford union in 1830, and a great scholar and wit of the time crystallized the orthodox point of view in the epigram, "He has deserted a field in which he has no rival for one in which he has few inferiors."—Montreal Herald.

The Castles of Normandy

Less than half a century after the battle of Hastings, Normandy was the center of a vast Anglo-Norman kingdom which stretched from Scotland to the Pyrenees. Those were the days when men felt more secure inside castle walls than around conference peace tables, and great forts were built everywhere, to which the modern tourist makes trails today. William the Conqueror built and fortified the Chateau at Caen, another was the fortress at Dieppe, while close by can be seen the crumbling remains of the romantic castle of Arques. Other castles are to be found, as those of Gisors, Gaillard, built by Richard the Lion Hearted, till finally the massive Abbey Fort of Mount Saint Michael on the sea coast completes the picture.

Thunderstorm Rays

Two South African scientists claim to have discovered evidence that thunderstorms give off rays of great penetrative force. They caught these rays in a Geiger-Muller counter, the same instrument now widely used to count or register cosmic rays. While they do not know definitely what kind of rays they caught, they believe them to have been generated by lightning. They suggest that the rays may be migratory electrons or particles of electricity shot upward from storms. Such rays were registered only 20 to 30 miles from the storm. Directly under the storm there were no rays.—Pathfinder.

The Old Album

During recent years, since we have become so sophisticated, a lot of smart cracks have been made about the hours we used to spend looking at the old family album. In its time it was not an unpleasant entertainment, and I never heard of anyone going to jail because of looking into the photographic records of one of them contained. Because a custom is old is no reason to believe that it is not a good one; that honesty is the best policy is an old saying, but no one has ever been able to beat it.—Don Wright in Crane Chronicle.

Poor Plumber Died Wealthy

Immigrant Scot named George McCaul, who went to New Zealand as a poor apprentice plumber, died at the age of ninety-six, in Auckland, with a fortune of \$1,750,000. He took part in a New Zealand gold rush, but after falling at that, for 40 years worked in modest quarters at his trade of plumbing, almost until his death. He lived austere with a niece. He gave \$250,000 to war relief funds, half the rest was absorbed by taxes and the remainder has been shared by two nieces.

Brown Trout Larger Than Others

Brown trout were introduced to the United States from Europe in 1853. Brown trout reach maturity at approximately 34 months, and attain a much larger size than brook trout. Brown trout eggs hatch in exactly the same period of time as do brook trout eggs under the same conditions, and their fry subsist on the unblissful sac for the same period as do brook trout fry.

For the Preacher

A city woman and family enjoyed visiting an old auntie down in the country who was a very good cook but used a poor grade of coffee. On one trip they took a pound of their favorite brand with them, expecting she would use it while they were there, but when they gave it to her she said: "Yes, it does smell good, I'll wrap it up and save it until the preacher comes."

Standard Remedy

A man went to a doctor to have his ankle treated. The doctor found that the ankle had been broken two weeks before, yet the victim had had nothing done about it. So he questioned the patient, who replied: "Well, doctor, every time I say anything is wrong with me my wife declares I'll have to give up smoking."

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