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LANSING, ONT.

Horseshoe Pitching Contest
Proved a Popular Attraction

A Few Hints To Enthusiasts As To How The
Game Should Be Played.



One of the feature attractions on
Friday at the Provincial Plowing Match
was the Horseshoe contest staged
by the Royal Winter Fair and sponsored
by The Liberal, York County's
Newsiest Newspaper and W. G. Bal-
dock Ltd., Richmond Hill, dealer in
McLaughlin and Chevrolet cars. A
great number took part in the contest
and crowds thronged about all day
long watching the friendly contest. A
Royal Winter Fair representative
looked after the scoring and the first
prize of a standard horseshoe pitching
set was donated by The Liberal, and
the second prize of Moto Meter tire
testers donated by W. G. Baldock. The
winners of the coveted first prize were
O'Brien, of Woodbridge and Neil Mal-
loy of Maple and it is hoped that these
men who demonstrated beyond a
doubt their proficiency in the game
will march on to further honors and
we hope the Provincial Championship.

The following five teams won their
way to the semi-finals:—L. Johnston,
of Oshawa the winner in a recent con-
test at Kemptville, paired with W. K.
Hampson, of Kemptville; William O'-
Brien of Woodbridge, with N. A. Mal-
loy of Maple; D. L. Stouffer and A.
Hoover of Ringwood; W. A. Wilcox of
Smithville with E. F. Neff of St. Cat-
harines, and E. F. Ramsey of Sharon
with B. J. Carruthers of Downsview.
Others who took part in the contest
were:—S. S. Findlay, Thornhill; G. W.
Baldock, Richmond Hill; Constable
Thos. Rowntree, Woodbridge; W.
Montgomery, Beeton; Harold Letts,
Beeton; W. Jackson, Edgeley and
"Mac" McMillan, Richmond Hill.

Some people who cherish the idea
that pitching horseshoes is mere
child's play and requires no special
skill other than grabbing a shoe and
throwing it, have never seen real shoe
tossers in action. Just as in every
other sport different experts have
their own pet methods of handling the
irons. The average man who thinks
that he can pitch shoes fairly well,
but has never considered himself in
the champion class, gives a fast twirl
to the shoe as he flings it, hooking his
index finger around the end of the
shoe and giving it a pull back as it
leaves his hand. This sends the shoe
spinning through the air and as a rule
it will land flat and "stay put." But
very often if it hits the peg it will
ricochet to one side. Most of the real
champions, it seems, toss the shoe so
that it does not twirl in the air, but
makes a slow turn that brings it nicely
in position to settle around the peg.
Any ambitious horseshoe fans who
are starting to train for the Canadian
Championship Contest, which the On-
tario Athletic Commission is staging
at the Royal Winter Fair next month,
will be interested to learn how one
champion had achieved success. This
method, which is described in the fol-
lowing paragraphs, is now generally
accepted by the "best people" in the
horseshoe world.

"In playing always look at the op-
posite stake you are aiming for "he
says" not at your opponent's shoes, or
the people on the sidelines.

"Learn first to throw the open shoe
so that it will land right into the stake
not slide into it. Take the shoe in the



Geo. Baldock and "Mac" McMillan
represented Richmond Hill in the big
contest.

right hand, unless you are a south-
paw, take hold of the right fork with
the thumb on the top side and all four
fingers gripping the fork, with the
little finger against the heel calk.
Keep the calks face down. The thumb
controls the shoe in turning. If the
shoe turns more than a one-and-three-
quarters turn, move the thumb slight-
ly forward toward the toe calk, gripp-
ing the shoe tighter. To slow up the
turn, hold closer toward the heel calk.
The shoe when leaving the hand
should be level, not edgewise.

"When in position to deliver the
shoe make a full swing and don't jerk
the arm when pitching. Don't pitch
cross-fire unless it becomes more nat-
ural; it's harder. Then pitch the shoe
so that your arm in the swing will
pass directly over the stake. Never
make a downward or swooping move-
ment in delivering the shoe.

The open shoe is one that lands with
the opening toward the stake and is
all controlled by the grip or hold on
the shoe. An open shoe cannot be a
success that has more than three and
one-half turns, as all control is lost.
The one and one-quarter turn is used
by the best horseshoe pitchers, al-
though a three-quarter turn has been
used by some, but never to an advan-
tage on account of having to be thrown
so hard. Then, if the stake is missed,
the shoe travels beyond all possible
scoring distance.

In throwing an open shoe it should
be thrown with all possible ease and
land right into the stake. Many pitch
with a twist. This has a tendency to
cause the shoe to land otherwise than
flat, which makes it impossible to
keep a ringer on top of another ringer.

Nearly anyone can learn to throw
the open shoe by learning the proper
hold and making the natural swing.
If the shoe is not opening at stake,
then throw a little higher, that is, if
you are landing in front of the stake.
If you are pitching over the stake,
then lower your height. This will at
the same time bring your turn of the
shoe slower. The position of the hold
on the shoe governs this and all de-
pends on whether your shoe is turn-
ing too much or not enough.

"Always be sure to train yourself to
throw the same height, which is about
ten feet. When throwing a ringer al-
ways try to top it, throwing the shoe
so that the speed is spent when arriv-
ing at the stake. In doing this, if you
fail to get on, you will be within
shooting distance. When a shoe is
leaning against a stake, this being
one of the hardest conditions to pitch
against, you should learn to throw a
low shoe, or rather hook the shoe
straight in. This all depends on the
position of the leaning shoe. Some-
times you can drop a ringer down on
the leaning shoe, which will cause it to
fall, your shoe remaining a ringer.
The real object is to keep the first
pitch. The slow one-and-a-quarter
shoe is the most scientific and easiest
thrown."

Victoria Square

The October meeting of the J. W. I.
was held on Saturday afternoon, Oct.
15th, in the basement of the church.
The president expressed the general
pleasure among the members at being
able to welcome to the meeting several
of the friends from Buttonville and
some of the older ladies of our com-
munity.

The calling of the roll was the oc-
casions of some fine recipes for tasty
supper dishes and during the follow-
ing business period definite word was
forwarded to the meeting concerning
the Home Nursing course which will
be held in January. Miss Margaret
McCague then favored the meeting
with a much appreciated solo. Follow-
ing this was the feature of the af-
ternoon—a splendid address by Miss
Ethel Chapman dealing with the pos-
sibilities of development in a Junior
Women's Institute both individually
and as a community. Miss McCague
delighted the gathering with a second
solo and the meeting was dismissed
by Miss Meek.

A dainty luncheon was served dur-
ing the social period which brought
the meeting to a close.

What's the use? By the time a
man outgrows swellhead, his waist-
line gets the idea.

Of course cigarettes ruins a woman's
complexion. Smoke was always ruin-
ous to paint.

Apple Storing.

It is difficult for many people to re-
alize that an apple is a living thing in
which certain natural changes contin-
ue after harvest. If the fruit has
reached what is commonly called
"normal maturity" on the tree, these
processes can be slowed up by storing
the fruit at low temperatures.

The maturity of fruit has a consid-
erable bearing on both quality and
storage life. As an example of this
last statement two pickings of Grav-
ensteins were made in 1926. Trees in
fairly uniform condition were select-
ed. The fruit from one lot of trees
was picked and a representative sam-
ple stored. Ten days later the fruit
from the other trees was picked and a
representative sample stored along
with the first picking.

The early picked fruit was not so
highly coloured as the second lot and
the ground colour was still a pro-
nounced greenish yellow. The second
lot was highly coloured with a good
yellow ground and the fruit averaged
three pounds harder than the first
picked fruit. After two months' stor-
age the early picked fruit was still
marketable but lacked the desert
quality, colour and hardness of the
fruit from the second picking. After
three months' storage the first lot
was past its prime and practically un-
marketable, whereas the late picked
fruit was in splendid condition and re-
tained good desert qualities. The
market value of the late picked fruit
was approximately \$1.50 per barrel
higher than the first lot.

Apples showing considerable scab
of blemish from disease should not be
kept in storage any longer than neces-
sary as such fruit will invariably rot
and wilt quicker than sound speci-
mens.

Good ventilation that will drop the
temperature of the storage room as
quickly as possible in the autumn is
essential for the storing of the aut-
umn varieties. Warm temperatures
hasten the changes that ripen and
wilt apples whereas low temperatures
prolong the storage life by slowing up
the natural ripening processes.



DAUGHTER BORN TO ROYALTY
Belgium is jubilant over the birth
of a little daughter (the first-born)
to Princess Astrid and Crown Prince
Leopold of Belgium. The happy
mother (above) is the niece of the
King of Sweden.

Fishing by Phone

For the first time, it is believed,
fish have been caught by telephone.
This had been going on some time
when officials of the British Columbia
Telephone Company went to investi-
gate trouble on a rural line along
Kootenay Lake.

An investigator discovered two
wires attached to the telephone fuses
outside a house. They found they
ran down to a float leading to a small
boathouse and fishing rod.

When the man of the house wanted
fish he set his bait and went on with
his work around the premises. When
the fish took the hook, the reel would
turn. This would close the circuit,
with the result that the bell in the
house would announce that another
fish was waiting to be landed.

Gladys—"Do you still run around
with that little blonde?"
Ted—"She's married now."
Gladys—"Answer my question."

Fortunate is the man who learns a
lot from a little experience.

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the lunch. Ask us to
serve you daily.

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C. H. COWIE PROP.
YONGE STREET



**Glaring
Headlights**

**Night Time Terror
of the Highways**

**How to Test your
Headlights**

Lights on motor cars may glare either
through bulbs being out of focus or the
lamps themselves not having the proper
tilt.

To test the lights on your car place the car
on a level space 25 feet from a wall or
screen. Mark a horizontal line on the wall
the same height from the ground as the
century of the lamps on your car. Under
no circumstances should this line, which is
called the Lamp Level Line, be more than
42 inches from the ground.

With lamps having a screw adjustment
turn the screw one way or another until the
horizontal beam on the wall from each
lamp is as narrow as possible. (Lens need
not be removed.)

To focus bulbs in lamps without outside
adjusting screw, remove the lens and move
the bulb backward or forward until the
circle of light on the wall is as small as
possible. Then replace lens.

Then test each lamp separately with lens
installed. The top of the beam of light
should be 4 inches to 7 inches below the
Lamp Level Line to take care of the loading
of the car. Light touring cars require a
full 7 inches below the line. Lamps on
Fords without batteries require 10 inches
below the line. If in doubt tilt the lamps
till the top of the beam is still lower.

The law requires an approved headlight
device and 21 candle power bulbs.

The Department of Highways will supply
more detailed instructions. Or you can
have your lights tested and adjusted at
most garages. See to them.

The motor car with glaring headlights is a danger to its
own driver and a terror to others on the highway.
Drivers moving in the opposite direction are deprived of
sight to guide their cars.

A good garage mechanic can focus headlights so that
they do not glare. Drivers can do it themselves by
following printed instructions. The Department of
Highways will mail you without charge complete
instructions. Test your headlights often to be assured
they do not glare. You are responsible. Lamps are
designed for the roadway and not the other driver's
eyes or the tree tops. Night driving must be made safe.
Never drive with only one headlamp lighted or tail
light out.

Brakes and steering gear should be kept in perfect
condition at all times. Your car must obey if you wish
it to be safe for you and not a menace to others.

The concentrated effort in behalf of safety on the high-
ways is meeting with a widespread and active support.
Co-operation from every motorist is asked so that the
example set during this period may take a permanent
hold of the consciousness of all who use the highways.
It is the duty of everybody to learn how accidents may
be prevented.

To show that you support this movement put the
sticker on your car, "I'm for Care and Courtesy. Are
You?" You can get one at any garage or filling station.

Highway Safety Committee

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