

## If You Want to Get in on Low Prices, Come This Week

### Carpets and Linoleums at 20 per cent. below present values

A choice of ten pieces Linoleum, 4 yards wide, at prices from \$2.50 to \$3.50.  
All widths in good quality Floor Oil Cloth, 45c per yard.

**The Congoleum Art Squares**  
will interest you. 3 x 3 yards and 3 x 4 yards, \$10 and \$11.

**Congoleum Utility Squares**  
3 x 3 yards and 3 x 4 yards, \$9 and \$10. Drop in and examine these beautiful squares in ideal colors and designs.

**A clearing of Carpet Squares**  
at a great saving in price. Several Crossley's Velvet Squares. A few Axminster. These are priced 25 per cent. below present values.  
We have a large range of Tapestry Squares, mostly in size 3 x 3 and 3 x 4, two best selling sizes. Get here this week if you want to save money.

**Complete stock of Standard Window Shades, 50c to 85c**

**Wooden and Brass Poles, Fringes, Hearth Rugs**

# J. N. Currie & Co.

## The Transcript

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THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1917

The farm labor problem in Western Canada is being satisfactorily solved by the National Service Board. Many thousands of farm laborers have already been brought into the West from the United States and the majority of these will become permanent citizens.

## Ypres Anniversary.

Monday was the second anniversary of the battle of Ypres, a name which will hold a place peculiarly its own in the annals of the Dominion. Ypres it was that first blazoned Canada throughout the world and identified Canada with a type of heroic courage and endurance rarely equalled and never surpassed. The position of the Canadian troops in that battle was very similar to that occupied by the first British expeditionary force at one stage of the retreat from Mons. With one flank exposed they were called on to hold at bay the crushing hosts of the enemy, and the Canadians had yet another and more terrible foe in the poisonous gas that permeated the atmosphere. How they stood and saved the situation at a momentous crisis is immortal, and the glory of it is immortal.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Ointment. Try it.

## For Those in France.

He heard the call of country clear:  
He weighed no circumstance:  
Afar from those who held him dear  
He lies tonight—in France.

The tears of pride were in her eye:  
All love was in her glance:  
She sent him forth, if need, to die,  
To die for you—in France.

His babies lip their prayer to Him  
Who errs by no mischance:  
While in the trenches, bleak and grim,  
Their father fights in France.

For lips that pray, and eyes that weep,  
And hearts that feel the lance,  
Dig down, dig down, dig down, deep,  
And pay—for those in France.

Contribute to the Patriotic Fund.

The Transcript office receives and forwards advertisements to be inserted in Toronto, London and other papers.

## AND NOW FOR SEEDING

Soil Should Be Allowed to Warm Up Before Planting.

### SOME FIRST CROPS TO PUT IN

Beans Are a Splendid Food Product to Grow This Year—How to Proceed in Several Lines.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Having discussed the methods of preparing the garden soil to receive the seed, we now turn to the sowing of the seed itself. There is no need to hurry the sowing of the seed. Better results will be obtained if the amateur gardener will wait until the soil is warm and easily worked. The vegetables discussed are arranged as nearly as possible according to the time they should be planted.

**LETTUCE.** Lettuce is grown for its leaves, and is our best known salad plant. It is a short-season plant, and is often grown to follow or precede another crop. It is quite hardy and may be planted quite early in the spring, grown to maturity, and followed with the next crop such as tomatoes, or it may be planted between any plants of the cabbage family. It is a good plan in a small garden to plant only a few feet at one time and for this with successive plantings made every ten days or two weeks until July 1st. The lettuce seed may be sown in rows comparatively thin at a depth of a quarter of an inch. The plants should be thinned to stand two inches apart.

If one desires large single heads of lettuce the plants should be thinned to stand from seven to nine inches apart. The thinning may be transplanted to another part of the garden.

**RADISH.** The radish plant is grown for its roots, which are eaten raw just as soon as they are large enough to use. It is quite hardy, and may be planted very early in the spring. Radishes are frequently sown with other crops which are not such rapid growers, such as parsnips. They should, however, be sown out before the parsnips or other crops need the ground. Successive plantings is also advised for this crop. Radish seed may be planted in rows, four inches apart or broadcasted, the depth preferred being from a quarter to half an inch only. Radish as a general rule require no thinning, and the soil between the rows should be kept loose with the hand. A crop of winter radish may be obtained if the seed is sown about the first of August. These should be thinned out to three inches apart.

**SPINACH.** Spinach is a short season crop which is grown to provide table greens. The plant matures in about six weeks from planting, and seed should be sown very early in the spring, as the plants run to seed during the hot summer months. The seeds may be planted in rows or broadcasted, and should be sown at a depth of one half inch. Successive plantings may be made if so desired. When the leaves are large enough to use they may be pulled off or the whole plant may be cut from the root.

**ONION.** The onion is grown for seasoning, pickling, and for eating raw. A large percentage of onions stored for winter use are grown from seed planted in the soil very early in the spring. The soil should be rich, moist and well drained, but fresh manure is not the best to apply. The seeds should be planted at a depth of about one-half inch, and the rows should be from twelve to fourteen inches apart. The seed should be planted very thin so that there will be no need for extra thinning of the onions. Cultivation should cease when the onion tops are such a size as to prevent easy work. In the fall when the tops are about two-thirds died down the onions should be pulled and laid in rows so arranged that the bulbs are covered with the tops of the onions. This prevents any sunburn which causes considerable trouble in storage. After they have been kept in this position for five or six days they may be gathered up and placed in a slat box or basket and tied up some way so that the rain will not get at them and the wind will have plenty of chance to circulate around the bulbs. The tops may be removed from the onions at this time if so desired, or they may be left on. Dutch sets may be planted as close together as they will stand in a straight row very early in the season. They should be barely covered with soil, which should be well firmed by tramping on it, and the green onions should be pulled as soon as they are ready for use.

**PEAS.** Peas may be planted very early in the season, and for the early crop the seed should be sown in a furrow of two inches deep and the seeds placed an inch apart. Some arrangements should be made so that the pea vines will have some support. Limbs of trees or chicken wire may be used for this purpose, as the vines will cling to this for support and will be kept up from the ground. This support should be set preferably at the time of planting. This soil should be drawn up around the vines.

**BEANS.** Generally speaking, it is not a good practice to add fresh manure to the soil where one expects to grow beans. They prefer a moist, deep loam. The seeds should be planted fairly early in the spring. The rows being at least eighteen inches apart. A furrow two inches deep may be made with the corner of a hoe and the seeds placed from two to three inches apart in the bottom of this furrow. Another way which is sometimes followed in planting beans is to make holes two inches deep twelve inches apart and in each hole three or four seeds be placed. It is always advised not to touch the plant when they are wet.

## ENGLAND'S EFFORT.

Meaning of the Figures Recently Given Out.

The present strength of the British army in France is placed at two million men by the semi-official Havas News Agency. Publication of the numbers is unquestionably intended to placate that part of French opinion which has been calling upon England for a greater effort. There has been no serious attempt made to conceal the fact that French resources have begun to feel the strain of numbers, and it has been openly stated in the Chambers that the English must take over a much larger portion of the front than they have hitherto held. But if Sir Douglas Haig has two million men behind him, the implication is plain that the unequal division of the front between the Allies has not been due to British reluctance or insufficiency in numbers, but has been part of a strategic plan. To speak simply of the fact that the British still hold less than one-fourth of the western battle-line is to overlook the very important consideration that a more extent of front is a subsidiary matter. British concentration along their fraction of the battle-line has compelled a similar concentration by the Germans. If the British army keeps one-half of the Kaiser's forces busy, it matters little along how many miles the effort is distributed.

To the two million British troops in France we should probably add another half-million for the forces in the Balkans, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, and the colonies. British casualties since the beginning of the war must now be close to a million and a half, with a probable permanent deduction of one million. Add finally the home troops, the armies still in the making, and the heavy drafts that have gone into the navy, and we are very close to the five million men which was taken as the measure of England's effort some time ago. But this still does not come up to the magnitude of France's effort. That country has brought into the war one out of every six of her population, or between six and seven million men. By that reckoning the United Kingdom should contribute eight million men, with another million from the colonies. During the coming year a British army of three million men in France is more than likely. With such masses of men may come new developments in strategy. Heavy battles may be fought simultaneously at more than one focus of contact. Two battles of the size of the Somme going on at the same time, at a distance from each other, might open the way for a higher generalship than the mere brute process of thrust and counter-thrust.

### Boxed on No Man's Land.

There is a story of Gallipoli that deal with a fight in the open and exhibits the unspeakable Turk as a fair and worthy enemy—not the least what the British troops thought him to be when they went out. This is the story:

A young English officer, doing observation work alone, was suddenly confronted by a Turkish officer, similarly engaged. The Turk was as gallant as the Briton and came forward, revolver in hand. The Englishman had no revolver. He stood his ground, his hands in the large pockets of his tunic.

Seeing that his adversary was unarmed, the Turk, much to the surprise of the Briton, threw down his gun and put up his fists in approved prize-ring style. The Englishman put himself on guard, and the next moment the Turk flung himself upon him, and the pair began to fight desperately.

The men were about the same age, of the same weight, and had equal knowledge of the art of boxing. They fought without stopping for about ten minutes. By that time each was fairly exhausted, and they paused for a brief rest only to continue their little private accounting when they had found their breath. Round after round the fight went on, while out in the Gulf of Saros the ships tumbled automatically, and back of them the field artillery thundered. Neither seemed to be able to get any decisive advantage over the other, and at last Turk and Englishman rolled over on the ground and laughed and laughed. Just then the Englishman's hand touched something. It was the Turk's pistol. He picked it up and handed it to his enemy. The two young men shook hands and each returned to his own lines.

### Tokyo Streets a Puzzle.

Tokyo is made up of a group of small towns which expanded until, like the old lady's two teeth, they hit. It is the most conservative city in Japan, and is the one most lacking in unity of spirit. Each district has its own market and its own shops. Homes and stores are mixed together in bewildering confusion, and even old residents find it hard to find their way about the crooked streets.

On my motorcycle, the only way I have mastered the problem is by memorizing the numbers of the tram lines and then riding till I see a car. Then I know where I am. The city is grouped around the Imperial Palace, and segments, like dehorned pieces of pie, radiate from the centre of the colosseum. As one cannot start from the centre of this mixup, due to the fact that that is where the sacred person of the Emperor holds court, he must play "ring around the rosey" at some distance from the centre. If he is near the outer circumference, two miles on his speedometer mean one thing. If he circles the inner moat, they mean another.—Maynard Owen Williams, in The Christian Herald.

### A Surgeon's Lamp.

To assist surgeons a small but powerful electric lamp has been invented, supplied with current by a dry battery, and held and directed by its user's teeth.

### Roast Beef.

After roasting, 100 pounds of beef weigh only 67 pounds.



Showing a Roof Covered with Brantford Slates in Solid Color.

## There is Safety Under This Roof

Have you ever had a fine job of decorating spoiled by a leaking roof? If you have, you certainly are in a position to appreciate the value of a roof that is positively water-proof. Some of the troubles common to wooden shingles to-day are that they are apt to split, warp or blow off as well as leak, soon after they are put on. Years ago they were good, but the quality has since gradually depreciated as the available supply of suitable timber became exhausted.

Brantford Slates have none of the faults of wooden shingles. They cannot rust. They do not allow rain to be driven under them as do metal roofs. They do not require rigid supporting as do the common tile or slate roofs. On the other hand Brantford Slates afford the utmost protection with little weight. They are made on a long-fibred felt "base" which is thoroughly saturated under pressure with asphaltum or mineral pitch. Crushed quarried slate particles are then deeply embedded in the surface of this "base", making it water-tight and fireproof.

## Brantford Roofing

Brantford Slates are made in the natural slate colors of green, red, black and grey. The colors never fade and the slates do not require painting nor repairing. These slates are pliable and fit readily around gables and into the angles of any roof. This means a continuous roof without seams or joints. Sparks die on Brantford Slates. When you have these slates "on" you are done with the job. Remember they don't require painting or staining and may be selected to harmonize with almost any exterior color design, and the price is not beyond your reach. We would be pleased to send you samples and our Roofing Booklet.

**Brantford Roofing Company, Limited**  
Brantford, Canada

For sale by McPherson & Clarke

To City, Town and Village Dwellers in Ontario

## A Vegetable Garden for Every Home



In this year of supreme effort Britain and her armies must have ample supplies of food, and Canada is the great source upon which they rely. Everyone with a few square feet of ground can contribute to victory by growing vegetables.

### Four Patriotic Reasons for Growing Vegetables

1. It saves money that you would otherwise spend for vegetables.
2. It helps to lower the "High cost of living."
3. It helps to enlarge the urgently needed surplus of produce for export.
4. Growing your own vegetables saves labor of others whose effort is needed for other vital war work.

### The Department of Agriculture will help you

The Ontario Department of Agriculture appeals to Horticultural Societies to devote at least one evening meeting to the subject of vegetable growing; manufacturers, labor unions, lodges, school boards, etc., are invited to actively encourage home gardening. Let the slogan for 1917 be, "A vegetable garden for every home."

Organizations are requested to arrange for instructive talks by practical gardeners on the subject of vegetable growing. In cases where it is impossible to secure suitable local speakers, the Department of Agriculture will, on request, send a suitable man.

The demand for speakers will be great. The number of available experts being limited, the Department urgently requests that arrangements for meetings be made at once; if local speakers cannot be secured, send applications promptly.

The Department suggests the formation of local organizations to stimulate the work by offering prizes for best vegetable gardens. It is prepared to assist in any possible way any organization that may be conducting a campaign for vegetable production on vacant lots. It will do so by sending speakers, or by supplying expert advice in the field.

To any one interested, the Department of Agriculture will send literature giving instructions about implements necessary and methods of preparing the ground and cultivating the crop. A plan of a vegetable garden indicating suitable crops to grow, best varieties and their arrangement in the garden, will be sent free of charge to any address.

### Write for Poultry Bulletin

Hens are expensive to keep, and you will be highly repaid in fresh eggs. Write for free bulletin which tells how to keep hens. Address letters to "Vegetable Campaign," Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

**Ontario Department of Agriculture**  
W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture  
Parliament Buildings Toronto

**Light Four \$975**  
**Roadster - \$950**  
**Country Club \$1110**  
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## Motor Cars

### Built to Rigid Standards

Every Overland Light Four is built to a rigid standard of performance, comfort and appearance.

It has good style—built low with harmonious and sweeping lines. It is a beautiful car in every sense of the word.

The motor is powerful, quiet and of sturdy construction. The turning radius is short. The car has quick acceleration, is built to tour safely and comfortably.

With all these good qualities it rides beautifully. The soft cushions, the long, resilient cantilever rear springs, the large tires (31 x 4) and the proper balance in construction, absorb all types of jolts—over all kinds of roads. Call and inspect this splendid value.

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