

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 \$2.85 to \$3.50.
All widths in good quality. Floor Oil Cloth, 5c per yard.

The Congoleum Art Squares

will interest you. 3 x 3 1/2 yards and 3 x 4 yards, \$10 and \$11.

Congoleum Utility Squares

3 x 3 1/2 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 1/2 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.

This is the big Clothing Season

and our heavy well-bought-ahead stocks play an important part when everything has so advanced.

Suits we are still able to offer at \$15, \$16.50 and \$18.50 will surprise you.

When it comes to *The Real Suit*, where style, workmanship and materials are all considered, our *20th Century Bench Tailored Suit* surpasses all other makes. We bought heavily in indigo, blue and black serge, and can yet save you from \$5 to \$8 on our \$20, \$22.50 and \$25 suits. Closest buyers tell us these facts.

Grand assortment of Silk Waists

In Georgette, Ninon, Habutai Silks, trimmed with beautiful laces, made in very smart styles, \$3.75 to \$6.00.

We're getting the Shoe business

Increased sales each season, and our stock for this spring and summer is much larger than ever. If it's a strong, serviceable shoe, we have it. If it's a fine, dressy shoe, made up in smart way on comfortable as well as shapely last, our Empress make appeals to you.

We bought heavily in Sugars and Teas

We can protect our customers and save them money.

Foolish Hurrying.

Day after day in this city, and presumably in others, those who happen to be near railway crossings when the gates are let down to stop street traffic see people give a hurried look in either direction and then start across the lines, believing that there is still plenty of time to cross in safety. The great majority escape unhurt, but there are exceptions, and the existence of these latter ought to be sufficient to put a stop to the practice and point out the folly of risking life for the sake of a few moments, which could be made up by more rapid walking when the gates are lifted. But the lessons go unheeded.

Why is it that a man or woman will stand willingly ten minutes or more discussing yesterday's hockey match or today's new hat with a friend, but will fret and fume if delayed three minutes at a crossing? It is not that there is any great desire to be at the other side of the lines in a hurry, but simply an unreasonable dislike of restriction.—London Advertiser.

If You Want to be Loved.

The following suggestions were clipped from a Sunday paper. They are entitled: "If You Want to be Loved."

Don't contradict people even if you are sure you are right.

Don't be inquisitive about the affairs even of your most intimate friend.

Don't under-rate anything because you don't possess it.

Don't believe that everyone else in the world is happier than you.

Don't conclude that you have never had any opportunity in life.

Don't believe all the evil that you hear.

Don't repeat gossip, even if it does interest a crowd.

Don't go untidy on the plea that everybody knows you.

Don't be rude to your inferiors in social position.

Don't over-dress or under-dress.

Don't jeer at anybody's religious belief.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine.

Learn to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile. Few people care whether you have headache, earache or rheumatism.

Learn to attend to your own business.

Don't try to be anything but a gentleman or a gentlewoman, and that means one who has consideration for the whole world and whose life is governed by the golden rule: Do unto others as you would be done by.

Believe this, if you like, but one of our farmers, the other day, brought a hog, a sack of beans and a bushel of wheat into town, and selling it bought a Ford, a new suit of clothes, a dress for his wife and each of his four daughters. The balance of his money after paying taxes and seventeen years back subscription to this paper, he put in the bank for safe keeping. He has two more hogs but does not intend to sell them until the family is ready to take a trip to Europe to see the battlefield where the war is in progress. If this isn't prosperity, then what is it? One at a time, please.—Ex.

Started on Good Foundation.

From the Edmonton Bulletin.
Chas. W. Frederick, of the Peace River Record, publishes the farthest north newspaper in Alberta. Many may enjoy the distinction of being the best paper in their "one-paper town," but the Record is the only paper within 120 miles in that northern empire known as Peace River. For a three-year-old the Record is a type of the rapid progress of the district in the short space of time. Much of the success has been due to the pluck and persevering energy of Mr. Frederick, who gave up a position on the reporter staff of the Bulletin and started in May, 1914, on his journey to the northern land of promise. In the three years he has seen his town grow to a population of 900, at the present end of steel, with one of the largest railway bridges in the province now under construction to tap the undeveloped empire beyond the Peace. The district is settled by 7,000 people, the production has increased by 500 per cent. and the paper has progressed in proportion and now has a modern printing plant. Editor Frederick is postmaster of Peace River, and has taken an active interest in the development of the community in many ways, especially doing his utmost to encourage the campaign for recruiting and national services in the north country. He got the foundation of his experience in the newspaper business on the Transcript of Glencoe, Ontario, and previous to being on the reporter staff of the Edmonton Bulletin was connected with the *Alix Free Press*, which he founded.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

Many of the big city newspapers are modifying their size. Some of them have been so voluminous that it was excessive labor to find out what they had to say.

PREPARING THE SOIL

First Things to Do in Getting the Garden Ready.

FEW TOOLS ARE NECESSARY

Information on Digging, Planting, and Transplanting Which Will Help the Amateur to Get Started Right.

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

The soil is the workshop in which is found many of the constituents which go to make up plant food. These foods must be so treated that they will be in such a condition that they may be readily taken up by the slender rootlets of the plant so that the plant will thrive and mature.

If possible add some manure to your soil and work it up well before planting time. This manure may be obtained from various sources close to your home; livery stables or firms dealing entirely with manure would be willing to supply it at a reasonable rate. On heavy soils it is particularly recommended that heavy applications be made in order that the soil will be of a much finer condition so that it will retain a large quantity of plant food. Many of the garden soils will be benefited by the application of lime. This may be secured from various sources such as the contractor and builder, lime and cement dealers, and may be in the form of fresh lime or even slaked lime. This lime should be scattered over the surface of the soil after the digging has taken place, and a sufficient amount should be applied to make the surface of the ground fairly white. This should be gently raked into the soil just previous to the planting of the seed.

DIGGING. It is necessary in all gardens that the soil be turned over on one time or another during the early spring in order that it may become dry and fined. We find that many of the troubles of the backyard gardens are caused by digging the soil too early in the spring. One of the easiest ways to tell when the soil is ready for digging is to gather a handful and press the fingers over it. If the soil in the hand sets in a somewhat compact mass the time is not far enough advanced for commencing digging. If, however, the soil falls apart into several small parts we may rest assured that it is perfectly safe to dig.

TOOLS. It is unnecessary for the backyard gardener to purchase many tools at this first garden. Those who have been growing vegetables in their backyard for a number of years gradually add to their supply until after three or four years they have accumulated many special tools which are suited for particular operations in the garden. Complaints are sometimes heard that the expense necessary to commence a backyard garden is very great. Many very good backyard gardens have been made and excellent harvests obtained with very few and comparatively inexpensive tools. A digging fork or spade, a rake, and a hoe are about all that are essential at the outset, and these are inexpensive.

PLANTING OF SEEDS. When it has been determined that the soil is suitable for digging and the weather is nice and warm, it is necessary that the seeds be planted in the garden. As fine a surface as possible should be secured, so that the little seeds will quickly germinate and grow. To sow the seeds quickly, evenly, and thinly requires considerable practice and care. The rows may be made straight by stretching fairly tight a piece of string from one portion of the garden to another and using this as a guide for making the trenches or drills for planting the seeds in. After the seeds have been dropped in they should at once be covered with soil by gently drawing some of the loose surface soil in over the seeds with a piece of stick or with the hands. This should, however, not be heaped over the row but should be placed evenly with the rest of the garden soil and packed down.

THINNING. Backyard gardeners should not attempt to grow immense quantities at first. It is necessary to plant sufficient seed to secure a good crop of plants, the more slender plants being thinned out soon after they are above ground so as to assure reasonable room for a good crop of healthier plants. The thinning should be commenced when the plants are from one to two inches in height and should not be left until the plants have become long and slender, because if they are left one plant simply tries to smother another one out; whereas, if they are thinned to the proper distance they will have room to grow to their required size of maturity.

TRANSPLANTING. The city dweller will find it almost impossible to grow plants of first-class quality of such vegetables as tomatoes, celery, or cabbages unless he has other appliances such as a hot-bed, which enables him to start the seeds very early in the spring; and some time before they could have been planted out in the garden, in order that he may secure early crops. It is good practice for him to purchase plants which may be taken to the backyard garden and transplanted or set out in the garden at a required distance and good healthy crops grown from them, and in all cases when purchasing plants only sturdy and vigorous growing plants should be accepted. Tomato plants to give the best results should be eight inches high, and the stalk should be at least as thick as a lead pencil and thicker if possible. If the plants already in bloom this may be considered a very good feature. The root system of the plants should be large and having fine rootlets. When transplanting individual plants care should be taken to make sure that quite a good deal of soil is left around the root of each plant.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application. **JOE FRITZING.**—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc. Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1917

A Crying Need.

It is estimated that forty million men are bearing arms in the present titanic struggle, while twenty million men and women are producing munitions and clothing for soldiers.

Many of these sixty millions were formerly producers of food. From that work they are withdrawn, leaving vast regions idle. Ten nations are on rations, and six in distressing lack of food.

Canada is one of the countries that are expected to produce a surplus of food to help to make up the deficit in lands that are more severely affected. It is our duty to feed our soldiers and our allies. Our country is exceptionally well situated, for a vessel can make four trips from Canada to England in the time occupied by one trip from Australia.

Our present production falls far short of what ought to be done. The acreage of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes was nearly 365,000 less in 1916 than in 1915, and the yield declined by more than 73 million bushels. Between 1914 and 1916 the yield of potatoes fell from 26,717,567

bushels to 7,408,429 bushels.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is proud of the many patriotic acts of the Ontario farmers and realizes to the full the difficulties the farmer is working under. Through the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureau a determined effort is being made to secure a large amount of farm-trained labor and it is hoped that the farmer will make full use of same and produce large crops this season, for every pound of which large prices are likely to be paid.

The Transcript has a number of small accounts ranging from 25 cents to a couple of dollars on its books for small advertisements. Many of these were ordered by telephone or letter. The amounts in themselves are small, but the aggregate is considerable. If you have sent such a notice, will you kindly remit, or call and pay same.

Balanced Greatness

Big Four \$1190
Light Six \$1380

Prices Effective April 1st:

Light Fours
Touring . . . \$1750
Roadster . . . \$1750
Country Club . . \$1750

Big Fours
Touring . . . \$2200
Roadster . . . \$2200
Coupe . . . \$2200
Sedan . . . \$2200

Light Sixes
Touring . . . \$1850
Roadster . . . \$1850
Coupe . . . \$1850
Sedan . . . \$1850

Willys-Six
Touring . . . \$2000

Willys-Knights
Four Touring \$1950
Four Coupe . \$2250
Four Sedan . \$2250
Four Limousine \$2750
Eight Touring \$2750

Advance in price, Big Four and Light Six models, May 1st next—deferred until that date account too late to correct advertisements appearing in measures circulating throughout the month of April.

All prices f.o.b. Toronto
Subject to change without notice

The Overland Big Four—again improved and refined—is the car that built Overland.

This car for nine years has undergone steady development and refinement with the help and advice of an army of owners which now totals over three hundred thousand.

The unprecedented accumulated experience in building this type of car has taught us true balance as nothing else could—the value of right weight—the true tire, gasoline and oil economy—the utmost attainable riding comfort—the lines

that truly express refinement and beauty.

The price is \$1190 until May 1st—thereafter \$1250.

The Light Six is the same model with changes conforming to approved six-cylinder construction and is likewise an excess value car at the price, \$1380 until May 1st—thereafter \$1435.

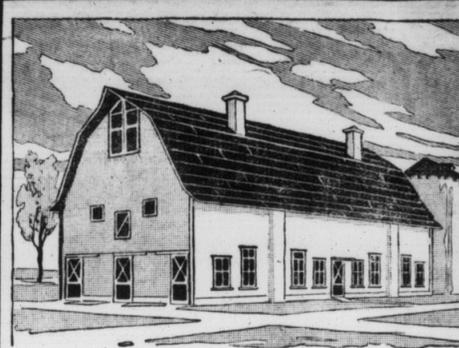
These cars represent a safe purchase at a very considerable saving on a basis of comparative values.

Our April deliveries are limited.

F. G. HUMPHRIES
Agent, Glencoe Phone 60



Willys-Overland, Limited
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Canada



The foundation is not the most important thing

True, you can't have a good barn without a good foundation, but don't forget either that the roof has to stand most of the punishment. Upon it falls the burden of resisting the destructive influences of weather and changing seasons.

Now, the question is "Where am I going to find a roof which will meet these conditions?" Certainly not in wooden shingles which have rapidly deteriorated during the past few years. Not in anything so perishable as wood, nor yet iron, which lets in driving rain, but rather in a permanent mineral composition such as Brantford Roofing.

Now, let us look at a section of Brantford Roofing. First, you notice it has a pure, long-fibred felt base. This is thoroughly saturated with a filler coat of asphalt or mineral pitch. Then it is given another coat. Finally, the surface is thickly covered with crushed slate. You can imagine what a job rain, snow, fire or heat would have penetrating a roof like that. As for comparing

Brantford Nature's Water-proofing Roofing

with shingles on the score of permanency, or protection, or appearance, or even economy, there is no comparison. You put a Brantford Roof on once, and it will last as long as the building it will always look well and it will never need repairing.

Write for samples, also a copy of our booklet which explains how Brantford Roofing is "always on the job." Or, if you will give us the dimensions of your barn or house roof we will gladly submit estimates without charge or obligation.

Brantford Roofing Company, Limited
Brantford, Canada

For sale by **McPherson & Clarke**



Comrades!

If you cannot carry a rifle, you can serve your country on the farm.

"The plow is our hope," declared Right Hon. David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of Great Britain. The tremendous significance of these words in the face of a world shortage of food must be a matter of concern to all. It points out the path of duty to men and boys unable to enlist in the army but capable of helping to increase production.

Help the farmer increase production

At this supreme hour when ample food production is one of the indispensable means of victory, the country faces a serious shortage of men and boys on the farms. The Department of Agriculture emphasizes the urgency of every man and boy taking to heart this splendid opportunity for patriotic service.

Boys Decide now to help in the war. If you are between the ages of 14 and 18, and have good term record, you can secure promotion at school by enlisting for farm service any time between April 20th and May 20th.

Parents are urged to encourage their boys to enlist for farm service. The physical and moral welfare of your boy will be advanced by a summer spent close to Nature; an interest will be awakened in an important industry of the country that will be a help to him in his whole future.

Men The Department appeals to retired farmers, to men following no occupation (retired), to business men who can spare at least a portion of their time, to all men who can arrange their affairs so as to help some farmer. Every man is invited to enlist for farm service.

Confer with your District Representative of the Department of Agriculture, or write or visit Ontario Government Employment Bureau, 16 Queen's Park, Toronto.

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