

January Clearing Sale AT J. N. CURRIE & CO'S STORE

A Chance to Pick Up Many Desirable
Lines at Special Sale Prices

We Buy No Job Lots of Inferior Goods Just to Make a Sale.

Every article on sale is from our regular stock. Lines we are discontinuing to buy on account of style changes or lines broken in sales.

Many Lines Are One-third to One-half Off Today's Values

Handkerchiefs from our Christmas display, some very slightly soiled—50c quality for 35c; 35c quality for 25c; 25c quality for 15c; 20c quality for 15c.

Fancy Dresden Ribbon, reg. 65c and 75c, sale price 39c.

Boudoir Caps from Christmas sale, reg. 85c, clearing at 55c.

Men's Linen Collars, discontinued lines, reg. 20c and 25c, for 5c each.

Men's Hook-on Silk Ties, reg. 35c to 50c, for 25c.

Men's Jersey Gloves and Mitts, wool lined, warm and dressy, reg. \$1 and \$1.25, sale price 85c.

Men's Shirts, in best selling lines, size 14, reg. value today \$2, sale price \$1.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, Perrin make, broken lines, reg. \$2.25 and \$2.50, sale price \$1.50.

Men's All Wool Sox, reg. 60c and 75c, sale price 50c.

Women's Full-fashioned Saxony Wool Cashmere Hose, city prices to- day \$1.25 and \$1.50, our price \$1.

Misses' and Children's All Wool Cashmere Hose, all sizes 4 1/2 to 8 1/2, prices 45c to 90c, all at about present mill prices.

Broken lines Cashmere Hose at clearing prices, saving one-third.

Clearing out Winter Caps for Men and Boys, just when required.

A few Fur Ruffs at less than half price.

Men's Fur Felt English Hats, reg. \$2.50 and \$3, clearing at \$1.50.

A pile of very slightly soiled Wool Underwear, one-third off to clear.

Boys' Scotch Knit Union Underwear clearing at 39c each garment.

Men's Work Gloves, one finger, reg. 75c, clearing at 45c.

Those wishing to do their spring sewing during the winter months can find very special values in Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Galateas, Nainsooks, Pillow Cotton, Towelling, Linen, etc., all at about today's mill price.

Flannelettes at less than today's wholesale prices, because they were bought one and two years ago.

By Comparison of Values You Can Best Judge

Our increasing trade is the result.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—To 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. For PRINTING.—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, JANUARY 16, 1919

"The summer of 1919 will see the return of food prices to natural levels, even if the pendulum does not begin a swing that will carry it to the other extreme. At any rate food prices are as high now as they are going to be and there is almost a certainty of sharp declines as soon as the 1919 crops become available." This statement was made to a New York Journal of Commerce representative the other day by one who has been very high in the councils of the United States Food Administration, and who speaks not only with authority, but with a knowledge of facts, gained by a peculiarly intimate association with the food problem as the Government has tried to solve it. Incidentally considerable light was thrown on the alleged necessity for the 1919 wheat guaranty, and it was frankly admitted that it is likely to cost the government a billion dollars. The loss will represent about a dollar a bushel as wheat is bringing only about \$1.25 per bushel in Europe and with next year's crop on the market the price may go to \$1 or lower. The same authority expressed the opinion that hogs will take a turn downward probably before summer, and that there will be a decline in the price of labor.

Among the organizations operating among the troops, both at home and abroad, to improve their social condition and ameliorate the hardships of war, the Salvation Army was the first in the field, and it is the last to make an appeal for public donations.

This organization, which operates in sixty-three countries and speaks forty languages, is launching a campaign to raise throughout the Dominion one million dollars to carry on the work among the troops and to help to get them back into civil employment. It has adopted the slogan "First to Aid—Last to Appeal," referring to the fact that the Salvation Army had its officers and soldiers in Belgium on the heels of Lord French's army, that is, on the 18th day of August, 1914, just

fourteen days after the declaration of war, and has stayed with the game till the last without asking the public to make a special donation for the expenses of the campaign.

The Canadian public, which is to be asked to give a million dollars for the Salvation Army's war and reconstruction work, is entitled to know what claim the Salvation Army has for monetary assistance. In the first place the Army has spent \$2,000,000 in war activities. Here is a summary of the operations of the Army directly connected with the war.

Forty rest rooms, equipped with papers, magazines, writing materials, etc. These are for the use of soldiers.

Forty-five motor ambulances in France, manned by Salvationists.

Ninety-six hotels for use of soldiers and sailors. These are located in France, England and Canada. The Army plans a wide extension of hotels in Canada.

One hundred and ninety-seven huts at soldiers' camps. These are used for religious and social gatherings, and at these huts the fighting men are able to buy what extras they require in the nature of cats at the very lowest rates.

Two hundred and ninety-eight war orphans cared for.

W.S.S. pay 4 1/2 per cent. compounded half-yearly.

It is reported in Ottawa that some at least of high tariff interests are willing to compromise with the farmers and the other low tariff advocates to the extent of consenting to the removal of the 7 1/2 per cent. war-time increase and continuing the duty free farm tractors together with the lowering of the duty on agricultural implements to 12 1/2 per cent.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 7th day of February, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Wardensville No. 2 Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen at blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Wardensville and Newburg, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

CHAS. E. H. FISHER, Post Office Inspector, London, 27th December, 1918.

WESTERN College

WINDSOR, ONTARIO
A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students placed annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR. L.S. McAllum, Prin. P. O. Box 99

THE PROPOSED HIGHWAY

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The questions asked by A. E. Aldred in your issue of December 26th concerning the proposed provincial highway are very timely, and if answered by a number of people who are not directly interested in such a highway they would likely be very acceptable to the different governments that finally have to assume the responsibility if such a highway is constructed. We in the Western part of the province of Ontario have heard considerable about this proposed highway, owing to the two factions at London and St. Thomas putting forth their arguments for their choice of routes, etc. Personally, I don't know whether the government at Toronto has pledged itself to construct such a highway through the province or whether this agitation is just a feeler, so I take this opportunity to write a few lines, assuming that suggestions or friendly advice are always acceptable to those who are the custodians of the revenues of the province and responsible for the provincial indebtedness accrued during their term in office. I am an advocate of better roads, but if I was asked to record my vote for or against a provincial highway I would have to vote against it at the present time, for the reason that I cannot see how it is going to benefit, to any material extent, the productiveness of this province, and it seems that we must look to our soils' production to meet the war and other indebtedness. To bring the matter nearer home, or making a more local application of it, I would rather have the chief roads leading to our village, town or city markets macadamized, even if it cost several thousand per mile, than to build a concrete highway from one city to another at a cost of \$25,000 to \$35,000 per mile. While my system of roads would cover more miles perhaps than the (direct route) concrete road, I would feel that my system of roads was being used for both business and pleasure, while the provincial highway would be used largely for pleasure. It may be argued that automobile licenses will largely cover the cost of this highway, but the automobile licenses are needed today to pay for damage the automobiles are doing upon the side lines and concessions everywhere. If the proposed highway is built in competition with the railways, the railway companies will again demand another increase in freight, express and passenger rates, and they cannot be compelled to operate at a loss. In conclusion let me say that I think the government will serve the country's interests best if they postpone the building of a concrete highway until more of our local highways are put into condition fit for general traffic, (which can be paid for largely by auto licenses) and until after the war reconstruction has been got off to a good start and business becomes normal. By that time the country may be prospering to such an extent that it wouldn't feel a few million-dollar highway. We have four good railway lines from East to West—what we need are highways connecting the farms with the railways.

R. H. HARDING.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

MACHINES SAVE LABOR

Work of Efficient Gas Engine in House and Barn.

How Early Winter Pruning May Be Done Without Injury — Winter Rhubarb Is Delicious and May Be Grown by All.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

SAVING labor in stable and home, by the use of machinery, is one of the great economic problems engaging the attention of farmers to-day. Through the use of machinery they can produce even more, at less cost, than in years past, when labor was plentiful, and tolerably cheap.

Probably never before in the history of the farming world have so many farm problems been solved by a single piece of machinery as has now been accomplished by the gasoline engine. In the stable it can be employed to advantage in grinding feed for the stock. It can cut feed and ensilage. It can pump water for the house and stable whenever one pleases; a hydrant on the lawn, and in the stock yards to which a hose may be attached for washing the buggy, sprinkling the lawn, flushing pens and stable and for other purposes, is a source of much satisfaction, pleasure and comfort.

By means of a line shaft a gas engine may operate many labor-saving machines at the same time. It can run the grindstone, root pulper, faning mill, cream separator, churn, sheep shears, horse clippers, rotary curry-comb and the milking machine, with which it is possible to milk two cows in about six minutes, including the time required for changing and setting. Further assistance may be had by attaching the power for refrigeration and for circulating milk over a cooling surface—a practical necessity.

No longer need the preparation of whitewash and its application with a brush be consigned to warmer regions, for the engine can pump the mixture from a tank or barrel through a hose attached to a spraying outfit. It is possible to pump it two hundred feet. When the job is done the hose should be cleared out by having fresh water pumped through it.

The gasoline engine solves for the farmer the problem of comfort in the house, safety in the stables, and a great deal of drudgery generally.—Prof. John Evans, O. A. College, Guelph.

Light Fall Pruning Is Safe.

Light pruning in fall is permissible, but heavy pruning is dangerous and likely to result in serious damage from winter killing, especially if the succeeding winter is severe. The injury is caused by drying out of the cut area and may be prevented by covering all wounds of any size with a good covering of paint made from pure lead and oil. Do not use prepared paints as these contain injurious benzine or turpentine driers. To make an effective covering it will be necessary to give not less than two coats, because one coat will not prevent checking and drying of green wood. Coal tar makes an excellent wound covering and is easily applied.

This matter of covering wounds made in fall or early winter is frequently slighted by orchard men, but the writer has seen such serious damage result from neglect of this precaution that he feels justified in warning fruit growers with regard to the practice. In experimental trials in the college apple orchard, varieties so hardy as Duchess of Oldenburg, Wolf River, Snow and Scott's Winter have suffered very serious injury following November pruning with the cuts left unprotected. The wounds dry out around the edges and by spring the dead area is greatly enlarged, frequently extending down the trunk or branch for a foot or more. The dead bark comes away later, leaving a large dead area, detrimental to the parts above and certain also to decay later.—Prof. J. W. Crow, O. A. College, Guelph.

How Winter Rhubarb Is Produced.

The production of rhubarb in winter has become of considerable value among gardeners. It is easy to do if certain methods are followed. If one is making a permanent business of rhubarb forcing, it is necessary, each year to set out a new bed, as plants once forced are of no further value. In the spring large roots should be dug, split in one bud sections and replaced in rich moist ground. During the growing season they are kept cultivated and free from weeds. In the fall they are covered with manure. Next spring a second bed is planted as before. That fall a large part of the first bed is taken up, leaving sufficient to replant another bed the next spring. The roots are taken up the last thing in the fall before the hard freezing weather comes and are placed in piles in a shed where they can easily be got at during the winter but will remain frozen. Early in December take in a sufficient number of roots, place these bud side up on the floor of a warm cellar—about 68 degrees or 70 degrees—and cover with an inch of sand. Be sure to fill in all interstices. Keep this sand moist. About a week later the buds will begin to swell and in from four to six weeks, depending upon the heat of the room—the cooler and slower growth starts—you should have rhubarb ready. After these roots are exhausted throw them away and put in more. If a constant supply is required make a new bed every two or three weeks during the winter. Be sure to keep all the front dimmed. Put burlaps of brown paper over the windows to give the bright pink color so much desired.—A. H. MacLennan, B.S.A., Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

The Salvation Army Million Dollar Fund

MAIL YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO ONE OF THE TREASURERS BELOW,
OR TO COMMISSIONER RICHARDS, 20 ALBERT ST., TORONTO

We MUST provide for the need of the Soldier and his family!

It is absolutely necessary to ensure certain safeguards and comforts to our boys over there and over here, so that they may be re-established in Canada, strong in body and soul, contented that we at home have stood by them to the finish. What sacrifice can we make for the boys who were prepared to sacrifice everything for us?

What the Salvation Army Has Done

It has provided comforts for fighting men since the twelfth day of the War. Hundreds of thousands of parcels of food and clothing for the boys. Tens of thousands of beds in Hostels in daily use in France, England and Canada. 197 Huts for Soldiers. 1,200 uniformed workers. 45 ambulances. Thousands of War widows cared for. Looked after soldiers' families. Helped to preserve the home ties. Given the MOTHER touch to lonely men.

What Remains to be Done

Keep the Hostels open and open more, so that every returning soldier can get a clean bed and wholesome meals at a price he can afford to pay.

Provide comforts and safeguards for our boys, advancing into Germany, as well as those coming home and needing a place to eat and sleep, in Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London, Chatham, Winnipeg or Vancouver.

Guide and assist soldiers' families, especially the widows and orphans.

Soldiers Home



Coming Campaign

January

19th to 25th

The Salvation Army is equipped and organized to take care of the soldiers' URGENT AND PERSONAL needs—needs that are imperative. It has never made a general appeal for funds to carry on this work until now. Give and give liberally. If you are not certain that your contribution will be taken up by a canvasser, send it direct to the Hon. Treasurer, Sir Edmund Walker, Toronto—subscriptions will be acknowledged.

"God loveth a cheerful giver"

SALVATION ARMY MILLION DOLLAR FUND COMMITTEE

Headquarters:

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Toronto

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JAMES M. CHRISTIE
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Treasurer Nova Scotia:
DONALD MacGILLIVRAY
Bank of Commerce, Halifax, N.S.

January Shoe Sale



GREAT SLAUGHTER \$6,000 WORTH OF STOCK

This must go at less than cost. A general clean-up on all stock on hand. Do not miss this chance. Our policy: "The quantity makes the dollar."

SALE STARTS JANUARY 9 AT 9 A. M.

Modern Shoe Store

GLENCOE

PHONE 103