

EXCEPTIONAL BUYING OPPORTUNITIES GIVES US DECIDED ADVANTAGES FROM REGULAR BUYING

In Clothing---

OUR RANGE OF SUITS AT \$16.75,
made from all wool serviceable Tweed, fashionably tailored, with
best of linings, makes it worth your while to buy now at in many
cases below pre-war values.

OUR RANGE OF FANCY WORSTED SUITS AT \$35.00
makes you smile again at being able to get choice imported worsted
suits, made up in latest type, guaranteed to hold that smart shape,
and so reasonably priced—\$35.00. Could not be sold last year under
\$55.00 and \$60.00.

SCHOOL OPENING MAKES DEMANDS FOR CLOTHING
Boys' and Youths' Suits in for fall and winter showing. Prices
down easily half. See the splendid values at \$7.50, \$8.75, \$9.50 and
\$12.00.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BLOOMERS
at \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$2.75. The kind to give wear and real
value.

REAL VALUES AGAIN IN SILKS, MAKING UNUSUAL DEMANDS
Wide range of materials and colors, at from \$1.50 to \$2.75.
Thrifty people anticipate their wants early and have advantage of
first choice of materials, and have making done before the rush
later on.

COTTON GOODS ON AMERICAN SIDE SHOW GREAT
ADVANCES IN PRICES

We have reasons to believe that we have touched bottom for a
while at least, and advise our customers to buy their necessities
now. Our prices are down one-half on Cottons, Sheetings, Shirtings,
Tickings, Cottonades, Denims and Flannelettes.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning
from The Transcript Building, Main
Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription
—in Canada, \$2.00 per year; in
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countries, \$2.50 per year.

Advertising—The Transcript has a
large and constantly growing circula-
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tising will be accepted, at moderate
rates. Prices on application.

Job Printing—The Jobbing Depart-
ment has superior equipment for
turning out promptly books, pam-
phlets, circulars, posters, blank
forms, programs, cards, envelopes,
office and wedding stationery, etc.
A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1921

Here is a paragraph from the
Barrie Examiner which applies
equally well to any other town:
At this time of year when the town
is full of summer visitors, it is well
to remember that courtesy and a
little attention to strangers is one
of the best means to making a
place popular with the travelling
public. The observance of this
hint is one of the reasons why
visitors like so well to come to
Glencoe.

"SOD-BUSTERS" AT APPIN

Those who were fortunate enough
to see the evening entertainment at
the Ekfrid centennial picnic were
entitled to a bright and original per-
formance of the "Sod-busters." This
troupe consists of seven students of
the Ontario Agricultural College, all
of whom served overseas, and their
program is made up of choruses,
songs and burlesque that combine
harmony and side-splitting mirth in
a way that kept their Appin audience
whooping, young and old alike, from
start to finish. No finer advertise-
ment for the Agricultural College can
be found than the clean and
wholesome fun of these students.
The manager and "star" comedian,
G. E. Patton, is an enthusiast on am-
ateur theatricals, and while a prisoner
in Germany had the unusual oppor-
tunity of developing this by staging
a different show each week for a year.
The whole troupe work together so
splendidly that no personal mention
would be fair, unless all were done
justice to. The one female part is
very ably taken by J. W. Edwards,
and no one would imagine that so
dainty a dancer was last year captain
of a championship rugby team. If
the "Sod-busters" reappear in 1922
their welcome in this district is as-
sured. Ask Appin.

SHEILD

R. Badgley and Miss Reta are at
Toronto fair this week.
Miss Jean Archer left for Norwich
on Thursday.
A number of our young people
spent Wednesday at Inwood or New-
bury.
Miss Florence Dixon returned to
Alisa Craig on Thurs. day, accompa-
nied by Mr. and Mrs. R. Gray.
Mrs. G. Brownlee is visiting at Al-
sa Craig.
Mr. Curtis and Harry Laing of De-
troit spent Sunday at Fred Jeffery's.
Mrs. Huston of Alvinston spent
Sunday with Shetland friends.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Showers are visit-
ing in Detroit.

Every normal man has two great
ambitions. First, to own his home.
Second, to own a car to get away
from his home.

WHERE THE APPLE PAYS

Soil, Location and Transporta-
tion to be Considered.

It Helps to Be Near Cities — The
Labor Question Still a Serious
Problem — How to Restore
Damaged Pastures.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

This question will be discussed
under four heads: Climate, Soil,
Labor and Transportation.

The Factor of Climate.

So far as climate is concerned
apples can be grown commercially in
any part of Old Ontario, south of a
line drawn from Parry Sound to
Ottawa; in fact, there are commer-
cial orchards producing fruit at a
profit considerably farther north
than this. Many people think of
commercial apple orchards as being
necessarily confined to the milder
parts of the province, and to the
lake districts, but the fact is worth
emphasizing that we have varieties
of apples suitable for commercial
culture in every county of Old Onta-
rio. The winter hardiness of the
many varieties grown throughout
Ontario is now very well established,
and it is possible to select varieties
which will be hardy for any district.
Late and Early Frosts.

The most serious climatic diffi-
culty in the Province of Ontario is
the occurrence of late frost in spring,
and early frost in fall. Other diffi-
culties of a climatic nature can be
largely overcome by the selection of
suitable varieties, or by careful dis-
crimination with regard to soil, ele-
vation, aspect, etc. It may be pointed
out, however, that frosts are more
common and more severe over
large areas of flat country than
where the topography is rolling or
hilly. Large areas of some of the
southern counties of Ontario are,
therefore, more or less unsuitable to
commercial apple orcharding because
of their flat character. A more roll-
ing country is much to be preferred,
so that orchards can be made safer
from frost by the better air drainage
afforded.

Suitable Soil in Every County.

So far as soils are concerned, it may
be stated that there is an abundance
of land in every county suitable for
apple growing. Well drained land is
essential for successful orcharding,
and there is plenty of soil of this
type to be had in almost every
district.

Summing up soil and climate, it
may be said that no province or state
in North America has so large an
area so favorable in soil and climate
for apple growing as has the Pro-
vince of Ontario. If this statement
is true it becomes obvious that the
present distribution of apple orchards
in Ontario is dependent on other factors.

Most Profitable Near Cities.

Transportation is the most impor-
tant factor having to do with the
distribution of commercial apple
orchards in Ontario. In other words,
the commercial apple orchards are
located within reach of transporta-
tion facilities, and the better these
facilities have been with relation to
large cities and to the developing
markets of the prairies the more
rapid has been the development of
commercial orcharding. A location
near a large city may be desirable,
but if better soil and climate are to
be found at a distance, the most dis-
tant location is likely to be preferred,
provided transportation facilities are
good.

Some districts in Ontario possess
excellent conditions of soil and cli-
mate, but are lacking in transporta-
tion facilities, and until facilities are
available little development can take
place in commercial orcharding.

The Labor Situation.

The labor situation for some years
has been acute, but has become more
normal during the present year. For
commercial orchard operations on a
sizable basis, it is necessary to be
within reach of a temporary supply
of labor for apple picking. Other-
wise, it becomes necessary to build
twineries for men and their families
so that a supply of labor may be
always available.

The difficulties of the labor situa-
tion at picking time can be lessened
considerably by the planting of varie-
ties which ripen in succession, and
by taking care to get the right pro-
portion of each. A large area of one
variety ripening at one time is ex-
tremely difficult to handle. — J. W.
Crow, O. A. College, Guelph.

How to Restore Damaged Pastures.

Andrew Boss, veteran farm man-
ager with the Minnesota Experiment
Station, says such pastures can be
saved to some extent by proper care.
Where the acreage of pasture is suf-
ficient and with a little to spare,
many of the bare or thinner spots
can be top dressed with good barn-
yard manure to advantage. The top
dressing will protect the roots some-
what, and in the course of a month
or two a decided improvement in
quantity and quality of grass will
be noted.

"It is good practice," says Mr.
Boss, "to divide the pasture into two
fields, if possible, and pasture alter-
nate weeks, or for alternate longer
periods, depending on the quantity of
grass and the condition it is in. A
part of the pasture should be allow-
ed to make good growth and be
held in reserve until the hot weather
of July and August comes on. During
the fly season it is difficult enough
to keep stock in good condition even
when they are on good pasture, and
to pains should be spared to have
at least one or two good pasture
fields for this season."

Strawberry runners should be
spaced as evenly as possible to se-
cure an even row that will give the
most fruit.

NIAGARA'S POWER.

May All Be Needed Some Day In
Ontario.

Like the fabled New Zealander of
Macaulay's Essays, who shall stand
in future ages amid the broken
arches of London Bridge and gaze
upon the ruins of St. Paul's, so may
the Canadian of a coming generation
stand one day at the brink of Niaga-
ra's chasm and view the bare rocks
over which the mighty cataract
used to tumble. Like this above the
falls he may see a dry river bed
where in bygone years the rapids
roared, and below the falls a sluggish
pond where once the whirlpool tossed
and swirled.

What vandalism! Yes, perhaps,
but stern necessity may force it. And
the Niagara river from Lake Erie to
Lake Ontario may one day be flowing
through a pipe, so to speak, giving
every whiff of its energy to the manu-
facture of power. A future genera-
tion, through lack of coal and the
development of industry, may be
obliged to destroy the beauty of the
falls and the river. Mayhap the peo-
ple of that era will look back with
wonder upon the unprogressive mor-
tals of 1920 who allowed millions of
horse-power to run waste merely be-
cause they loved the water. Erie's
mighty flood racing towards blue
Ontario.

Sacreligious as seems the mere
suggestion, nearly the whole of
Niagara's energy could be harnessed,
and the day when such will be the
case does not seem to be so utterly
remote. To-day 425,000 horsepower
is being developed along the Cana-
dian side of the river and 300,000 on
the American side—a total of 725,
000 horsepower and only a fraction
of that available there. Theoretically
212,000 cubic feet per second, would,
if completely harnessed, generate
about 8,000,000 horsepower in the
20-mile course of its fall of 325 feet
from Lake Erie to the level of Lake
Ontario.

But like most theories, this would
not work out in practice. The power
actually available is considerably
less. Of course the problem of the
ice disposal would have to be dealt
with. But allowing for this and for
a loss of 20 per cent. in efficiency
from the turbines, experts calculating
in the most conservative way, and
basing their estimates upon the
average flow at low water seasons
of the year, figure that Niagara fully
harnessed from lake to lake, would
yield a total of 4,500,000 horsepower,
of which Ontario's share would be of
course, 2,250,000—or five times what
is now being developed there.

Niagara's too, is only a fraction of
Ontario's available power. It is esti-
mated that the St. Lawrence under
the proposed international develop-
ment, whose canal would make To-
ronto an ocean port, could be made
to yield about 4,000,000 horsepower
to Canada, of which a large propor-
tion would be in Ontario. Apart from
the international rivers, the St. Law-
rence, Niagara, and St. Mary's—
Ontario's northern rivers, the Ottawa,
its adjacent streams, and the big riv-
ers flowing into James and Hudson
Bay and into Lake Superior, could
render 6,000,000 horsepower.

In short, Ontario has, estimated
on the average flow of the rivers in
dry weather and allowing for a loss
of 20 per cent. in efficiency through
the turbines, a total of some 11,000,
000 available horsepower, of which
10,000,000 is to-day running to
waste.

A Romance of the North.

An Anglican missionary clergy-
man, Rev. W. F. Walton, has for
many years devoted himself to the
spiritual and temporal welfare of the
Eskimos who live on the eastern
shores of James Bay. That vast
solitude is the only white persons he
sees are the Hudson Bay Company's
officials at widely separated trading
posts. To reach civilization entailed
a toilsome voyage of three weeks by
canoe up the Moose river and one
of its tributaries, a trip to be taken
only in the summer months. It was
a journey involving so much prepara-
tion and so long an absence from the
post of duty that Mr. Walton's visits
to the outer world were necessarily
infrequent.

When Mr. Walton went back a few
months ago to his spacious but lonely
parish, after a well-earned furlough,
during which he placed the needs of
the Eskimos before many audiences
in Ontario, he had no expectation of
returning for years. Several weeks
ago newspapers announced that he
had arrived in Toronto again, having
covered the distance between Moose
Port and Cochrane by airplane in two
and a half hours. With close train
connections he could have made the
entire journey from Moose Port to
Toronto in less than twenty-four
hours. The possibilities of man's
conquest of the air have seldom been
better illustrated in so dramatic a
manner. Canada's remotest outposts
may be brought in future into almost
immediate touch with the frontiers of
settlement.

Peat.

Peat, long used in Great Britain
and Ireland as a substitute for coal,
now gives considerable promise of
taking the place of wood pulp for the
manufacture of paper, says Popular
Mechanics. Experiments recently
conducted in Manchester, England,
demonstrated the possibility of mak-
ing a usable grade of newsprint from
bleached peat pulp, and the inventor
displayed samples of other papers of
various tints, suitable for wall papers,
wallboard, wrapping paper, etc. For
better grades of stock, it is proposed
to mix the peat pulp with wood pulp.

An Important Voyage.

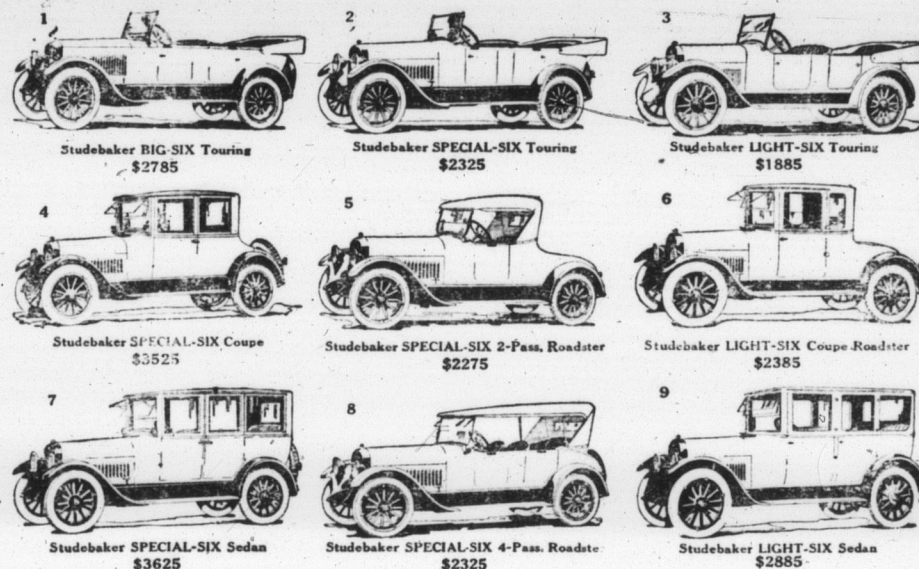
The Empress of Britain, the first
trans-Atlantic oil-burning vessel to
pass up the St. Lawrence, arrived re-
cently at Quebec from Liverpool, in
five days and twenty-two hours,
breaking previous records be-
tween those ports. It was her
maiden trip as an oil-burner and she
clipped six hours from her best pre-
vious time. The expense of recondi-
tioning her as an oil-burner equalled
the cost of her original construction.

Studebaker
Studebaker Has Big
Increase in Sales

May 31, 1921.—The Studebaker Cor-
poration of Canada, Ltd., Walkerville,
Ont., sold more automobiles during
the first five months of this year than
the first five months of the year 1920. The
entire year's business in six months
is considered remarkable, inasmuch
as a year's business in six months
has been consummated less
than the corresponding period of 1920.

A Remarkable Record

—and the 9 Reasons for it—



Above Prices are f. o. b. Walkerville, Ontario—Exclusive of Sales Tax
ALL STUDEBAKER CARS ARE EQUIPPED WITH CORD TIRES

An increasing number of people are buying Studebaker automo-
biles because the buying public is quick to recognize a product
possessing the maximum of value. Let us demonstrate Stude-
baker quality, performance, economy and value for you.

WM. McCALLUM

Dealer - Glencoe

This is a Studebaker Year

Irwin's Novelty Store

Phone 24

Cheapest and Most Satisfac-
tory Place in Town to Get

STATIONERY,
SMALL WARES,
FANCY GOODS,
CROCKERY, ETC.

Agency for Parker's Dye Works and
Pictorial Printing Patterns

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Side and Centre Beet Lifters
Tractors and Engines
Silo Fillers
Hilo Silos
Corn Binders
Wagons, Etc.

20 per cent. reduction on
Tractors.

Call and see me before you buy.

D. M. McKELLAR
MASSEY-HARRIS AGENT
GLENCOE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

between

MONTREAL

TORONTO

DETROIT

and

CHICAGO

Unexcelled Dining-car Service.

Sleeping Cars on night trains and

Parlor Cars on principal day trains.

Full information from any Grand

Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning,

District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe; tele-
phone No. 5.



To Reach the High-Class Trade

Long Distance puts Business on a Personal
—and therefore more Profitable—Basis.

"VERY kind of you to notify me by Long Distance of
this sale of gowns. I expect to be in town to-morrow,
and will call and ask for you, personally."

Out-of-town women show a strong tendency to trade where they feel they
become one of "her" set.
No letter or advertisement will convey to them the kind of welcome
you can extend by Long Distance. Because you are talking, the
invitation becomes more unconventional. It suggests the friendly
relation you would like to see established. Distance does indeed seem
to "lend enchantment" to opportunities offered in such a personal way.

The method of presentation is three-quarters
of any sale—what you say, and how you say
it. The customers are right at your elbow.
Don't call on them—call them up. It will
not be the telephone's fault if you don't sell
them.



Every Bell
Telephone
is a Long
Distance
Station

GALL STONES

"MARLATT'S SPECIFIC"

A never failing remedy for Appendicitis.
Indigestion, Stomach Disorders, Appendicitis and Kidney Stones
are often caused by Gall Stones, and mislead people until those
bad attacks of Gall Stone Colic appear. Not one in ten Gall Stone
Sufferers knows what is the trouble. Marlett's Specific will relieve
without pain or operation. For sale at all Drug Stores or

H. I. Johnston, Druggist, Glencoe, Ont.

J. W. MARLATT & CO., 211 Gerrard St. E., Toronto, Ont.