

MEN'S SUITS AT \$16.75

New Fall Clothing shows a marked change in Prices and big improvement in Quality.

This store is taking forward steps to bring prices to where they ought to be. Every article of merchandise entering this store is bought from very best reliable sources and at best prices spot cash can procure.

Our First Shipment of Clothing for Autumn

The quality and price at \$16.75 will bring back that satisfactory smile of approval. These Suits are equal or better than we could offer at \$35 up till Christmas.

Men's Trousers and Boys' Bloomers at Special Prices

No. 1—The heaviest quality Walker's, Peabody, Snag-proof, Gordon, at \$1.85.
No. 2 Grade, which is often sold for best, priced now at \$1.50.

No. 3, not quite as heavy, yet free from starch and filling, at \$1.25.

Work Shirts, Formerly Sold at \$2.35, Now Go at \$1.25

New Autumn Shoe Prices Show Big Reductions

	Old price	New price
Men's Fine Velour Calf	\$9.00	\$5.75
Men's Box Calf	7.50	4.75
Men's Heavy Uris Calf	6.75	4.50
Men's Calf Glazed	6.00	3.75
Women's Vici Kid, French heel, high cut	9.50	6.50
Women's Dong Kid, military	7.50	5.00
Women's Glove Grain, cap toe	6.00	3.85
Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes, made for service, all at new low prices.		

Final Clearing Sale

of remnants of Summer Goods—Wash Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Middy Blouses.

Men's Wool Sox, special at 30c, 45c and 60c.

Staples at new low prices, half old prices—Cottons at 15c, best Ticking 35c, heavy Cottonade 30c, best standard Shirts 35c—all down one half in price in six months.

Best prices for Butter and Eggs.

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 the United States and other foreign countries, \$2.50 per year.

Advertising—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application.

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A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1921

Labour Day grows in significance with the passing years. Its observance in this country has become a nationally recognized institution. It falls this year on Monday, Sept. 5.

The latest fad advises that a yeast cake a day will keep the doctor away. The home brewer has faith also that it will save many a trip to the doctor's office for a "per".

The younger we get the more we see the truth of the classification that divides mankind into two classes—those who do things, and those who stand around and say they should have been done some other way.

The approved way to catch the motoring speed maniac nowadays is to clothe special officers in civilian attire and put them out on the road in all sorts of vehicles. The next time you cut in ahead of a farmer in a dilapidated car, don't be too sure he is not a policeman with a stop watch and an eye on your number plate.

Are you preparing an exhibit for the agricultural show this year? If not, why? If you have better stuff than the other fellow you should get it out and let him see what can be done. If yours is not quite so good, perhaps you can obtain a pointer of value to you by comparing the products with yours. Make an entry, anyway and keep up the standard of your home show.

The trade territory of a town is not all dependent upon the distance of the neighboring trading posts. The trade depends upon the enterprise of the merchants and residents of the town. If the town does not reach after its trade it will come only as it is forced to. But if the merchants go after the business in the surrounding country, advertising in every possible way and making good every word of their advertising, trade will come from an ever-increasing radius, the town will gain the reputation for being awake and it will forge to the front.

Mr. Drury Explains.

Only those who have lost their sanity in regard to the elements of sound finance will take exception to Premier Drury's declaration that the Ontario Government must stand firm and refuse to guarantee new bonds for radicals. The whole history of the question was traversed by Mr. Drury in a frank and lucid manner, and whatever may be said as to the merits or demerits of the policy which he outlined, no one can find fault with the sincerity of purpose which underlies the course adopted.

When the Drury Government took office they were naturally reluctant to take any leaps in the dark, or to assume responsibilities inherited from their predecessors with which they were unfamiliar. This was only common sense. Accordingly they asked the Hydro-Electric Commission for information as to the financing of the schemes on hand, and found at the outset that thirty or forty millions of dollars would have to be provided for expenditure for the ensuing two years. Then later there came the Guelph report of the hydro commission, stating that a bill had been passed by that municipality, and requesting the Government to guarantee the bonds. This scheme involved the expenditure of many millions; and, refusing to be stampeded into a project of such magnitude without being sure of the ground, the Government appointed their commission to thoroughly probe not only this but all the other plans for which support was asked.

That the Government acted wisely in this matter the report of the commission amply shows, and the Chippewa Canal legacy with which the Drury administration was saddled was in itself amply sufficient to make them pause and take their bearings before rushing into fresh enterprises. When this canal scheme was first broached the engineers said that it would only cost about \$10,000,000, and now it is to be \$60,000,000. This formidable circumstance is in itself sufficient justification for a canny policy, the whole object of which is to safeguard the interests of the people.

The amazing audacity with which the advocates of financial prodigality point to the cost of the commission of inquiry as something which might and should have been avoided, is only equalled by the mendacity with which charges of extravagance have been leveled at a Government which has been consistently applying the brakes to projects of premature birth and reckless conception. No reform of development can be successfully carried out if the way is not clear and the foundation sure.—London Advertiser.

Help to bring Canadian dollars back to par by advertising Canadian goods in Canadian publications.

FARM MANAGEMENT

A Friel Study of Some of Its Leading Problems.

Systematic Method Important — A Question of Quantity, Quality, Cost, and Proceeds — Inefficiency and Carelessness to Be Barred — Good Care Will Save Many Fools.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

We speak of uncontrollable factors. Nevertheless—farm management means control. The word "uncontrollable" is used loosely, and some measure of control is possible or hoped for in every farmer's undertakings. Farm management as a science, as a study, or a planned system, is a study of the methods of control. Farm practice is the corresponding art. A farmer was invited to attend a meeting to discuss "improved methods of farming." "Nothing doing," was his reply; "I know a lot more new than I can get done." A very natural point of view, for the limitations of time, the scarcity of labor, adverse weather, diseases and pests, prevent him from getting all those results which his plans and his labor deserve. Yet he must plan, and to plan intelligently he must be possessed of the best knowledge available. He must plan to produce the greatest possible quantity, the best quality, at the lowest possible cost, and then he must plan to sell his produce at prices which will bring to him sufficient encouragement and reward.

Problems of Farm Management.

These are the problems of farm management: Quantity, quality, cost, and proceeds; and since they are closely inter-related, they cannot be studied separately, but must be considered all together. For example, European farming and Canadian farming are often compared to the disadvantage of the latter. It is asserted, and it is doubtless true, that the European farmer produces more per acre than the Canadian farmer does, and that the European acre is increasing in yield, while the Canadian acre is diminishing in yield. On the other hand, the Canadian farmer produces from three to ten times as much per man as does the European farmer. "In Europe, because of the dense population and the relative scarcity of land, production per acre is a measure of efficiency. In Canada, because of the scarcity of men on the land and the relative abundance of land, production per man is the measure of efficiency. In Canada the farmer has the option of applying more labor to the same acres, and producing more per acre, or applying his labor to more acres. The law of diminishing returns speedily induces him to choose his option by working more acres. A low production per acre is the inevitable result of this choice.

Management Influenced by Returns.

The farmer's interest is served by adopting such a system of farm management as will give him the greatest returns for labor and capital expended. Unfortunately, that system invariably results, in a country where there is unoccupied land, in wasting soil fertility and diminishing yields. The nation, as distinct from the individual farmer, is concerned in conserving its natural resources and in producing the greatest possible amount of wealth; that is, in maintaining the soil fertility unimpaired and producing the maximum per acre. Thus the interest of the individual farmer and the interests of the nation are opposed, so long as the farmer can spread his available labor over more acres than he can work at maximum productiveness. Those interests will not be reconciled so long as economic conditions furnish the farmer with inefficient and costly labor, and costly fertilizers.

No Excuse for Slovenly Farming.

All this, however, does not excuse the careless and inefficient farmer. Two farmers live and work side by side. Both have the same number of acres, and the same amount of capital invested. To both the same knowledge of good methods is available. One of them directs his labor, arranges his crops, selects his stock, keeps them healthy and thrifty, keeps his land clean, maintains his soil fertility, sells his produce to advantage, and succeeds. The other is haphazard. He has no plans, or wrong plans. His stock are poor in quality, and ill-fed. His fences are broken down, and his land overrun with weeds. He is going behind year by year. We all know men of both types. The difference is a difference in farm management.—President Reynolds, O. A. College, Guelph.

Good Care Will Save Many Fools.

The best time to grow foals, and the time when they will make their largest gains is when they are being carried by their dams. Many farmers do not realize this, and begin feeding the mare a proper ration only after the foal is here. The brood mare, when in foal, should be fed a high protein ration, a ration which is rich in muscle and bone building material. This material is supplied in the form of oats, bran and oil meal, as a concentrate, and clover or alfalfa hay as a roughage. As soon as the young foal arrives, see that he gets a good drink of his mother's first milk. This fore-milk or colostrum has purgative properties, and will usually clear the foal's intestines of the excrement accumulated prior to birth. If the digestive tract is not cleared by the fore-milk, give the foal a tablespoonful of castor oil and a warm water and soap rectal injection.

Watch out for navel infection. If pus and disease germs get inside the body through the opening of the umbilical cord, a local infection or "joint ill" may develop and the foal be lost.

WILCOX FAMILY REUNION

The annual reunion of the Wilcox family was held at Springbank Park on Friday, August 26. Out of about 150 who attended the reunion last year there had been no deaths during the past year, while there were two births in the family. Among those present this year were Mrs. Pinion of London, aged 92 years, William Wilcox of Talbotville, aged 85 years, and Thomas Wilcox of North Appin, aged 83 years. Members of the family from Glencoe and vicinity who attended the gathering numbered about fifty.

Paying Less for Better Bulls.

A survey recently made in connection with the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture shows a general ratio of one bull to every 18.9 cows. Experience, however, in Pennsylvania, the state which leads in the number of bull associations, shows that 93 bulls are sufficient for the 5,604 cows belonging to members of the bull associations, or an average of about one bull for every 60 cows. These figures are taken from the bull association directory recently issued by the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

If the members of these associations owned their bulls individually, at the usual ratio of one bull for every 18.9 cows, they would need 296 bulls instead of 93. Yet the 93 bulls give the required service as effectively as 296 would do, and in fact better, because the resulting offspring are better. The association bulls are of better quality than the ordinary run of sires privately owned, and their daughters are apt to be better-producing cows. Even this does not tell the whole story. After an individually owned sire has been used for about two years it is usually necessary to get a new one. In eight years, therefore, these Pennsylvania farmers, if they owned their bulls separately, would have to provide themselves with four times 296 bulls, or 1,184; whereas in the bull associations at the end of two years they simply move each bull to another block. The original 93 bulls, if they arrive and do well, can be used for the whole eight years. There is quite a difference between the cost of 93 bulls and that of 1,184, to say nothing of the difference in their usefulness.

The members of bull associations sometimes pay less and always receive more for their money than cow owners who go it alone.

Reginald was trembling, but he knew the music must be faced. "Shall I ask your father for his consent to my marriage?" he inquired. "You had better," spoke up the small boy from behind the sofa. "Pa's in his stocking feet."

Blank oil leases may now be had in any quantity at the Transcript office.

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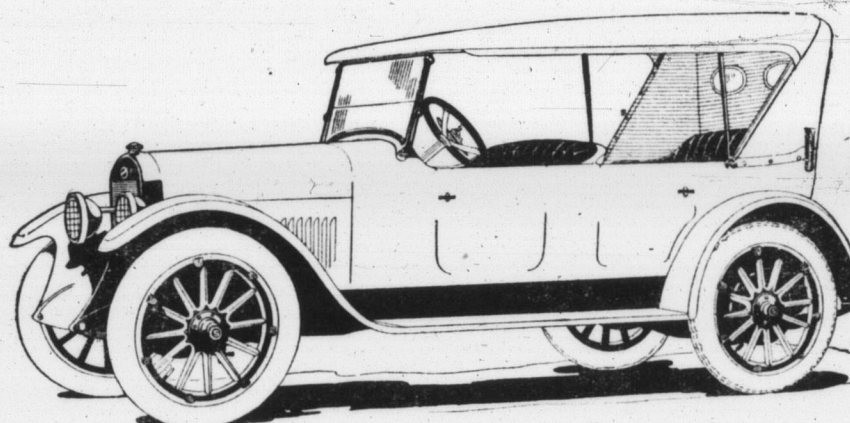
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SHIELDS SIDING

The Ferguson Crossing Needle Club held their annual meeting at the home of Mrs. H. L. Walker on Wednesday, Aug. 3. There were 17 members and 10 visitors present. Tea collection was \$4.35. A special collection was taken for the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto, amounting to \$7.70. During the year the society raised for all purposes \$334, a net balance for missions being \$185.36. Officers elected for the following year were:—Mrs. H. L. Walker, president;

ident; Mrs. L. McLean, secretary; Mrs. D. H. McLachlan, treasurer; Misses Elsie Leitch and Drina McAlpine, auditors. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. D. M. Mitchell on Thursday, Sept. 8th.

Speaking of dancing, would it not really have been better for mankind if the man who first started substituting these animal gallops and other modern antics for the graceful and modest dances of the good old days, had been taken out and shot in the cold grey dawn?—Renfrew Mercury.

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