

February Starts Our Big Sale of Wash Fabrics for Spring, 1920

Fancy Plaid Gingham, American Printed Voiles,
Chambrays and Zephyrs, Galateas and Prints

We bought these lines many months ago with such care that we feel safe in guaranteeing colors and quality: more than this, we have a much larger selection than you will find elsewhere when goods of Quality are so scarce.

A word of Advice—Anticipate your full requirements for at least six months ahead and **Buy Now**. Later on you will see the wisdom of this better than we can lead you to understand now.

Thirty people get their sewing done this month. The advantage of this practice this spring will be greater than ever before.

Our Early Placing Orders saved us paying 20% to 25% more on our spring orders. While these early orders last we are in a position to save our customers many dollars. In no case has the price increased except when absolutely compelled to, and then not in proportion to wholesale price advances.

Just opened up this week

Special Values in
All Wool Botany Serges

Nice, fine will, wide widths, superior dye, prices \$2.75 to \$5.50 yard. The different weights suitable for dresses or suits.

While showing Spring Goods to early buyers, we are still clearing many winter lines at much below regular prices. Many shrewd buyers are buying at to-day's price for next winter thereby saving money.

Clearing lines in Underwear, Hosiery, Mitts and Gloves, Overcoats and winter clothing.

The store with the Goods, Values and Service Out for a Record Year's Sales for 1920.

J. N. Currie & Co.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In Canada, \$1.50 per year; 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.
Job Printing—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programs, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.
A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1920

DAYLIGHT SAVING

As spring approaches, the question of daylight saving again comes to the fore. Already several municipalities, notably Toronto and Ottawa, have declared their intention of setting the clocks ahead an hour for the summer months, no matter what other places or governments may do. Other of the larger and many of the smaller cities will likely follow suit, and perhaps a few of the towns and villages may pluck up courage enough to adopt the plan. The fact, however, that the railways in both Canada and the United States will not adopt daylight saving this year may have a deterrent effect.

WARNS AGAINST CARNIVALS

Superintendent J. E. Rogers, of the Provincial Police, is sending out a warning to veterans' organizations, etc., to be wary of entering into contracts with carnival companies from the United States. One or two operated in Ontario last year and more are expected to enter the province this summer. Some of these companies approach local organizations with a proposition to share profits, the local men to do the advertising, secure a provincial permit, etc. Before entering into any such contract those approached are advised to get in touch with Superintendent Rogers.

REMEDY FOR INFLUENZA

A reader sends the following remedy for influenza:—"Six tablespoonsful of vinegar, put on a plate, put plate over boiling water, when hot remove from fire, add five tablespoonsful of turpentine, a piece of flannel about a foot square; stir thoroughly. While stirring it put the flannel in and apply to chest. Will burn but not blister. The same application is good for pneumonia, by putting on the back between the shoulders."

THIN ICE

Did you ever see two or three boys playing "dare" on the thin ice and the next, not willing to be "stumped," goes a step further. Finally, the ice gets too thin to bear their weight and the whole bunch goes into the water, head over heels. And is this not what the people as a whole are doing these days? The workman demands a high price for his labor and appears unwilling to give as much return for the "big money" as he did before on account of the h. c. l. The farmer, the manufacturer, the jobber and the retailer each do the same thing—on account of the high cost of materials and labor. Then "labor" must take another step into thinner ice and "capital" in turn must take a further step. The people of the world

are skating on extremely thin ice (in spite of the severe cold snap) and unless a halt is made in the insane gamble, we shall all find ourselves in the deep waters of almost hopeless confusion and danger. Who will be the Moses to lead us out of the wilderness of selfishness into which we have strayed?

THE GOOD OLD DAYS

The present-day high prices of the necessities not only make it hard to live but exceedingly hard to die. But it was not always thus. In the Surrogate office in Buffalo a bill for the burial of one Richard Morrison who passed to the sweet hereafter in the far-off year of 1837 at Hamburg, N. Y. The undertaker in this case was Clark Dart. Well, anyway, here is the bill:

Richard Morrison of Hamburg, deceased: To Clark Dart
One Coffin.....\$ 4.00
Digging Grave.....1.00
Making Shroud......50
Conveying corpse to grave.....50
To watchers and board.....2.43
Whiskey......8.43

In what new times do we live. In these days the whiskey alone, for a respectable burial, would cost more than the whole charge for laying away the remains of the late Richard Morrison.

We boast of our own age as the best but surely a man could die with less dread if he knew it was going to cost him only \$8.43.

THE PRICE OF BREAD

Appin, Feb. 7, 1920.
To the Editor of the Transcript: With bread going up to the prohibitive price of 13c, is it out of place for the mere consumer to ask why this should be, when the baker probably is still baking from flour purchased at the old price—and when the city papers state that this new flour is not bread flour but flour used for cakes or pastry and so does not apply to the cost of bread?

It is not that the women in the villages and towns organize and agree to make their own bread or even old-fashioned graham biscuits or Johnny-cake until bread is forced down to a decent price? This is being done in a few cities by the "Women's Civic League," but this applies to all consumers whether in the cities or small towns. It is time to say that 13 cents is "just a little too much."

HOUSEHOLDER.

THEY "LISTENED IN"

The practice of "listening in" on rural lines does more, perhaps, than any other to lessen the usefulness of the telephone to the farmer and his household.
Upholding the action of the Sandwich West Telephone Company in removing telephone equipment from the home of Albany Meloche because, it was claimed, members of the family had "listened in" on party lines, Justice of the Peace Joseph White, at Sandwich on Thursday, January 22nd, dismissed the suit brought by Meloche against the company.
Testimony of 27 witnesses was heard before a decision was reached. Some of the witnesses told the court the Meloche family had interrupted calls on party lines, during which strong language was used.
The court held that Meloche had violated the company's rules in allowing his family to intrude on busy lines.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

Appin, Feb. 7, 1920.

To the Editor of The Transcript: Dear Sir,—In regard to the question of consolidated schools, which is being discussed in your columns, I would like to quote the following which appeared in this week's Farmers' Sun: "The problem of the rural schools is acute, not only in Ontario but throughout Canada and the United States. There is a scarcity of teachers, and especially of properly qualified teachers. In some of the eastern States it has been disclosed by recent reports that thousands of rural schools have been closed from lack of teachers. Other vocations offer greater reward and the teachers have found that with the rising cost of living they can no longer afford to labor for the low salaries paid them. It is claimed that the effect is not confined to the matter of education but that it is causing serious degeneration of communities, for people are moving from the farms to the cities and towns in order to properly educate their children. No practical solution of the rural school problem has been suggested other than consolidation."

And, by the way, may we take exception to one remark, at least, in Mr. Aldred's opposition to the consolidated schools. He takes it for granted that the man who drives the van, which will take the children comfortably to school, will be such a bad character that he will have a "demoralizing and immoral" effect on the children. Is this not a rather exaggerated statement? Would the trustees or parents hire such a person as this to drive their children? Paraphrasing what the children say, they are enlightened and educated enough to WANT consolidated schools, with their wider opportunity for the children of the country, and hardly overlooking the character of the driver? Wild statements such as this do nothing to advance the argument on either side of this big question.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

To the Editor of The Transcript: Sir,—It was with very much interest that I read two communications on consolidation in your issue of Feb. 5. "A Rural Teacher" accuses me of being unfair to the rural school teachers and Mr. Aldred accuses me of "being very broad-minded in looking after the teachers' welfare." Evidently I will be unable to satisfy either.
However, to answer "A Rural Teacher," I wish to say that at present the great number of our teachers are young girls who do not intend to make teaching a life profession, especially teaching in a rural school section. They only make teaching a stepping-stone. Those who come and other rural schools do not intend to remain there. They come there to get experience (or a husband) and when a better position (or a suitable man) appears they leave the rural school. This leaves many of our rural schools with teachers who cannot secure a better situation (or a husband). These most certainly cannot do the work successfully. What we want in the rural schools are teachers who as a result of teaching in a rural school as a suitable life profession. I believe that "A Rural Teacher" will agree with me that this can be done in one way only, and that is by having fewer schools, with better equipment and higher salaries for the teachers. This certainly means one thing only—consolidation.
Regarding the fact that many of our great men have been taught in rural schools, I may say that the parish school system of Scotland, founded, I believe, by John Knox, turned out the greatest educators and statesmen of Scotland, and yet we would hardly care to try the system here in Canada.
Regarding Mr. Aldred's communication, I wish to state most emphatically that I have absolutely no quarrel with him personally but truly believe that his educational policy is not in the best interests of those most vitally concerned, the children of the rural schools. It is a gentleman to believe that he would for any selfish and personal reasons advocate a policy which would prove an injury to the community.
However, he accuses me of being too narrow-minded to consider the discomforts to children who would be driven to school under the supervision of a van driver. We only need to compare the lot of our children who this winter are walking to school, many of them nearly two miles, under no supervision, to the lot of a child driven in a heated and ventilated van, to assure ourselves that when it comes to a question of consideration for the child, the van is to be preferred. And surely we have not lost that much faith in our fellowmen that we believe that no one can be found as a driver who will give the children proper supervision. Mr. Aldred states that I forget the child five miles away because the "palatial school of my dreams" (?) will be situated at my door. If Mr. Aldred is willing to build a modern, properly-equipped school and have it run under the consolidation system to serve a similar section of the community the formation of sections No. 9, 12 and 14 would serve, I will be quite willing to let the school be built on the townline at the corner of concession A. I will send my children and will help pay the debenture cost and the running expenses. Is he willing to do as much for us? If not, why accuse me of being narrow-minded? With the ratepayers of union S. S. No. 3 we who favor consolidation have no quarrel. In speaking with them I find them perfectly satisfied with the initial cost of that "mountain of extravagance," also with running expenses. Regarding the taxes which Crinan school has received from the part of the section which Mr. Aldred shoulders the burden of the burden of a share in the payment of a new school building to serve some "twenty little children," I wish to say that in return for these taxes Crinan has received over one-half a century helped educate the many very capable children which attended our school from the section which Mr. Aldred now represents.
A word regarding Mr. Aldred's plan may be worth considering. He plans a small school at a reasonable cost. He doesn't tell the ratepayers that the school for those taxes Crinan has received from the department before any grants will be paid, also when in operation the teacher must be a holder of a suitable certificate. With a scarcity of teachers in Ontario, (I believe at present about 2,000 more are needed) much higher salaries must be paid and something better must be provided for the teachers. But the worst of all is yet to come! Mr. Aldred's plan is to put vans on the road and take the graduates of the "little school" to the proper high school when the children are old enough to look after themselves. The state provides free education for our children in our public schools from 8 to 14. This is all we ask under consolidation. Then under Mr. Aldred's plan we would be asking for more than our just share, which I fear would be leaning towards a class consideration which we must avoid. I wonder if he stopped to think when he said "those high school vans could be run at small cost." How about the high cost of a consolidated van? Much more can be said, but all I ask is that we consider the question fairly, forget self, and weigh well the value of education. Let us realize that we have a spirit of free democracy to uphold, a great trust to maintain, and no matter how we may differ on details and cost, let us be true to our trust to the nation. We cannot do this by teaching "bank account," but by giving our children every opportunity to secure a first-class education in the highest schools, the aims of a Christian and national life. If we do so we need have no fear for their future nor the future of the Canadian nation.
Thanking you very much for your space, I am, yours truly,
J. A. MATHESON.
Crinan, Feb. 9, 1920.

THE LATE MRS. THOMPSON

Recording the recent death of Mrs. Thompson, mother of Mrs. John Stevenson of Glencoe, the St. Catharines Standard says:—"The passing away of Henrietta Brown, beloved wife of David Webster Thompson, early this morning at the family residence, 6 Beecher street, will be learned with deep regret by her many friends. Mrs. Thompson had been a poor health for some time but always bore her illness with great cheerfulness. She was a devoted member of Welland Avenue Methodist church. Besides a sorrowing husband she leaves to mourn her demise her mother, Mrs. Samuel Brown of Inwood, and six daughters, Mrs. J. Stevenson of Glencoe, Mrs. J. Montgomery of Grand Valley, Mrs. Webster High of Jordan Station, Mrs. Rom, Bradley of Niagara Falls, Mrs. Thomas Forbes and Miss Violet of this city, and one son, William, at home; also three sisters and one brother, Mrs. George Mallory of Betula, Pa. Mrs. L. Riley and Mrs. Tait of Inwood and L. D. Brown of Inwood. The funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon at Victoria Lawn cemetery, service being at 3 o'clock at the family residence.
Send us the news from your community and be on the map. There are two things an editor enjoys—faithful correspondents and early news. It is a pleasure to receive a nice bundle of snappy items just as you are hurrying to get the forms closed up in time to catch the mails. Call by phone or send by mail.
The learned preachers who declare that the world is losing faith should consider the number of his restorers on the market—Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.

THE EWE AT LAMBING

Hints on Care of Both Mother and Lamb.

Care Before Lambing Important—How to Help in Cases of Poor Delivery — A Good Ration for Ewes When Raising Lambs.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE two main factors contributing to a satisfactory lamb crop are the proper feeding and care of the sheep during the six months previous to lambing time together with care and detailed attention given to the flock during the lambing period. Plenty of exercise coupled with sufficient amount of the right kind of feed to maintain the ewes in good thriving condition will usually result in the birth of active rugged lambs, and for which the mother will have a sufficient supply of milk. It is practically every flock, no matter how well cared for, the attendant must be on hand frequently, day and night, during the period the lambs are arriving. A little attention at the proper time often results in the saving of not a few lambs.

Absolute dryness and freedom from draught are very essential for the flock at lambing time, and when the lambs are expected in March or even early April provision should be made for reasonable protection from the cold.

Wool balls in the stomach is often the cause of much loss in young lambs. This trouble as well as difficulty in getting the lambs to nurse is a very severe one, give relief. No action should be taken until it is reasonably certain some assistance is needed, and before investigating the lamb should be perfectly clean and disinfected.

Lambs may be born weak and apparently lifeless, more particularly in case of difficult delivery. These may be revived by quick action on the part of the attendant. First remove the phlegm from the mouth, then hold the mouth open and blow gently a few times to start lung action. Next lay the lamb on its belly and gently beat it on the sides next to the heart just back of the shoulder. A ewe may lose her lamb and still have a supply of milk. She may be given a lamb say one of twins or an orphan lamb belonging to another ewe to raise. This may be accomplished by skinning the dead lamb and throwing the skin over the one to be adopted. A ewe may take to another lamb when held and the lamb allowed to suck. Especially is this true where a ewe has a full flow of milk. When a lamb is born during a cold spell it may become so thoroughly chilled as to require attention. Place the lamb in hot water until well warmed, rub dry, then wrap in a cloth and place beside a fire until restored. A little warm milk taken from the mother should be given as soon as the lamb will take it. A few drops of whiskey in a little warm water may often prove beneficial. Ewes, like dairy cattle, vary a great deal in the amount of milk given. In case of single lambs the mother may have more milk than the lamb will take for a week or more, the lambs may be nursing on one side only and the other side will become inflamed and caked. Either hold the ewe and allow another lamb to nurse or milk out. In case the udder has become hard bathe with hot water for five minutes with a woolen cloth, dry thoroughly and apply (warm) pure melted lard.

Ewes should be fed sparingly, especially of grain, for a few days after lambing, as soon as they are safely over the effects of lambing they should be gradually brought up to full feed. Clover or alfalfa hay, together with a grain ration of oats and bran should give results. If roots or good quality silage is available they will supply succulence and add variety to the ration. All lambs should be docked and the male lambs, other than those intended for breeding purposes, castrated at from ten days to two weeks' old.

Following is a good ration for ewes when raising lambs:—Oats, eight parts. Bran, four parts. Oil cake, one part. Roots, four to six pounds per day. Good hay. Lambs started on ½ pound per day will give a good account of the feed consumed.—Percy Sackville, O. A. College, Guelph.

A laying hen requires grain, meat or milk as well as green food during the winter months.

Try a little advertising!

Fires Break Out

and thieves break in. Don't risk the first, or invite the second, by keeping money in the house.

Put it in The Merchants Bank, where it will be safe from loss—always available—and earn interest at highest current rates.

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Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
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NEWBURY BRANCH, G. T. MURDOCH, Manager.
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Now occupies the large store formerly occupied by Mrs. Currie with Millinery—Main street W.

This store is now filled to overflowing with a newly assorted stock of Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries, Imported and Domestic Fruit, Fish, Dried and Fresh Meats, Oysters, etc. Parnall's Bread and London arrives daily.

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Endorsed by Government and Farmers' Organization officials and leading financial men.

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