

Street Carnival Specials

For Friday, Sept. 23, Only

At J. N. Currie & Co.'s

To remind the public of our Street Carnival on Friday, Sept. 23, we are setting out some specials for one day only, marking prices away below cost. It's for Friday—one day only.

- 2 doz. Misses' Middies, made from best materials, fancy or white collars, reg. prices \$1.65, \$1.90, \$2.25. Friday only. **\$1.00**
- 2 doz. Women's Print House Dresses, assorted colors and sizes. Reg. \$2.00 and \$2.25 values. One day only sale. **\$1.00**
- 5 doz. Women's Lisle and Cotton Hose, black, brown and white. Reg. value 50c. Friday, one day only, 4 pr. for **\$1.00**
- 3 doz. Women's Black Silk Gloves, "Kayser & Gordon" makes, size 6 1-2 only. Reg. value \$1.25. Friday only, 2 pr. for **\$1.00**
- 3 doz. Boys' All Wool Pull-over Sweaters just opened up for Fall and Winter. Reg. \$2.00 to \$2.75. One day only **\$1.25**
- Balance of Canvas Shoes, Women's and Misses'. Reg. \$1.90, \$2.25, \$2.75 and \$3.50. Friday only **\$1.00**
- 3 doz. Men's Work Shirts. Reg. value \$1.50 to \$1.90. Friday only **\$1.00**
- 4 doz. Men's Silk Ties, all new shape and most desirable colors. Reg. \$1.25. Friday only, 2 for **\$1.00**
- Men's Heavy Work Braces. Reg. 50c value. Friday only **25c**
- 20 doz. Fancy Handkerchiefs, H. S. Reg. value 20c ea. Friday only, 9c, or 12 for **\$1.00**

Friday, Sept. 23rd, first display of Ladies' Winter Coats—celebrated Roger brand.

The styles are strictly correct, and prices 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. below city prices for exactly same goods.

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.

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, SEPTEMBER 22, 1921

Labour troubles are often caused by men who are trying to make a living without work.

Even if the fall fair did nothing better than afford a meeting place for people of town and country and an opportunity for social intercourse, with an element of amusement, would not that in itself be worth while?

The memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice in the great war will be revered in Canada this year by the wearing of a red poppy on Armistice Day, according to plans now being formulated by the Dominion command of the Great War Veterans' Association.

During the year 1920 automobiles were responsible for 12,000 fatalities in the United States, as well as 1,000,000 non-fatal accidents where people were injured. This is an aspect of war in time of peace that might well be discussed at the forthcoming conference at Washington.

Why will young men and boys make general nuisances of themselves by using profane and indecent language in public places? There is nothing smart about it, it serves no good purpose, and is extremely offensive to those who are compelled to listen to it. Better quit it, boys!

The Post Office Department is reminding publishers by means of a circular that a 50 per cent. increase in the rate of postage on newspapers is due to go into effect on January 1, 1922. The rate is to become 1 1-2c, making a total increase of 500 per cent. in newspaper postage since January 1, 1921.

When the great liner Olympic burned coal she required the services of 229 men in her firerooms; with oil burning engines 60 men do the work. It took nearly a week to put 500 tons of coal into her bunkers, but now six hours are enough for her to get a supply of fuel. The liner now makes her round trip in three weeks and travels with almost no smoke.

All the residents of a town are partners, not opponents. In all likelihood the more business done by your rival, the more you will do. Every merchant who treats his customers honestly and fairly will get his share and the more business that can be secured by united effort, the better it will be for all. When a town ceases to grow it commences to die, and the more people try to kill each other off in business and good name, the more rapidly will utter ruin come to all. Stand together for the advancement of every citizen.

METCALFE COUNCIL

Meeting of Metcalfe council held Sept. 7. Members all present. Minutes read, approved and signed. Moved by Hawken & Blain that A. Munro be paid \$8.70, drawing gravel, con. 1 and 2; Age, \$14.20 printing by-laws and adv. voters' lists; John Little, \$16.57, for plank and drawing for bridge opp. lot 20, con. 14, half to Elford, and cutting weeds; C. Osier, \$25, cutting willows; Morrow drain, and \$4.70, rep. culvert and grading 16 sideroad; A. McDougald, \$111.70, to pay parties drawing gravel and for 13 cords of gravel, con. 9; J. Kettlewell, \$290, Kettlewell drain; A. F. Munro, \$164.06, to pay parties drawing gravel, con. 13 and 14; C. Merrick, \$43.40, in full for Brown drain; A. Taylor, \$32.45, rep. breakwater, St. Mary's cemetery; A. Taylor, \$4.50, cutting weeds; Pike and Brigham, \$7.50, cutting weeds, con. 3 and 4; G. Taylor, \$2, filling holes and rep. Beer's br.; A. Taylor, \$35.10, to pay parties drawing gravel, con. 5 and 6; James Walker, \$18.33, drawing and furnishing gravel, div. 3 and 5; R. Bryant, \$150, part tp. grant S. S. No. 7; G. W. Denning, \$63.48, drawing gravel and grading, con. 7 and 8; Earl Moore, \$409.30, 328 2-3 cords of gravel; S. W. Johnson, \$12, drawing gravel, con. 14; James Towers, \$14, drawing gravel, con. 14; Enoch Moore, \$42, to pay parties drawing gravel, con. 13 and 14; Neil Munro, \$71.50, to pay parties drawing gravel, con. 11 and 12; Earl Moore, \$45, work at gravel pit; H. Thompson, \$3, serving by-laws and plans, McKellar drain.

Moved by Taylor and Hawken that the McKellar drain by-law be adopted as read a third time.

Moved by Blain and Hawken that the township rate be 9.15 mills, making the rate 15 1-2 mills for township and county purposes.

Moved by Taylor and McNaughton that Joe Blain be commissioner on the McKellar drain and that the clerk ask for tenders for same, to be in by Sept. 24th.

Council adjourned to Monday, Oct. 3rd, at 1 p.m.

Harry Thompson, Clerk.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

A garage to be built at Chicago to cost \$2,500,000 will be ten storeys high, have two entrance levels and accommodate 1,000 cars.

Recognized as a leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

ILL-FITTING COLLARS

The Cause of Sore Shoulders in Farm Horses.

The Skin Scalds and the Hair Falls Out—Abscesses or Tumors May Form—Treatment Suggested—Planting Field Beans.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

WHEN a horse has been properly fitted for hard work, the collar fits properly and the driver observes reasonable precautions to avoid trouble, it is seldom that shoulder trouble occurs, but where the horse has not been prepared for work, or the collar does not fit properly, or the driver is careless, trouble is very liable to occur. When the horse has a long coat of hair in the spring it is good practice to clip the parts with which the collar comes in contact, as a preventive measure. In fact, in many cases it is wise to clip the whole horse.

Shoulder troubles are usually caused by ill-fitting collars, but in horses not accustomed to work, may occur even when the collar fits properly. The most common shoulder trouble is practically a form of scalding. The skin becomes inflamed and tender, the hair drops out, and if work be continued the parts become raw. This is often due to neglect in cleaning the face of the collar regularly, also thoroughly cleaning the shoulders regularly and failure to remove the collar at meal times to allow the shoulders and collar face to become dry, and then clean them before putting the collar on again. For treatment, a lotion made of one ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc in a pint of cold water, is probably the best application. This should be applied three or four times daily, and, if possible, the animal should be given rest or worked in a breast collar.

Abscesses or tumors may form on the shoulder as a result of pressure of the collar. One form of this trouble appears suddenly. A swelling of considerable size is noticed. It is not very tender or sore to pressure, and is found to be soft and fluctuating when handled. This is called a "serous" abscess. It contains a thin fluid, about the consistency of water called "serum," which is situated just beneath the skin.

Another form appears more slowly. The horse evinces pain when pressure is put upon the shoulder, and examination reveals a swelling. The animal can work and evinces little pain, except for a short time after he is put to work, until after he is allowed to stand for a few minutes. The soreness and enlargement gradually increase, and while the swelling may not appear to the touch, as solid and hard as at first, it has not the fluctuating condition of the serous abscess. The walls are thicker. This contains pus or matter, and is called a purulent abscess. Treatment in either case consists in making a free incision through the walls of the abscess at the lowest part, to allow free escape of the contents, and then flushing out well three or four times daily until healed, with a five per cent. solution in water, of one of the coal tar antiseptics or carbolic acid. In this case the patient must have rest, or be worked in a breast collar, except a portion at the bottom to allow escape of pus which forms during the healing process, and treated as an abscess.—Dr. J. H. Reed, O. A. College, Guelph.

Planting Field Beans.

Of the various kinds of field beans the greatest demand is for the Common White, of which there are several named varieties such as Early Wonder, Scholfield, Elliott, etc. It is important to select an early strain, to test the germination and to plant early in the month of June.

Field beans are grown successfully on a great variety of soils. They do particularly well on fertile land which may be classed as loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam, or gravelly clay. All soils for bean production should be well underdrained either naturally or artificially. With proper drainage even clay soils have produced beans satisfactorily in regard to both yield and quality. Beans do particularly well after clover or grass sod and are frequently followed by winter wheat in some localities and by spring grains in other sections. It is of great importance to have the land thoroughly cultivated and a seed bed which is both moist and mellow.

In those sections where field beans are grown extensively, bean planters are sometimes employed. On the majority of farms, however, the beans are planted with an ordinary grain drill by using every fourth tube. Three pecks per acre of the pea beans are usually planted on average soil. If the soil is particularly rich, however, the quantity might be reduced slightly. When the tops of the growing crop are dry the beans should be cultivated occasionally, throughout the season to destroy the weeds and to form a fine surface mulch.—Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

Roots, cabbage, fine alfalfa hay, or even a little silage, will be relished very much by sows, and will keep them in good health.

FINISHING COCKERELS

It Does Not Pay to Raise and Sell Thin Chickens.

Wyandottes, Reds and Rocks Best for Fattening—Feed a Mixture of Ground Barley, Corn Meal, Ground Buckwheat and Shorts, Mixed With Sour Milk—Winter Rhubarb Growing.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The marketing of thin chickens is not conserving our meat supply, nor is it the most profitable method to the producers. Present prices of market poultry admits of the liberal use of feeds and the marketing of well-fleshed birds.

In most localities there is considerable variation in the prices paid for thin and finished chickens. The spread in prices varies from two to five cents per pound; in some instances much more. It can readily be seen that the producers' gain in price on the original weight of a bird should make a profit, above the cost of finishing, on the gain in weight.

Fatten the Heavier Breeds.

The best birds to flesh or fatten are those of the heavier breeds, such as Wyandottes, Reds and Rocks. The light breeds, such as Leghorns, seldom pay to fatten unless they are very thin in flesh.

The birds intended for fattening should be confined to a small pen or slatted coop. The process is not difficult if you will but pay attention to a few points that are essential.

Do not feed the birds for the first day they are shut up. You should give them something to drink, but it is best to give no feed. Then feed very lightly for two or three days, and gradually increase the ration, being very careful not to overfeed. We usually start chickens on very finely ground grains at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce of grain per feed to each bird, feeding twice daily. This can be increased gradually to two or three times this amount. Generally the most profitable are made during the first fourteen to sixteen days' feeding. Such birds will not be excessively fat, but should be fat enough to cook and eat well. Some markets demand a fatter bird.

The most profitable gains are made on birds weighing from three and one-half to four and one-half pounds when put up to fatten.

Feed the Grain Finely Ground.

The grains fed should be finely ground, and, if at all possible, should be mixed with sour milk. Mix the feed to a consistency of a paste or batter. The more milk the chicken will take the better bird you will have in the end. Milk appears to have no good substitute for fattening chickens. If you cannot get milk then add to ten to fifteen pounds of dry grain is sufficient. This mixes best by being dissolved in water and adding a little at each feed. Be careful not to use too much.

The best grains available now are a mixture of ground barley, corn meal, finely ground buckwheat, and shorts. Oats are good if part of the luff is sifted out, as are also ground brewers' grains. We have used with good results a mixture of two parts of ground barley, two parts of corn meal, and two parts of shorts, mixed with twice the amount of sour milk. In general feed about one-third shorts and then whatever finely ground grains you may have about the farm.

Six Points Worth Remembering.

The birds must be healthy. The coop should be clean and free from vermin.

Do not feed the first day.

Feed lightly the first few days. Never leave feed before the birds for more than fifteen minutes. If it is not all consumed remove what is left.

If at all possible mix the ground grains with sour milk.—W. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

How Winter Rhubarb Is Produced.

In 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. About December 1st take in a sufficient number of roots, place these bud side up on the floor of a warm cellar—about 68° or 70°—and cover with an inch of sand. Be sure to fill in all interspaces. 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 the place the slower growth starts—you should have rhubarb ready for market. 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 light dimmed. Put burlap or brown paper over the windows to get the bright pink color so much desired.—A. H. MacLennan, Ontario-Vegetable Specialist, Toronto.

GLENCOE FAIR

Tuesday and Wednesday

Sept. 27 and 28

Enlarged Prize List!

Many Special Attractions!

Big School Fair in Connection!

SPEEDING EVENTS:

Free-for-all Trot or Pace

Purse \$150.00

Best 3 in 5, mile heats, 4 to enter and 4 to start. Entrance fee 5 per cent. of purse and 5 per cent. additional from winners.

1st \$70.00, 2nd \$50.00, 3rd \$30.00

2.50' Trot or Pace

Purse \$125.00

Best 3 in 5, mile heats, 4 to enter and 4 to start. Entrance fee 5 per cent. of purse and 5 per cent. additional from winners.

1st \$60.00, 2nd \$40.00, 3rd \$25.00

Green Race

Purse \$100.00

Best 3 in 5, mile heats, 4 to enter and 4 to start. Entrance fee 5 per cent. of purse and 5 per cent. additional from winners. For horses that never won public money.

1st \$50.00, 2nd \$30.00, 3rd \$20.00

Horses eligible 1st of August. The Canadian National Trotting and Pacing Association Rules to govern. Judges' decisions to be final.

Quarter-mile Dash, Special

STOCK JUDGING Competition

For Young Men, conducted by the Department of Agriculture

MUSIC BY A FIRST-CLASS BAND

Evening Program

at the Opera House, presenting the Laughable Play

"ALL-OF-A-SUDDEN PEGGY"

by the Thamesville Dramatic Club

Prize Lists and other information on application to the Secretary.

D. M. SUTHERLAND
President

R. W. McKELLAR
Secretary