



GREAT SALE OF MEN'S CLOTHING

Our Opening Sales of Clothing Exceed by far Sales of any Previous Season.

All are satisfied with our moderate war time prices. Our closest attention to every available source of supply reflects in our splendid stocks of "worthy" merchandise. THE LITTLE CHAPS, as well as the men are well considered in our ample stocks of Clothing, Caps, etc.

School Opening Sales

of clothing make our clothing room a busy spot. Old Knickers, Bloomers and Trousers. Prices \$1.00 to \$2.50.

It's a King Hat you want.

You can spot them by "that something different in style" and richness of "colors and quality." Highest English quality Fur Felts, \$3.50 and \$4.00. \$1 saved from city prices, comparison will show. Outlast two other cheaper Canadian or American makes. Fit more comfortably on the head.

Splendid Values in Hats

at \$2.50 and \$3.00 in the new autumn colors.

Smart Dressy Caps

at \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and 2.50, from three leading manufacturers, you will see among this big collection. Opened this week. Just what you want.

Pure wool British made Serge Dress Goods, absolutely fast colors, moderately priced, \$1.25, 1.75, 2.25 and 2.75.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

THE STORE WITH THE STOCKS TO BRING CUSTOMERS

Silks are in Greater Demand than ever.

We're prepared for the big increase in sales we are sure to get. Beautiful new autumn colorings in the different makes and weaves suitable for dresses and suits. Wide range of prices, \$1.00 to 2.75.

Continuing "High Quality Standard" in Footwear, and yet prices kept down to "Moderate."

Empress fine Vici Kid Boots, French heel, high cut, \$5.00 to 8.00, saving \$1 to \$2 on city prices for exactly same shoes. Real good, reliable, most fitting shoes in Fine Dongola Kid, 3.75 and 4.50.

Growing Girls' Shoes of Value

in Glove Grain for school wear or Dongola or Gunmetal for dress. Prices 2.25 to 3.50.

Men's Heavy Kip Shoes

Old reliable makes, 2.50, 3.50, 3.95.

Men's Gum Rubber Boots

The guaranteed quality. We handle no "seconds," although prices are attractive to make "easy sales." Quality "not there" to give satisfaction and a come back angry customer.

MANUFACTURE OF CIDER

Winter Rhubarb Can be Produced Cheaply and Conveniently.

Turnips-Grown on Dairy Farm Best Fed to Dry Cows, Young Stock and Pigs.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

SWEET cider is unfermented apple juice, and hard cider is fermented apple juice. To get the juice the apples are either crushed or ground in a cider mill and the juice expressed from the pulp.

The fermentation of apple juice, or any other fruit juice, is brought about by the development in it of yeast. Yeast cells are microscopic plants invisible to the naked eye and are always present on the surface of fruit. When the fruit is crushed to get the juice many of these yeast cells get into the juice and if these are not destroyed they will induce fermentation.

Consequently, in the manufacture of sweet cider we must destroy the yeast cells that are present and prevent others from getting in. The surest way of doing this is to pasteurize the juice immediately after it is obtained from the fruit and store away in well-sealed containers. In the case of cider the pasteurization process means heating the juice to 170°F. for ten minutes and then filling into containers that have been scalded and can be tightly corked. Care should be taken not to let the temperature get above 170°F. during pasteurization or the character of the juice will be injured. The juice is then stored away at a low temperature to allow it to clear.

Hard cider is produced by allowing the fresh apple juice to ferment in the cask. The fermentation is naturally induced by the activities of the yeast cells that get into the juice from the surface of the apples. As, however, there are various kinds of yeast cells, and also many mold spores liable to be on the fruit which may injure the quality of the cider, spoiling the flavor, it is a good plan to control the fermentation either by first pasteurizing the juice and then adding a good yeast or simply by adding a good yeast to the raw juice as soon as obtained from the apples. —Prof. D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

How Winter Rhubarb is Produced.

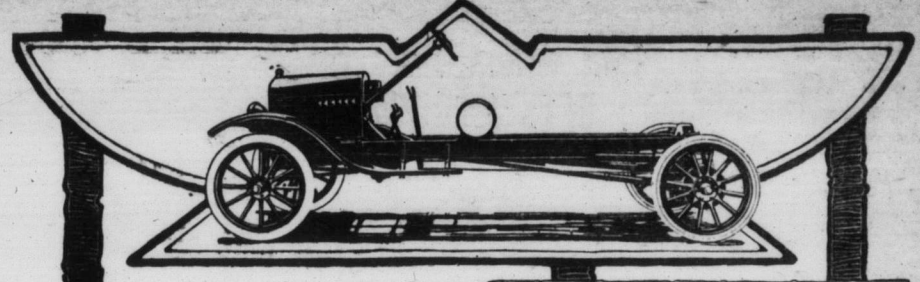
The production of rhubarb in winter has become of considerable value among gardeners. It is easy to do if certain methods are followed. If one is making a permanent business of rhubarb forcing, it is necessary, each year, to set out a new bed as plants once forced are of no further value. In the spring large roots should be dug, split in one bud sections and replanted in a 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 Dec. 1st take in a sufficient number of roots, place these bud side up on the floor of a warm cellar—about 68 to 70 degrees—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 four or six weeks, depending upon the heat of the room, the cooler 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 lights dimmed. Put burlap or brown paper over the windows to get the bright light so much desired. —H. MacLennan, B.S.A., Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

Should Cows Be Fed Turnips?

This is an old question about which considerable difference of opinion exists. If my reader is Scotch, he or she will likely answer the question by saying, "Yes," as Scotchmen, turnips, and good farming are three things usually found together on farms in Ontario.

There was a time when butter buyers were not so particular about the flavor of butter as they are at present. It is common to hear women purchasers on city markets, say to farm butter-makers, "Your butter is turnip," which is sufficient to cause a loss of the sale. Creamerymen object very strongly to "turnip cream." While it is doubtless true that some careful feeders are able to feed quite large quantities of turnips to cows giving milk, without causing any serious trouble, there is always danger, which can best be avoided by not feeding these to milking cows. If they are grown on the dairy farm they are best fed to dry cows, fattening cattle, young stock, pigs, etc. However, if they are fed in the stable where cows are milking, and more especially where the root house opens into the stable and where the turnips are pulped in the stable or in a feed-room adjoining, the odor of the turnips fills the air, which is carried into the milk pail at the time of milking and thus the milk, cream, and butter become tainted from the stable air, even though the milk cows may not be fed any of the turnips.

The safest plan is not to grow turnips on a dairy farm. Grow corn, clover, or sugar beets, and corn for silage. These crops will give as good returns as turnips, are no more expensive to grow, and are much safer. "Safety first" is a good motto on a dairy farm. —H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.



Saves Money For The Farmer

PRICES of farm products have reached a high level. The farmer can take full advantage of this situation only by adding to his equipment of time and labor-saving machinery. Time and labor are money. When time and labor are saved, money is saved.

Time and labor-saving devices for working the land do not produce complete results in themselves. The farmer must have rapid and dependable means of placing his products on the market.

The Ford One-Ton Truck will make trips to town so much more quickly than the horse that you will have many extra hours of time to devote to productive work. A large number of farmers have proven the Ford One-Ton Truck to be a time and money-saver—have you?

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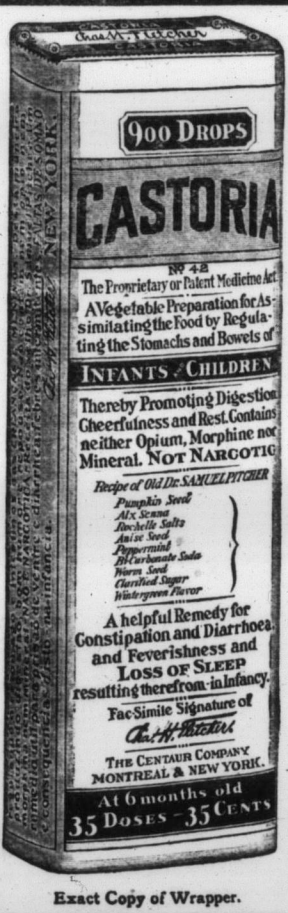
ALEX. DUNCANSON, DEALER, Glencoe

ALL HONOR TO THEM

The boys who were drafted under the Military Service Act have been fighting in the front line. Some of them have been wounded. Some have "gone west" on that last long journey that leads out through the portals of earthly existence. All honor to them!

"He had served in France for two months" is becoming a common-place phrase in the obituary notices printed regarding soldiers who have fallen. Usually it tells that the man who made the great sacrifice was called up under the conscription measure, and when his age is given it will frequently be noticed that he was a mere boy, perhaps not out of his teens and perhaps just past the age that indicates maturity. Most of the draftees are young men. They were below military age when the war broke out. That they did not enlist as volunteers does not prove to reflect to their discredit. Once called into the service of their country they have met the test of training, of voyaging across the ocean, of fighting with the seasoned veterans of the Canadian forces, of doing their duty to the point of giving their lives. For each of these things he has earned the respect of those who stood as though for a lost cause in the early days of 1915. As victory dawned after a long night of suffering, these younger men go down, taking the places of those war-worn crusaders who rushed forward when the call came, and proving that the country's stock is never found wanting when the need of Canadian manhood is sound in the front line. —London Advertiser.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.



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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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For C.P.R. tickets to all points apply to

R. CLANAHAN
Ticket Agent, Glencoe

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Time Table Changes.

A change of time will be made on September 29th, 1918

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Do not wait till serious trouble develops. Have the strain removed. The sooner the easier. Properly adjusted glasses will do it. We are experts in relieving eye strain and guarantee satisfaction.

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The Transcript

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918

Under pressure of war conditions the people of England are learning that their country when put to the test is capable of producing sufficient food for its population. Some people have known this all along, but it required a great war to make a practical demonstration of the fact. England in the past has depended very largely on the outside world for food it was because she preferred to buy rather than produce. By utilizing to the full the available land of the country there is little doubt that England could feed a much larger population than she is likely to have for many years to come.

According to newspaper reports the old time custom of giving indiscriminate Christmas boxes at Yuletide is to be abolished in a good many cities of the United States. The only ones to receive the blessings of Santa Claus will be the children. The money that would otherwise be wasted in the habit of barter and exchange will go to buy comforts for kids in khaki. It is a good idea and should be taken up by the whole continent. Christmas giving has grown in a good many cases to be a curse instead of a blessing. If anybody in this universe is deserving of a little remembrance at Christmas it is the boy "over there."

"HONOR TO WHOM," ETC.

A Western member of the party of Canadian editors who went overseas on a sight-seeing expedition at the expense of the British Government, being accused of "utilizing the occasion to swing the censor of Canadian adulation before the shrine of Lord Beaverbrook," makes haste to say that he was misreported. It is well. The men who are most admired and honored by all the Canadian people in these days are not members of the British House of Lords. They are the heroic fighting fellows in khaki who are winning the war.

Good prize list at Newbury school fair, featuring \$30 prize money for best calf and pair of pigs, given through Merchants Bank of Canada.

Get on the other side of the street when you see a man coming who never forgets to inform you that the world is growing worse.

"I see ye have a new hired man. Easy. How is he doing?" "Resting considerably easier than the other one did, thank ye!" a trifle grimly replied honest Farmer Hornbeak.

SUMMER PASSES

Days are getting shorter and the summer's slipping by. Soon will come October when the blossoms fade and die; Soon the Master Painter will get busy with his brush.

And tint the orchard apples with their most becoming blush. Then the frost will find the meadow and the green will disappear. And the bitter winds will whisper that old Winter's very near.

Oh, the days are coming closer when we'll reap as we have sown. When our worth shall be recorded by the fruits that we have grown. Soon the Master Painter shall inspect what we have made.

And brush our deeds of valor with the hues that never fade. In the glory of life's autumn we shall see our work revealed.

And know how we have labored through the summer in the field. It's too late when winter's coming to attempt the work of spring. Too late for deeds of valor when our youth has taken wing.

Too late for words of kindness when the friends of old are dead. Age must reap as we have labored through the summer that has fled. Oh, the tragedy of autumn and of age is to be heed!

Life's acres bare and barren when they ought to gleam with gold.

—By Edward A. Guest.

GIVE YOUR COUNTRY A LEG UP—SAVE!

Canadian patriotism demands the practice of thrift by all her sons. The men who are holding the lines at home are they who are making it easy for the business of the country to go on with little jar to its mechanism. The steady pulling together of all citizens in the production of goods and in the conservation of all field crops marks the thrifty nation. Saving on the part of our citizens is going to be the greatest insurance we will have in Canada against a period of depression after the war. The combined capital of the individuals who make the country will form a fund of sufficient power to drive business along in a most satisfying way in spite of the prevailing hard times of such a period.

The saving man is therefore a real patriot. He has Canada's interests fundamentally at heart. May his tribe increase in these days when wealth is piling up under the spur of war-time efforts. Save because it hits both ways. It is a high form of patriotism. And it gives one's country a leg up in a critical time. Put by that extra dollar now. The long procession of thirty dollars will make a line that will not waver—Hindenburg or no Hindenburg.

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