

## AUGUST OPPORTUNITIES AT J. N. CURRIE & CO.'S

Every department, every nook and corner, every shelf, every drawer, all gone over carefully to see that nothing is missing; all to be cleared in shortest time at prices far below cost, some at half cost.

### A Real Clear-out Sale

Women's, Misses' and Children's Middies—Half price.  
Women's, Misses' and Children's Hosiery—Half price.  
Men's Work Shirts—Half price.  
Walker's, Peabody, Snagproof—Standard Overalls and Smocks, heaviest make, formerly \$6.50 and \$3.75, for \$1.85.  
Women's White Canvas Shoes, Slippers and Oxfords, formerly \$3.75 to \$4.50, all at one clearing price—\$1.90.  
Men's Collars, pure linen, broken lines, 2 for 25c.  
Ladies' Hemstitched Fancy Handkerchiefs at half—reg. 25c for 12½c; 50c for 25c; 30c for 15c.  
Boys' and Youths' Brown Canvas Shoes at a big reduced price for quick selling.

BOYS' BLOOMERS AND KNICKERS greatly reduced, making exceptional opportunity to buy now.

THE FEW REMAINING STRAW HATS with special sale tickets to clear this week.

BALANCE OF MUSLINS AND WASH GOODS have special sale tickets. See the advantage now and get your share.

**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, AUGUST 4, 1921

### An Avoidable Waste

For years the Dominion and Ontario governments have been endeavoring to awaken the Canadian people to the value of the forest resources of the country and the need of their co-operation in protecting them from the ravages of fire. For it is unfortunately true that the great majority of the conflagrations that destroy great stretches of standing timber are due to preventable causes. Carelessness with fires and matches and thoughtless burnings by settlers are responsible for many fires that do enormous damage and inflict

losses that are ultimately borne by the taxpayers. In an effort to reduce the excessive waste incurred in this way, the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests is conducting an advertising campaign to educate the public regarding the value of forest preservation through the prevention of fires. These advertisements are appearing at intervals in The Transcript, and we trust, will be read and marked by our readers. Every patriotic citizen of Ontario should do whatever lies in his power to save the provincial forests from destruction by fire.

### Small Town Advantages

It would be a thousand times better if we had fifty cities of 10,000 each in the Province than one city of 500,000. It would be better for the workman to be in a little town where he would have the opportunity of having a home of his own and a little plot of ground where he could grow fruit and vegetables. He has also the advantage of better schools, churches and more wholesome and sanitary conditions for the upbringing of his family. At the same time a prosperous town makes a good home market for the farmer. It is infinitely better to have many of these towns scattered in various centres of the Province than to

have one huge centre where the cost of food stuffs is materially increased through the long freight haul.—Farmer's Sun.

### Value Of Forests

Canada is one of the greatest forest countries of the world. Much of our Canadian soil is unsuited to farming but is capable of growing magnificent timber. Our forests provide work which maintains half a million people. They give work, too, for our sailors and railway men and furnish business for our merchants and bankers. All citizens can assist in taking care of our forests, and particularly in protecting them against fire.

### The Cantaloupe

(Larnsing Capital News)  
A certain industrious gardener determined to try cantaloupe in his plot behind the house. He was more industrious at heart than was he experienced. The vines grew luxuriantly, the melons formed, grew large and luscious. When the harvest was ready for the garnering, the gardener went forth in all his array and glory and prepared for the feast. At the feast some of the cantaloupe tasted of squash, some of pumpkin, some of cucumber—the vines had grown up together. He had selected the seed carefully; selected a choice variety. At first taste of his cantaloupe harvest, he accused his merchant dealer of having swindled him. But the merchant was not to blame. The pollen of the other vegetables growing all around had poisoned the taste, the heart of the cantaloupe.

And so it is with mankind. Parents bring little children into the world and they plant them, as it were, in the world's great garden. What lovely kiddies they are! No other can equal them. But, ah, here and there all around the family there is the human squash, the human pumpkin and the human cucumber. In the harvest time, the luscious fruit is spoiled perhaps in taste, in final result. The pollen of the "others" has ruined the cantaloupe.

Since the use of the automobile has become general, with the numerous trips through the country districts that their use involves, an added incentive has been given to numerous small towns and villages to beautify their streets and the surroundings of their homes. It is now a well-known fact that when city motorists take a Saturday, Sunday or other holiday in the country they invariably choose as their destination or "dinner stop" the most attractive hamlet in the district, noted probably for its tidy river, its avenues of elms and maples, its velvety park, its private lawns and well-kept boulevards, its quaint and vine-covered porches and walls and its many glorious flower gardens. When a municipality enjoys advantages such as these described it becomes a far stronger business magnet than most people realize. Not only does it attract a transient trade, but in many cases it becomes the determining factor which leads industries to locate in such centres. Even more important than such considerations as these, however, is the effect such surroundings have on the citizens themselves, young and old. Where tidiness is a feature of the work of public bodies in a town, the virtue becomes contagious and private citizens are apt to do a little more in the way of keeping lawns and boulevards beautiful.—Orangeville Sun.

## FALL BEE MANAGEMENT

Handling the Little Workers at the Summer's Close.

The Queen Is the Most Important Factor—Don't Keep a "Scrub"—Have an Abundance of Stores—Pastures Pay in Pork Production.  
(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Many beekeepers have visions of a two-hundred-pound crop of honey per colony from their colonies, but it must be admitted that very few beekeepers really come a cropper of that proportion. This is not due to poor seasons in many cases, but almost entirely due to negligence or lack of preparation on the part of the beekeeper.

It makes little difference how well colonies of bees are managed, unless certain conditions are met, so that the colonies can take advantage of the management bestowed on them. For instance, if the queen in the colony is failing or of poor quality, then it is an impossibility to secure a crop of honey from that colony. Again it is a waste of money and time to introduce a vigorous Italian queen to a colony of bees and then fail to give the queen an opportunity to lay a large number of eggs, so that the colony will go into winter headquarters in prime condition. Beekeepers who have ten or more colonies of bees, know that certain colonies will return their crops three times as large as the average colony in the apiary. Yet few beekeepers appreciate that in most cases the larger crop of honey is due largely to the work of a good queen. There is just as much difference in the value of queen bees, as there is between scrub live stock and pure-bred live stock, and beekeepers can make few better investments than the securing of choice, young, Italian queens to head the colonies. The very best time to require is from the middle of July to the middle of August.

The giving of a young queen means young bees for winter, consequently less loss in winter and very strong colonies in the spring of the year, and unless the beekeeper can have strong colonies in time for the main honey flow, his colonies will return him but little profit that season. After the queen has been safely introduced, the beekeeper should be sure to give the colony sufficient room, both for egg laying and for the storage of any surplus honey which might be harvested. Sometimes one super is sufficient, while in some locations and seasons, two or more supers may be necessary. The beekeeper himself must be the judge, as he knows his location and the season and must be guided accordingly.

The introduction of a good vigorous Italian queen and the giving of room both for brood-rearing and honey storage will also be very valuable in the complete control of one of our most serious brood diseases of bees, viz., European foulbrood. With a vigorous Italian queen and an abundance of stores, it means strong colonies, and consequently European foulbrood will do no damage. It would pay the beekeeper to keep on hand the number of colonies ordinarily kept, and give these every opportunity to do good work, and if this is done, the total crop would be just as large as from twice the number of colonies poorly managed.

Italian queens can be secured from any reliable queen-breeder, full particulars of which can be obtained from the Provincial Apiarist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.—F. Eric Miller, O. A. College, Guelph.

Pastures Pay in Pork Production.  
"One of the best means of cutting the cost of producing pork," says E. F. Ferrin, who is in charge of the hog section at Minnesota University Farm, "is to use good pasture and forage crops. This practice is advisable whether grain be high in price or cheap; there is a decided saving in either case. Pigs getting green feed are more thrifty than those raised in dry lots, consequently gain faster and make pork at a lower cost."

Results obtained at the farm prove beyond question that it is a shortsighted policy to neglect to grow good forage crops when pigs are being raised. Blue grass and similar pastures furnish good feed in the spring, but during summer are little better than an exercising ground. Some one crop, or more than one, should be grown to give fresh succulent green feed in summer and early fall. Dwarf Essex rape, alfalfa and red clover are the outstanding top notch forage crops in the corn belt. Of these rape is by far the most suitable for Minnesota conditions. The cost of seedling is low—about five pounds of seed per acre is an average quantity—and in favorable season the crop is ready to be pastured six weeks from sowing. If grain is fed in reasonable amounts an acre of rape will carry from twenty to thirty growing pigs through the season.

"White hogs, and sometimes black and red ones, blister when running in rape. There is nothing peculiar about this crop which causes blistering; the trouble results simply from the combination of moisture, transferred from the rape to the hog, and a hot sun. By keeping pigs out of the rape patch until the dew or rain has evaporated from the leaves of the plants, blistering can be prevented."

"Rape can be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Even a small patch in a feed lot will save grain in raising pigs."

Tomatoes are ripening, and it is necessary to apply small quantities of nitrate of soda around each plant to hasten them.



"Grey Sox" Tubes

Wm. McCallum  
Phone 88

## Mileage as it is Measured

The selling price is the yardstick of tire mileage, very often. The striking exception being Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes". The mileage put into them is not measured. They are meant to give extra miles and they do.

Running on your car Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes" will give you the cheapest mileage you can buy—irrespective of cost.

## AMES HOLDEN "AUTO-SHOES"

Cord and Fabric Tires in all Standard Sizes

For Sale By

M. J. McAlpine  
Phone 19w

"Red Sox" Tubes

Geo. Parrott  
Phone 36w

## Geo. Highwood

Purveyor of all kinds of FRESH AND SALT MEATS  
Deliveries from 8 to 10 Saturdays all day  
Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fowl, live or dressed.  
Cash for Eggs, Butter, Hides, Wool.  
On sale—all kinds of Canned Goods.

## A FULL LINE OF HAYING MACHINERY

Beatty Hay Cars and Track, Mowers, Rakes & Loaders.  
Also a few second-hand Binders, in good shape.  
1 Buggy, 1 Side Rake.  
Terms to suit on second-hand goods.

D. M. McKellar  
MASSEY-HARRIS AGENT  
GLENCOE

## THE NEW STORE NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS

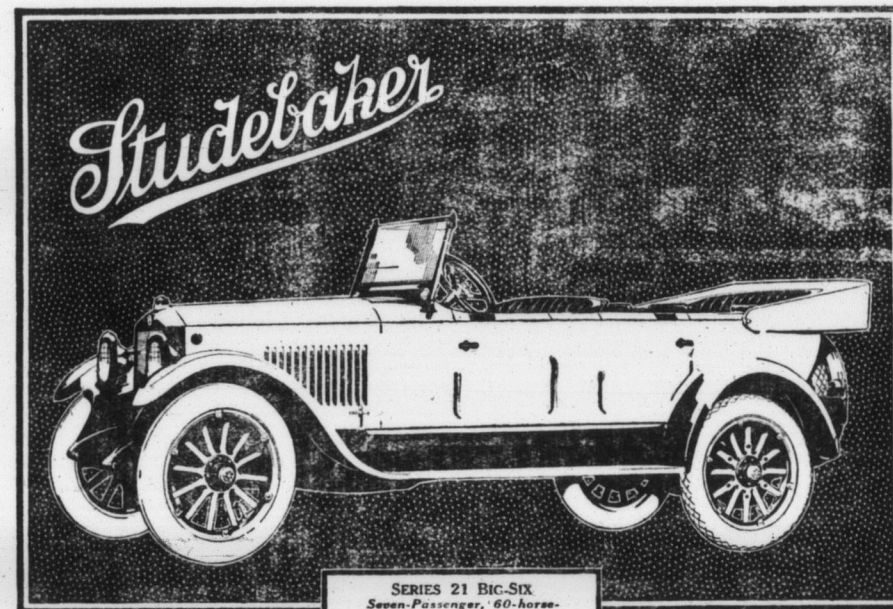
Some exceptional bargains in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes. All goods bought at greatly reduced prices and marked at very close margins. Groceries fresh and clean. Hardware lines will be added to stock later.

Call and see us. We will do you good.

## J. H. McIntyre, Wardsville

## COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

Order your next lot of these at the Transcript Office



SERIES 21 BIC-SIX  
Seven-Passenger, 60-horsepower, 126-inch wheelbase  
\$2785 f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont.

IN every operation, from the moment the raw material is purchased until the car is sold, Studebaker because of its enormous production and its standardized methods of manufacture, is able to make important savings—these savings are reflected in the price of the car to you.

"Built-in-Canada"

WM. McCALLUM  
Dealer - Glencoe

NEW PRICES OF STUDEBAKER AUTOMOBILES  
f. o. b. Walkerville, Ontario, effective June 1, 1921

Touring Cars and Roadsters	Coupe and Sedans
LIGHT-SIX 2-PASS. ROADSTER.....\$1850	LIGHT-SIX COUPE ROADSTER.....\$2385
LIGHT-SIX TOURING CAR.....1885	LIGHT-SIX 5-PASS. SEDAN.....2585
SPECIAL-SIX 2-PASS. ROADSTER.....2275	SPECIAL-SIX 4-PASS. COUPE.....3525
SPECIAL-SIX TOURING CAR.....2325	SPECIAL-SIX 5-PASS. SEDAN.....3625
SPECIAL-SIX 4-PASS. ROADSTER.....2325	BIG-SIX 4-PASS. COUPE.....3995
BIG-SIX TOURING CAR.....2785	BIG-SIX 7-PASS. SEDAN.....4095

ALL STUDEBAKER CARS ARE EQUIPPED WITH CORD TIRES

This is a Studebaker Year

## STUDEBAKER MEN BOOMING HALIFAX-VANCOUVER HIGHWAY



Studebaker Light Six, Now Touring Western Provinces Carrying Transcontinental Road-building Message to His Worship, the Mayor of Vancouver.

Carrying a transcontinental road-building message addressed to His Worship, the Mayor of Vancouver, and which is being endorsed by the Mayors in all of the principal prairie provinces cities, W. G. Palmer, Sales Manager, Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Ltd., and M. F. Rigby, Advertising Manager, are making a complete tour of the Western provinces of Canada in a Studebaker light six car. The message-bearers left Calgary on July 11 for Edmonton, heading east from that city to Winnipeg. From that point they will drive

west through the southern sections of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, reaching Vancouver about August 15 after having obtained the signatures of the chief executives in all of the principal cities along their route. The message addressed to His Worship is in the interest of completing the connecting links in the Transcontinental Canadian Highway through British Columbia. At the present time, in order to drive from eastern points to the Pacific coast, it is necessary either to make a long detour

into the United States or ship the car by rail between those points where no highway exists. The message being conveyed by Messrs. Palmer and Rigby to the chief executive of the city of Vancouver urges him to use every effort in enlisting the active support of automobile clubs and good roads associations throughout his province in order to bring about some definite and immediate action toward the building of those sections of highway that will give Canada the advantage of an unbroken roadway from Halifax to Vancouver.