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made from all wool serviceable Tweed, fashionably tailored, with best of linings, makes it worth your while to buy now at in many cases below pre-war values.

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makes you smile again at being able to get choice imported worsted suits, made up in latest type, guaranteed to hold that smart shape, and so reasonably priced—\$35.00. Could not be sold last year under \$55.00 and \$60.00.

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Boys' and Youths' Suits in for fall and winter showing. Prices down easily half. See the splendid values at \$7.90, \$8.75, \$9.50 and \$12.00.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BLOOMERS
at \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$2.75. The kind to give wear and real value.

REAL VALUES AGAIN IN SILKS, MAKING UNUSUAL DEMANDS
Wide range of materials and colors, at from \$1.50 to \$2.75. Thrifty people anticipate their wants early and have advantage of first choice of materials, and have making done before the rush later on.

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We have reasons to believe that we have touched bottom for a while at least, and advise our customers to buy their necessities now. Our prices are down one-half on Cottons, Sheetings, Shirts, Tickers, Cottonades, Denims and Flannelettes.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1921

The success of any undertaking, be it public or private, depends upon the amount of energy put into it. Quite often a public enterprise, a bit of municipal management, or a fair, a picnic or other function is not made the success it might be from the fact that some of those elected or appointed to manage the affair do not put the energy and push into it that they should. People who accept election or appointment to any position should do so with the determination of doing their level best to discharge the duties placed upon them as of a sacred trust. Instances are not few where a person selected for some particular branch of work because he was thought to be the one most fitted therefor proved a dead failure, becoming conspicuous only when it was time to wear a badge or bask in the spotlight at important social functions or public gatherings. When a person is honored by his fellowmen with a position of trust, whether on salary or otherwise, he should not accept the honor unless he is prepared to devote some of his best energies to achieving the end in view. Better for him to step out of the way for a real live wire.

Beware the persuasive agent who wants you to sign an order without every provision in it, in cold print, that he makes by word of mouth. The agent is bound in law only by what is in black and white.

How comes it that while scores of young people can dash off many a musical number on piano or organ in genuine ragtime quality and quantity, nine out of ten possibly cannot correctly and efficiently play a hymn-tune, sacred song, or voluntary?

The prospective shortage of the potato crop makes possible a good demand for the rice crop as substitute for potatoes. Rice can be made to meet the shortage, suggests the Federal Bureau of Markets. The prospective crop of 33,500,000 bushels of rough rice is equal to 931,000,000 pounds of cleaned rice, and to this must be added comparatively large stocks derived from the extraordinarily large crop of 1920.

The Weekly Half Holiday

For some years now inconvenience has been caused to commercial travellers, loss to the houses they represent, and annoyance to the merchants of the country, through the hit-and-miss weekly half holiday practice of the summer months.

Travellers drop off a train to find that the half holiday falls on that particular day. Perhaps there is not a train out for hours. The tendency then is, if the traveller knows the merchants well, to call them on phone and try to discuss purchases in spite of the holiday. The merchant either has to seem discourteous to a man who, probably on many occasions has proved a true friend, or lose his holiday.

Because of these inconveniences—this waste of time and money—there is growing up a feeling that something should be done to standardize the summer half holiday. If all places decided on Friday afternoon, say some, the travellers would be able to get home earlier and would not have their week unnecessarily broken up.

There may be reasons against Friday. There is much to be said, however, for a generally accepted day. It would seem a matter which the United Boards of Trade might well consider.—Exchange.

Women of Canada will be out in full voting strength on Dominion election day, when, according to an unofficial estimate, more than 1,260,000 will be entitled to cast their ballots. The same estimate gives the total voting strength of both sexes at approximately 3,000,000. At the last Dominion election approximately 3,000,000 votes were cast, and of these some 232,000 were soldier votes. The deficiency between the voting strengths of 1917 and 1921 is accounted for by the fact that in 1917 some 30 constituencies were carried by acclamation, and also by the fact that more women will be voting this year.

The Kingston Whig pleads with motorists who picnic on property near the roadside to leave the place tidy, not defaced with a litter of lunch boxes, plates, oil paper, egg shells, sardine cans and banana skins. Burn up the litter, put out the fire, or carry the refuse away to a dump. This is good motor morality. Picnickers should also be careful about fires, and not destroy property. This much is due to good-natured farmers, and also to motorists who may follow.

Farmers in Western States are killing cattle to sell in the Omaha market for \$7.50 a hundred pounds, the lowest since 1911.

Chicago is said to have about half a million unemployed persons, and the outlook for the winter in that great city is most unpromising. In New York a similar situation obtains.

ON TRAINING OF COLTS

They Should Not be "Broken," but Educated.

Start Them Wearing Harness and Bridle—Then Hitch and Give Light Work at First—Methods of Keeping Cow Records.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The too common practice of allowing colts to go "unbroken" until such time as they are required to perform the functions of a horse in the spring, is irrational, and is unfair to the animal. Colts should not be "broken"; they should be taught or educated. In the unhandled, or unbroken colt, the muscular, respiratory and nervous system (the organs whose functions are taxed in the performance of the ordinary functions of a horse) are weak and undeveloped from lack of function. Hence, when the unbroken animal is asked to perform ordinary horse labor, he has neither any knowledge of what he is required to do, nor the muscular nor respiratory tone that is necessary for its satisfactory performance; therefore, unless very carefully handled, and very little work done for the first two or three weeks, trouble of various nature that will probably necessitate complete rest for a variable time is very liable to result. Hence, a regular course of preparation during the late winter and early spring months, when the time of both man and horse is not very valuable, should be given in order to have the colts in such condition when time becomes valuable, that they will be able to perform a reasonable amount of work with satisfaction to the driver and safety to themselves. This course should be commenced at least six weeks before regular work is expected to commence.

They Should Be Harnessed and Bridled Early.

The colt or colts should first be taught to wear harness and bridle by being allowed to run free for a few hours daily in a box stall or paddock with the harness on. It is then good practice to match each with a handy, smart and good-natured horse, or if necessary a pair of colts together, and teach them to drive, obey the words of command, stand when asked to, etc.

When they have become reasonably handy without being hitched, they should be hitched to a sleigh or wagon. Care should be taken to see that the harness fits properly. This applies especially to collars. The collars in which they are expected to work later on should be worn. Each should have his own, and it should fit properly, not being too wide, so as to allow a rolling motion, nor yet sufficiently narrow to pinch at any point. The bearing surface should conform thoroughly to the surfaces of the neck and shoulder with which it comes in contact, except at the bottom, where sufficient vacant space to allow the introduction of a man's fingers should exist.

Exercise or Light Work a Benefit.

The colt or pair should be given daily exercise or light work. Commencing with an hour or two the first day and gradually increasing the amount, until they will be able to perform a full day's reasonable exertion without showing signs of weariness. The amount of grain given should also be gradually increased in proportion to the work or exercise given. By such usage the muscular, respiratory and nervous systems gradually gain tone, the muscles with which the harness, especially the collar, comes in contact, gradually become hardened and increased in power, of resistance, and become much less liable to soreness. In many cases, on account of the hardening of the muscles, they lose bulk; hence a collar that may have fitted perfectly at first, may now be too large. This should be attended to either by providing fresh collars or filling the extra space of the old ones with sweat pads. While we prefer collars without sweat pads, the latter is much better than vacant space. J. H. Reed, V.S., O. A. College, Guelph.

Methods of Keeping Cow Records.

Four things are necessary for keeping cow records:

1. A monthly milk record, ruled so that there shall be a column for recording the weight of the morning and evening milking of each cow for each day of the month, though some use a sheet ruled for three days only, and estimate the weight of milk given for the month from these three days, which may be consecutive or on the 1st, 10th and 20th of the month, making ten day periods between.
2. A milk scale, preferably one having a dial-face and two hands, one of which shows the net weight of milk in the pail, when properly set. This scale costs about five dollars.
3. A four to eight-bottle Babcock test, where it is desired to know what each cow's milk tests in fat. This will cost from eight to twelve dollars complete.
4. The fourth and most important requirement is, "The will-to-do." Without this, milk sheets, scales, testers, etc., are valueless. By having scales, sheet, sample bottles properly arranged, it takes but little time to keep a record of each milking cow in the herd.

We would add a fifth need, which is, some form of permanent record book for monthly totals and tests, as milk sheets, and notes or records of testing, are likely to be lost and not available for reference. But if these are recorded once a month in a permanent form, they will prove a source of help in breeding, feeding and weeding dairy cows.—H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

LOVE REUNION

One of the grandest events which happened in some time was celebrated on Labor Day, Sept. 5th, it being the Love centennial held in the old Love homestead on Talbot street, corner of townline of Aldborough and Dunwich townships. The wedding-dances during the day reached as high as 2,500. On approaching the place one could readily observe an air of hospitality, plainly seen by the tents thickly spread over the grounds. On arrival the beautifully decorated tables, filled to capacity with dainties, satisfied the desires of many good appetites. The program began at noon with unveiling ceremonies at the Love cemetery, a short distance west of the homestead, conducted by Rev. R. W. Stewart of Dutton and Rev. Peter McParlane of West Lorne. A memorial poem entitled "The Pioneer," dedicated to the Scottish pioneers who founded the settlement and written by E. D. McGregor, was recited by Miss Margaret Campbell of Dunwich. After justice was done to the feast dainties an excellent program was given. One would feel enthused by the Scottish airs on the pipes played by Duncan McMillan of Dutton, and the Scottish dances so trig and so brave by the lasses and lads. Jean Anderson Thirde of Toronto was appreciated very much in the play "McMillan's Sons of Auld Scotland." Gilbert and Margaret Stevenson of Melbourne, a talented little couple in kilts, added the finishing touch to the program and were repeatedly cheered for their rendition of Scottish selections. John Collins gave several humorous pieces. The sports were presented by Wm. Patton, reeve of Dutton, and Mrs. W. D. Love of Aldborough. Addresses were given by Lieut. Col. A. A. Campbell of London, who was chairman jointly with Alexander Love, the present owner of the homestead; Neil Carmichael of Dunwich; James McLean, ex-reeve of Rodney; B. B. Graham of Rodney, county treasurer; John McNabb, reeve of Brussels; Alex. Love of Dunwich; E. E. McTaggart, reeve of Malahide; and Daniel McIntyre of Yarmouth. Col. Campbell stated that the original deed to the Love farm had been secured by Alexander Love, one hundred years to the day. His family and descendants grew and multiplied until now the clan numbers thousands. John A. Love of Windsor was presented with a watch as a tribute to his work in organizing the gathering.

FLORENCE INSTITUTE

The Women's Institute held their September meeting at the home of Mrs. McRobert on Wednesday when the Inwood branch was present and put on the program. The meeting was opened by Mrs. Osborne, president, who after a well directed address of welcome handed the meeting over to Mrs. Richardson, president of the Inwood branch, who made a neat reply. The program consisted of solos by Mrs. Reilly and Misses Warner and Richardson. Papers were given by Mrs. Adkin, "How to Make Commonplace Life Interesting"; by Mrs. White, "Home Efficiency"; by Mrs. Richardson, "How to Spend a Winter's Evening." Roll call: A kitchen apron demonstration. Votes of thanks were exchanged and lunch was served on the lawn by six young ladies prettily attired in blue, pink, blue, cream, yellow and white organdy. They were Misses Forshee, Bodkin, Scarlett, Osborne and Rita and Mina Huston. Mrs. McRobert was assisted in the tea room by Mesdames Bilton, McUTCHEON, Crowder, Bodkin, A. Webster and E. Webster. About sixty persons were present.

Care of Milk.

It is one of the anomalies of life that the sources of our greatest pleasures and greatest means of good, may also be sources of life's greatest pains and most harm. Milk is a case in point. Milk is the best food of life's greatest need—proper and sufficient food. It may also be a cause of the destruction of life, because it may become the home or feeding ground of those death-dealing organisms which are now recognized as the cause of practically all deaths, except those due to accident or old age.

Fortunately we have discovered comparatively simple methods of combating the effects of what are called pathogenic (disease-producing) bacteria. These may be stated in a few short rules as follows:

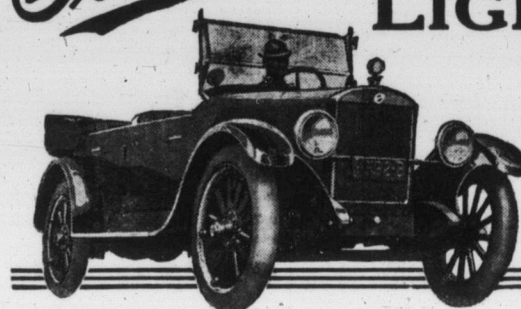
1. Milk which is consumed in a raw condition must be drawn only from cows which are healthy. Milk given from cows which are sick, which are not "good-doers," and especially milk from cows with a cough, must be pasteurized.
2. As soon as the milk is drawn from the cow, it should be cooled to 50 degrees F. or lower, and be kept at that temperature until consumed. This makes an unfavorable condition for the germs to grow in.
3. All pails, strainers, dippers, milk bottles, pitchers, etc., when come in contact with the milk, must be thoroughly washed and preferably steamed, or be rinsed after washing in a chloride solution, which has been found to be one of the best germicides.
4. Milk should not be exposed to the air any longer than absolutely necessary, as this seeds the milk with a fresh lot of germs. This means the keeping of milk in a closed vessel and not in an open dish.
5. "Left over" milk from meals should not be put into the general supply, as this causes the whole lot to spoil.
6. "Left over" milk from the sick room should not be used, as it is destroyed, as it may spread disease.
7. Milk at all times and in all places should be kept clean and cool.—H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

A regular supply of salt will be found helpful in promoting thrift in live stock.

If pasture is provided for pigs, it will require less meal for a pound of pork.

Mares prettier to foaling will perform a good deal of work if they are carefully handled and the result will be stronger foals than with idle mares.

Studebaker LIGHT-SIX



—the automobile setting new records for speed, durability and economy!

THE running time recently established by the Studebaker LIGHT-SIX between Toronto and Kingston adds another record to the list of LIGHT-SIX achievements—each record furnishing further proof of the extraordinary performance, stamina and speed possessed by this car.

Yet any feat of performance accomplished by the LIGHT-SIX is to be expected, for Studebaker engineers who designed the LIGHT-SIX spent three years in building, perfecting and testing this car before it was offered to the public. The natural result of their labors was a super-built automobile—capable of unusual performance, exceptional economy and long years of satisfactory service.

See the LIGHT-SIX, analyze its fine quality of construction, and you will readily appreciate why "This is a Studebaker Year."

Recent Achievements of the STUDEBAKER LIGHT-SIX

1. A LIGHT-SIX made the round trip from Toronto to Kingston, Ont., a distance of 327 miles—in 1 hour, 34 minutes less time than the fastest train, averaging 43.5 miles an hour and establishing a new record of 7 hours, 31 minutes.
2. The record from Moncton to St. John, N. B., is now held by a LIGHT-SIX, which sped the distance of 951 miles in 2 hours, 29 minutes. The fastest C. P. R. train makes the trip in 2 hours, 50 minutes.
3. A LIGHT-SIX has established the five most important records on the Pacific Coast—all of which were made by the same car within ten weeks.
4. First to the top of Mt. Beacon, N. Y.—hitherto considered insurmountable by automobile—is another LIGHT-SIX achievement. The car blazed its own trail, up grades varying from 15 to 33 per cent.
5. A recent test made in Toronto, under Motor League supervision, to ascertain how far the LIGHT-SIX would run on a single gallon of gasoline, showed 28 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

Light-Six Prices Effective Sept. 8, 1921

Touring Car \$1725 Coupe Roadster \$2325 Sedan \$2775

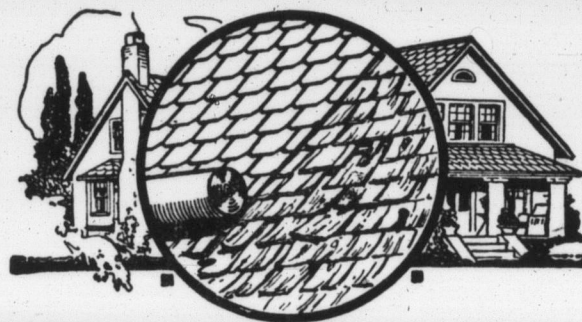
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Art Craft Roof Red—Green

This is the quality roof that wears, wears, wears. It is a beautiful roof that stays so for years and years. It is practical and economical. It costs less than other worthy roofings. Its colors are permanent. It is guaranteed for service.

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For Sale and Applied by Vincent Watterworth

VIGOROUS OUTDOOR ROLE FOR BLANCHE SWEET

Blanche Sweet plays the part of a vigorous, daring, self-reliant outdoor girl in "That Girl Montana," showing at the Opera House Saturday night, Sept. 17. An adaptation of Marah Ellis Ryan's popular novel of the gold rush along the Kootenai River, it relates the adventure and romance in the life of Montana Rivers who fought to live down a past she was not responsible for.

Robert Thornby, who directed "Half a Chance" and many of Miss Sweet's previous Jesse D. Hampton features, directed "That Girl Montana." Mahlon Hamilton, star of "Half a Chance," is the leading man, and the cast includes such favorites as Kate Price.

Frank Lanning, Clare DuBrey and Edward Pell.

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.

Births' population increased 50 per cent. in ten years and is now 14,637,000.

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