

The Belrobe Method of Dressmaking

A Real Service for All Who Sew

The Belrobe method explains simply the clever little finishing touches that so often make the reputation of a Parisian modiste. With the coming of Belrobe in the world comes the end of mistakes, waste of material and disappointments. We feel that this is the greatest achievement in dressmaking that we have been privileged to offer our customers since we first started handling patterns. *Hundreds now make their own clothes with pleasure and economy.*

Another Shipment This Week of Dress Materials for Hot Weather Comfort

SNAPPY IN STYLE. Organzie, Venetian Tissue—the two newest materials. Special prices, 98c and \$1.25.

Wonderful Clean-up Sale

Goods from all departments sharing in the big closing-out reduction sale.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

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THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921

Benefits of School Fairs

School fairs are to the boys and girls of the land what the larger fairs are to adults. By this time they should be thoroughly organized; prize lists published and circulated and programmes of proceedings prepared, the two indeed given in one publication. These fairs increase in numbers every year and are proving of inestimable value in agricultural education of the young and even in beneficially influencing the more mature. Of course boys' and girls' clubs are the principal feeders of the fairs, but entries are usually accepted from children who are not members of any such organization. Agricultural Representatives all testify to the splendid effects the fairs are having upon farm life and agricultural pursuits generally. One, for instance, writes: "I do not know of any one thing which is a greater factor in improving the farm production and the farm industry of the country than the school fairs. In addition to bringing direct, practical results, school fairs have had a very effective influence in encouraging teachers to take up the teaching of agriculture in the public school." Another says: "The importance of the school fair can not be overemphasized. It teaches our future farmers how they can take the most out of the soil. It makes our rural people better and happier." In recognition of the truth of the old adage "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" a programme of sports is usually included in the day's list of proceedings.

Patent Medicines

Many concoctions are still being offered for sale under the guise of patent medicines, warranted to cure any and all diseases, that are really substitutes for booze. There is need for more forceful and energetic dealing with this phase of the evil.

Under the Ontario Temperance Act, power is given to the Provincial Board of Health to declare that any particular proprietary medicine shall be classed as intoxicating liquor, and its sale pro-

hibited except by prescription. Unfortunately this power has not been very largely used. The Board has been hesitant to act and the matter has not been urged upon it.

In the meantime these nostrums are widely advertised and used. Moreover the evil is a growing one. It seems that the machinery of the law is perfect but needs to be operated. There is room here for greater activity on the part of the Provincial authorities.—The Pioneer.

Protection Well Described

The evil results of customs taxation were never better described than in a report filed in the United States House of Representatives a few days ago, which described the Tarriff Bill as "conspiracy to benefit a few favorites at the expense of all humanity." The report says, in part: "Like every conspiracy it has been hatched in secret. We record our solemn judgment that this measure is a plan to plunder the people of our own country and to oppress people of every other country for the benefit of a few men who have succeeded in usurping for selfish purposes the taxing power of this government, using it primarily to enrich themselves and secondarily to finance the political party that tolerates, encourages and facilitates usurpation."

The Farmer Has Not Struck

(Burlington Hawkeye)

Do you remember the talk of a "farmers strike" last fall? The farmers were going to stop producing food because they were not paid enough for it to cover the cost and give them a decent profit. They said so themselves and the public feared a serious shortage this year.

Well, consider the latest reports of the wheat crop. Wheat is the country's biggest and most important food crop. The agricultural department forecasts a combined spring and winter production of \$830,000,000 bushels, which is almost exactly the average of the last five years output. Nature has not been unusually liberal, either. The farmers have done it themselves, planting over 3,000,000 acres more than they did a year ago.

There may be industrial strikes and consumers' strikes, but there are no farmers' strikes. The farmer may grumble, but he stays on the job, making full use of his capital and labor.

There is an abundance of work in this community for every man and boy. There should be no one, with the least grain of 20th century pride, out of employment. Even if you don't need the money or you are a distant relative of the tenth Earl of Do-nothing, get out and work; pull flax, cut hay, work on the highway; never mind what it is, as long as it is work.—Exchange.

The hope was that the war had tempered the party spirit, and in the main it has. Except in centres of political bigotry there is change. There is an attempt being made to keep partyism alive, those active in so doing knowing full well that their place in the sun would be obliterated did they not keep pegging away as in pre-war days. But all will be of little avail. The people are bent on doing their own political thinking.—Petrolia Advertiser Topic.

There ought to be greater restrictions placed on the traffic in firearms and ammunition. The ease with which guns and shells can be procured is nothing short of an incentive to crime. Being a "gunman" is more and more being looked upon as a genteel, easy and lucrative profession by the degenerate element among the youth of the day, and not till the finding of loaded weapons on these budding bandits is treated as presumptive evidence that they intended to commit murder will this menace receive an appreciable check. But to see that every possessor of a firearm is duly registered and licensed would insure that no one is in possession of such dangerous things except those entitled for legitimate reasons to be so.—London Advertiser.

Owing to pressure of business The Transcript finds it impossible to accept advertisement changes later than Monday noon of each week. Advertisers kindly note and assist us in giving service to all alike. Give some men bread today and they will expect pie tomorrow.

Hay - Fever
SUMMER COLDS, ASTHMA,
spoil many a holiday.
RAZ - MAH
Positively stops these troubles:
Sneezing, weezing, coughing,
weeping eyes aren't necessary—
unless you like being that way.
31.00 at your druggist's, or write
Templetons, Toronto, for a free trial.
Sold by H. I. Johnston

Flour Feed Binder Twine

I have on hand all the best grades of Spring Wheat and Blended Flours, also all kinds of Feeds. Try our Oat Middlings.

I still have a large shipment of Binder Twine at the old price—Gilt Edge, 650 ft., 21c; Gold Leaf, 600 ft., 20c.

Just received a fresh carload of Cement. Get our prices before buying.

Now is the time to paint that old roof with Liquid Adamite. Stops leaks on all kinds of roofs. Sold by the barrel or gallon.

I am expecting a carload of Salt this week. Come and get it off the car. It will be much cheaper.

BRUCE McALPINE
GLENCOE
Phones—House 83w, Store 8

DEAN'S DAIRY COLUMN

Three Big Questions Answered for Milk Dealers.

Should I Sell Milk or Cream?—Should Cows Be Fed on Turnips?—How to Pack Butter for Keeping.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture.)

Should I sell milk or cream? This will be determined to a large extent by the character of the farming operations. If the need for direct, quick cash in large amount is great then selling milk will best "fill the bill." On the other hand, if the dairy farmer can afford to wait for the sale, returns from cream and live stock, and particularly if he desires to improve or maintain soil fertility, then selling cream is to be recommended.

Nearness to market is another factor. Where the dairyman is near a small town and has the time to "peddle" milk, he can make more money out of his cows than by any other system. At ten to twelve cents a quart, a good cow will return from \$250 to \$300 per year for her milk. When this is compared with \$100 to \$150 per cow, where cream is sold, or milk sent to a cheese factory or condensery, we see what a decided money advantage there is in selling milk to customers direct.

But this plan robs the young things on the farm—often the farmer's own children—of needed milk supply, hence many farmers are content with less ready cash in order to have better and more live stock, and consequently richer soil, which, after all, is the basis of good farming.—H. H. D.

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 buttermakers, "Your butter is turnipy," 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 farm buttermakers. 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 mangels, 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. H. D.

How to Pack Butter for Keeping.

The first point to observe in the packing of butter, in order to have it keep well for winter use, is to have good butter. The best butter for packing is usually made in the month of June and September. It is preferably made from comparatively sweet cream which has been pasteurized. However, on the farm pasteurization is not commonly followed, hence the butter should be made when the weather is comparatively cool, and the cream should be churned before it becomes very sour. In fact, the sweeter the cream the more likely it is to produce good keeping quality in the butter, so long as there is sufficient acid in the cream to give good churning results.

The cream should be churned in the usual way, except that the butter may be washed once with brine, which is made by dissolving salt in water, instead of using water at both washings. Salt at the usual rate, but not over one ounce of salt per pound of butter, because salt does not preserve butter, as is commonly supposed, except in a minor degree for unpasteurized cream butter. It is a mistake, however, to add so much salt that the fine flavor of the butter is covered up.

Having worked the butter as usual, pack it firmly into crocks, tubs or boxes. If unpareminded wooden packages are used, these should be soaked several days in salt water to prevent "woody" flavor in the butter. A better plan is to coat the inside of the tub or box with hot wax, then line with heavy parchment paper, before packing the butter. Glazed crocks which are clean need no lining.

When the package is full, preferably all from one churning, smooth the top of the butter, cover with parchment paper or a clean cotton cloth, then the heavy brown paper over the top and place in a cool cellar, or in cold-storage. Sometimes salt paper is put on top of the cloth or paper, and this is kept moist by sprinkling on water from time to time. This excludes the air and helps to keep the butter.

We recommend packing the butter in solid form which is to be kept for some time, rather than holding it in prints, even though these may be submerged in brine.—H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

STONES KEEP THEIR SECRET

Restoration of Stonehenge Has Revealed Nothing New of Interest to the Antiquarian.

The restoration of Stonehenge has revealed fresh evidence as to the original building of the famous circle. There are indications that the entire monument was surrounded by a circle of at least 30 stones, not one of which remains today.

The office of works in conjunction with the society of antiquaries, is overhauling the monument, replacing the fallen stones and exploring the site. Excavations have revealed sockets for a number of stones that are no longer in existence, but history cannot account for their absence.

During the excavations a number of hammer stones, chisels and burnt bones were found, also many articles of more modern origin, scraps of Roman remains, potties and earthenware of varying date even up to the present time. The places where these coins were found are a problem in themselves. Why, for example, should a half-penny of George III be found deeper in the earth than a farthing of James I?

A new map of the monument is to be drawn and preserved in the Antiquaries museum, but the object of the excavations, the discovery of the origin and purpose of the famous monument, is still unsolved by the recent work.—London Times.

CENTER OF HUN WAR POWER

Ruhrort, With Its Splendid River Harbor, Really the Most Important City of Germany.

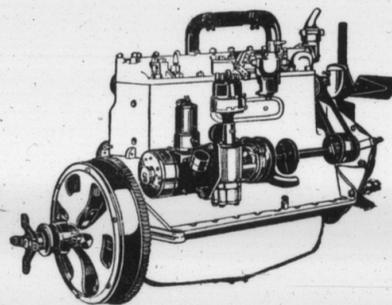
Ruhrort, which had the largest river harbor in Europe, and which included the Ruhr basin, was the power plant of Germany's former industrial machine and mighty war engine.

Between the Rhine and Ruhr is Duisburg, city of rolling mills, foundries and factories. This hive of industry was once a university town, but the school was supplanted by factories. Duisburg is connected with the Ruhr by a canal.

Farther up the Ruhr is Witten, important not only for its steel, but also for beer, soap and chemicals. The Ruhr basin coal fields not only were important to Germany because of their heavy production, but because they alone were accessible for water transportation of steel. A canal connected Dortmund, a city of the Ruhr basin, with the Esch river, thus affording an outlet to the North sea at Emden. The Ruhr was made navigable from the time of Witten, some 35 miles, by the canal.

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Studebaker LIGHT-SIX



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ONLY after Studebaker engineers had spent three years in subjecting the LIGHT-SIX motor to the most gruelling tests, were they ready to approve its being offered to the public.

The entire LIGHT-SIX car was designed with a definite purpose, which was to build an automobile of quality construction that would perform all of the functions of a heavier car, but which could be operated at a minimum expense.

In keeping with this aim, LIGHT-SIX engineers conceived and patented the Internal Hot-Spot—an exclusive feature of the Light-Six motor, which is largely responsible for the unusually low fuel consumption of the Studebaker LIGHT-SIX.

No other automobile offers such Economy and Value as the LIGHT-SIX—See this car and ride in it before you buy.

LIGHT-SIX TOURING—NOW \$1885
Coupe-Roadster \$2385 Sedan \$2885

All prices f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont. Exclusive of Sales Tax.

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