

J. N. Currie & Co's Store News

A Big 10 Days' Sale

Of Most Worthy, Wantable, Desirable Goods



Balance of "Watson's"
Make Underwear for Fall
and Winter Just Opened
Up

Watson's use only highest grade English wool. This is why it is so much admired and appreciated by everyone. All styles in single garments and combinations. Our prices for this high grade underwear compares favorably with the cheaper inferior makes on the market.

Don't Forget Our Special 10-Day Sale, commencing Thursday, November 9.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Glencoe's Big Store of Worthy Merchandise.

Just at a time when so much buying is done, not after the season is over as many sales are.

We have gone all over the store and have selected enough lines to make a very interesting 10 days' sale to the buying public.

All Women's Winter Coats are included, and a nice range they are, to be sold at special sale prices. See new prices \$15.50, \$17.50, \$21.75, \$24.50. A comparison of quality and styles will show the real values.

Misses' and Ladies' All Wool Flannel Middy Dresses reduced from \$5.75 and \$6.50. Sale price \$3.98.

Men's Fleece-lined Undershirts only. Reg. \$1.00 quality. A special purchase at 69c.

Men's Worsted Trousers, reg. \$3.25 to \$3.75, sale price \$2.35.

A clearing line of Men's Overalls, odd lines and sizes, reg. \$2.25 for \$1.50.

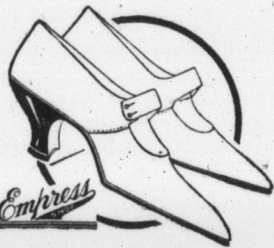
Women's Rubbers at 65c. This is a clearing line right out of regular stock, and regular price was \$1.15.

Men's and Boys' Winter Caps at half price or less to clear broken lines and sizes, 65c and 90c.

Clearing lines in Shoe Department. Many lines may be just what you want in size and quality, and a big saving to purchaser.

Opened up This
Week

New "Empress" Patent Oxfords and Slippers much in demand this season. "Empress" make is too well known for quality and comfort to require any advertising. Empress high boots as well in the wantable styles. Prices back to \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7.50. Empress means "a treat to the feet." Drop in and see these new styles and notice the "real value."



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 covers a wide section of territory in Western Ontario, and its readers are the leading farmers and townspeople. It is a first-class advertising medium. Rates 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.



GOD'S PLAN FOR DISARMAMENT.—Many nations shall come, and say, Come, and let us go up into the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths.

And he shall judge among many people and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid: for the mouth of the Lord of Hosts hath spoken it.—Micah 4: 2-4.

Rural communities are showing a keen desire to develop their own social life and to provide entertainment through local talent. It is not always easy for those who live in the country to get reference books on organization, procedure at meetings and other necessary details. To meet the situation the Ontario Department of Agriculture has had a bulletin entitled "The Rural Literary and Debating Society" prepared by B. H. Unwin, B.A., B.S.A., Associate Professor of English at the Ontario Agricultural College. The bulletin is designed to help those who have not had much experience in such matters. The first part deals with the organization and management of the society, while the second part contains some suggestions for the use of speakers, together with a few hints to judges and critics. As far as possible, concrete illustrations or models of the different parts of the work have been given. The old-fashioned debating society did excellent service in developing speakers and public men in the pioneer days of this country, and their revival at the present time when the minds of the people run largely to pleasure would have a wholesome effect in developing an enlightened interest in public affairs, both municipal, provincial and federal, and perhaps develop talent now latent which the country needs.

Announcement that Lloyd George has a fund of \$10,000,000 for the election campaign now in full swing demonstrates that in the old land, no more than in Canada, they do not expect to win elections by prayers.

A fine example of the co-operative spirit is given by the mutual fire insurance companies of Ontario. They are voluntarily assessing themselves to save the Temiskaming Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which otherwise would be swamped by the great losses in the recent fire. The amount to be collected from mutual insurers is not large—a subscription of twelve cents for every thousand dollars of risk; but, as The Farmers Sun says, "the voluntary assumption of the burden, and the cheerful readiness, with which it was done, will be a better argument for co-operative service than years of logical, well-written articles or hours of eloquent platform appeal."

For his own protection every market gardener and farmer should acquaint himself with the provisions of the Root Vegetable Act, 1922, passed by the last session of the Dominion Parliament to regulate the sale and inspection of root vegetables. The act provides (except in certain cases) for the sale of the common root vegetables by weight, for the grading of potatoes and onions and for marking and packing, size of potato barrels, powers of inspectors, and the penalties incurred by the violation of the act.

A horticulturist advises that citizens instead of burning fallen leaves gather them up and hold them over till next year for fertilizer. He says they make the best humus that can be obtained for some purposes, particularly gladioli, and all that has to be done is to dig a space in the garden, put the leaves therein, press them down and then cover them up with soil. By next year they will be in splendid shape to work into the garden. Considering the need of most gardens for fertilizer this ought to prove a valuable pointer.

CLAIMS CITIES WILL DISSOLVE

Peter McArthur Sees Time When People Will Flock to Country

Lecturing in Centennial Methodist church, Toronto, before a gathering held under the auspices of the Beaver Young Men's Class, Peter McArthur, the well-known farmer-journalist, of Ekfrid township, prophesied that the day was not far distant when there would be a general demobilization of great cities. The well-known lecturer and writer pointed to a movement in the United States towards the decentralization of industries as one of the indications of what was coming. Experience had shown, he said, that concentration of industries resulted in mass strikes and congested transportation conditions. As a result, manufacturers had already started to subdivide their plants, with a view to distributing them through smaller centres.

Another factor which tended towards an exodus from the cities was the helplessness of large urban centres in case of war. Development of the science of aerodynamics had gone on at such a pace that big cities were now at the mercy of an army which could concentrate huge fleets of aeroplanes. Smaller centres did not provide such wide-open targets, hence the balance in favor of decentralization.

Speaking on the subject, "Farm Stuff," the lecturer amused a large audience with stories and anecdotes of early farm life in Ontario. He himself had gone back to the ancestral acres and found that he could manage fairly well without the "advantages" of the city. In pioneering days the farmer had been satisfied with producing for his own wants. As a result he had time for rest, and lived a contented life. Then had come production for profit, with its result of "work, work," with no time for anything else.

SCHOOL REPORTS

S. S. No. 1, Ekfrid

Report for the month of October. An asterisk denotes perfect attendance.

Sr. IV.—Nellie Griswold 72, *Mary McLellan 70, Mary Willets 55.
III.—George Willets 63, James Murray 60.

II.—Alice Griswold 79, Willey McLellan 70, John Tuffin 46.

S. S. No. 5, Ekfrid

Those marked with an asterisk were absent for part of examination:

Sr. IV.—Wanita Hurley 82.
Jr. IV.—Bernice Hurley 75, Jessie Raeburn 61, Anna Gates 57, *Harold Squire 43.

Sr. III.—Alvin McKellar 78, Thelma Cyster 68, Charlotte Smith 68, Evelyn Raeburn 66, Beatrice Raeburn 52.

Jr. III.—Robert Twiss 64, Angus Hurley 57, Norman Squire 50.

II.—Lila Mitchell 69, Gladys Smith 60.

I.—Francis Grover 87, Florence Squire 86, Wilfred Hurley 76, John Smith 65, David Brown 38.

Primer.—Lorne Brown, Helen Grover, Robert Mackenzie.

B. McEachren, Teacher.

S. S. No. 7, Mosa

Report for the month of October. Those marked with an asterisk were absent for one or more examinations:

Sr. IV.—Florence McLean, Clarence Scott.

Jr. IV.—Velma McNaughton, Dan Armstrong, *Violet Gates.

Sr. III.—Bessie McVicar.

Jr. III.—Irene McLarty, Etta Scott, Edith June, Jessie McNaughton, Clinton Armstrong, *William Turner.

Jr. II.—Cecil Goldrick, Tom Turner.

Sr. I.—John Turner, Douglas June, John Smith, *Mae Gates.

Sr. I.—George Smith, Russell McVicar, Albert Shred.

Primer.—Mary McVicar, Wilfrid June, Jennie Turner.

Agnes McEachren, Teacher.

AUCTION SALES

Auction sale of registered and grade Shorthorn cattle, on west half of north half of lot 7, con. 3, Mosa, on Friday, Nov. 10, at 1 o'clock. Registered—3 cows in calf, 2 cows due before sale, 5 two-year-old heifers, 1 yearling heifer, 1 bull 4 years old, 1 bull calf 6 months old, 2 cows with calves at foot; grade—4 cows in calf, 2 fat cows, 1 two-year-old steer, 6 yearling steers, 4 yearling heifers.

W. K. & D. M. Sutherland, proprietors; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

Equip your doors and windows with metal weatherstrip, and save fuel.—Vincent Waterworth.

Have your shirts and collars laundered the new way and get the best of work, at the Aylmer Steam Laundry. Roy Siddall, agent.

Do you want any team or single harness, blankets, suit cases, mitts or gloves? Give Smith Bros., at Strathroy, a trial. Their prices are very reasonable and goods are right. All repairing is promptly attended to. Come over and see them before buying. You could send your repairing over by express and they will pay the express.

TRUTH ABOUT LUCK

May Be Good or Bad, but All of Us Have It.

Writer Who Makes the Assertion Gives Instance Which Seems to Prove the Point.

Don't tell me there is no such thing as luck. I know better. You either have it or you don't have it. It may be bad or good. Sometimes it runs in streaks and you break about even. But we all have luck of one sort or another and we cannot get away from it and we cannot explain it.

Take the case of Jerry Morgan, for example, says a writer in the Chicago Daily News. The name is camouflaged, out of respect for his feelings, but long years ago I knew him well. His father died when he was a baby. His mother was left penniless. Eventually she married another man and Jerry was ill-treated and ran away from home just after he had worked through the old fourth reader. Because he was a husky kid, he became a sort of pugilist. That was all bad luck, wasn't it? He wasn't much of a pugilist and he lost a fight which his backers expected him to win. So he lost his backers. Twenty years ago, in the dead of winter, he walked down an icy street in Columbus, Ohio.

He was hungry, penniless and an absolute stranger in town. He had just bummed his way in on a freight and had been booted off with every circumstance of ignominy. He was so weak he tottered. His toe caught in something buried in the ice, and because he was in such a languid state mentally that his curiosity was aroused by so small a circumstance—and because he had nothing else to do—he went back to see what it was that had tripped him.

It was a neat roll of \$5 bills. Someone had lost it and the falling sleet had pinned it to the ground so that the wind had not blown it away. And he came along just before the sleet had buried it. Up to this moment he had had nothing but bad luck. He was as complete a loss as a young man could be. But with the finding of that money his luck changed. Everything came his way. That money meant new clothes, plenty of food for the time, a warm room, rest and regained self-respect. In two days he had a job. When he walked into the office yesterday I did not recognize him. Today he is the president of a bank in a good-sized town on the western coast. Everything he has ever touched has turned into money.

He has had nothing but luck of the best sort. His speculations are always profitable. He has a lovely wife, when he dies he will have a grand funeral and the whole town will mourn him, for he has developed into a citizen who is not only prominent but is really worth while.

But I wonder what was the luck of the man who lost that roll of bills?

Suffering Silvia.

Silvia, the colored laundress, was very fond of Boston brown bread, and frequently told her mistress so, always adding that with a bottle of milk and the brown bread she could "just make a meal."

One day as she was leaving her mistress gave her a small loaf of brown bread and some leftovers, remarking as she did so: "Silvia, you won't have to do much for your supper when you get home, as these little things will probably be enough for you."

"Law, yes, missy," responded Silvia, "and thank you, ma'am. I'll stop at the grocery and get a bottle of milk, and when I get home I'll build a little fire to sit by, and with these dainty little bits and that brown bread and milk—my, how I will suffer!"

Island Was Afloat.

The Mississippi had just reached flood stage and I was just above Vicksburg, Miss., paddling along at a good rate of speed on a canoe trip to the gulf, when I noticed ahead, about half a mile distant, a small island. I set it as my objective, figuring it a dandy spot to disembark to prepare my noon lunch. Paddling more quickly, I was surprised that it required almost an hour to reach it. When I did, I found it to be a floating island, detached in some manner from the mainland. It was about 250 square feet in area, and upon it were three trees of good stature. I rode along with it (at a safe distance), and when I made camp, six hours later, it was still on its way to the gulf.—Chicago Journal.

Census of Pigs.

A special census of the pigs of the country is about to be made through the aid of the 24,000 rural mail carriers connected with 9,500 post offices of the country. This will cover the 14 states of the country which are most concerned. The pig population of the remainder counts for little. The information will be of great value to the growers and the meat handlers and will show the extent of the consumption of this kind of meat. A very simple and easily filled questionnaire will be circulated by the carriers to be filled out by breeders and the information asked for will be regarded as confidential.

Psychological Benefit.

"You are strong for civil service regulations." "I am," replied Senator Sorghum. "Even if they do not succeed in holding a man in his position they have a hopeful and comforting influence."

BEDDING FOR STABLES

Straw, Peat Moss, Sawdust and Shavings Considered.

Straw Preferred for Many Reasons—Measuring Hay in the Mow and in the Stack—Hand-feeding Lambs—Farm Trespassers Scored.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The materials used for bedding domestic animals are generally straw from the grain fields, peat moss from the swamp, or shavings from the saw or planing mill. Straw is used to a greater extent than any other material, first because of its abundance; secondly because the stable offers a medium for transferring this by-product of the field to manure, and thereby facilitating its return to the land; thirdly because it is a good absorbent of liquids. Straws from oats, peas, rye, wheat and oats vary in value as a litter or bedding material. The hard rye and wheat straws, while durable to the wear of animals, is not as good an absorbent as the softer oat, barley and pea straws. Wheat straw not being highly valued as a feed finds its greatest use as a stable bedding. The nitrogen, potash and phosphorus contained in a ton of wheat or rye straw has a value at commercial fertilizer prices of \$2.25, oat straw \$2.60, and barley straw \$2.10. Straws have a further value in that the organic matter content is large, and of such a nature as to be particularly valuable in soil improvement. Peat moss is valuable as an absorbent of liquids, it is also valuable for its nitrogen content. The manure from stables where peat moss is used as bedding is generally of considerably higher value than the manure from any other source. It has one objection in that it is not as clean as straw. Sawdust and shavings, while serving the purpose as a litter or bedding material, add little value to the manure. Useful as an aid in keeping the animals clean and preventing the loss of the liquid portion of the manure, sawdust or shavings serve a good purpose; but it must be remembered that the fertility value of sawdust is low. Those who have straw should use it. Those who have neither straw or peat moss should then use the sawdust or shavings.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

MEASURING HAY.

The following simple and practical hints regarding the measuring of hay are worth noting and filing:

Tons of Hay in the Mow.

To find the number of tons of hay in a mow multiply the length by the breadth and then by depth of hay. This will give the number of cubic feet. Divide by 400, the resulting number will be the answer in tons. Hay varies in density due to the character of the grasses or clover from which it is made, the length of time it has been stored, the size and depth of the mow. Timothy and other grasses pack closer than clovers, shallow mows do not pack to the same density as do the deep mows, so judgment must be used in selecting a factor above or below 400 when estimating. The hay in the bottom of a mow 20 feet deep will be packed into half the space observed in a mow only 10 feet deep. If the mow is only 10 feet deep the factor used should be 600, if 20 feet deep 350 will be nearer correct. A fair average for all conditions is 400.

Tons of Hay in a Stack.

To find the number of tons of hay in a stack, measure the overthrow distance of the stack and multiply by the length and breadth in feet, then divide by three. The resulting number will give the number of cubic feet. If the hay has been standing two months and the stack not over 12 feet high, divide by 500, the resulting number is the answer in tons.—L. Stevenson.

Hand-feeding Lambs.

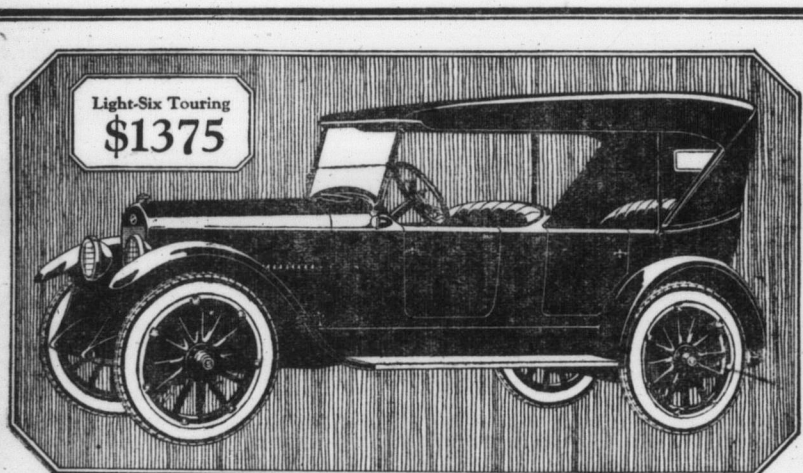
Lambs that have lost their mothers or have milkless mothers can be successfully reared by using goat or cows' milk in a rubber-nipples nursing bottle. The newly-born lamb requires a small quantity of milk at very frequent intervals. Two or three teaspoonful every hour for the first day with a gradual increase as the lamb grows older. Many make the mistake of giving a newly-born lamb all the milk it will take at two or three feeds a day. This treatment is very frequently fatal. Keeping the feeding bottle clean and sweet and using the milk from a fresh cow and feeding every hour or two until the lamb is four-weeks old will generally give good results. Milk may be continued as a feed as long as the lamb will take it. Should bottle-fed lambs develop scours, this condition can be checked usually by heating the milk to boiling point and then cooling quickly. A teaspoonful of castor oil given with the milk is also an effective remedy.—L. Stevenson.

Farm Trespassers Scored.

Mrs. Bess Wilson, editor of the Redwood, Minn., Gazette, very properly censures town people who drive through country districts and raid the farmer of his tame and wild fruit and other products. "Everything that grows on a farmer's farm belongs to that farmer," is the way the Gazette puts it. "To take even wild fruit without his permission is as much a misdemeanor as to take his corn, potatoes or chickens."

Improving the Sink.

An old wooden sink was made handier by attaching a zinc drain board. Three shallow grooves were beaten into the zinc, and it was nailed to the wooden frame with a slight incline so the water easily drained back into the sink.



Light-Six Touring
\$1375

"Built-in-Canada"

Studebaker

It is not necessary to buy a high-priced touring car to get maximum comfort. Comfort is a matter of correct design. Comfort is built into the Studebaker Light-Six.

The seats are placed at just the right angle for relaxation and are provided with big, fat cushions, upholstered in genuine leather. The semi-elliptic springs are long, strong and resilient.

Economy of operation is increased by valves inclined at a 20 degree angle and by the internal hot spot.

Vibration, which is so destructive to motor cars, is practically eliminated by the perfect balance of the motor. This

is largely due to the fact that the crankshaft and connecting rods are machined on all surfaces, an exclusive Studebaker practice for cars at anywhere near the Light-Six price.

This handsome touring car is a quality car throughout. It is sold at \$1375 only because of complete manufacture, in large volume, in one of the most modern and complete motor car plants in the world.

Middlemen's profits are thus eliminated, and the savings are passed on to you.

The Light-Six Touring Car well upholds Studebaker's 70-year reputation for dependability and dollar-for-dollar value.

Cowl lights. Cowl ventilator. High-grade, nickel-plated combination robe and hand-rail across back of front seat. Thief-proof transmission lock. Large rectangular plate-glass in rear curtain. Nine-inch seat cushions of genuine leather. 40 H. P. motor with inclined valves and internal hot spot.

MODELS AND PRICES—f. o. b. Walkerville, Ontario			
Exclusive of taxes			
LIGHT-SIX		SPECIAL-SIX	
5-Pass., 112" W. B., 40 H. P.		5-Pass., 119" W. B., 50 H. P.	
Touring	\$1375	Touring	\$1795
Roadster (3-Pass.)	1375	Roadster (2-Pass.)	1760
Coupe-Roadster		Roadster (4-Pass.)	1795
(2-Pass.)	1775	Coupe (4-Pass.)	2750
Sedan	2225	Sedan	2950

Non-Skid Cord Tires, Front and Rear, Standard Equipment

WM. McCALLUM - Dealer, Glencoe

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR