

## WE COME TO THE POINT

When a Final Clear Out is Necessary  
to Progressive Merchandising

WE OFFER HALF PRICES on certain lines, and it will pay you to see. It may be just what you can use to advantage.

### Lines at Half Price---

Canvas Shoes, Patent Shoes, Odd Pairs Shoes, Straw Sailor Hats, Linen Collars, Fancy Voiles, House Dresses, Broken Lines of Hosiery, Broken Lines of Corsets, Corset Covers, Lisle Gloves, Ends of Gingham and Prints.

### Our General Lines of Staples

Are bought with care, showing choice selection of most desirable, dependable goods.

Buying every article for spot cash gives this store every price advantage.

A Satisfied Customer comes back again.

## J. N. Currie & Co.

### The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In Canada, \$1.50 per year; in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

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, JULY 22, 1920

#### HAY FEVER

Probably 95 per cent. of all hay fever results from pollen, but there are cases now and then that result from an interesting variety of things. Dogs and cats are not uncommon causes of hay fever. Horses sometimes bring on aggravated cases. Satchel powder affects some individuals in exactly the same way as the most pestiferous pollen do others, and a man sensitive to the particular kind favored by his wife might suffer from hay fever constantly without realizing the origin of the trouble. Occasionally some unfortunate who has the temerity to sleep in a feather bed finds that his hay fever prevents the comfort that he has every right to expect, but he perhaps fails to realize that the feathers might be to blame. In all these cases there are emanations of tiny particles which accomplish the same result as do the grains of pollen.

#### NO TAX STAMPS UNTIL AUGUST

Final decision has been made by the Inland Revenue Department not to begin the collection of the new taxes by means of revenue stamps until August 10. In the meantime retailers will have to make remittances to the nearest inland revenue office according to the instructions already issued.

Revenue stamps for denominations from 1 cent to 10 cents, for 15, 20, 25 and 30 cents and every multiple of 10 cents up to \$5 and for \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 and \$10 are already printed, but it is felt that to get them in sufficient quantities for distribution throughout the length and breadth of Canada so that they would be available for every business man and in his hands would require until August 1st.

The stamps are of different colors so that clerks can distinguish them quickly, and there are so many denominations that it is possible to affix the exact amount of the tax in the majority of cases with either one or two stamps. There are a few exceptional cases where three stamps will be needed but not often. The stamps of higher value would be useful in the case of stock transfers and the selling of expensive articles such as a seal-skin coat for \$1,000.

The stamps are uniform in design, bearing the bust of His Majesty with the words "Inland Revenue" inscribed above the head and the words "excise tax" down below, while the denomination

tion of the stamp will be shown on either side.

After considering all methods of cancellation, including various kinds of indelible pencils, it has been decided that the only satisfactory method will be by means of a punch. This will be supplied by the department at cost to all merchants and every stamp will have to be cancelled by means of it after being affixed to an invoice or a sales receipt.

#### OBITUARY

In recording the death of Dr. John D. McEachran of Vermontville, Mich., the Vermontville Echo of July 8 says: Dr. John D. McEachran was born in Elgin county, Ontario, in 1872. In 1902 he graduated from the Grand Rapids Medical School and located in the village of Vermontville, Eaton county, the same year. He was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Fraser, of Elgin county, in 1895. There was born to them one daughter, who is now a student of the University of Michigan, and a son, who is still a pupil of this village.

During the years of the doctor's residence with us he gradually built up an extensive practice. During the prevalence of the flu and its fearful aftermath the doctor never refused to respond to a call, however distant the patient, unheeding the inclemency of the weather and his own unfitness. As a citizen the doctor was quiet and unassuming and had a cheery word for everyone. His influence was on the side of those things that make for the moral uplift of the community. His home life was ideal.

The doctor passed away on June 30. The religious services of the funeral were conducted by Rev. Robert Daldell of St. John's, an intimate friend of the family. The burial was conducted by the Masonic fraternity.

Dr. McEachran enjoyed the love and respect of all who knew him. He leaves also a sister, Mrs. Annie Hopkins of 93 Windsor street, Detroit, and a brother, Dan McEachran, who lives in Spokane, Washington.

#### A WELCOME CONVENIENCE

Thamesville, July 14.—Thamesville has recently acquired a convenience and attraction in the women's rest room opened a few weeks ago in the Adair building, near the heart of the business section. To the local branch of the Women's Institute belongs the credit of the undertaking, which was planned several years ago, but postponed owing to the exigencies of the war. The other branches, Botany and Camden, have pledged themselves to contribute to the upkeep.

The room, which is freely at the service of any woman needing it, has been attractively papered, the floor covered with linoleum, the woodwork painted, and electric light installed. There are two rooms, the smaller of which is furnished as a washroom and toilet. In the sitting room are two couches, two tables and several easy chairs. There are pictures on the wall and plenty of reading matter is furnished by members. There are also vases well provided with flowers, and cushions.

Already the room is well patronized and its hospitality will be more and more appreciated as it becomes better known, especially by women who have

small children to wait with them. It will also form a convenient centre for the monthly meetings of the institute and for other purposes.

#### SAVING HOME GROWN SEED

(Experimental Farms Note)

Although the cost of seed that is used in planting a vegetable garden is small compared with the returns, it is very easy to grow the seed one's self, and moreover, if pure seed of a good strain is produced at home, one is sure of having what is required.

Seed of most varieties of vegetables can be grown at home of as good or better quality than is the imported seed, but to ensure having good seed it should be saved from the best plants rather than from those which happen to have been left in the garden unused.

A few plants of peas left to mature without picking any green pods from them will furnish enough seed for the garden next year.

Reserve a few feet of the row of beans for seed, or, better still, mark a few productive plants, which are free from disease, and do not pick green beans from them. Quickness of drying is important with beans and peas, as with most seed, and it should be cleaned and kept dry until the following spring.

If seed is damp it is liable to mould and lose its germinating power. For this reason it is particularly important in the case of corn to dry the seed thoroughly and rapidly. When corn becomes ready for use a few of the earliest and best developed ears should be marked to be left until ripe for seed.

One cucumber will contain enough seed for the wants of the home gardener. A specimen which is typical in shape and color of the variety grown or the type desired should be left on the vine until it turns yellow, when it is cut open and the seeds spread out thinly and dried and put in an envelope until needed.

Seed is readily obtained from lettuce. One plant will produce more than enough seed for home use, and no doubt some radish plants have gone to seed, which may be left until the seed ripens.

The seed of tomatoes for home use should be saved from the plant bearing the largest crop of early and best fruit. The tomatoes are cut in half and the pulp pressed out into some vessel, adding about one third its volume of water. Put in a dark room until fermentation sets in, which will be in about two days, when the seed will separate readily from the pulp. It is then washed out and spread out to dry but not in the sun. When dry, store in paper bags until needed.

Seed of other vegetables can also easily be saved, and there are many persons in Canada who have their own specially selected strains of different sorts.—W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist.

Miller's Worm Powders are sweet and palatable to children, who show no hesitancy in taking them. They will certainly bring all worm troubles to an end. They are a strengthening and stimulating medicine, correcting the disorders of digestion that the worms cause and imparting a healthy tone to the system most beneficial to development.

### WHAT GERMANY OWES US.

Canada Has Filed Big Bill of War Costs.

Canada's claim against Germany for reparation for losses sustained by the country and by individual citizens during the war has been forwarded to England for presentation at a conference of representatives of all parts of the British Empire, soon to be held in London, and subsequently at an Inter-Allied Conference at Spa. The bill rendered to the Dominion is for a total of \$1,871,000,000. The total is made up of the following items:

Cost of war and demobilization	\$1,715,000,000
Separation allowances	\$5,200,000
Halifax losses	\$9,900,000
Army of occupation	8,000,000
Illegal warfare	31,500,000

The separation allowances alluded to are those paid to families and dependents of persons who served in the military and naval forces during the war. By Halifax losses is evidently meant the damages occasioned in that city by the explosion of the munition ship Mont Blanc, in 1917. The sum claimed under the head of army of occupation is the cost of maintaining Canadian troops on the Rhine frontier for a period after the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918. The last item is a claim for compensation for damages sustained by Canadians as a result of the resort by Germany to illegal methods of warfare. Included in this item, for instance, would likely be a sum to cover losses of Canadian merchant and fishing vessels sunk by German U-boats during the period of unrestricted submarine warfare.

It is intimated that Canada and other British dominions will share the indemnity received by the British Empire in the proportion which their expenditures bear to the total expenditures of the Empire. In correspondence which has taken place between Sir George Perley and the Government at Ottawa, the former has asked for additional information with respect to the items covered by the expression cost of the war and demobilization. The question raised is whether military expenditures other than the expenses of troops in the army of occupation, expenses in connection with prisoners of war, pension and separation allowances are claimable under the reparation clauses of the treaty of Versailles.

Under the peace treaty Germany admitted the responsibility of herself and her allies for all the loss and damage to which the Allied and associated Governments have been subjected as a consequence of the war. The Allied and associated Governments recognized that the resources of Germany are not adequate to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage. They required Germany, however, to make compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allied and associated powers and to their property during the war by aggression by land, by sea and from the air, and in general, all damage as defined by an annex to the reparation clauses. The annex in question specifies damage to civilians and their dependents by acts of war, by cruelty, violence and maltreatment; and by being forced to labor without just remuneration; damage caused by maltreatment of prisoners of war; damages caused to peoples of the Allied and associated powers as represented by pensions and compensation payable to members of naval and military forces and their dependents; cost of assistance by Allied Government to prisoners of war and their families and dependents; allowances made by Allied powers to families and dependents of persons in their military or naval forces during the war; damage in respect of property of Allied states or their nationals, with the exception of naval and military works or materials, seized, injured or destroyed by Germany; damage in the form of levies, fines, and similar exactions imposed by Germany and her allies upon civilian populations.

Canada will be represented at the forthcoming conferences by Sir George Perley, High Commissioner in London.

#### An Old Prayer.

There was a prayer in the prayer book of Edward VI. which would appear as suitable in Canadian towns at the present juncture. It was found among "Sundry Godly Prayers for Divers Purposes," and entitled "A Prayer for Landlords." It was as follows:

"We heartily pray Thee to send Thy Holy Spirit into the hearts of them that possess the grounds and pastures of the earth, that they, remembering themselves to be Thy tenants, may not rack or stretch out the rents of their houses or lands, nor yet take unreasonable fines or moneys, after the manner of covetous worldlings, but so let them out that the inhabitants thereof may be able to pay the rents and to live and nourish their families and remember the poor. Give them grace also to consider that they are but strangers and pilgrims in this world, having here no dwelling place, but seeking one to come; that they, remembering the short continuance of this life, may be content with that which is sufficient, and not join house to house and land to land, to the impoverishment of others, but so behave themselves in letting their tenements, lands and pastures that after this life they may be received into everlasting habitation."

#### A Daring Bull Moose.

A huge bull moose chose the grounds of the Royal Ottawa Golf Club as a grazing ground one May morning, and created considerable commotion while members of the club and attendants endeavored to capture him alive. After the attacking force had made several futile attempts to surround him, the great animal, with springing leaps made off for the north woods. Native red deer have often been seen in this vicinity, but this is the first time on record that a "monarch of the northern woods" has appeared.

# Ford

## Plain Facts about Milk Routes

A team of horses costs about \$400, double harness \$100, a wagon \$75, making a total of \$575. A Ford Truck costs \$750 at Ford, Ont.

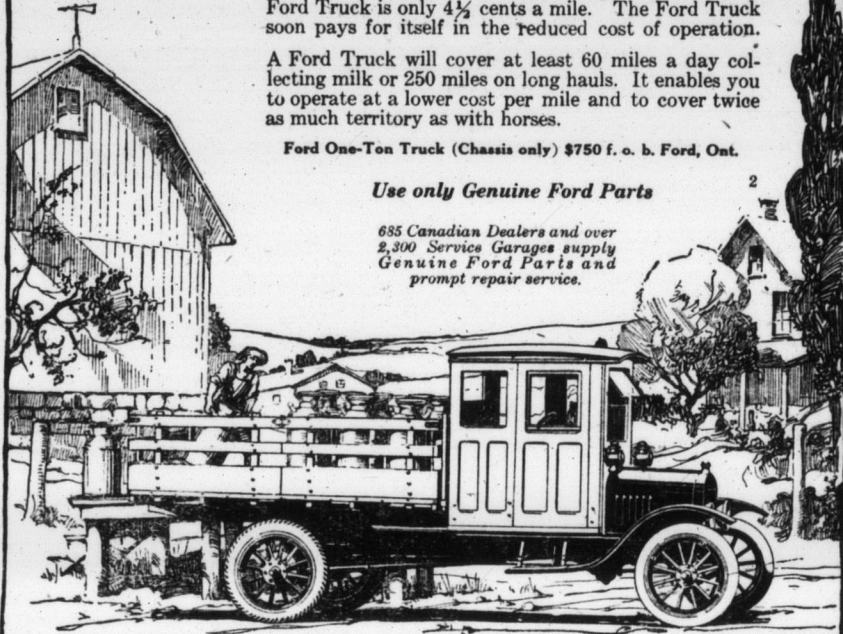
Government experiments have proved that the cost of feeding a horse is 8.7 cents per working hour, or 17.4 cents per team per hour. One team, if collecting milk, could not cover more than 30 miles a day. The cost for twelve hours would be \$2.09, or about seven cents a mile. The cost for gas and oil for a Ford Truck is only 4½ cents a mile. The Ford Truck soon pays for itself in the reduced cost of operation.

A Ford Truck will cover at least 60 miles a day collecting milk or 250 miles on long hauls. It enables you to operate at a lower cost per mile and to cover twice as much territory as with horses.

Ford One-Ton Truck (Chassis only) \$750 f. o. b. Ford, Ont.

Use only Genuine Ford Parts

685 Canadian Dealers and over 2,300 Service Garages supply Genuine Ford Parts and prompt repair service.



Snelgrove & Faulds, Dealers, Glencoe

Read the advertising columns of  
The Transcript. There is something of interest to all.

# Overland

## Comfort WITH Economy The New Canadian Car

THIS Overland is built from the ground up to secure riding comfort, light weight and economy.

Triplex Springs combine, in a remarkable way, the economies of light weight with the luxury of riding, formerly possible only in a heavy car of long wheelbase.

In every detail of its equipment from Electric Starting and Lighting to Speedometer, Overland is high-grade and complete.

The large Canadian factory and service organization behind the Overland are big factors in the success of this new car for a new Canada.



WM. McCALLUM, DEALER, GLENCOE

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