

IF YOU WEAR SHOES

Size 2 1-2, 3, 3 1-2 or 4
You are benefited by this SPECIAL CLEARING SALE
Some Patent Leather Bals and Bluchers. Some Vici and Dongola Kid. All from reliable factories, guaranteed quality. REG. VALUES, \$4.50 and 5.50. TO CLEAR—2.75. About 50 pair in all at this price. MOVE QUICKLY to get a REAL BARGAIN. The Remarkably Low Price is for Small Sizes Only. In addition a few broken lines, not all sizes, we are clearing.

Wash Goods Values

Make closest comparison in and you will decide in purchasing from our stocks of choicest lines.

Fancy colored Voiles at 95c, \$1.25, \$2.15 and \$2.50.
White Voile, crisp finish, at 75c, \$1 and \$1.15.
White Batiste, in plain, stripe and check, at 75c and \$1.

Plain Ninon Voile, Coco Silk—special 95c, \$1.25.
A very special quality Gaberdine at \$1.50—For separate skirts or suits.

"Kaiser" Silk Gloves—double tipped, in black, white or colors—\$1.25 and \$1.50.
"Cordon" Silk Gloves in black, white and colors at \$1, special.
"Kaiser" Silk Gloves—long length—elbow length, \$2.85.

Attractive Hosiery Values

In Holeproof, Radium and Adanac

Women's Fibre Silk Hose, very special, \$1.50 and \$2.
Women's Real Silk, ribbed or shaped tops, \$2.50, \$2.90.
Women's Silk Hose, shaped tops, special \$1.25.
Women's Mercerized Lisle—65c, 75c and 85c.
Big demand for Infant's and Children's Cotton and Lisle Fancy Sox—35c and 50c.

Men's Furnishings of Real Value

Natural Balbriggan in combination or separate garments—\$1.75 and \$2 per suit.

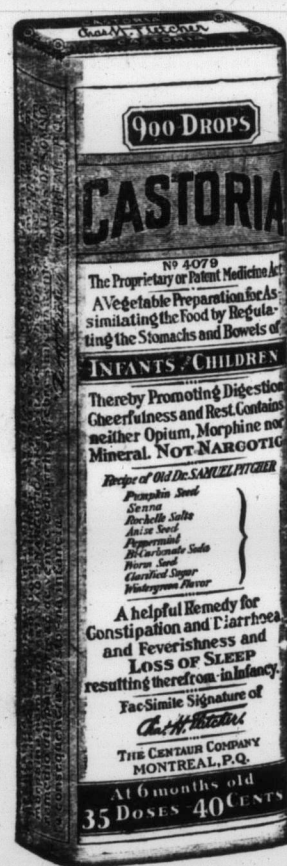
Marino Underwear—soft silk finish—\$1.25, or \$2.50 per suit, worth \$3 on today's market values.

Nainsook Union Suits for men, S. S. K. L.—\$2 per suit.

Men's Negligee Shirts at \$3—Marked very close to escape luxury tax. Fine collection of designs in plain and stripe.

Men's Negligee Shirts at \$2, \$2.50, \$2.75.
Men's Mercerized Silk Shirts—\$3.75, \$4.25, \$4.50.

J. N. Currie & Co.



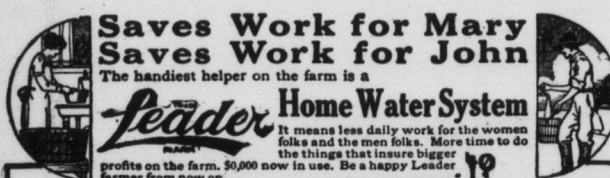
CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA



Plenty Fresh Running Water
Citify Your Farm Home
For Sale by J. T. WING & CO., LIMITED
Windsor Ontario

POINTERS ABOUT MILK

Information Relating to Cheese Factory and Town Supply.

The Percentage Composition of Milk—Handling Milk for the City Trade—Hot Weather Poultry Counsel.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE term percentage means so much in 100—that is, in one hundred pounds, gallons, etc. The composition of milk is usually stated as so much of each part in one hundred parts or pounds. This varies considerably according to breed of cattle; lactation period, or length of time milking; whether first or last of the milking, and upon many other conditions. Usually, however, in Ontario, the milk will have about the following composition:

Water	87.5
Fat	3.5
Casein and albumen	3.2
Sugar	5.0
Ash	0.8
Total	100

The buttermaker takes one part only from the milk, the fat. The cheese-maker takes out chiefly two parts or constituents, casein and fat. The condenser and powder milk manufacturers make use of all the solids in milk for human food, hence are able to pay higher prices for milk than can manufacturers of butter and cheese. Because milk contains on the average only about three-and-one-half pounds of fat, which when made into butter has mixed with it from 15 to 20 per cent. of water and salt, thus making only about four pounds of butter out of 100 pounds of milk, we see why butter must of necessity be a high price per pound. The cheese-maker is able to make 8 1/2 to 10 pounds cheese per 100 pounds milk, consequently is able to sell his product at about one-half the price per pound which butter sells for, and yet pay as high, or higher prices per 100 pounds milk than can the butter manufacturer. The condensed and powder milk manufacturers are able to sell their products at a still lower price per pound, because they are able to recover from twelve to twelve-and-one-half pounds of solid food material from 100 pounds milk.

From the foregoing we see that the commercial value of milk has a very close relation to its composition, and the use that is made of the various parts of the milk solids.—H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Milk For the City Trade.

"Safety First" is a good slogan in the milk business. To make milk safe it must be drawn from healthy cows and handled in such a way as to prevent the tuberculin test; the stable, pasture and all surroundings must be clean; the utensils which come in contact with the milk must be clean; the persons handling the milk should be a living advertisement of exemplified cleanliness; the delivery wagons, cans, measures, etc., should be clean. In order that assurance of safety may be doubly sure, it is advisable to pasteurize the milk—that is, heat it to 140 degrees to 150 degrees F., hold at this temperature for twenty to thirty minutes, then cool to 50 degrees F. or below and hold at this temperature until delivered to the consumer. Pasteurized milk is the safest kind of milk for humans to drink.

The person buying milk has certain duties in order to ensure a safe product, especially for children. Among these may be mentioned, placing the milk at once on delivery in a refrigerator or cool cellar protected from dust and odors, and by keeping it in a tightly closed vessel—preferably in the milk bottle covered with an inverted glass tumbler, or special cover; the top of the milk-cap should be wiped to remove dust before taking it from the milk bottle; no more milk should be taken from the supply bottle than is required for a meal; any "left-over" milk, should not be put into the supply vessel after the meal, as this will likely spoil the whole of the milk on hand; milk taken to a sick room should not be used for any other purpose, except if the bottle, and then only for cooking; milk bottle should be washed as soon as empty, and be promptly returned to the milkman. In no case should milk bottles be used for any other purpose in the house than for holding milk.

Milk is a perfect food for children, and also for "grown-ups," along with other substantial material. It is cheap food at ten to twelve cents a quart compared with the price of other foods. Insist on good, clean milk and be willing to pay a reasonable price for such milk. Milk producers and milk consumers should co-operate.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Hot Weather Poultry Counsel.

The rooster, unless kept for next year's breeding, is too expensive a luxury to keep—and he'll help relieve the meat shortage.

The market for the cull stuff promises to be good this month—and by marketing in June the distribution is more equalized.

By eating the poor layers the farmer gains in two ways—he eliminates the profit-takers from his flock and he lowers the meat bill for his table. The small farm flock of good layers is always more profitable and satisfactory than the large flock of poor layers.

The good layer of the yellow-legged breeds at this season loses the color from the feet and bill and these latter becoming almost white. The sleek plumed, fat yellow-legged hens are usually very poor layers. It will pay to cull them out now.

PAYMENT OF MUNICIPAL TAXES

Is not the matter of our municipal tax made a bugbear? Is it not given too great a place in the public mind? Study of the subject would indicate that only affirmative replies can be made to these queries. The tax is high. So is everything else. The food consumed, the clothing worn, and the salaries paid, have all advanced. The cost of education and administration of our municipal affairs has also increased. To meet these demands the public, as well as the private purse must be increased. The people must pay. In doing so they are but carrying on their own business. For the taxes paid they receive a large return—possibly, were it figured out, greater than from any other investment. There is fire protection, sidewalks, good roads, improved social conditions because of the enforcement of the laws of the municipality and many other benefits that accrue from the annual investment of thirty or even thirty-five mills on the dollar. But why make this payment the bane of life? Why keep it in the forefront? After all, is it not but one incident in the round of the year's business, one that in comparison with many others will stand far down the line of importance.

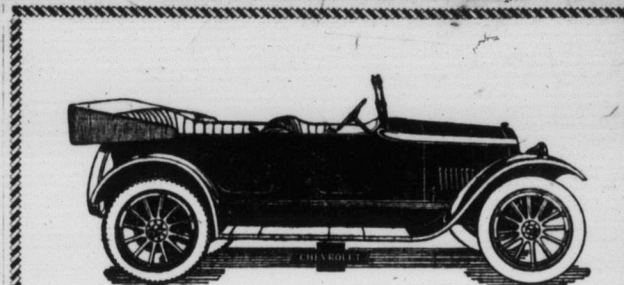
THE MISUSE OF SUNDAY

If we were asked to name the most unsatisfactory day of the week from a work standpoint, says the Smith's Falls Record-News, we think it would be Monday, caused largely by the misuse of Saturday afternoon and Sunday. It is an economic fact that more than half of the people of this country return to their work on Monday morning either physically or mentally weaker than they left it Saturday night. In most localities the industrial output of Monday is below that of any other day in the week. For many people Sunday is not a day of recreation, but of dissipation. One test of a people is their use of leisure, and this is the test that Sunday brings. Sunday should be a day of escape from the things that irritate, annoy and sap out the strength; it should be a day with a purpose that brings release from the week's routine. The man or woman who permits Sunday to be starved or crowded out loses the best part of the week. Sunday brings its own peculiar gifts to the spirit—rest, worship, recreation, leisure, renewal of friendship and meditation. Never were these values more needed than today, and it is indeed a pity if they are wasted or unrealized because of misuse or lethargy.

Wedding invitations printed in the latest style and with neatness and despatch at The Transcript office.

Internally and Externally it is Good.—The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pain in the chest, colic and many hundred ailments it has curative qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in always having it at hand.

The Transcript office sells blank counter check books. Handy for those not using large quantity.



A Chevrolet Car

Won the classic racing event of the motor world, the 500 mile race in Indianapolis. It took Chevrolet stamina to do the trick.

Buy yourself one and get 1-4 to 1-3 more mileage out of your gasoline.

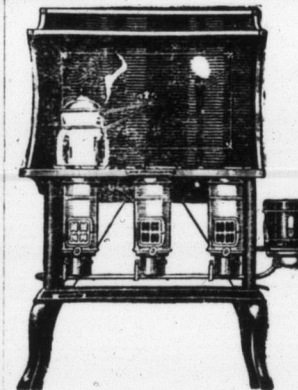
Several travellers have called here lately and report 30 to 32 miles average to the gallon of gas. One car driven over 90,000 miles is doing nearly 24.

The Fleischman Co. of New York are replacing their 1,400 cars of all makes with Chevrolet 490 models. The Singer Sewing Machine Company is doing the same thing. Many large mercantile houses in Toronto are equipping their salesmen with Chevrolets exclusively.

Buy one and show yourself some real economy. Be convinced of the foregoing truths by interviewing any of the users.

N. & A. M. Graham

New Perfection Stoves!!



They are safe and simple and will save fuel.

MARTIN-SENOUR 100 PER CENT. PURE PAINT

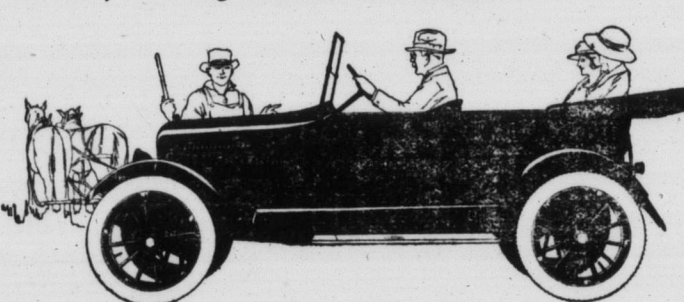
Will put the shine on your home. Use our Floor Paint, Floor Varnish, Wood Lac and Varnish.

R. A. Eddie



Comfort WITH Economy The New Canadian Car

The 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.



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The Transcript

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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, JUNE 24, 1920

WHY FOOD IS SCARCE

If you live in or near a large city, stand for a few minutes in front of one of the great railway stations between seven and nine o'clock in the morning, or between five and seven o'clock at night, and watch the crowd pouring in or out. Go to the heart of the shopping section in the middle of the day and observe the tide of people that flows and eddies about the great department stores and sometimes fills the streets from curb to curb.

When you have fixed the picture so firmly in your mind that even with your eyes closed you can see your fellow creatures as bees in a swarm, pushing, crawling, ceaselessly moving over and upon and against one another, ask yourself how many of them all actually produce one-tenth or one-hundredth of the food that they eat.

Everything that goeth in at the mouth of a man must come, directly or indirectly, from the soil, and by the work of human hands. When you have made your mental picture of the people in the city who expect to be fed, and another mental picture of the number of farmers who are expected to feed them, you will know one reason why food is scarce and high, and you will also have had a hint of what you can do to improve conditions.—Youth's Companion.

THE PROPER WAY TO READ

Lord Macaulay, in recalling some instances of his childhood, said:

"When a boy I began to read very early, but at the foot of every page I read I stopped and obliged myself to give an account of what I had read on that page. At first I had to read it three or four times before I got my mind fairly fixed, but I compelled myself to comply with the plan until now, after I have read a book through once, I can almost recite it from the beginning to the end."

The selfish and vulgar parade of wealth is one of the chief causes of discontent, as the Presbyterian General Assembly says, but an even greater evil is the accumulation of wealth by unjust and lawless methods. The lawless rich are more dangerous to good government than the lawless poor.