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The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—To addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

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THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1917

Forest has hydro, and is tickled; Watford is wiring up for it; Alvinston is after it, and Glencoe is—what?

The ship losses by submarines during the past week are reported to have been considerably below the average, while in the same time more submarines have been sunk or destroyed than in the whole month previous.

Oil may be a good thing to lay the dust, but it evidently will not keep it down for three years. Glencoe is much in the position of the Indian who, hearing that feathers made a soft bed, got a feather and tried it. Let's have the water-wagon, or something? We can't live on grit, even in war time.

A London 'businessman' says the schools are turning out 'boneheads,' in teaching too many trills and too few essentials. He gives as an instance a new employee who was asked to make out a charge account to Archdeacon Richardson and wrote it 'Harch, Deeks, and Richards.' It is just possible that the employer himself was a little to blame in not speaking distinctly. So many do this sort of thing, especially over the telephone, who are really the 'boneheads.'

Control of Garden Insects.

The Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture will issue early in May Circular No. 9 on 'Common Garden Insects and their Control.' This publication includes an account of the more important insect pests of the vegetable and flower garden. It has been prepared for wide distribution at this time when every-where throughout Canada efforts are being earnestly made to increase the production of vegetable foods, etc., in back yards, vacant lots and other areas near cities and towns. The remedial measures for controlling the common destructive species and also formulae for the making of the chief insecticides are given. For easy reference the insects are grouped under the crop or

flowering plants they infest. Gardeners will find this publication a most useful means for solving many troubles that will arise. Application for this Entomological Circular No. 9 should be made to the Chief of the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Insects concerning which further information is desired should be sent with a covering letter to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Packages and letters so addressed up to 11 ounces in weight may be forwarded free of postage.

Sets Good Example.

The Presbyterian church at Stratford and the Methodist church at Waterloo have decided to discontinue the serving of foods at church functions and social gatherings and the Guelph Herald in noting the fact says the example should be widely followed as a sensible recognition of the fact that all waste must be avoided, and that the time has come for the exercise of the utmost economy.

Banquet and social function on a large scale could well be cut out, so far as the eating and drinking is concerned, at all events. Much waste attends them all, and this is no time for waste. So, too, with regards to any meetings either now or in the fall where the consumption of fuel is necessary—cut them out or reduce them in number.

The time is ripe for all sensible economies. If we do not use these in every direction the time may come when we shall have to do so.

All last fall and winter, with thousands on the verge of starvation and the world rapidly travelling toward a condition of famine, throughout Ontario fowl suppers, teas and banquets were advertised and patronized. As much food was wasted as consumed, yet the managers were happy in taking in sufficient dollars to make a showing and laboured under the delusion they were doing something for a 'good cause.' Everyone who attended consumed more than the worth of his money and assisted in the general waste, then departed filled with choice food and a feeling of satisfaction that he had helped the 'cause' along. If a man really wishes to help a cause let him pay over some cash without asking to have his palate tickled and his stomach filled in return, at the expense of somebody else.—Ridge-town Dominion.

A Remedy for Earache.—To have the earache is to endure torture. The ear is a delicate organ and few care to deal with it, considering it work for the doctor. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil offers a simple remedy. A few drops on a piece of lint or medicated cotton and placed in the ear will do wonders in relieving pain.

This Store's Heavy Reserve Stock

makes easy and safe buying now. Besides getting the former more reliable quantities and colors, you get advantages in large choice at lower prices. Each department well filled.

- A complete Shoe Department.
- A complete Clothing Department.
- A complete House-furnishing, Carpet and Linoleum Department.
- A complete Silk and Dress Goods Department.
- A complete Ladies' Ready-to-wear Department: all making a very busy store. We want to serve you well.

Prices for Butter and Eggs,
both 40c

NOW ABOUT POTATOES

Grow Some and Keep Down the High Prices.

TOMATOES ALSO A GOOD LINE

But All Danger of Frosts Should Be Passed Before Tender Crops Are Put in the Ground.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Some of our vegetables are very tender and should not be planted until after all danger of frost is over. It must be remembered that because the soil is ready to receive the plants it is not absolutely necessary that the grower should set the plants out. Potatoes planted out between 24th May and even the first of June will give excellent results. Potatoes may be set out after the 6th of June and good returns expected, as some seasons a severe frost destroys many tomato plants as late as June 6th. Vine crops such as cucumber and squash may be planted after all danger of frost is over.

POTATOES. Potatoes are one crop which may be planted on land which is considered to be in a very rough condition. Possibly there is no better crop to be planted on land which has been in sod for a number of years. Medium-sized tubers of good quality should be secured and they should be cut so that there are at least two eyes in each piece or set. It is a good plan in a small garden to have the soil prepared fairly well, then cut the seed and commence planting. Furrows may be made with the hoe about six inches deep and two feet apart. The sets may be placed twelve inches apart in the bottom of the furrow and should be covered with two inches of soil. This will leave the young plant more or less in a trench. As the plants grow the soil will be gradually dragged up and the trench will be filled. It will be necessary to cultivate the soil between the rows so as to keep down weeds, and at the same time the soil should be gradually drawn up to the tops in sufficient quantities so that the growing roots will not be exposed to the sunlight, which will cause them to turn green and be of inferior quality. If an early variety has been planted and a vigorous growth has resulted it is possible that some may be fit to dig in August. By removing some of the soil from around a hill with the hand one can tell whether they are fit to dig. If the potatoes are grown for winter use they do not need to be dug until quite late in the fall. The tops will die down at first frost, but it is not absolutely necessary that they be dug immediately. They should, however, be dug before there is any severe frost.

TOMATOES. The tomato is one of the most popular vegetables either fresh or in a preserved condition. It may be grown quite easily in the backyard. The better practice with tomatoes is to purchase the plants ready for transplanting rather than attempting to grow these plants if one has not had experience in handling a hot-bed. Plants having a large root system are best, and the stock in any case should at least be the size of a lead pencil. The soil should be thoroughly prepared before planting time, possibly a crop of lettuce or radish may be taken from the same, but it is always advisable to have plenty of soil incorporated in the soil. A shallow hole may be made with the common hoe to insert the roots of the tomato plant. These roots should be thoroughly watered so that the soil will cling close to the roots when they are set out in the garden. The plant should be set fairly deep and the earth should be firmed around the roots. If the garden is dry and hot, water should be poured around the plant in order to facilitate growth. These plants may be set two feet apart if they are to be trained on stakes and kept from covering a large space in the garden. These stakes should be preferably six feet long, two inches wide, and one inch thick. They may be driven into the soil a few days after the plant has been set out and the plant tied up to the stake with a piece of twine or cotton in such a manner that the tie will be directly under the leaf. As the plant develops in size in front of each leaf a slender growth called a side shoot will appear. These must be removed by pressing them out with the thumb when very small. Four or five ties will be necessary to support the plant. As a result of the staking fruits of a superior quality will ripen earlier than those grown on the ground.

CELERY. Celery may be grown in many garden soils if they have been heavily dressed with manure. For the backyard gardener it will be much better if the plants are secured ready for setting out about the 24th of May. All the plants should be set on the level from six to eight inches apart in the row and from two feet to thirty inches between the rows. It will be found necessary to water celery more than any other crop in the garden, and the soil between the rows should be stirred constantly. In the fall when the celery has reached sufficient height it will be found necessary to blanch it. Possibly the best method being to stand twelve inch boards against the rows of plants, holding them in position with stakes at each end. In from ten days to two weeks the celery plants will have grown considerably, and owing to the exclusion of the light will have become fairly well whitened, which improves the quality. The celery plants should be used as soon as possible after blanching. Other methods of blanching celery are the drawing of earth up around the plant gradually, commencing when the head of the plants are about four inches above the ground. Brown paper is sometimes tied around each individual head.

School Reports.

The following is the report in percent of S. S. No. 7, Moss, for April, means absent for one exam.
Sr. III.—Elsie Seaton 80, Clarence Clements 79, J. D. Gillies 73, Willie Muskett 59, Grace Seaton absent.
II.—Helen Gillies 87, Robert Seaton 78, Alton McVicar 74, Harry Turner 89, Annie Turner 63, Bruce McLean 61, Willie Benson 43.
Sr. I.—Marion Armstrong 79, Clarence Scott 76, Arch. Gates 76, Jane Gates 75, Dan Armstrong 72.
Sr. I.—Florence McLean 77, Willie Scott 77, Marguerite McVicar 70, George Turner 65, Violet Gates 63.
Primer A.—Velma MacNaughton, Bessie McVicar, Jean King, Irene McFarly, Willie Turner, Etta Scott.
Primer B.—Edith June.
Primer C.—Jessie MacNaughton, V. BURCHELL, Teacher.

The following is the report of S. S. No. 4, Metcalfe, for April, means over 75 per cent. means absent for most of the examinations.
IV. Class Hugh McCallum 702, Gordon Flett 582, Archie Walker 249.
III.—Verna McCallum 822, Ida Graham 790, Minnie McNeil 726, Duncan McNaughton 635, Malcolm Walker 628, Philip Patterson 576, Jean Paterson 547, Edna Munroe 512, Annabel Graham 471.
Class II.—Beatrice Munroe 282, Ernest Walker 219.
Sr. Part II.—Gordon McCallum 263, Ann Eva Walker 299, Jean McNaughton 279, Elsie Walker 279, Jean Munroe 256.
Jr. Part II.—John Walker 263, Jimmy Graham 197, Colin Munroe 181, Mary Munroe 176, Lloyd Dunning 154.
Primer—Colin Campbell Walker, I. F. WRINN, Teacher.

A Safe Pill for Sufferers.—There are pills that violently purgative and fill the stomach and intestines with pain. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are mild and effective. They are purely vegetable, no mineral purgative entering into their composition and their effects are soothing and beneficial. Try them and be convinced. Thousands can attest their great curative qualities because thousands owe their health and strength to the timely use of this most excellent medicine.

An Explanation.

To the Editor of The Transcript: Dear Sir,—Will you please allow me space for a word of explanation. After speaking to the brotherhood of Oddfellows on Sunday afternoon, they requested me to go with them to their lodge room immediately. In passing out I was surrounded at once by a host of friends who wanted to speak to me and whom I wanted to see. But I had to hurry away, which doubtless seemed to be an abrupt and unkind treatment of my friends. Will they please accept this explanation and be assured that I very much appreciate their kindness and am sorry that I could not have lingered to speak with all.

Yours sincerely,
W. G. HOWSON.

Marriage licenses issued by D. H. McRae, Stratford, 541.
Use the 'Special Notices' column in this paper if you have anything to buy or sell. It is the quickest and most economical way of reaching many hundreds of people throughout the district.

RILEY WAS SENSITIVE.

Why He Stopped Reciting One of His Poems in Public.

"As an illustration of Riley's sensitive nature," said Melville E. Stone, "Jim and I went alone to the theater to see Sol Smith Russell, who also belonged to the Saints and Sinners' Corner. He was playing 'The Poor Relation.' In the play was a scene where Russell took a young boy and put him in a barrel while he removed his trousers to mend them. The audience roared with laughter at the comic situation. Next to me in the box sat James Whitcomb Riley, sobbing as if his heart would break. He saw no humor in the plight of the little boy. To him it was pathetic.

"He, like Eugene Field, was devoted to children. He loved them, but he loved them artistically. I am not sure that personally—that is, mind you, hanging to a man's coat-tails—they elated them wanted children around. They lacked the patience necessary for daily contact with children. Riley and Field could write heartbreaking verse in respect of children and put into them an inordinate amount of human sympathy, but so far as I know this was at arm's length from the youngsters themselves, especially in Field's case. Riley was ever exceedingly sympathetic. One evening Jim was reciting his poem, 'A Happy Little Cripple,' before a large audience. He had scarcely begun the lines—
"I'm thist a little crippled boy an' never goin' to grow
An' a great big man at all, 'cause aunty told me so
When I was thist a baby onct I failed out of the bed
An' got the curv'ure of the spine"—at's what the doctor said—
when he noticed a man and a woman in the audience leaving the hall. He made inquiry and found out that they had a little lame child of their own much like the one he was describing. He resolved never to recite that poem in public again."

GUIDE YOUR BOY NOW.

Keep Him on the Road That Leads to the Highest Citizenship.

This is a good time to think of your boy. If you do not look after him in the right way some one will do it in the wrong way. Begin now.

Teach your boy to follow in the footsteps of his father, to respect the law, to obey his parents, to regard the rights of all men, to honor virtue, to respect womanhood and to depend upon no one but himself for his advancement.

Teach him that the Golden Rule of life will be found in the Ten Commandments. They are short. They have survived the ages. They stand today unchanged and unchallenged. They comprise the first great law given by God to man. Before these few commandments all man made laws fade into insignificance. Teach them to your boy. There is danger ahead if you do not.

The universal drift of mankind is toward decadence. Heredity pays its premium and also exacts its discount. The son of a good father and an affectionate mother, brought up in an atmosphere of parental regard, never will disgrace the family.

The boys of today are to be the men of tomorrow. The destinies of the American people are to be in the hands of their sons. If the boys are taught respect for the law (both human and divine), obedience to authority, manly independence and the fear of God this great nation will be a noble monument to man's capacity for self government and self control at a time when all the world is a seething cauldron of unrest, unreason and disbelief.

Teach your boy to rule, but first to rule himself.—John A. Slesinger in Leslie's Weekly.

Spanish Etiquette.

There is a curious story of how the Duke d'Aosta when king of Spain told a muleteer to whom he was talking to cover himself, the sun being hot, forgetting that by so doing he made the muleteer a grandee. Marshal Prim, to prevent this catastrophe, knocked the man's hat out of his hand, and, according to some, the muleteer had something to do with Prim's assassination that followed soon afterward.

Unusual.

"That man Thompson is one of the best friends I've got in the world. Why, ten years ago he borrowed \$5 from me."

"And paid it back?"
"Oh, no. But when I meet him on the street he's just as cordial as ever."

An Outrage.

When Major General Sir John McNeill, V. C., was badly wounded at Basman in the Ashanti war he emerged from the bush exclaiming in angry and indignant tones as if some one had deeply insulted him, "An infernal scoundrel out there has shot me through the arm!"

Unreasonable Woman.

Mrs. Pickleton (with newspaper)—Here's a writer who figures out that in fifty years we undress for bed over 18,000 times. Pickleton—And yet you kick if I break the monotony once in awhile by going to bed with my clothes on.

Different Proposition.

"Ajax defied the lightning."
"Yes. That was before they had electricity tamed and harnessed in wires. If Ajax were around today he wouldn't have the nerve to talk back to a telephone exchange."—Washington Star.

The envious will die, but envy never.—Mollere.

WINNER OR WASTER—Which Are You?

On a recent public occasion the Honorable the Minister of Finance for Canada, in addressing a representative Canadian audience, dealt with the urgency of everybody doing, even in the smallest way, their share towards aiding the Empire.

It is well to remember that every dollar thrown away extravagantly does one hundred per cent. more good to the enemy than one dollar saved by ourselves.

The wealth of the world finally filters through individual dollars, and if the curse of extravagance strikes deeply enough, our ruin is bound to follow.

Save a dollar TODAY and do a hundred per cent. more for the Empire than your extravagant neighbor does for the enemy.

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GLENCOE BRANCH

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Showing a Roof Covered with Brantford Slates in Solid Color.

There is Safety Under This Roof

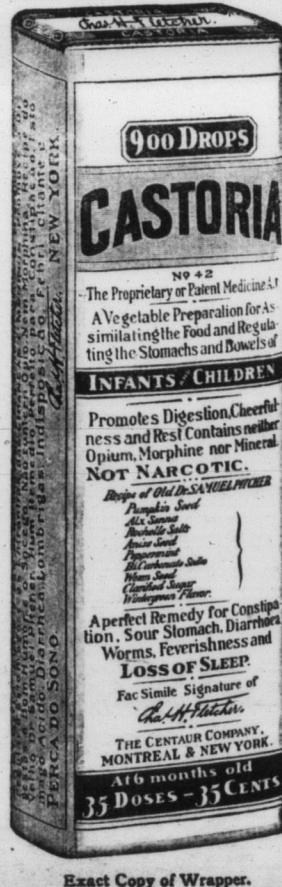
Have you ever had a fine job of decorating spoiled by a leaking roof? If you have, you certainly are in a position to appreciate the value of a roof that is positively water-proof. Some of the troubles common to wooden shingles to-day are that they are apt to split, warp or blow off as well as leak, soon after they are put on. Years ago they were good, but the quality has since gradually depreciated as the available supply of suitable timber became exhausted.

Brantford Slates have none of the faults of wooden shingles. They cannot rust. They do not allow rain to be driven under them as do metal roofs. They do not require rigid supporting as do the common tile or slate roofs. On the other hand Brantford Slates afford the utmost protection with little weight. They are made on a long-fibred felt "base" which is thoroughly saturated under pressure with asphaltum or mineral pitch. Crushed quarried slate particles are then deeply embedded in the surface of this "base", making it water-tight and fireproof.

Brantford Roofing

Brantford Slates are made in the natural slate colors of green, red, black and grey. The colors never fade and the slates do not require painting nor repainting. These slates are pliable and fit readily around gables and into the angles of any roof. This means a continuous roof without seams or joints. Sparks die on Brantford Slates. When you have these slates "on" you are done with the job. Remember they don't require painting or staining and may be selected to harmonize with almost any exterior color design, and the price is not beyond your reach. We would be pleased to send you samples and our Roofing Booklet.

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Brantford, Canada
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